

第4章 职责链模式

提出问题

问题描述:假设提交请求的对象并不明确知道谁是最终响应请求的对象,当产生一个请求时,应该如何寻找恰当的处理对象?如果对每个请求都制定一个处理对象,无疑会导致命令发送者与接受者之间的强耦合关系。如下:

```
public class HandlerA{
    public handle(){
        System.out.println("A Task");
    }
}
public class HandlerB{
    public handle(){
        System.out.println("B Task");
    }
public class HandlerC{
    public handle(){
        System.out.println("C Task");
}
public class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        HandlerA ha = new HandlerA();
        HandlerB hb = new HandlerB();
        HandlerC hc = new HandlerC();
        String taskType = "A";
        switch(taskType){
            case "A":ha.handle();break;
            case "B":hb.handle();break;
            case "C":hc.handle();break;
            default:throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported");break;
        }
   }
}
```

模式名称

职责链模式: Chain of Responsibility

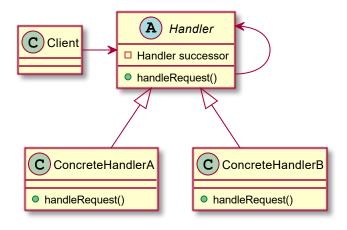
设计意图

职责链模式 (Chain of Responsibility) 将多个接收对象组织成链式结构,将请求沿着职责链传递直到找到恰当的接收者来处理请求,这使得每个对象都有机会处理请求,降低了请求发送者和接收者之间的耦合强度。

Avoid coupling the sender of a request to its receiver by giving more than one object a chance to handle the request. Chain the receiving objects and pass the request along the chain until an object handles it.

设计结构

类图



参与者

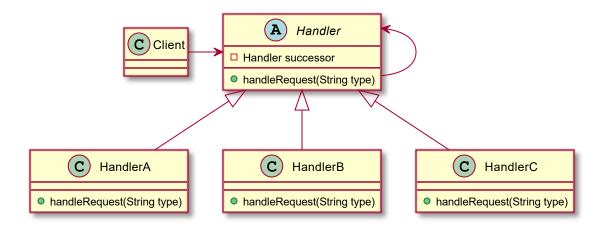
抽象处理者 (Handler) : 定义请求处理方法,维护继任者引用。

具体处理者 (ConcreteHandler): 对具体请求进行处理,否则将请求转发给继任者。

代码

```
public abstract class Handler{
    private Handler successor;
    public void setSuccessor(Handler successor){
        this.successor = successor;
    }
    public void getSuccessor(){
        return this.successor;
    public abstract void handleRequest(String request);
}
public class ConcreteHandlerA extends Handler{
    public void handleRequest(String request){
        if(request.equals("A")){
            //handle
        }else if(getSuccessor() != null){
            getSuccessor().handleRequest(request);
            throw new RuntimeException("Unspported");
        }
    }
}
public class ConcreteHandlerB extends Handler{
    public void handleRequest(String request){
        if(request.equals("B")){
            //handle
        }else if(getSuccessor() != null){
            getSuccessor().handleRequest(request);
        }else{
            throw new RuntimeException("Unspported");
        }
    }
public class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Handler h = new ConcreteHandlerA(new ConcreteHandlerB(null));
        String request = "A";
        h.handleRequest(request);
   }
}
```

解决问题



```
public abstract class Handler {
    private Handler successor;
    public Handler(Handler successor) {
        this.successor = successor;
    public void handle(String request) {
        if(getSuccessor() != null) {
            getSuccessor().handle(request);
        }else {
            throw new RuntimeException("Unspported Request!");
    }
    public Handler getSuccessor() {
        return successor;
    public void setSuccessor(Handler successor) {
        this.successor = successor;
    }
}
public class HandlerA extends Handler {
    public HandlerA(Handler successor) {
        super(successor);
    }
    @Override
    public void handle(String request) {
        if(request.equals("A"))
            System.out.println("Handle A");
        else
            super.handle(request);
    }
}
public class HandlerB extends Handler {
    public HandlerB(Handler successor) {
        super(successor);
    }
    @Override
    public void handle(String request) {
        if(request.equals("B"))
            System.out.println("Handle B");
        else
            super.handle(request);
    }
public class HandlerC extends Handler {
    public HandlerC(Handler successor) {
        super(successor);
```

```
@Override
public void handle(String request) {
    if(request.equals("C"))
        System.out.println("Handle C");
    else
        super.handle(request);
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Handler hanlderChain = new HandlerA(new HandlerB(new HandlerC(null)));
        String request = "A";
        hanlderChain.handle(request);
    }
}
```

效果与适用性

优点

- 降低了发出请求的对象和处理请求的对象之间的耦合
- 增强了给对象指派职责的灵活性

缺点

- 不能保证请求一定被接收
- 系统性能将受到一定影响,而且在进行代码调试时不太方便,可能会造成循环调用
- 可能不容易观察运行时的特征,有碍于除错

扩展案例

计算器

设计一个能进行四则运算的计算器,能根据输入的字符串请求返回计算结果,效果如下:

输入计算式: 1 + 1

结果:2.0

输入计算式: 2 - 1

结果:1.0

输入计算式: 45 / 9

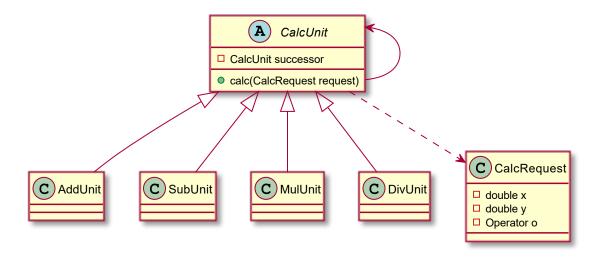
结果:5.0

输入计算式: 77 * 12

结果:924.0 输入计算式: 2 \$ 2

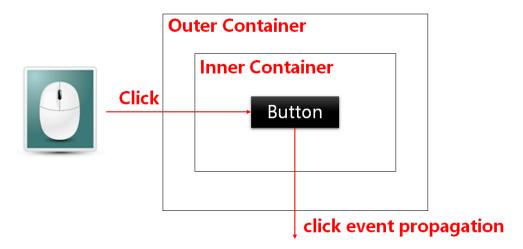
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.RuntimeException: 错误的计算符

将多个计算单元按链式结构组织,将封装好的计算请求依次传递,匹配成功的计算单元对请求进行处理并返回结果,类图如下:

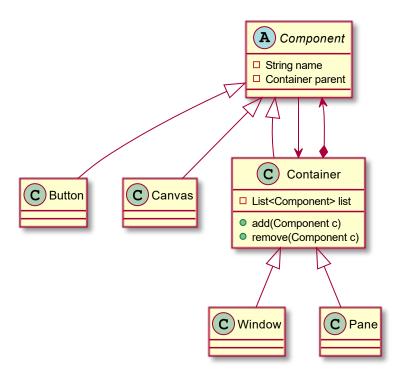


事件冒泡

图形界面开发中的事件冒泡是指元素上发生事件后,会将事件以冒泡形式向父节点传播直 到祖先节点。如下图,鼠标在按钮上的单击事件会一直传播到最外层容器。

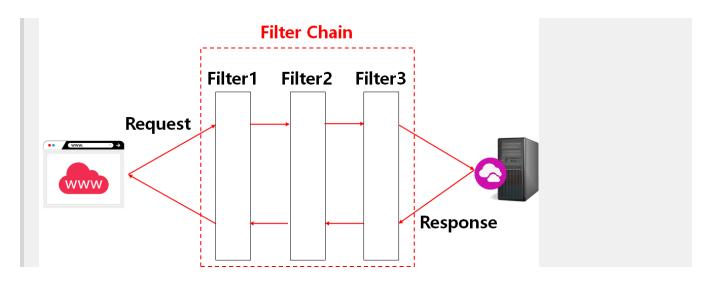


图形界面元素(或组件)采用组合模式组织,同时又需要通过职责链模式设计事件传播。参考类图如下:

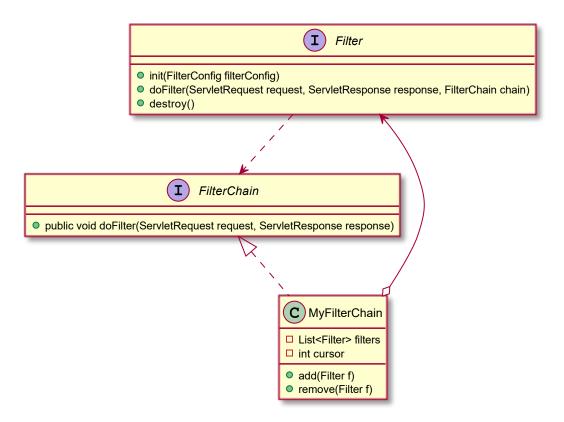


过滤器与过滤链

在Web应用程序中可以注册多个过滤器(Filter),每个过滤器都可以针对某一个URL进行 拦截并做一些处理。多个过滤器可以组成滤器链对同一个URL进行拦截处理。如下图所 示:



J2EE-API中只有Filter和FilterChain两个接口,实现Filter接口的类中处理具体过滤业务,过滤链则由实现FilterChain接口的类管理,这里我们设计了一个MyFilterChain类。类图如下:



过滤器链的内部实现如下:

```
public class MyFilterChain implements FilterChain{
    private List<Filter> filters;
    private ServletRequest request;
    private ServletResponse response;
    private int cursor;
    public MyFilterChain() {
        filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();
        cursor = -1;
    }
    public void doFilter(ServletRequest request,
        ServletResponse response) throws IOException, ServletException{
        // 如果存在下一个过滤器则将指针指向下一个过滤器,调用过滤功能
        if(hasNext()) {
            next();
            filters.get(cursor).doFilter(request, response, this);
        this.request = request;
        this.response = response;
    }
    private boolean hasNext() {
        return this.cursor < filters.size() - 1;</pre>
    }
    private void next() {
       this.cursor++;
    public void add(Filter f) {
        filters.add(f);
    public void remove(Filter f) {
        filters.remove(f);
    public void remove(int i) {
        filters.remove(i);
    }
}
```

思考题

网络上的各种资源(如HTML文档、图像、视频、片段和程序等)均可由一个 URI(Universal Resource Identifier,通用资源标识符)进行定位,URI一般由三部分组 成:命名机制(http://,ftp://)、资源主机名和资源自身名称。基于责任链模式设计程序 访问http://、ftp://、mailto://等不同类型资源,并对资源进行处理。要求给出类图以及实现思路。(提示:假设抽象处理类为 URIHandler ,处理方法定义为 request(URI rui))