Patterns as solutions to problems

- A design pattern is the solution to a problem in a context
 - ➤ Has a name that helps in remembering/understanding
 - > Has forces that describe the situations in which applicable
 - Should supply pros/cons in using the pattern
 - > Has a description that summarizes purpose

Adapter

- > You have a class that's close to what you want, but the interface isn't quite right, or some functionality is missing
- ➤ Use an *adapter*, adapt the existing class to a new interface
- > Also known as wrapper, similar to Proxy but changes interface/adds functionality

Decorator

- Add responsibility to object dynamically, flexible alternative to subclassing for adding functionality
 - Add responsibility to objects without affecting other objects (transparently)
 - Remove responsibilities
 - > Extension by subclass impractical (subclass explosion)
- Component is the base class
 - Decorator is a component that contains a component
 - Used "as-a" component, decorates and forwards

Inheritance and STL in OOLS

- Sorter (Comparer) and Filter objects
 - Appear to use inheritance, virtual operator ()
 - ➤ In STL inheritance rarely (never?) works
 - Template parameters don't support inheritance
 - Objects often copied/passed-by-value
- Solution? Use base-class through decoration by subclass
 - > Base class maintains pointer to "real" sorter
 - Base class function always used, forwards to virtual
- Look at Filter and Sorter base class implementations
 - How does storing this work?

getopt_long details

- #include <getopt.h> works in Eclipse, but requires header file on Unix system
 - Implementation linked in by -liberty (libiberty.a)
 - ➤ In Eclipse part of standard g++/mingw libraries
- See oolsmain.cpp for details on initializing structures and calling function to process options
 - Notice requirement for short args, could be generated automatically (see header file for struct option)
- Switch statement is frought with peril, but liveable

Alternative, map to commands