

# Copyright Warning

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# Object Oriented Design (Reuse)

Week 6-1

# OOP led Reuse

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    - Class Libraries
    - Frameworks
    - Components

# OOP led Reuse

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- Another form of reuse

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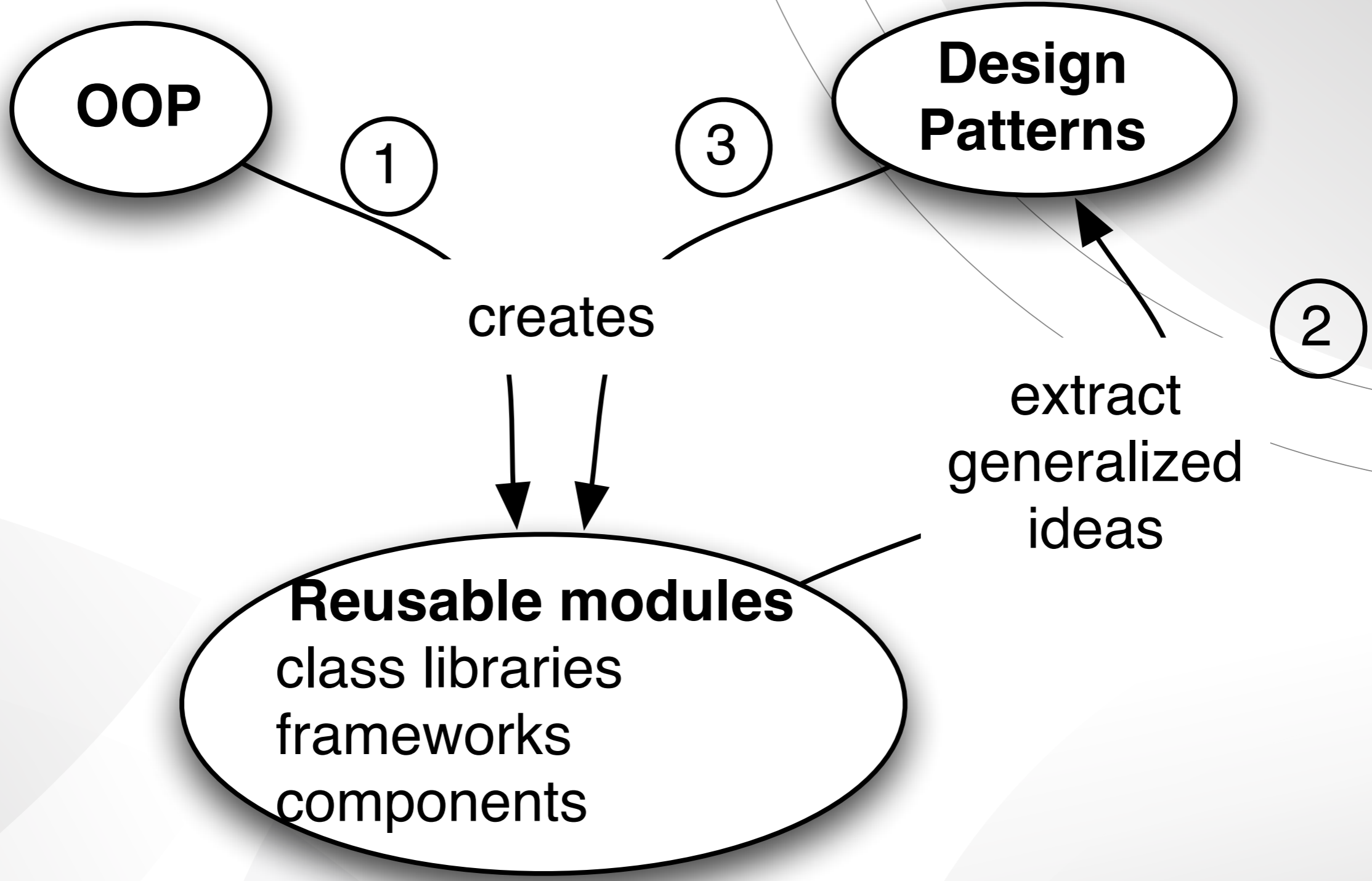
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  - Design Pattern

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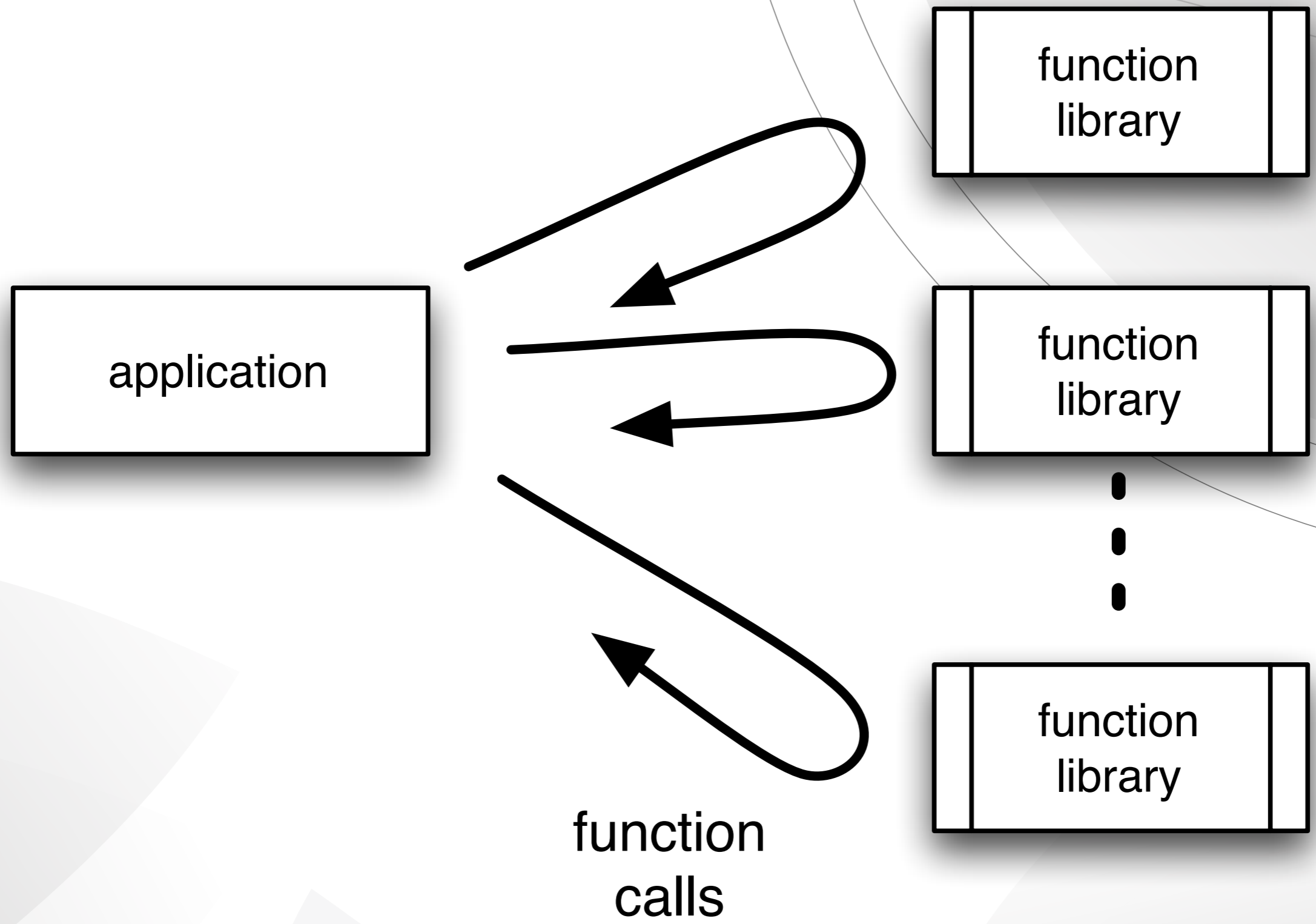
- Another form of reuse
  - Design Pattern
  - not concrete implementation...you cannot use it as modules
  - documented form of general rules in prog.

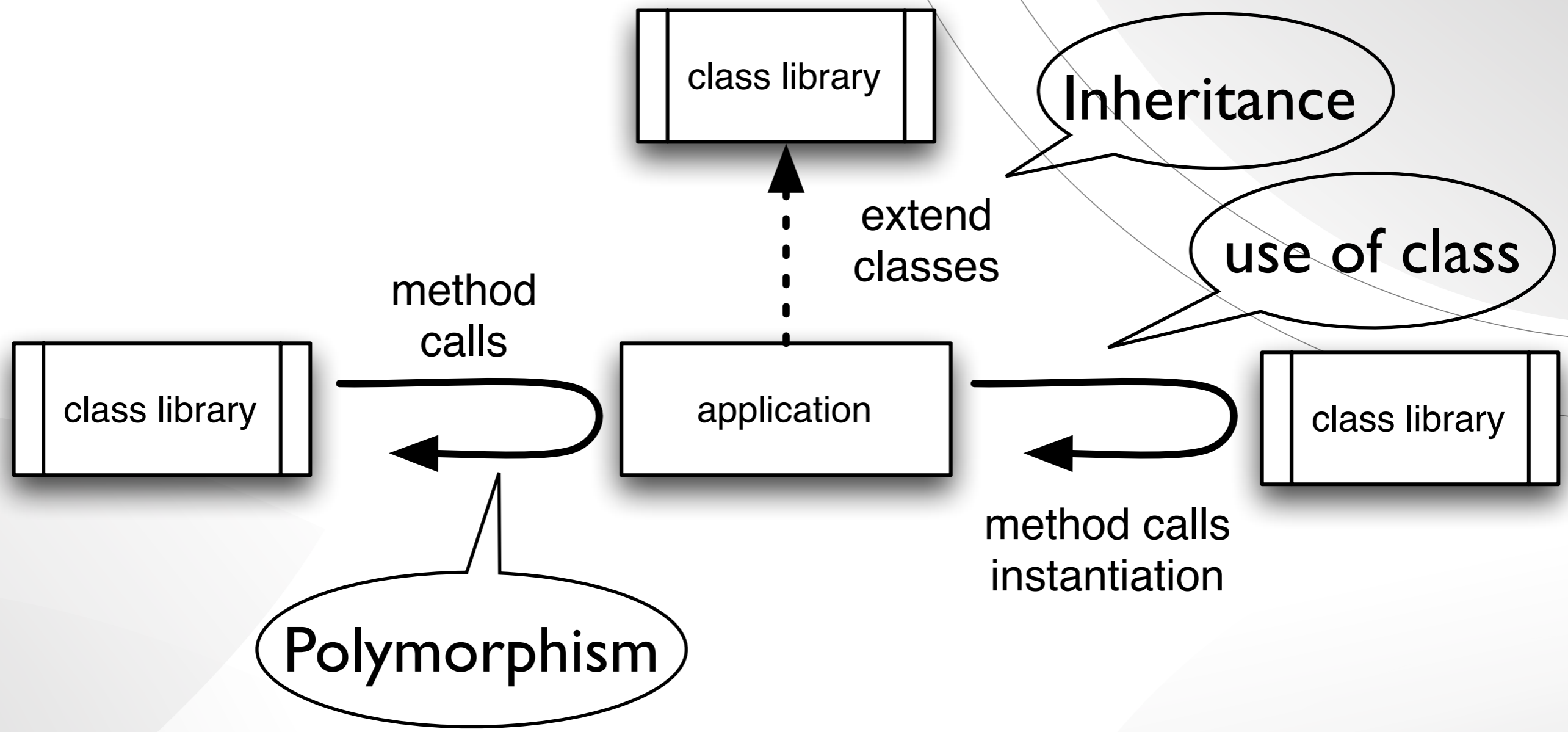


# Class Libraries

- before class libraries
  - function libraries
  - subroutine libraries
- with OOP...class is the basic unit of S.W. modules
  - hence...class libraries
  - but assume the OO-based use.







# extending lang.

- function libraries
- class libraries
  - extend prog lang's capabilities
  - not mods to lang spec.
- Java, .NET comes with tons of class libs.
- careful small lang spec updates.

# Framework

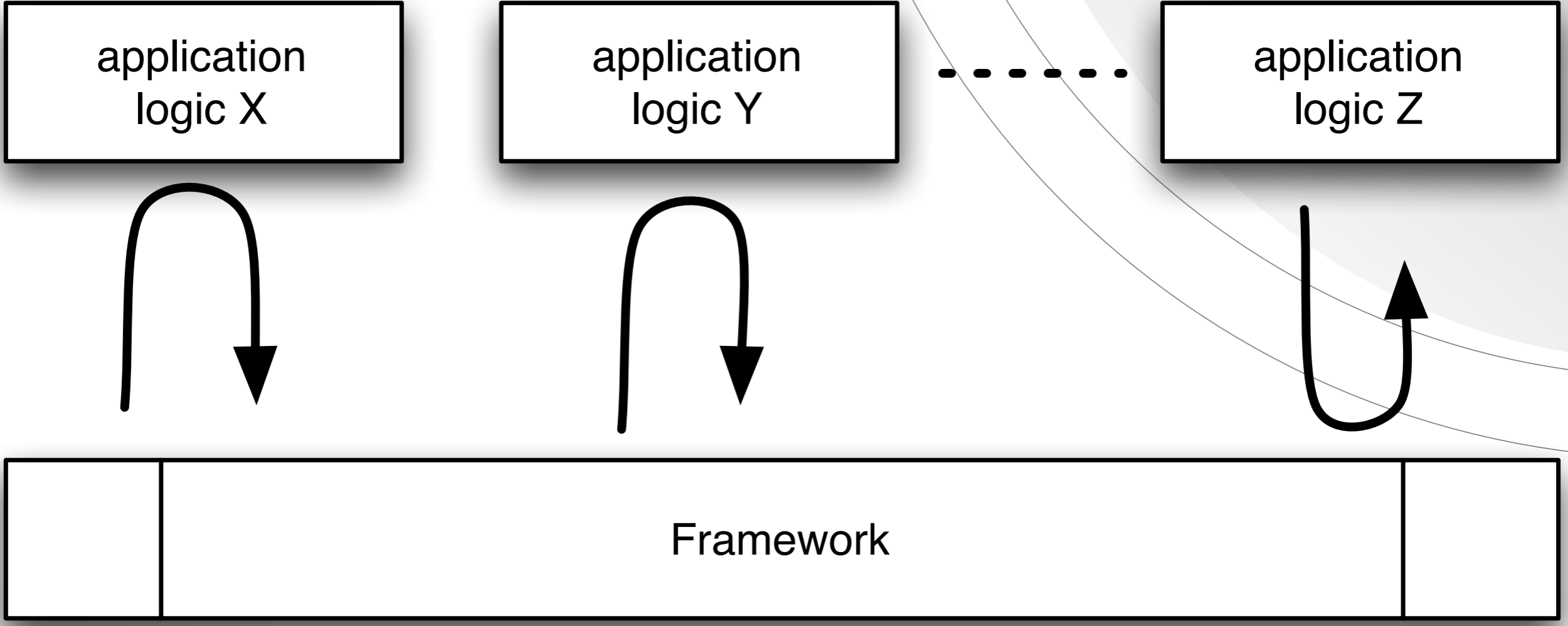
- My first encounter...(around 1988).
  - NeXTStep / OPENSTEP frameworks
  
- Now..everywhere..

# Framework

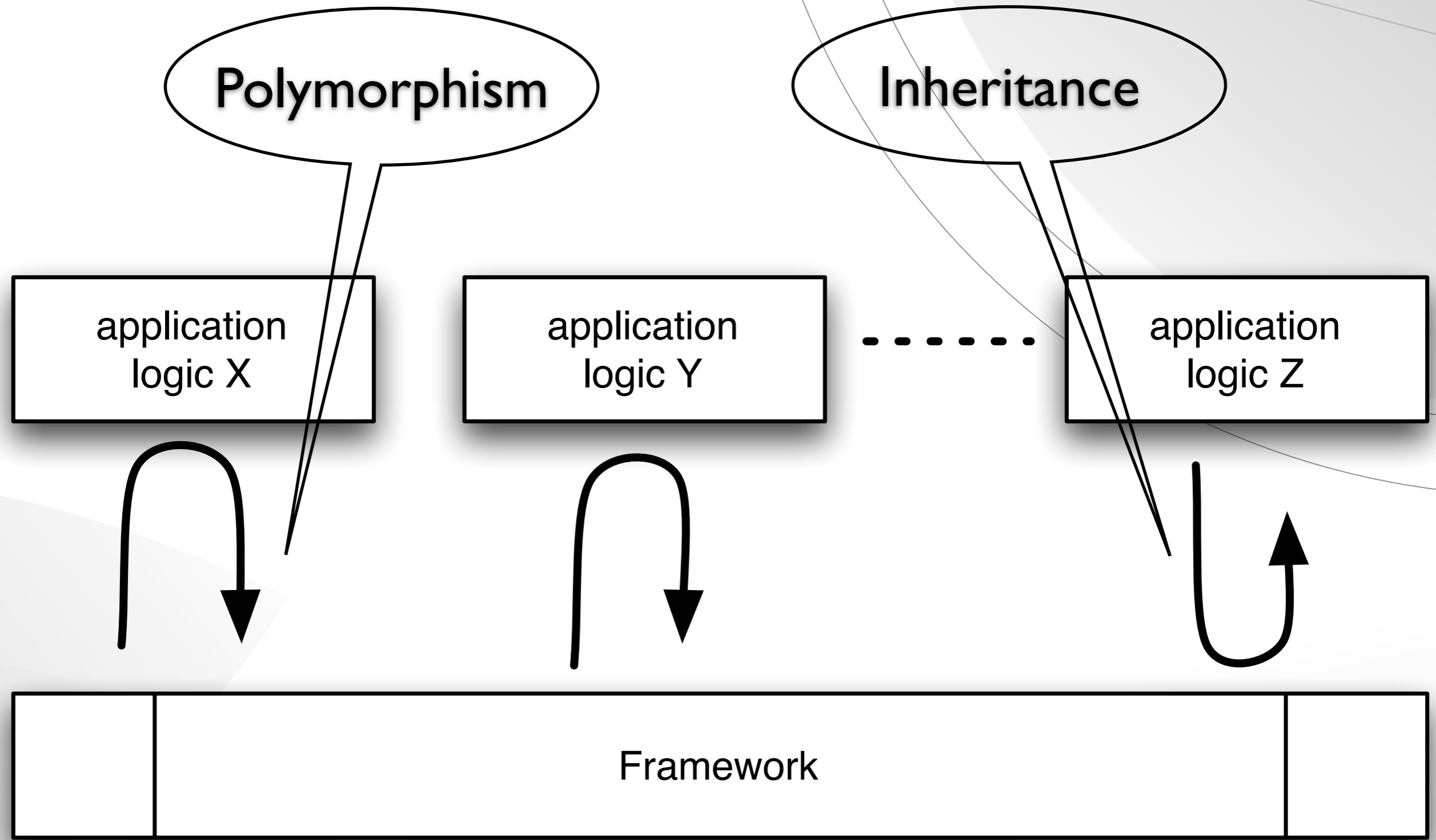
- similar to class libraries...but
- different in its purpose how they're used.
  
- class libraries
  - build using OO mechanism
  - do not specify how they should be used and their purposes.

# Framework

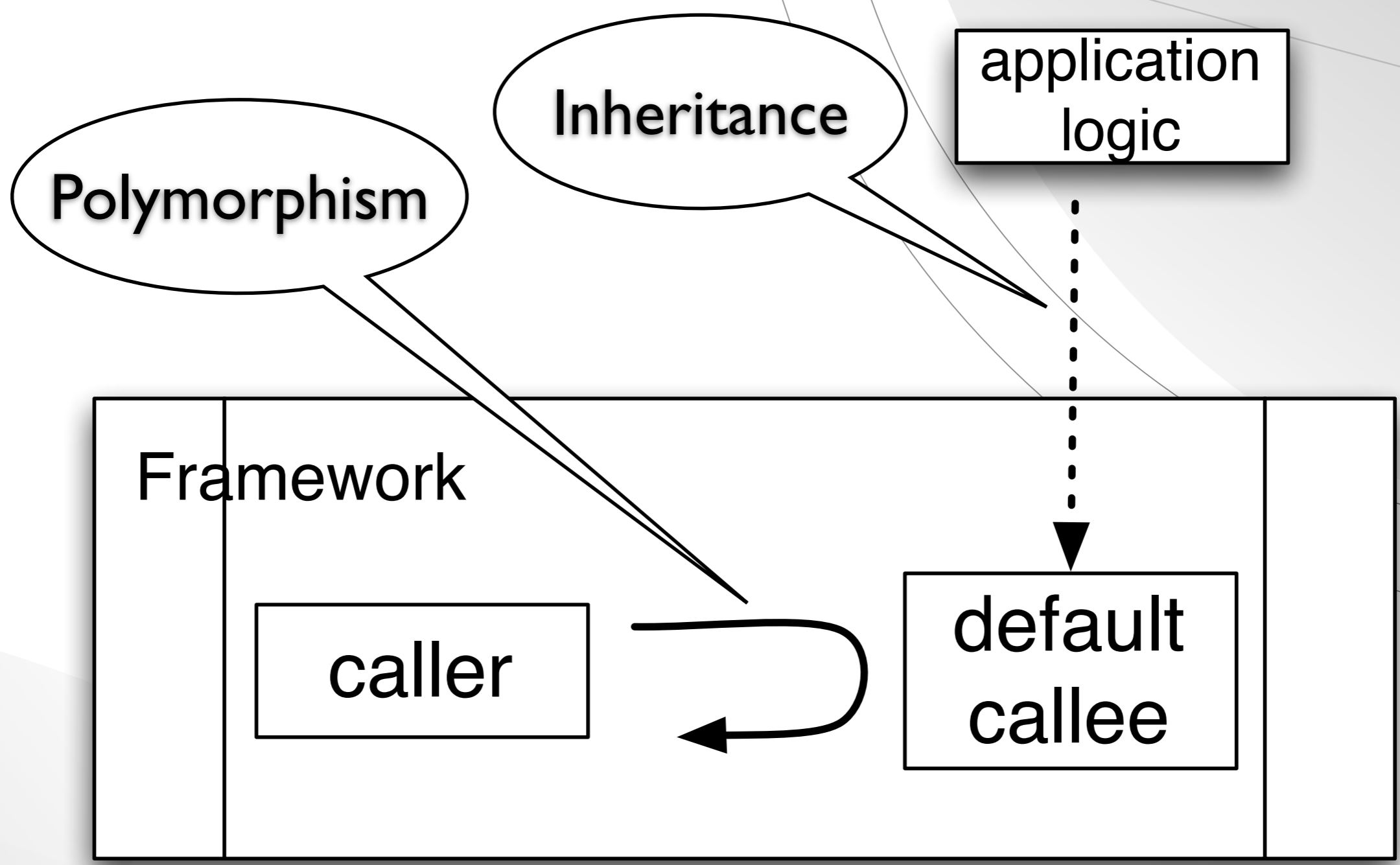
- half baked part of an application
  - its behaviours have predefined purposes
  - how they should be used...defined
- 
- your application will provide concrete/specific logic to fit into the framework.



# application specific logic







# Framework example

- Java Applet
  - you create a class ..inherits Applet class
  - implement
    - init
    - start, etc.
  - your applet will run in a web page.

# Things to watch out

- duplication of names
  - class names
  - method names
  
- C++ : namespace
- Java : package

# Components

- more close to “off the shelf” modules
- typically distributed in binary forms (including bytecode)
- larger granularity
- self-contained
- no need for internal details, etc.

# Component examples

- JavaBeans, Enterprise JavaBeans
  - deployable java components
  - independently developed
- Visual Basic's control components (GUI)
  - supports drag&drop

# Components

- usually see where you can distribute executable modules.
- Windows : proprietary environment
- Java, .NET: cross-platform, bytecode
- C++: ?

# Design Patterns

- building
  - class libraries, frameworks, component libraries.....
  - realise that there are many **COMMON WAYS** to build reusables
  - regardless of platforms/dev. environment.

# Design Patterns

- are not
  - a set of sourcecode
  - a set of pre-compiled executables
- are
  - **WRITTEN** document describing how you could design software modules/systems



# Design Patterns

- originates in
  - Architectural Design Concept
    - Christopher Alexander
      - *A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction* (1977)
      - *The Timeless Way of Building* (1979)

# Design Patterns

- does not tell you how to implement in a particular OOP lang.
- may have reference implementation.
- “Design Patterns” (1995)
  - Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson and John Vlissides
  - GoF (Gang of Four)

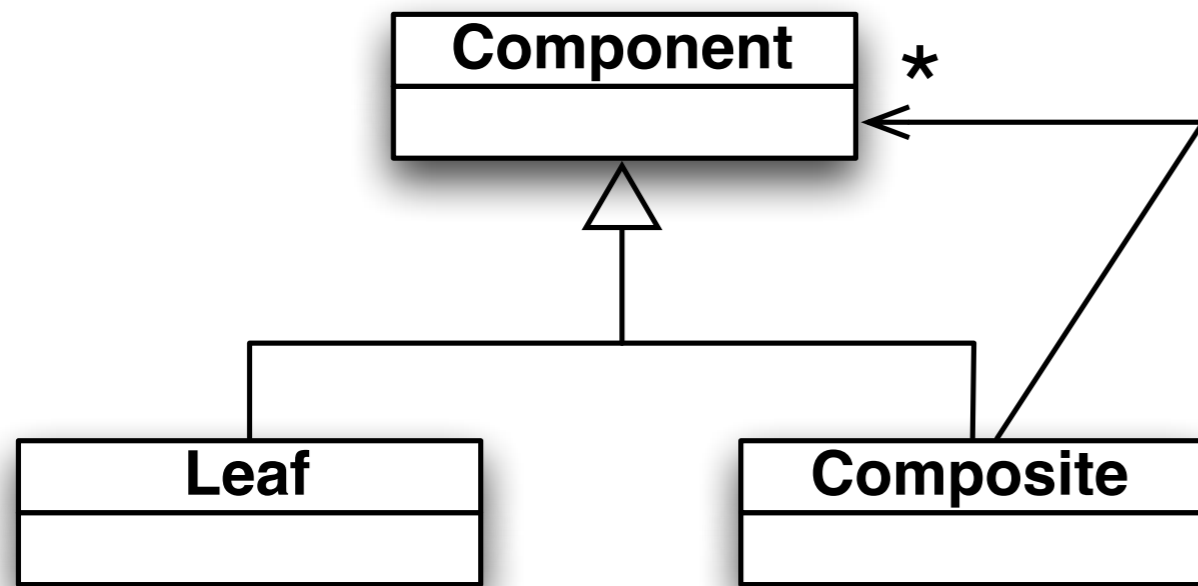
<b>Creational</b>		
	<b>Abstract Factory</b>	<b>generation of related components</b>
	<b>Builder</b>	<b>build a complex instance</b>
	<b>Factory Method</b>	<b>delegate instance creation to a subclass</b>
	<b>Prototype</b>	<b>create an instance by copy</b>
	<b>Singleton</b>	<b>only one instance</b>

<b>Structural</b>		
	<b>Adapter</b>	use over a wrapper
	<b>Bridge</b>	separate functional hierarchy and implementation hierarchy
	<b>Composite</b>	recursive container and components
	<b>Decorator</b>	recursive decorator and decoratee
	<b>Facade</b>	provide a simple entry point to interact with many
	<b>Flyweight</b>	minimise resource wasting through sharing
	<b>Proxy</b>	act on behalf of ...

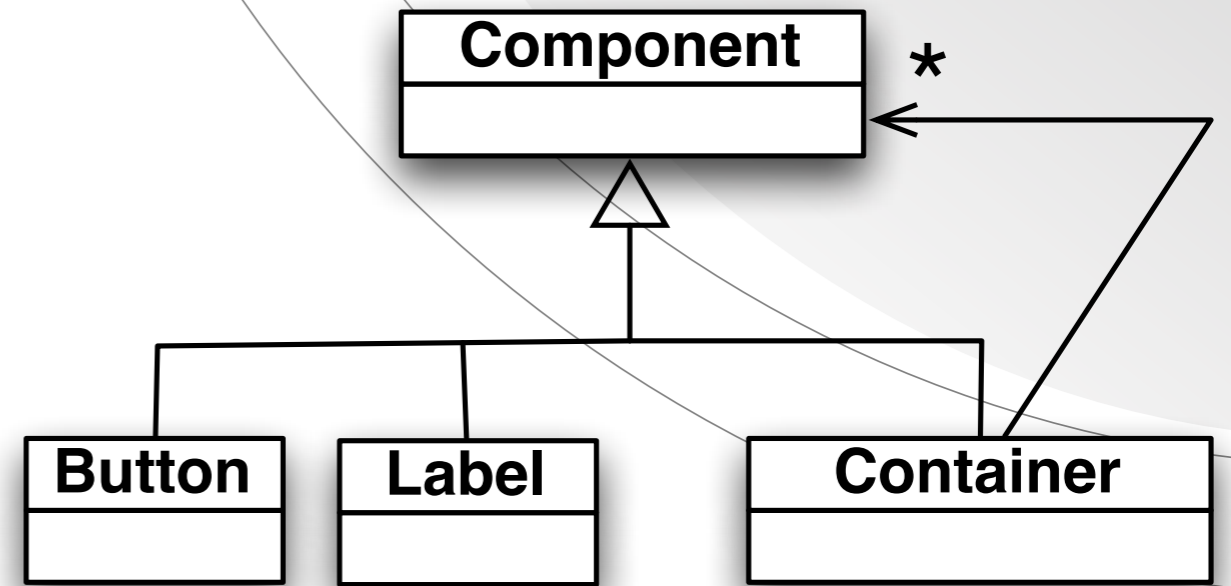
<b>Behavioral</b>		
	<b>Chain of Responsibility</b>	keep delegating
	<b>Command</b>	order something to objects
	<b>Interpreter</b>	represents grammatical rules
	<b>Iterator</b>	count/visit one by one
	<b>Mediator</b>	provide a unified consultation point
	<b>Memento</b>	keep object's status for later use.
	<b>Observer</b>	notify the change of state

<b>Behavioral</b>		
	<b>State</b>	represent “status” using class
	<b>Strategy</b>	replace an entire algorithm depending on....
	<b>Template Method</b>	delegate actual process to subclasses
	<b>Visitor</b>	do something by acting/ visiting on a series of objects

# example

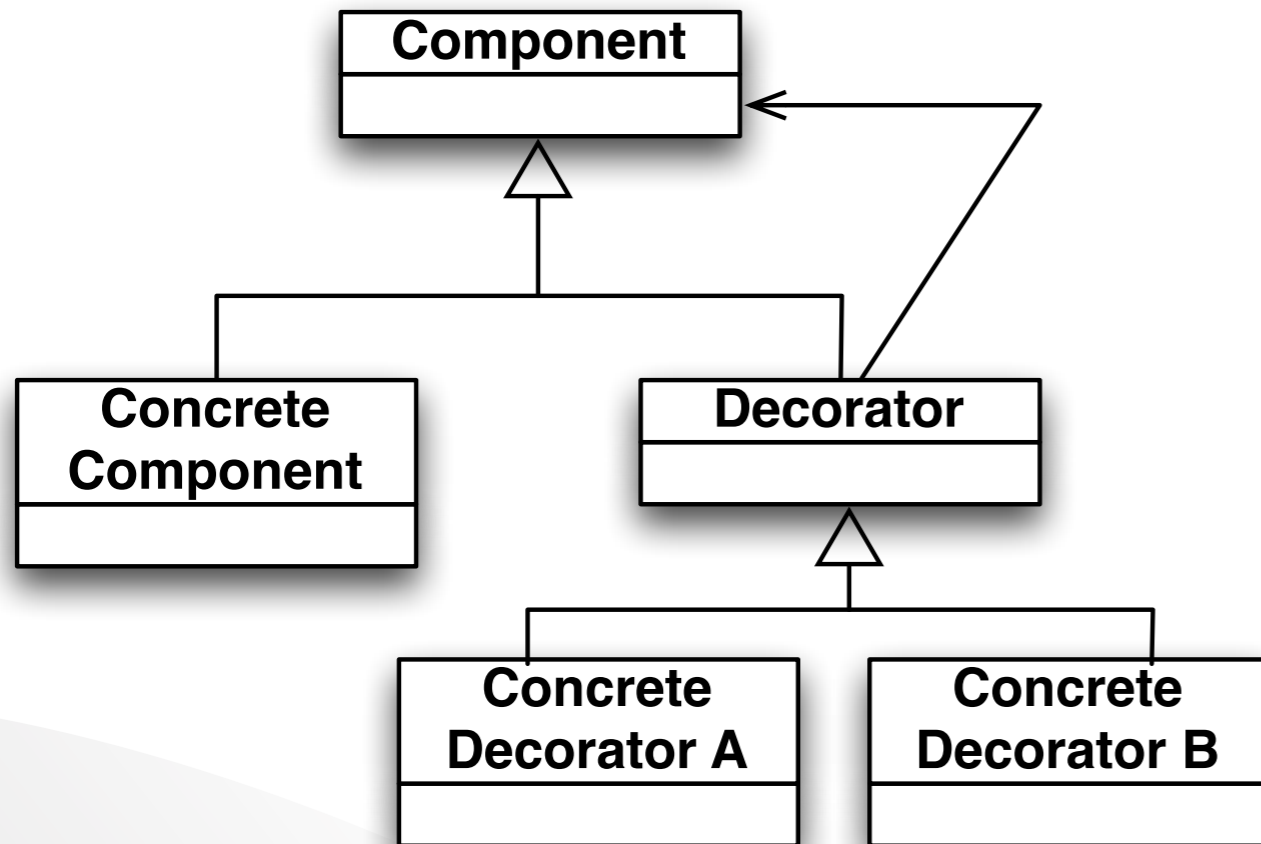


Composite Pattern

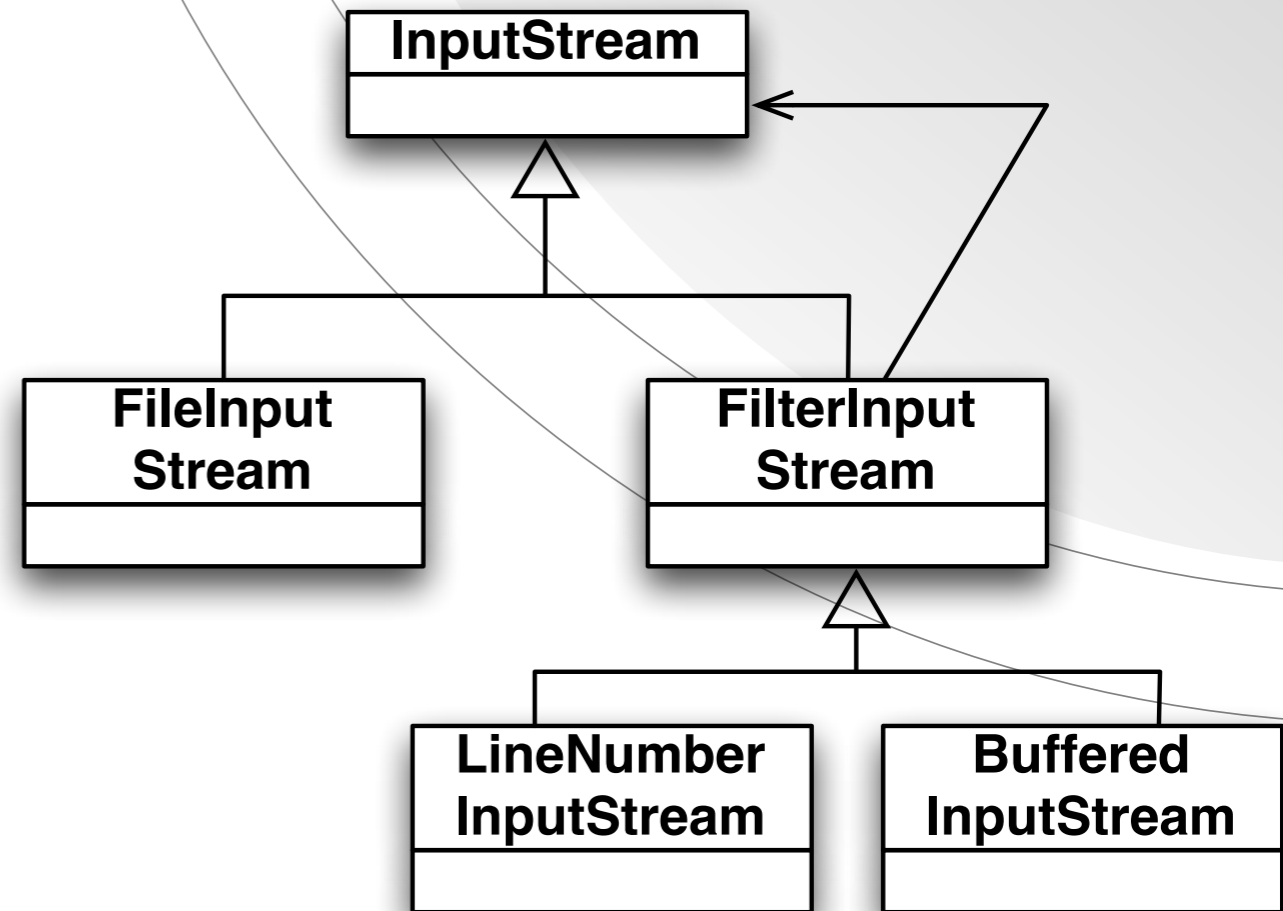


java.awt package

# example



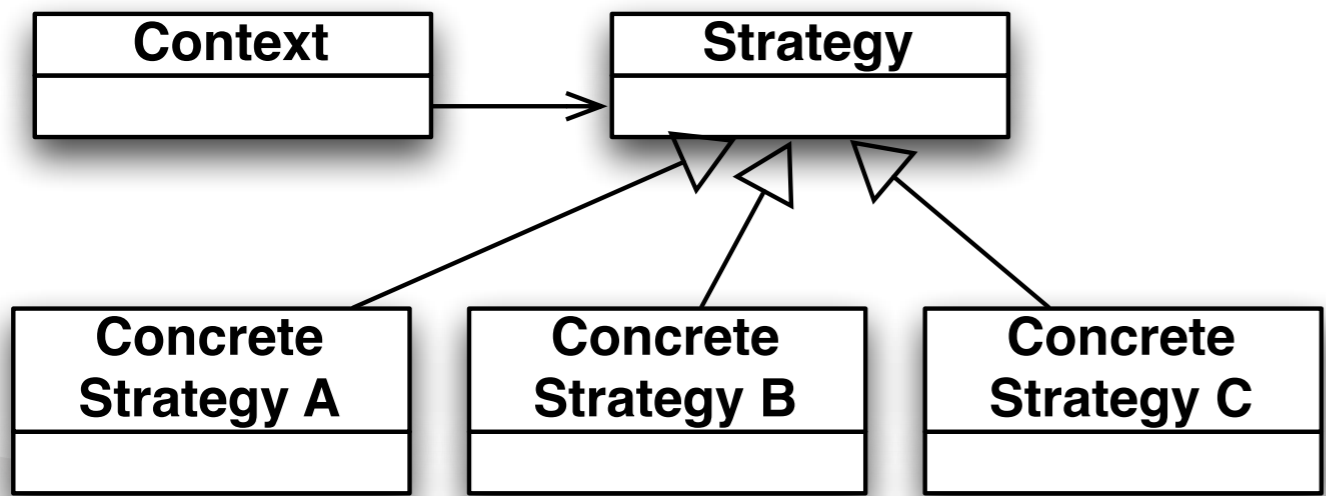
Decorator Pattern



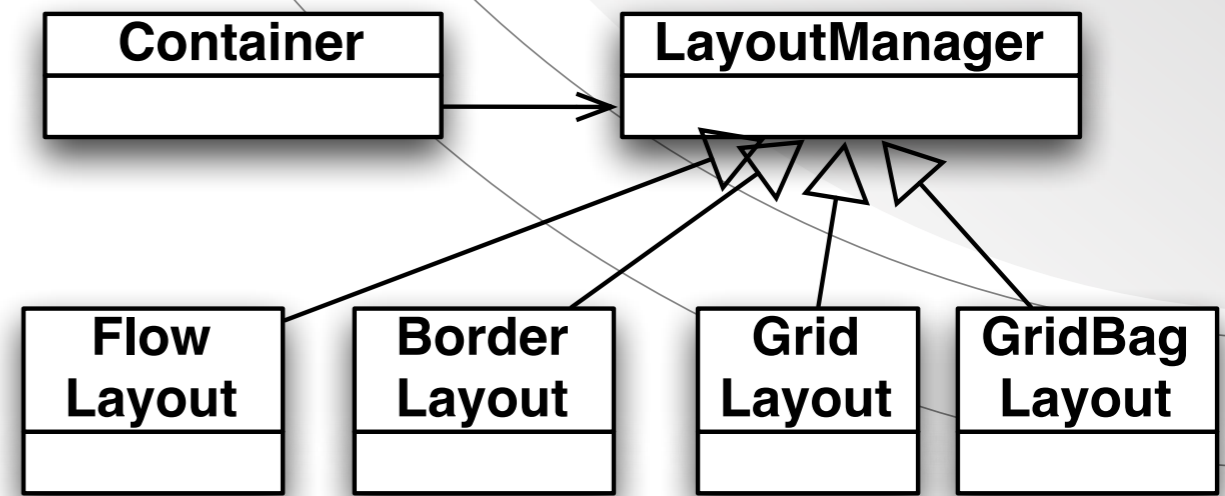
java.io package



# example



Strategy Pattern



Java.awt package

# Some class has names of pattern

- Iterator
- Observer, etc.

# There are may patterns

- GoF..Design Patterns has 23 patterns...but
- there are more...and may be more..

# learning patterns

## 1. associate

- “Pattern Name”,
- “its purpose”,
- “form” (structure...UML)

2. use them to study others' work (library/  
frameworks, etc)

3. use them for your own design

4. use to exchange ideas with others

- D.P originates in Architectural Patterns
- C.S. has
  - named data structures and algorithms
    - list, linked-list, stack, heap
    - binary search, quick sort, bubble sort,...
- but D.P is more sophisticated
  - based on OO.

# Other Patterns

Name	Description
Specific D.Ps.	J2EE pattern, EJB pattern, multithread pattern, etc
Analysis	system analysis, requirement analysis describe problems
Architectural	Overall software/system structure
Idiom	P.Lang techniques
Refactoring	change internal without changing functionality
Process	System dev. process patterns
Anti patterns	list of don't do it!

# Use D.P. to be Lazy but High Quality Code

- appropriate use of D.P. will allow you to
  - write less code
  - build re-usable modules
- all happening at Design Stage!