

Ingegneria del Software

Corso di Laurea in Informatica per il Management

Design Patterns part 4

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GoF: Mediator

- Define an object that encapsulates how a set of objects interact.
- Mediator promotes loose coupling by keeping objects from referring to each other explicitly, and
- it lets you vary their interaction independently.



GoF: Composite

- Compose objects into tree structures to represent part-whole hierarchies
- Composite lets clients treat individual objects and compositions of objects uniformly



GoF: Memento

- Without violating encapsulation, capture and externalize an object's internal state so that the object can be restored to this state later.
- A *caretaker* asks *originator* for *mementos* that can be stored and used to restore originator's state.

GoF: Iterator

• Provide a way to access the elements of an aggregate object sequentially without exposing its underlying representation.



GoF: Visitor

- Represent an operation to be performed on the elements of an object structure.
- Visitor lets you define a new operation without changing the classes of the elements on which it operates.
- Based on inversion of control



Visitor in the Java API

class java.nio.file.Files { public static Path walkFileTree (Path start, FileVisitor<? super Path> visitor)

interface java.nio.file.FileVisitor { visitFile(T file, BasicFileAttributes attrs)

GoF: Builder

• Separate the construction of a complex object from its representation so that the same construction process can create different representations.



Minor but frequent issue solved by Builder: ugly constructors

Foo foo = new Foo(a, b, null, null, c, null, d)

Builder in Java

Foo foo =
 Foo.Builder.createBuilder().
 setWidth(a).setHeight(b).
 setDepth(c).setColor(d).build()

GoF: Command

• Encapsulate a request as an object, thereby letting you parametrize clients with different requests, queue or log requests, and support undoable operations.

GoF: Abstract Factory

• Provide an interface for creating families of related or dependent objects without specifying their concrete classes.

GoF: Prototype

- Specify the kinds of objects to create using a prototypical instance, and create new objects by copying this prototype.
- Create new instances by *cloning* existing ones.

GoF: Flyweight

• Use sharing to support large numbers of fine-grained objects efficiently.

GoF: Chain of Responsibility

- Avoid coupling the sender of a request to its receiver by giving more than one object a chance to handle the request.
- Chain the receiving objects and pass the request along the chain until an object handles it.

GoF: Interpreter

• Given a language, define a representation for its grammar along with an interpreter that uses the representation to interpret sentences in the language.

Resources

Books

 Eric Freeman & Elisabeth Robson, Head First Design Patterns: Building Extensible and Maintainable Object-Oriented Software (2nd Edition), O'Reilly

Online:

- http://www.vincehuston.org/dp/
- http://www.oodesign.com/
- https://refactoring.guru/design-patterns/
- http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1404056