

# Introducing Design Patterns

Provides *pointers*  
to students .



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## Design Patterns

- ◆ Target for a *general design problem* in a *particular context*
- ◆ Identify common *class structures* for reusable OO designs
- ◆ Show *participating objects*, *collaborations*, and *division of labour* .

*Examples*

- ◆ *Sort by subject*
- ◆ *Sort by date*

3

## The Need for Design Patterns

- ◆ *New designers* are overburdened by the options available, and fall back to non-OO techniques
- ◆ *Experienced designers* make good designs
  - They do not solve every problem from first principles
  - No need to reinvent the wheel
  - *Reuse* solutions that have worked for them

Let us reuse solutions of  
*experienced designers* .

## Usefulness of Design Patterns

- ◆ Many objects come from the analysis model
- ◆ But designs often need classes with no counterparts in the real world
- ◆ Design patterns help to identify less-obvious abstractions and objects .

4

## Other Usefulness of Design Patterns

- ◆ Relate *compile-time* and *run-time* structures
- ◆ Enhance *delegation*
- ◆ Enhance *reuse*

Via *encapsulation*

Via *inheritance*

5

## Other Usefulness of Design Patterns

Design for change: *Avoid unnecessary redesigns* due to

- ⊗ *Specific* object representation
- ⊗ *Specific* operations, implementation, and algorithms
- ⊗ *Dependence* on hardware and software platforms
- ⊗ *Tight* coupling
- ⊗ *Cannot* replace classes easily

*Classes depend on one another*

## Design Patterns ≠ Frameworks

- ◆ *Frameworks* are another source of reference for *experienced* design
- ◆ A framework is a partially completed software system customized for a *specific* application

*Example*  
*HSBC e-banking system*

- ◆ Design patterns are *more general* than frameworks
  - A pattern can be used in any kinds of applications

## Design Patterns ≠ Frameworks

- ◆ Design patterns are *more fundamental* than frameworks
  - Frameworks are in compilable programming languages
  - Design patterns are language independent and have to be implemented every time they are used
  - Design patterns also explain the intent, trade-offs, and consequences of a design

*Learn how to learn*

8

## Note

*for those who wish me to write down what I say*

- ◆ It is fairly difficult to teach design patterns by means of lectures
- ◆ It involves hands-on experience with real systems
- ◆ I can only go through the concepts, philosophy, and a few examples .

9

## Design Patterns

### 4 Essential Elements (Continued)

- ◆ **Solution**
  - Describes the elements that make up the design, their relationships, responsibilities, and collaborations
  - Not a particular concrete design or implementation, but a general arrangement of elements
- ◆ **Consequences**
  - Results and (space and time) trade-offs, useful for evaluating design alternatives .

11

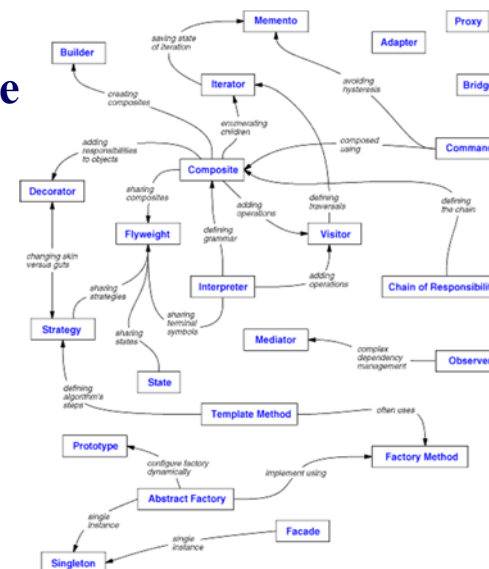
## Design Patterns

### 4 Essential Elements

- ◆ **The Problem**
  - Describes when to apply the pattern
  - Explains the problem and its context
  - May include a list of conditions for application
- ◆ **Pattern Name**
  - Allows us to design at a higher level of abstraction
  - Free from the details .

10

### Example



## Example (Continued)

# GoF Design Patterns

- ◆ **Gang-of-Four:** Gamma, Helm, Johnson, and Vlissides
- ◆ Three categories
  - **Behavioural** How to build powerful behaviour
  - **Creational** How to build complex objects
  - **Structural** How to build flexible structures .

13

# About the GoF Design Patterns

- ◆ **Gang-of-Four:** Gamma, Helm, Johnson, and Vlissides
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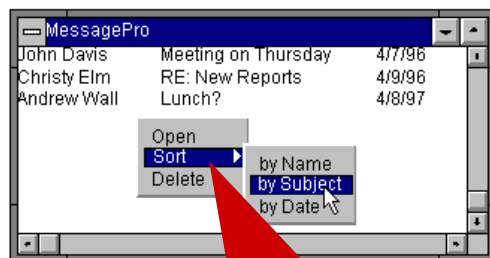


14

## Behavioural Pattern Example

# Strategy

## Consider Sorting of Meeting Schedule

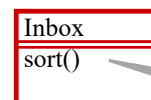


15

## Behavioural Pattern Example

# Strategy

## Traditional Technique

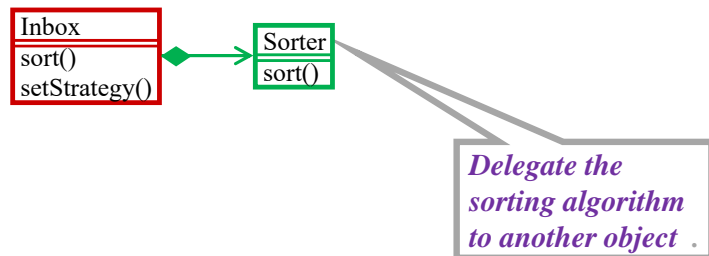


*A lot of work when we need to change the sorting algorithm .*

16

## Behavioural Pattern Example Strategy

### Object-Oriented Design



17

## Behavioural Pattern Example Strategy

Behavioural Pattern Example  
Strategy

Consider Sorting of Meeting Schedule

Use quicksort for subject

Use insertion sort for date .

20

## Behavioural Pattern Example Strategy

### Problem

- ◆ We want an *adaptive* method with *various* implementations selected at *run time*
- ◆ We need *different* algorithms to accomplish the same task in *different* circumstances .

18

## Behavioural Pattern Example Strategy

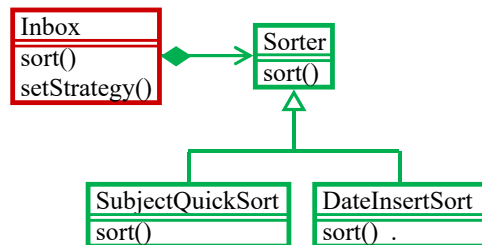
### Design Pattern Solution

- ◆ Define a *family* of algorithms, and *encapsulate* each one
- ◆ The *strategy* pattern lets the algorithm *vary* according to clients ...

20

## Behavioural Pattern Example Strategy

### Design Pattern Solution (Continued)



21

## Behavioural Pattern Example: Strategy Potential Implementation in C#

```

// Strategy pattern -- Structural example
using System;
namespace DoFactory.GangOfFour.Strategy.Structural
{
    // MainApp test application
    class MainApp
    {
        static void Main()
        {
            Context context;
            // Three contexts following different strategies
            context = new Context(new ConcreteStrategyA());
            context.ContextInterface();
            context = new Context(new ConcreteStrategyB());
            context.ContextInterface();
            context = new Context(new ConcreteStrategyC());
            context.ContextInterface();
            // Wait for user
            Console.Read();
        }
    }
}

// "Strategy"
abstract class Strategy
{
    public abstract void AlgorithmInterface();
}

// "ConcreteStrategyA"
class ConcreteStrategyA : Strategy
{
    public override void AlgorithmInterface()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Called ConcreteStrategyA.AlgorithmInterface()");
    }
}

// "ConcreteStrategyB"
class ConcreteStrategyB : Strategy
{
    public override void AlgorithmInterface()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Called ConcreteStrategyB.AlgorithmInterface()");
    }
}

// "ConcreteStrategyC"
class ConcreteStrategyC : Strategy
{
    public override void AlgorithmInterface()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Called ConcreteStrategyC.AlgorithmInterface()");
    }
}

// "Context"
class Context
{
    Strategy strategy;
    // Constructor
    public Context(Strategy strategy)
    {
        this.strategy = strategy;
    }
    public void ContextInterface()
    {
        strategy.AlgorithmInterface();
    }
}
  
```

22

## About the GoF Design Patterns

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23

## Creational Pattern Example Abstract Factory

### Problem

- ◆ Sometimes constructing an object is very complicated
  - The object is made of many different kinds of complexly interconnected parts
  - The object is made from two or more sets of compatible parts, but the sets are incompatible to each other .

24

## Creational Pattern Example Abstract Factory

### Application: Graphical User Interface

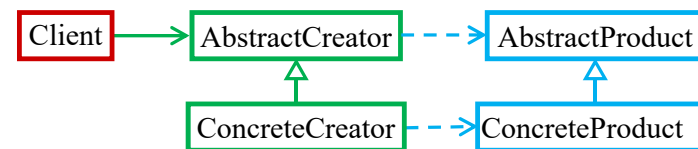
- ◆ Constructing user interface *widgets*
  - Windows, scrollbars, radio buttons, menus, ...
- ◆ Various *platforms* to support
  - Microsoft Windows, Apple macOS, Apple iOS, Unix-like X Window system .

25

## Creational Pattern Example Abstract Factory

### General Recommendation

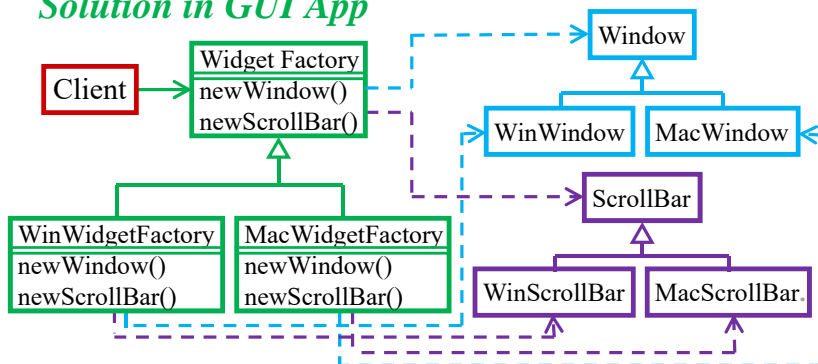
- ◆ Use an abstract class (called *pure fabrication*) to do the construction



26

## Creational Pattern Example Abstract Factory

### Solution in GUI App



## Creational Pattern Example: Abstract Factory Potential Implementation in C++

```

#include <memory>
using std::auto_ptr;
class Control { };
class PushControl : public Control { };
class Factory {
public:
    // Returns Factory subclass based on classKey.
    // Each subclass has its own getControl() implementation.
    // This will be implemented after the subclasses have been declared.
    static auto_ptr<Factory> getFactory(int classKey);
    virtual auto_ptr<Control> getControl() const = 0;
};
class ControlFactory : public Factory {
public:
    virtual auto_ptr<Control> getControl() const {
        return auto_ptr<Control>(new PushControl());
    }
};
auto_ptr<Factory> Factory::getFactory(int classKey) {
    // Insert conditional logic here. Sample:
    switch(classKey) {
    default:
        return auto_ptr<Factory>(new ControlFactory());
    }
}
  
```

28

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  - *Structural* **How to build flexible structures .**



29

## Structural Pattern Example Proxy




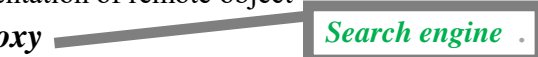
### General Recommendation

- ◆ Create an abstract class to specify the logical interface to the object
- ◆ Create two subclasses
  - The *proxy* and the *actual object class*
- ◆ The proxy forwards messages to actual object
- ◆ Actual object returns messages through the proxy after actual operation .

31

## Structural Pattern Example Proxy

### Common Types of Proxies

- ◆ *Virtual Proxy* 
  - Lightweight object that creates heavyweight object on demand
- ◆ *Device Proxy* 
  - Logical device that manages physical device
- ◆ *Remote Proxy* 
  - Local representation of remote object
- ◆ *Protection Proxy* 
  - Sentry (soldier) that guards secure object

## Structural Pattern Example Proxy

### Problem

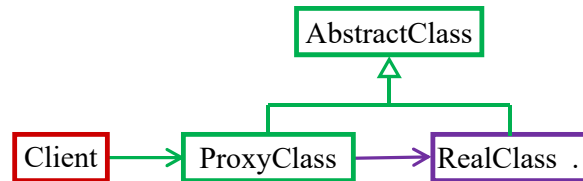
- ◆ We do not want to directly access an object, but through an *intermediary* or *agent*
  - This may arise from reliability or complexity concerns .

32



## Structural Pattern Example Proxy

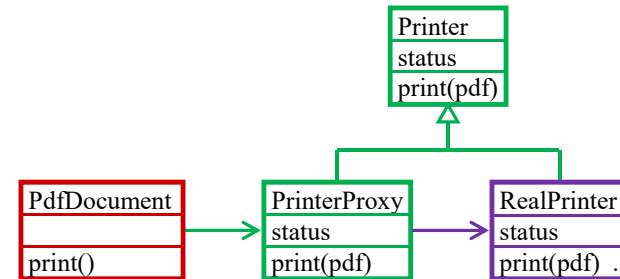
### General Recommendation



33

## Structural Pattern Example Proxy

### Printer Application



34

## Structural Pattern Example: Proxy Potential Implementation in Java

```

import java.util.*;

interface Image {
    public void displayImage();
}

class RealImage implements Image {
    private String filename;
    public RealImage(String filename) {
        this.filename = filename;
        System.out.println("Loading " + filename);
    }
    public void displayImage() { System.out.println("Displaying " + filename); }
}

class ProxyImage implements Image {
    private String filename;
    private RealImage image;
    public ProxyImage(String filename) { this.filename = filename; }
    public void displayImage() {
        if (image == null) image = new RealImage(filename);
        // load only on demand
        image.displayImage();
    }
}

class ProxyExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Image> images = new ArrayList<Image>( );
        images.add( new ProxyImage("HiRes_10MB_Photo1") );
        images.add( new ProxyImage("HiRes_10MB_Photo2") );
        images.add( new ProxyImage("HiRes_10MB_Photo3") );
        images.get(0).displayImage(); // loading necessary
        images.get(1).displayImage(); // loading necessary
        images.get(2).displayImage(); // no loading necessary; already done
        // the third image will never be loaded - time saved!
    }
}
  
```

35