

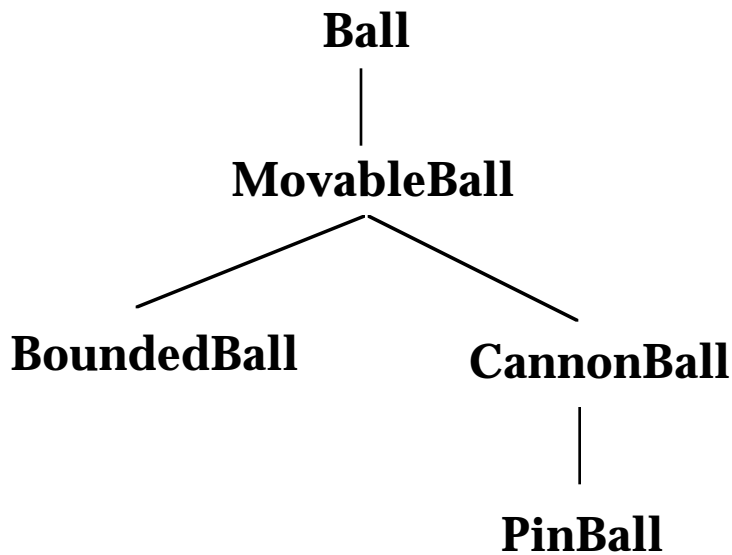
Using Patterns to Help Students See the Power of Polymorphism

Supplement: Using the Decorator Pattern

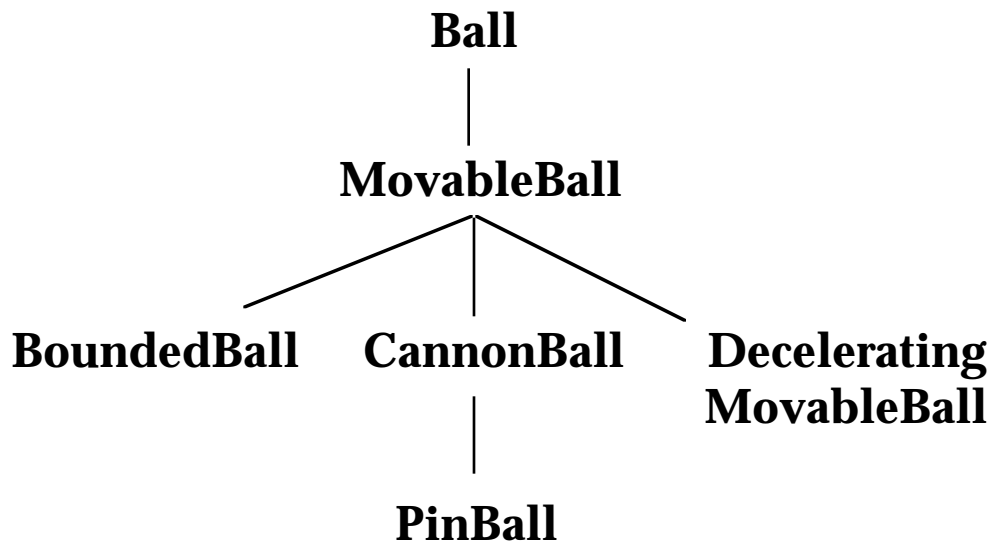
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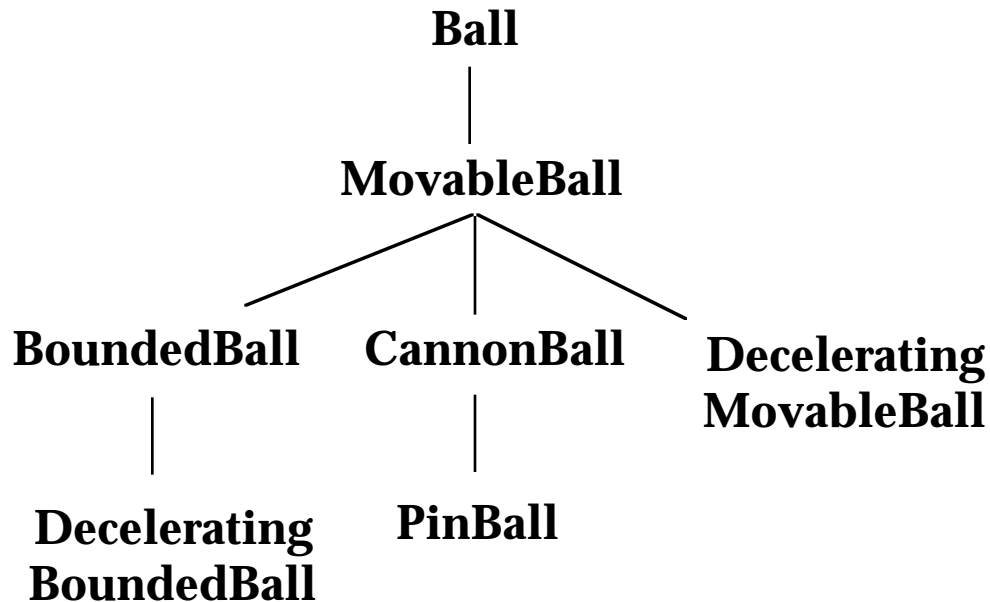
1 We begin with a simple `Ball` hierarchy.



2 Students implement a `DeceleratingMovableBall` class.



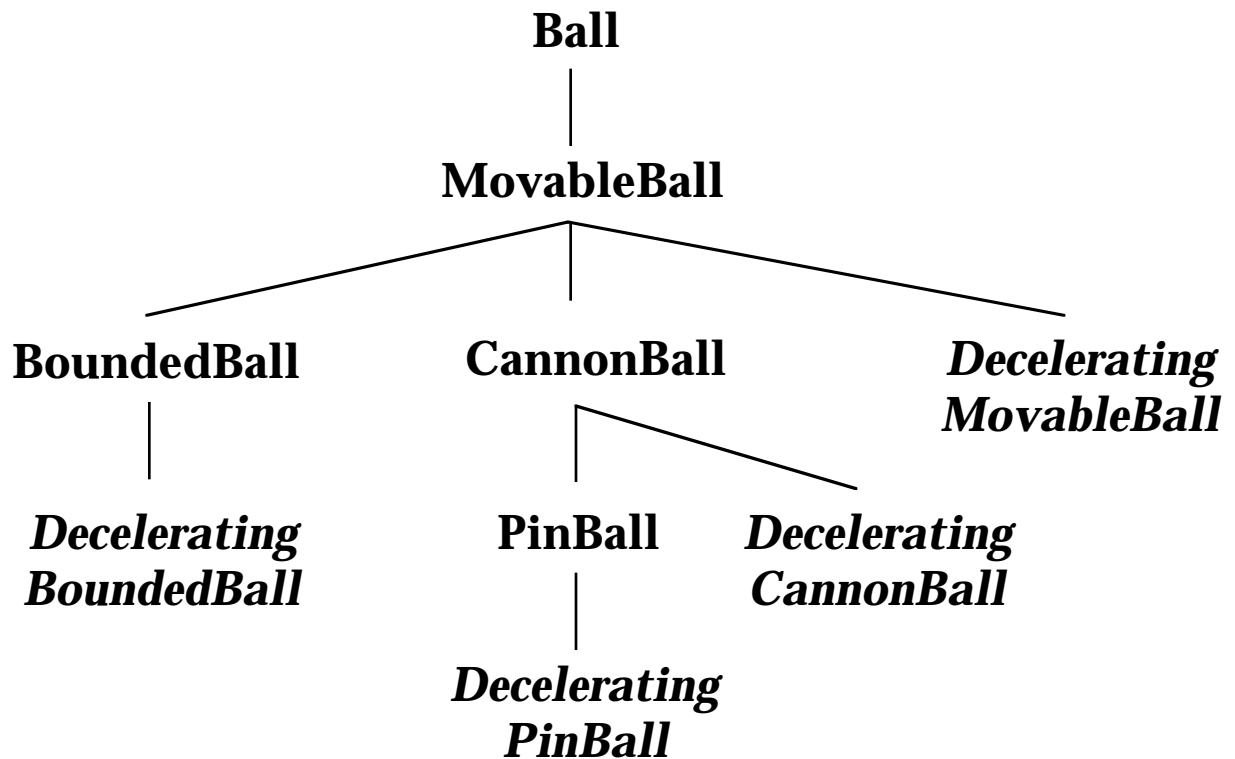
- 3 Students implement a `DeceleratingBoundedBall` class.



- 4 Students recognize the duplication: the decelerating ball classes override their superclass in exactly the same way.

What happens if we need to have cannonballs and pinballs that decelerate, too?

5 The worst-case scenario (or is it?):



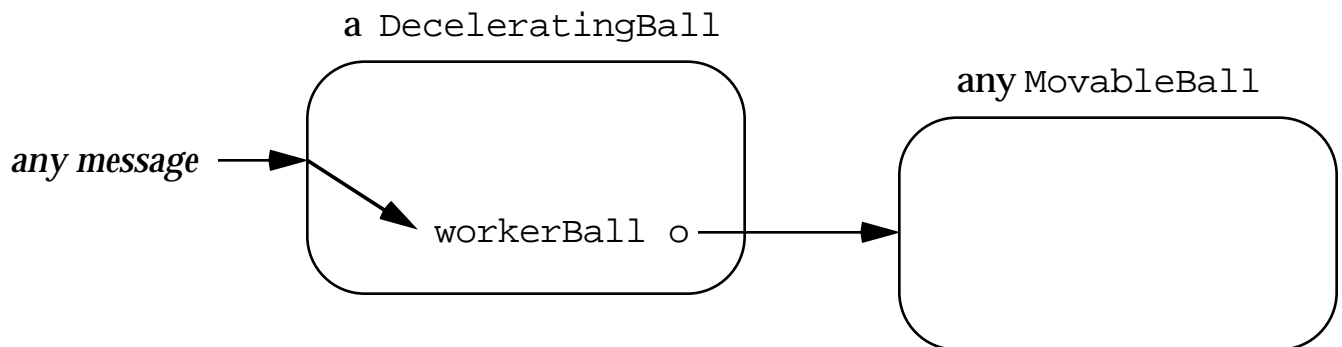
6 How can we avoid this duplication?

BoundedBalls respond to the same messages as MovableBalls. So, they are *substitutable* for one another.

How can we use this to our advantage?

- 7 Create a class that holds a `MovableBall` as an instance variable. Instances of the new class respond to all the same messages as `MovableBalls`.

An instance of the new class delegates all its messages to its instance variable. The only method that is different is `move()`, which also tells its instance variable to slow down a bit.

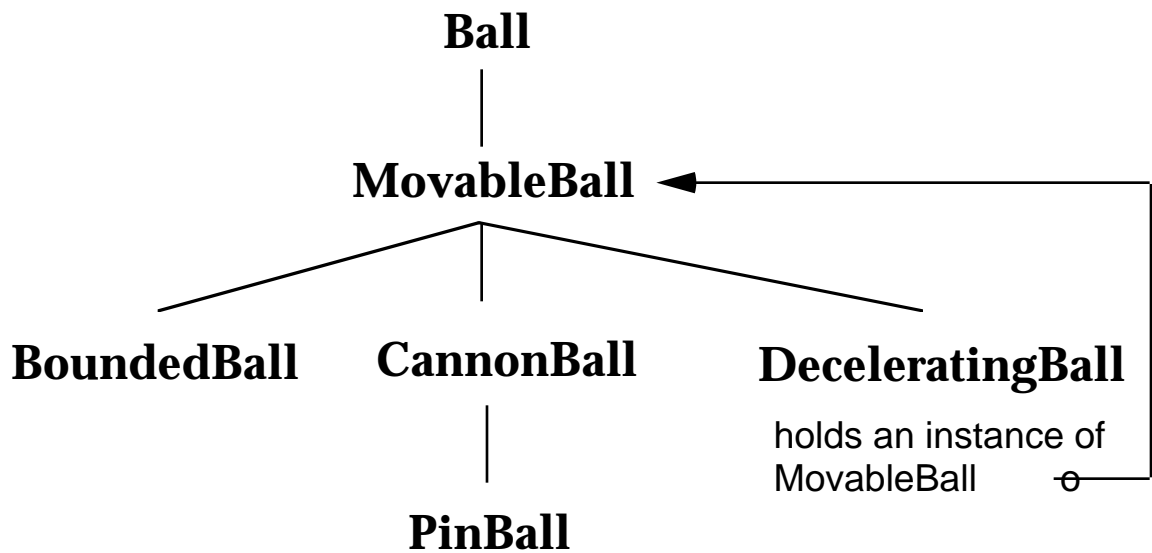


We can create `DeceleratingBalls` that wrap `MovableBalls` and `BoundedBalls`:

```
new DeceleratingBall(  
    new MovableBall( ... ) );
```

```
new DeceleratingBall(  
    new BoundedBall( ... ) );
```

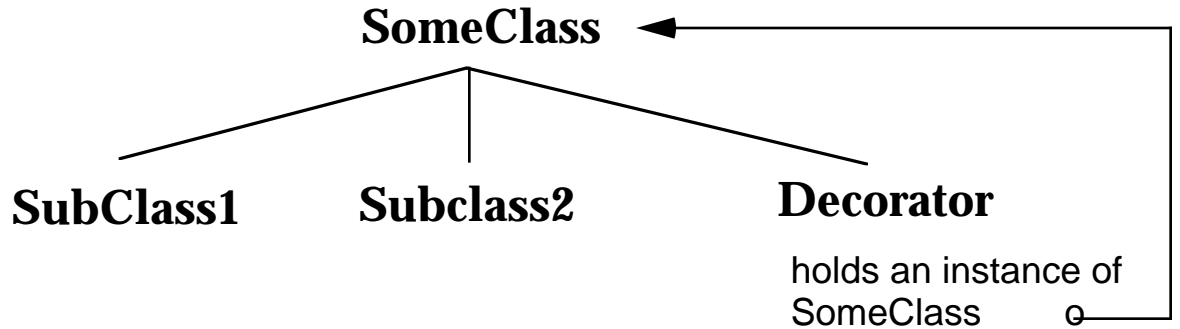
8 How can clients use Decelerating-Balls in places where they expect to use MovableBalls?



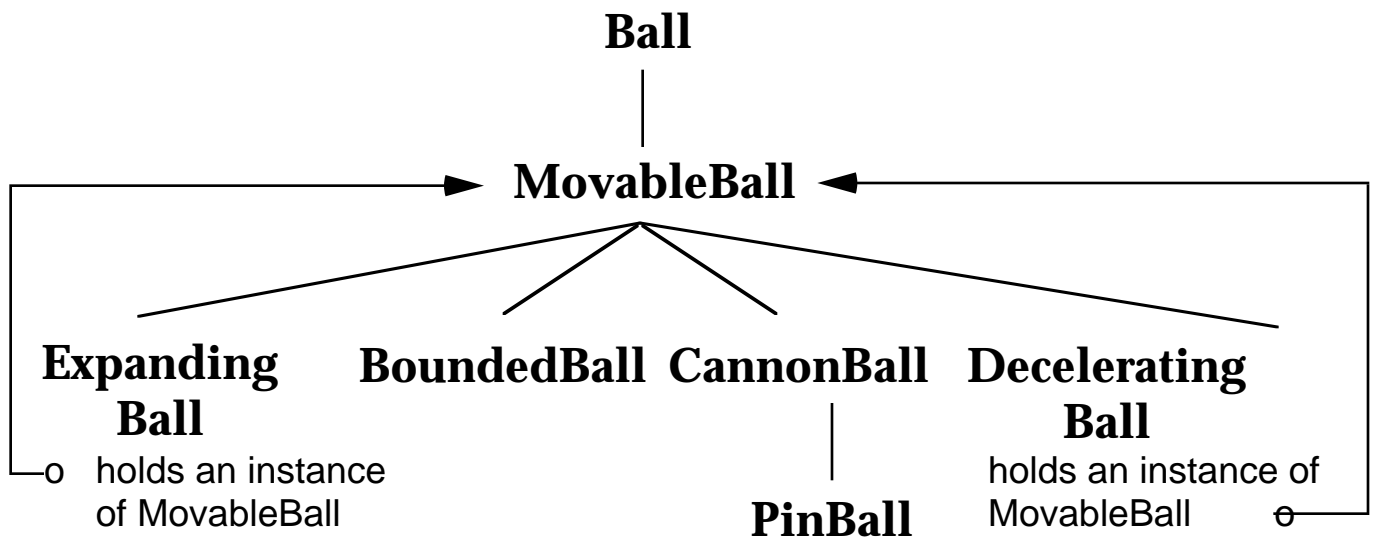
Now, a ball that decelerates can be used polymorphically in place of a Movable-Ball.

9 Later, we can consider...

- the general idea



- implementing other decorators



- how one decorator can wrap another

```
new DeceleratingBall(  
    new ExpandingBall(  
        new MovableBall( ... ) ) );
```

- how to implement the delegation methods only once

