

Principles of Software Construction: Objects, Design, and Concurrency

23 Patterns in 80 Minutes: a Whirlwind Java-centric Tour of the Gang-of-Four Design Patterns

Josh Bloch

Charlie Garrod

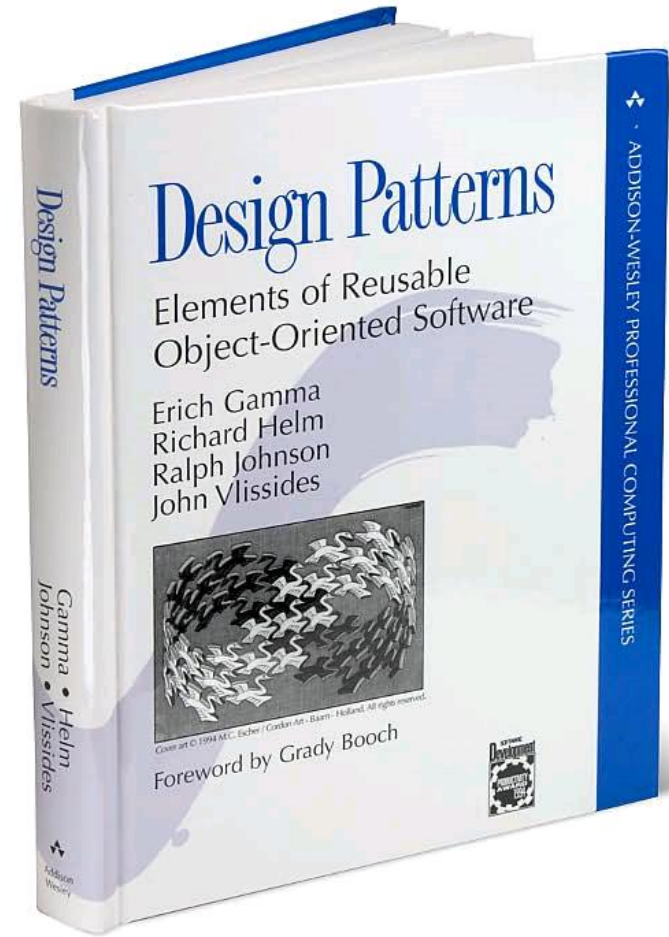


Administrivia

- Homework 6 due tomorrow (Wednesday) 11:59 p.m.
- Final exam review session Sunday noon - 2 p.m. EDT
 - Zoom link to be announced on Piazza
- Final exam
 - Will be released on Gradescope, Monday 5 p.m. EDT
 - Due Tuesday 8:30 p.m. EDT
 - Designed to take 3 hrs.
 - Open book, open notes
 - Closed person, no interaction with others about the exam

Outline

- I. Creational Patterns
- II. Structural Patterns
- III. Behavioral Patterns



Pattern Name

- **Intent** – the aim of this pattern
- **Use case** – a motivating example
- **Types** – the types that define pattern
 - *Italic* type name indicates abstract class; typically this is an interface when the pattern is used in Java
- **JDK** – example(s) of this pattern in the JDK

Illustration

- **Code sample, diagram, or drawing**
 - Time constraints make it impossible to include illustrations from some patterns

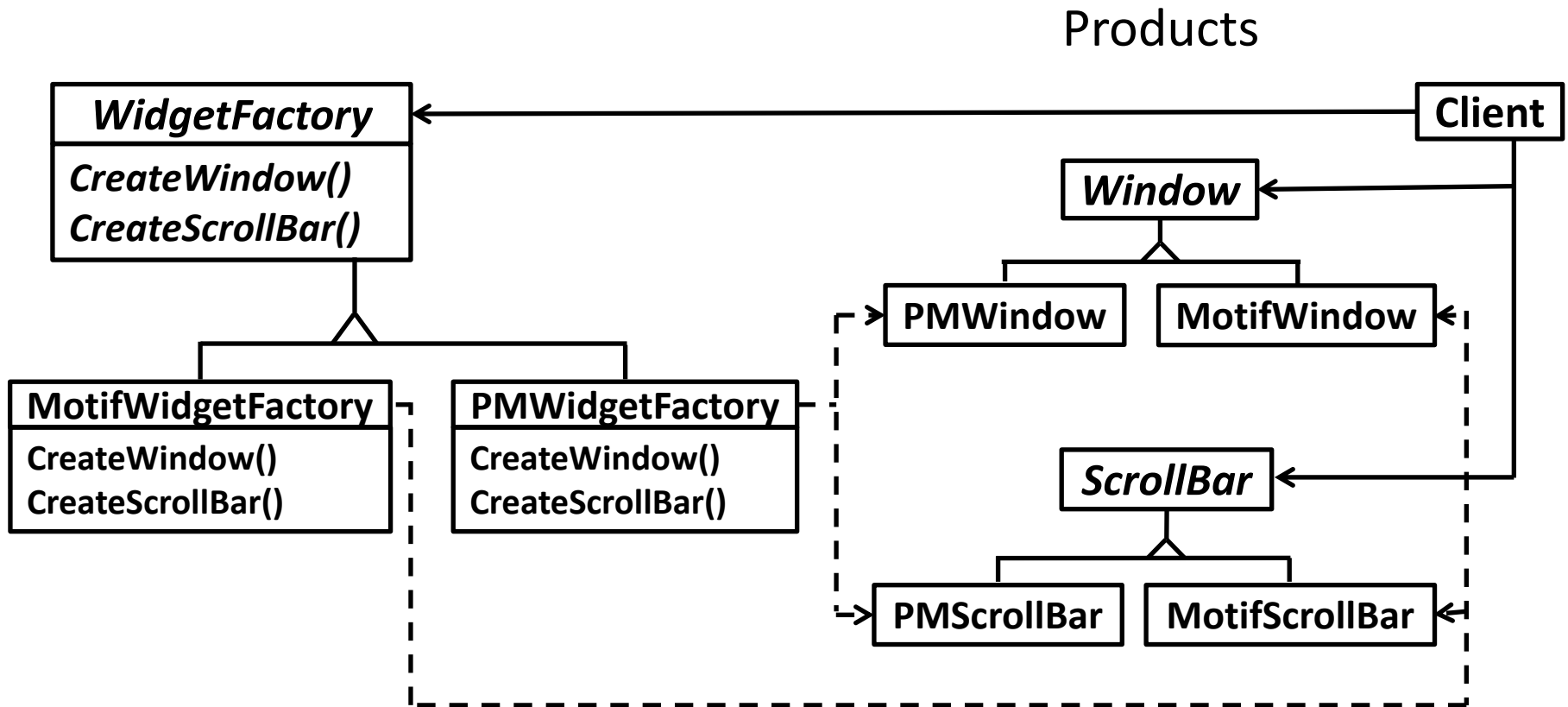
I. Creational Patterns

1. Abstract factory
2. Builder
3. Factory method
4. Prototype
5. Singleton

1. Abstract Factory

- Intent – allow creation of **families of related objects** independent of implementation
- Use case – look-and-feel in a GUI toolkit
 - Each look-and-feel has its own windows, scrollbars, etc.
- Types – *Factory* with methods to create each family member; *Products*, the family members
- JDK – not common

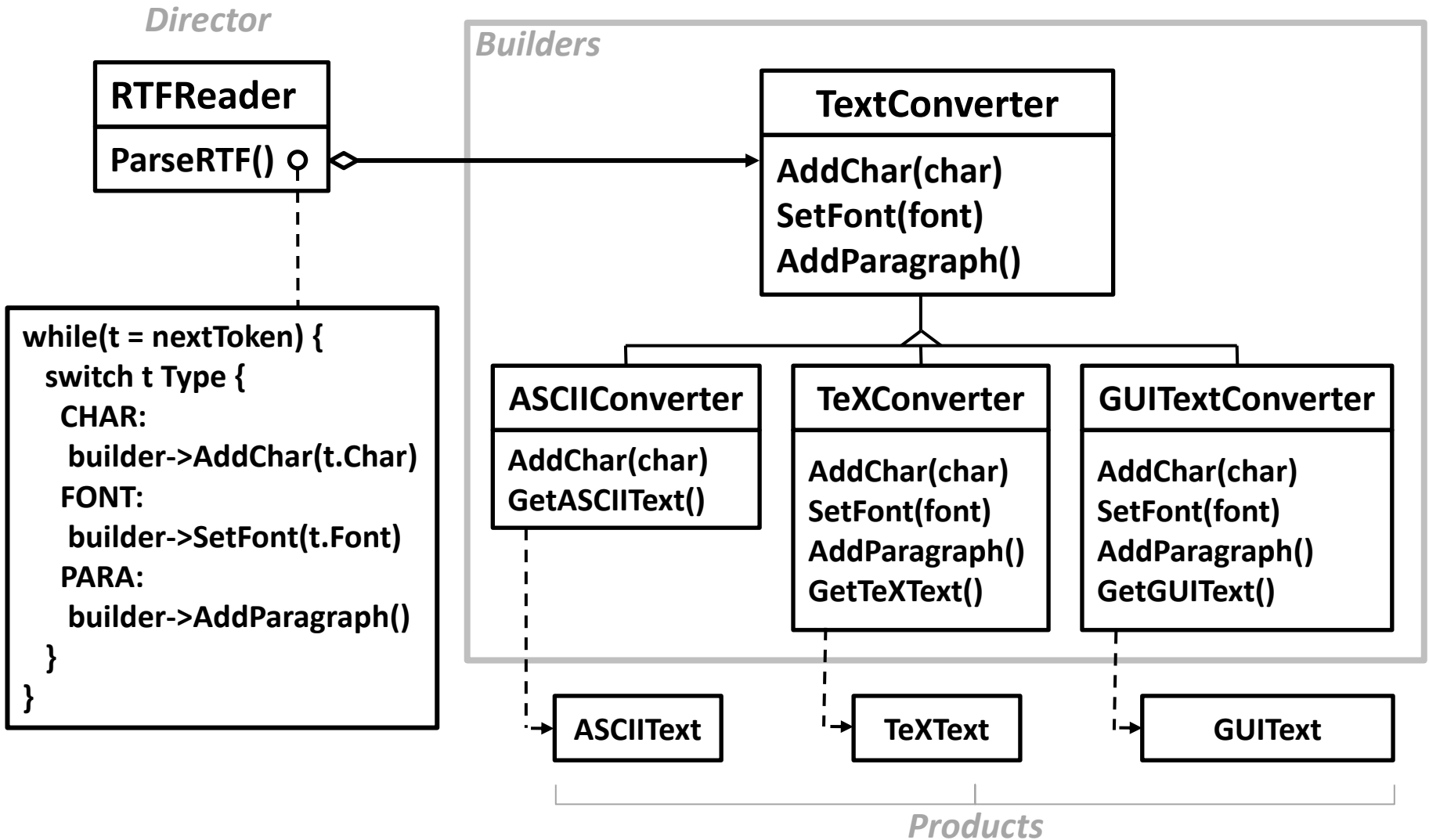
Abstract Factory Illustration



2. Builder

- Intent – separate construction of a complex object from its representation so same creation process can create different representations
- Use case – converting rich text to various formats
- Types – *Builder, ConcreteBuilders, Director, Products*
- JDK – `StringBuilder`, `StringBuffer` (sorta)
 - But there is no (visible) abstract supertype...
 - And both generate same product class (`String`)

Gof4 Builder Illustration



My take on Builder [EJ Item 1]

- Emulates named parameters in languages that don't support them
- Emulates 2^n constructors or factories with n builder methods, by allowing them to be combined freely
- Cost is an intermediate (Builder) object
- Not the same as GoF pattern, but related

EJ-style Builder Illustration

```
NutritionFacts twoLiterDietCoke = new NutritionFacts.Builder(
    "Diet Coke", 240, 8).sodium(1).build();

public class NutritionFacts {
    public static class Builder {
        public Builder(String name, int servingSize,
            int servingsPerContainer) { ... }
        public Builder totalFat(int val)      { totalFat = val; }
        public Builder saturatedFat(int val)  { satFat = val; }
        public Builder transFat(int val)      { transFat = val; }
        public Builder cholesterol(int val)   { cholesterol = val; }
        ... // 15 more setters

        public NutritionFacts build() {
            return new NutritionFacts(this);
        }
    }
    private NutritionFacts(Builder builder) { ... }
}
```

3. Factory Method

- Intent – abstract creational method that lets subclasses decide which class to instantiate
- Use case – creating documents in a framework
- Types – *Creator*, contains abstract method to create an instance
- JDK – `Iterable.iterator()`
- Related *Static Factory pattern* is very common
 - Technically not a GoF pattern, but close enough

Factory Method Illustration

```
public interface Iterable<E> {  
    public abstract Iterator<E> iterator();  
}
```

```
public class ArrayList<E> implements List<E> {  
    public Iterator<E> iterator() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```

```
public class HashSet<E> implements Set<E> {  
    public Iterator<E> iterator() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```

```
Collection<String> c = ...;
```

```
for (String s : c) // Creates an Iterator appropriate to c  
    System.out.println(s);
```

4. Prototype

- Intent – create an object by cloning another and tweaking as necessary
- Use case – writing a music score editor in a graphical editor framework
- Types – *Prototype*
- JDK – **Cloneable**, but avoid (except on arrays)
 - Java and Prototype pattern are a poor fit

5. Singleton

- Intent – ensuring a class has only one instance
- Use case – GoF say **print queue, file system, company in an accounting system**
 - **Compelling uses are rare** but they do exist
- Types – Singleton
- JDK – `java.lang.Runtime`

Singleton Illustration

```
public enum Elvis {
    ELVIS;

    sing(Song song) { ... }
    playGuitar(Riff riff) { ... }
    eat(Food food) { ... }
    take(Drug drug) { ... }
}

// Alternative implementation
public class Elvis {
    public static final Elvis ELVIS = new Elvis();
    private Elvis() { }
    ...
}
```

My take on Singleton

- It's an *instance-controlled class*; others include
 - **Static utility class** – non-instantiable
 - **Enum** – one instance per value, all values known at compile time
 - **Interned class** – one canonical instance per value, new values created at runtime
- There is a duality between singleton and static utility class

II. Structural Patterns

1. Adapter
2. Bridge
3. Composite
4. Decorator
5. Façade
6. Flyweight
7. Proxy

1. Adapter

- Intent – convert interface of a class into one that another class requires, allowing interoperability
- Use case – numerous, e.g., arrays vs. collections
- Types – Target, Adaptee, Adapter
- JDK – `Arrays.asList(T[])`

Adapter Illustration

Have this



and this?



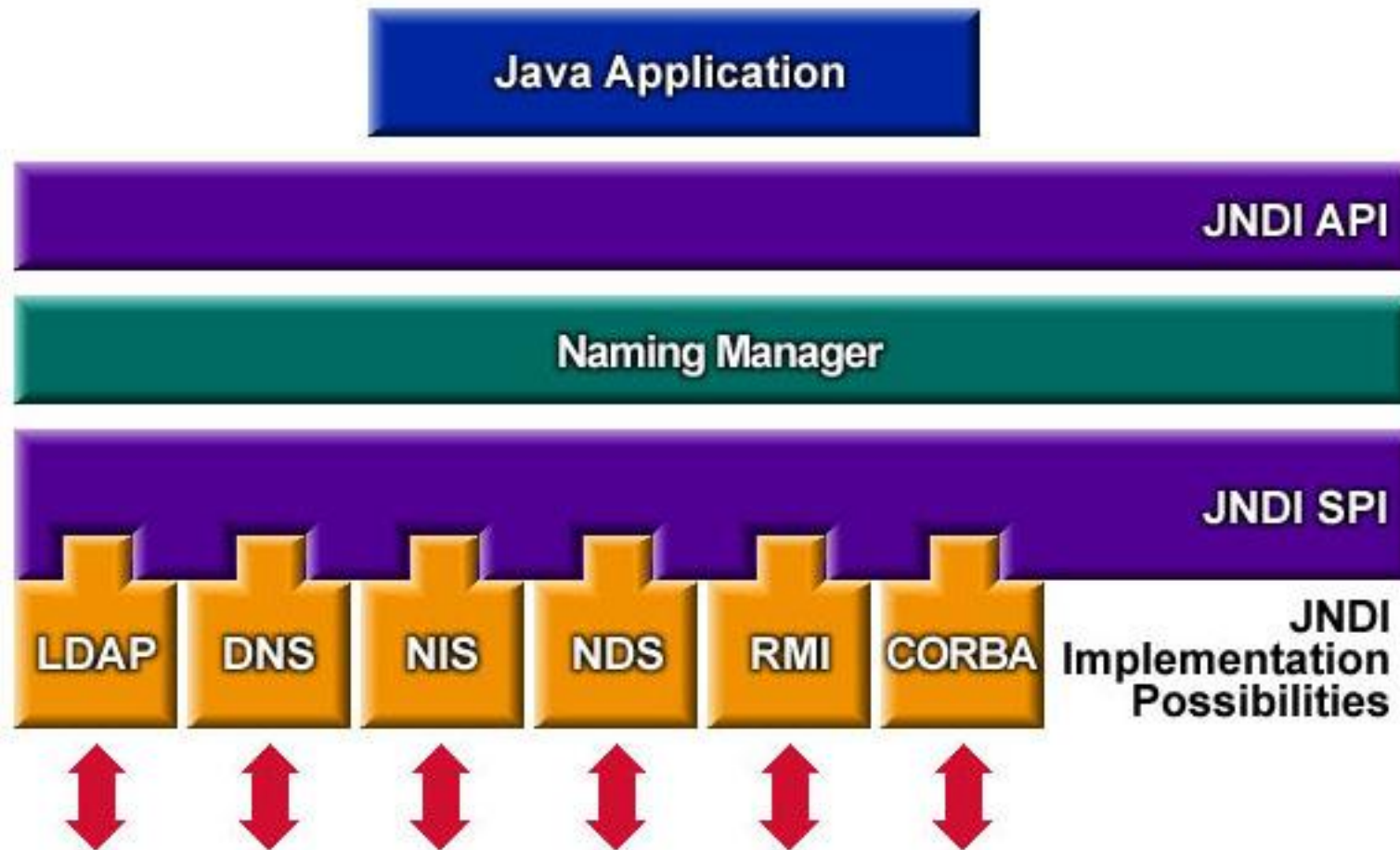
Use this!



2. Bridge

- Intent – decouple an abstraction from its implementation so they can vary independently
- Use case – portable windowing toolkit
- Types – Abstraction, *Implementor*
- JDK – JDBC, Java Cryptography Extension (JCE), Java Naming & Directory Interface (JNDI)
- Bridge pattern *very* similar to Service Provider
 - Abstraction ~ API, *Implementer* ~ SPI

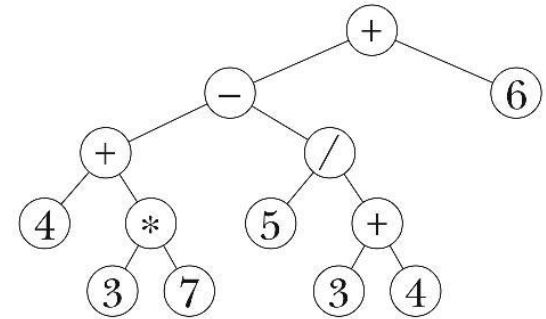
Bridge Illustration



3. Composite

- Intent – compose objects into tree structures. **Let clients treat primitives & compositions uniformly.**
- Use case – GUI toolkit (widgets and containers)
- Key type – *Component* that represents both primitives and their containers
- JDK – `javax.swing.JComponent`

Composite Illustration



```
public interface Expression {  
    double eval();    // Returns value  
    String toString(); // Returns infix expression string  
}
```

```
public class UnaryOperationExpression implements Expression {  
    public UnaryOperationExpression(  
        UnaryOperator operator, Expression operand);  
}
```

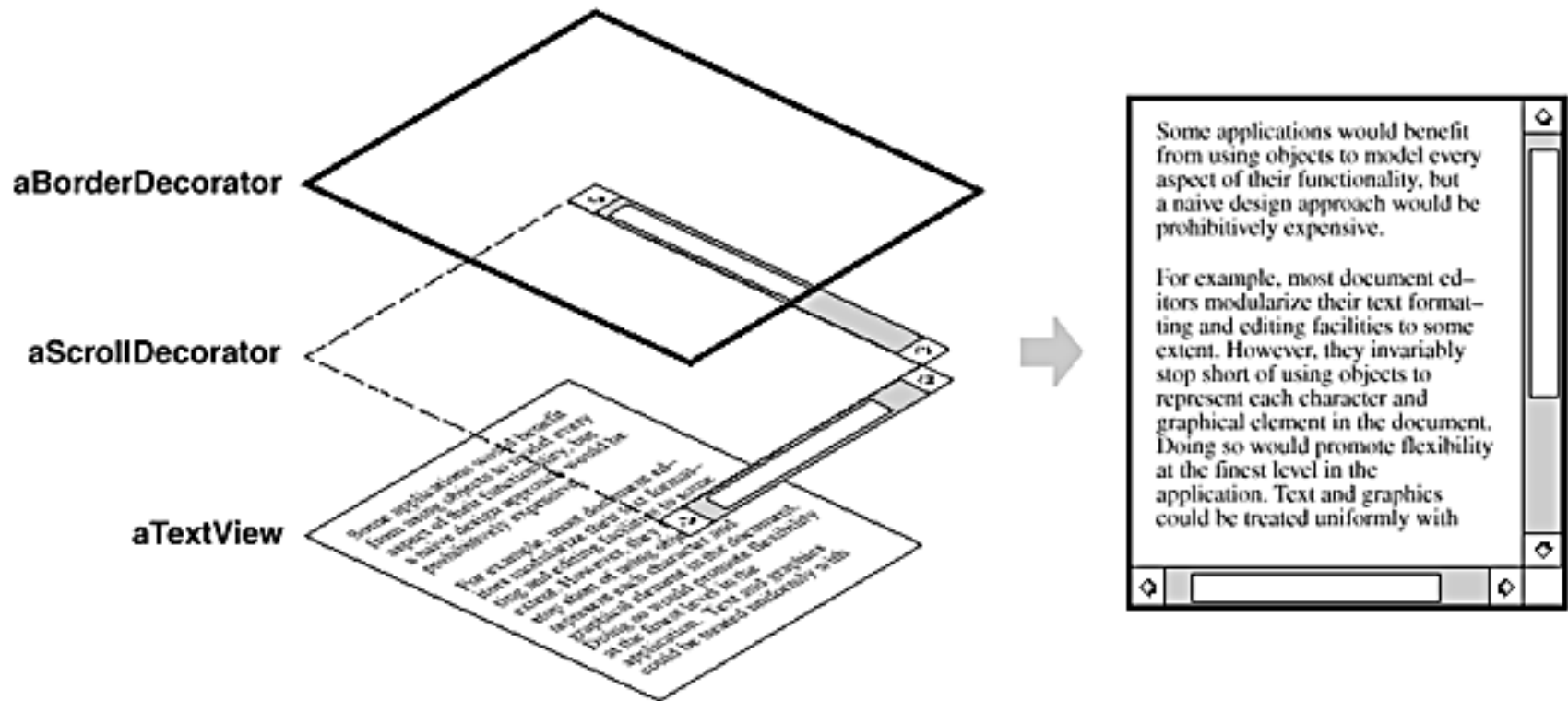
```
public class BinaryOperationExpression implements Expression {  
    public BinaryOperationExpression(BinaryOperator operator,  
        Expression operand1, Expression operand2);  
}
```

```
public class NumberExpression implements Expression {  
    public NumberExpression(double number);  
}
```

4. Decorator

- Intent – attach features to an object dynamically
- Use case – attaching borders in a GUI toolkit
- Types – *Component*, implemented by decorator **and** decorated
- JDK – Collections (e.g., `Unmodifiable` wrappers), `java.io` streams, Swing components

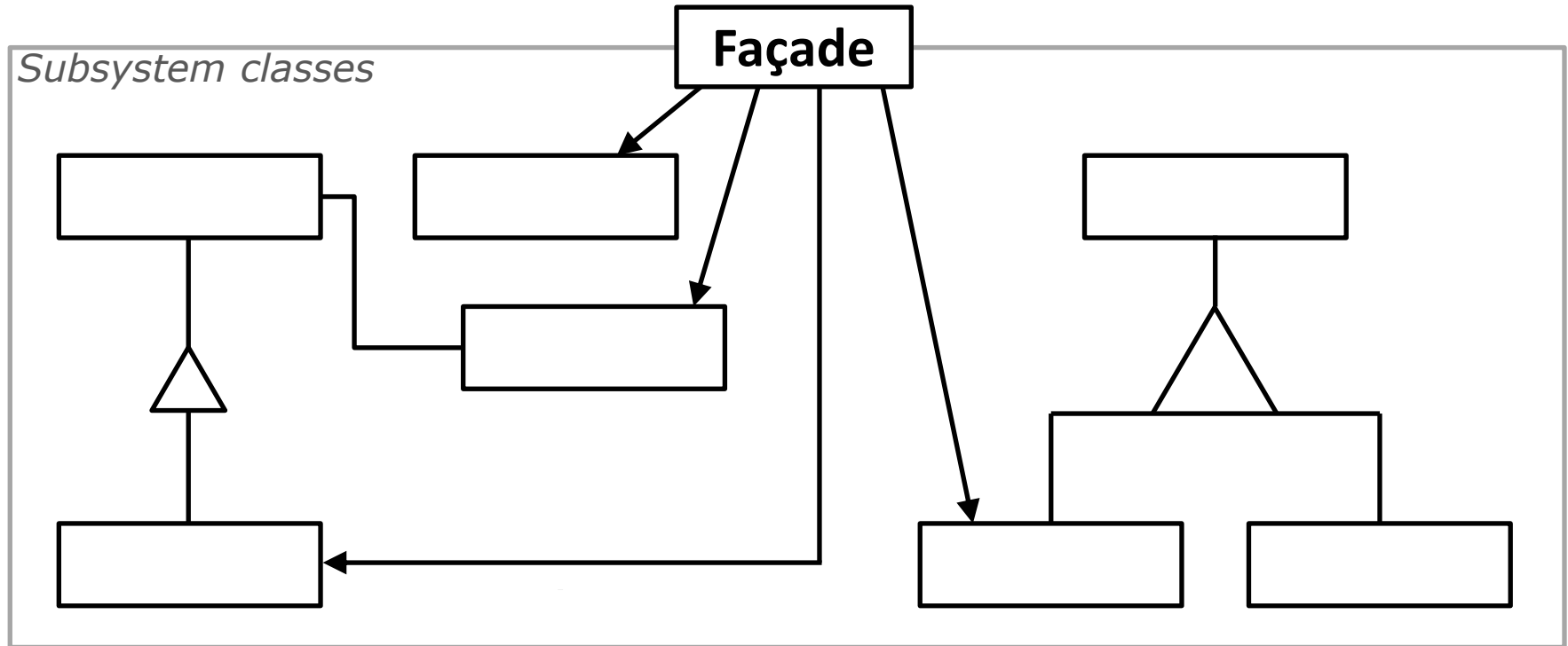
Decorator Illustration



5. Façade

- Intent – provide a simple unified interface to a complex set of interfaces in a subsystem
 - GoF allow for variants where complex underpinnings are exposed and hidden
- Use case – any complex system; GoF use compiler
- Types – Façade (the simple unified interface)
- JDK – `java.util.concurrent.Executors`

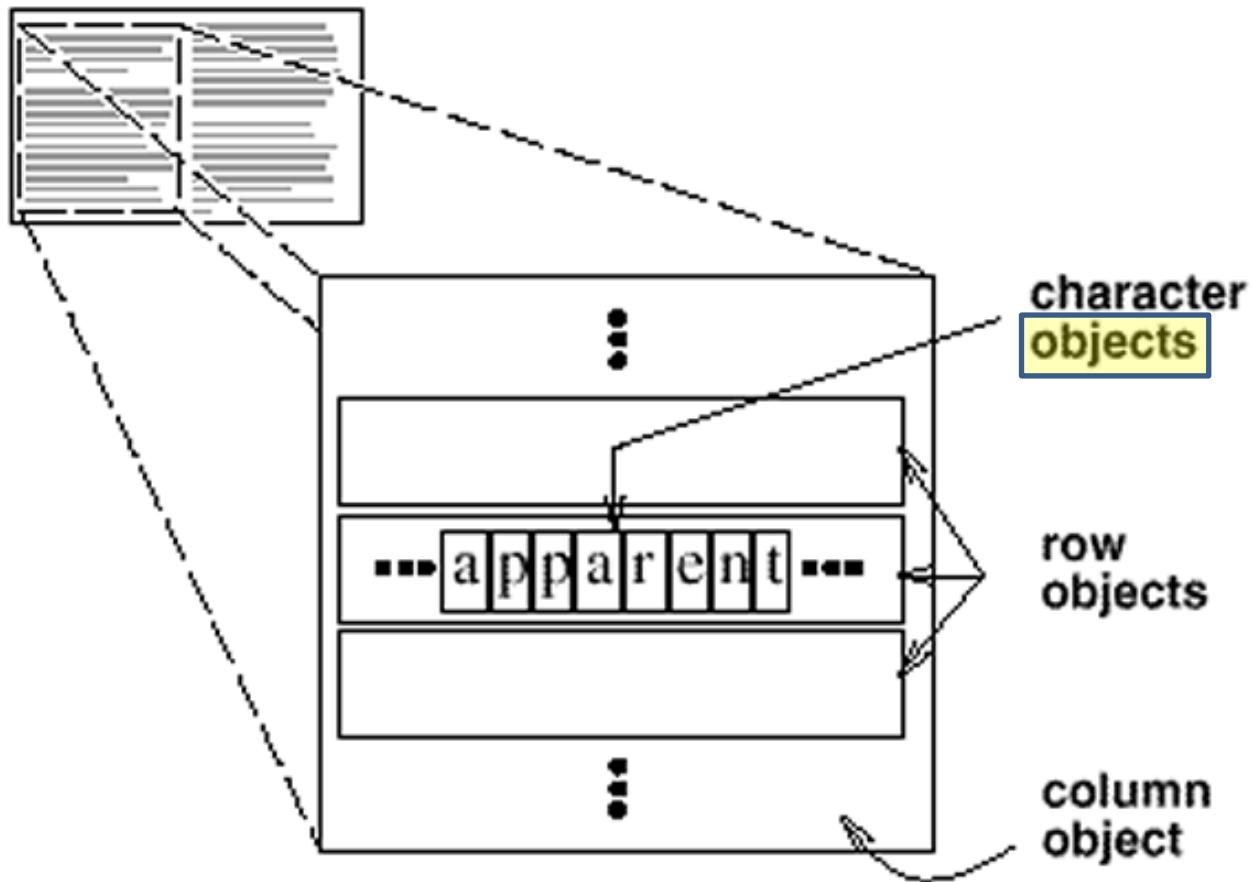
Façade Illustration



6. Flyweight

- Intent – use sharing to support large numbers of fine-grained objects efficiently
- Use case – characters in a document
- Types – Flyweight (instance-controlled)
 - Some state can be *extrinsic* to reduce number of instances
- JDK – Common! All enums, many others
 - `j.u.c.TimeUnit` has number of units as extrinsic state

Flyweight Illustration

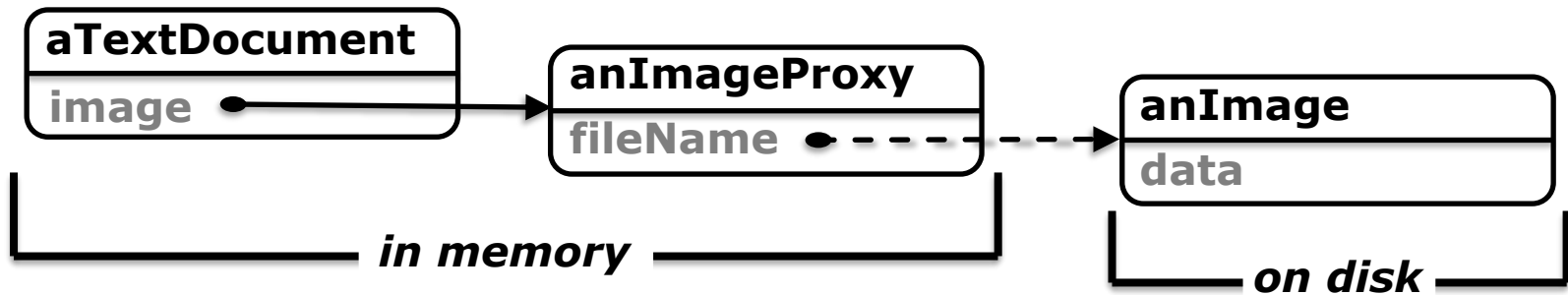


7. Proxy

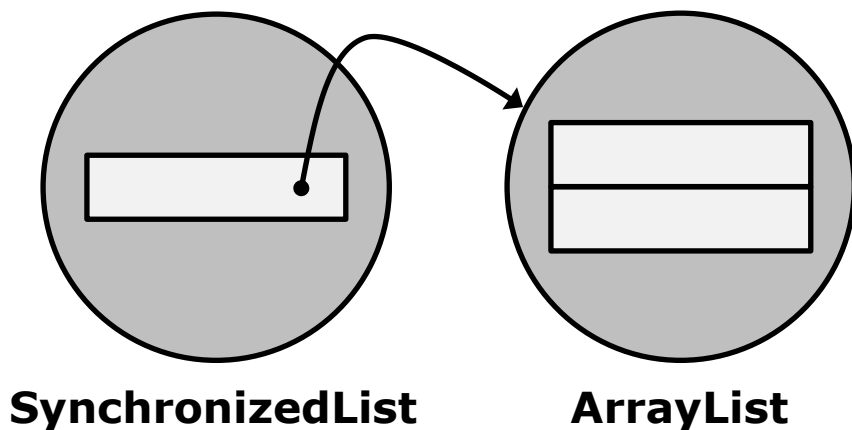
- Intent – surrogate for another object
- Use case – delay loading of images till needed
- Types – *Subject*, Proxy, RealSubject
- Gof mention several flavors
 - virtual proxy – stand-in that instantiates lazily
 - remote proxy – local representative for remote obj
 - protection proxy – denies some ops to some users
 - smart reference – does locking or ref. counting, e.g.
- JDK – RMI, collections wrappers

Proxy Illustrations

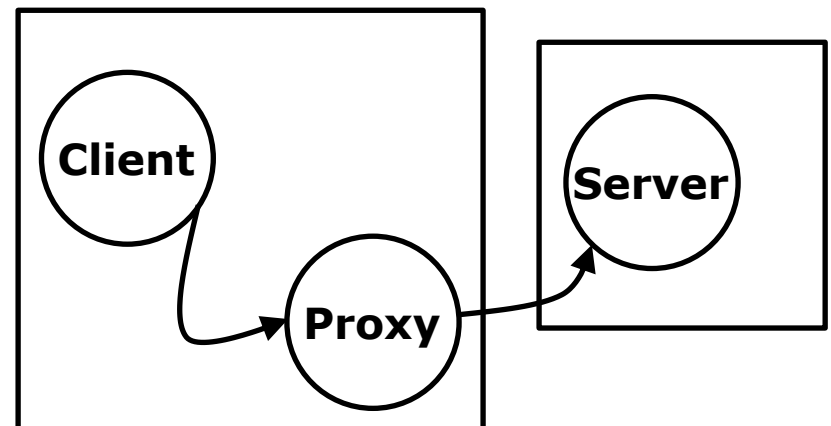
Virtual Proxy



Smart Reference



Remote Proxy



III. Behavioral Patterns

1. Chain of Responsibility
2. Command
3. Interpreter
4. Iterator
5. Mediator
6. Memento
7. Observer
8. State
9. Strategy
10. Template method
11. Visitor

1. Chain of Responsibility

- Intent – avoid coupling sender to receiver by passing request along until someone handles it
- Use case – context-sensitive help facility
- Types – *RequestHandler*
- JDK – `ClassLoader`, `Properties`
- Exception handling could be considered a form of Chain of Responsibility pattern

2. Command

- Intent – encapsulate a request as as an object, letting you parameterize one action with another, queue or log requests, etc.
- Use case – menu tree
- Key type – *Command* (Runnable)
- JDK – Common! Executor framework, etc.
- Is it Command pattern if you run it repeatedly? If it takes an argument? Returns a val?

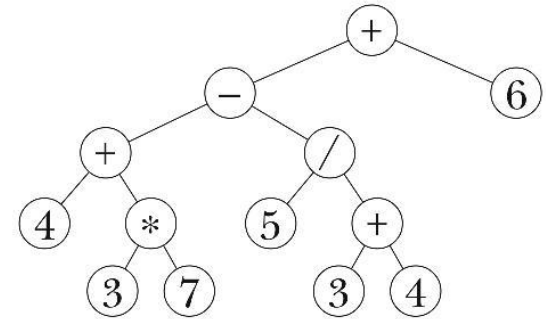
Command Illustration

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    SwingUtilities.invokeLater(() -> new Demo().setVisible(true));  
}
```

3. Interpreter

- Intent – given a language, define class hierarchy for parse tree, recursive method(s) to interpret it
- Use case – regular expression matching
- Types – *Expression*, *NonterminalExpression*, *TerminalExpression*
- JDK – no uses I'm aware of
 - Our cryptarithm expression evaluator (HW2) is a classic example
- Necessarily uses Composite pattern!

Interpreter Illustration



```
public interface Expression {
    double eval(); // Returns value
    String toString(); // Returns infix expression string
}
```

```
public class UnaryOperationExpression implements Expression {
    public UnaryOperationExpression(
        UnaryOperator operator, Expression operand);
}

public class BinaryOperationExpression implements Expression {
    public BinaryOperationExpression(BinaryOperator operator,
        Expression operand1, Expression operand2);
}

public class NumberExpression implements Expression {
    public NumberExpression(double number);
}
```

4. Iterator

- Intent – provide a way to access elements of a collection without exposing representation
- Use case – collections
- Types – *Iterable*, *Iterator*
 - But GoF discuss internal iteration, too
- JDK – collections, for-each statement, etc.

Iterator Illustration

```
public interface Iterable<E> {  
    public abstract Iterator<E> iterator();  
}
```

```
public class ArrayList<E> implements List<E> {  
    public Iterator<E> iterator() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```

```
public class HashSet<E> implements Set<E> {  
    public Iterator<E> iterator() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```

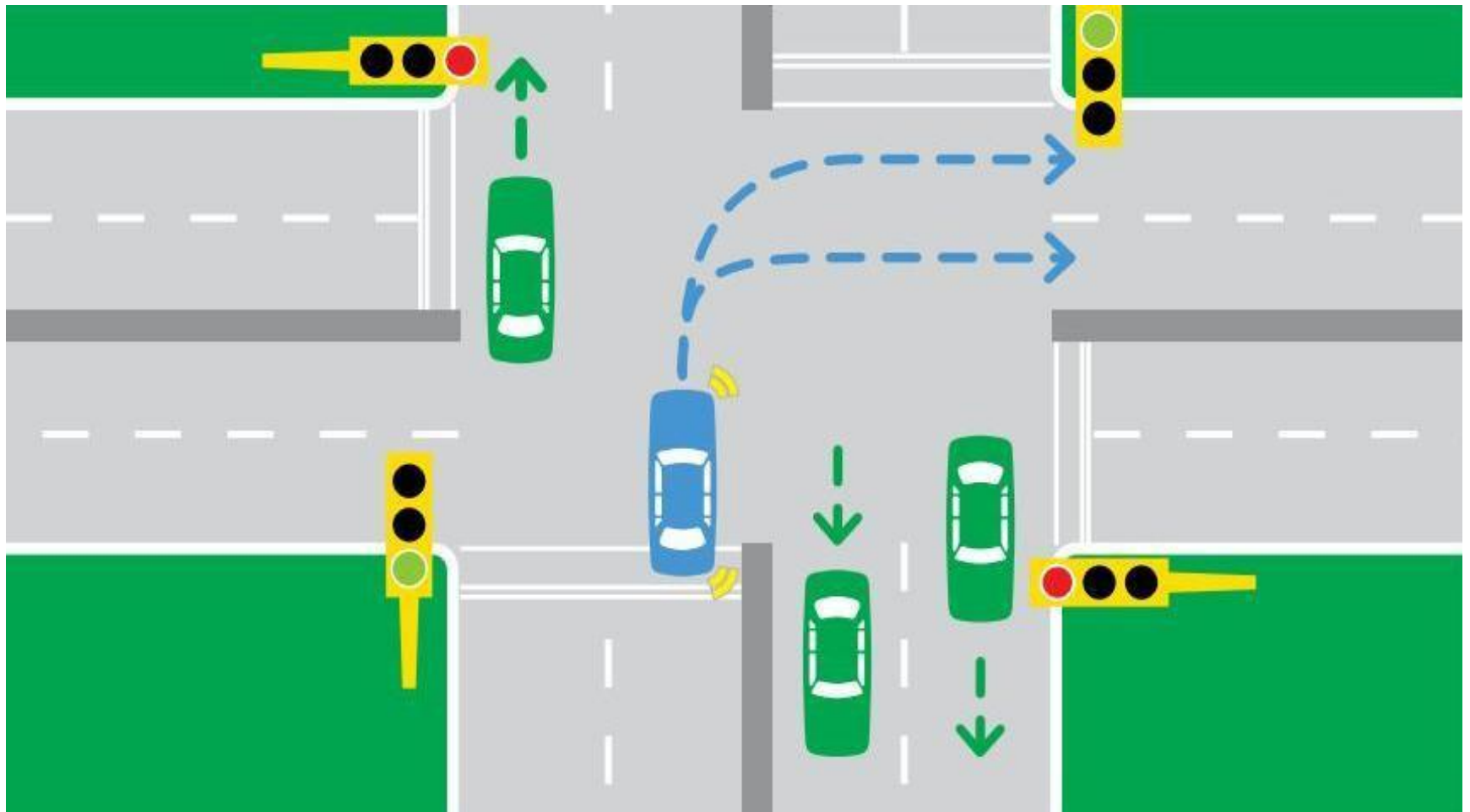
```
Collection<String> c = ...;
```

```
for (String s : c) // Creates an Iterator appropriate to c  
    System.out.println(s);
```

5. Mediator

- Intent – define an object that encapsulates how a set of objects interact, to reduce coupling.
 - $\mathcal{O}(n)$ couplings instead of $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
- Use case – dialog box where change in one component affects behavior of others
- Types – Mediator, Components
- JDK – Unclear

Mediator Illustration



6. Memento

- Intent – without violating encapsulation, allow client to capture an object's state, and restore
- Use case – undo stack for operations that aren't easily undone, e.g., line-art editor
- Key type – Memento (opaque state object)
- JDK – none that I'm aware of (*not* serialization)

7. Observer

- Intent – let objects observe the behavior of other objects so they can stay in sync
- Use case – multiple views of a data object in a GUI
- Types – *Subject*, *Observer* (AKA listener)
 - GoF are agnostic on many details!
- JDK – Swing, left and right

Observer Illustration

```
// Implement roll button and dice type field
JTextField diceSpecField = new JTextField(diceSpec, 5); // Field width
JButton rollButton = new JButton("Roll");
rollButton.addActionListener(event -> {
    if (!diceSpecField.getText().equals(diceSpec)) {
        diceSpec = diceSpecField.getText();
        dice = Die.dice(diceSpec);
        jDice.resetDice(dice);
    }
    for (Die d : dice)
        d.roll();
    jDice.repaint();
});
```

8. State

- Intent – allow an object to alter its behavior when internal state changes. “Object will appear to change class.”
- Use case – TCP Connection (which is stateful)
- Key type – *State* (Object delegates to state!)
- JDK – none that I’m aware of, but...
 - Works *great* in Java
 - Use enums as states
 - Use `AtomicReference<State>` to store it (if you need thread-safety)

9. Strategy

- Intent – represent a behavior that parameterizes an algorithm for behavior or performance
- Use case – line-breaking for text compositing
- Types – *Strategy*
- JDK – Comparator

Strategy Illustration

Comparator is a strategy for ordering

```
public static synchronized void main(String[] args) {  
    Arrays.sort(args, reverseOrder());  
    System.out.println(Arrays.toString(args));  
  
    Arrays.sort(args, comparingInt(String::length));  
    System.out.println(Arrays.toString(args));  
}
```

```
java Test i eat wondrous spam  
[wondrous, spam, i, eat]  
[i, eat, spam, wondrous]
```

10. Template Method

- Intent – define skeleton of an algorithm or data structure, deferring some decisions to subclasses
- Use case – application framework that lets plugins implement all operations on documents
- Types – *AbstractClass*, *ConcreteClass*
- JDK – skeletal collection impls (e.g., `AbstractList`)

Template Method Illustration

```
// List adapter for primitive int arrays
public static List<Integer> intArrayList(final int[] a) {
    return new AbstractList<Integer>() {
        public Integer get(int i) {
            return a[i];
        }

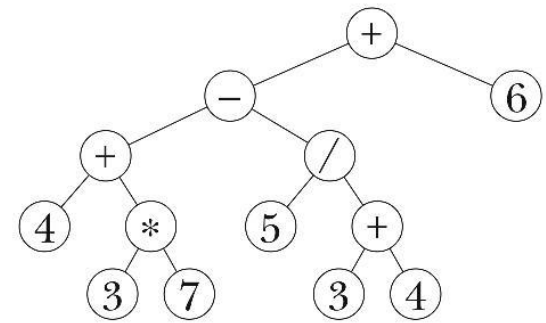
        public Integer set(int i, Integer val) {
            Integer oldVal = a[i];
            a[i] = val;
            return oldVal;
        }

        public int size() {
            return a.length;
        }
    };
}
```

11. Visitor

- Intent – represent an operation to be performed on elements of an object structure (e.g., a parse tree). Visitor lets you define a new operation without modifying the type hierarchy.
- Use case – type-checking, pretty-printing, etc.
- Types – *Visitor*, *ConcreteVisitors*, all element types that get visited
- JDK – none that I'm aware of (but pattern is important)

Visitor Illustration (1/3)



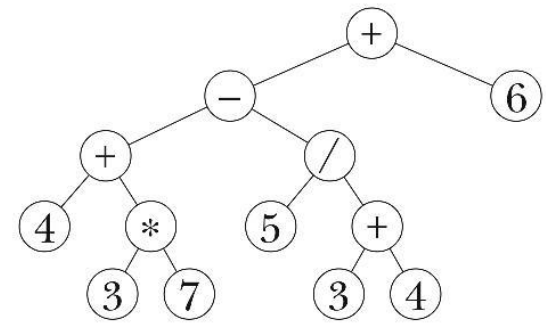
```
public interface Expression {
    public <T> T accept(Visitor<T> v); // No eval or toString!
}

public class UnaryOperationExpression implements Expression {
    public UnaryOperationExpression(
        UnaryOperator operator, Expression operand);
    public <T> T accept(Visitor<T> v) { return v.visitUnaryExpr(this); }
}

public class BinaryOperationExpression implements Expression {
    public BinaryOperationExpression(BinaryOperator operator,
        Expression operand1, Expression operand2);
    public <T> T accept(Visitor<T> v) { return v.visitBinaryExpr(this); }
}

public class NumberExpression implements Expression {
    public NumberExpression(double number);
    public <T> T accept(Visitor<T> v) { return v.visitNumberExpr(this); }
}
```

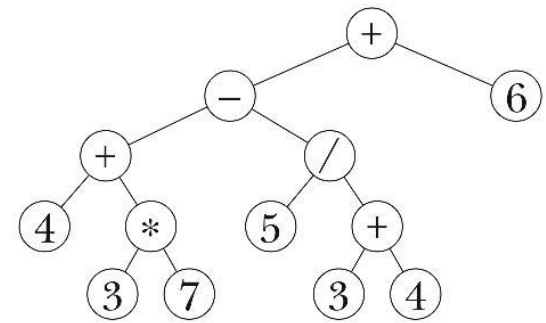
Visitor Illustration (2/3)



```
public interface Visitor<T> { // T is result type
    public T visitUnaryExpr(UnaryExpression ue);
    public T visitBinaryExpr(BinaryExpression be);
    public T visitNumberExpr(NumberExpression ne);
}
```

```
public class EvalVisitor implements Visitor<Double> {
    public Double visitUnaryExpr(UnaryExpression ue) {
        return ue.operator.apply(ue.operand.accept(this));
    }
    public Double visitBinaryExpr(BinaryExpression be) {
        return be.operator.apply(be.operand1.accept(this),
            be.operand2.accept(this));
    }
    public Double visitNumberExpr(NumberExpression ne) { return ne.number; }
}
```

Visitor Illustration (3/3)



```
public class ToStringVisitor implements Visitor<String> {
    public String visitUnaryExpr(UnaryExpression ue) {
        return ue.operator + ue.operand.accept(this);
    }
    public String visitBinaryExpr(BinaryExpression be) {
        return String.format("(%s %s %s)", be.operand1.accept(this),
            be.operator, be.operand2.accept(this));
    }
    public String visitNumberExpr(NumberExpression ne) {
        return Double.toString(ne.number);
    }
}
```

// Sample use of visitors

```
System.out.println(e.accept(new ToStringVisitor()) + " = " +
    e.accept(new EvalVisitor()));
```

More on Visitor

- Visitor is NOT merely traversing a graph and applying a method
 - That's Iterator!
 - Knowing this can prevent you from flunking a jobs interview 😊
- **The essence of visitor is *double-dispatch***
 - First dynamically dispatch on the Visitor
 - Then on the element being visited

Summary

- Now you know *all* the Gang of Four patterns
- Definitions can be vague
- Coverage is incomplete
- But they're extremely valuable
 - They gave us a vocabulary
 - And a way of thinking about software
- Look for patterns as you read and write software
 - GoF, non-GoF, and undiscovered