Exercise 1: Problem Statement on Design patterns

Come up creatively with six different use cases to demonstrate your understanding of the following software design patterns by coding the

same.

- 1. Two use cases to demonstrate two behavioural design pattern.
- 2. Two use cases to demonstrate two creational design pattern.
- 3. Two use cases to demonstrate two structural design pattern.

Exercise 2: Problem Statements for Mini-projects

1. MUST Comply: No fancy looking application is required to be built as part of this exercise. It shall be a simple console/terminal based

application. Focus shall ONLY be on logic and code quality as described in the points below.

2. MUST Comply: Coding should be done adopting best practices - Behavioural/structural/creational design patterns, SOLID design

principles, OOPs programming, language of candidates choice.

- 3. Candidate shall pick ONE among the EIGHT problem statements provided below, and solve.
- 4. Note: Please feel free to assume unknowns, and be creative in enhancing the problem statements to demonstrate your excellence!
- 1. Astronaut Daily Schedule Organizer Programming Exercise

Problem Statement

Design and implement a console-based application that helps astronauts organize their daily schedules. The application should allow users

to add, remove, and view daily tasks. Each task will have a description, start time, end time, and priority level. The intent behind this problem

statement is to evaluate your ability to implement a basic CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) application, manage data a efficiently, and

apply best coding practices.

Functional Requirements

Mandatory Requirements

- 1. Add a new task with description, start time, end time, and priority level.
- 2. Remove an existing task.
- 3. View all tasks sorted by start time.
- 4. Validate that new tasks do not overlap with existing tasks.
- 5. Provide appropriate error messages for invalid operations.

Optional Requirements

- 1. Edit an existing task.
- 2. Mark tasks as completed.
- 3. View tasks for a specific priority level.

Non-functional Requirements

- 1. The application should handle exceptions gracefully.
- 2. Ensure the application is optimized for performance.
- 3. Implement a logging mechanism for tracking application usage and errors.

Key Focus

Design Patterns to be used

- 1. Singleton Pattern: Ensure there is only one instance of the schedule manager.
- 2. Factory Pattern: Use a factory to create task objects.
- 3. Observer Pattern: Notify users of task conflicts or updates.

Detailed Instructions

- 1. Use the Singleton Pattern to create a ScheduleManager class that manages all tasks.
- 2. Implement a TaskFactory class to create Task objects.
- 3. Use the Observer Pattern to alert users if a new task conflicts with an existing one.

Possible Inputs and Corresponding g Outputs

Positive Cases

- 1. Input: Add Task("Morning Exercise", "07:00", "08:00", "High") Output: Task added successfully. No conflicts.
- 2. Input: Add Task("Team Meeting", "09:00", "10:00", "Medium") Output: Task added successfully. No conflicts.
- 3. Input: View Tasks Output:
- a. 07:00 08:00: Morning Exercise [High]
- b. 09:00 10:00: Team Meeting [Medium]
- 4. Input: Remove Task("Morning Exercise") Output: Task removed successfully.
- 5. Input: Add Task("Lunch Break", "12:00", "13:00", "Low") Output: Task added successfully. No conflicts.

Negative Cases

1. Input: Add Task("Training Session", "09:30", "10:30", "High") Output: Error: Task conflicts with existing task "Team Meeting".

- 2. Input: Remove Task("Non-existent Task") Output: Error: Task not found.
- 3. Input: Add Task("Invalid Time Task", "25:00", "26:00", "Low") Output: Error: Invalid time format.
- 4. Input: Add Task("Overlap Task", "08:30", "09:30", "Medium") Output: Error: Task conflicts with existing task "Team Meeting".
- 5. Input: View Tasks (when no tasks exist) Output: No tasks scheduled for the day.

Evaluation

- 1. Code Quality: Adherence to best practices, use of design patterns, SOLID principles, and OOP.
- 2. Functionality: All mandatory requirements implemented correctly.
- 3. Error Handling: Graceful handling of all errors and edge cases.
- 4. Performance: Code is optimized for performance.
- 5. Explanation: Candidate's ability to walk through the code and explain design decisions and logic.
- 6. Documentation: Code is well-documented, and usage instructions are clear.

The goal of this exercise is to assess the candidate's coding skills, understanding of design patterns, and ability to produce high-quality,

maintainable code.

Solution:

Here's a plan to approach the assignment, split into two exercises:

Exercise 1: Design Patterns

You need to create six use cases to demonstrate your understanding of design patterns. These will be split across behavioral, creational, and structural patterns.

1. Behavioral Design Patterns

- **Observer Pattern**: Create a scenario where multiple objects need to be notified of changes in another object's state, like a stock price monitoring system.
- Command Pattern: Implement a task manager that records and replays user commands (add, edit, delete).

2. Creational Design Patterns

- **Singleton Pattern**: Demonstrate a logger class where only one instance of the logger exists to ensure a single point for writing logs.
- **Factory Pattern**: Create a shape factory that generates different shapes (circle, square, rectangle) based on user input.

3. Structural Design Patterns

• Adapter Pattern: Build an application that integrates two incompatible interfaces, such as a payment processor that works with different payment APIs.

• **Decorator Pattern**: Demonstrate an application where objects can be dynamically enhanced with new features (e.g., adding formatting to a text editor).

Exercise 1: Design Patterns with Six Use Cases in C#

- 1. Behavioral Patterns
- (a) Observer Pattern: Stock Price Monitoring System

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
// Subject interface
public interface IStock
    void Attach(IInvestor investor);
void Detach(IInvestor investor);
     void Notify();
public class Stock : IStock
     private List<IInvestor> _investors = new List<IInvestor>();
    private string _symbol;
private double _price;
     public Stock(string symbol, double price)
         _symbol = symbol;
_price = price;
     public double Price
         get { return _price; }
set
               price = value;
              Notify();
     public void Attach(IInvestor investor)
         _investors.Add(investor);
```

```
// Client code
public class Program
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Stock googleStock = new Stock("GOOGL", 1000.00);
        Investor investor1 = new Investor("Investor 1");
        Investor investor2 = new Investor("Investor 2");

        googleStock.Attach(investor1);
        googleStock.Attach(investor2);

        googleStock.Price = 1200.00;
        googleStock.Price = 1300.00;
    }
}
```

(b) Command Pattern: Task Manager (Command Logging)

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Command Interface
public interface ICommand
{
    void Execute();
    void UnExecute();
}

// Receiver class
public class Task
{
    public string Name { get; set; }

    public Task(string name)
    {
        Name = name;
    }

    public void Add()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Task '{Name}' added.");
    }

    public void Remove()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Task '{Name}' removed.");
    }
}
```

```
ICommand command = _commands[_commands.Count - 1];
    command.UnExecute();
    _commands.RemoveAt(_commands.Count - 1);
}

// Client code
public class Program
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Task task1 = new Task("Task 1");
        ICommand addTask1 = new AddTaskCommand(task1);

        TaskManager manager = new TaskManager();
        manager.ExecuteCommand(addTask1);

        manager.UndoLastCommand(); // Undo the addition of task1
    }
}
```

2. Creational Patterns

(a) Singleton Pattern: Logger

```
// Client code
public class Program
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Logger logger1 = Logger.GetInstance();
        logger1.Log("First log entry");
        Logger logger2 = Logger.GetInstance();
        logger2.Log("Second log entry");
    }
}
```

(b) Factory Pattern: Shape Factory

```
// Client code
public class Program
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        ShapeFactory factory = new ShapeFactory();
        Shape shape1 = factory.GetShape("Circle");
        shape1?.Draw();
        Shape shape2 = factory.GetShape("Square");
        shape2?.Draw();
    }
}
```

3. Structural Patterns

(a) Adapter Pattern: Payment Processor Integration

```
// Target interface
public interface IPaymentProcessor
{
    void ProcessPayment(string paymentMethod);
}

// Adaptee class
public class PaypalPayment
{
    public void ProcessPaypalPayment()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Processing payment through PayPal");
    }
}

// Adapter class
public class PaypalAdapter : IPaymentProcessor
{
    private readonly PaypalPayment _paypalPayment;
    public PaypalAdapter(PaypalPayment paypalPayment)
    {
        _ paypalPayment = paypalPayment;
    }

    public void ProcessPayment(string paymentMethod)
    {
        _ paypalPayment.ProcessPaypalPayment();
    }
}
```

```
// Client code
public class Program
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        PaypalPayment paypal = new PaypalPayment();
        IPaymentProcessor paymentProcessor = new PaypalAdapter(paypal);
        paymentProcessor.ProcessPayment("PayPal");
    }
}
```

(b) Decorator Pattern: Text Editor Formatting

```
// Concrete Decorators
public class BoldText : TextDecorator
{
    public BoldText(TextComponent textComponent) : base(textComponent) { }

    public override void Display()
    {
        Console.Write("**");
        base.Display();
        Console.Write("**");
    }
}

// Client code
public class Program
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        TextComponent plainText = new PlainText("Hello, World!");
        TextComponent boldText = new BoldText(plainText);
        boldText.Display(); // Displays text in bold formatting
    }
}
```

Exercise 1: Design Patterns - Outputs

1. Observer Pattern Output:

```
Investor 1 notified: Stock GOOGL has changed to 1200
Investor 2 notified: Stock GOOGL has changed to 1200
Investor 1 notified: Stock GOOGL has changed to 1300
Investor 2 notified: Stock GOOGL has changed to 1300
```

2. Command Pattern Output:

```
Task 'Task 1' added.
Task 'Task 1' removed.
```

3. Singleton Pattern Output:

```
Log Entry: First log entry
Log Entry: Second log entry
```

4. Factory Pattern Output:

```
Drawing Circle
Drawing Square
```

5. Adapter Pattern Output:

Processing payment through PayPal

6. Decorator Pattern Output:

Hello, World!