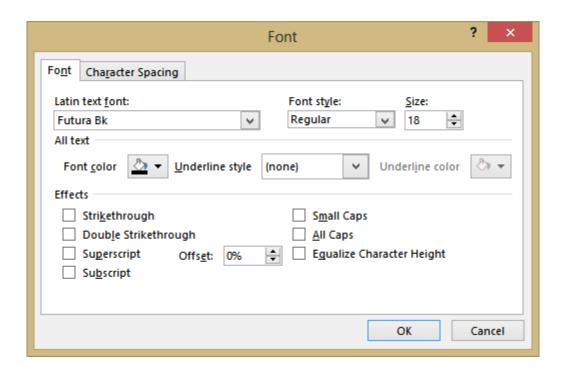
- Many possible operations
 - Document operations: create, open, save, print a document
 - Editing operations: select, copy, cut, paste, undo, redo
 - Formatting operations: text formatting, character formatting
 - Miscellaneous operations: context sensitive help
- Different interfaces for these operations
 - Different Look-and-Feel
 - Different Windowing Systems
 - Different Access Points (menu, shortcut key, context menu)
- Independence from the UI
 - UI is a possible trigger, but not the only one;
 - What is done should not depend on the UI

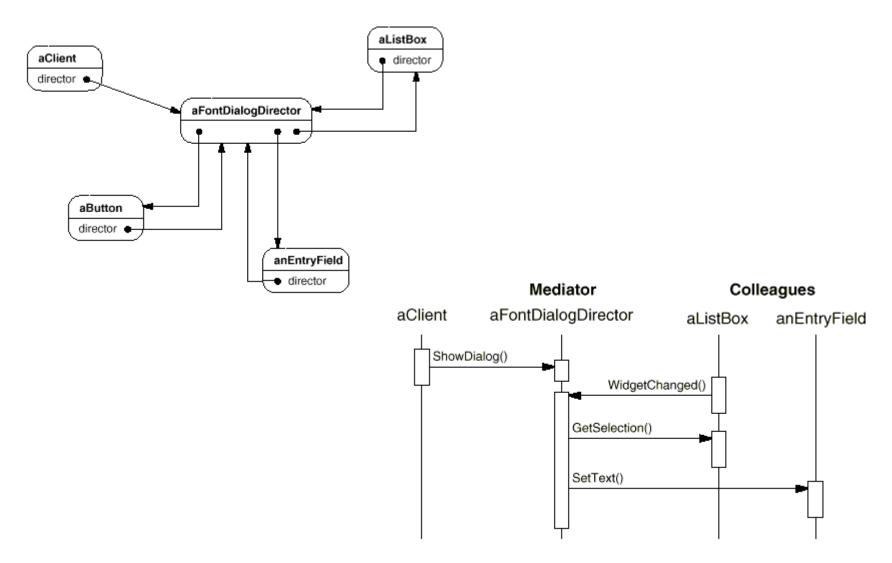
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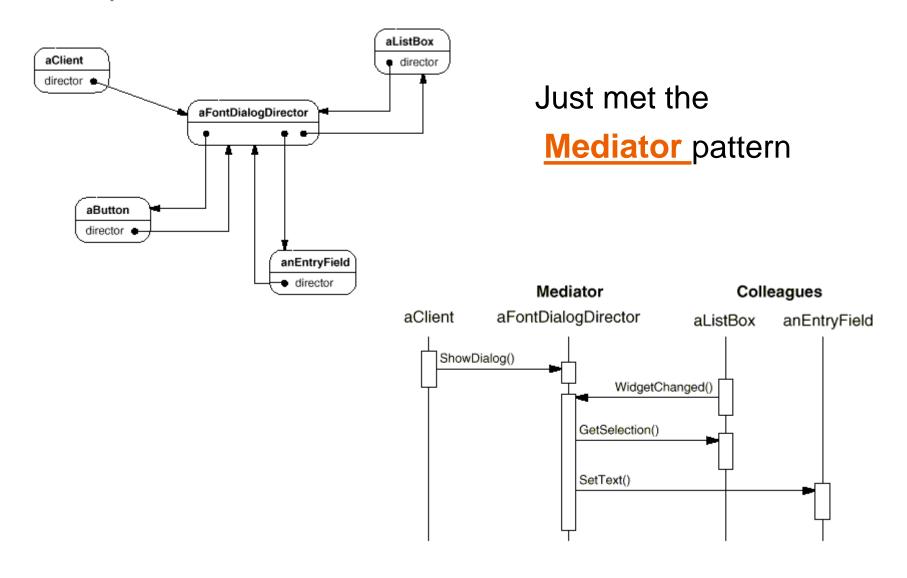


User Operations

Team exercise: Implement the collaborations behind Character formatting dialog.



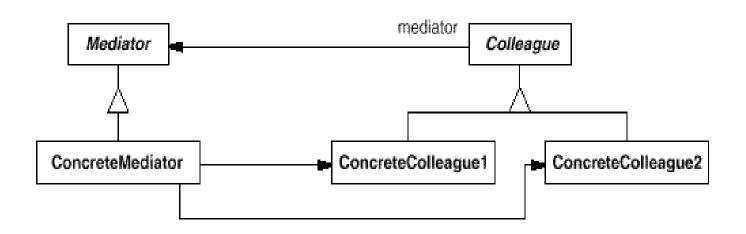




User Operations

Define an object that encapsulates how a set of objects interact.

Mediator promotes **loose coupling** by keeping objects from referring to each other explicitly, and it lets you **vary** their **interaction independently**.



limits subclassing

simplifies object protocols

decouples colleagues

abstracts how objects cooperate

centralizes control

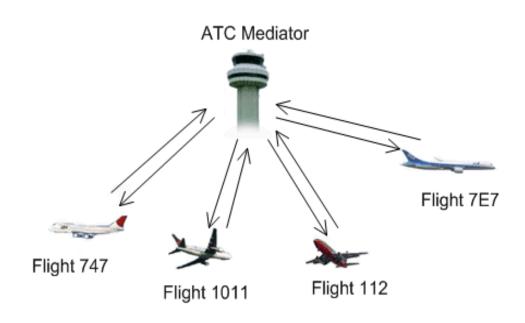
User Operations

Applicability:

- a set of objects communicate in well-defined but complex ways
- reusing an object is difficult because it refers to and communicates with many other objects
- a behavior that's distributed between several classes should be customizable without a lot of subclassing

Remarks:

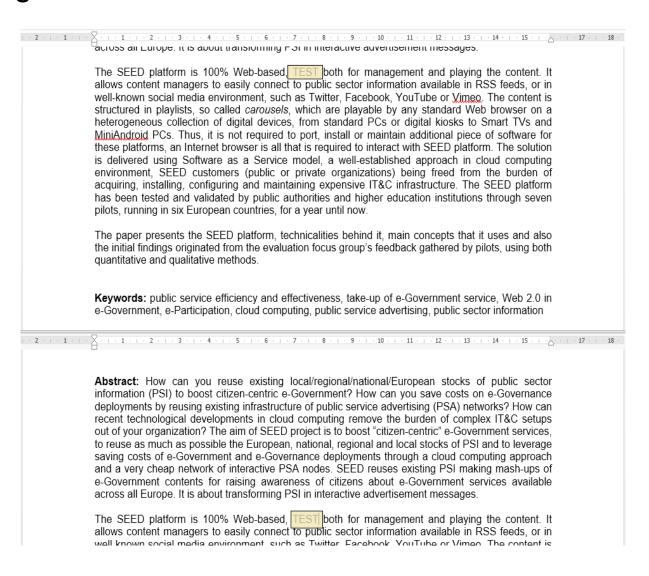
- Omitting the abstract Mediator class.
- Colleague-Mediator communication.



- The control tower at a controlled airport demonstrates this pattern very well.
- The pilots of the planes approaching or departing the terminal area communicate with the tower rather than explicitly communicating with one another.
- The constraints on who can take off or land are enforced by the tower.
- It is important to note that the tower does not control the whole flight.
- It exists only to enforce constraints in the terminal area.

Design Issue #8 User Operations

Splitting the view

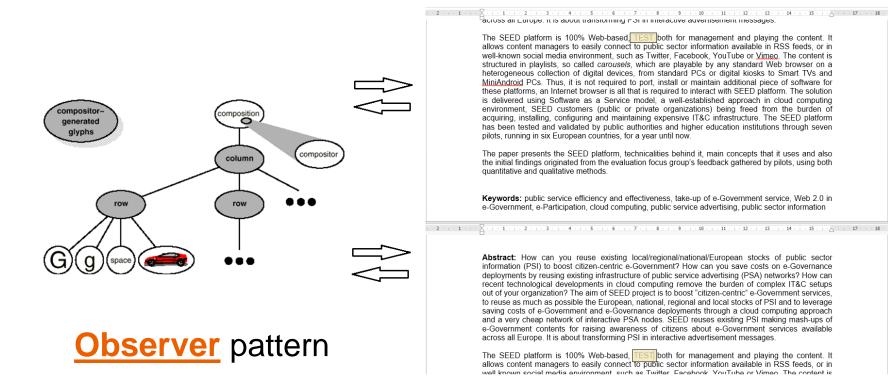


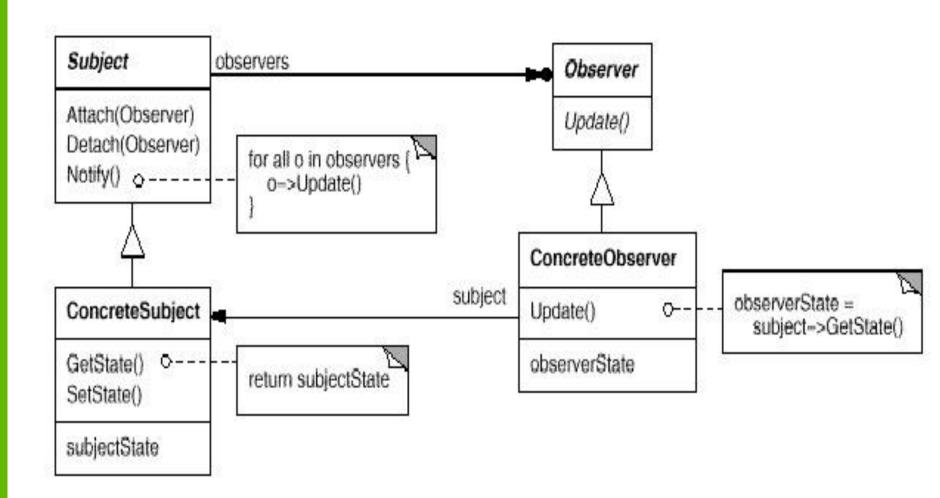
User Operations

Team exercise: Open one document in 2 views and maintain their state consistent



- Define a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically.
- Maintain consistency between dependent objects.





Design Issue #8 User Operations

Applicability:

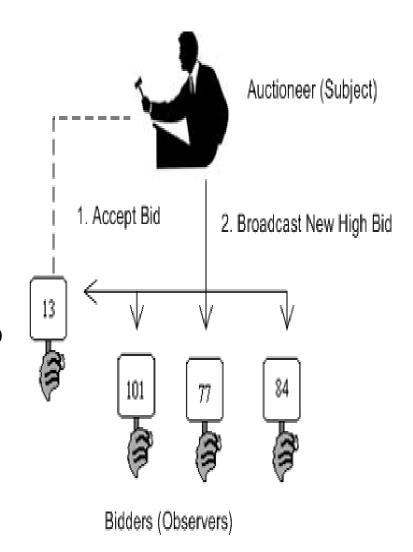
- When an abstraction has two aspects, one dependent on the other. Encapsulating these aspects in separate objects lets you vary and reuse them independently.
- When a change to one object requires changing others, and you don't know how many objects need to be changed.
- When an object should be able to notify other objects without making assumptions about who these objects are. In other words, you don't want these objects tightly coupled.

- Abstract coupling between Subject and Observer
- Support for broadcast communication
- Unexpected updates
- Who triggers the updates?
- Observing more than one subject
- Mapping objects to their observers
- Ensure self-consistency of subject state before notifications

User Operations

The auctioneer (subject) observes new bids offered by bidders (observers).

The new price is then broadcasted to all bidders.



Summary

Covered patterns

- Very good example: 21 out of 23 patterns (91%) described in <u>Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented</u> <u>Software</u> were covered within this example:
- Structural: Composite, Flyweight, Proxy, Bridge, Adapter
- Behavioral: Strategy, State, Decorator, Template Method, Command, Memento, Iterator, Visitor, Mediator, Observer, Chain of Responsibility
- Creational: Singleton, Abstract Factory, Factory Method, Prototype, Builder