

Design Patterns: The Sequel!

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CSE 331

With material from Hal Perkins, David Notkin, Michael Ernst, Marty Stepp, and Joshua Bloch (Effective Java)

A Note

We didn't cover these examples in class (except singleton briefly in the 8:30 section) and you are not held responsible for their content. They are purely optional content for your intellectual curiosity or to help you understand the lecture concepts better.



File Server & Logger

...

File Server

- Allows clients to read files across a network
 - (For simplicity, ignore writes)
- Server...
 - ...**accepts** a request from a client
 - ...**loads** requested file
 - ...**sends** contents back to client
 - ...**logs** activity via logger
 - ...**repeat**

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File Server

- Requests handled via `ClientHandler`
- Several `ClientHandlers` run simultaneously in separate threads
- Problem: every `ClientHandler` has its own logger object for writing to the log
 - (Almost) simultaneous writes → overwrite each other's changes
- How do we solve this?

Singleton

- One shared instance of a class
- Use for:
 - Global state; coordinating among objects or threads
 - Often lower-level tasks (e.g. hardware interaction)
- Don't use for:
 - Managing state/data specific to each use (instance fields)
- Examples: logger, window manager

Implementing Singleton

- Always make constructor private
- Several options(*Effective Java* pp. 18+):
 1. Private static instance accessed with `getInstance()`
 2. Public static instance accessed directly
 3. Enum

Singleton with Logger

Word

• • •

(Text example, revisited)

Word

- Last time: Book, Chapter, Paragraph
- Want to break down further: Sentence, Word
- Creating an object for every word in the book takes up too much space
- What do we do?

Interning

- Cache existing objects
- Don't allow client to create objects directly
 - Private constructor
- When the client requests a value:
 - If an object with that value exists, return it
 - Else, create it, add it to the existing objects, and return it
- Only works for immutable data (why?)

Interning with Word

Word II

- Need Word to point to previous and next Words in sentence
- What problems does this cause?
- How can we fix it?

Flyweight

- Use when:
 - Objects are almost the same... but not quite
 - Most state is shared and can be interned
 - But some state are mutable or too specific to be shared among many objects
- **Caution:**
 - Flyweight makes your code messy and harder to use
 - Only use if memory usage is a demonstrated problem for your program

Implementing flyweight

- Remove extrinsic (non-shared) state from objects
- Client keeps track of the extrinsic state
 - (“Client” = another ADT, a main program, ...)
- Accept extrinsic fields as method arguments where needed
- Then intern the objects as usual

Flyweight with Word