References

Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software, Gamma, Helm, Johnson, Vlissides, 1995, pp. 257-271

“Null Object”, Woolf, in Pattern Languages of Program Design 3, Edited by Martin, Riehle, Buschmann, Addison-Wesley, 1998, pp. 5-18

Pipe & Filter References


http://www.enterpriseintegrationpatterns.com/PipesAndFilters.html

Detailed Discussion

http://john.cs.olemiss.edu/~hcc/softArch/notes/pipes.html
Reading

Feb 7 - Iterator, Null Object, Pipes & Filters patterns, Introduce Null Object
Feb 9 - Visitor and Strategy patterns
Feb 14 - Chapter 1 of Design Patterns, Gamma, Helm, Johnson, Vlissides
Iterator Pattern

Provide a way to access the elements of a collection sequentially without exposing its underlying representation
Iterator Solution

Java

LinkedList<Strings> strings = new LinkedList<Strings>();//

code to add strings

for (String element : strings) {
    if (element.size % 2 == 0)
        System.out.println(element);
}

Iterator<String> list = strings.iterator();
while (list.hasNext()){
    String element = list.next();
    if (element.size % 2 == 0)
        System.out.println(element);
}

This is 1/2 the way to a good solution.
Ruby has a richer set of iterators than Java. Smalltalk, which inspired Ruby's iterators, has a richer set of iterators that Ruby. Perhaps the language that replaces Ruby will match the power that Smalltalk had 20 years ago.
Ruby Solution

strings = LinkedList.new

code to add strings

result = strings.find_all { |element| element.size % 2 == 0 }
puts result
Pattern Parts

Intent
Motivation
Applicability
Structure
Participants
Collaborations
Consequences
Implementation
Sample Code
Iterator Structure

```
Aggregate
CreateIterator()

ConcreteAggregate
CreateIterator()

return new ConcreteIterator(this)

Iterator
First()
Next()
IsDone()
CurrentItem()

Client

ConcreateIterator

```
Java's Enumerations and iterators were awkward to use. C# pushed Sun to add better syntax.
**Issues - Concrete vs. Polymorphic Iterators**

**Concrete**

```java
Reader iterator = new StringReader( "cat" );
int c;
while (-1 != (c = iterator.read()) )
    System.out.println( (char) c );
```

**Polymorphic**

```java
Vector listOfStudents = new Vector();

// code to add students not shown

Iterator list = listOfStudents.iterator();
while ( list.hasNext() )
    System.out.println( list.next() );
```

Memory leak issue in C++, Why?
**Issue - Who Controls the Iteration?**

External (Active)

```java
var numbers = new LinkedList();
code to add numbers
Vector evens = new Vector();
Iterator list = numbers.iterator();
while ( list.hasNext() ) {
    Integer a = (Integer) list.next();
    int b = a.intValue();
    if ((b % 2) == 0)
        evens.add(a);
}
```

Internal (Passive)

```ruby
numbers = LinkedList.new
code to add numbers
evens = numbers.find_all { |element| element.even? }
```
Issue - Who Defines the Traversal Algorithm

Object being iterated

Iterator
Issue - Robustness

What happens when items are added/removed from the iteratee while an iterator exists?

Vector listOfStudents = new Vector();

// code to add students not shown

Iterator list = listOfStudents.iterator();
listOfStudents.add( new Student( "Roger" ) );

list.hasNext();   //What happens here?

//What happens here?
Are Java's Input Streams & Readers Iterators?
Pipes and Filters
Pipes & Filters

ls | grep -i b | wc -l

Context
Processing data streams

Problem
Building a system that processes or transforms a stream of data

Forces
Small processing steps are easier to reuse than large components
Non-adjacent processing steps do not share information
System changes should be possible by exchanging or recombining processing steps, even by users
Final results should be presented or stored in different ways
Solution

Divide task into multiple sequential processing steps or filter components

Output of one filter is the input of the next filter

Filters process data incrementally

Filter does not wait to get all the data before processing
Solution Continued

Data source – input to the system

Data sink – output of the system

Pipes - connect the data source, filters and data sink

Pipe implements the data flow between adjacent processes steps

Processing pipeline – sequence of filters and pipes

Pipeline can process batches of data
Python Interpreter

http://wiki.cs.uiuc.edu/cs427/Python+-+Batch+Sequential
Intercepting Filter - Problem

Preprocessing and post-processing of a client Web request and response

A Web request often must pass several tests prior to the main processing

Has the client been authenticated?
Does the client have a valid session?
Is the client's IP address from a trusted network?
Does the request path violate any constraints?
What encoding does the client use to send the data?
Do we support the browser type of the client?

Nested if statements lead to fragile code
Intercepting Filter - Forces

Common processing, such as checking the data-encoding scheme or logging information about each request, completes per request.

Centralization of common logic is desired.

Services should be easy to add or remove unobtrusively without affecting existing components, so that they can be used in a variety of combinations, such as

Logging and authentication

Debugging and transformation of output for a specific client

Uncompressing and converting encoding scheme of input
Intercepting Filter - Solution

Create pluggable filters to process common services

http://java.sun.com/blueprints/corej2eepatterns/Patters/InterceptingFilter.html
Null Object
Null Object

NullObject implements all the operations of the real object,

These operations do nothing or the correct thing for nothing
Null Object & Binary Search Tree

Node

BinaryNode

NullNode

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Comparing Normal Tree vs Tree with Null Nodes

Normal BST
public class BinaryNode {
    Node left
    Node right;
    int key;

    public boolean includes( int value ) {
        if (key == value)
            return true;
        else if ((value < key) & left == null )
            return false;
        else if (value < key)
            return left.includes( value );
        else if (right == null)
            return false;
        else
            return right.includes(value);
    }
    etc.
}

With Null Nodes
public class BinaryNode extends Node {
    Node left = new NullNode();
    Node right = new NullNode();
    int key;

    public boolean includes( int value ) {
        if (key == value)
            return true;
        else if (value < key)
            return left.includes( value );
        else
            return right.includes(value);
    }
    etc.
}

public class NullNode extends Node {
    public boolean includes( int value ) {
        return false;
    }
    etc.
}
Applicability

When to use Null Objects

Some collaborator instances should do nothing

You want clients to ignore the difference between a collaborator that does something and one that does nothing

Client does not have to explicitly check for null or some other special value

You want to be able to reuse the do-nothing behavior so that various clients that need this behavior will consistently work in the same way
Applicability

When not to use Null Objects

Very little code actually uses the variable directly

The code that does use the variable is well encapsulated

The code that uses the variable can easily decide how to handle the null case and will always handle it the same way
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uses polymorphic classes</td>
<td>Forces encapsulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplifies client code</td>
<td>Makes it difficult to distribute or mix into the behavior of several collaborating objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encapsulates do nothing behavior</td>
<td>May cause class explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makes do nothing behavior reusable</td>
<td>Forces uniformity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is non-mutable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation

Too Many classes

Multiple Do-nothing meanings

Try Adapter pattern

Transformation to RealObject

Try Proxy pattern
Refactoring: Introduce Null Object

You have repeated checks for a null value

Replace the null value with a null object

```java
if (customer == null)
    plan = BillingPlan.basic();
else
    plan = customer.getPlan();
```
Create Null Subclass

```java
public boolean isNull() { return false;}
public static Customer newNull() { return new NullCustomer();}

boolean isNull() { return true;}
```

Compile
Replace all nulls with null object

class SomeClassThatReturnCustomers {

    public Customer getCustomer() {
        if (_customer == null )
            return Customer.newNull();
        else
            return _customer;
    }

    etc.
}

Compile
Replace all null checks with isNull()

if (customer == null)  
    plan = BillingPlan.basic();
else
    plan = customer.getPlan();

if (customer.is_null())  
    plan = BillingPlan.basic();
else
    plan = customer.getPlan();

Compile and test
Find an operation clients invoke if not null
Add Operation to Null class

if (customer.isNull())
    plan = BillingPlan.basic();
else
    plan = customer.getPlan();

class NullCustomer {
    public BillingPlan getPlan() {
        return BillingPlan.basic();
    }
}
Remove the Condition Check

if (customer.isNull())
    plan = BillingPlan.basic();
else
    plan = customer.getPlan();

plan = customer.getPlan();

Compile & Test
Repeat last two slides for each operation
clients check if null
Object-Oriented Recursion
A method polymorphically sends its message to a different receiver

Eventually a method is called that performs the task

The recursion then unwinds back to the original message send
Without tail recursion doing this on a long linked list could cause a stack overflow. So while it may not be a good idea to do this on a linked list it does provide a simple example to explain the idea.
class HeadNode {
    public void add(int value) {
        next.add(value);
    }
}

class TailNode {
    public void add(int value) {
        prependNode(value);
    }
}

class Node {
    public void add(int value) {
        if (element > value)
            prependNode(value);
        else
            next.add(value);
    }
}