

CISC 322

Software Architecture



Lecture 16:

Design Patterns 3

Emad Shihab

Material drawn from [Gamma95, Coplien95]

Slides adapted from Spiros Mancoridis and Ahmed E. Hassan

Template Pattern Intent

- Define the skeleton of an algorithm in an operation, deferring some steps to subclasses.
- The *Template Method* lets subclasses redefine certain steps of an algorithm without changing the algorithm's structure.

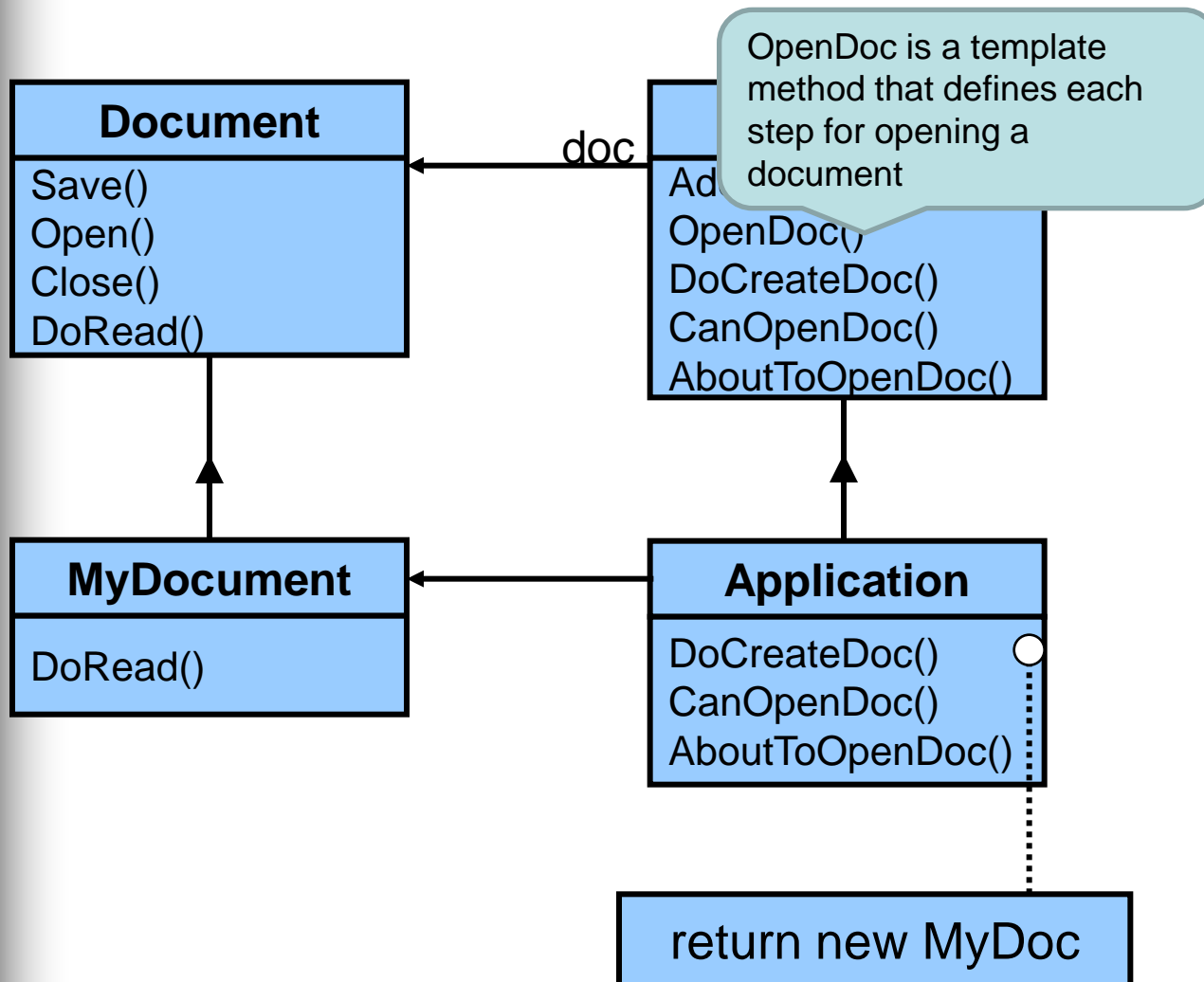
Template Pattern Motivation

- Consider an application that provides Application and Document classes
 - Application: opens existing document
 - Document: represents the information in a doc
- By defining some of the steps of an algorithm, using abstract operations, the template method fixes their ordering.

Template Pattern Motivation

- Specific applications can subclass Application and Document to suit their specific needs
 - Drawing application: defines DrawApplication and DrawDocument subclasses
 - Spreadsheet application: defines SpreadsheetApplication and SpreadsheetDocument subclasses

Template Pattern Example



- `CanOpenDoc()` – check if doc can be opened
- `DoCreateDoc()` – create doc
- `AboutToOpenDoc()` – lets application know when a doc is about to be opened

Template Pattern Structure

AbstractClass – defines abstract primitive operations that concrete subclass implement

AbstractClass

TemplateMethod()
PrimitiveOp1()
PrimitiveOp2()

Implements a template method defining the skeleton. The template method calls primitive ops and operations defined in the Abstract class

...
PrimitiveOp1()
PrimitiveOp2()
...

Concrete class – implements primitive ops to carry out subclass-specific steps of an algorithm

ConcreteClass

PrimitiveOp1()
PrimitiveOp2()

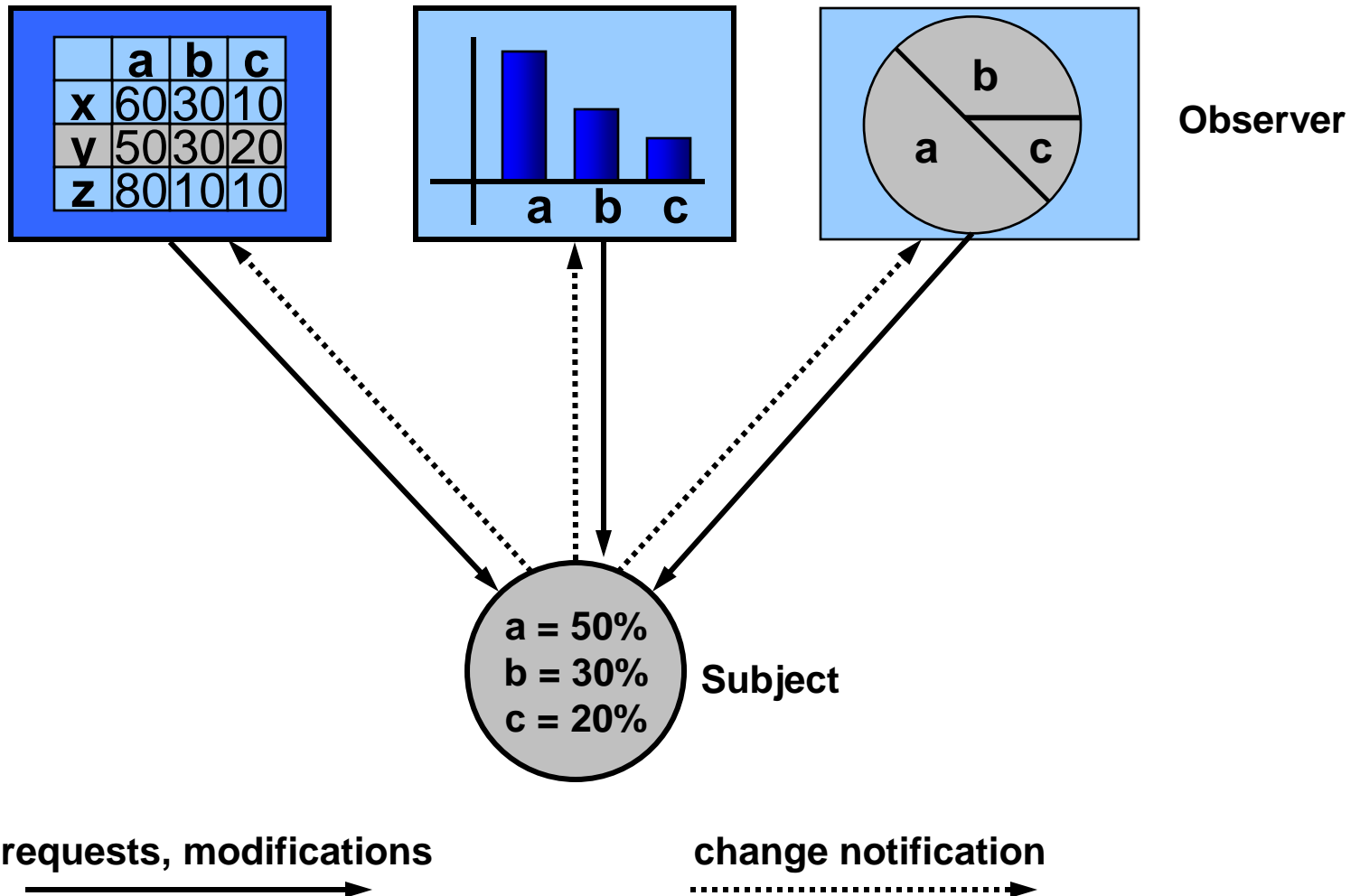
Observer Pattern Motivation

- A common side-effect of partitioning a system into a collection of cooperating classes is the need to maintain consistency between related objects.
- How can you achieve consistency?

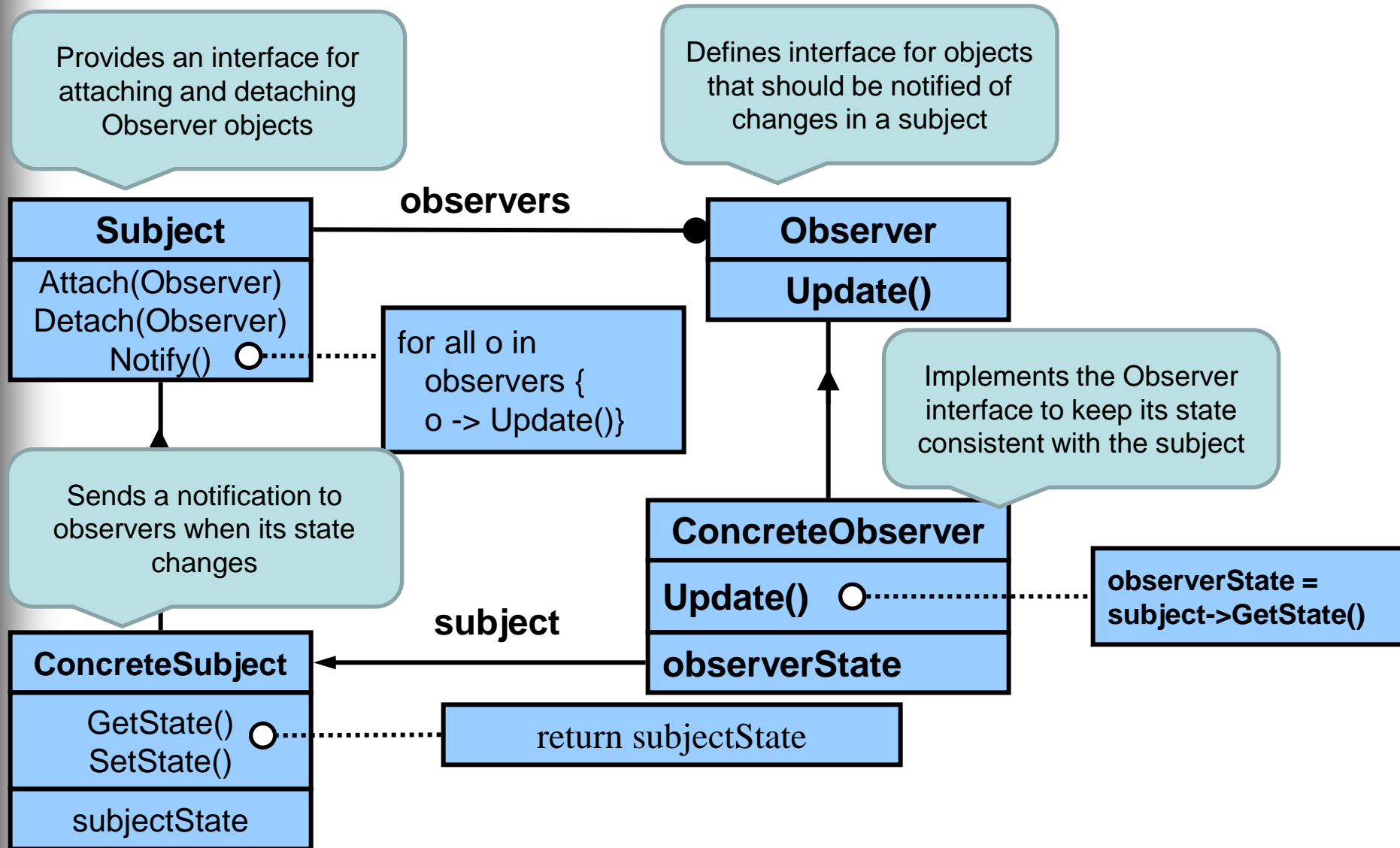
Observer Intent

- Define a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when **one object changes state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically.**

Observer Pattern Example



Observer Pattern Structure



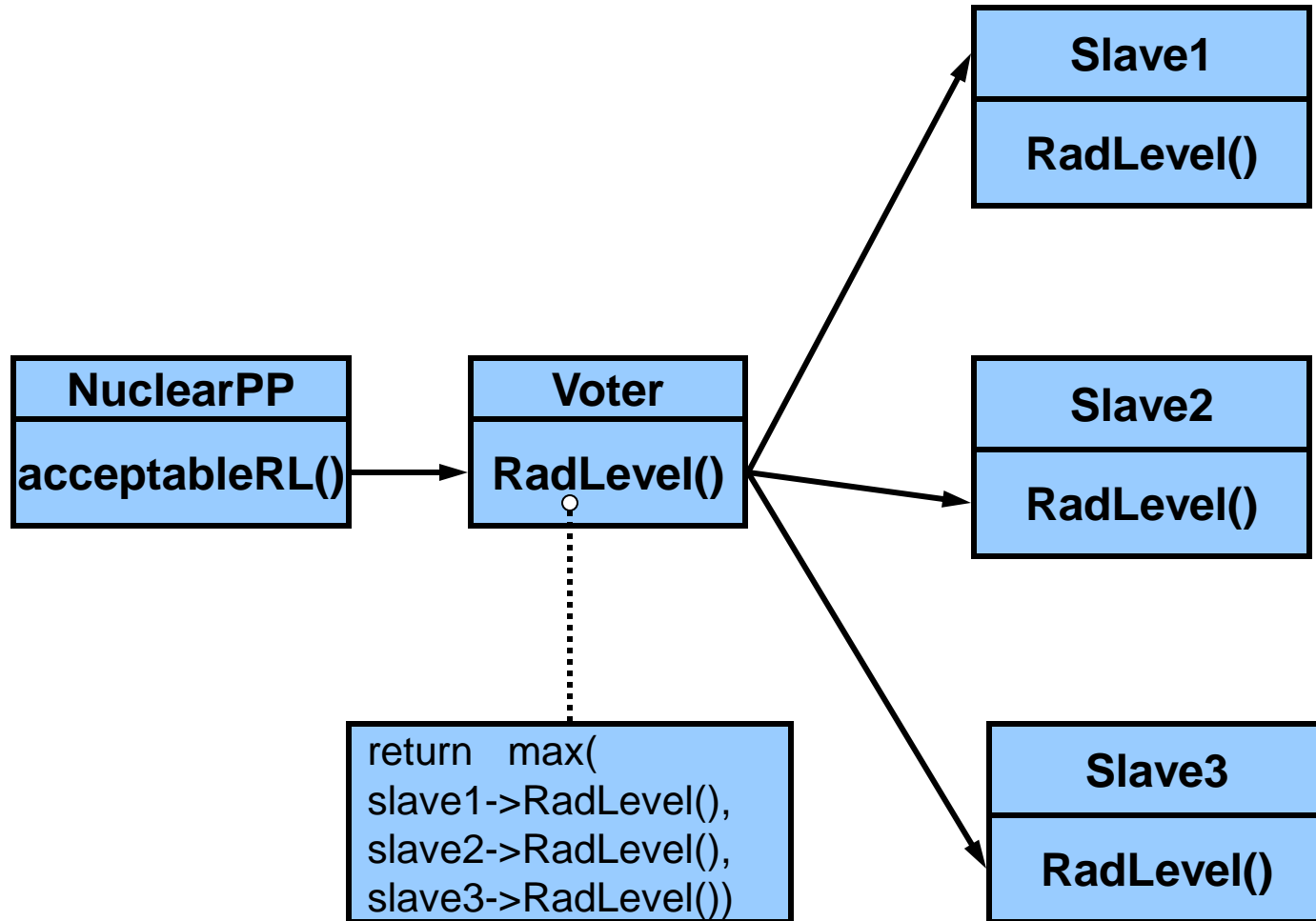
Master-Slave Pattern Motivation

- Fault tolerance is a critical factor in many systems.
- Replication of services and delegation of the same task to several independent suppliers is a common strategy to handle such cases.

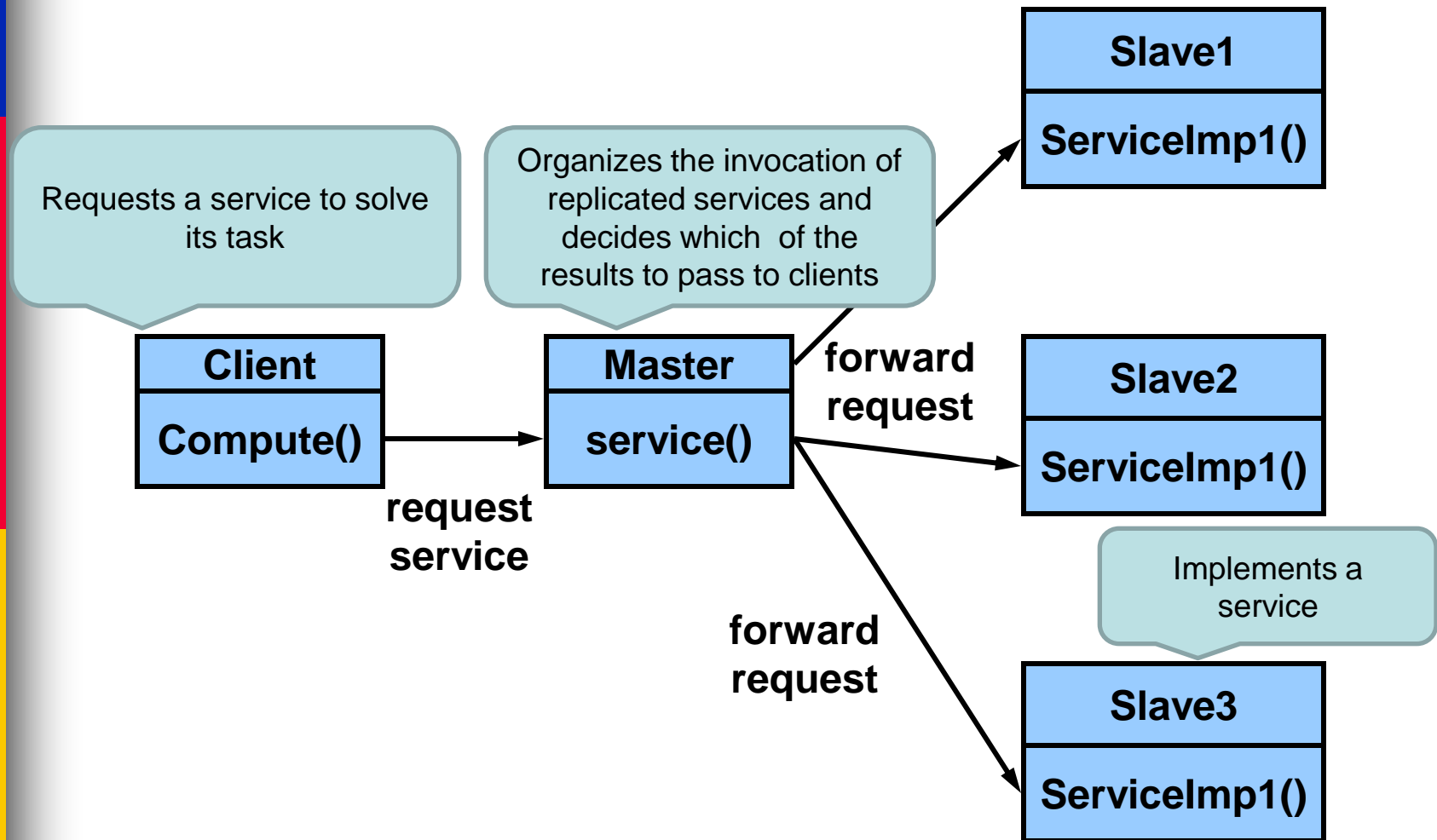
Master-Slave Pattern Intent

- Independent components providing the same service (slaves) are separated from a component (master) responsible for invoking them and for selecting a particular result from the results returned by the slaves.
- (Master) Handles the computation of replicated services within a software system to achieve fault tolerance and robustness.

Master-Slave Pattern Example



Master-Slave Pattern Structure



Singleton Intent

- Ensure a class only has one instance, and provide a global point of access to it

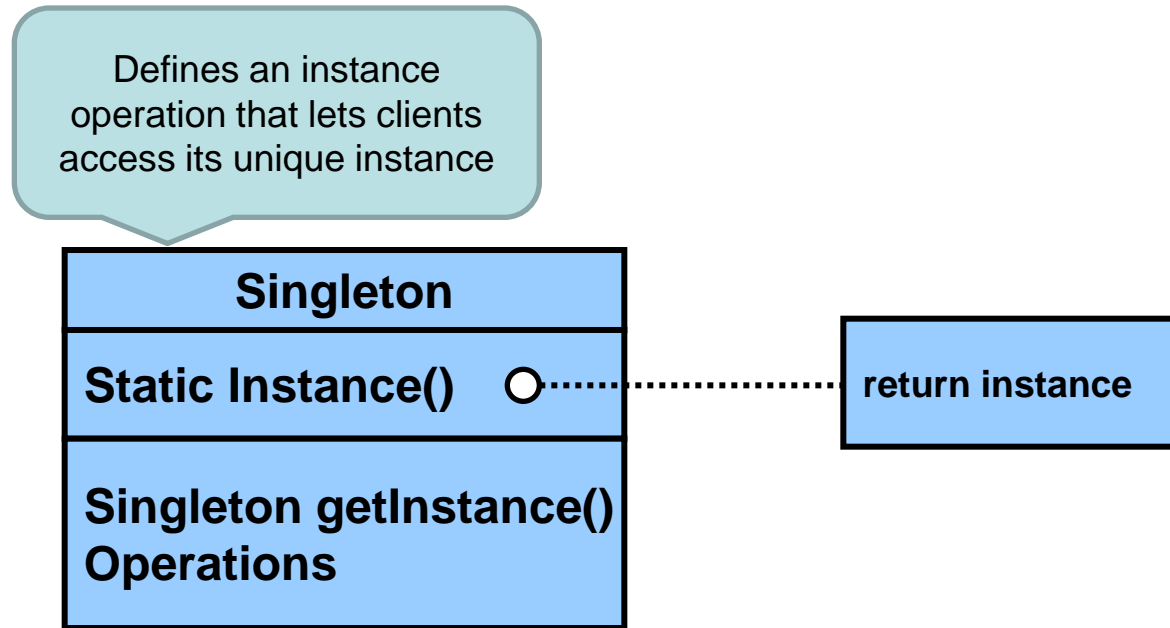
Singelton Pattern Motivation

- It is important that some classes have only one instance
 - E.g., one printer spooler, one window manager
- How to ensure that a class only has one instance?

Singelton Pattern Motivation

- Make the class itself responsible for keeping track of its sole instance
- The class can ensure that no other instance can be created and provides a way to access the instance

Singleton Pattern Structure



Singleton example

```
public class SimpleSingleton {  
    private SimpleSingleton singleInstance = null;  
  
    //Marking default constructor private  
    //to avoid direct instantiation.  
    private SimpleSingleton() {  
    }  
  
    //Get instance for class SimpleSingleton  
    public static SimpleSingleton getInstance() {  
  
        if(null == singleInstance) {  
            singleInstance = new SimpleSingleton();  
        }  
  
        return singleInstance;  
    }  
}
```

Schedule

NOVEMBER 2011						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
		1 Group meeting	2 Group meeting	3	4 Group meeting	5
6	7 Group meeting	8 Presentations	9 Presentations	10	11 Presentations	12
13	14 Reports Due	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			