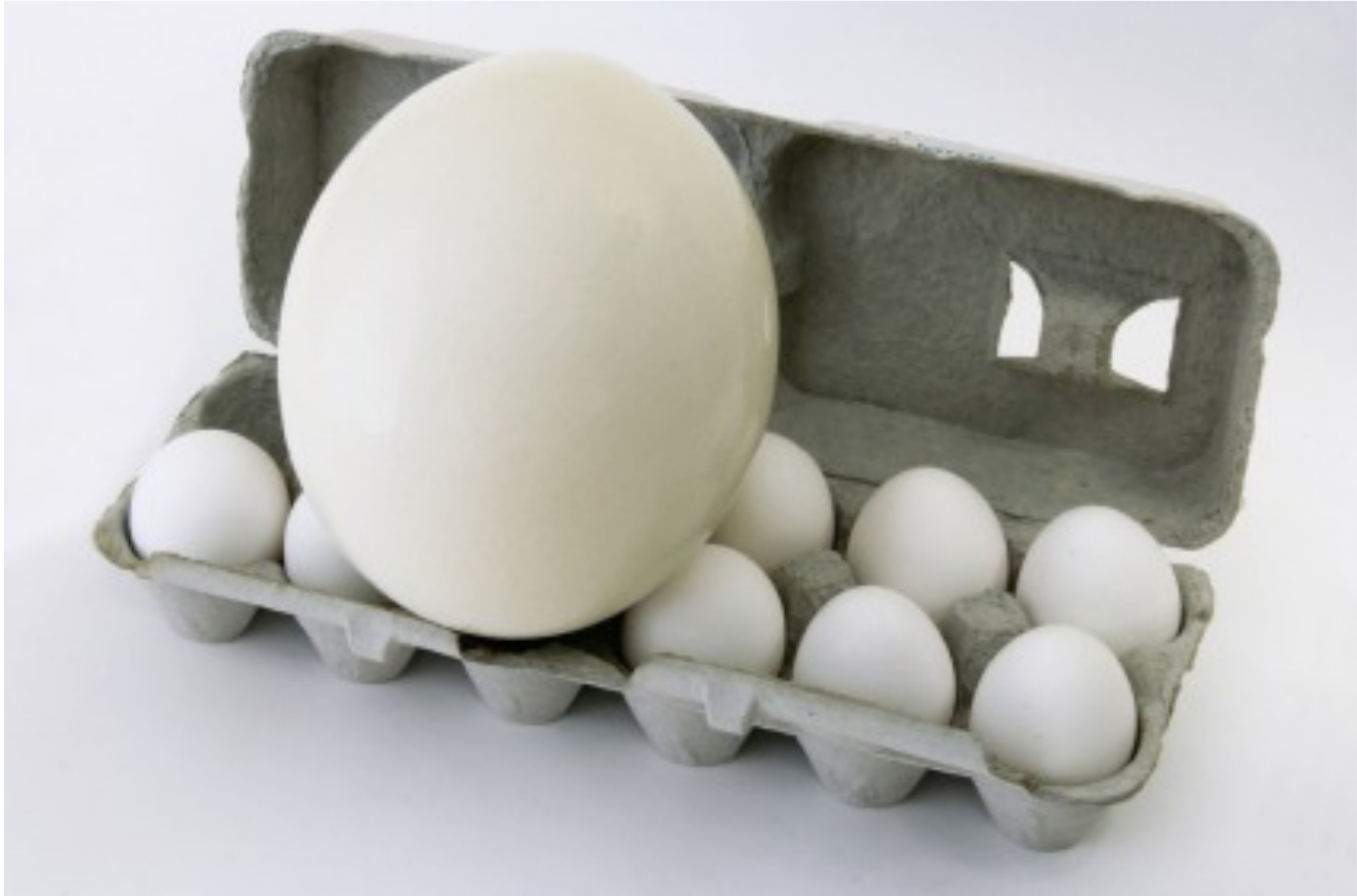


CS 635 Advanced Object-Oriented Design & Programming  
Spring Semester, 2014  
Doc 19 Facade & Mediator  
April 24, 2014

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# Facade



# Size

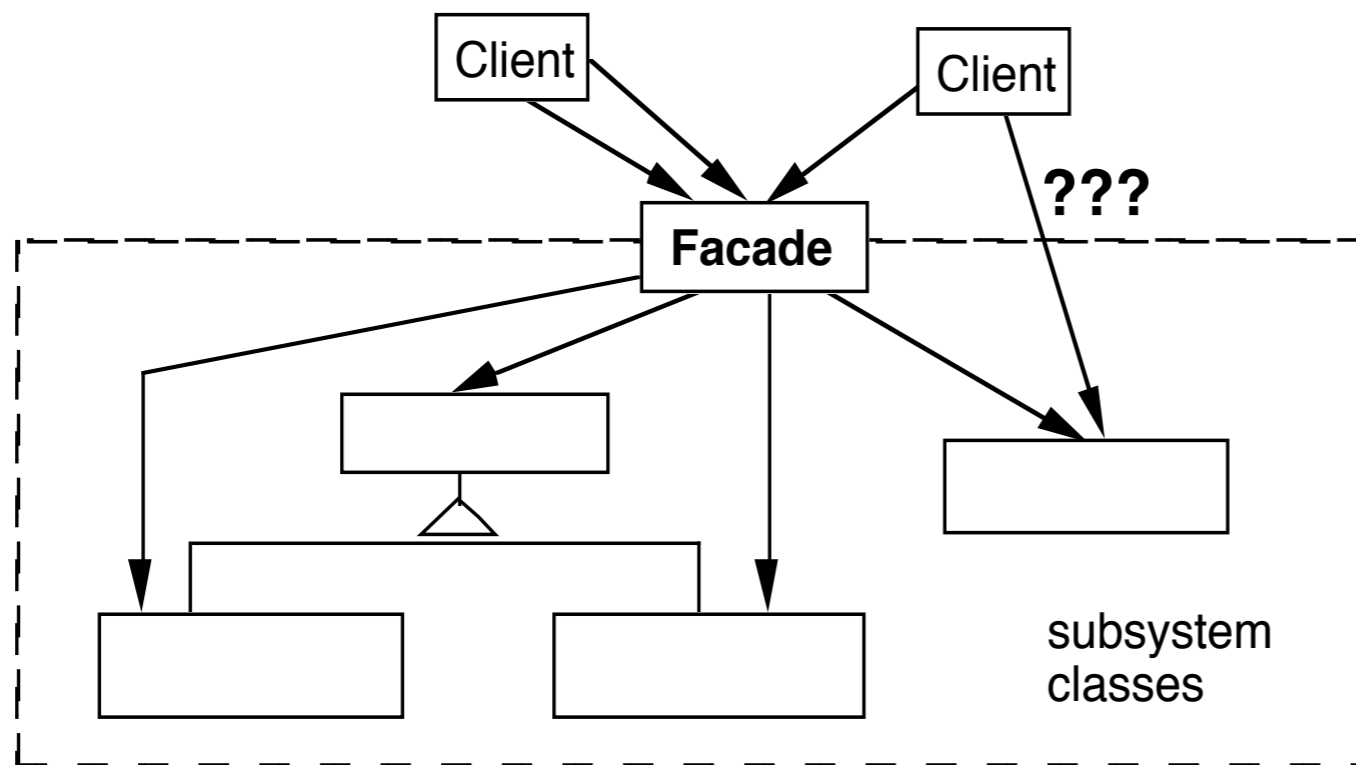
Item	Source Lines of Code (Millions)
F-22 Raptor US jet fighter	1.7
Boeing 787	6.5
S-class Mercedes-Benz radio & navigation system	20
Mac OS 10.4	86
Premium class automobile	~100
Debian 4.0	283

Design Patterns text contains under 8,000 lines

# The Facade Pattern

Create a class that is the interface to the subsystem

Clients interface with the Facade class to deal with the subsystem



# Consequences of Facade Pattern

It hides the implementation of the subsystem from clients

It promotes weak coupling between the subsystems and its clients

It does not prevent clients from using subsystem classes directly, should it?

Facade does not add new functionality to the subsystem

# Public versus Private Subsystem classes

Some classes of a subsystem are

- public

  - facade

- private

# Compiler Example

The VisualWorks Smalltalk compiler system has 75 classes

Programmers only use Compiler, which uses the other classes

Compiler evaluate: '100 factorial'

```
| method compiler |  
method := 'reset'  
"Resets the counter to zero"  
count := 0.'
```

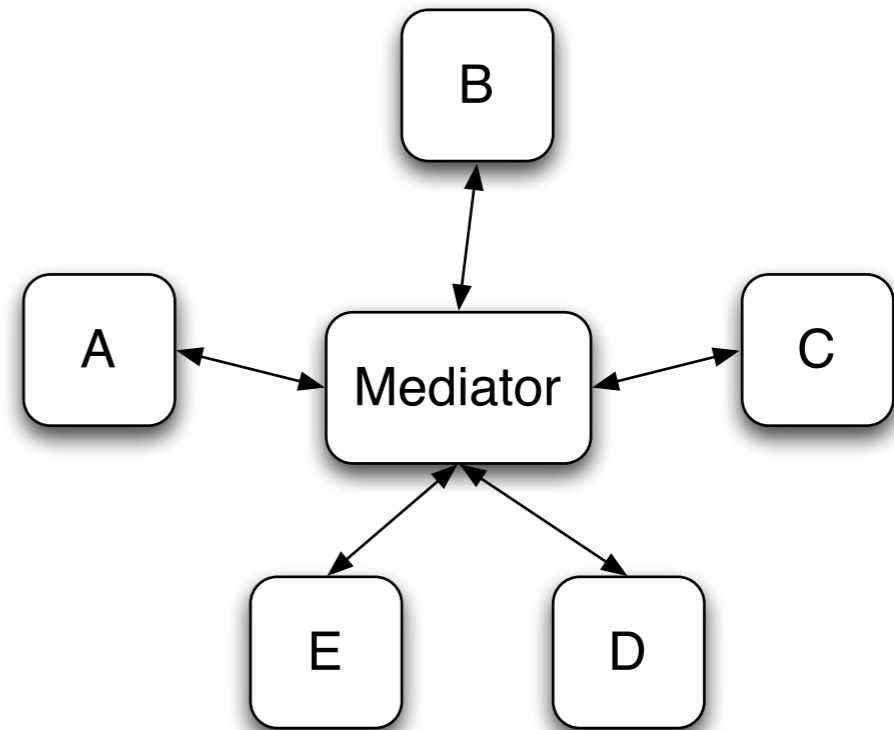
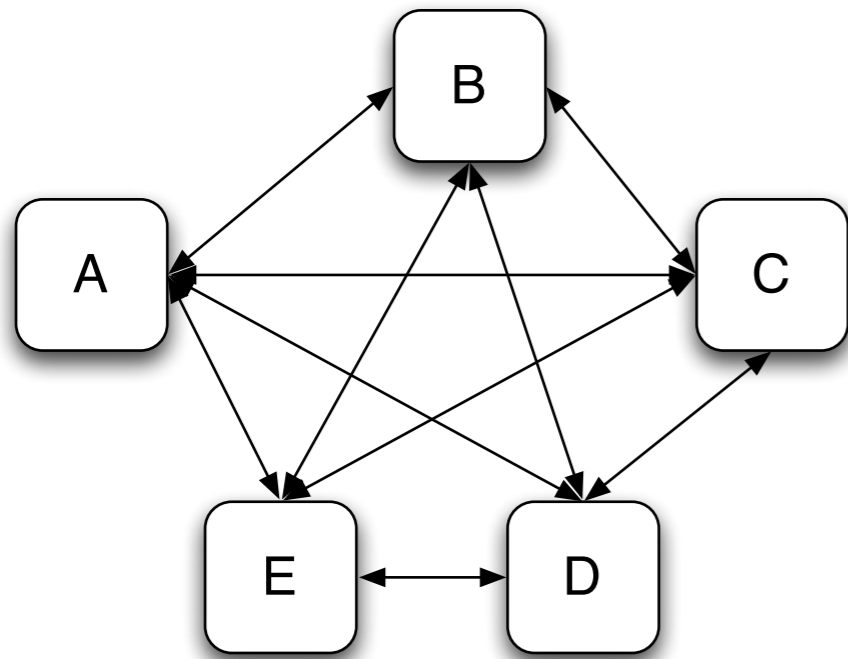
```
compiler := Compiler new.  
compiler  
  parse:method  
  in: Counter  
  notifying: nil
```



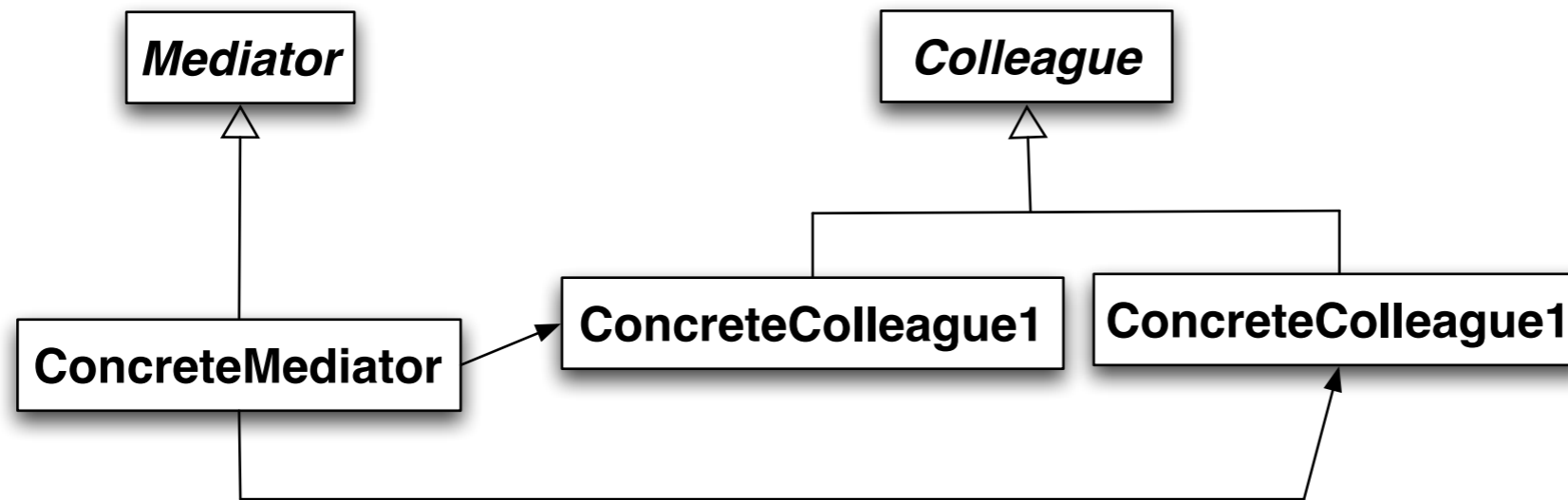
# Mediator

# Mediator

A mediator controls and coordinates the interactions of a group of objects



# Structure



# Participants

## Mediator

Defines an interface for communicating with Colleague objects

## ConcreteMediator

Implements cooperative behavior by coordinating Colleague objects

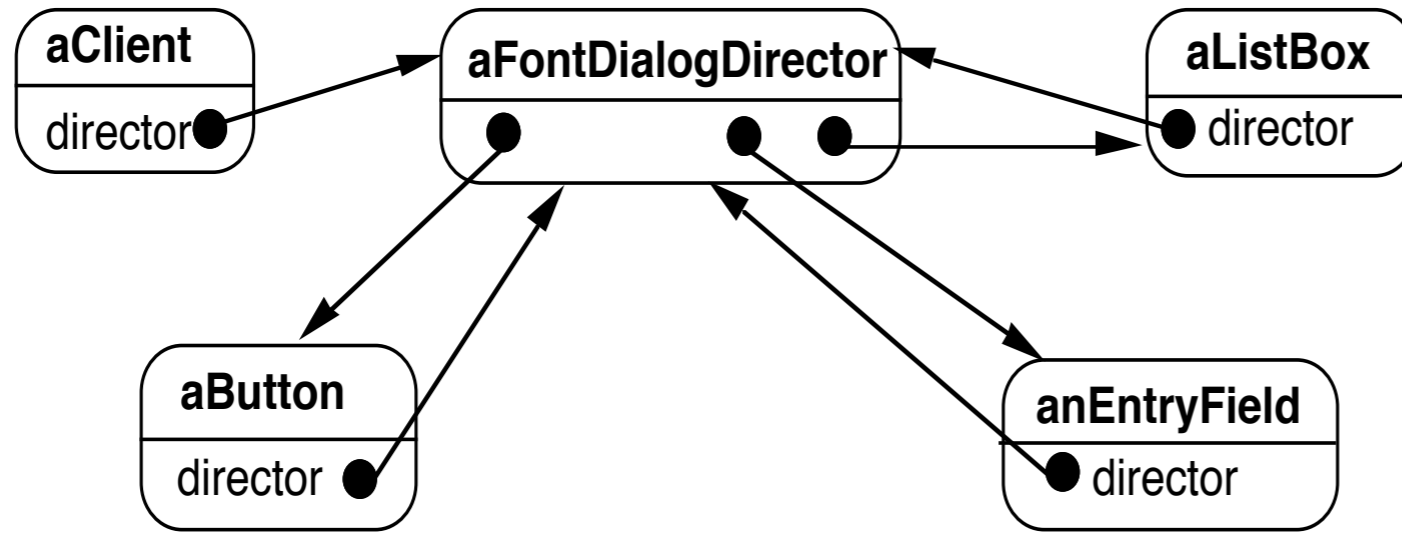
Knows and maintains its colleagues

## Colleague classes

Each Colleague class knows its Mediator object

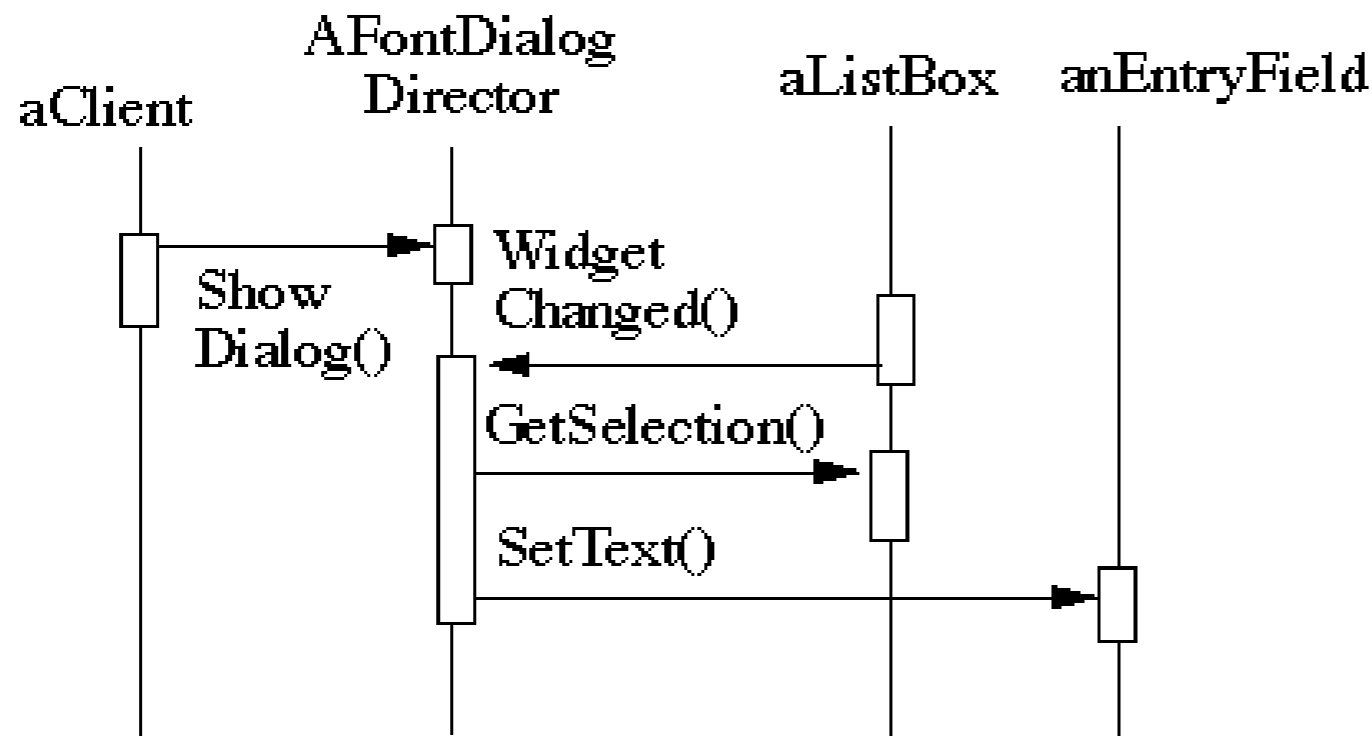
Each colleague communicates with its mediator whenever it would have otherwise communicated with another colleague

# Motivating Example - Dialog Boxes



**Mediator**

**Colleagues**



How does this differ from a God Class?

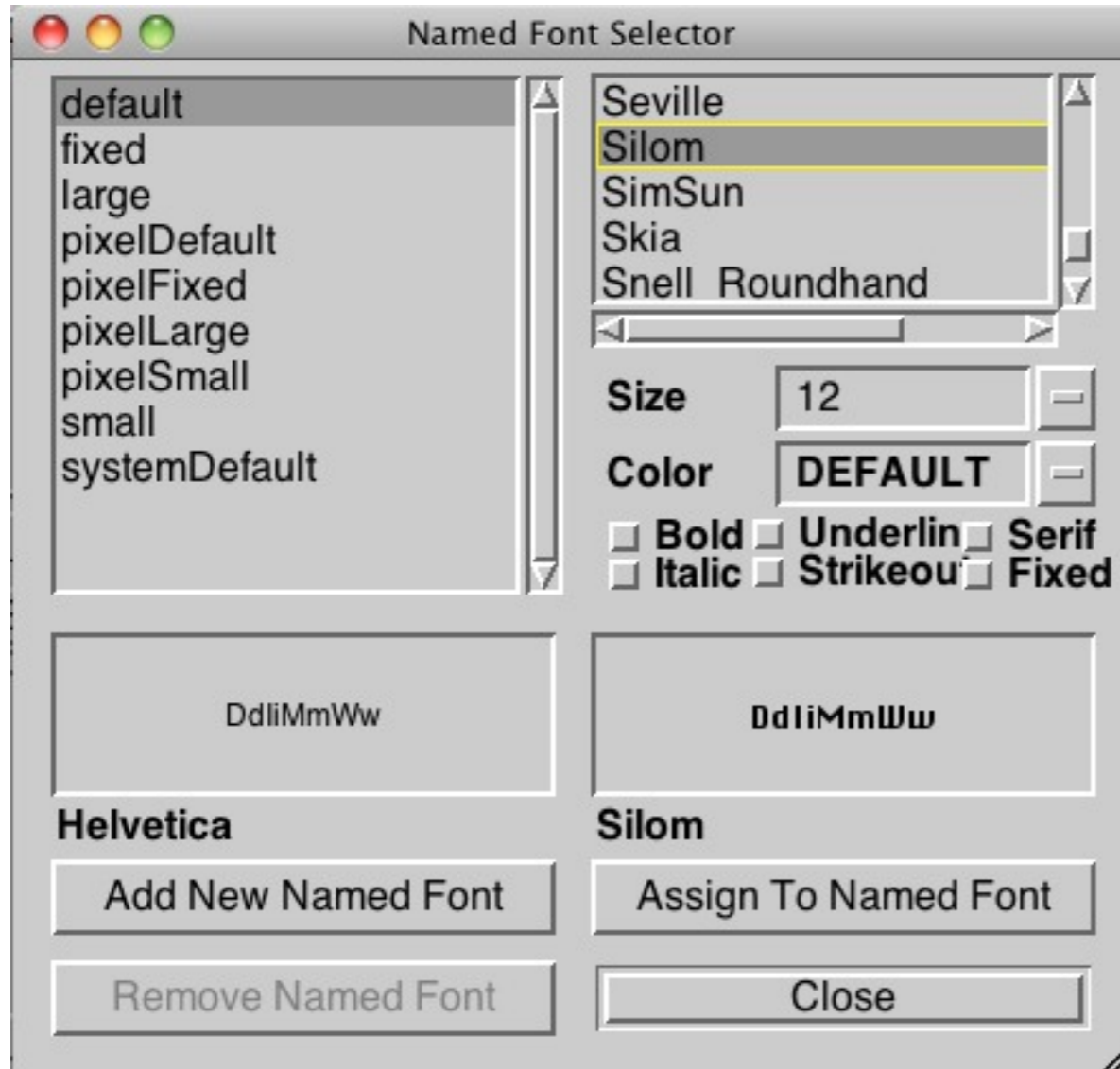
# When to use the Mediator Pattern

When a set of objects communicate in a well-defined but complex ways

When reusing an object is difficult because it refers to and communicates with many other objects

When a behavior that's distributed between several classes should be customizable without a lot of subclassing

# Classic Mediator Example





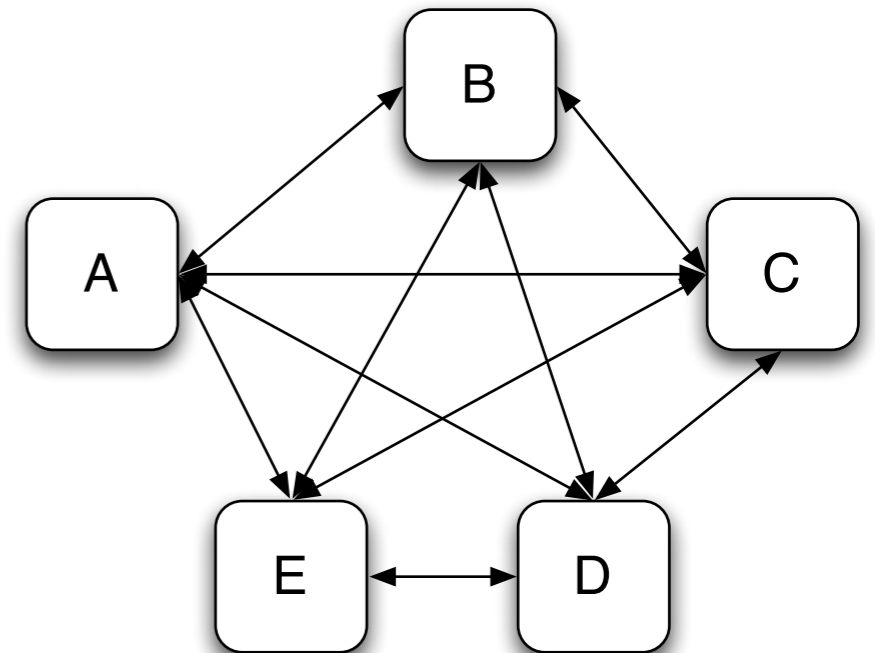
# Simpler Example



The image shows a simple login dialog box with a gray background and a title bar. The title bar contains three colored buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left and the text "Login Dialog" on the right. Below the title bar, there are two text input fields. The first field is labeled "User Name" and the second is labeled "Password". At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

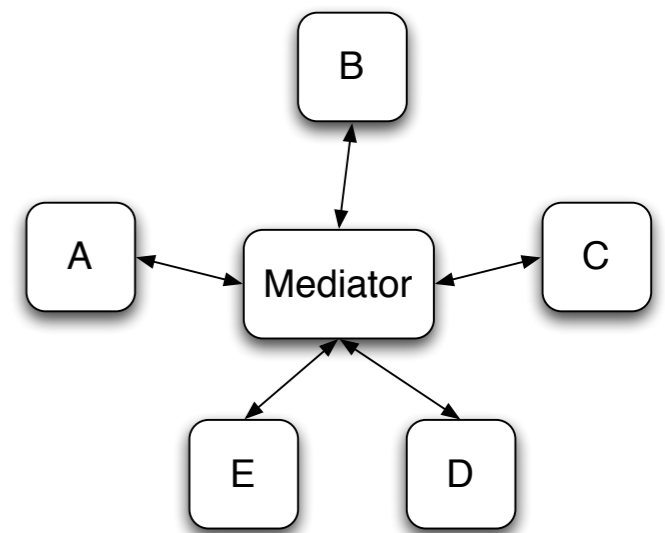
# Non Mediator Solution

```
class OKButton extends Button {  
    TextField password;  
    TextField username;  
    Database userData;  
    Model application;  
  
    protected void processEvent(AWTEvent e) {  
        if (!e.isButtonPressed()) return;  
        e.consume();  
        if (password.getText() = "") {  
            notifyUser("Must enter password");  
            return;  
        }  
        if (username.getText() = "") {  
            notifyUser("Must enter user name");  
            return;  
        }  
        if (!userData.validUser(password.getText(), username.getTest()))  
            notifyUser("Invalid username & password");  
        return;  
    }  
}
```



# Mediator Solution

```
class LoginDialog extends Panel {  
    TextField password;  
    TextField username;  
    Database userData;  
    Button ok, cancel;  
  
    protected void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
        if (!e.isButtonPressed() or e.getSource() != ok) return;  
        if (password.getText() = "") {  
            notifyUser("Must enter password");  
            return;  
        }  
        if (username.getText() = "") {  
            notifyUser("Must enter user name");  
            return;  
        }  
        if (!userData.validUser(password.getText(), username.getTest()))  
            notifyUser("Invalid username & password");  
        return;  
    }  
}
```



# What is Different?

## Non Mediator Example

Special Button class  
OK button coupled to text fields

## Mediator Example

No specialButton class  
LoginDialog coupled to text fields

Logic moved from button class to LoginDialog

# But

Java's event mechanism promotes mediator solution