

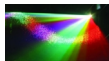
Supplement to  
*The Design and Implementation of Multimedia Software*

## The Decorator Pattern

Prof. David Bernstein

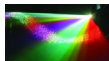
James Madison University

[users.cs.jmu.edu/bernstdh](http://users.cs.jmu.edu/bernstdh)



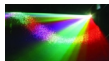
# Motivation

- Adding Capabilities to a Class:  
Specialization
- Adding Capabilities to an Object:  
Needs to be done “dynamically” (i.e., at run time)

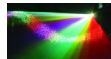
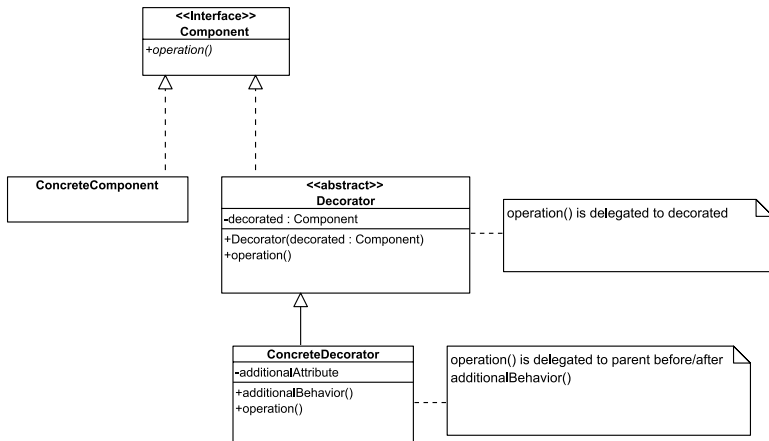


# Examples of Use

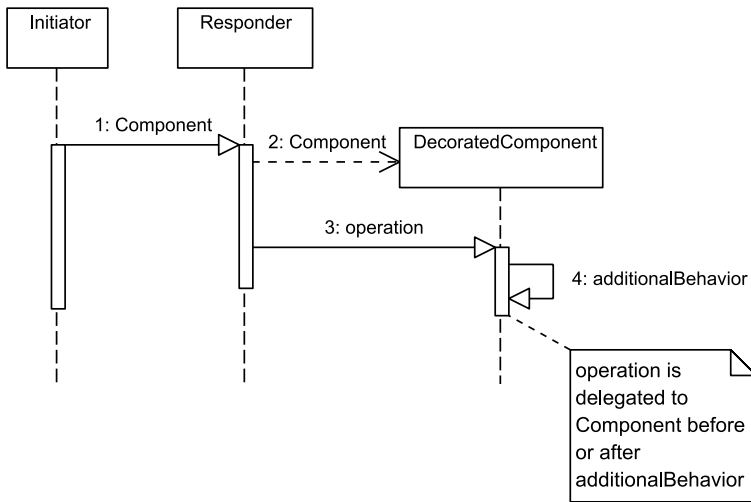
- I/O Streams in Java
- Borders, etc.. on GUI components



# The Decorator Pattern



# A Generic Application



# An Example

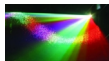
- Common Examples:

Many examples of the decorator pattern involve Graphical User Interface (GUI) widgets

While such examples are instructive, they tend to make people think that the decorator pattern is only used in GUIs

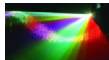
- A Non-GUI Example:

Consider an example that is related to “printing”



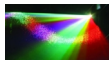
# An Example

```
public interface Printer
{
    public abstract void print(String text);
}
```



## An Example (cont.)

```
public class ConsolePrinter implements Printer
{
    public void print(String text)
    {
        System.out.print(text);
    }
}
```



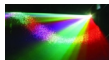


## An Example (cont.)

```
public abstract class PrinterDecorator implements Printer
{
    protected Printer    decorated;

    public PrinterDecorator(Printer decorated)
    {
        this.decorated = decorated;
    }

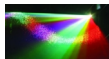
    public abstract void print(String text);
}
```



## An Example (cont.)

```
public class UppercasePrinter extends PrinterDecorator
{
    public UppercasePrinter(Printer decorated)
    {
        super(decorated);
    }

    public void print(String text)
    {
        decorated.print(text.toUpperCase());
    }
}
```



## An Example (cont.)

```
import java.util.*;

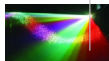
public class WrappingPrinter extends PrinterDecorator
{
    protected int        width;

    public WrappingPrinter(Printer decorated, int width)
    {
        super(decorated);
        this.width = width;
    }

    public void print(String text)
    {
        int                required, used;
        String              token;
        StringTokenizer      st;

        st = new StringTokenizer(text);
        used = 0;

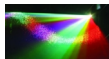
        while (st.hasMoreTokens())
        {
            token = st.nextToken();
            required = token.length();
        }
    }
}
```



## An Example (cont.) (cont.)

```
    if ((required + used + 1) > width)
    {
        decorated.print("\n");
        decorated.print(token);
        used = required + 1;
    }
    else
    {
        if (used != 0)
        {
            decorated.print(" ");
            ++used;
        }

        decorated.print(token);
        used += required;
    }
}
}
```



## An Example (cont.)

```
public class Driver
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Printer        printer;
        String          text;

        text = "This is the text that we will use " +
              "to demonstrate the capabilities "   +
              "of different Printer objects.";

        printer = new ConsolePrinter();
        printer.print(text);

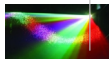
        System.out.print("\n\n");

        printer = new UppercasePrinter(new ConsolePrinter());
        printer.print(text);

        System.out.print("\n\n");

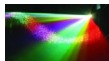
        printer = new WrappingPrinter(new ConsolePrinter(), 20);
        printer.print(text);

        System.out.print("\n\n");
    }
}
```



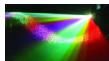
## An Example (cont.) (cont.)

```
printer = new WrappingPrinter(  
    new UppercasePrinter(  
        new ConsolePrinter(), 20);  
printer.print(text);  
}  
  
}
```



# An Alternative

- The Issue:  
One wants to decorate an object that does not implement an explicit interface
- A Common Solution:  
Have the `Decorator` to specialize the class to be decorated



# Another Example - Decorating a Graphics2D Object

