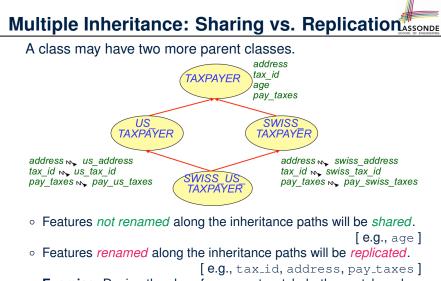


Motivating Problem (1)

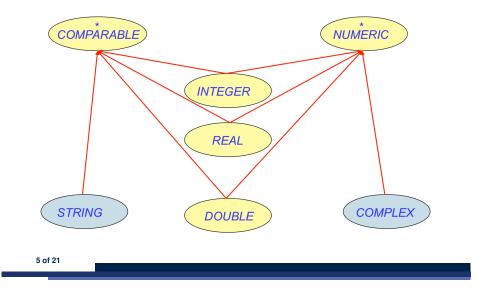


- Many manufactured systems, such as computer systems or stereo systems, are composed of *individual components* and *sub-systems* that contain components.
 - e.g., A computer system is composed of:
 - Individual pieces of equipment (*hard drives*, *cd-rom drives*)
 Each equipment has *properties*: e.g., power consumption and cost.
 - Composites such as *cabinets*, *busses*, and *chassis* Each *cabinet* contains various types of *chassis*, each of which <u>in turn</u> containing components (*hard-drive*, *power-supply*) and *busses* that contain *cards*.
- Design a system that will allow us to easily *build* systems and *calculate* their total cost and power consumption.



Exercise: Design the class for a smart watch, both a watch and an activity tracker.

MI: Combining Abstractions (1)



MI: Combining Abstractions (2)

A: Separating *Graphical* features and *Hierarchical* features

LASSONDE

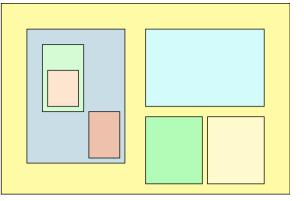
<pre>class RECTANG feature width, hei xpos, ypos feature make (w, h change_wid change_hei move end</pre>	Queries ght: REAL commands c: REAL) lth	<pre>class TREE[G] feature Queries parent: TREE[G] descendants: LIST[TREE[G]] feature Commands add_child (c: TREE[G]) end</pre>
class WINDOW inherit RECTANGLE TREE [WINDOW] feature add (w: WINDOW) end	local w1 do create create w2.add	<pre>bw: BOOLEAN , w2, w3, w4: WINDOW w1.make(8, 6) ; create w2.make(4, 3) w3.make(1, 1) ; create w4.make(1, 1) (w4) ; w1.add(w2) ; w1.add(w3) := w1.descendants.count = 2</pre>

MI: Combining Abstractions (2.1)



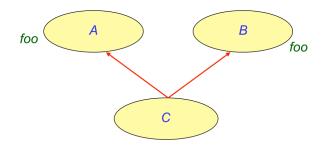
LASSONDE

Q: How do you design class(es) for nested windows?



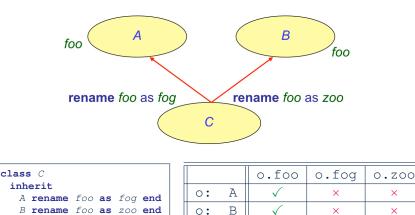
Hints: height, width, xpos, ypos, change width, change height, move, parent window, descendant windows, add child window





In class C, feature foo inherited from ancestor class A clashes with feature foo inherited from ancestor class B.

MI: Resolving Name Clashes



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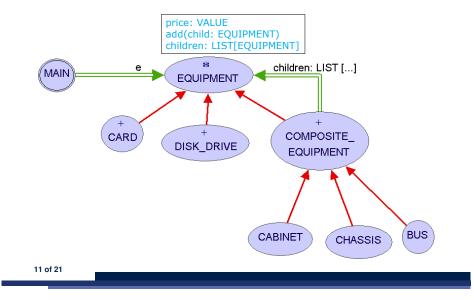
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LASSONDE

Composite Architecture: Design (1.1)



LASSONDE



Solution: The Composite Pattern

- **Design** : Categorize into *base* artifacts or *recursive* artifacts. •
- Programming :

B rename foo as zoo end

Build a *tree structure* representing the whole-part *hierarchy*.

Runtime :

 \Rightarrow

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. . .

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Allow clients to treat base objects (leafs) and recursive compositions (nodes) *uniformly*.

 \Rightarrow

Polymorphism : leafs and nodes are "substitutable".

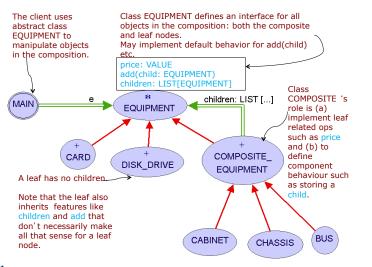
Dynamic Binding : Different versions of the same

operation is applied on individual objects and composites.

e.g., Given e: EQUIPMENT

- e.price may return the unit price of a **DISK_DRIVE**. 0
- e.price may sum prices of a *CHASIS*' containing equipments. 0

Composite Architecture: Design (1.2)



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Composite Architecture: Design (1.3)



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Composite Architecture: Design (2.2)



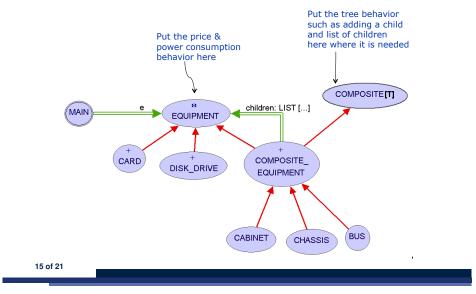
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Q: Any flaw of this first design?

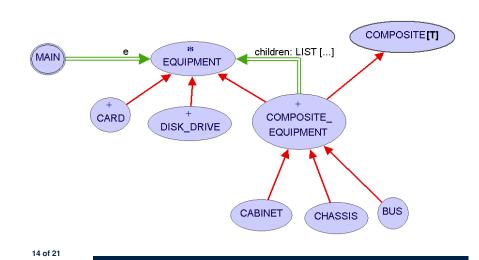
- A: Two "composite" features defined at the EQUIPMENT level:
- children: LIST[EQUIPMENT]
- add(child: EQUIPMENT)

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 \Rightarrow Inherited to all *base* equipments (e.g., HARD_DRIVE) that do not apply to such features.



Composite Architecture: Design (2.1)



Implementing the Composite Pattern (1)

deferred class
 EQUIPMENT
feature
 name: STRING
 price: REAL -- uniform access principle
end

class CARD
inherit
EQUIPMENT
feature
make (n: STRING; p: REAL)
do
name := n
price := p price is an attribute
end
end

Implementing the Composite Pattern (2.1)



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deferred class COMPOSITE[T]	
feature	
children: LINKED_LIST[T]	
add (c: T)	
<pre>do children.extend (c) Polymorphism</pre>	
end	
end	

Exercise: Make the COMPOSITE class iterable.

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Testing the Composite Pattern



end

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Implementing the Composite Pattern (2.2)

```
class
 COMPOSITE_EQUIPMENT
inherit
 EQUIPMENT
 COMPOSITE [EQUIPMENT]
create
 make
feature
 make (n: STRING)
  do name := n ; create children.make end
 price : REAL -- price is a query
    -- Sum the net prices of all sub-equipments
  do
    across
     children as cursor
    loop
     Result := Result + cursor.item.price -- dynamic binding
    end
  end
end
```

Index (1)

Motivating Problem (1) Motivating Problem (2) Multiple Inheritance: Sharing vs. Replication MI: Combining Abstractions (1) MI: Combining Abstractions (2.1) MI: Combining Abstractions (2) MI: Name Clashes MI: Resolving Name Clashes Solution: The Composite Pattern Composite Architecture: Design (1.1) Composite Architecture: Design (1.2) Composite Architecture: Design (1.3) Composite Architecture: Design (2.1) Composite Architecture: Design (2.2)



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Implementing the Composite Pattern (1)

Implementing the Composite Pattern (2.1)

Implementing the Composite Pattern (2.2)

Testing the Composite Pattern

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Index (2)