Design Patterns

Ruben Leivas Ledo (IT-IS)
Brice Copy (IT-AIS)

CERN – Geneva (CH)
Introduction

- About Patterns
  - The idea of patterns
  - What is a Pattern?
  - Pattern Definitions
  - Why Patterns?
- Patterns Elements and Forms
  - Canonical Pattern Form
  - GoF Pattern Form
  - Comparison
The Idea of Patterns

- Designing Object Oriented SW is HARD but, making it reusable is even HARDER!

  Erich Gamma

- Unfortunately we live in a world where is “basic” create reusable applications
The Idea of Patterns

- How to become a “Master of Chess”
  - Learning the rules.
    - Name of the figures, allowed movements, geometry and table chess orientation.
  - Learning the principles
    - Value of the figures, strategic movements
  - BUT….
    - Being as good as Kasparov means studying, analyzing, memorized and constantly applied the matches of other Masters
  - There are hundreds of these matches
The Idea of Patterns

● How to become a SW Master
  – Learning the rules.
    ● Algorithms, data structures, programming languages, etc.
  – Learning the principles
    ● Structural programming, Modular programming, Object Oriented, etc.
  – BUT…..
    ● Being as good as Kasparov means studying, analyzing, memorized and constantly applied the “solutions” of other Masters
  – There are hundreds of these solutions (~patterns)
The Idea of Patterns

- Each pattern describes a problem that happens several times in our environment, offering for it a solution in a way that it can be applied one million times without being the same twice.
  - Christopher Alexander (1977)
Patterns

- What is a Pattern?
  - A Solution for a problem in a particular context.
  - Recurrent (applied to other situations within the same context)
  - Learning tool
  - With a Name
    - Identifies it as unique.
    - Common for the users community. (SIMBA)
Motivation of Patterns

- Capture the experience of the experts and make them accessible to the “mortals”
- Help the SW engineers and developers to understand a system when this is documented with the patterns which is using
- Help for the redesign of a system even if it was not assumed originally with them
- Reusability
  - A framework can support the code reusability
So... Why Patterns?

- Do you need more hints?
- *Designing Object Oriented SW is HARD but, making it reusable is even HARDER!*
  - Why not gather and document solutions that have worked in the past for similar problems applied in the same context?
  - Common tool to describe, identify and solve recurrent problems that allows a designer to be more productive
  - And the resulting designs to be more flexible and reusable
Types of Software Patterns

- Riehle & Zullighoven (*Understanding and Using Patterns in SW development*)
  - **Conceptual Pattern**
    - Whose form is described by means of terms and concepts from the application domain.
  - **Design Pattern**
    - Whose form is described by means of SW design constructs (objects, classes, inheritance, etc.)
  - **Programming Pattern**
    - Whose form is described by means of programming language constructs
Gang Of Four

- There are several Design Patterns Catalogue
- Most of the Designers follow the book Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object Oriented Software
  - E. Gamma, R. Helm, R. Johnson, J. Vlissides.
Classification of Design Patterns

• Purpose (what a pattern does)
  – Creational Patterns
    • Concern the process of Object Creation
  – Structural Patterns
    • Deal with Composition of Classes and Objects
  – Behavioral Patterns
    • Deal with the Interaction of Classes and Objects

• Scope – what the pattern applies to
  – Class Patterns
    • Class, Subclass relationships
    • Involve Inheritance reuse
  – Object Patterns
    • Objects relationships
    • Involve Composition reuse
Essential Elements of Design Pattern

- Pattern Name
  - Having a concise, meaningful name improves communication between developers

- Problem
  - Context where we would use this pattern
  - Conditions that must be met before this pattern should be used
Essential Elements of Design Pattern

- Solution
  - A description of the elements that make up the design pattern
  - Relationships, responsibilities and collaborations
  - Not a concrete design or implementation. Abstract

- Consequences
  - Pros and cons of using the pattern
  - Includes impacts of reusability, portability…
Pattern Template

- Pattern Name and Classification
- Intent
  - What the pattern does
- Also Known As
  - Other names for the pattern
- Motivation
  - A scenario that illustrates where the pattern would be useful
- Applicability
  - Situations where the pattern can be used
Pattern Template - II

- **Structure**
  - Graphical representation of the pattern
- **Participants**
  - The classes & objects participating in the pattern
- **Collaborations**
  - How to do the participants interact to carry out their responsibilities?
- **Consequences**
- **Implementations**
  - Hints and Techniques for implementing it
Pattern Template - III

- **Sample Code**
  - Code fragments for a Sample Implementation

- **Known Uses**
  - Examples of the pattern in real systems

- **Related Patterns**
  - Other patterns closely related to the patterns
Pattern Groups (GoF)
Let’s go to the kernel!!

- **Taxonomy of Patterns**
  - **Creational Patterns**
    - They abstract the process of instances creation
  - **Structural Patterns**
    - How objects and classes are used in order to get bigger structures
  - **Behavioral Patterns**
    - Characterize the ways in which classes or objects interact and distribute responsibilities
Creational Patterns

- Deal with the best way to create instances of objects
  
  ```java
  Listbox list = new Listbox()
  ```

- Our program should not depend on how the objects are created

- The exact nature of the object created could vary with the needs of the program
  - Work with a special “creator” which abstracts the creation process
Creational Patterns (II)

- Factory Method
  - Simple decision making class that returns one of several possible subclasses of an abstract base class depending on the data we provided

- Abstract Factory Method
  - Interface to create and return one of several families of related objects

- Builder Pattern
  - Separates the construction of a complex object from its representation

- Prototype Pattern
  - Clones an instantiated class to make new instances rather than creating new instances

- Singleton Pattern
  - Class of which there can be no more than one instance. It provides single global point of access to that instance
Structural Patterns

- Describe how classes & objects can be combined to form larger structures
  - Class Patterns: How inheritance can be used to provide more useful program interfaces
  - Object Patterns: How objects can be composed into larger structures (objects)
Structural Patterns II

- Adapter
  - Match interfaces of different classes
- Bridge
  - Separates an object’s interface from its implementation
- Composite
  - A tree structure of simple and composite objects
- Decorator
  - Add responsibilities to objects dynamically
- Façade
  - A single class that represents an entire subsystem
- Flyweight
  - A fine-grained instance used for efficient sharing
- Proxy
  - An object representing another object
Behavioral Patterns

- Concerned with communication between objects
- It’s easy for an unique client to use one abstraction
- Nevertheless, it’s possible that the client may need multiple abstractions
- …and may be it does not know before using them how many and what!
  - This kind of Patterns (observer, blackboard, mediator) will allow this communication
Behavioral Patterns

- Chain of Responsibility
  - A way of passing a request between a chain of objects
- Command
  - Encapsulate a command request as an object
- Interpreter
  - A way to include language elements in a program
- Iterator
  - Sequentially access the elements of a collection
- Mediator
  - Defines simplified communication between classes
- Memento
  - Capture and restore an object's internal state
Behavioral Patterns III

- Observer
  - A way of notifying change to a number of classes
- State
  - Alter an object's behavior when its state changes
- Strategy
  - Encapsulates an algorithm inside a class
- Template
  - Defer the exact steps of an algorithm to a subclass
- Visitor
  - Defines a new operation to a class without change
Examples applied to real life
Creational Pattern Example

- **Factory**
  - Define an interface for creating an object, but let subclasses decide which class to instantiate.
  - Factory Method lets a class defer instantiation to subclasses.

- **Participants**
  - **Product** *(Page)*
    - defines the interface of objects the factory method creates
  - **ConcreteProduct** *(SkillsPage, EducationPage, ExperiencePage)*
    - implements the Product interface
  - **Creator** *(Document)*
    - declares the factory method, which returns an object of type Product. Creator may also define a default implementation of the factory method that returns a default ConcreteProduct object.
    - may call the factory method to create a Product object.
  - **ConcreteCreator** *(Report, Resume)*
    - overrides the factory method to return an instance of a ConcreteProduct.
Creational Pattern Examples

• UML Diagram
Sample Code (Factory)

• // Factory Method pattern –

using System;
using System.Collections;

// "Product"
abstract class Product {
}

// "ConcreteProductA"
class ConcreteProductA : Product {
}

// "ConcreteProductB"
class ConcreteProductB : Product {
}

• // "Creator"

abstract class Creator {
    // Methods
    abstract public Product FactoryMethod();
}

// "ConcreteCreatorA"
class ConcreteCreatorA : Creator {
    // Methods
    override public Product FactoryMethod() {
        return new ConcreteProductA();
    }
}
Sample Code (Factory)

- // "ConcreteCreatorB"

  class ConcreteCreatorB : Creator
  {
    // Methods
    override public Product
    FactoryMethod()
    {
      return new ConcreteProductB();
    }
  }

- class Client
  {
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      // FactoryMethod returns ProductA
      Creator c = new ConcreteCreatorA();
      Product p = c.FactoryMethod();
      Console.WriteLine("Created {0}", p);

      // FactoryMethod returns ProductB
      c = new ConcreteCreatorB();
      p = c.FactoryMethod();
      Console.WriteLine("Created {0}", p);
  }
Sample Code (Factory)

```
• using System;
  using System.Collections;

  // "Product"

abstract class Page
{
}

  // "ConcreteProduct"

class SkillsPage : Page
{
}

  // "ConcreteProduct"

class EducationPage : Page
{
}

  // "ConcreteProduct"

class ExperiencePage : Page
{
}

  // "ConcreteProduct"

class IntroductionPage : Page
{
}

  // "ConcreteProduct"

class ResultsPage : Page
{
}

  // "ConcreteProduct"

class ConclusionPage : Page
{
}

  // "ConcreteProduct"

class SummaryPage : Page
{
}
```
Sample Code (Factory)

. // "Creator"

abstract class Document
{
  // Fields
  protected ArrayList pages = new ArrayList();

  // Constructor
  public Document()
  {
    this.CreatePages();
  }

  // Properties
  public ArrayList Pages
  {
    get{ return pages; }
  }

  // Factory Method
  abstract public void CreatePages();
}
Sample Code (Factory)

- // "ConcreteCreator"

```csharp
class Resume : Document
{
    // Factory Method
    override public void CreatePages()
    {
        pages.Add( new SkillsPage() );
        pages.Add( new EducationPage() );
        pages.Add( new ExperiencePage() );
    }
}
```

- // "ConcreteCreator"

```csharp
class Report : Document
{
    // Factory Method
    override public void CreatePages()
    {
        pages.Add( new IntroductionPage() );
        pages.Add( new ResultsPage() );
        pages.Add( new ConclusionPage() );
        pages.Add( new SummaryPage() );
        pages.Add( new BibliographyPage() );
    }
}
```
Sample Code (Factory)

```csharp
/// <summary>
/// FactoryMethodApp test
/// </summary>
class FactoryMethodApp
{
    public static void Main( string[] args )
    {
        Document[] docs = new Document[ 2 ];

        // Note: constructors call Factory Method
        docs[0] = new Resume();
        docs[1] = new Report();

        // Display document pages
        foreach( Document document in docs )
        {
            Console.WriteLine( "\n" + document + " ------- " );
            foreach( Page page in document.Pages )
                Console.WriteLine( " " + page );
        }
    }
}
```
Structural Pattern Example

- **Adapter**
  - Convert the interface of a class into another interface clients expect.
  - Adapter lets classes work together that couldn't otherwise because of incompatible interfaces

- **Participants**
  - **Target (ChemicalCompound)**
    - defines the domain-specific interface that Client uses.
  - **Adapter (Compound)**
    - adapts the interface Adaptee to the Target interface.
  - **Adaptee (ChemicalDatabank)**
    - defines an existing interface that needs adapting.
  - **Client (AdapterApp)**
    - collaborates with objects conforming to the Target interface.
Sample Code (Adapter)

- UML Diagram
Sample Code (Adapter)

- using System;

  // "Target"

  class ChemicalCompound
  {
    // Fields
    protected string name;
    protected float boilingPoint;
    protected float meltingPoint;
    protected double molecularWeight;
    protected string molecularFormula;

    // Constructor
    public ChemicalCompound
    ( string name )
    {
      this.name = name;
    }

    // Properties
    public float BoilingPoint
    {
      get{ return boilingPoint; }
    }

    public float MeltingPoint
    {
      get{ return meltingPoint; }
    }

    public double MolecularWeight
    {
      get{ return molecularWeight; }
    }

    public string MolecularFormula
    {
      get{ return molecularFormula; }
    }
  }
Sample Code (Adapter)

```csharp
// "Adapter"

class Compound : ChemicalCompound
{
    // Fields
    private ChemicalDatabank bank;

    // Constructors
    public Compound(string name) : base(name)
    {
        // Adaptee
        bank = new ChemicalDatabank();
        // Adaptee request methods
        boilingPoint = bank.GetCriticalPoint(name, "B");
        meltingPoint = bank.GetCriticalPoint(name, "M");
        molecularWeight = bank.GetMolecularWeight(name);
        molecularFormula = bank.GetMolecularStructure(name);
    }

    // Methods
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\nCompound: {0} ------ ", name);
        Console.WriteLine(" Formula: {0}", molecularFormula);
        Console.WriteLine(" Weight : {0}", molecularWeight);
        Console.WriteLine(" Melting Pt: {0}", meltingPoint);
        Console.WriteLine(" Boiling Pt: {0}" , boilingPoint);
    }
}
```
Sample Code (Adapter)

- // "Adaptee"

class ChemicalDatabank
{
   // Methods -- the Databank 'legacy API'
   public float GetCriticalPoint( string compound, string point )
   {
      float temperature = 0.0F;
      // Melting Point
      if( point == "M" )
      {
         switch( compound.ToLower() )
         {
            case "water": temperature = 0.0F; break;
            case "benzene" : temperature = 5.5F; break;
            case "alcohol": temperature = -114.1F; break;
         }
      }
      // Boiling Point
      else
      {
         switch( compound.ToLower() )
         {
            case "water": temperature = 100.0F; break;
            case "benzene" : temperature = 80.1F; break;
            case "alcohol": temperature = 78.3F; break;
         }
      }
   }

   public string GetMolecularStructure( string compound )
   {
      string structure = "";
      switch( compound.ToLower() )
      {
         case "water": structure = "H2O"; break;
         case "benzene" : structure = "C6H6"; break;
         case "alcohol": structure = "C2H6O2"; break;
      }
      return structure;
   }

   public double GetMolecularWeight( string compound )
   {
      double weight = 0.0;
      switch( compound.ToLower() )
      {
         case "water": weight = 18.015; break;
         case "benzene" : weight = 78.1134; break;
         case "alcohol": weight = 46.0688; break;
      }
      return weight;
   }
}
/// <summary>
/// AdapterApp test application
/// </summary>
public class AdapterApp
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Retrieve and display water characteristics
        Compound water = new Compound( "Water" );
        water.Display();

        // Retrieve and display benzene characteristics
        Compound benzene = new Compound( "Benzene" );
        benzene.Display();

        // Retrieve and display alcohol characteristics
        Compound alcohol = new Compound( "Alcohol" );
        alcohol.Display();
    }
}
Behavioral Patterns Example

- Proxy
  - Provide a surrogate or placeholder for another object to control access to it.

- Participants
  - **Proxy (MathProxy)**
    - maintains a reference that lets the proxy access the real subject. Proxy may refer to a Subject if the RealSubject and Subject interfaces are the same.
    - provides an interface identical to Subject's so that a proxy can be substituted for the real subject.
    - controls access to the real subject and may be responsible for creating and deleting it.
    - other responsibilities depend on the kind of proxy:
      - *remote proxies* are responsible for encoding a request and its arguments and for sending the encoded request to the real subject in a different address space.
      - *virtual proxies* may cache additional information about the real subject so that they can postpone accessing it. For example, the ImageProxy from the Motivation caches the real images's extent.
      - *protection proxies* check that the caller has the access permissions required to perform a request.
  - **Subject (IMath)**
    - defines the common interface for RealSubject and Proxy so that a Proxy can be used anywhere a RealSubject is expected.
  - **RealSubject (Math)**
    - defines the real object that the proxy represents.
Sample Code (Proxy)

- UML Diagram
Sample Code (Proxy)

- using System;
  using System.Runtime.Remoting;

  // "Subject"

  public interface IMath
  {
    // Methods
double Add( double x, double y );
double Sub( double x, double y );
double Mul( double x, double y );
double Div( double x, double y );
  }

  // "RealSubject"

  class Math : MarshalByRefObject, IMath
  {
    // Methods
    public double Add( double x, double y )
    { return x + y; }
public double Sub( double x, double y )
    { return x - y; }
publíc double Mul( double x, double y )
    { return x * y; }
publíc double Div( double x, double y )
    { return x / y; }
  }

  // Remote "Proxy Object"

  class MathProxy : IMath
  {
    // Fields
    Math math;
    // Constructors
    public MathProxy()
    {
      // Create Math instance in a different AppDomain
      AppDomain ad = System.AppDomain.CreateDomain("MathDomain",null,null);
      ObjectHandle o =
ad.CreateInstance("Proxy_RealWorld", "Math", false,
System.Reflection.BindingFlags.CreateInstance,
null, null, null,null,null );
math = (Math) o.Unwrap();
    }

    // Methods
    public double Add( double x, double y )
    { return math.Add(x,y); }
publíc double Sub( double x, double y )
    { return math.Sub(x,y); }
publíc double Mul( double x, double y )
    { return math.Mul(x,y); }
publíc double Div( double x, double y )
    { return math.Div(x,y); }
  }
public class ProxyApp
{
    public static void Main( string[] args )
    {
        // Create math proxy
        MathProxy p = new MathProxy();

        // Do the math
        Console.WriteLine( "4 + 2 = {0}", p.Add( 4, 2 ) );
        Console.WriteLine( "4 - 2 = {0}", p.Sub( 4, 2 ) );
        Console.WriteLine( "4 * 2 = {0}", p.Mul( 4, 2 ) );
        Console.WriteLine( "4 / 2 = {0}", p.Div( 4, 2 ) );
    }
}
Inversion of Control Pattern (IoC) *a.k.a. Dependency injection*

- Basically, a multi-purpose factory
- A 4GL replacement, exploits metadata from your code to provide a declarative environment
- Configuring instead of coding
  - Encapsulates complexity
  - Lets you expose only “key” parameters that you may change
IoC : Advantages

- Forces you to write clean code
  - No more complex dependencies
  - For complex objects, use factories
  - IoC will wire objects for you (matching object names to method parameters for instance)
  - Destruction of your objects is also handled

- Saves you from writing boring code
  - Calling new operators and getters/setters is both error prone and very simple anyway
IoC Configuration sample

Let us imagine a complex geometry setup:
- A material (aluminium)
- A volume (a cube)
- A physical volume (yes, that cube)
IoC configuration sample in GDML

```xml
<element name="Aluminium_e"
  Z="13.0000"  N="27" >
  <atom type="A" unit="g/mol"
    value="26.9815" />
</element>

<box  lunit="cm" aunit="degree"
     name="boxV_s"
     x="20.0000"  y="60.0000"
     z="50.0000" />

<volume name="boxV">
  <materialref ref="Aluminium_e"/>
  <solidref ref="boxV_s"/>
</volume>
```
IoC configuration sample
in IoC XML

```xml
<bean name="Aluminium_e" class="cern.mygdm.Material">
  <property name="Z" value="13.0000"/>
  <property name="N" value="27"/>
  <property name="A">
    <bean class="cern.mygdm.Atom">
      <constructor-arg><value>A</value></constructor-arg>
      <constructor-arg><value>g/mol</value></constructor-arg>
      <constructor-arg><value>26.9815</value></constructor-arg>
    </bean>
  </property>
</bean>

<bean name="boxV_s" class="cern.mygdm.Box">
  <property name="lunit" value="cm"/>
  <property name="aunit" value="degree"/>
  <property name="X" value="20.0000"/>
  <property name="Y" value="60.0000"/>
  <property name="Z" value="50.0000"/>
  <bean name="boxV" class="cern.mygdm.PVolume">
    <property name="solidref"><bean name="boxV_s"></bean></property>
    <property name="materialref"><bean ref="${material}"/></property>
  </volume>
```
IoC configuration sample
Using your configuration

// Pseudo-code (only compiles in my head)
BeanFactory myFactory =
    IoCFactory.read("myVolume.xml");

myFactory.setProperty("material","ALUMINIUM_e");
cern.mygdm.PVolume myVolume = myFactory.get("boxV");

// ...or you could change it like so
// assuming you defined a “LEAD” material
myFactory.setProperty("material","LEAD_e");
cern.mygdm.PVolume myVolume = myFactory.get("boxV");
IoC configuration sample
What's in it for you?

- It is more verbose but...
- Totally generic -> easy integration
- Replaces code by configuration
- Configurable (pre and post process)
- Can be nested with other configurations
- No specific XML format maintenance (even though they may be useful for conciseness)
IoC platforms

- Primarily Java, as it currently offers the richest reflection mechanism (including interceptors and runtime proxy generation)
- Your language needs reflection some way or another
- .NET somewhat supports this, but development effort is slower at the moment
IoC frameworks

- **Spring Framework**
  - A simple yet powerful java IoC framework
  - A huge toolbox with very good default beans
  - With aspect oriented programming support
  - Comes with extensions for:
    - JDBC / ORM frameworks
    - Servlet API
    - JMS
    - Transaction management
    - Etc...
  - Spring.NET version – in the works
IoC frameworks (2)

- PICO container
  - A basic but lightweight IoC library
  - No built-in aspects support
- Apache Avalon's Fortress
- Castle for .NET (http://www.castleproject.org)
IoC Benefits

- Cleaner code, heavy usage of interfaces
- Lets you encapsulate complexity and make it configurable (mini pluggable blackbox)
- Encourages teamwork by sharing object models, not lines of code or libraries
- ... Like for all patterns, those advantages are not obvious until you try it
Conclusion

- Software Design Patterns are NOT
  - Restricted to Object Oriented designs
  - Untested ideas/theories/inventions
  - Solutions that have worked only once
  - Abstract Principles
  - Universally applicable for every context
  - A “silver bullet” or a panacea
Conclusion

- Software Design Patterns are
  - Recurring solutions to common design problems
  - Concrete solutions to real world problems
  - Context Dependents
  - A literary form for documenting best practices
  - Shared for the community
  - Excessively hyped!!!!!