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Command Pattern

Presented by Jack Sinnott and Adrien Dudon.

Authors and Presenters

Jack Sinnott



Adrien Dudon



Brief Description

- Behavioural design pattern
 - *Concerned with algorithms and assignment of responsibilities between objects*
- Encapsulates an object with all information needed to perform an action or trigger at a later time.
- Commands are object-oriented replacements for **callback functions**.

Surprise Question

What is a callback?

Callback - Brief Description

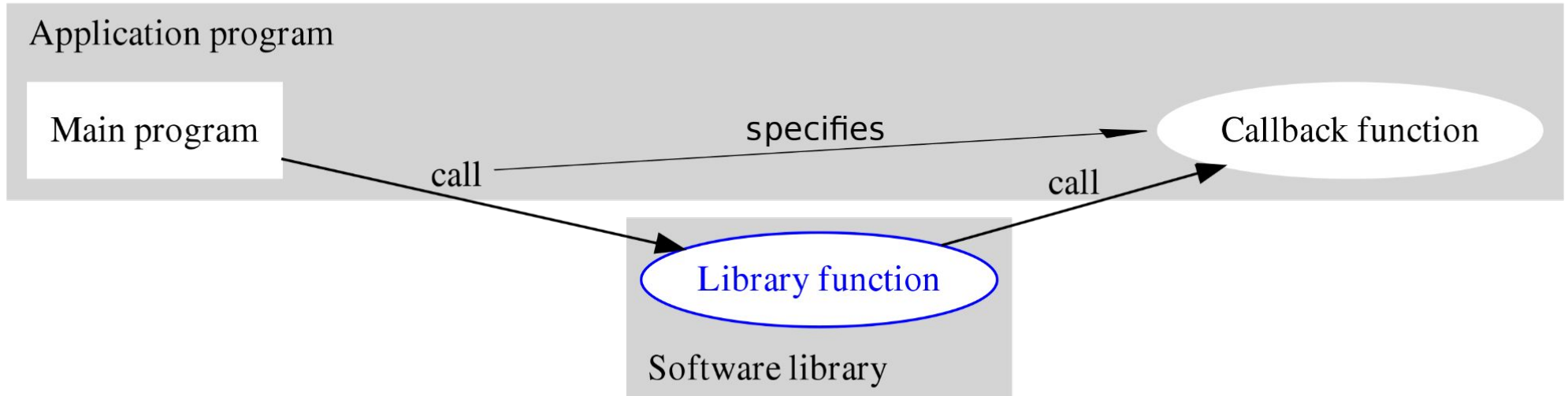
What is a callback?

- Function passed as argument to another piece of code (like another function), also called a **function pointer** in C++
- This other piece of code will **call back** (execute) the function passed as parameter
- The function parameter is not called directly and only defined, then, called circumstantially

Generally used for asynchronous programming.

More information: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callback_\(computer_programming\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callback_(computer_programming))

Callback - Diagram

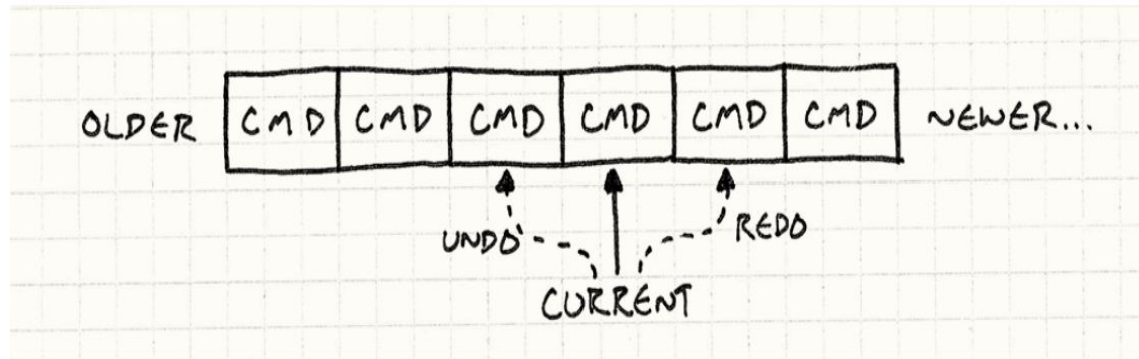
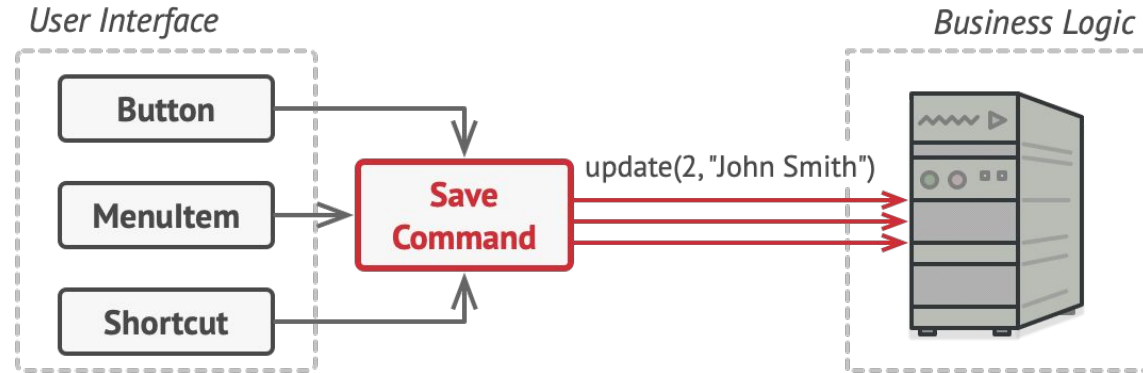


Callback - Python example

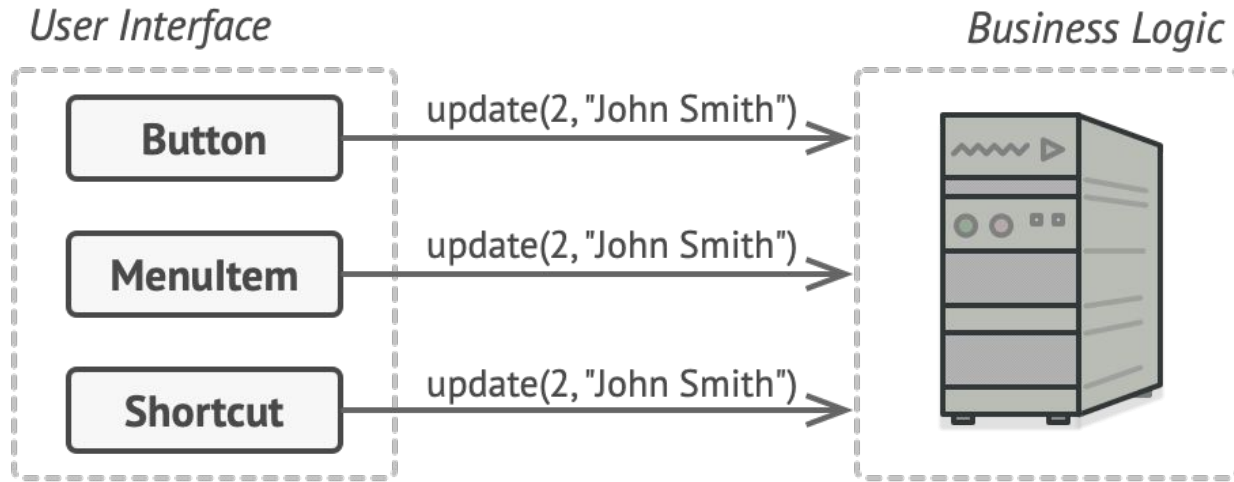
```
def get_square(val):  
    """The callback."""  
    print("get_square() called back")  
    return val ** 2  
  
def caller(func, val):  
    print("Execute callback")  
    return func(val) # Then call back the function passed as parameter  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    caller(get_square, 5)  
  
# Output  
# > "Execute callback"  
# > "get_square() called back"  
# > 25
```

Purpose

- Decouples classes that invoke an operation from the object that knows how to execute the operation
- Allows creation of a sequence of commands by providing a queue system



Problem - Saving App Data

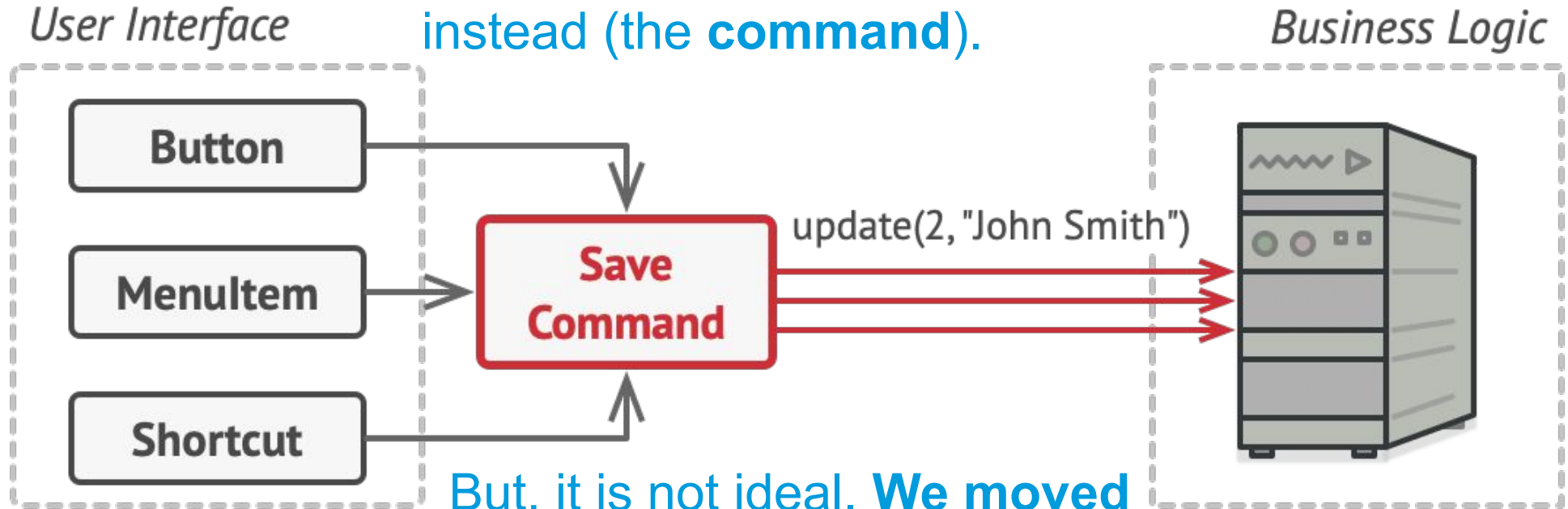


Question: **why is it bad?**

The `update()` function is called from everywhere.
Code repetition is **bad**, and *hard-to-maintain*.

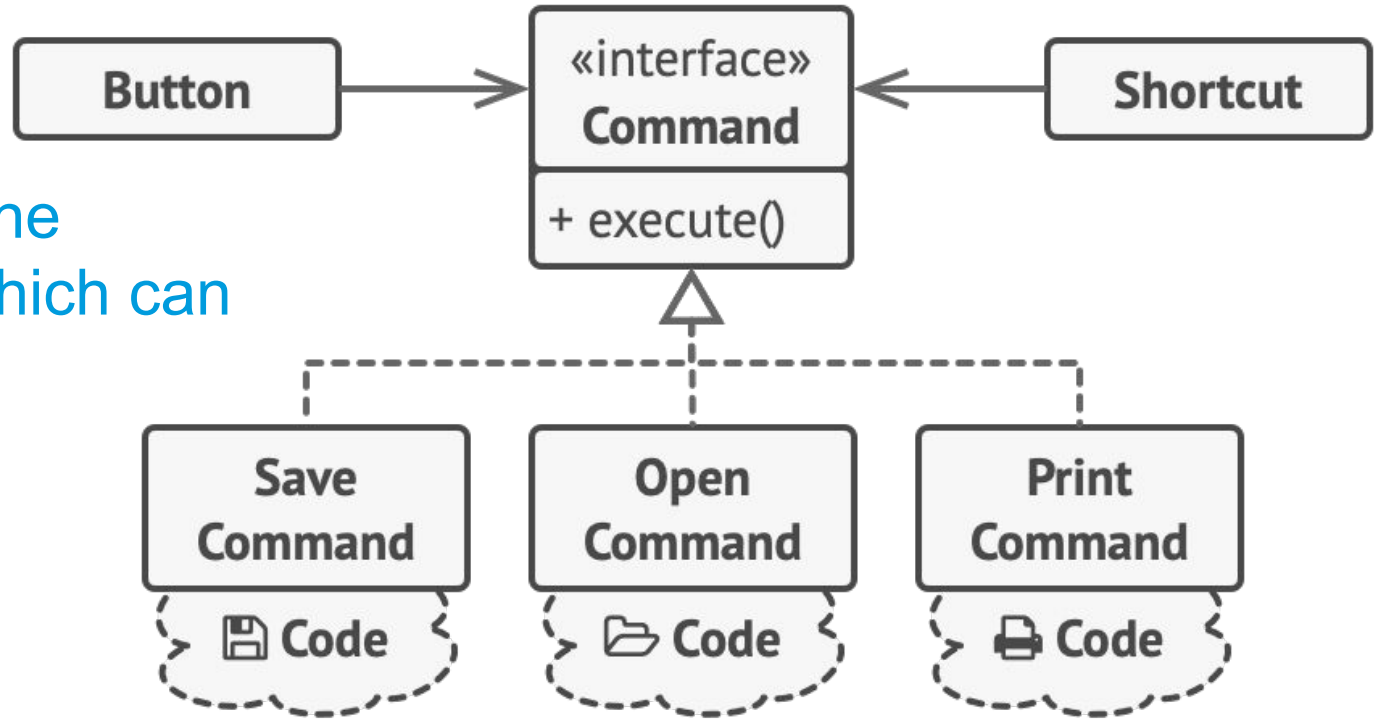
Saving App Data - Solution?

Better: call a wrapper class instead (the **command**).



But, it is not ideal. **We moved the problem.** The Command cannot be easily changed.

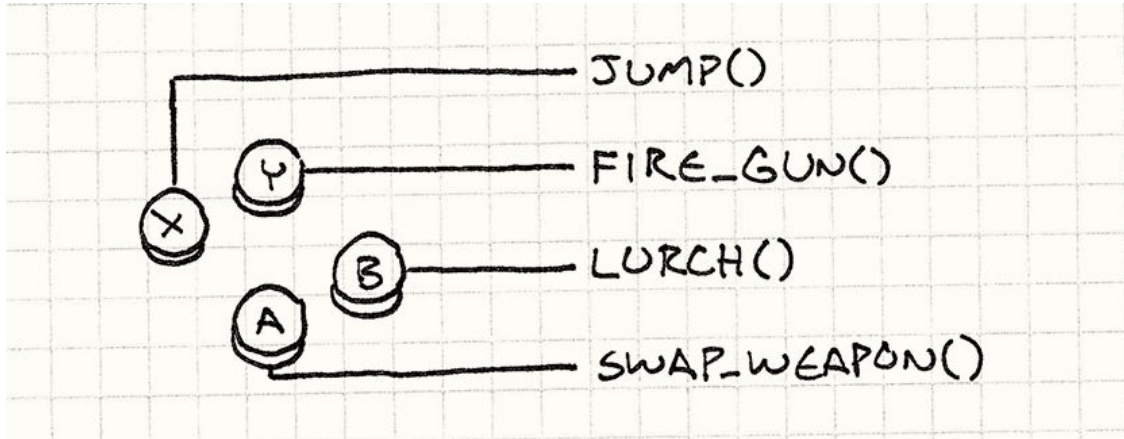
Saving App Data - Better solution!



Each button now calls the Interface **Command**, which can *bind* to any command.

Problem 2 - Game Inputs

- Bunch of methods called directly



Problem: each inputs are hard-mapped to an action.

```
void handleInput(ControllerInput input)
{
    switch (input)
    {
        case ControllerInput.X:
            Jump();
            break;
        case ControllerInput.Y:
            FireGun();
            break;
        case ControllerInput.A:
            SwapWeapon();
            break;
        case ControllerInput.B:
            Lurch();
            break;
    }
}
```

Game Inputs

```
def handle_input():  
    if controller.x.is_pressed:  
        if player.check_if_grounded():  
            player.jump()  
            start_jump_animation()  
            # ...  
  
    elif controller.y.is_pressed:  
        player.fire_gun()  
        # ...  
    # ...
```

Directly calling
implementation logic

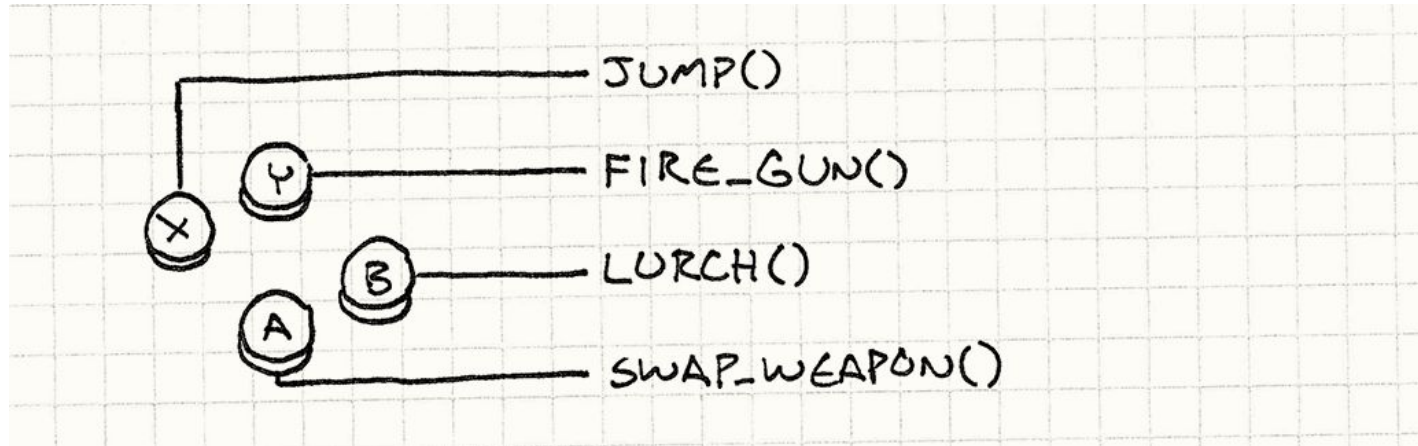
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But, why?

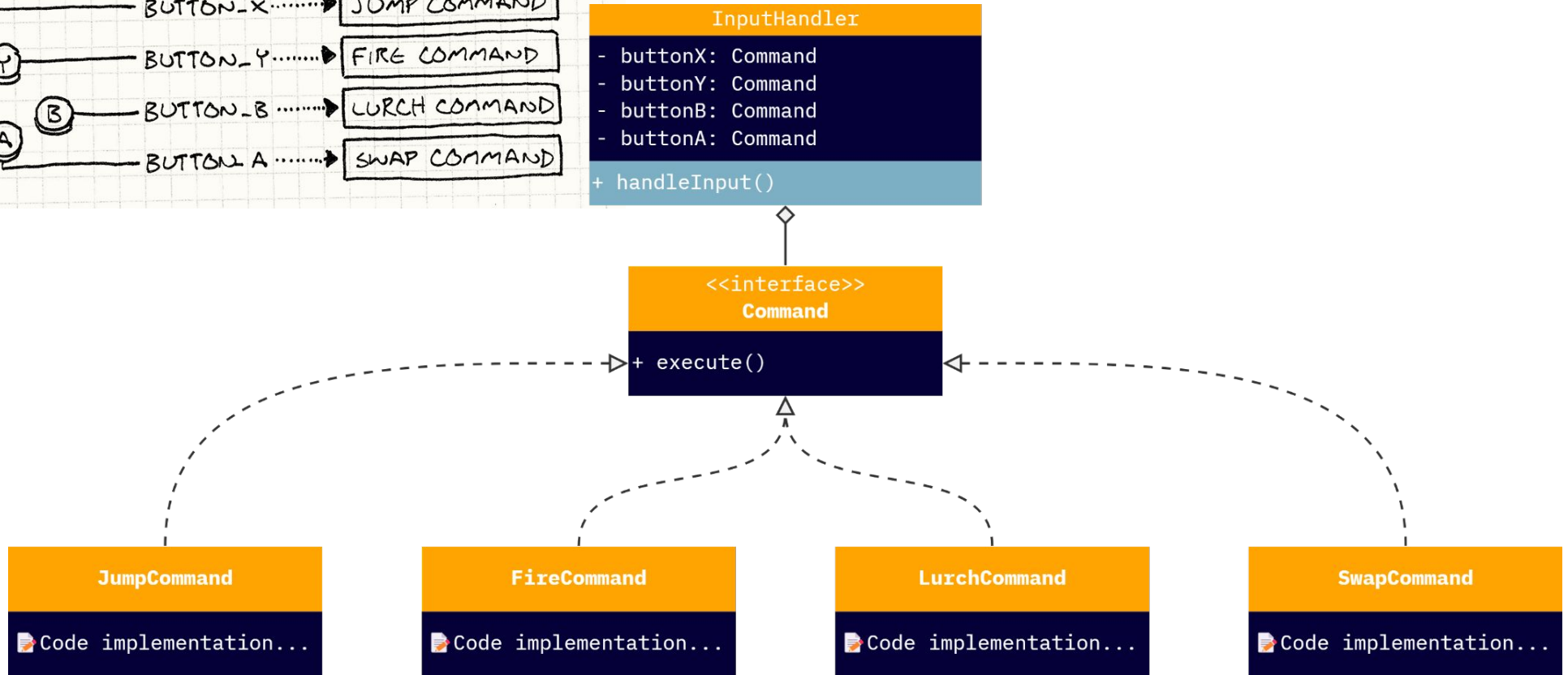
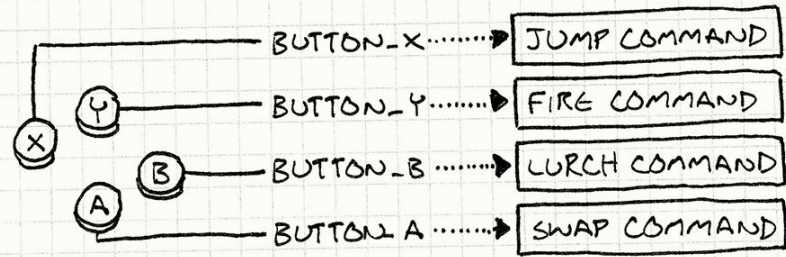
Each input is hard-wired to its implementation. You cannot easily change the binding at runtime (**bad**).

Game Inputs



- What if “Jump” is **more** than just calling a jump() method?
- What if we want the player to be able to **rebind** the fire action ?

Game Inputs - Solution



Real-world analogies

Game development

- Unity use the Command Pattern for their **new Input System**
- Queueing actions in the Sims or similar games

Application/Software Development

- Software like Photoshop lets you cancel previous actions (**CTRL+Z**). Command Pattern works great in this case!



Pros

Advantages of using Command

- **Loose Coupling:** Command pattern loosely couples an object that invokes an operation & the object that performs the operation.
- **Undo/Redo:** Command pattern provides the ability to easily create a undo/redo feature, using a queue system.
- **Extensibility:** Adding a new command is easy & doesn't require changing existing code!

Cons

Issues associated with Pattern

- **Each Command is in its own class:** This can lead to difficulty maintaining the codebase when there is many Commands
- Every Individual command is a ConcreteCommand class that increases the volume of classes for Implementation and maintenance.

Implementation Instructions

Back to our Game Inputs problem

- Let's see how to properly implement the Command System in the case of an Input System for a game.
- Let's use C++, because it can be easily translated into higher level language if needed.

Code Implementation Example

```
class Command // Pure Virtual  
{  
    virtual void execute() = 0;  
}
```

<<interface>>
Command

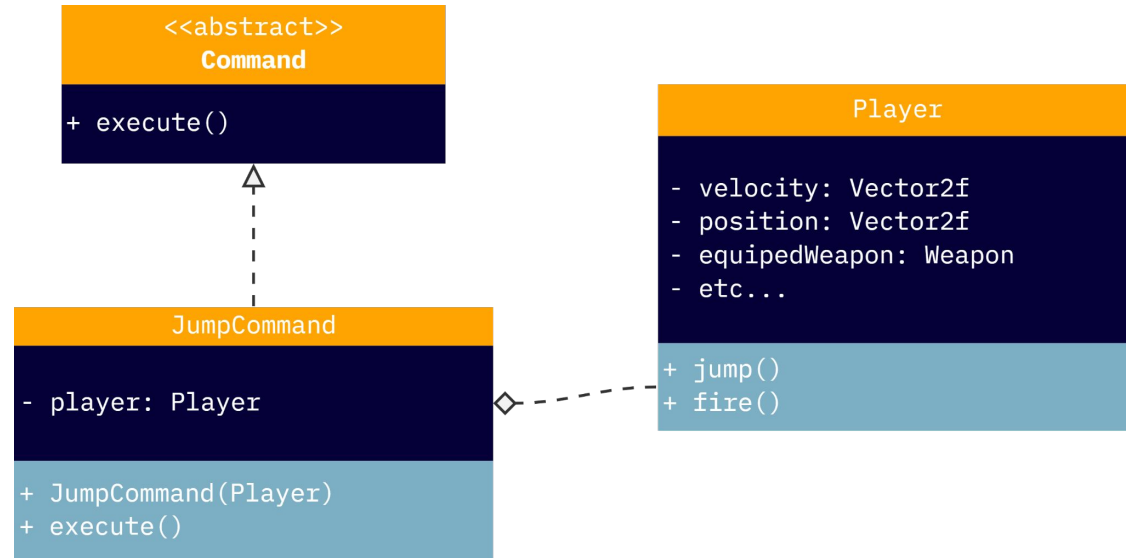
+ execute()

Code Implementation Example

```
class JumpCommand : public Command
{
public:
    JumpCommand(const Player& t_player) :
        m_player(t_player)
    {
    }

    void execute() override
    {
        m_player.jump();
        m_player.starJumpAnimation();
    }

private:
    Player m_player;
}
```



```

class InputHandler
{
public:
    InputHandler(const Keyboard& t_keyboard, const Controller& t_controller)
    :   m_keyboard(t_keyboard),
        m_controller(t_controller)
    {
    }

    void setKeySpace(const Command& t_command)
    {
        m_keySpace = t_command;
    }

    void setKeyUp(const Command& t_command)
    {
        m_keyUp = t_command;
    }

    void setButtonX(const Command& t_command)
    {
        m_buttonX = t_command;
    }

    void setButtonA(const Command& t_command)
    {
        m_buttonA = t_command;
    }

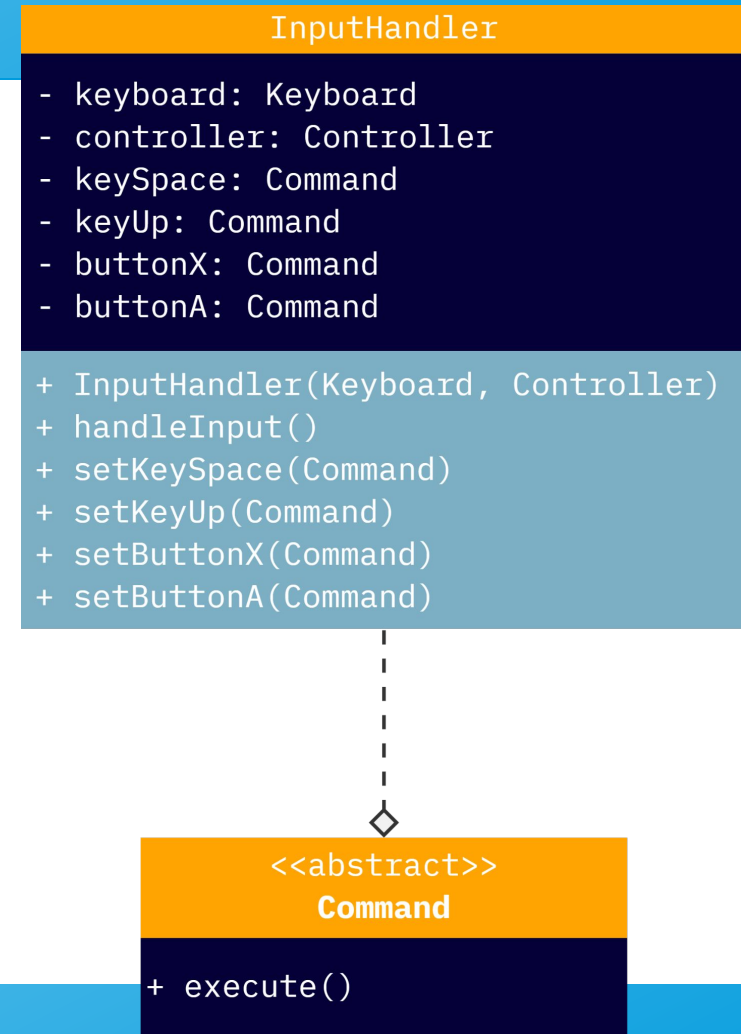
private:
    Keyboard m_keyboard;
    Controller m_controller;

    Command m_keySpace;
    Command m_keyUp;

    Command m_buttonX;
    Command m_buttonA;

    // etc...
}

```



```

class Game
{
public:
    Game()
    {
        m_jumpCommand = new JumpCommand(m_player);
        m_fireCommand = new FireCommand(m_player);

        m_inputHandler->setButtonX(&m_jumpCommand);
        m_inputHandler->setKeySpace(&m_jumpCommand);

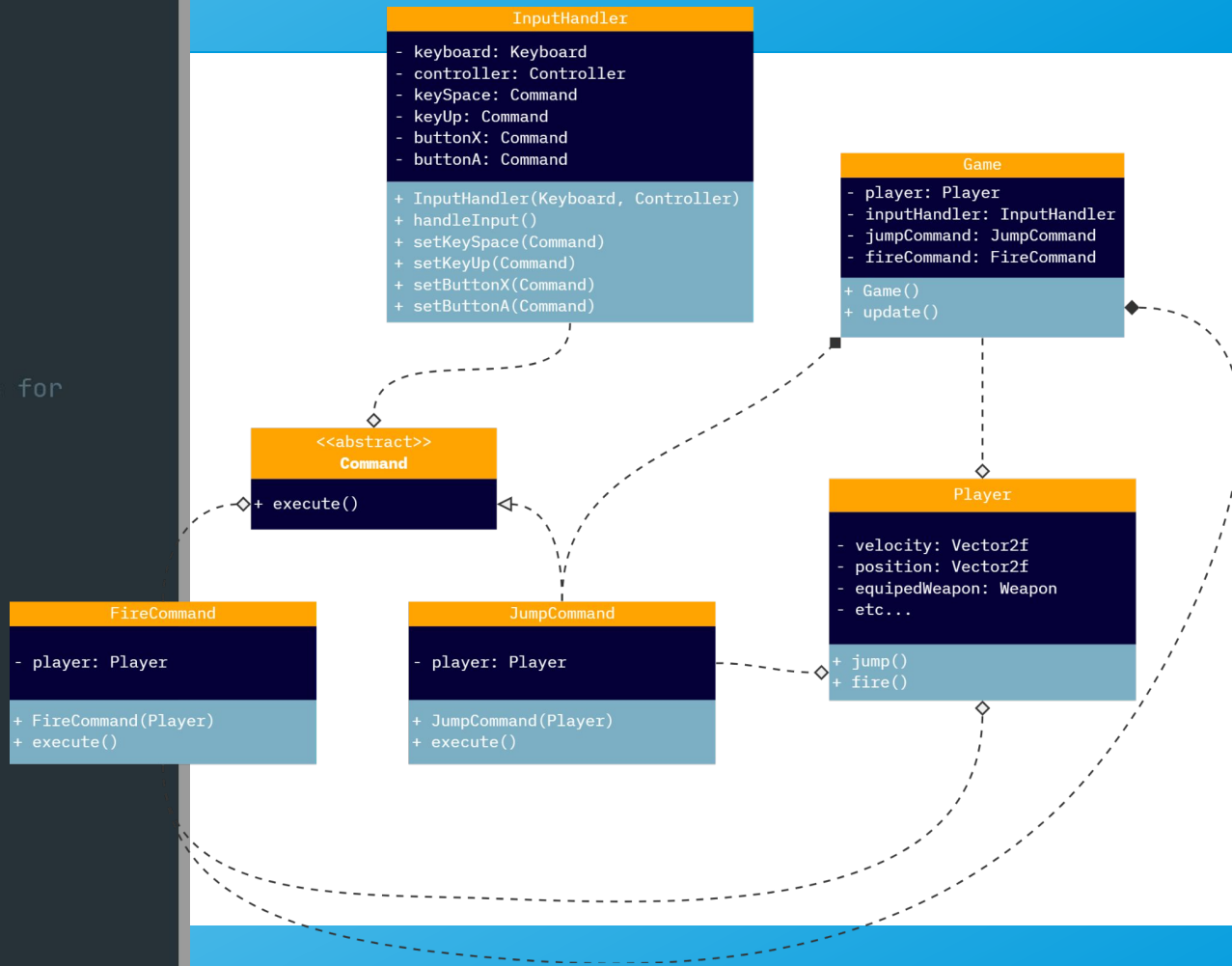
        // Command can be changed at runtime, now X is for fire
        m_inputHandler->setButtonX(&m_fireCommand);
    }

    void update()
    {
        while (true)
        {
            m_inputHandler->handleInputs();
        }
    }

private:
    Player m_player;
    InputHandler* m_inputHandler;

    JumpCommand* m_jumpCommand;
    FireCommand* m_fireCommand;
}

```



Sources

- <https://refactoring.guru/design-patterns/command>
- <https://gameprogrammingpatterns.com/command.html>
- <https://www.cs.unc.edu/~stotts/GOF/hires/pat5bfso.htm>