

# Design Patterns in Real Life

Brendan Cassida

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Why should you believe me?

- Principal Software Architect for Matrical Biosciences, Spokane, WA
- Architect *and* primary developer for Vitesse and Onda process management platforms for laboratory robotics and VIM compound/biological sample data repository
- 15+ years professional software development experience
  - 10+ years enterprise systems
- Attended EWU for BA/Mathematics and BS/CompSci, 2000-2003
  - EWU ACM President 2002-2003

# What is a Design Pattern?

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*A design pattern* is a reusable, domain-independent strategy for addressing a problem inherent in a system's requirements.

# What is a **Real Life** Design Pattern?

A *real life* design pattern is a reusable, domain-independent strategy for addressing a problem inherent in a system's **non-functional** requirements.

Design is driven by non-functional requirements.

# What is a Non-Functional Requirement?

*A Non-Functional Requirement* indicates a quality of a system, as opposed to a specific behavior.

# What is a Non-Functional Requirement?

**Simplicity**  
**Responsiveness**  
**Security**  
**Reliability**  
**Portability**  
**Extensibility**  
**Maintainability**  
**Interoperability**  
**Usability**  
**Testability**  
**\*ability**

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*A Non-Functional Requirement states a quality of a system, as opposed to a specific behavior.*

*These are the targets of design patterns.*

Know your problem.

# Exempli Gratiā: Singleton

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Share state?

Component boundaries?

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Share state? **Transferability**

Component boundaries? **Re-usability**



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**No shared state?**

**Static Method**

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Component boundaries? Re-usability

# Exempli Gratiā: Singleton

**No shared state?**

**Static Method**

**No component boundaries?**

**Instance Fields**

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Solve your problem.

# Categorizing Patterns

There is an existing nomenclature for the categorization of patterns.

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**It is useless for applying patterns in real life.**

Your problems are categorized as \*abilities. Your solutions should be categorized the same way.

Know your solution.

# Categorizing Patterns

Structural

Creational

Behavioral



# Categorizing Patterns

Structural

Clarity  
Responsiveness  
Security  
Interoperability

Creational

Extensibility  
Responsiveness  
Re-usability

Behavioral

Extensibility  
Interoperability  
Variability

# Categorizing Patterns

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There is a many-to-many relationship between design pattern categories and non-functional requirement categories.

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To understand the applications of real life design patterns, it is necessary to individually re-categorize each design pattern into a set of non-functional requirement categories. \*

Behavioral

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Security  
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Flexibility  
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\* left as an exercise for the reader

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**Also Also Correct Answer:** To ensure that an object's methods and states are secure from arbitrary callers.

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**Responsiveness**  
**Interoperability**  
**Security**

Know your solution.

Apply your solution.

# Applying Patterns

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The correct application of design patterns is dependent on the design methodology and its implications about the evolution of system requirements.

# Contrasting Design Methodologies

Traditional Design

Agile Design



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- Useful for APIs, frameworks, systems that must resist change

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- Implies up-front elicitation of functional requirements only
- Implies discovery of non-functional requirements
- Requirements can change at any time

# Contrasting Design Methodologies

## Traditional Design

- Bulk application of patterns
- Up-front and at infrequent intervals

## Agile Design

- Individual application of patterns
- As needed in frequent refactorings



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- Exception: Testability

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When do we begin to consider a design pattern?

We consider a design pattern when a non-functional requirement is *added* to or *modified* within our system.

When do we **not** consider a design pattern?

# Applying Patterns

When do we begin to consider a design pattern?

We consider a design pattern when a non-functional requirement is *added* to or *modified* within our system.

When do we not consider a design pattern?

Whenever we don't **have** to.

Do not add needless complexity to a system.

# Mitigating Complexity

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**Patterns can increase or decrease complexity.**



Know the consequences of your solutions.

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**Re-Usability**

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Only one instance of an object exists in memory

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**Transferability**

**Re-Usability**

**Complexity**

**! Testability**

# Exempli Gratiā: Singleton

**Transferability**  
**Re-Usability**  
**Complexity**  
**! Testability**

Is this what you really want?



Know the consequences of your solutions.

# Conclusion

Know your problem

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## Know your problem

- Identify non-functional requirements

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**Know your solution**

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- Re-categorize patterns

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**Know how and when to apply the solution**

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**Know how and when to apply the solution**

- Identify design methodology

# Conclusion

Know your problem

- Identify non-functional requirements

Know your solution

- Re-categorize patterns

**Know how and when to apply the solution**

- Identify design methodology
- Mitigate complexity



# The End

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