

# Design Defects and Restructuring

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LECTURE 11

SAT, NOV 16, 2019

# Behavioral Patterns

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Chain of Responsibility

Command

Interpreter

Iterator

Mediator

Memento

Observer

State

Strategy

Template Method

Visitor

# Interpreter

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## Intent

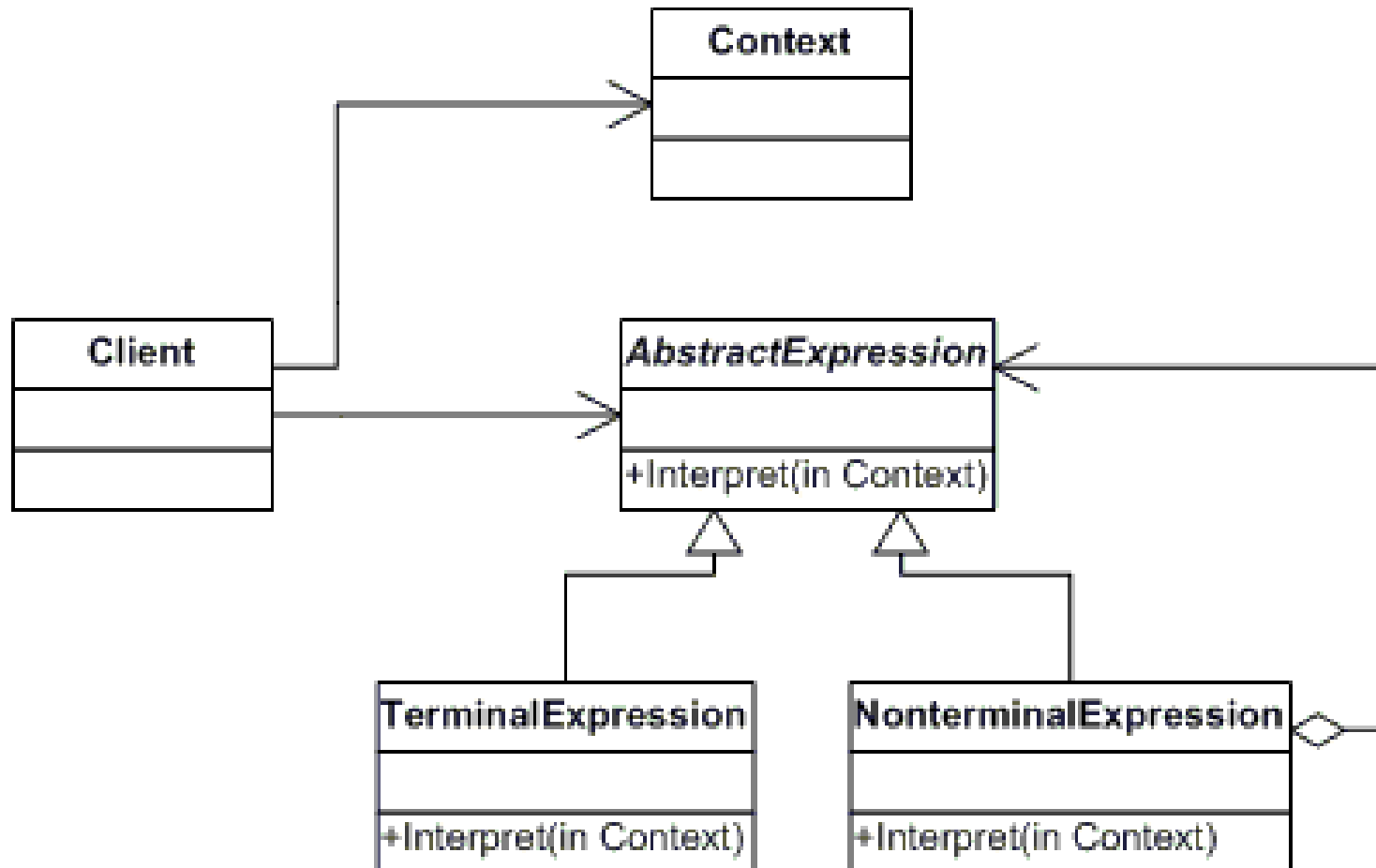
- Given a language, define a representation for its grammar along with an interpreter that uses the representation to interpret sentences in the language

## Applicability

- The grammar is simple
- Efficiency is not a critical concern

# Interpreter

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# Iterator

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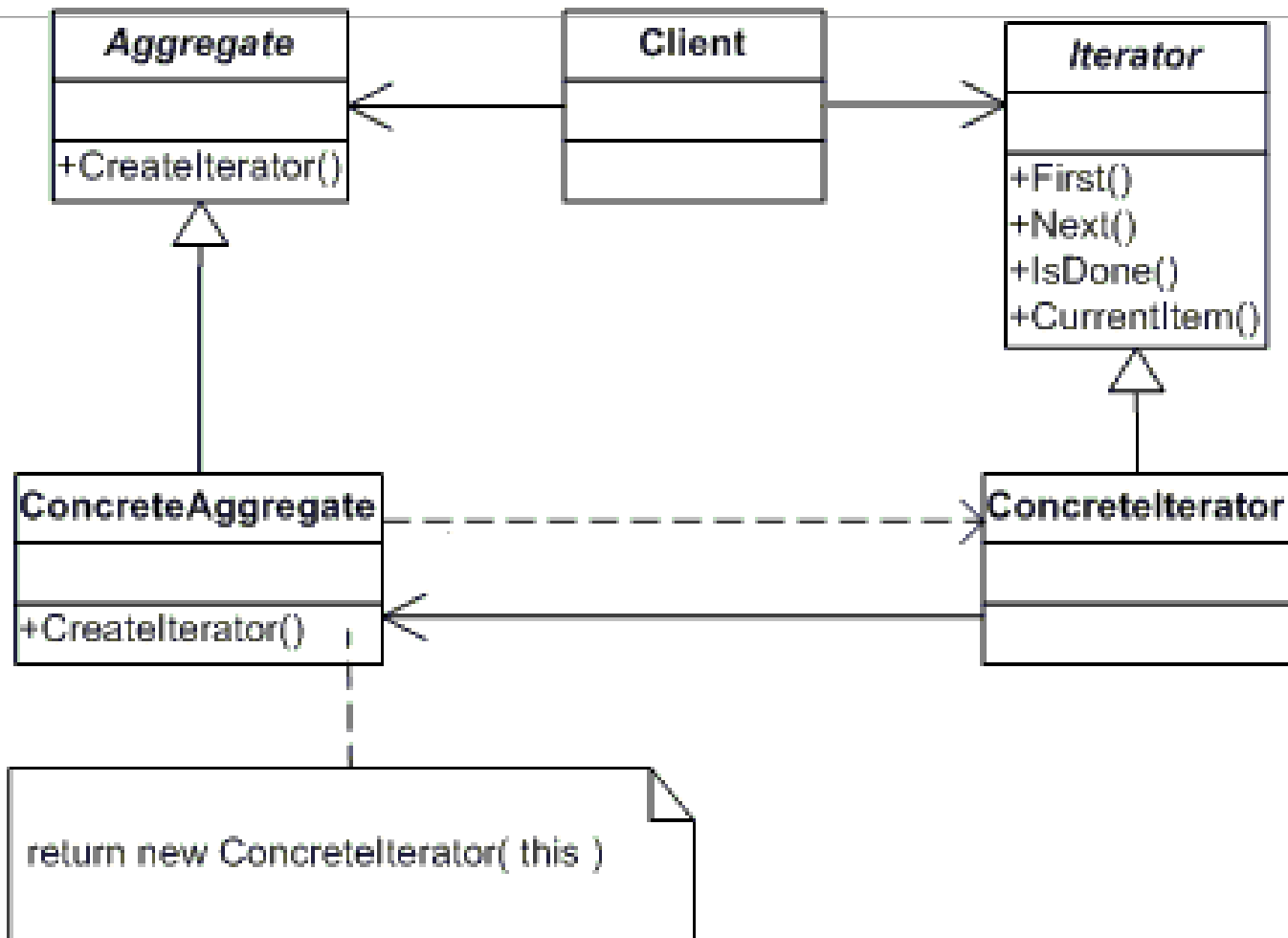
## Intent

- Provide a way to access the elements of an aggregate object sequentially without exposing its underlying representation

## Applicability

- To access an aggregate object's contents without exposing its internal representation
- To support multiple traversals of aggregate objects
- To provide a uniform interface for traversing different aggregate structures (to support polymorphic iteration)

# Iterator



# Mediator

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## Intent

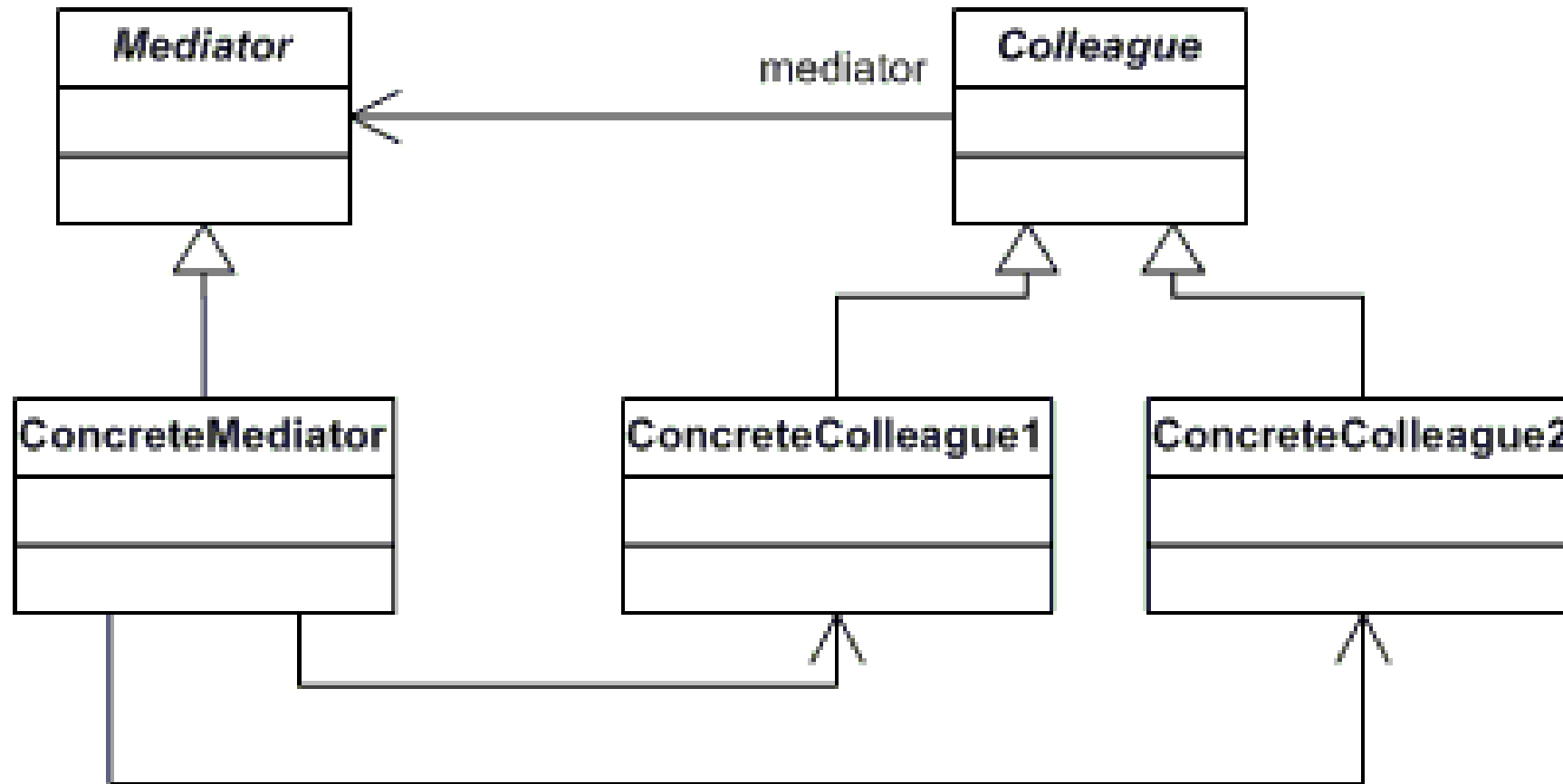
- Define an object that encapsulates how a set of objects interact
- Mediator promotes loose coupling by keeping objects from referring to each other explicitly, and it lets you vary their interaction independently

## Applicability

- A set of objects communicate in well-defined but complex ways
- Reusing an object is difficult because it refers to and communicates with many other objects
- A behavior that is distributed between several classes should be customizable without a lot of subclassing

# Mediator

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# Memento

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## Intent

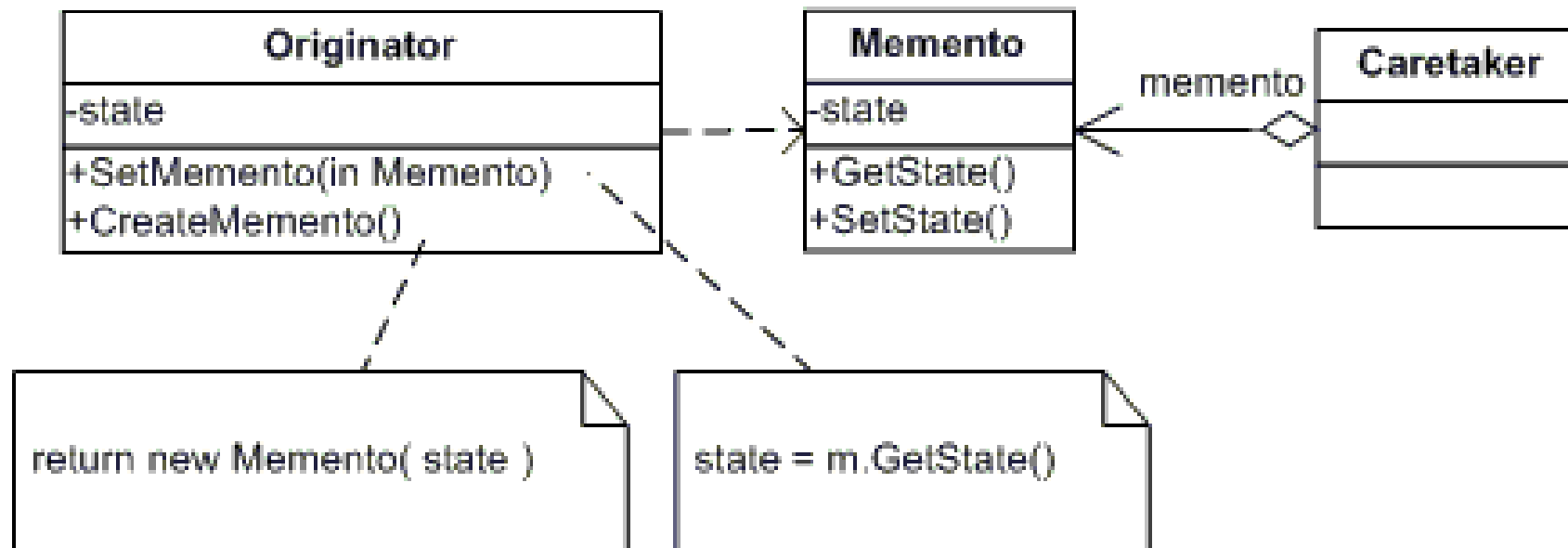
- Without violating encapsulation, capture and externalize an object's internal state so that the object can be restored to this state later

## Applicability

- A snapshot of (some portion of) an object's state must be saved so that it can be restored to that state later
- A direct interface to obtaining the state would expose implementation details and break the object's encapsulation

# Memento

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# Observer

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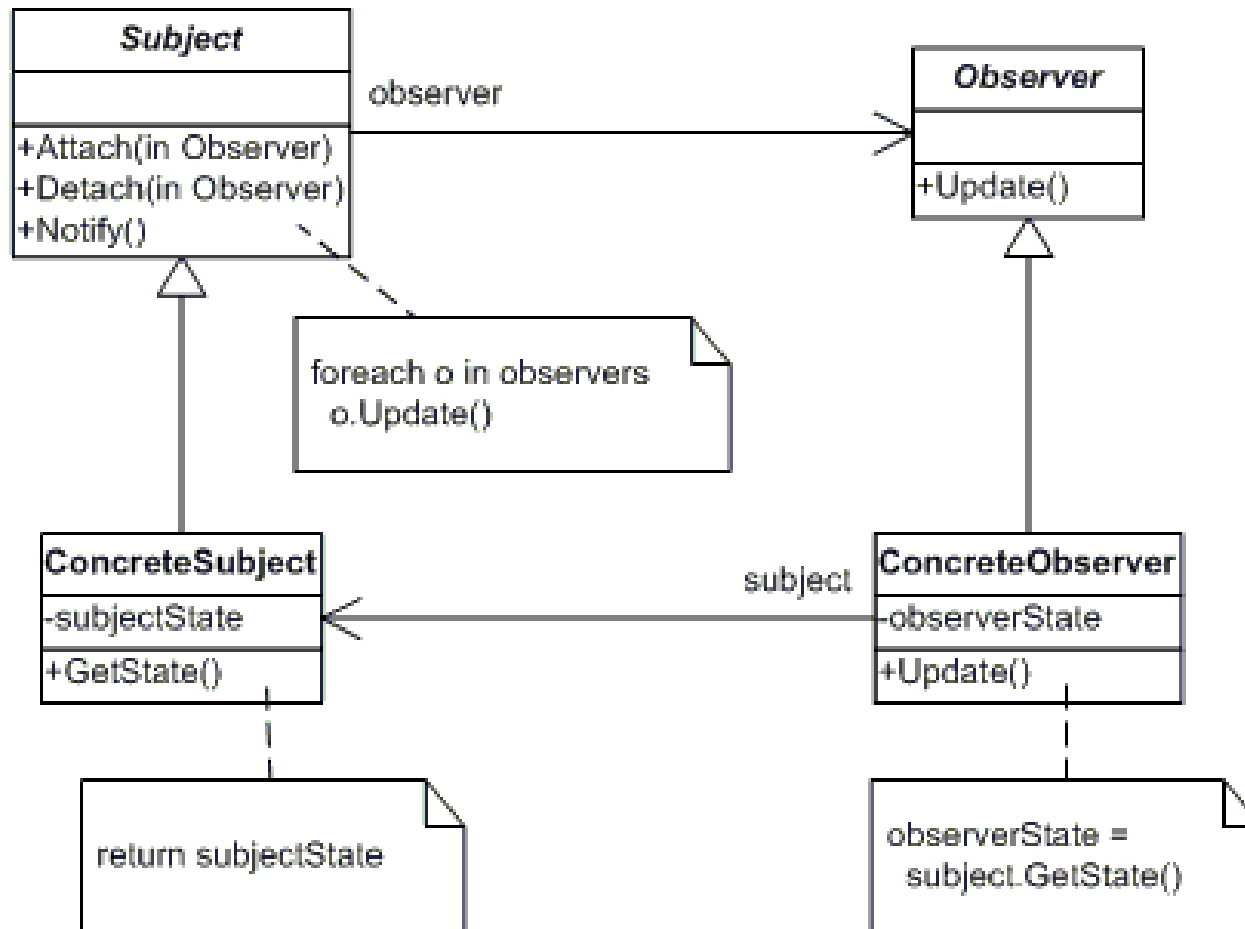
## Intent

- Define a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically

## Applicability

- When an abstraction has two aspects, one dependent on the other
- When a change to one object requires changing others, and you don't know how many objects need to be changed
- When an object should be able to notify other objects without making assumptions about who these objects are

# Observer



# State

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## Intent

- Allow an object to alter its behavior when its internal state changes
- The object will appear to change its class

## Applicability

- An object's behavior depends on its state, and it must change its behavior at run-time depending on that state
- Operations have large, multipart conditional statements that depend on the object's state

# State

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