

# Applying Some More Gang of Four Design Patterns

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# Gang of Four Patterns

## Behavioral

- ❖ *Interpreter*
- ❖ *Template Method*
- ❖ *Chain of Responsibility*
- ❖ *Command*
- ❖ *Iterator*
- ❖ *Mediator*
- ❖ *Memento*
- ✓ *Observer*
- ❖ *State*
- ✓ *Strategy*
- ❖ *Visitor*

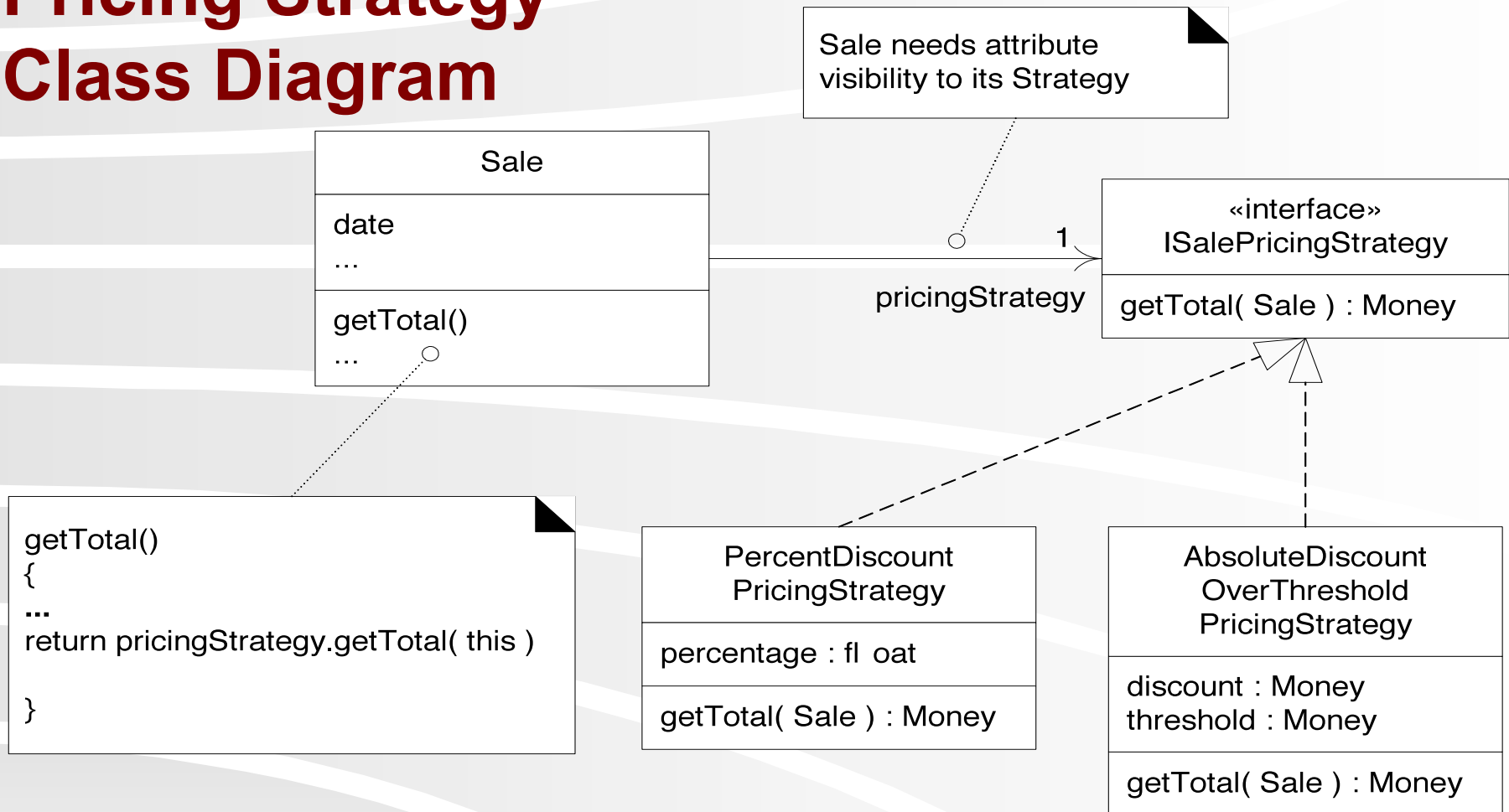
## Creational

- ❖ *Factory Method*
- ✓ *Abstract Factory*
- ❖ *Builder*
- ❖ *Prototype*
- ✓ *Singleton*

## Structural

- ✓ *Adapter*
- ❖ *Bridge*
- ✓ *Composite*
- ❖ *Decorator*
- ✓ *Façade*
- ❖ *Flyweight*
- ❖ *Proxy*

# Pricing Strategy Class Diagram

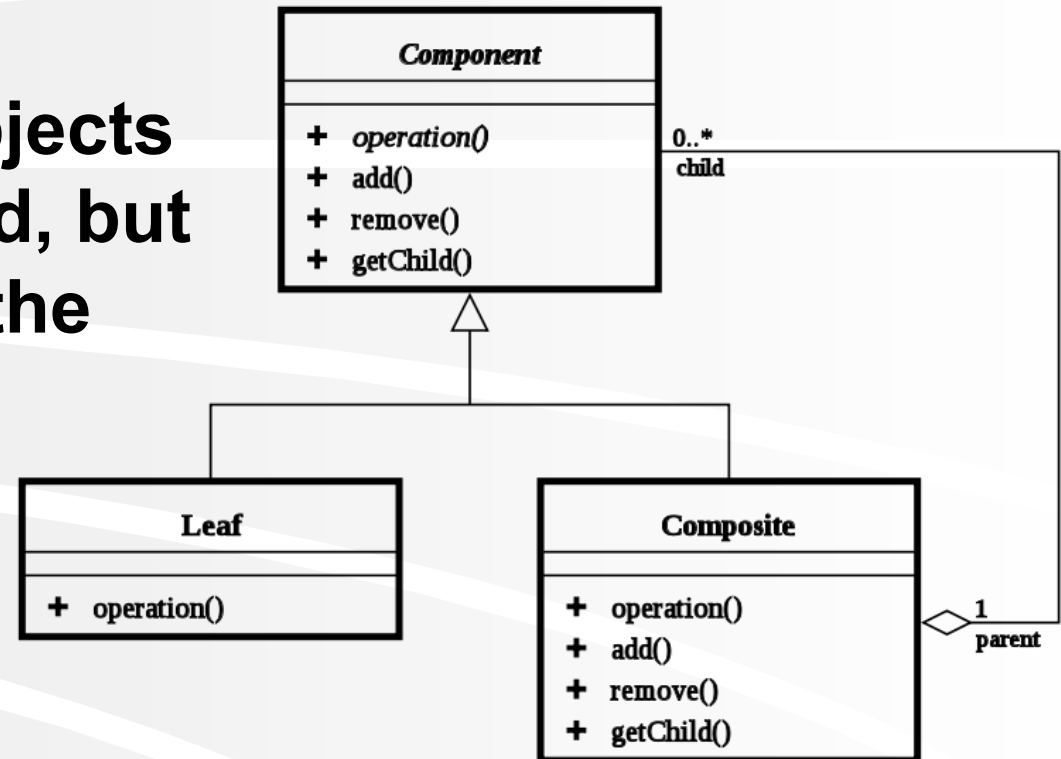


**But, how do we handle multiple, conflicting pricing policies?**

- 20% senior discount
- Preferred customer discount, 15% off sales of \$400
- Buy 1 case of Darjeeling tea, get 15% off entire order
- Manic Monday, \$50 off purchases over \$500

# Composite

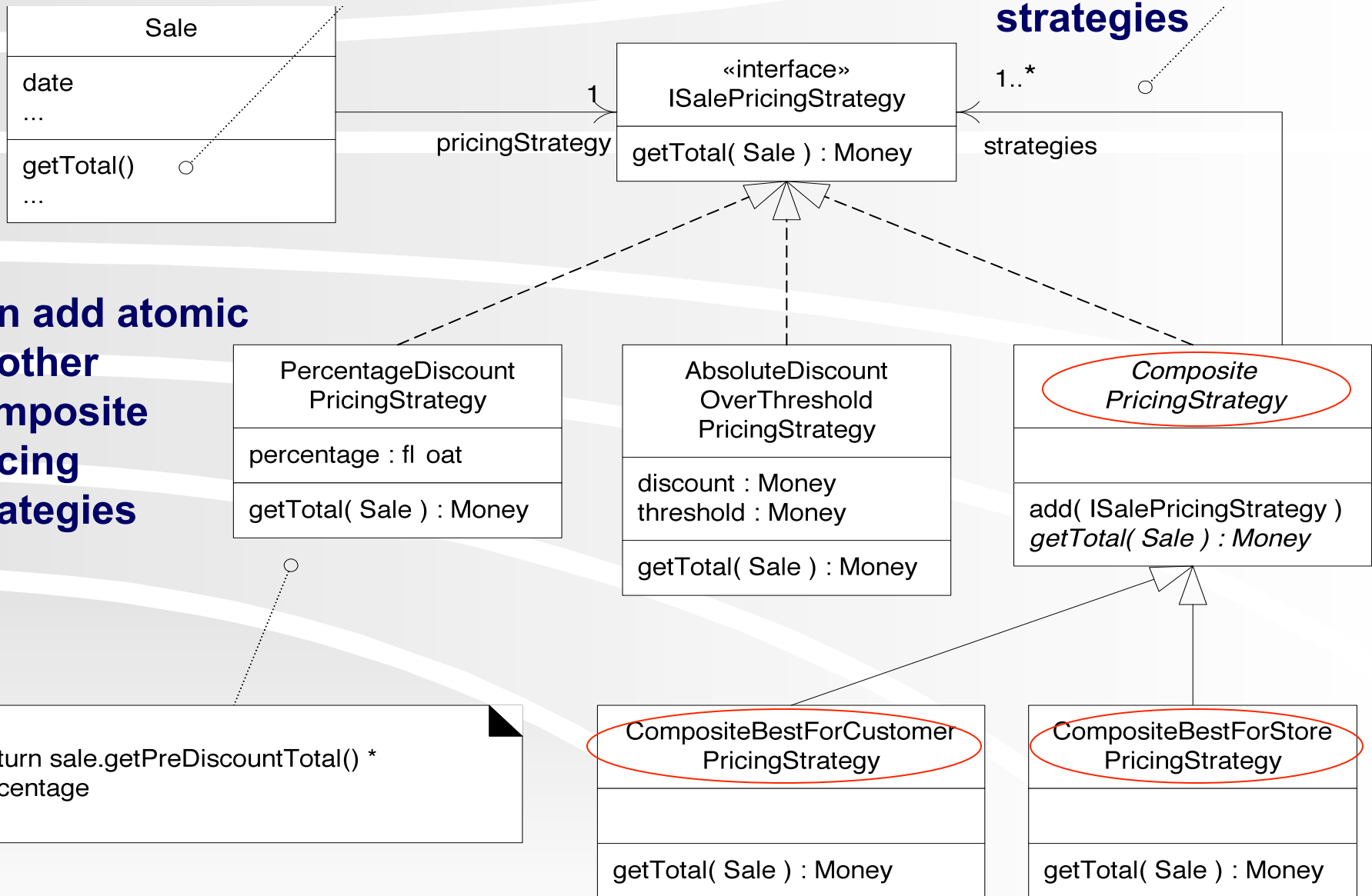
- ❖ Problem: How do we handle a group of objects that can be combined, but should still support the same polymorphic methods as any individual object in the group?



- ❖ Solution: Define a *composite* object that implements the same interface as the individual objects.

# Composite Pricing Strategy

Composites have list of contained strategies

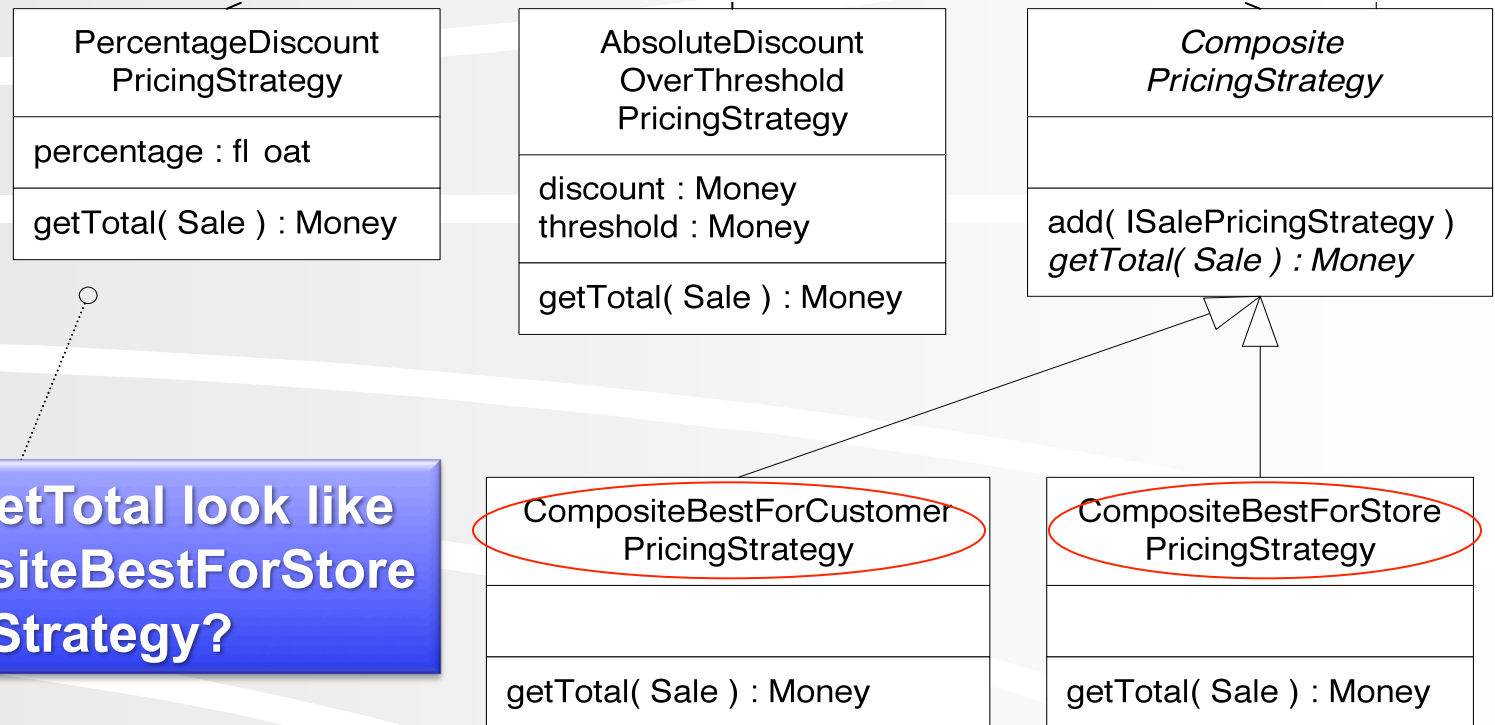


Can add atomic or other composite pricing strategies

```

{
    return sale.getPreDiscountTotal() *
    percentage
}
    
```

# Composite Pricing Strategy (continued)

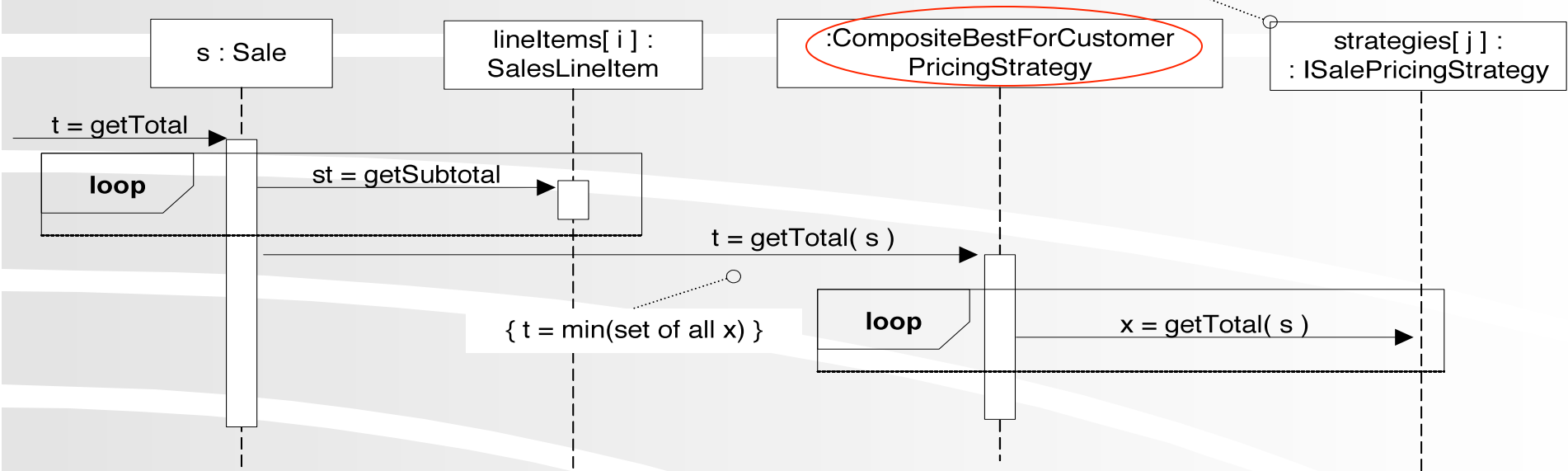


What would getTotal look like for the CompositeBestForStore PricingStrategy?

```
{
  lowestTotal = INTEGER.MAX
  for each ISalePricingStrategy strat in pricingStrategies
  {
    total := strat.getTotal( sale )
    lowestTotal = min( total, lowestTotal )
  }
  return lowestTotal
}
```

# Composite Sequence Diagram

**UML:** ISalePricingStrategy is an interface, not a class; this is the way in UML 2 to indicate an object of an unknown class, but that implements this interface



the *Sale* object treats a Composite Strategy that contains other strategies just like any other *ISalePricingStrategy*

Composite object **iterates** over its collection of atomic strategy objects

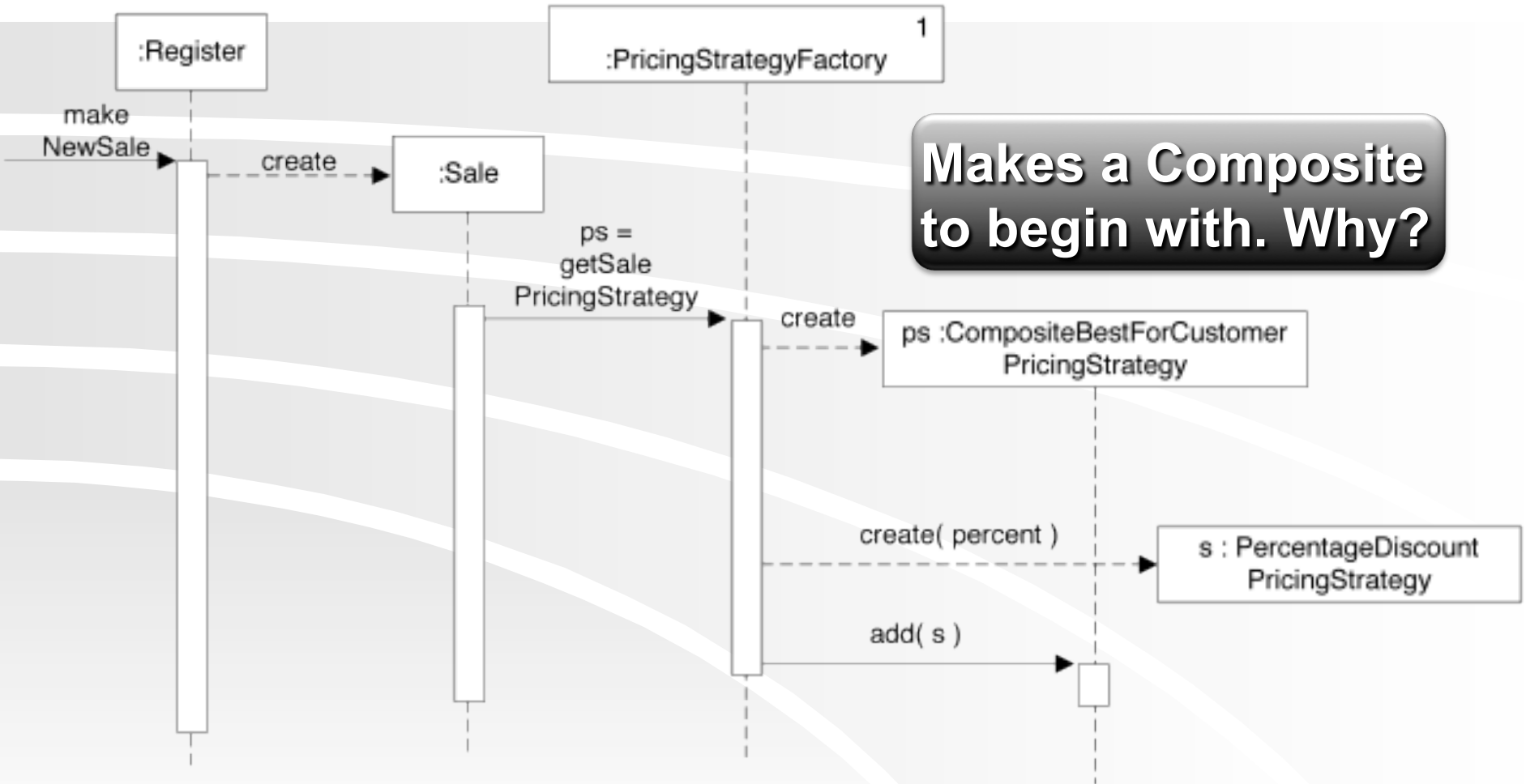
# How do we build the Composite Strategy?

- ❖ **Three places in example where new pricing strategies can be added:**
  - 1. When new sale is created, add store discount policy**
  - 2. When customer is identified, add customer-specific policy**
  - 3. When a product is added to the sale, add product-specific policy**

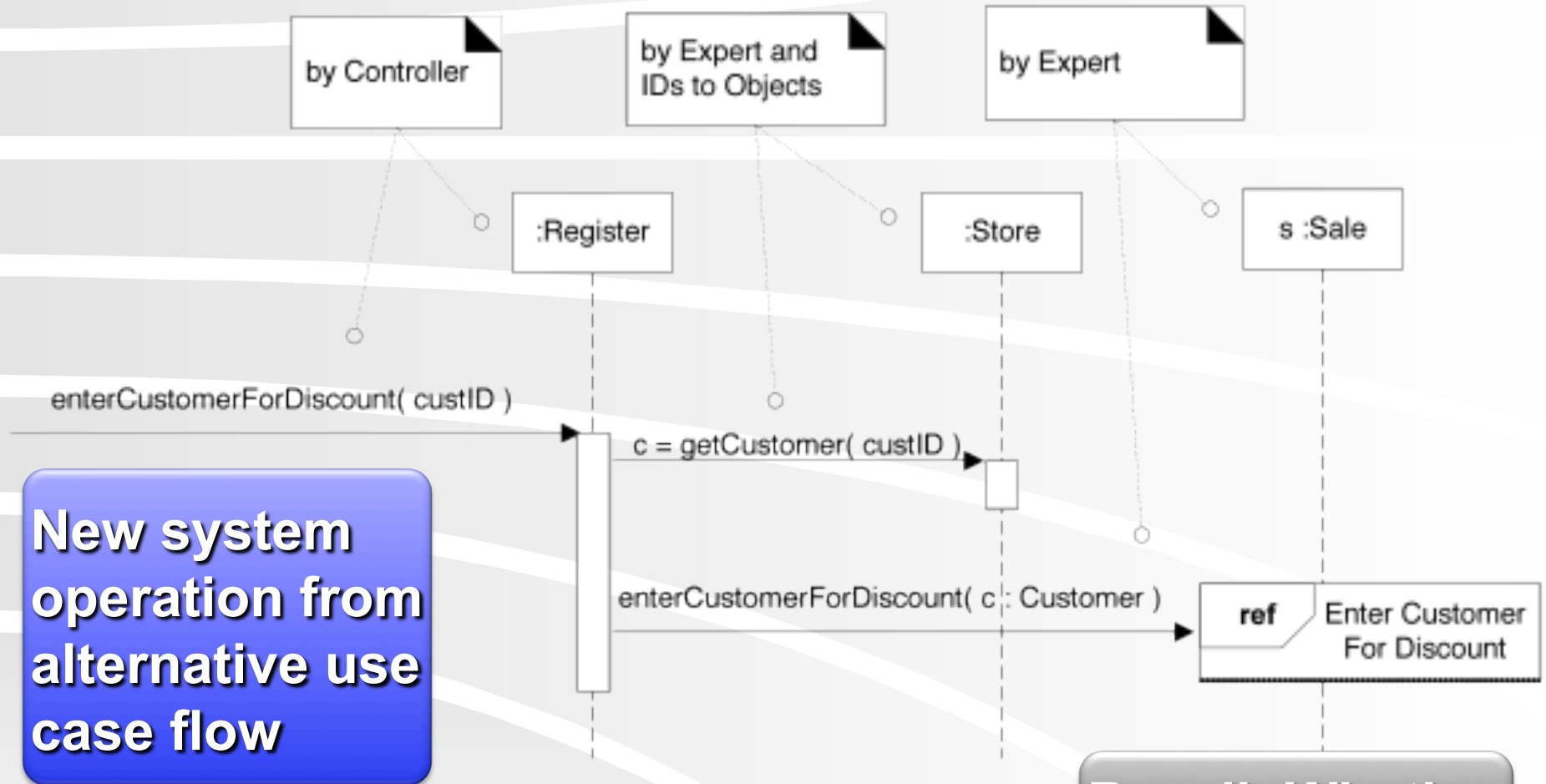


# 1. Adding Store Discount Policy

## Singleton, Factory



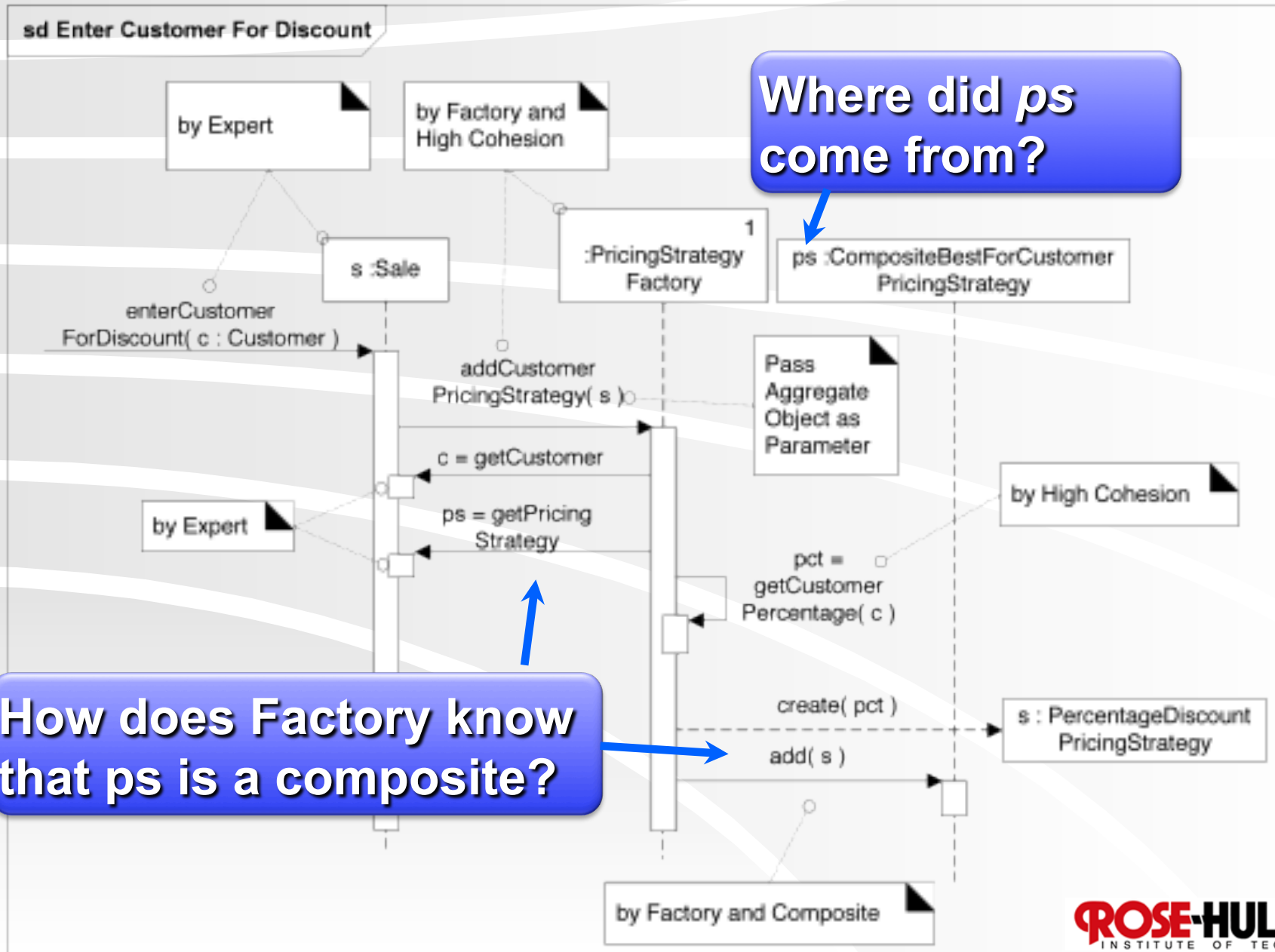
## 2. Adding Customer Specific Discount Policy



New system operation from alternative use case flow

Recall: What's a ref frame?

## 2. Adding Customer Specific Discount Policy (continued)



# Applying Composite

Working with your project team, **identify a situation** in your project **where Composite might be applicable**. If no such situation exists, try to come up with an extension to your system that might use Composite.

# Façade

More general than just  
Façade Controllers

- ❖ NextGen POS needs *pluggable business rules*
- ❖ Assume rules will be able to disallow certain actions, such as...
  - Purchases with gift certificates must include just one item
  - Change returned on gift certificate purchase must be as another gift certificate
  - Allow charitable donation purchases, but max. of \$250 and only with manager logged-in

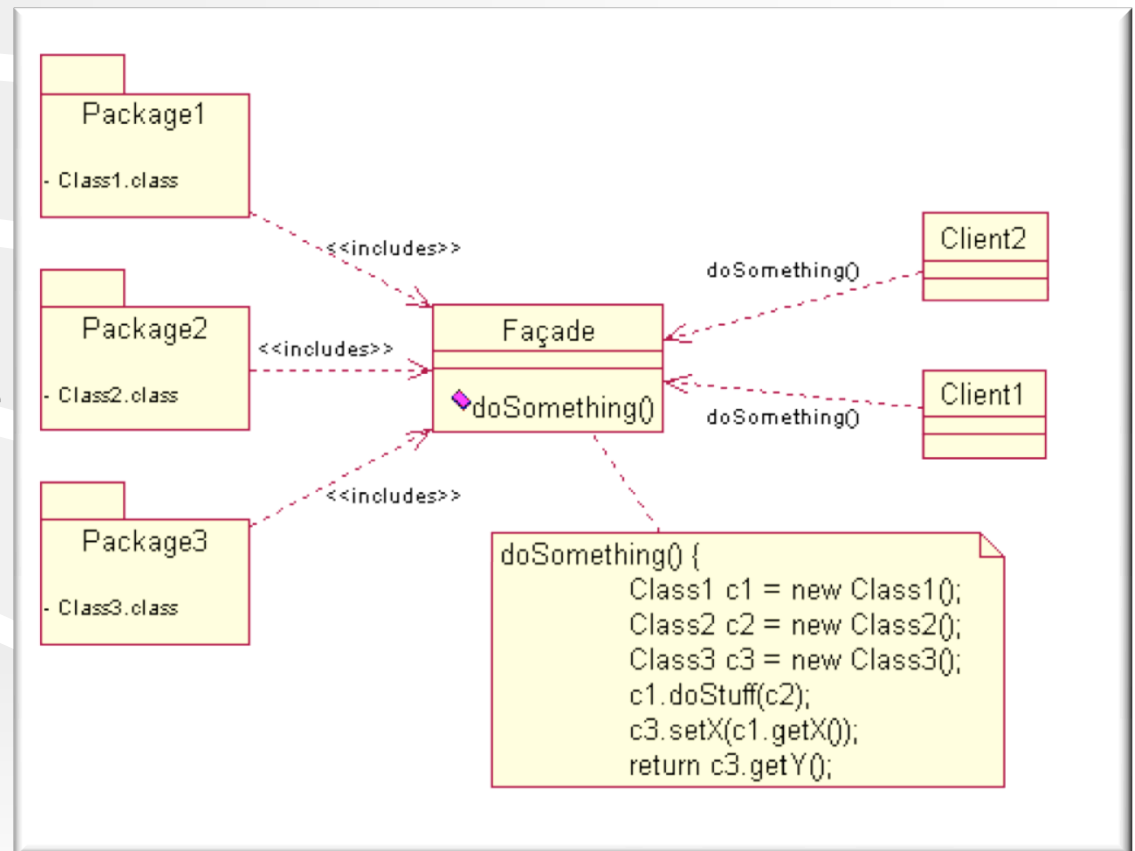
# Some Conceivable Implementations

- ❖ **Strategy pattern**
- ❖ **Open-source rule interpreter**
- ❖ **Commercial business rule engine**

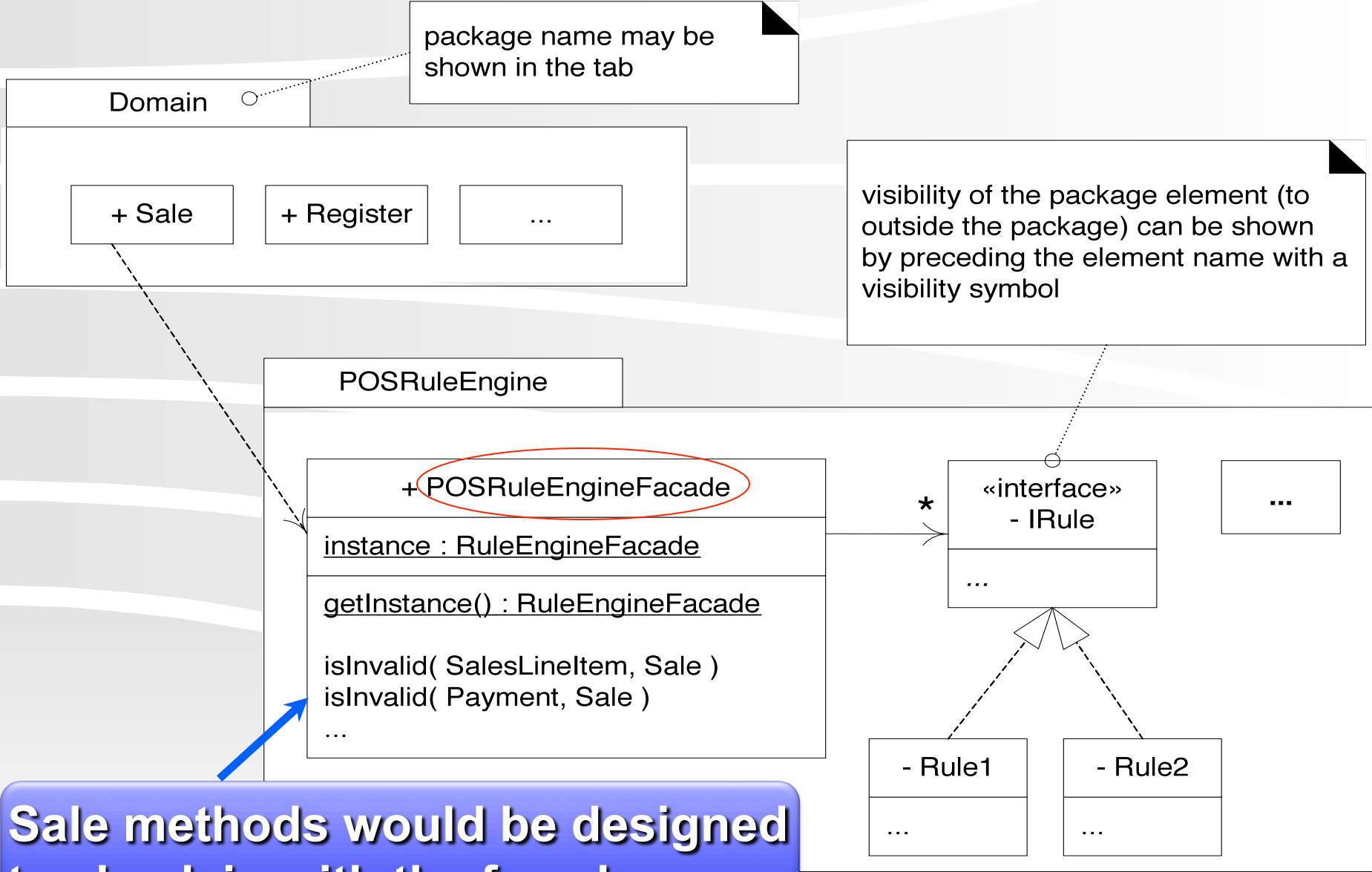
# Façade

❖ Problem: How do we avoid coupling to a part of the system whose design is subject to substantial change?

❖ Solution: Define a *single point of contact* to the variable part of the system—a *façade object* that wraps the subsystem.



# Façade Example

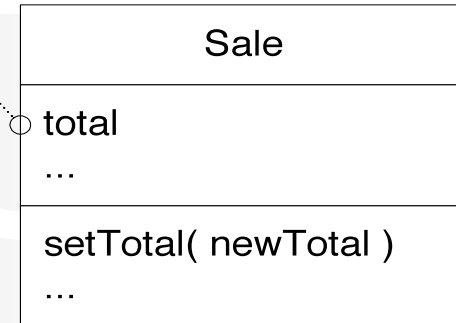
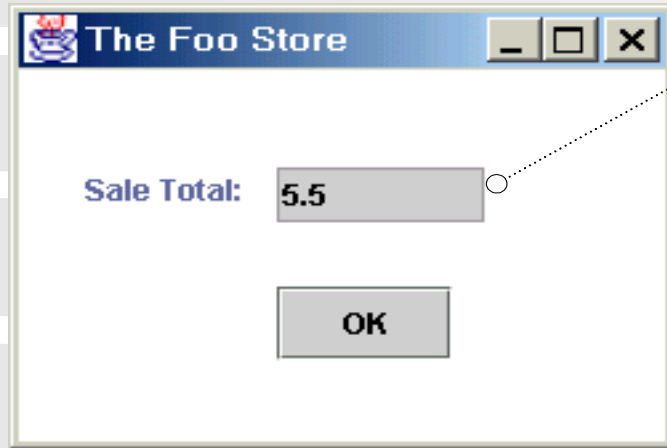


**Sale methods would be designed to check in with the façade**



# Refreshing Display

Goal: When the total of the sale changes, refresh the display with the new value



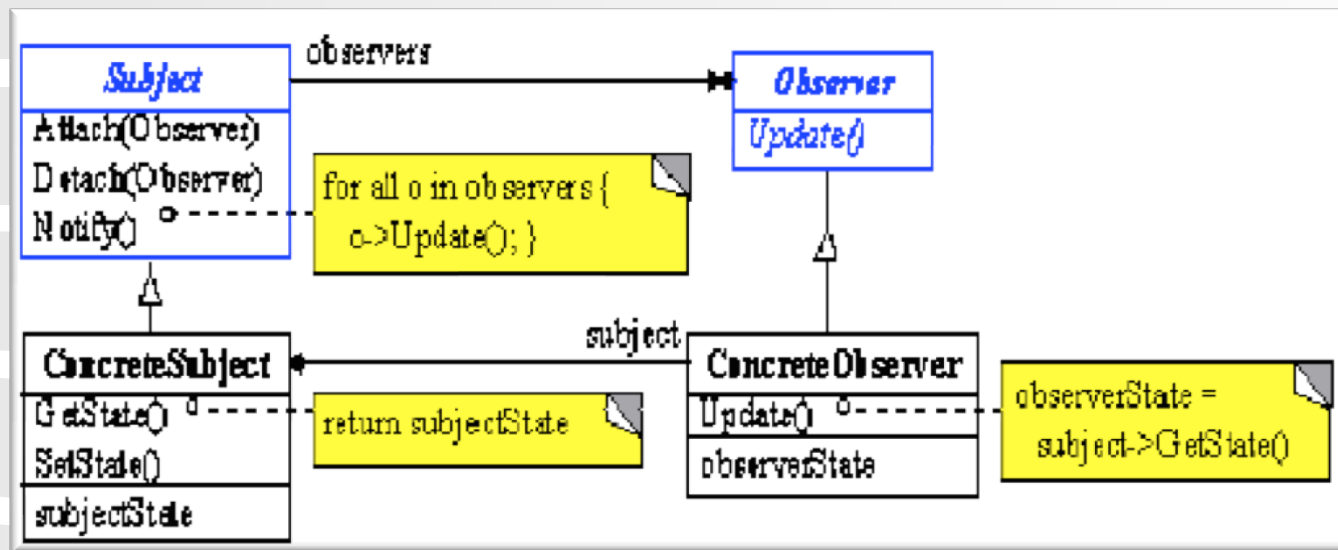
How do we refresh the GUI display when the domain layer changes *without coupling the domain layer back to the UI layer?*

**Model-View Separation**

## Observer (aka Publish-Subscribe/Delegation)

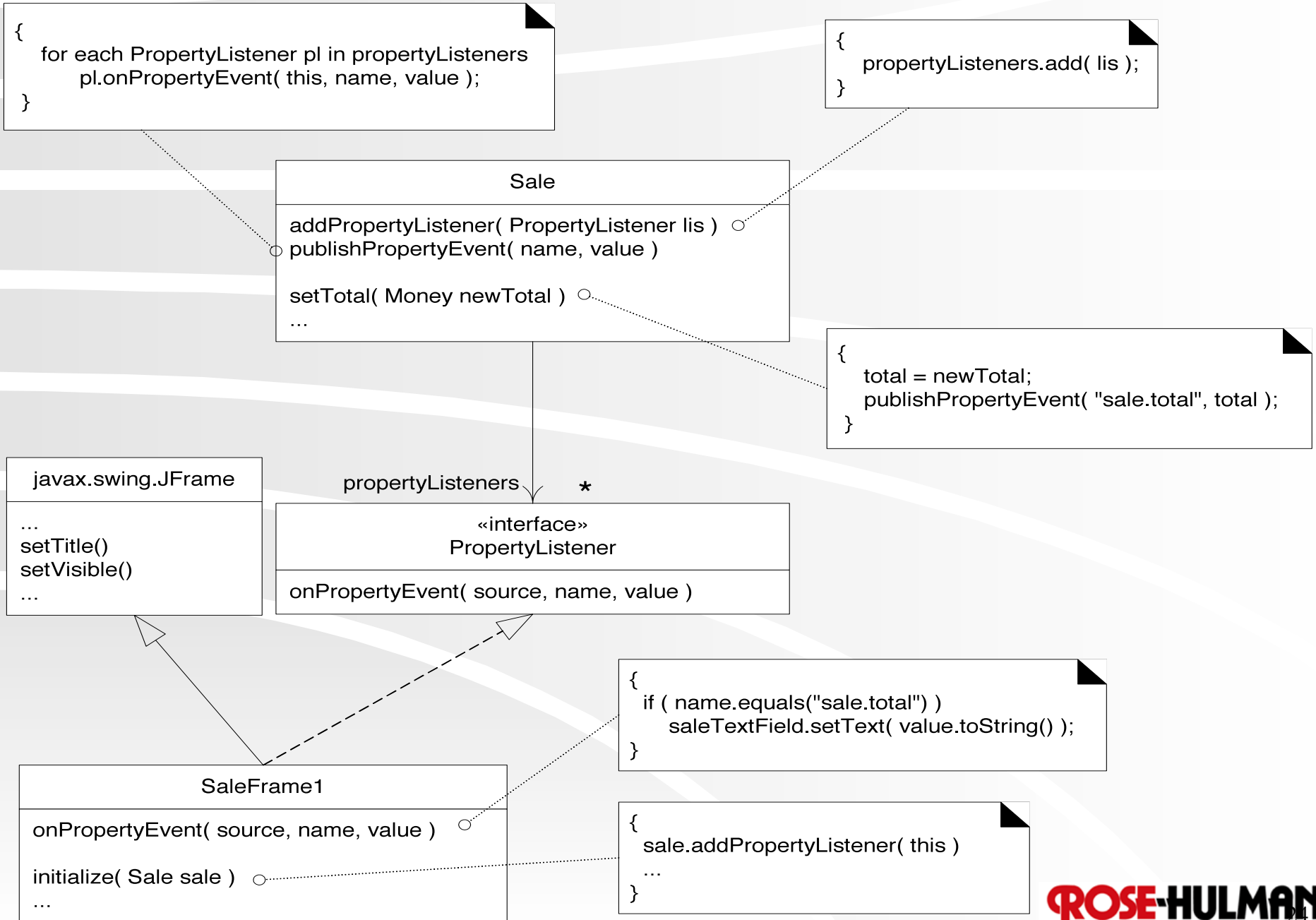
- ❖ **Problem:** *Subscriber* objects want to be informed about events or state changes for some *publisher* object. How do we do this while maintaining low coupling from the publisher to the subscribers?
- ❖ **Solution:** Define an subscriber interface that the subscriber objects can implement. Subscribers register with the publisher object. The publisher sends notifications to all its subscribers.

# Observer: Behavioral Pattern



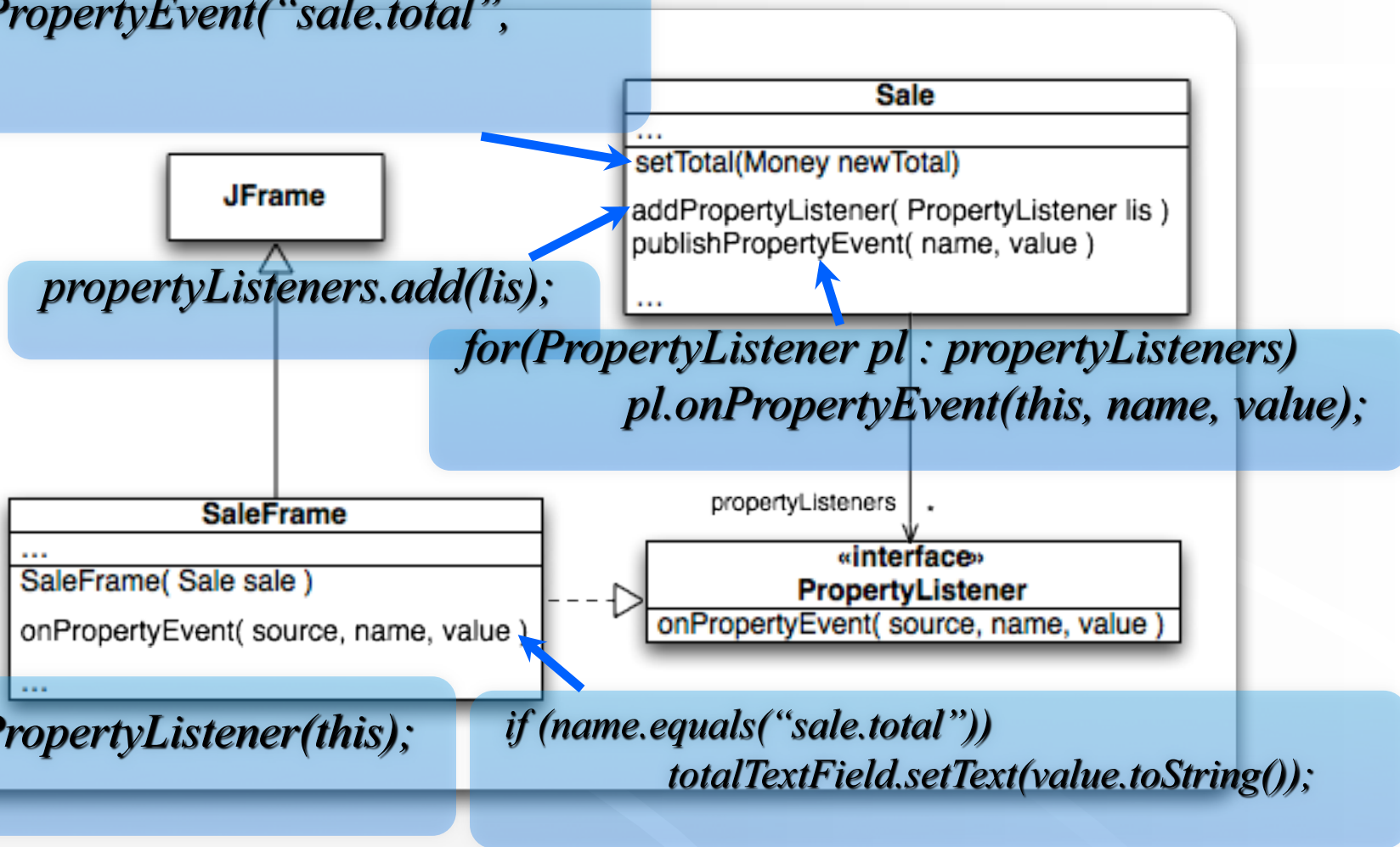
- ❖ Observer pattern is a 1:N pattern and is used to notify and update all dependents automatically when one object changes.

# Sale has a List of Listeners



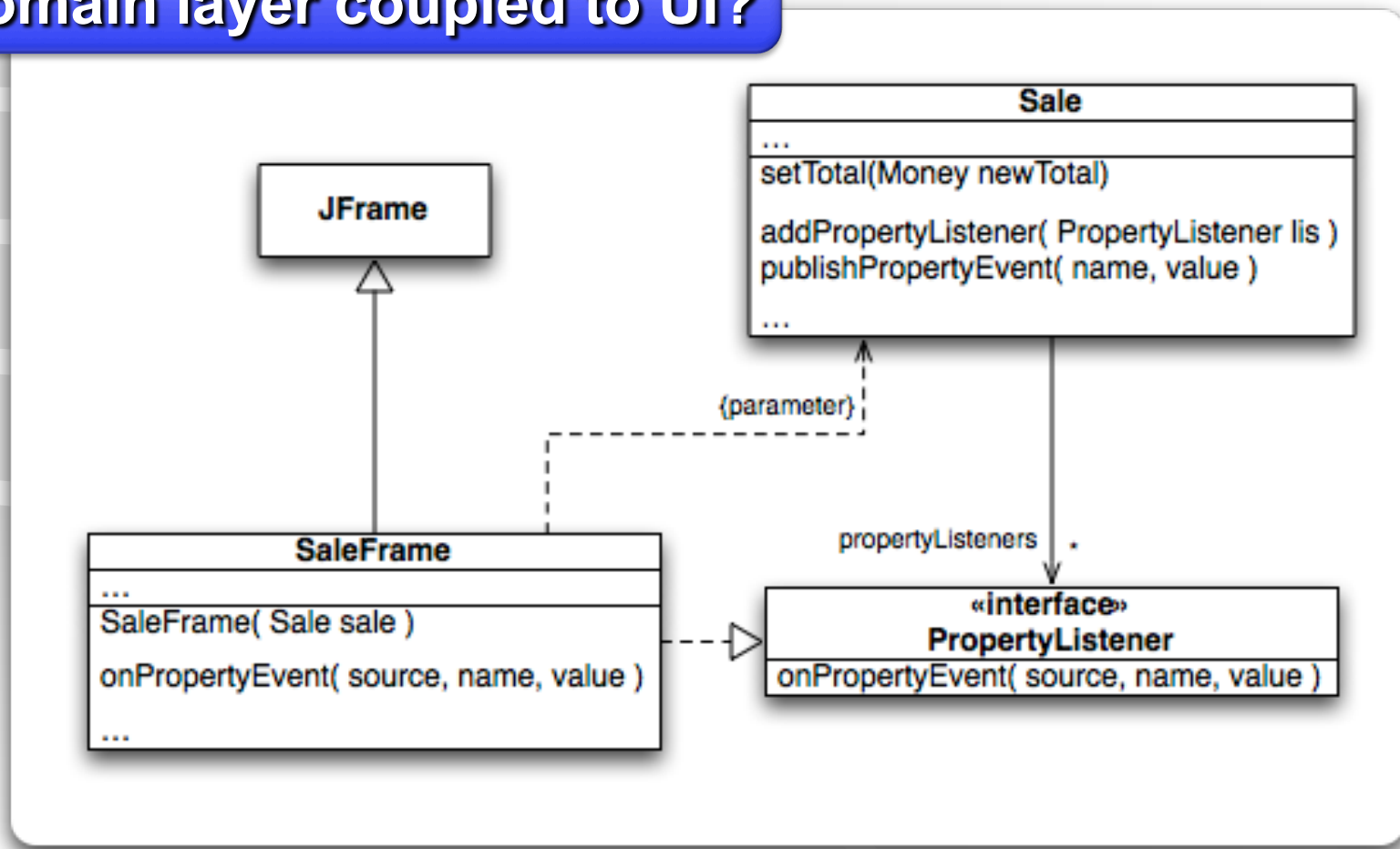
# Example: Update SaleFrame when Sale's Total Changes

```
total = newTotal;
publishPropertyEvent("sale.total",
total)
```



# Example: Update SaleFrame when Sale's Total Changes (continued)

Is UI coupled to domain layer?  
Is domain layer coupled to UI?



# Observer: Not just for GUIs watching domain layer...

- ❖ GUI widget event handling

- ❖ Example:

```
JButton startButton = new JButton("Start");  
startButton.addActionListener(new Starter  
());
```

- ❖ Publisher: *startButton*

- ❖ Subscriber: *Starter* instance

# Homework and Milestone Reminders

- ❖ **Read Chapters 27 and 28**
- ❖ **Homework 6 – More GRASP on Video Store Design**
  - **Due by 5:00pm Today (Tuesday, January 26<sup>th</sup>)**
- ❖ **Milestone 4: Patterns and Detailed Design, with some Iteration 2 on the Side**
  - **Due by 11:59pm Friday, January 29th, 2010**