

## Design Patterns

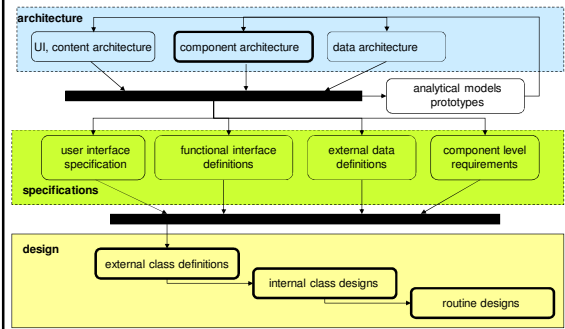
- many different types of patterns
- architectural patterns
  - pipes, repository, event, client-server, proxy
- modularity class patterns
  - iterator, visitor, bridge, strategy, observer
- synchronization
  - events, locks, monitors, leases
- useful techniques
  - singleton, object pool

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## Model Hierarchy/Succession



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## Types of Patterns

- Architectural patterns
  - functional relationships between components
- Class patterns
  - solving common problems in an OO-fashion
  - information hiding with complex interactions
- Behavioral patterns
  - algorithms and processing techniques
  - resource creation/management techniques
  - communication and synchronization techniques

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## Architecture: pipes and filters

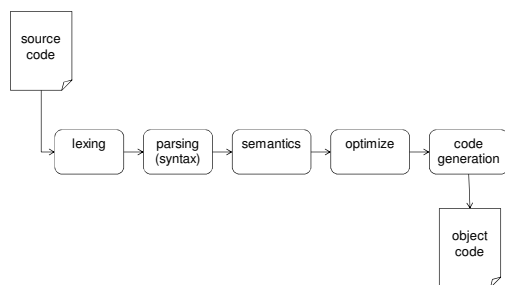
- Application
  - stream data processing and transformation
- Approach
  - pipeline of generators, transformers, filters
- Advantages
  - independence of the processing elements
  - power of composing independent elements
  - reusability/replaceability of elements
- Limitations
  - no feedback between stages

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## Simple Compiler Pipeline



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## Architecture: central repository

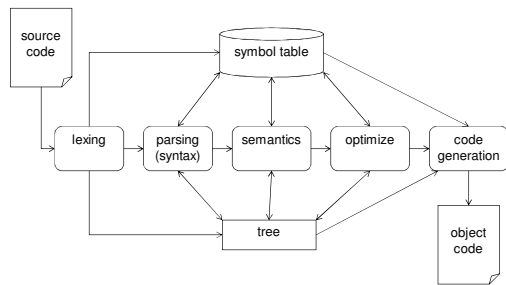
- Application:
  - continuing series of distinct operations
  - against a progressively evolving state
- Approach:
  - all operations operate on central database
- Advantages:
  - small, modular operations (php, applets)
  - ease of testing and debugging
- Limitations:
  - scalability, corruptibility

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## Modern Compiler Pipeline



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## Architecture: events

- Application
  - cooperating asynchronous parallel processes
  - where one operation triggers others
- Approach
  - publish/subscribe event distribution
  - distribution via messages or call-backs
- Advantages
  - flexibility and anonymity of participants
- Limitations
  - scalability, throughput

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## Architecture: client-server

- Application
  - unique, large or expensive resource
  - to be shared by many (and changing) clients
- Approach
  - resource is owned by a single server
  - clients use it by sending request messages
- Advantages
  - flexibility, generality, heterogeneity
- Limitations
  - discovery, new protocols, extra components

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## Architecture: proxies

- Application
  - local s/w interacts with remote resources
  - interactions are frequent (i.e. expensive)
- Approach
  - create a local simulation of remote resource
  - with intelligently managed communication
- Advantages
  - local proxy can be smart/efficient
- Limitations
  - complexity of remote interactions

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## Architecture Pattern Exercise

- each team, choose an architecture
  - central repository, event, client-server, proxy
- identify a problem that begs for this
  - perhaps in your own project
- sketch a solution without this approach
  - reasonable solution, not a straw-man
- sketch the solution with this approach
- how is the resulting architecture better?
- be prepared to discuss your results

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## Modularity: singletons

- Goal: single-instance, semi-global object
  - one master, global/shared information
- Approach: a class with only one instance
  - static getInstance method, private constructor
- Advantages:
  - uniqueness advantage of a global
  - modularity advantages of a class
- Costs:
  - synchronization, susceptibility to corruption

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## Singletons - example

```
public class Singleton {  
  
    private Singleton() {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    static private Singleton _instance = null;  
  
    static public Singleton getInstance() {  
        if (_instance == null)  
            _instance = new Singleton();  
        return _instance;  
    }  
}
```

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## Modularity: iterator

- Goal: abstract a composite class
  - obtain references to each element of a set
  - without understanding aggregation structure
- Approach: abstract iterator interface
  - e.g. `getFirst()`, `current()`, `next()`, `prev()`
  - implementation encapsulates aggregation
- Issues
  - effect of aggregation changes on iteration
  - ensuring they are multi-thread safe

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## Modularity: visitor

- Goal: abstract a composite class
  - walk a composite heterogenous object
  - performing a wide range of operations
  - without understanding aggregation structure
- Approach: walker with per-node call-back
  - decouple operations from aggregation
  - allow one walker to server many purposes
- Issues
  - visitors must know possible node types

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## Modularity: bridge/strategy

- Goal: decouple clients & implementations
  - clients don't depend on implementing class
  - permit interchangeable implementations
  - client & implementation evolve separately
- Approach:
  - client depends only on an interface
  - strategy object, references an implementation
  - client unaware of implementing class
- Issues:
  - all strategies must take same client inputs

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## Modularity: observer

- Goal: server-to-client notifications
  - where server has no knowledge of clients
- Approach: implement a call-back interface
  - server implements register-callback method
  - clients implement callback methods
  - clients call `server.register(callback)`
  - server distributes events by calling `callback()`
- Issues:
  - knowing which server generated this event
  - server state must be up-to-date before

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## Class Pattern Exercise

- each team, choose a class pattern
  - iterator, visitor, bridge/strategy, observer
- identify a problem that begs for this
  - perhaps in your own project
- sketch a solution without this approach
  - reasonable solution, not a straw-man
- sketch the solution with this approach
- why is this a better solution?
- be prepared to discuss your results

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## Behavior: locks

- Goal: resource/critical-section serialization
- Approach: enforced lock/unlock operations
  - associate a lock object with each resource
  - obtain lock prior to entering critical section
  - release lock after completing critical section
- Issues:
  - granularity: bottle-necks and convoys
  - circular dependency: deadlocks
  - errors: locks obtained but never released

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## Behavior: atomic transactions

- Goal: robust multi-step operations
- Approach: all-or-none transactions
  - create a transaction object
  - submit operations against that transaction
  - **commit** (apply) or **abort** (roll-back) entire batch
- Benefits:
  - general and powerful abstraction for client use
- Issues:
  - passes atomicity problem down to lower layer

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## Behavior: leases

- Goal: failure-robust serialization
- Approach: limited-time leases
  - client obtains lease, uses it as access token
  - lease can be returned just like a lock
  - if lease expires, access token is revoked, resource can be reallocated
- Issues:
  - fencing out holders of expired leases
  - restoring reclaimed resource to like-new state

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## Behavior: object pools

- Goal: reduce cost of object instantiation
- Approach:
  - create an object pool class (w/acquire,release)
  - recycle a few objects many times
- Advantages:
  - huge performance gains
- Complexities:
  - handling allocation failures
  - serialization and cleanup

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## Behavior: Dynamic Equilibrium

- Goal: adapt resource allocation to load
- Approach: resource stealing
  - separate pools for different clients
  - if your pool is empty, steal space from another
    - but only if it is less stressed than your pool
  - allocation automatically adapts to changing load
- Issues:
  - assumes resources can be stolen
  - damping wasteful “marginal” stealing
  - doesn’t address total system overload

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## Design Patterns

- much like Chess openings or Go *joseki*
  - using them will improve your game
    - they address commonly recurring situations
    - they will give you new ideas and options
  - studying them will improve your understanding
    - as you come to appreciate how each one works
- but they are only helpful examples
  - they can’t analyze the board for you
  - they are only tactics, you still need a strategy

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## Further Reading

- Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, John Vlissides, Design patterns: Elements of reusable object-oriented software, Addison-Wesley, 1995
- Mary Shaw, David Garlan, Software Architectures: Perspectives on an emerging discipline, Prentice-Hall, 1996

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## For the next lecture

- McConnell ch 19.5-6
  - Code Complexity
- McConnell ch 22
  - Testing theory and practice
- Kampe: Introduction to S/W test cases
  - risk & testing, black/white-box testing, plans
- Cornett: Code coverage
  - types and relative advantages
- (review) Kampe: Testability

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