

# Design Patterns Through Refactoring

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“Applying design principles is the key to creating high-quality software!”



Architectural principles:  
Axis, symmetry, rhythm, datum, hierarchy, transformation



# Technology changes fast => FOMO



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# For architects: design is the key!

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# Agenda

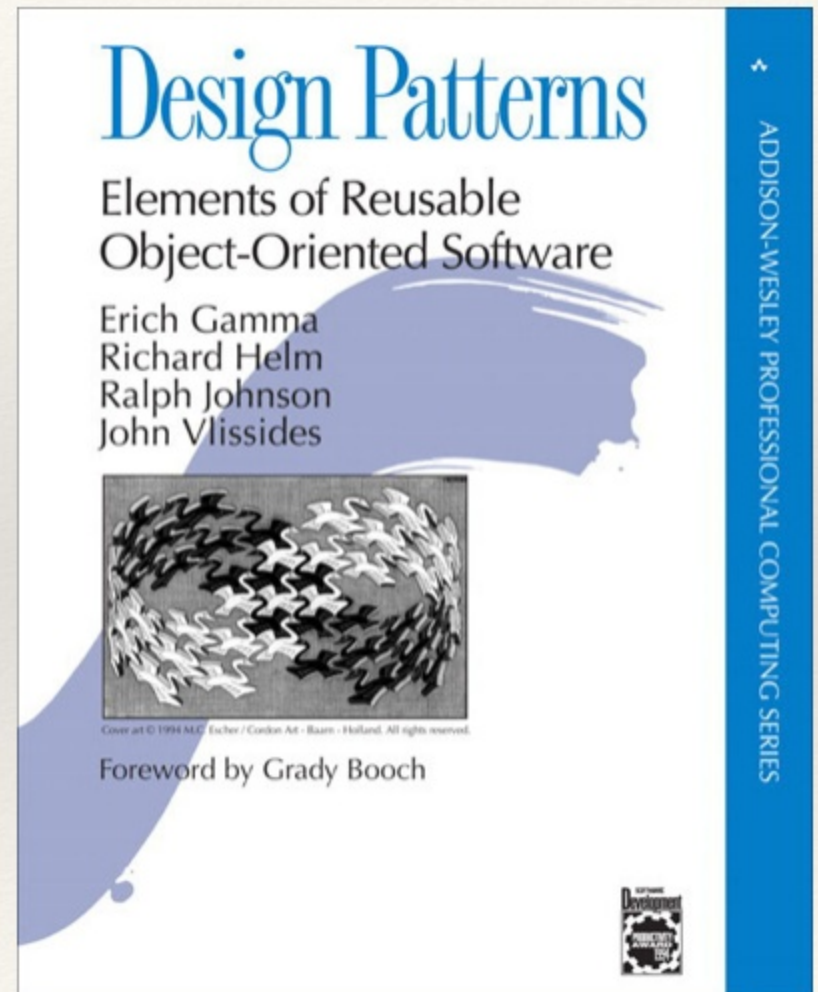
- **Introduction**
- Design patterns through exercises
- Patterns through a case-study
- Wrap-up & key-takeaways



# What are design patterns?

*recurrent solutions  
to common  
design problems*

Pattern Name  
Problem  
Solution  
Consequences





# Why care about patterns?

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- ❖ Patterns capture expert knowledge in the form of proven reusable solutions
  - ❖ Better to reuse proven solutions than to “re-invent” the wheel
- ❖ When used correctly, patterns positively influence software quality
  - ❖ Creates maintainable, extensible, and reusable code

**GOOD  
DESIGN  
IS GOOD  
BUSINESS**

**-THOMAS J WATSON JR.**

# Design pattern catalog

		<i>Purpose</i>		
		<b>Creational</b>	<b>Structural</b>	<b>Behavioral</b>
<b>Scope</b>	<b>Class</b>	Factory Method	Adapter (class)	Interpreter Template Method
	<b>Object</b>	Abstract Factory Builder Prototype Singleton	Adapter (object) Bridge Composite Decorator Flyweight Facade Proxy	Chain of Responsibility Command Iterator Mediator Memento Observer State Strategy Visitor



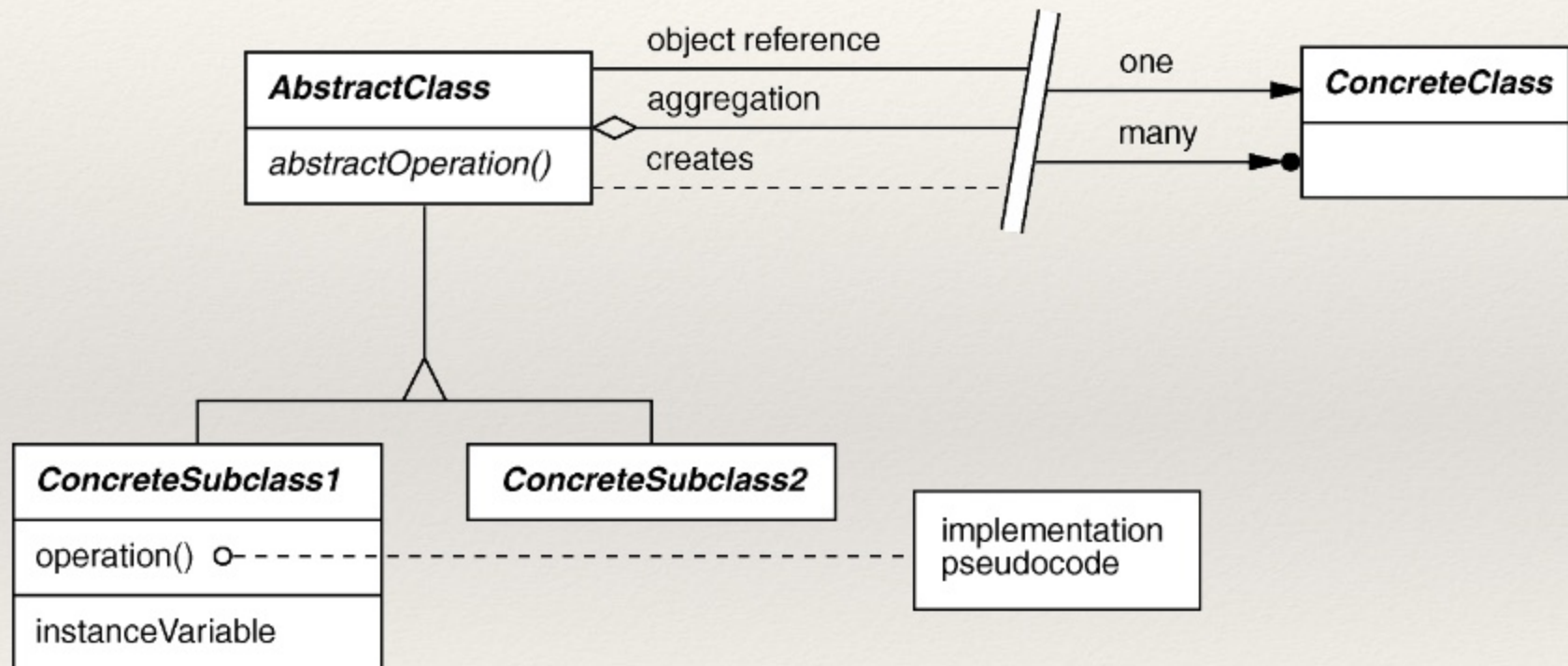
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# Design pattern catalog

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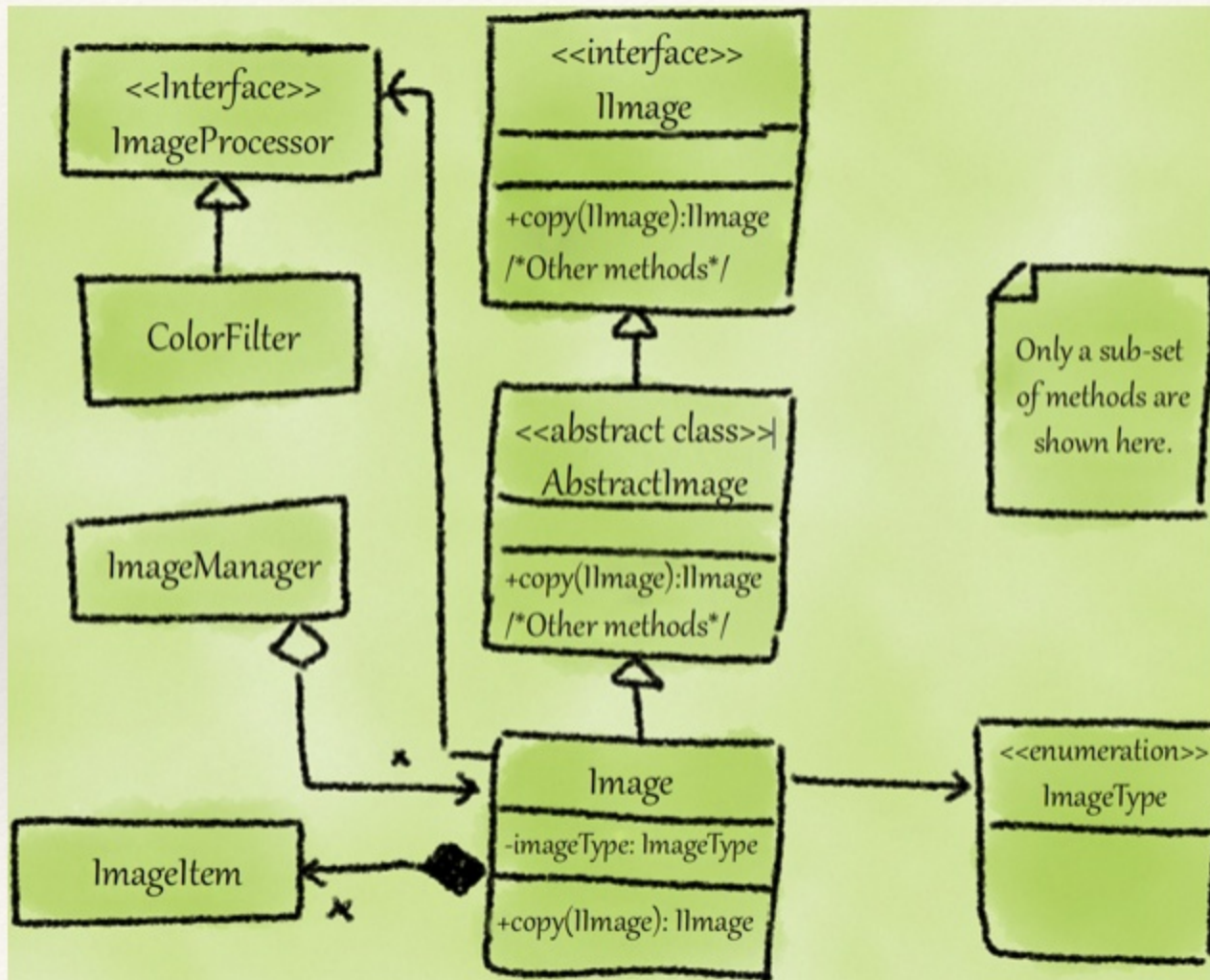
Creational	Deals with controlled object creation	<i>Factory method</i> , for example
Structural	Deals with composition of classes or objects	<i>Composite</i> , for example
Behavioral	Deals with interaction between objects / classes and distribution of responsibility	<i>Strategy</i> , for example

# 5 minutes intro to notation





# An example



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# 3 principles behind patterns

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Program to an interface, not to an  
implementation

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Favor object composition over inheritance

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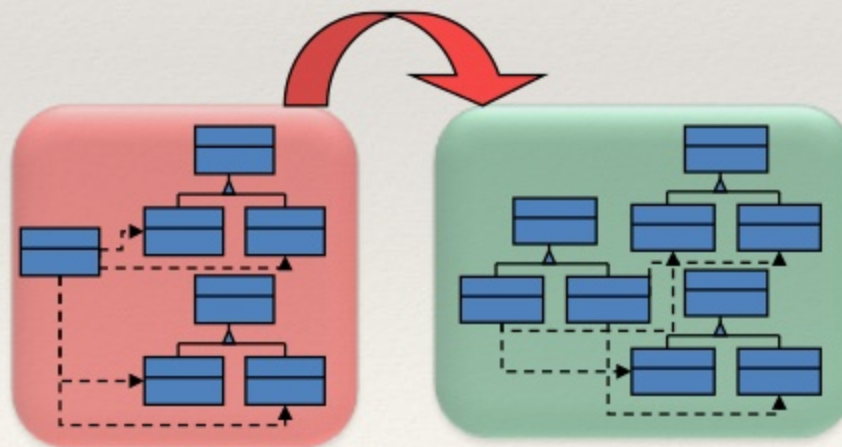
Encapsulate what varies



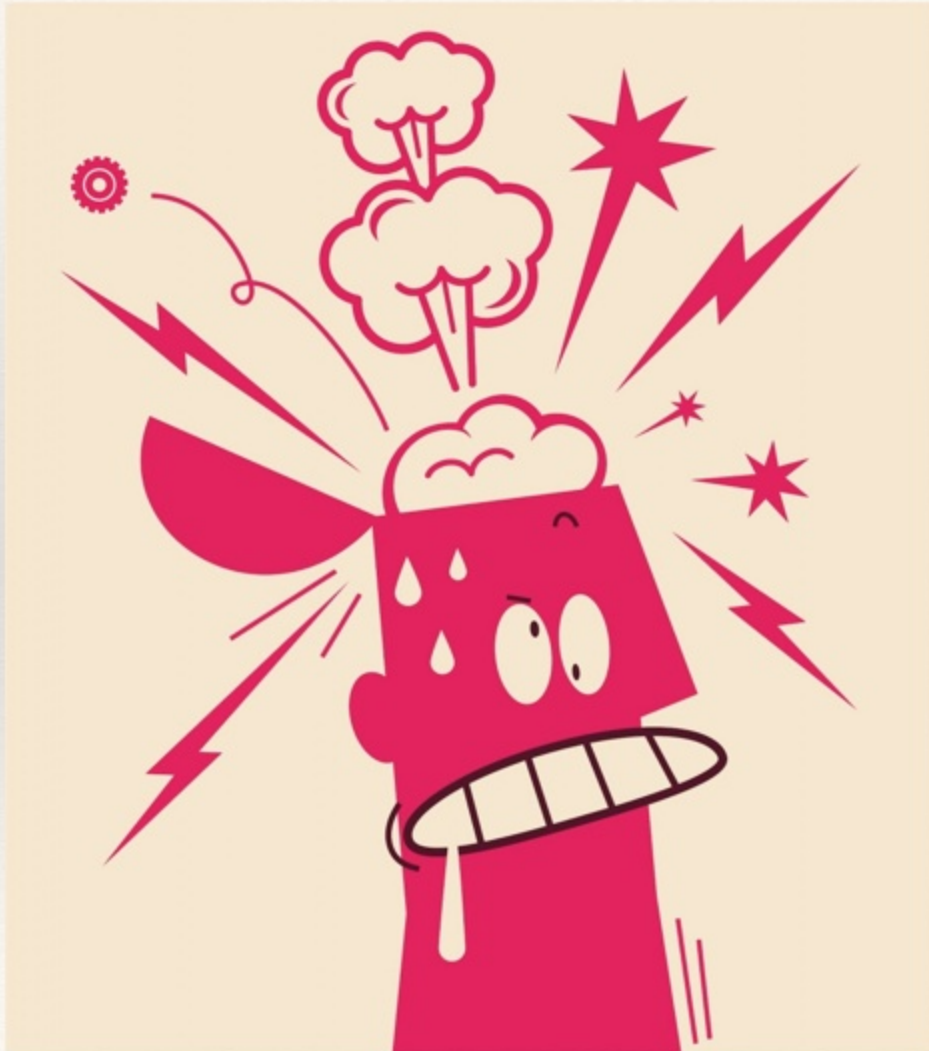
# What is refactoring?

**Refactoring (noun):** a *change* made to the *internal structure* of software to make it *easier to understand* and *cheaper to modify* without changing its observable behavior

**Refactor (verb):** to restructure software by applying a series of refactorings without changing its observable behavior



# Cover key patterns through examples



It is not about the number of patterns you know, but how well you understand “why, when, where, and how” to apply them effectively



# Smells approach to learn patterns



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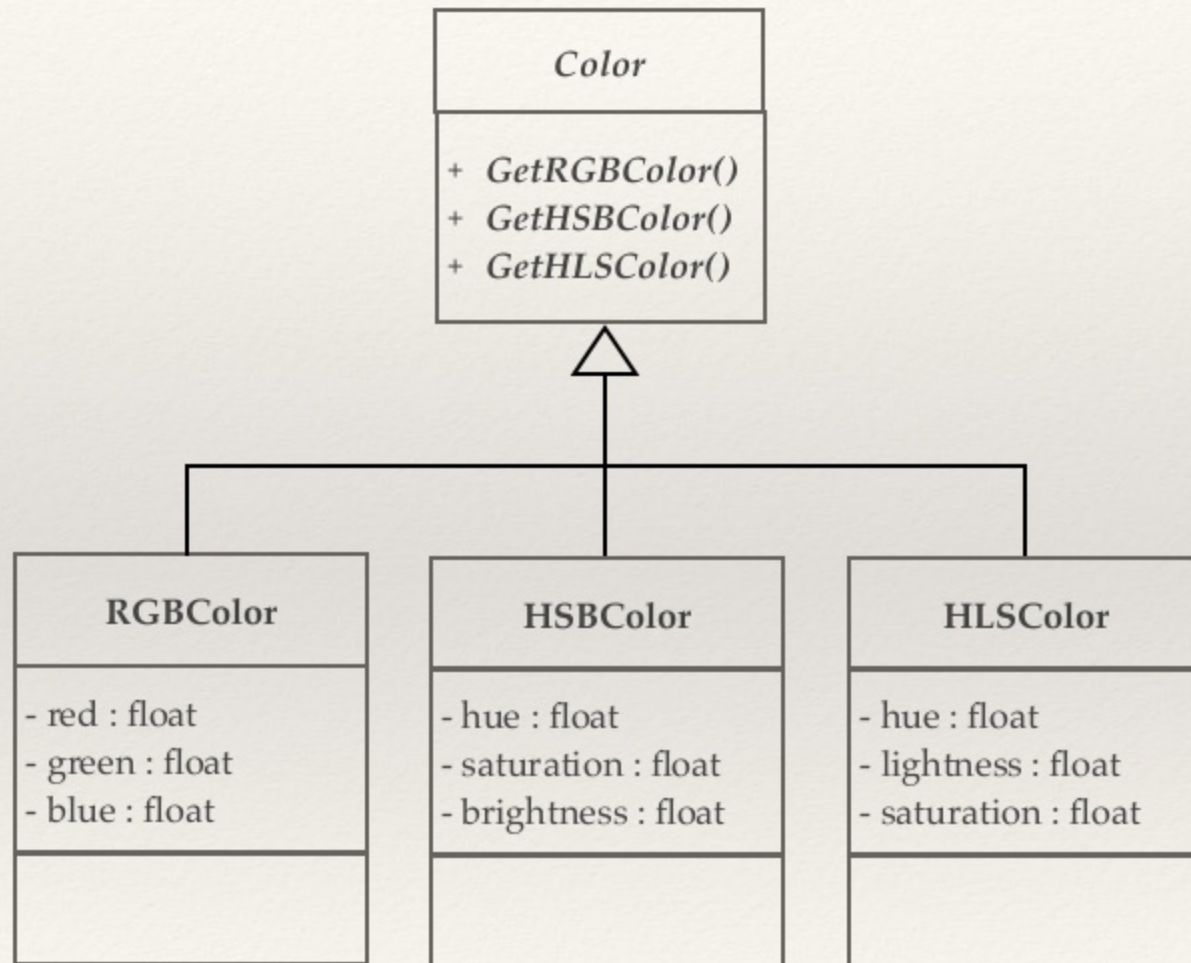
# Scenario

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- Assume that you need to support different Color schemes in your software
  - RGB (Red, Green, Blue), HSB (Hue, Saturation, Brightness), and HLS (Hue, Lightness, and Saturation) schemes
- Overloading constructors and differentiating them using enums can become confusing
- What could be a better design?

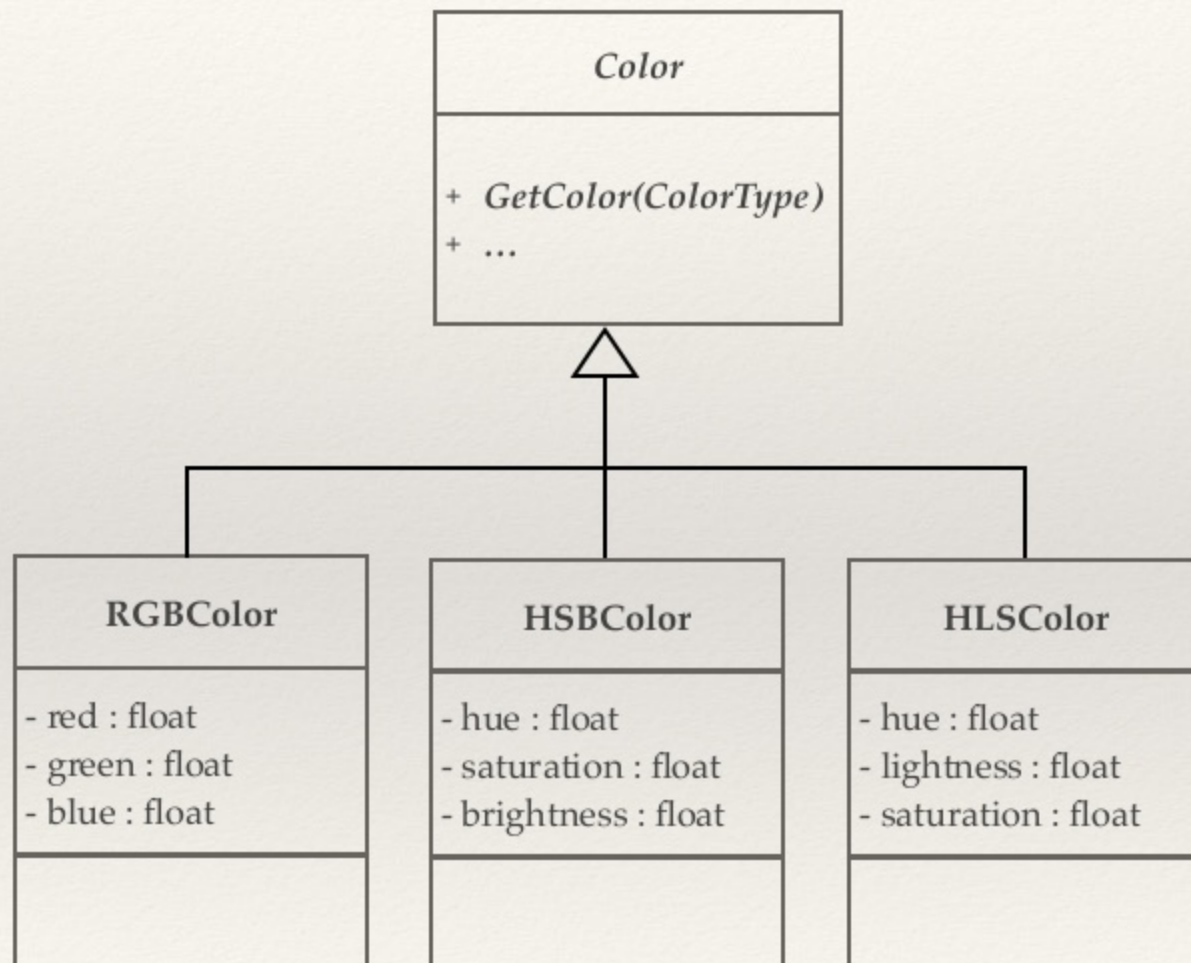
```
enum ColorScheme { RGB, HSB, HLS, CMYK }
class Color {
    private float red, green, blue;           // for supporting RGB scheme
    private float hue1, saturation1, brightness1; // for supporting HSB scheme
    private float hue2, lightness2, saturation2; // for supporting HLS scheme
    public Color(float arg1, float arg2, float arg3, ColorScheme cs) {
        switch (cs) {
            // initialize arg1, arg2, and arg3 based on ColorScheme value
        }
    }
}
```

# A solution using factory method pattern





# A solution using factory method pattern



# Factory method pattern: Structure

