

# BEHAVIORAL DESIGN PATTERNS

## Software Modeling Foundations

Author: Eng. Carlos Andrés Sierra, M.Sc.  
cavirguezs@udistrital.edu.co

Computer Engineer  
Lecturer  
Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas

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# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

- Iterator
- Memento
- Strategy\*
- Template
- Chain of Responsibility\*
- State
- Mediator
- Command\*
- Observer\*

## 3 Conclusions



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# Basic Concepts of Behavioral Patterns

- **Intent:** Focus on how classes distribute responsibilities among them, and at the same time each class just does a single cohesive function. It is like a *F1 Pits Team*, each one has a **single responsibility**, but all together creates a complete team workflow.

- **Motivation:**

- Problem: A system should be configured with multiple algorithms, and a system should be independent of how its operations are performed.
- Solution: Define each algorithm, encapsulate each one, and make them work together.



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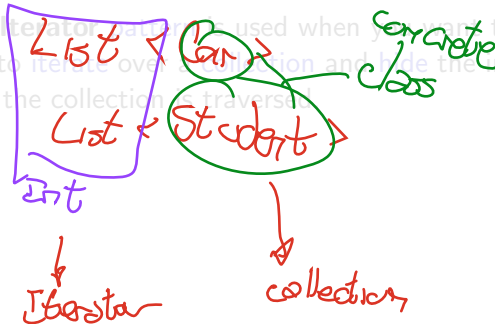




# Iterator Pattern — Concepts

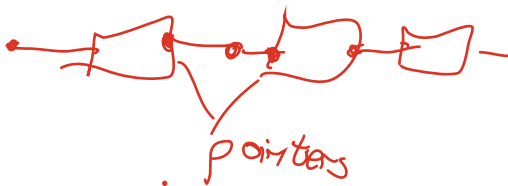
- The **Iterator** pattern is a **behavioral** pattern that **allows sequential access** to the elements of an **aggregate object** without exposing its underlying representation.

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# Iterator Pattern — Classes Structure

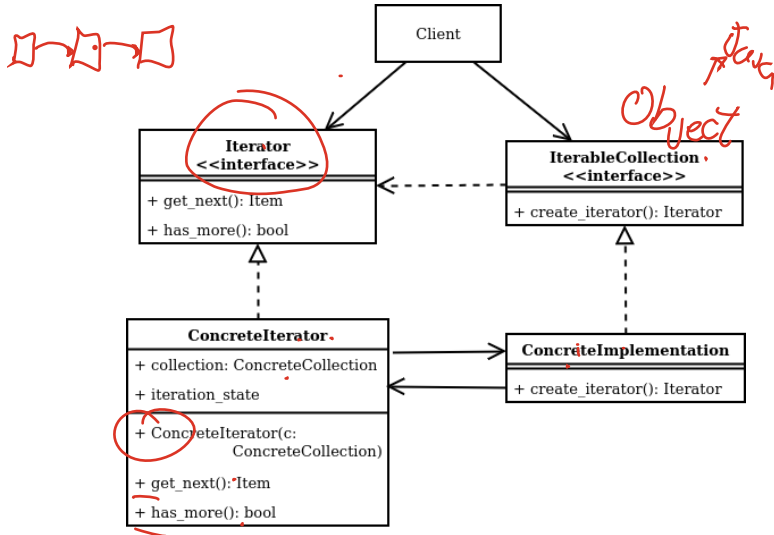


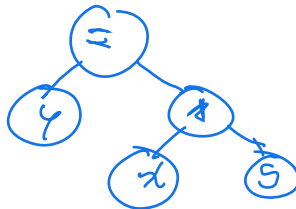
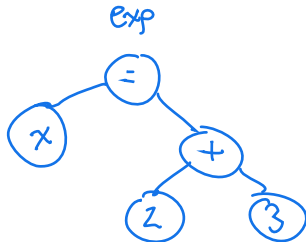
Figure: Iterator Pattern Class Diagram



# Iterator Pattern Example: A Syntax Tree

2

$$\underline{x = 2 + 3}$$
$$y = x * 5$$



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# Memento Pattern — Concepts

- The **Memento** pattern is a **behavioral** pattern that lets you **save** and **restore** the previous state of an object without revealing the details of its implementation.
- **Google Docs** <sup>undo</sup> The Memento pattern is used when you want to provide the ability to restore an object to its previous state (undo).
- **Git** The Memento pattern is used when you want to provide a rollback mechanism in case of errors or exceptions.



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# Memento Pattern — Classes Structure

Sometimes going back to the **past** is the **best** way to **fix** the **future**.

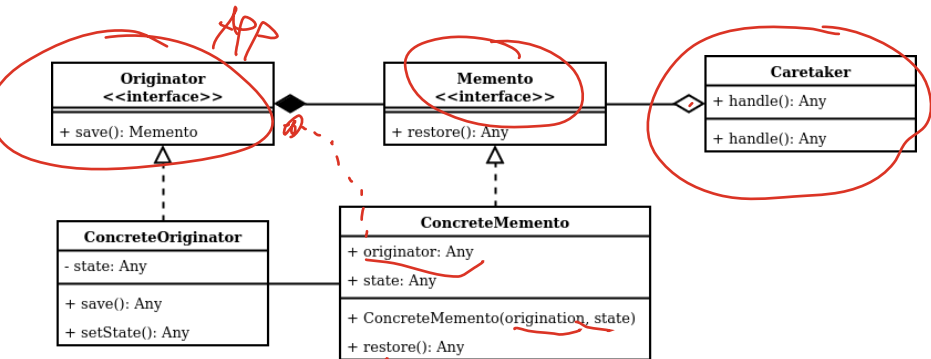
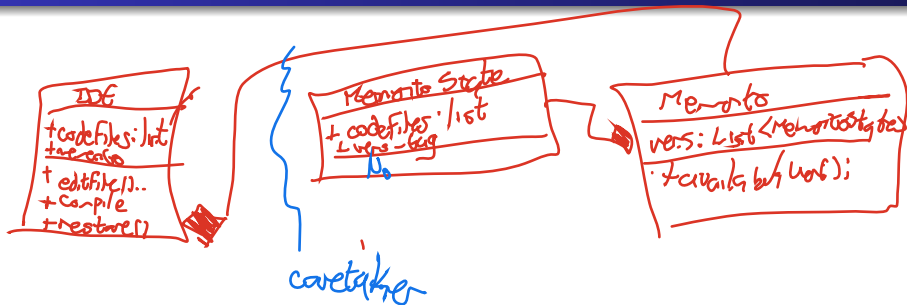


Figure: Memento Pattern Class Diagram



# Memento Pattern Example: Versioning Your Code



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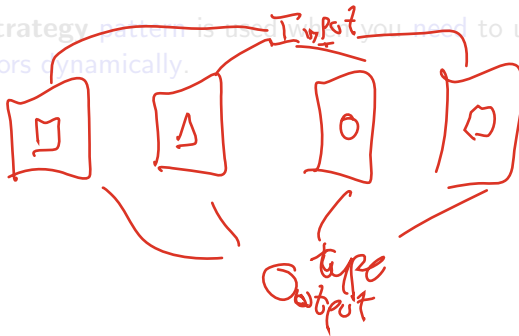
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- The **Strategy pattern** is used when you want to define a class that will have one **behavior** that is **similar to other behaviors** in a list.
- The **Strategy pattern** is used when you **need** to use **one** of **several** behaviors dynamically.



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# Strategy Pattern — Classes Structure

In a set of similar **problems**, you can **choose** the **best strategy** to solve it.

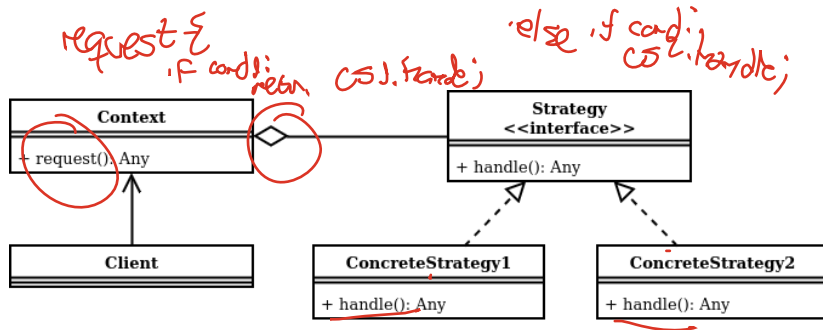
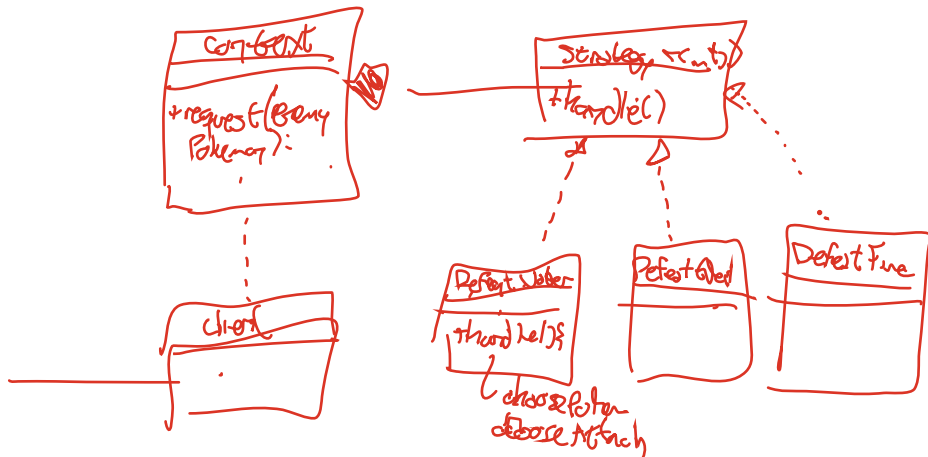


Figure: Strategy Pattern Class Diagram



# Strategy Pattern Example: Be a Pokemon Trainer





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# Template Pattern — Concepts

- The **Template** pattern is a **behavioral** pattern that defines the program **skeleton** of an **algorithm** in the **superclass** but lets **subclasses** **override** specific steps of the **algorithm** without changing its structure.
- The **Template** pattern is used when you want to let **clients** extend only **specific steps** of an **algorithm**, but **not the whole algorithm** or its structure.
- The **Template** pattern is used when you have **several classes** that contain the **same set of methods**, but you want to avoid **code duplication**.



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# Template Pattern — Classes Structure

Some things are **always the same**, but some things are **always different**.

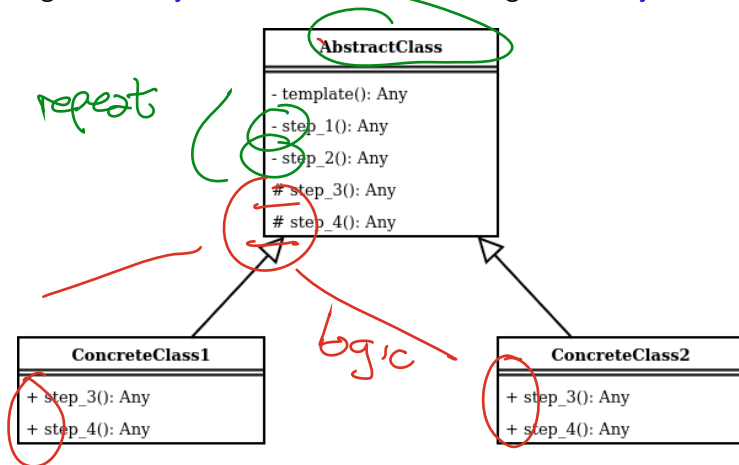
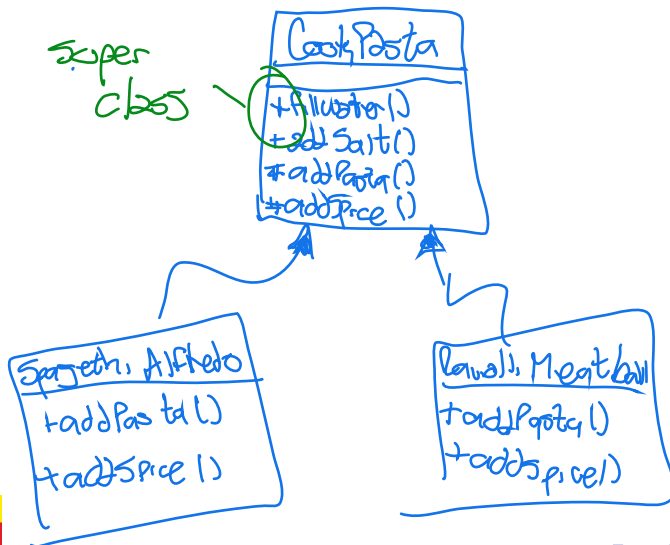


Figure: Template Pattern Class Diagram



# Template Pattern Example: Let's Cook Pasta!



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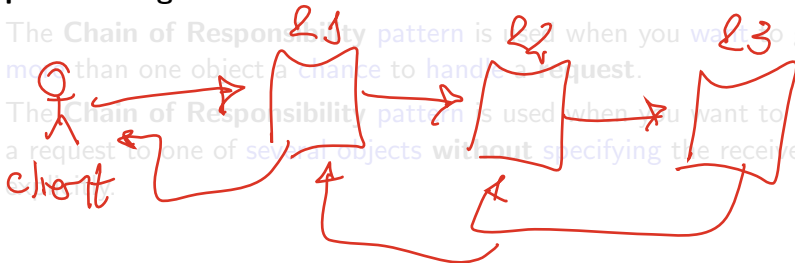
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# Chain of Responsibility Pattern — Concepts

- The **Chain of Responsibility** pattern is a **behavioral** pattern that lets you pass **requests** along a **chain of handlers**. Upon receiving a **request**, each **handler** decides **either** to **process the request** or to **pass it along the chain**.

- The Chain of Responsibility pattern is used when you want to give more than one object a chance to handle a request.
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# Chain of Responsibility Pattern — Classes Structure

A lot of **quality reviewers** are needed to **approve** a **high quality product**.

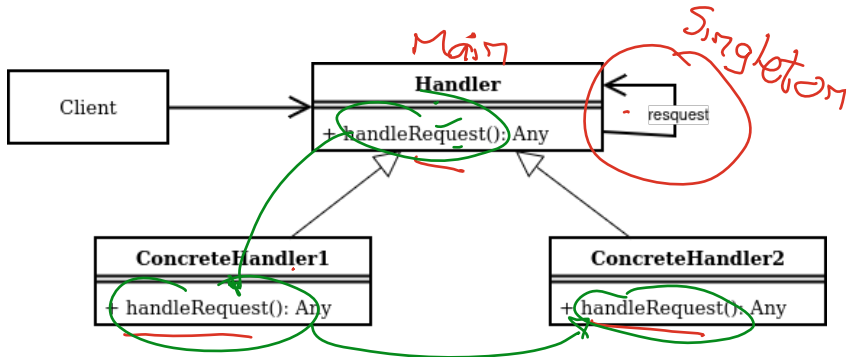
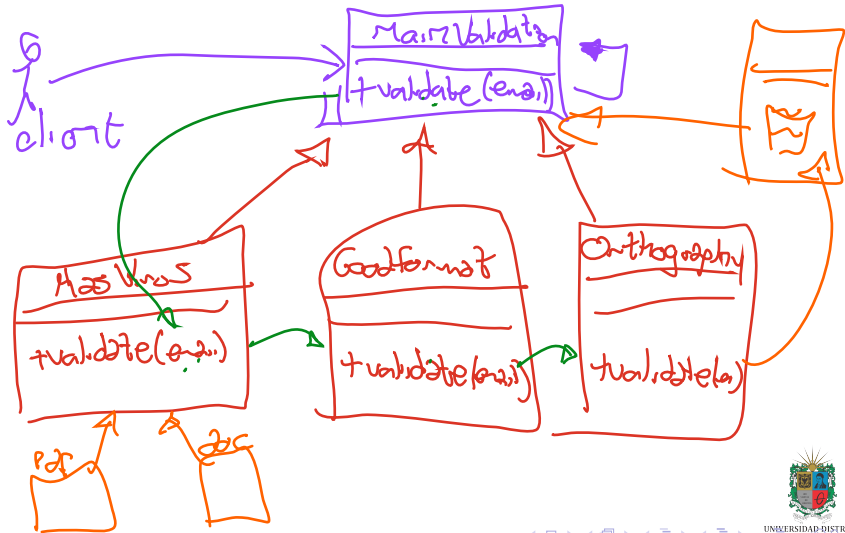


Figure: Chain of Responsibility Pattern Class Diagram



# Chain of Responsibility Pattern Example: Filter an Email



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# State Pattern — Concepts

- attributes → state*  
*behaviors*
- The **State** pattern is a behavioral pattern that lets an object alter its behavior when its internal state changes. It appears as if the object changed its class.
  - The **State** pattern is used when you want to have an object that behaves as if it were an instance of a different class when its internal state changes.
  - The **State** pattern is used when you want to avoid a large number of conditional statements in your code.



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# State Pattern — Classes Structure

You **never** act the **same** when you are **happy** or **sad**.

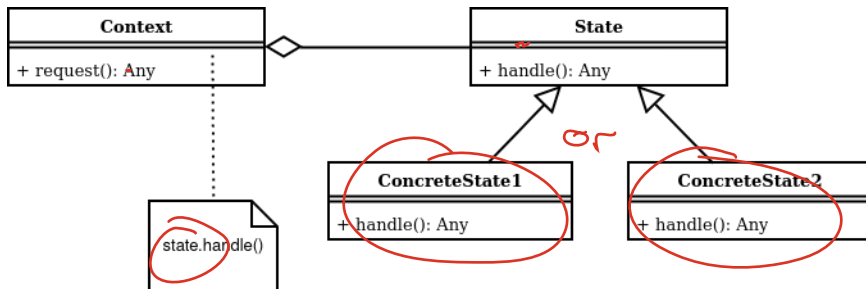
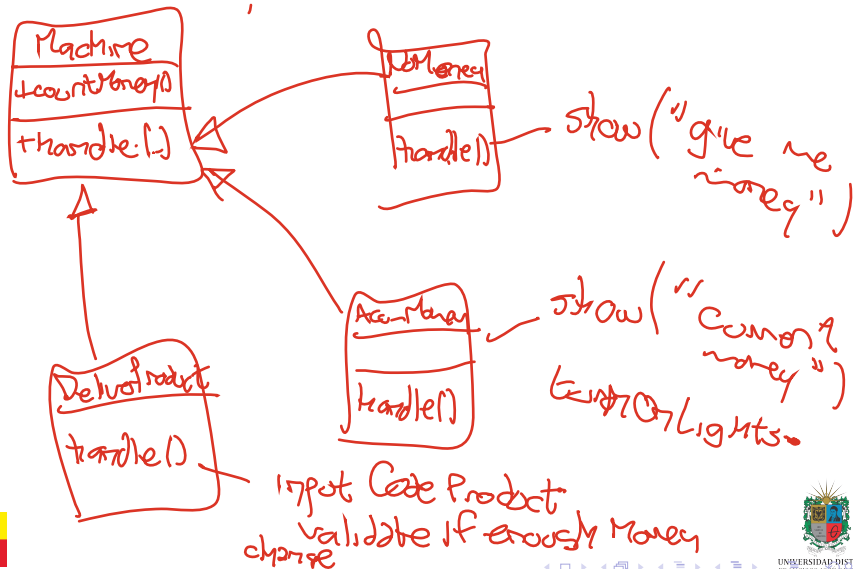


Figure: State Pattern Class Diagram



# State Pattern Example: Vending Machine



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# Mediator Pattern — Concepts

Hexagonal Architectures - DDD

- The **Mediator** pattern is a **behavioral** pattern that lets you reduce chaotic dependencies between objects. The pattern restricts direct communications between the objects and forces them to collaborate only via a mediator object.
- The **Mediator** pattern is used when you want to **reduce** the **number of dependencies** between your classes.
- The **Mediator** pattern is used when you want to **simplify** the **communication** between objects in a **system**.



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# Mediator Pattern — Classes Structure

Maybe you just need to **call** a **mediator** to solve your problems.

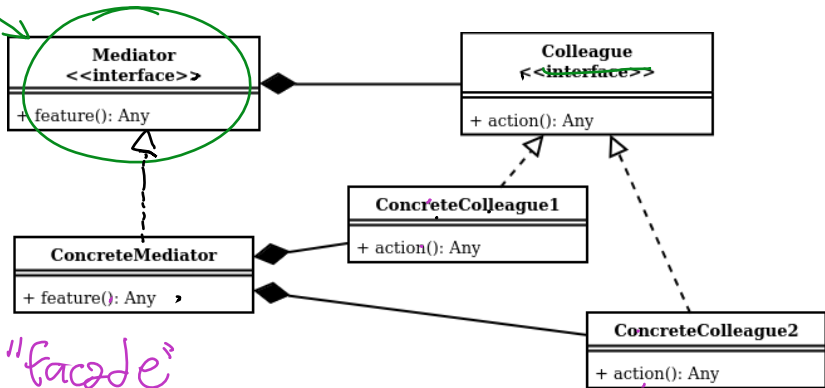
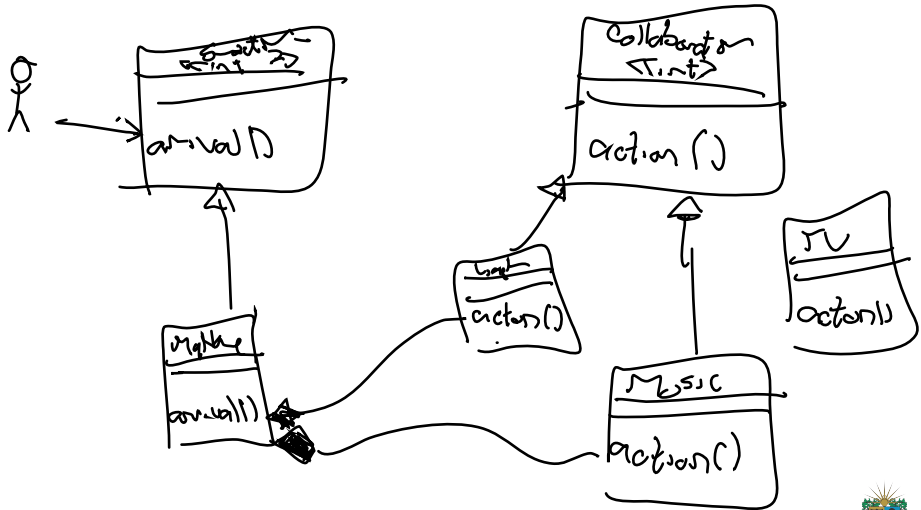


Figure: Mediator Pattern Class Diagram



# Mediator Pattern Example: Smart Home





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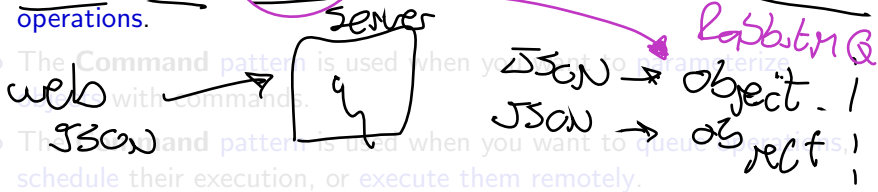
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# Command Pattern — Concepts

- The **Command pattern** is a **behavioral** pattern that **turns a request** into a **stand-alone object** that contains all information about the request. This **transformation** lets you pass **requests** as a **method argument**, **delay or queue** a request's execution, and support **undoable operations**.



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- The **Command** pattern is used when you want to **parameterize objects** with commands.
- The **Command** pattern is used when you want to **queue operations**, **schedule their execution**, or **execute them remotely**.



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clean jobs

\* \* \* \* \*

day in how day  
needs



# Command Pattern — Classes Structure

Since the beginning of time, **commands** have been given to **people** to be executed.

*Declarative - what? no how*

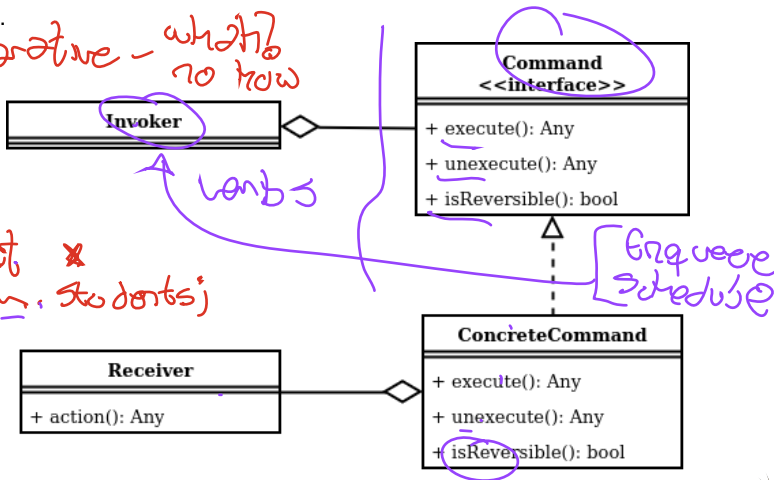
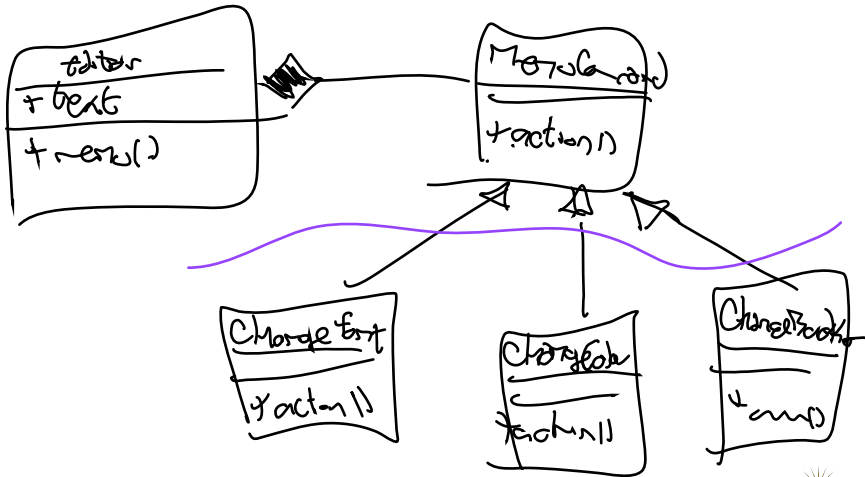


Figure: Command Pattern Class Diagram



# Command Pattern Example: Your Own Text Editor



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## 2 Patterns

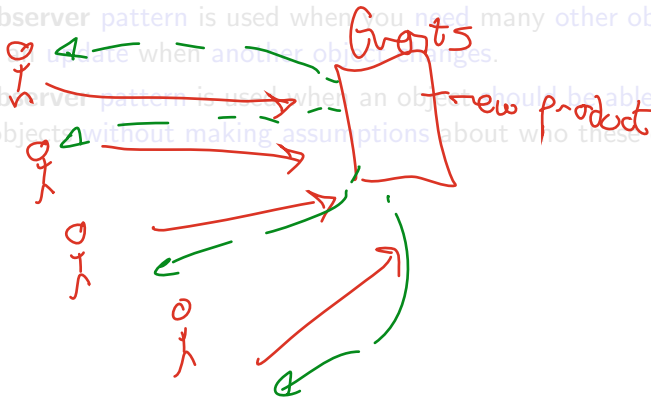
- Iterator (9)
- Memento (8)
- Strategy\* (3)
- Template (7)
- Chain of Responsibility\* (2)
- State (6)
- Mediator (3)
- Command\* (4)
- Observer\* (5)

## 3 Conclusions



# Observer Pattern — Concepts

- The **Observer** pattern is a **behavioral** pattern that lets you define a **subscription mechanism** to **notify** multiple objects about any **events** that **happen** to the object they're observing.
- The **Observer** pattern is used when you need many other objects to receive an update when another object changes.
- The **Observer** pattern is used when an object should be able to notify other objects without making assumptions about who these objects are.





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# Observer Pattern — Classes Structure

When you have a lot of **eyes looking** at you, you are an **observer**.

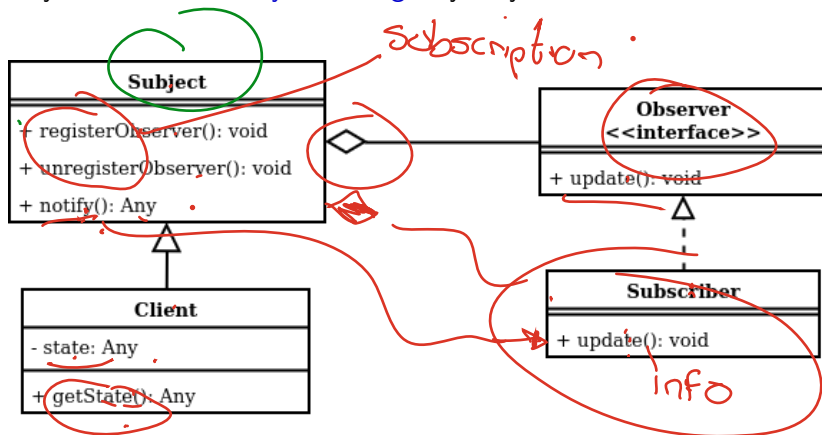
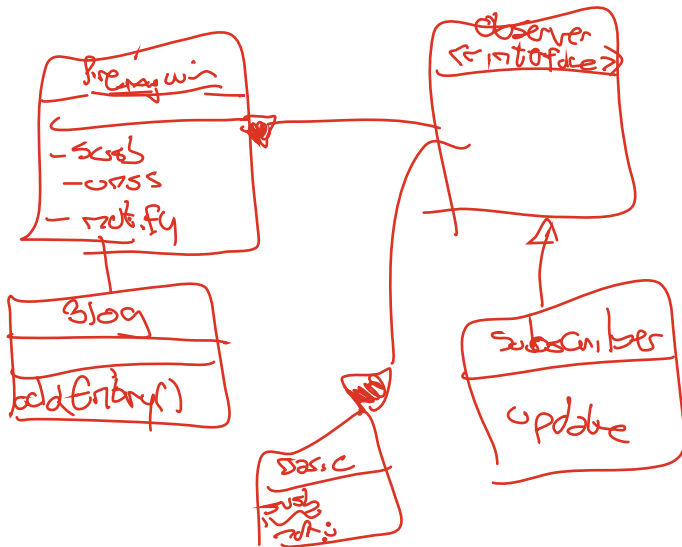


Figure: Observer Pattern Class Diagram



# Observer Pattern Example: Blogs!



# Outline

1

DAO → Data Access Object  
Table: Course

2

Patterns

- Iterator
- Memento
- Strategy\*
- Template
- Chain of Responsibility\*

OLMS

3

Conclusions



Access Object

```
class Course() {
    int code;
    str name;
    int credits;
}
```

```
class Course DAO() {
    def save();
    def get();
    def delete();
}
```



# Conclusions

- **Behavioral Patterns** are a set of **patterns** that **focus on how** objects **distribute responsibilities** among them.
- **Behavioral Patterns** are used when you want to provide a standard way to iterate over a collection, save and restore the previous state of an object, define a family of algorithms, alter an object's behavior when its internal state changes, reduce chaotic dependencies between objects, turn a request into a stand-alone object, define a subscription mechanism to notify multiple objects about any events that happen to the object they're observing.
- **Behavioral Patterns** are not recommended when you have a system that doesn't change, or you have a system that doesn't have a lot of objects.



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- **Behavioral Patterns** are a set of **patterns** that focus on **how** objects **distribute responsibilities** among them.
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# Thanks!

## Questions?



Repo: <https://github.com/EngAndres/ud-public/tree/main/courses/software-modeling>

