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Visitor Design Pattern Tutorial

Posted by Derek Banas on Nov 2, 2012 in Java Video Tutorial | 36 comments



Welcome to my Visitor Design Pattern Tutorial! This is the last part of my design pattern

video tutorial.

The Visitor design pattern allows you to add methods to classes of different types without much altering to those classes. You can make completely different methods depending on the class used with this pattern.

With both the video below and the code that follows you should be able to start using this pattern in your code easily.

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Code from the Video

VISITOR.JAVA

```
01 // The visitor pattern is used when you have to perform
02 // the same action on many objects of different types
03
   interface Visitor {
04
05
       // Created to automatically use the right
06
       // code based on the Object sent
07
       // Method Overloading
80
09
10
       public double visit(Liquor liquorItem);
11
12
       public double visit(Tobacco tobaccoItem);
13
14
       public double visit(Necessity necessityItem);
15
16 }
```

TAXVISITOR.JAVA

```
01 import java.text.DecimalFormat;
```

```
02
   // Concrete Visitor Class
03
04
05
   class TaxVisitor implements Visitor {
06
07
        // This formats the item prices to 2 decimal places
80
        DecimalFormat df = new DecimalFormat("#.##");
09
10
11
        // This is created so that each item is sent to the
        // right version of visit() which is required by the
12
13
        // Visitor interface and defined below
14
15
        public TaxVisitor() {
16
17
        // Calculates total price based on this being taxed
18
19
        // as a liquor item
20
21
        public double visit(Liquor liquorItem) {
            System.out.println("Liquor Item: Price with Tax");
22
            return Double.parseDouble(df.format((liquorItem.getPrice() * .18)
23
   + liquorItem.getPrice()));
24
25
26
        // Calculates total price based on this being taxed
27
        // as a tobacco item
28
29
        public double visit(Tobacco tobaccoItem) {
            System.out.println("Tobacco Item: Price with Tax");
30
            return Double.parseDouble(df.format((tobaccoItem.getPrice() * .32)
31
   + tobaccoItem.getPrice()));
32
        }
33
34
        // Calculates total price based on this being taxed
       // as a necessity item
35
36
37
        public double visit(Necessity necessityItem) {
38
            System.out.println("Necessity Item: Price with Tax");
39
            return Double.parseDouble(df.format(necessityItem.getPrice()));
40
        }
41
42 }
01
   interface Visitable {
```

VISITABLE.JAVA

```
02
03
       // Allows the Visitor to pass the object so
04
       // the right operations occur on the right
05
       // type of object.
96
07
       // accept() is passed the same visitor object
       // but then the method visit() is called using
80
```

```
09
           // the visitor object. The right version of visit()
   10
           // is called because of method overloading
   11
   12
           public double accept(Visitor visitor);
   13
   14 }
LIQUOR.JAVA
      class Liquor implements Visitable {
   02
   03
           private double price;
   04
   05
           Liquor(double item) {
   06
               price = item;
   07
           }
   80
           public double accept(Visitor visitor) {
   09
   10
               return visitor.visit(this);
   11
           }
   12
   13
           public double getPrice() {
               return price;
   14
   15
           }
   16
   17 }
NECESSITY.JAVA
      class Necessity implements Visitable {
   02
   03
           private double price;
   04
           Necessity(double item) {
   05
               price = item;
   96
   07
           }
   98
   09
           public double accept(Visitor visitor) {
   10
```

```
return visitor.visit(this);
11
        }
12
13
        public double getPrice() {
14
            return price;
15
        }
16
17 }
```

TOBACCO.JAVA

```
class Tobacco implements Visitable {
01
02
03
       private double price;
04
05
       Tobacco(double item) {
```

```
06
            price = item;
07
        }
98
        public double accept(Visitor visitor) {
09
10
            return visitor.visit(this);
11
        }
12
13
        public double getPrice() {
14
            return price;
15
        }
16
17 }
```

TAXHOLIDAYVISITOR.JAVA

```
import java.text.DecimalFormat;
01
02
03 // Concrete Visitor Class
04
   class TaxHolidayVisitor implements Visitor {
05
06
07
       // This formats the item prices to 2 decimal places
80
09
       DecimalFormat df = new DecimalFormat("#.##");
10
       // This is created so that each item is sent to the
11
       // right version of visit() which is required by the
12
       // Visitor interface and defined below
13
14
15
       public TaxHolidayVisitor() {
16
       }
17
18
       // Calculates total price based on this being taxed
19
       // as a liquor item
20
21
       public double visit(Liquor liquorItem) {
22
            System.out.println("Liquor Item: Price with Tax");
            return Double.parseDouble(df.format((liquorItem.getPrice() * .10)
23
   + liquorItem.getPrice()));
24
25
26
       // Calculates total price based on this being taxed
27
       // as a tobacco item
28
29
       public double visit(Tobacco tobaccoItem) {
30
            System.out.println("Tobacco Item: Price with Tax");
31
            return Double.parseDouble(df.format((tobaccoItem.getPrice() * .30)
   + tobaccoItem.getPrice()));
32
       }
33
34
       // Calculates total price based on this being taxed
35
       // as a necessity item
36
37
       public double visit(Necessity necessityItem) {
```

```
System.out.println("Necessity Item: Price with Tax");
return Double.parseDouble(df.format(necessityItem.getPrice()));

40  }
41  }
42 }
```

VISITORTEST.JAVA

```
01
   public class VisitorTest {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
02
03
            TaxVisitor taxCalc = new TaxVisitor();
04
            TaxHolidayVisitor taxHolidayCalc = new TaxHolidayVisitor();
05
06
            Necessity milk = new Necessity(3.47);
07
            Liquor vodka = new Liquor(11.99);
80
            Tobacco cigars = new Tobacco(19.99);
09
10
11
            System.out.println(milk.accept(taxCalc) + "\n");
12
            System.out.println(vodka.accept(taxCalc) + "\n");
13
            System.out.println(cigars.accept(taxCalc) + "\n");
14
            System.out.println("TAX HOLIDAY PRICES\n");
15
16
17
            System.out.println(milk.accept(taxHolidayCalc) + "\n");
            System.out.println(vodka.accept(taxHolidayCalc) + "\n");
18
            System.out.println(cigars.accept(taxHolidayCalc) + "\n");
19
20
21
       }
22 }
```

36 Responses to "Visitor Design Pattern Tutorial"

1. Joy says:
November 15, 2012 at 12:53 pm

Good job!! code and video together is a nice approach, thanks.

<u>Reply</u>



admin says:

November 16, 2012 at 11:43 am

Thank you U'm glad you enjoyed it

Reply



November 19, 2012 at 1:09 am

Thank you so much for the video! You cleared up A LOT for me.

I'm still stuck on one thing though...I still don't understand what VISITABLE.JAVA does. I read the comments in the source code, but I still don't get it

Reply



admin says:

November 19, 2012 at 7:24 am

You're very welcome. Think of visitable as a way to sneak into the classes that implement it. It would be like if you knew someone hid a key to their house under their door mat. You can go in anytime you want. visitable places a method accept in the class. Then you'll be able to call visitor.visit(this) when ever you like, which passes the class object that implements visitable with (this) to the visit method. Because I have 3 visit methods the right one is executed depending on whether a Liquor, Tobacco, or Necessity object is passed. Does that help. It is all about placing a method call in an object and then executing the right method using method overloading

<u>Reply</u>



MReddy says:

March 9, 2013 at 5:26 am

Dear Derek,

Thanks for the effort that you are putting to create all these videos and articles which are very informative. Can you also consider creating articles/videos on Core J2EE Design Patterns which also would be very helpful for many, across the world?

<u>Reply</u>



Derek Banas says:

March 9, 2013 at 2:11 pm

Thank you Yes I will cover J2EE and the patterns specific to it and all of the frameworks as well. I'll do my best to make videos as quickly as possible

<u>Reply</u>



Frank says:

March 22, 2013 at 4:15 am

Thanks For all the videos..Very Informative..Removes any confusion..

Thanks Again..

Frank

Reply



You're very welcome. Thank you for stopping by my little website $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{C}}$

Reply

5. boris says:

March 29, 2013 at 1:49 am

cant wait to look over all of these videos..im excited!

Reply



Derek Banas says:

March 30, 2013 at 9:57 am

Thank you U I hope you like them

<u>Reply</u>

6. <u>*Raj*</u> says:

April 10, 2013 at 1:55 am

In the VisitorTest class you have called the appropriate methods by milk.accept(taxCalc) but that can be also called like taxCalc.visit(milk/vodka/cigars) or taxHolidayCalc .visit(milk/vodka/cigars) then what is the advantage here?

```
public class VisitorTest {
public static void main(String[] args) {

TaxVisitor taxCalc = new TaxVisitor();
TaxHolidayVisitor taxHolidayCalc = new TaxHolidayVisitor();

Necessity milk = new Necessity(3.47);
Liquor vodka = new Liquor(11.99);
Tobacco cigars = new Tobacco(19.99);

System.out.println(milk.accept(taxCalc) + "\n");
System.out.println(vodka.accept(taxCalc) + "\n");
System.out.println(cigars.accept(taxCalc) + "\n");
System.out.println(milk.accept(taxHolidayCalc) + "\n");
System.out.println(milk.accept(taxHolidayCalc) + "\n");
System.out.println(vodka.accept(taxHolidayCalc) + "\n");
```

System.out.println(cigars.accept(taxHolidayCalc) + "\n");

Fantastic video on design patters. Made me understand the patterns in detail . Great job!

<u>Reply</u>



Derek Banas says:

May 8, 2013 at 5:23 pm

Thank you very much $^{ \bigcirc }$

<u>Reply</u>

8.

Zeeshan Jamal says:

July 10, 2013 at 3:40 am

Are you also gonna make tutorials on Frameworks Like strut or spring and hibernate/JPI for developing enterprise level applications???

<u>Reply</u>



Derek Banas says:

July 12, 2013 at 6:23 am

Yes I will cover this topics after I finish teaching how to make Android apps and games.

<u>Reply</u>



Ariel says:

August 16, 2013 at 6:57 am

Hi Derek, thanks so much for all these videos! greatly helping me \bigcirc is there a package with all source codes from the design pattern videos?

<u>Reply</u>



<u>Derek Banas</u> says:

August 22, 2013 at 11:44 am

Hi, You're very welcome USorry, but I can't sort all of them out into one package. I do however have all the videos and links to the code on one page here Design Patterns Video Tutorial. I hope that helps

Reply

Ariel says:

September 2, 2013 at 10:14 am

Yes it did, I actually packaged all except one.

If you ever want to add subtitles to your videos, I can provide Hebrew.

Thanks again.

<u>Reply</u>

Derek Banas says:

September 4, 2013 at 7:21 am

Thank you for the subtitle offer. I'd do that if I could find an easy way to do it. I have been writing transcripts for all of my recent tutorials. I'm not sure if they help or not though?

<u>Reply</u>

10. **Vishwanath** says:

September 15, 2013 at 2:23 am

Hi Derek,

I've been learning so much from these design patterns videos and thank you so much for it! The content is just great!

As for this visitor pattern example, the visit() and accept() methods have a 'double' return value. But doesn't that restrict the kind of future-operations that could be added?

A few other examples that I went through have the visit() and accept() methods as void-methods and store the results in instance variables within the visitor. This second approach looks to be more flexible.

So, If I were to add a DescriptionVisitor that could visit Liquor, Tobacco and Necessity classes, I wouldn't have to add a method like:

String take(Visitor)

in each of those Visitable classes.

Your thoughts?

Cheers, Vishwa

<u>Reply</u>



Hi Vishwa,

That is a very good point and I agree with you. The only reason why I locked them down and removed flexibility was for tutorial reasons. I have to constantly think about 2 things when I'm making these videos. First I need them to be accurate. Secondly I need them to be as easy to understand as possible.

In my mind making something easier to understand normally forces me to make code that is less flexible. That is a shortcoming that I'm working on. That is why I constantly try to improve and I very much welcome great insights like you have provided here.

Thank you for helping me make the tutorials better \bigcirc Derek

<u>Reply</u>

11. Praveen Rampally says:

September 24, 2013 at 12:33 am

Hi Derek,

I went through couple of videos of design patterns and OO design. And as you said in one of the videos i absolutely agree with you saying nobody does this kind of videos on you tube.

i have a request though if you can do TDD in similar lines of OO design, that would do world of good. As i thought you would be the best person to do such stuff once i saw your OO design videos. please take a use case / user story and if you can cover end – end like how you design and related thought process before you start with initial test. as i browsed a lot and see no body as ever provided such videos on TDD. every body say a problem and show the tests. but no body tell what is the design / thought process lead them to write such tests in front. hope i didn't confused you.

and thanks a ton for all you work.

<u>Reply</u>

<u>Derek Banas</u> says: September 24, 2013 at 6:00 pm

Hi Praveen,

I did my best to explain test driven design in my Object Oriented Design tutorial. Of course it doesn't really work unless you get a bunch of people in a room in front of a white board and work through the "Real World" process. I have been trying to get people to allow me to video tape that process. As I'm sure you know it mainly involves people throwing out ideas and then we run to our computers and work them out. Then back to the white board over and over again. It is a ton of fun if you are on a good team.

I'll do my best to get that on video. Thank you for the great request $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{C}}$

Anonymous says:
September 24, 2013 at 11:45 pm

Thanks Derek for your quick response. do you have any video / diet plan stuff for indian version as well $\stackrel{\circ}{\cup}$

Reply

Derek Banas says:
September 27, 2013 at 4:36 pm

Sorry, but I'm not very good in regards to Indian cooking. I only know how to make a Green Curry with Eggplant. It is delicious to me, but I'm not sure if it is very accurate.

<u>Reply</u>

12. *Andre* says:

September 27, 2013 at 8:12 am

Hi Derek,

Great tutorials, thank you very much!

Is there any reason why the Visitable isn't an abstract class holding the visit method?

```
public abstract class Visitable {
public double accept(Visitor visitor) {
return visitor.visit(this);
}
}
```

Thanks

Reply



Derek Banas says:

September 27, 2013 at 8:39 am

Thank you Usitable is a interface because I want to force those classes that implement it into creating the accept method.

<u>Reply</u>

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