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# The Composite Design Pattern

For details see Gamma et al. in "Design Patterns"

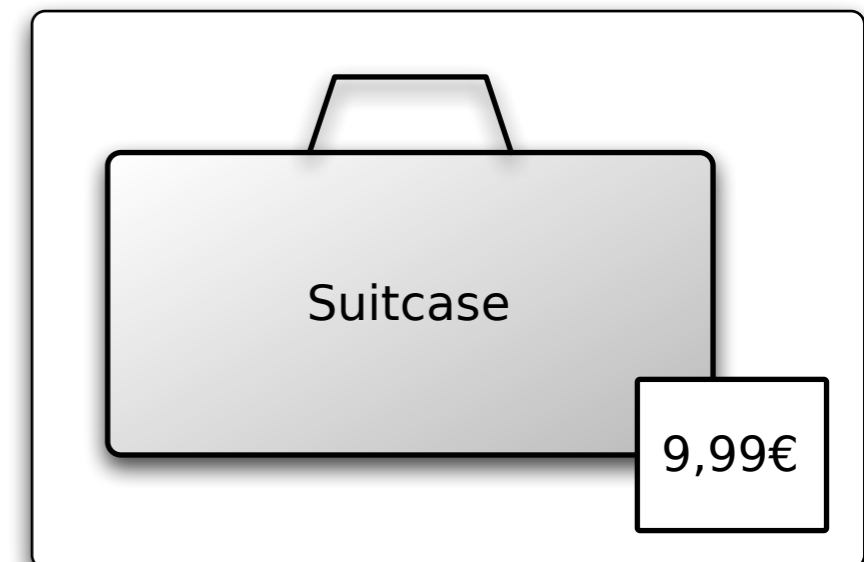


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# The Composite Design Pattern

## Motivation

- Imagine a drawing editor where complex diagrams are build out of simple components and where the user wants to treat classes uniformly most of the time whether they represent primitives or components
- Example
  - Picture contains elements
  - Elements can be grouped
  - Groups can contain other groups



# The Composite Design Pattern

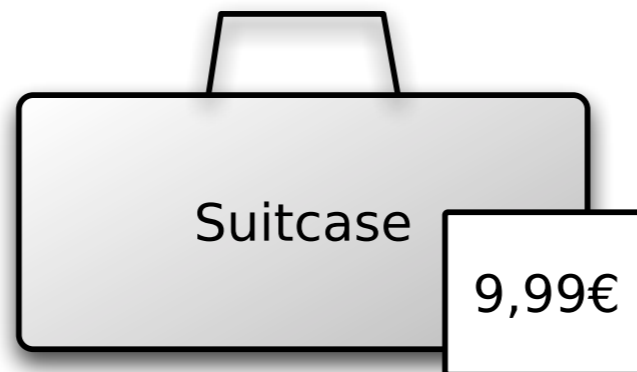
## Intent

- Compose objects into tree structures to represent part-whole hierarchies
- The composite design pattern lets clients treat individual objects and compositions of objects uniformly

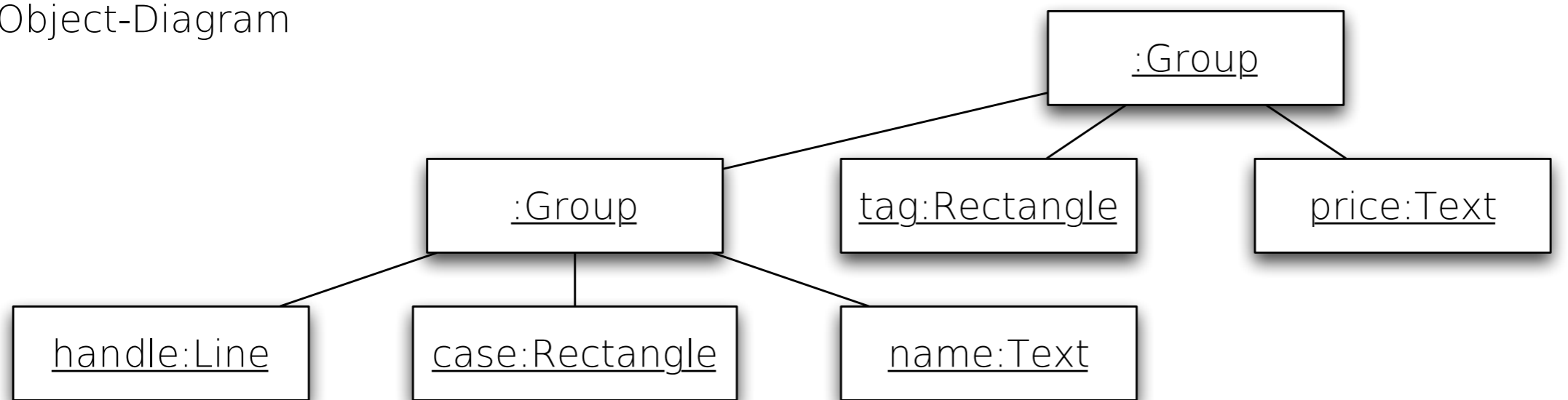
# The Composite Design Pattern

## Example

### Drawing

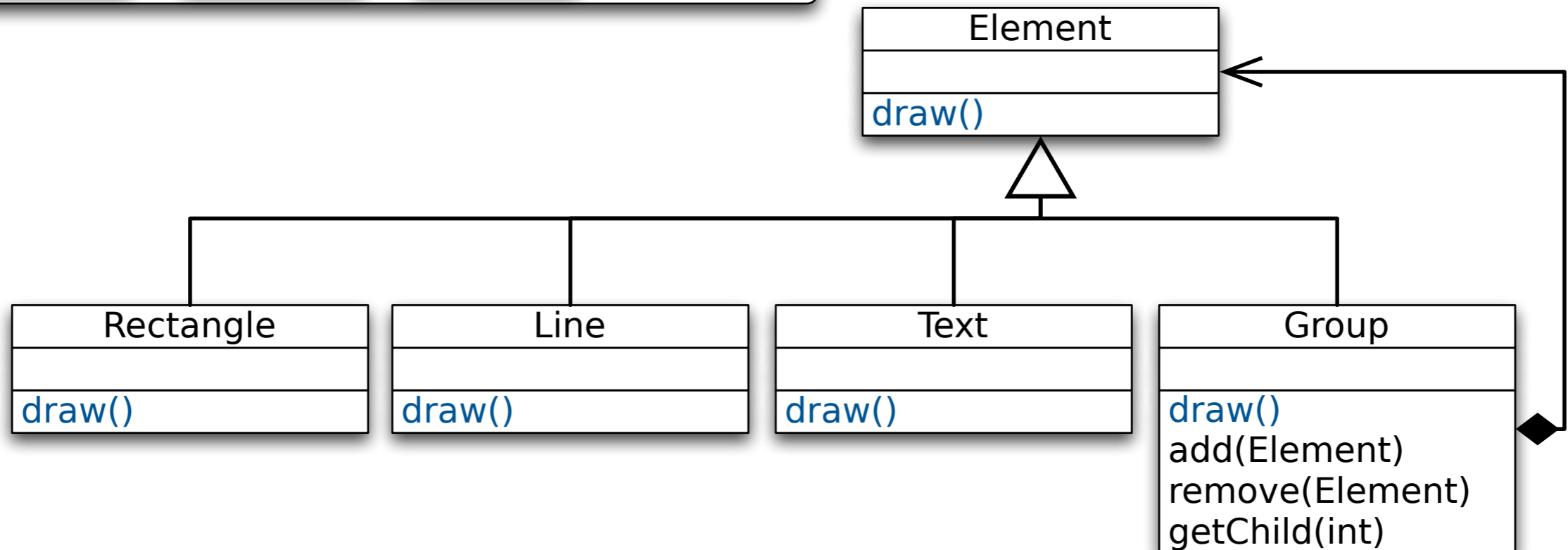
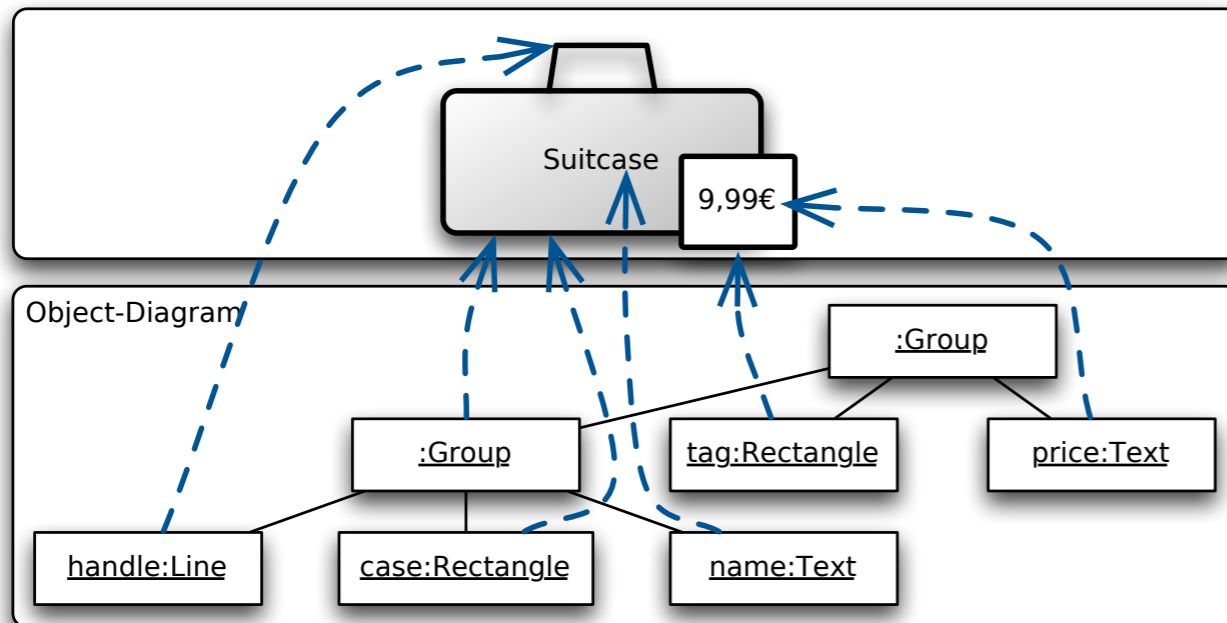


### Object-Diagram



### Corresponding Object Diagram

# The Composite Design Pattern Example



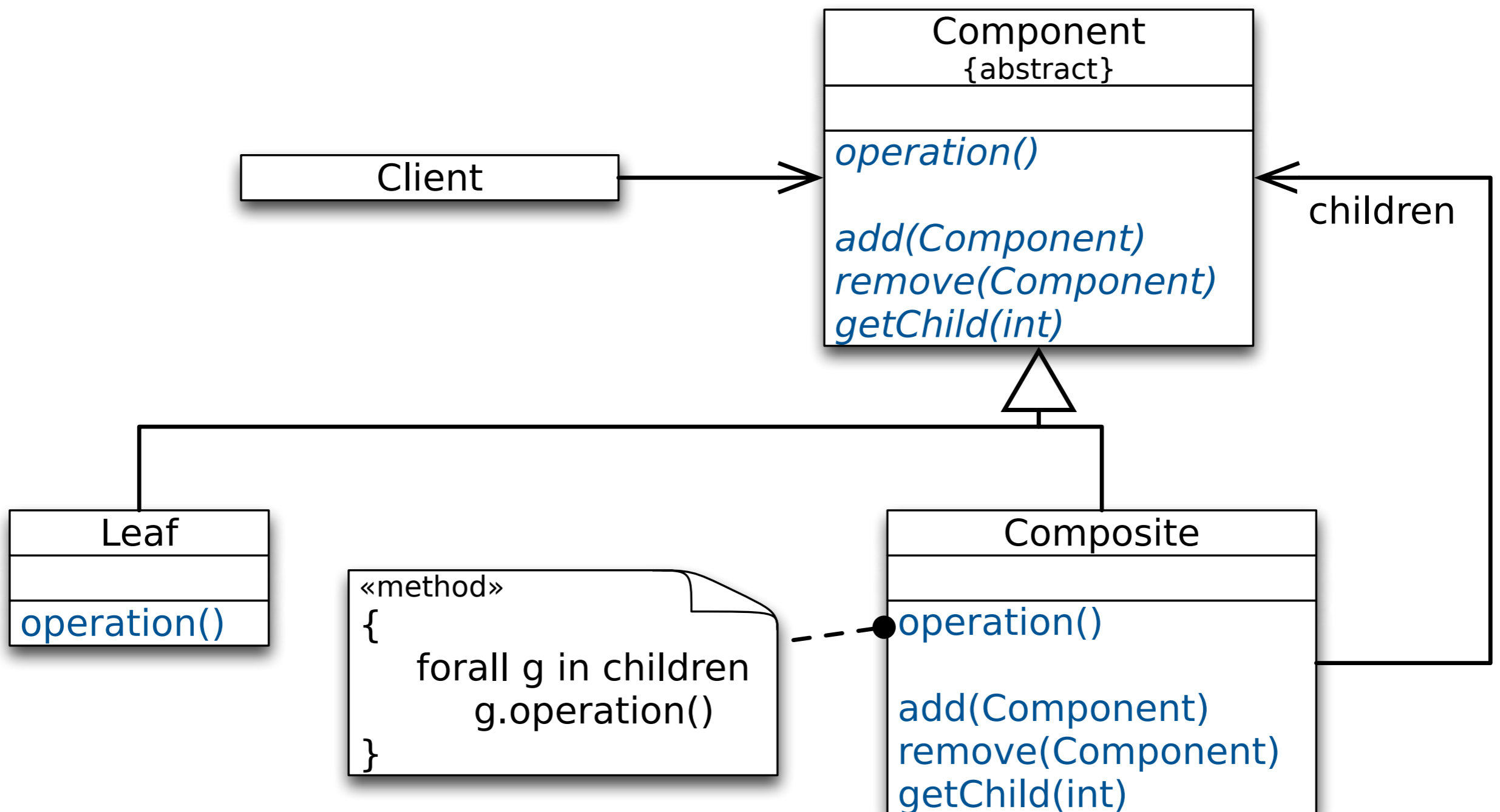
# The Composite Design Pattern

## Applicability

Use composite when...

- you want to represent part-whole hierarchies of objects
- you want clients to be able to ignore the difference between individual and composed objects  
*(Clients will treat all objects in the composite structure uniformly.)*

# The Composite Design Pattern Structure



# The Composite Design Pattern

## Participants

- **Component**
  - Declares the interface for objects in the composition
  - Implements the default behavior as appropriate
  - (Often) declares an interface for accessing and managing child components
- **Leaf**

Represents leaf objects in the composition; defines the primitive behavior
- **Composite**

Stores children / composite behavior
- **Client**

Accesses objects in the composition via Component interface



# The Composite Design Pattern

## Collaborations

- Clients interact with objects through the Component interface
- Leaf recipients react directly
- Composites forward requests to their children, possibly adding before/after operations

### Excursion: A pattern is a collaboration

Object diagram for the context.  
Which roles are involved?

Sequence diagram for interactions  
(Interaction diagram for context & interaction.)  
What is the order of method calls?

# The Composite Design Pattern

## Consequences

- Primitive objects can be recursively composed ✓
- Clients can treat composites and primitives uniformly ✓  
(Clients do not have to write tag-and-case statement-style functions.)
- New components can easily be added ✓
- Design may become overly general ✗  
(You can't always rely on the type system to enforce certain constraints; e.g. that a composite has only certain components.)

# The Composite Design Pattern

## Implementation

- **Explicit parent references**

May facilitate traversal and management of a composite structure; often defined in the component class. Need to be maintained.

- **Sharing components**

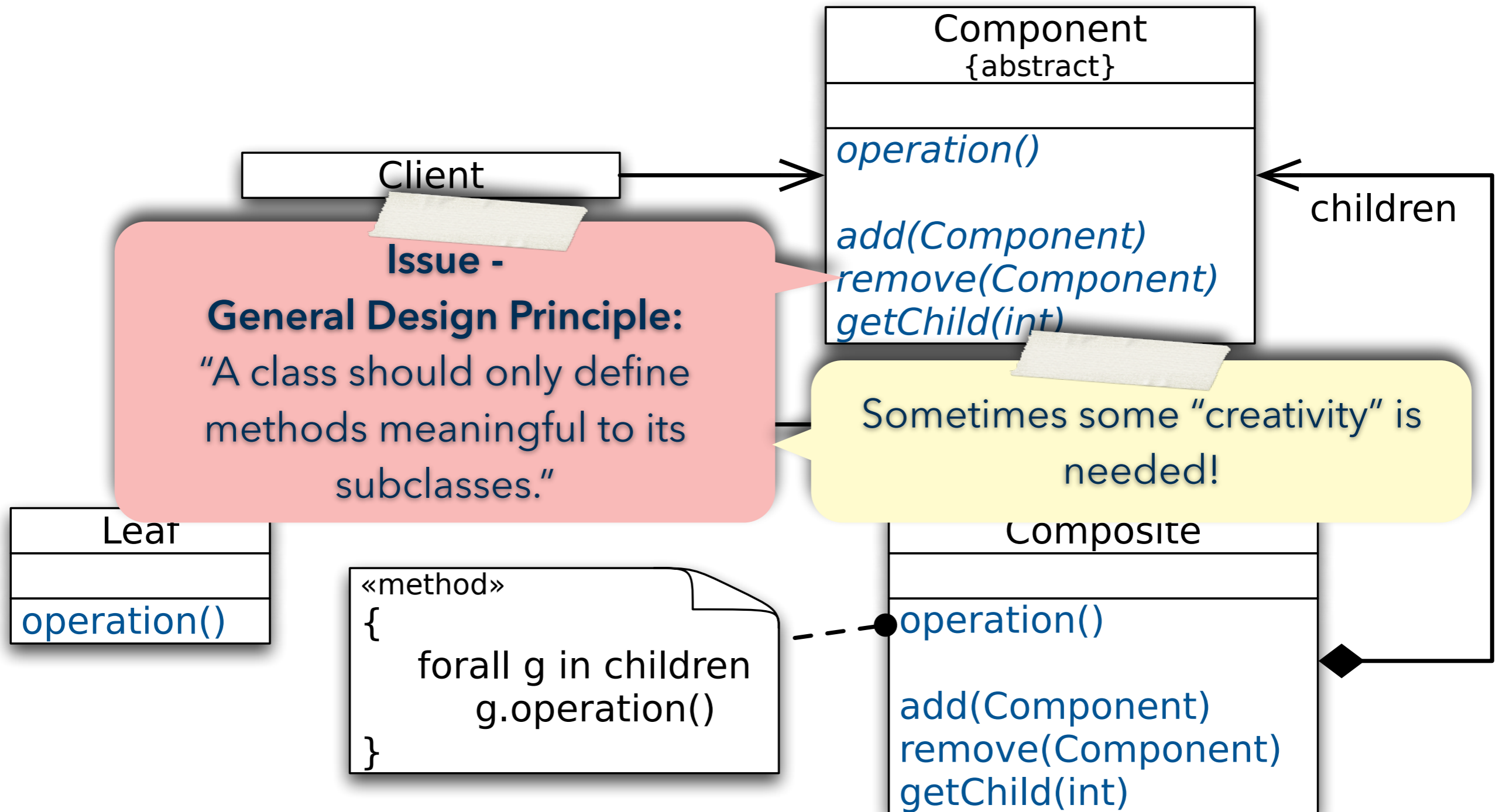
E.g. to reduce storage requirements it is often useful to share components. (→Flyweight Pattern)

- **Size of the component interface**

To make clients unaware of the specific Leaf or Composite classes the Component class should define as many operations for Composite and Leaf as possible.

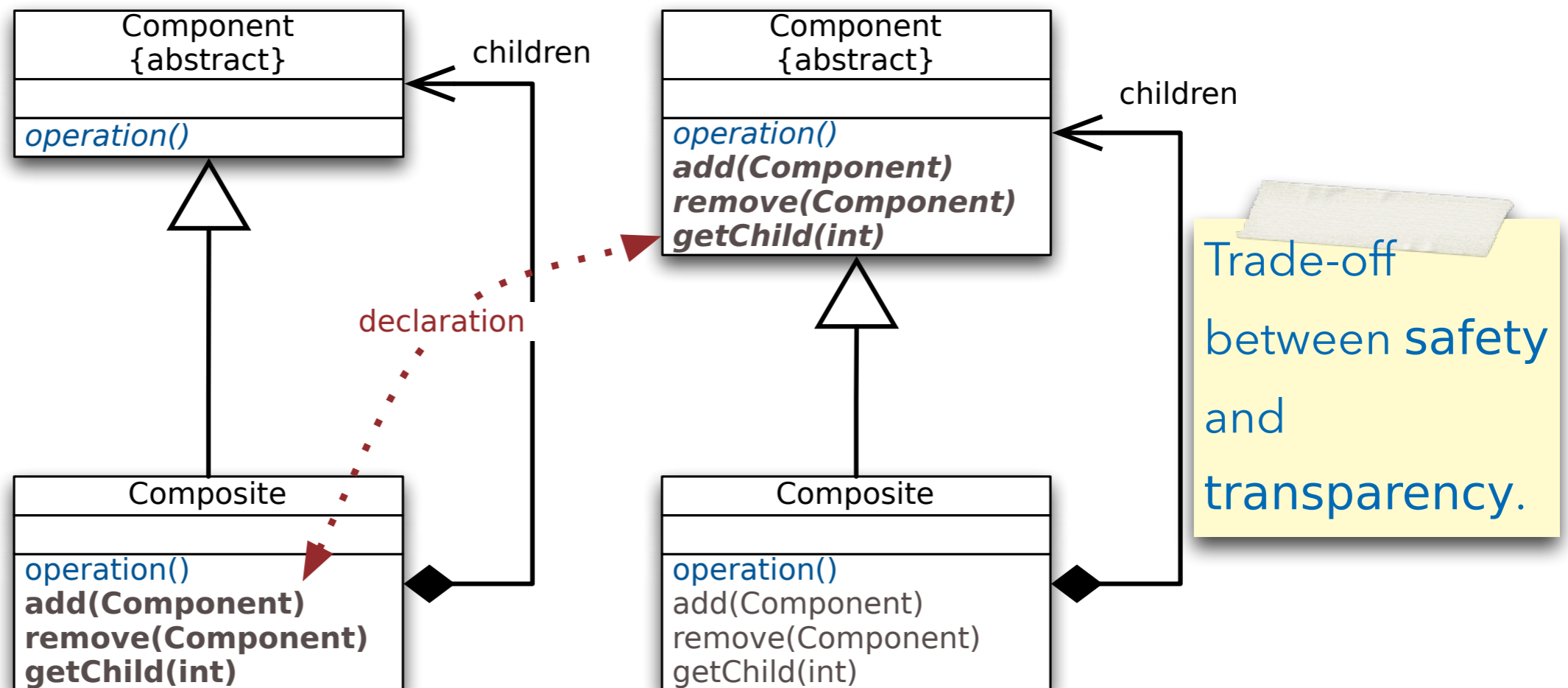
(May require a little "creativity"...) )

# The Composite Design Pattern Structure



# The Composite Design Pattern - Implementation

- **Placing child management operations - who declares them?**
  - at the root (Component) is convenient, but less safe because clients may try to do meaningless things
  - in Composite is safe



# The Composite Design Pattern

## Example - Component Class

- Computer equipment contains:
  - drives,
  - graphic cards in the PCIe slots,
  - memory,
  - and more.
- Such a part-whole structure can be modeled naturally with the Composite pattern.

# The Composite Design Pattern

## Example - Component Class

```
public abstract class Equipment {
    private String name;
    public String name() { return name; }

    public abstract int price();
    // more methods, e.g., for power consumption etc.

    // Child management
    public abstract void add(Equipment eq);
    public abstract void remove(Equipment eq);
    public Iterator<Equipment> iterator(){
        return NULL_ITERATOR;
    };
}
```

# The Composite Design Pattern

## Example - Leaf Class

```
public class HardDisk extends Equipment {  
    public int price() {  
        return 50;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```



# The Composite Design Pattern

## Example - Composite Class

```
public class CompositeEquipment extends Equipment {  
  
    ...  
  
    public int price() {  
        int total = 0;  
        for (int i=0; i < equipment.length; i++)  
            total += equipment[i].price();  
        return total;  
    }  
  
    public void add(Equipment eq) {...};  
    public void remove(Equipment eq) {...};  
  
    public Iterator<Equipment> iterator() {...};  
}
```

# The Composite Design Pattern

## Example - Demo Usage

```
public class Chassis extends CompositeEquipment{...}
public class Bus extends CompositeEquipment{...}
public class Card extends Equipment{...}
public class Mainboard extends CompositeEquipment{...}
```

} Further  
Definitions

DEMOCODE

```
Chassis chassis = new Chassis();
Mainboard mainboard = new Mainboard("Hypermulticore");
Bus bus = new Bus("PCIe Bus");

chassis.add(new HardDisk("Personal 2Tb Drive"));
chassis.add(new HardDisk("512GB PCIe - SSD"));
chassis.add(mainboard);
mainboard.add(bus);
bus.add(new Card("Graphics Card"));
bus.add(new HardDisk("YetAnotherDisk")); // checks required...?
System.out.println("Total price: " + chassis.price() );
```

# The Composite Design Pattern

## Known Uses

- View class of Model/View/Controller
- Application frameworks & toolkits
  - ET++, 1988
  - Graphics, 1988
  - Glyphs, 1990
  - InterViews, 1992
  - Java (AWT, Swing, SWT, JavaFX, Files, ...)

# The Composite Design Pattern

## Related Patterns

- **Iterator**  
Traverse composite
- **Visitor**  
To localize operations that are otherwise distributed across Composite and Leaf classes
- **Chain of Responsibility**  
Use components hierarchy for task solving
- **Flyweight**  
For sharing components

Will be discussed later  
(as part of more  
advanced lectures.)

# The Composite Design Pattern

## Summary

**The Composite Design Pattern facilitates to compose objects into tree structures to represent part-whole hierarchies.**

**Apply the composite pattern if clients can treat individual objects and compositions of objects uniformly.**