

CISC 322

Software Architecture



Lecture 16:

Design Patterns 3

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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.

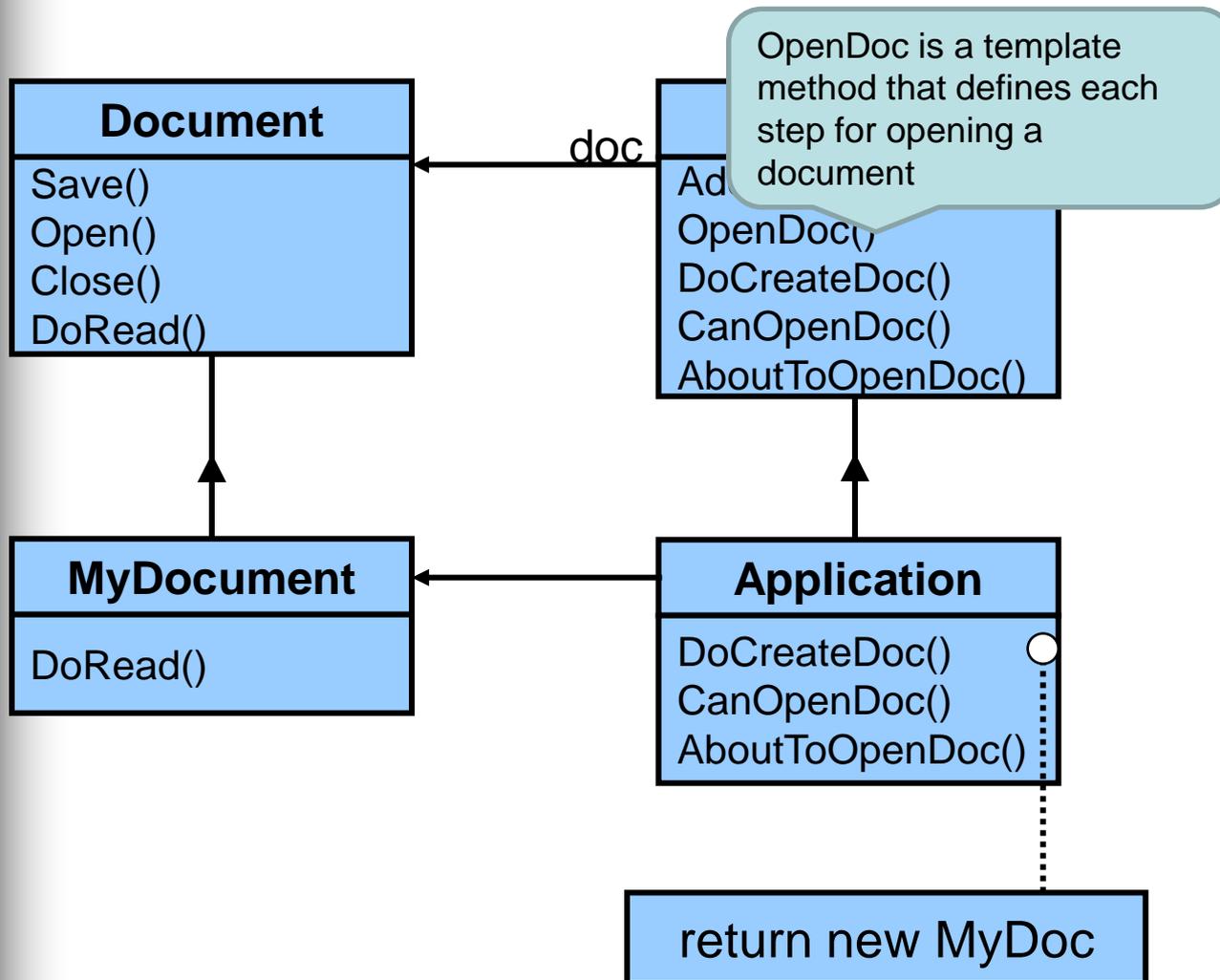
Template Pattern Motivation

- 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()

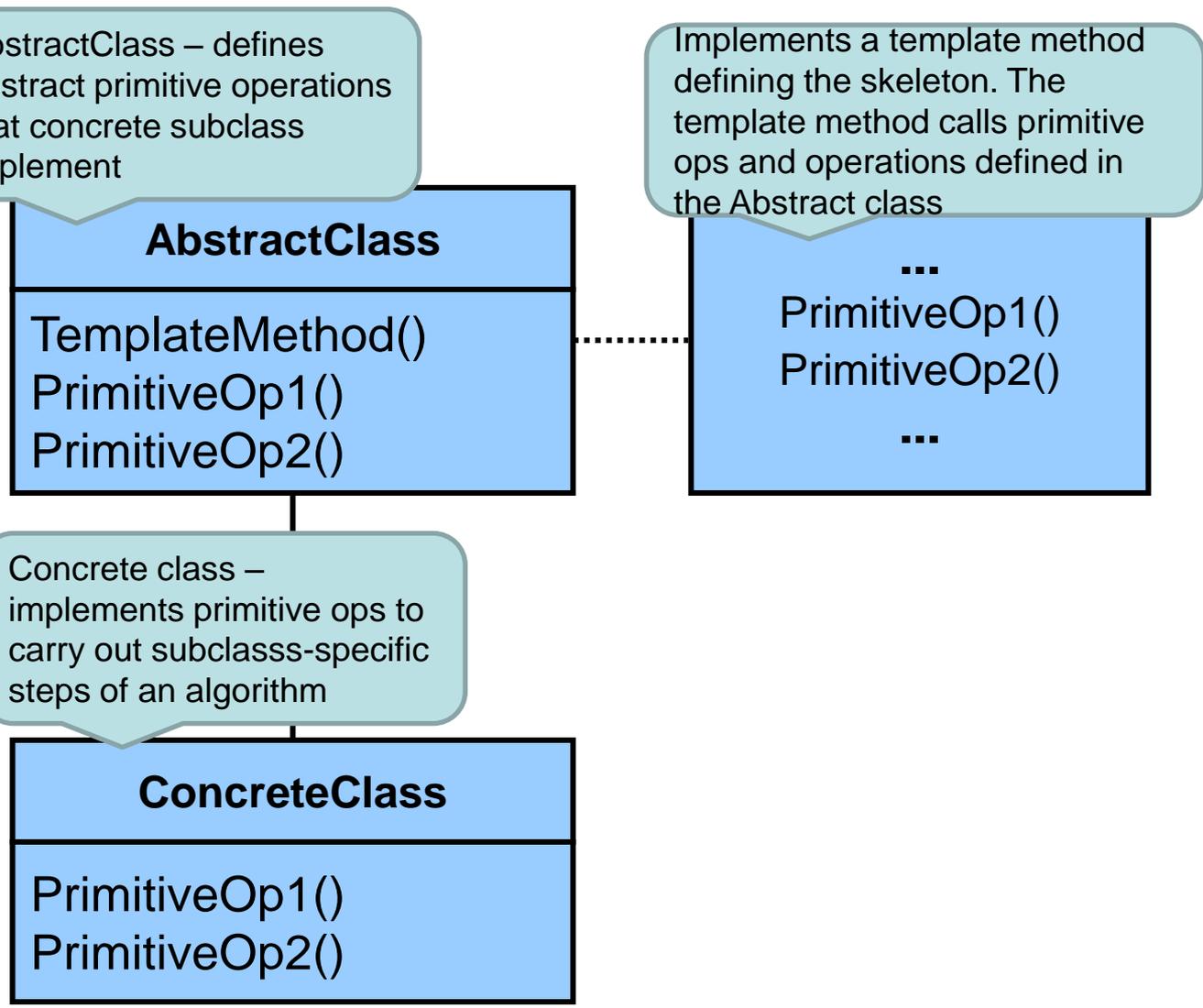
Implements a template method defining the skeleton. The template method calls primitive ops and operations defined in the Abstract class

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

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

ConcreteClass

PrimitiveOp1()
PrimitiveOp2()



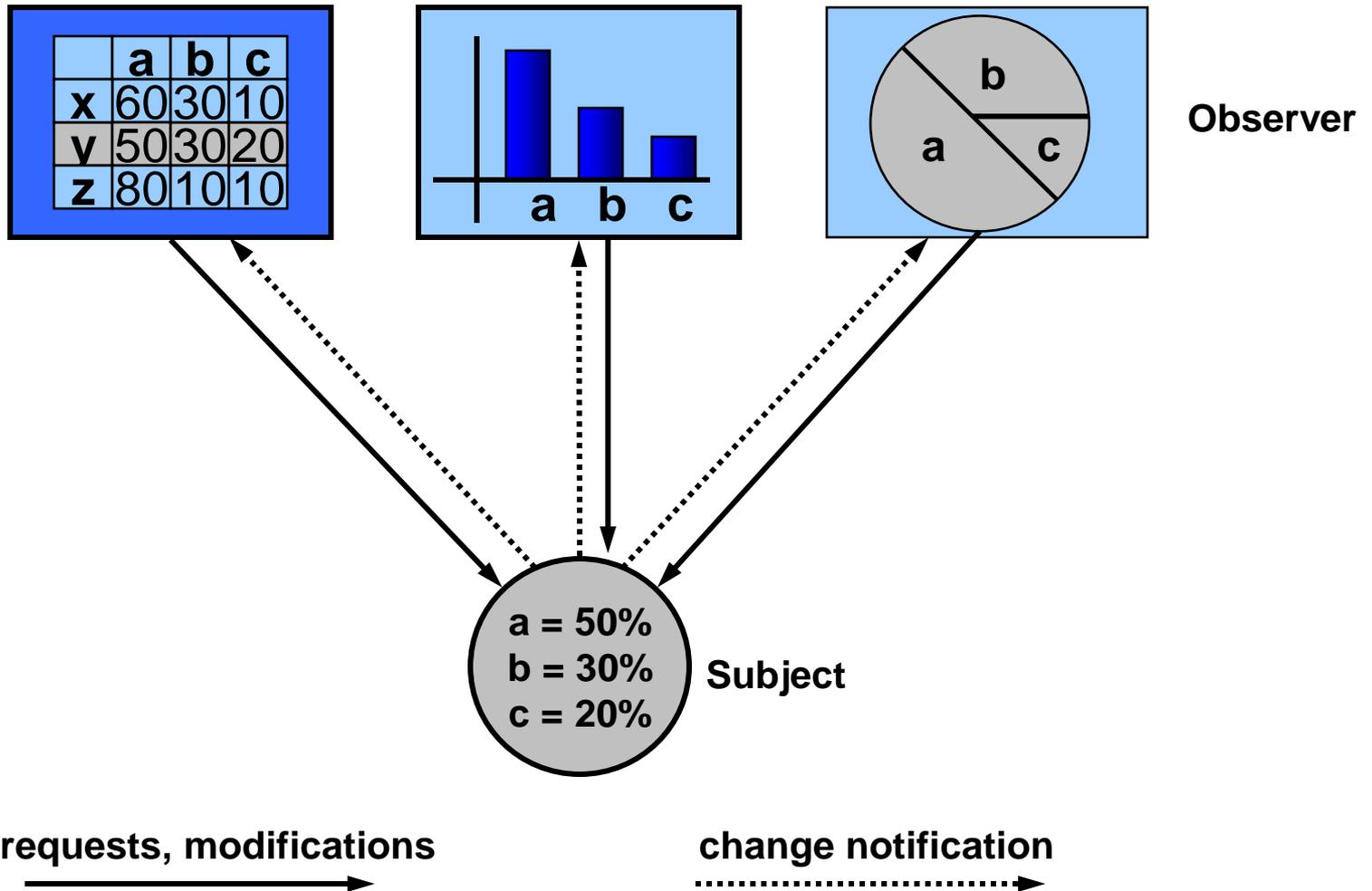
Observer Pattern Motivation

- 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?

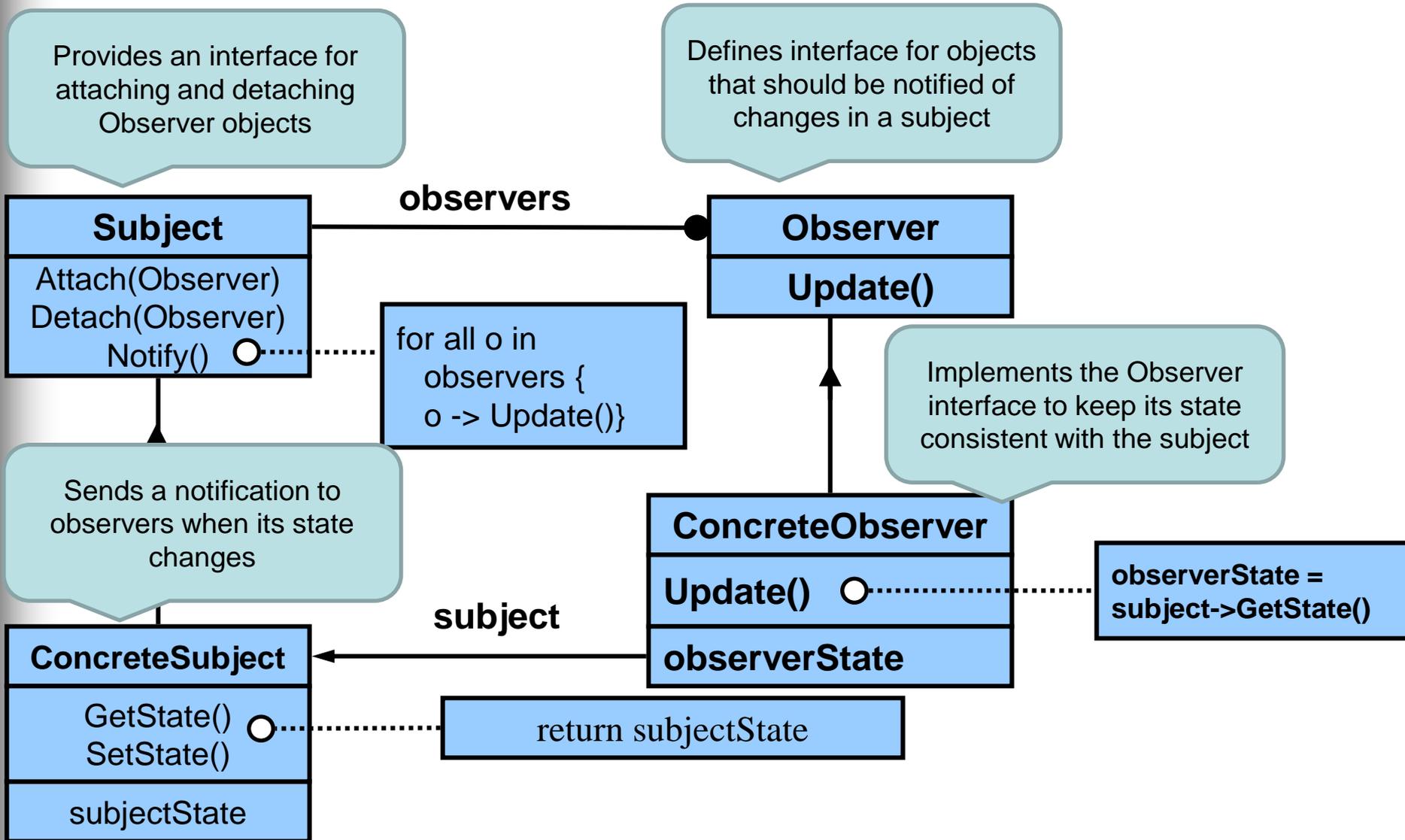
Observer Intent

- 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



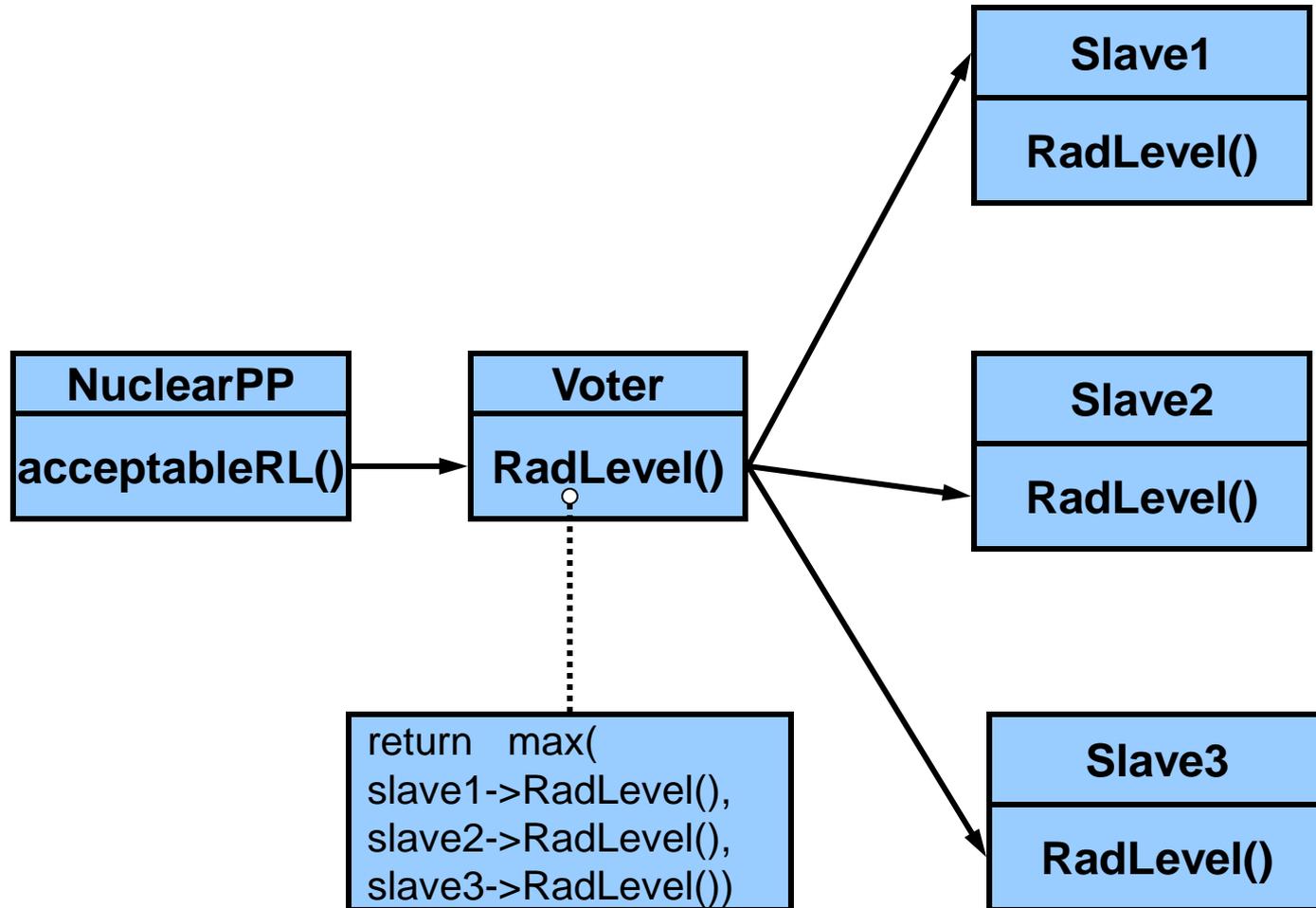
Master-Slave Pattern Motivation

- 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.

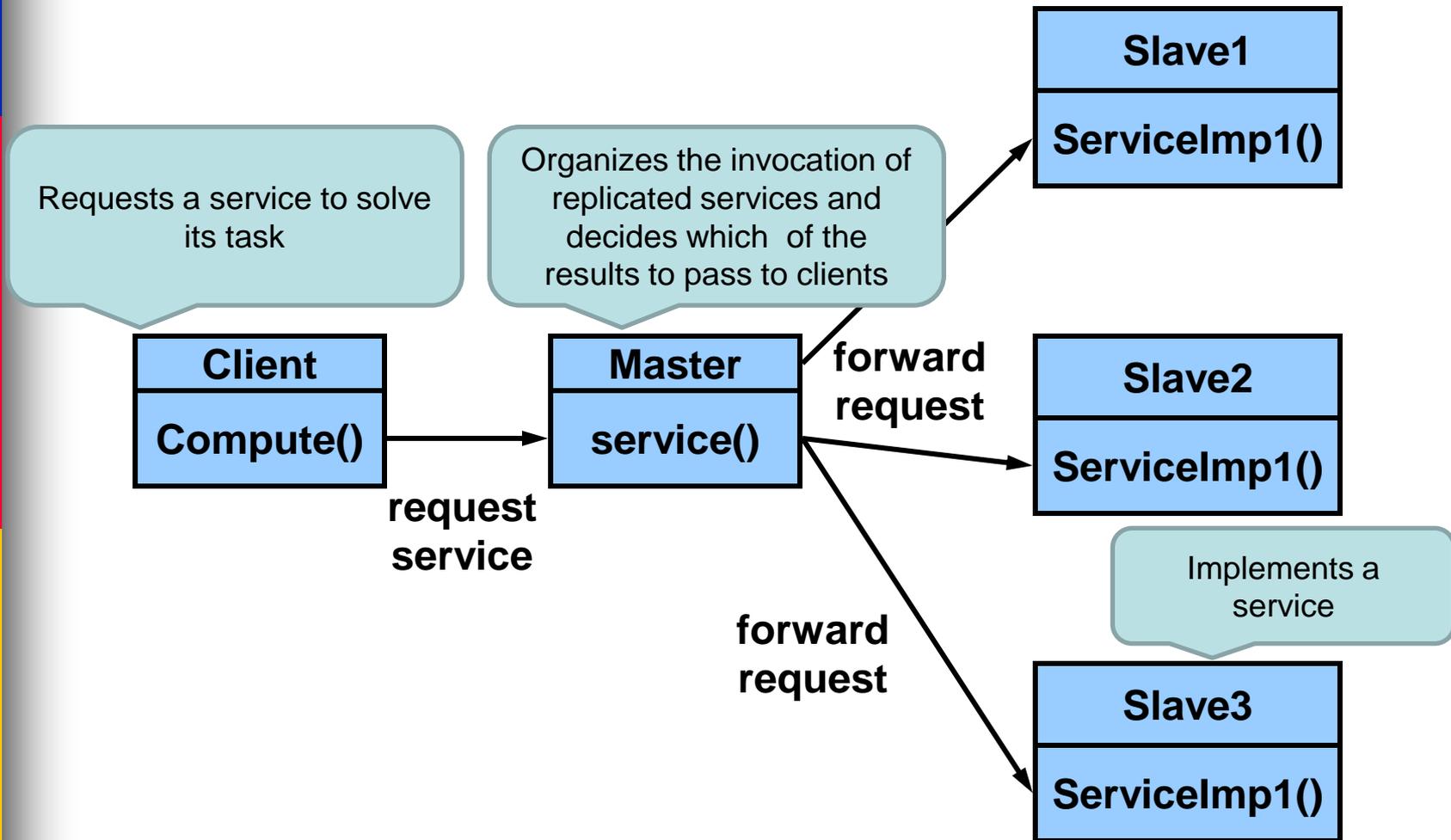
Master-Slave Pattern Intent

- 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

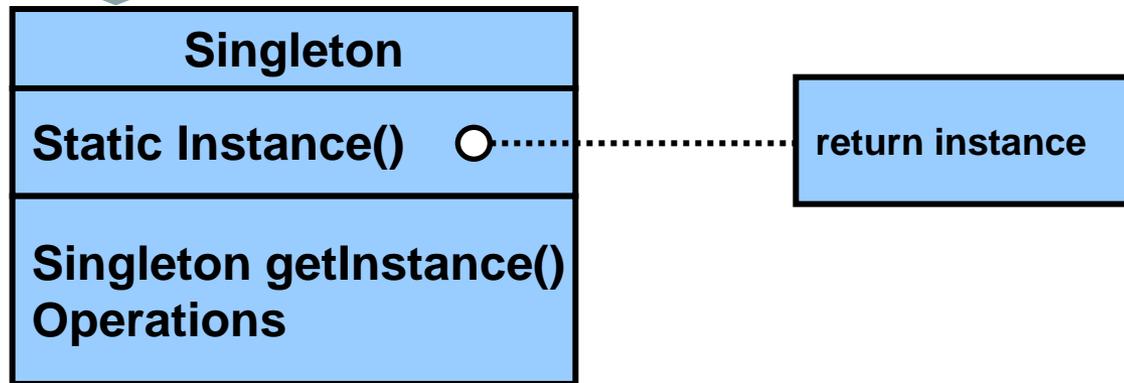
- It is important that some classes have only one instance
 - E.g., one printer spooler, one window manager
- How to ensure that a class only has one instance?

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

Defines an instance operation that lets clients access its unique instance



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			