

OO Design “Part II” unit:

- ▶ General introduction to DP; Strategy (**today**)
- ▶ State (Wednesday)
- ▶ Strategy revisited (lab Thursday)
- ▶ Adaptor and Decorator (Friday)
- ▶ (Begin pseudo-assembly unit next week Monday)
- ▶ State revisited (lab next week Thursday)

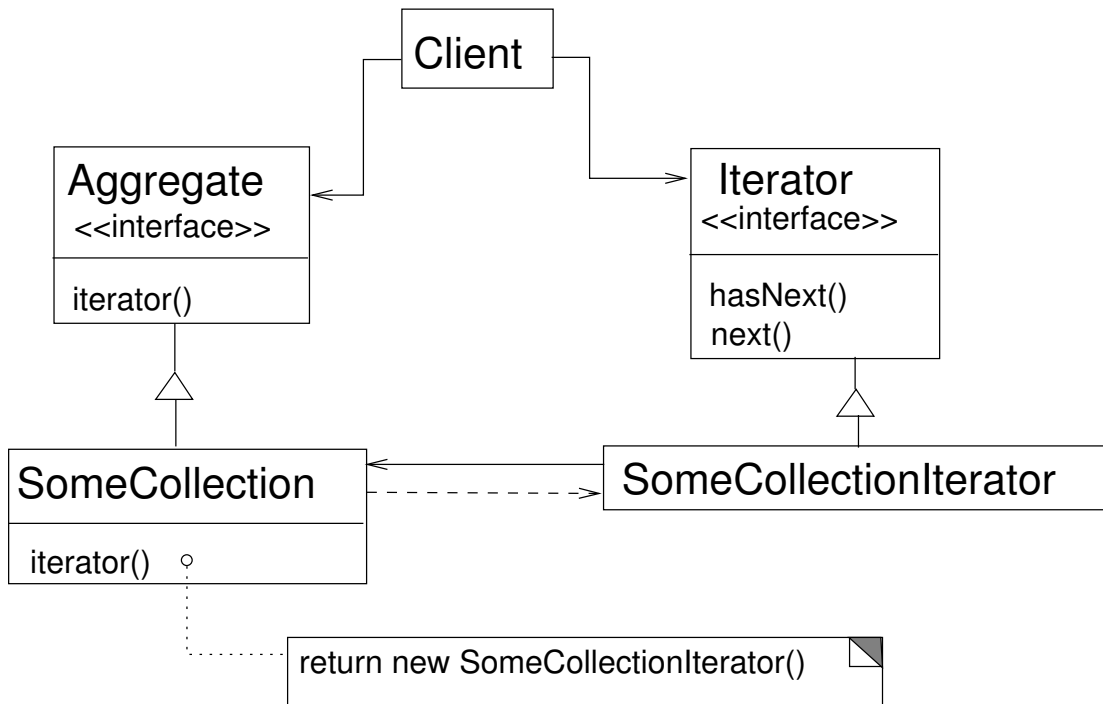
Today:

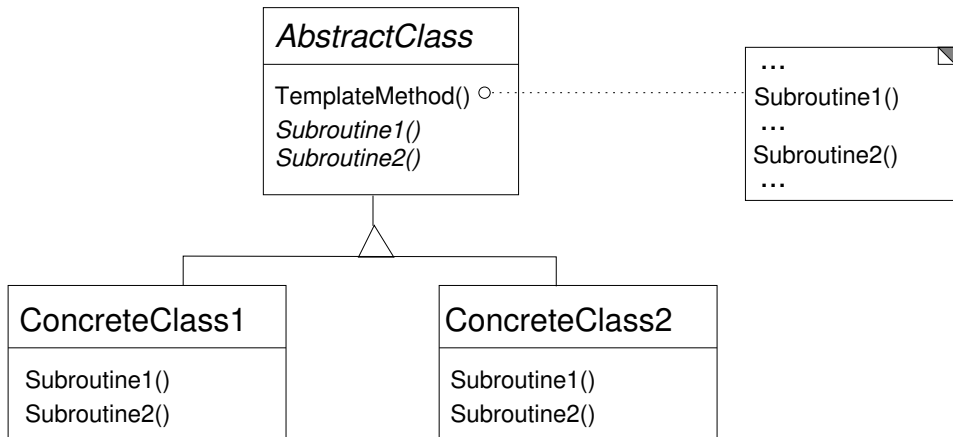
- ▶ Design patterns, in general
- ▶ Motivation for the Strategy pattern
- ▶ Strategy example
- ▶ Strategy summary

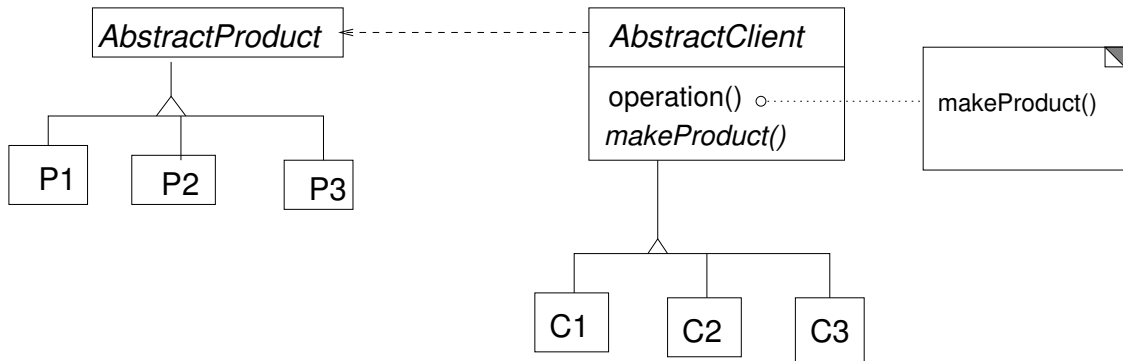
A *pattern* is a solution to a common (recurring) problem. A *design pattern* is a pattern for solving a design problem, where *design* refers to the structure and interaction of the participating classes and objects.

Design patterns we have already seen:

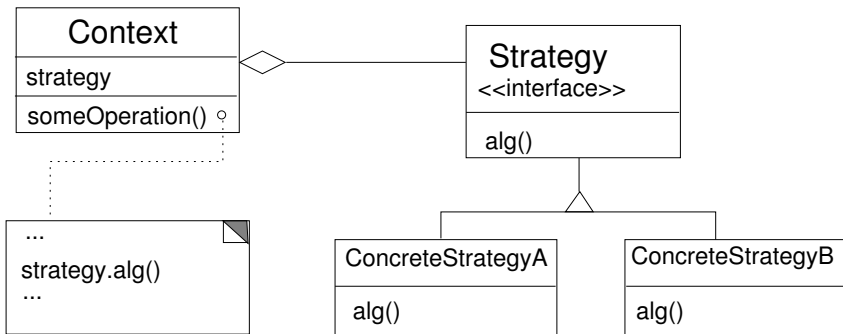
- ▶ Iterator
- ▶ Template Method
- ▶ Factory Method







Strategy Pattern: Define a family of algorithms, encapsulate each one, and make them interchangeable. The Strategy Pattern lets the algorithm vary independently from the clients that use them.



Applicability:

- ▶ You have many related classes differing only in behavior
- ▶ You need variants of an algorithm (for space/time tradeoff, e.g.)
- ▶ An algorithm uses data that clients don't know about (this allows you to separate/better encapsulate some information from the client)
- ▶ A class may have many behaviors (facility for making pseudo-classes)

Consequences

- + Hierarchies exist of algorithms—opportunity for inheritance if they share some code
- + Polymorphic alternative to subclassing the context
- + Polymorphic alternative to conditional/switch
- + Choice of algorithms
 - Clients must be aware of different strategies
 - Communication overhead between client and strategy
 - More objects (possibly)

Coming up:

- ▶ **Due Wed, Apr 22.** *Do Project 7, no-ifs calculator*
- ▶ **Due Thurs, Apr 16.** *Read prelab and take quiz (Coming soon...)*