

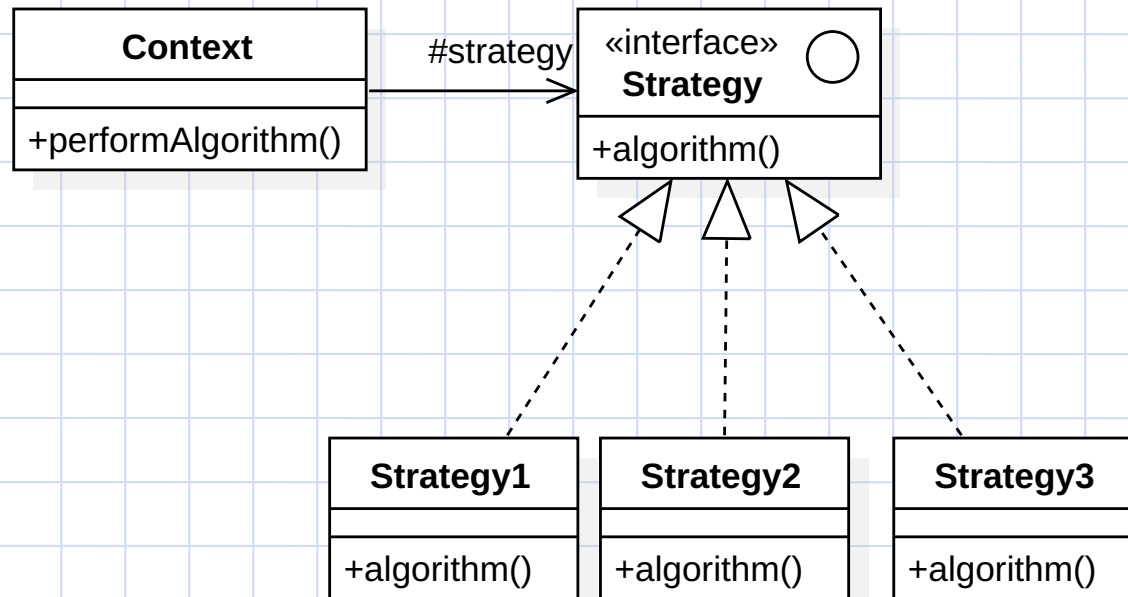
# Strategy Pattern



From <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/strategy-execution-john-depalma>

# Strategy Pattern Model

- Definition of Strategy Pattern
  - Define a family of algorithms, encapsulate each one, and make them interchangeable. Strategy lets the algorithm vary independently from clients that use it.



# Strategy pattern

- **strategy**: Algorithm(s) separated from a class, and encapsulated as separate class.
- each strategy implements one behavior.
- allows changing an object's behavior dynamically without extending / changing the object itself
- examples:
  - file saving/compression algorithms:
  - layout managers on GUI containers
  - AI algorithms for computer game players

# How Can We Implement Strategy Pattern

- General Format in Java:
  - 1) Find out which functionalities are subject to change in future
  - 2) Design a **strategy interface**
  - 3) Have as many as needed **strategy classes** to implement the interface design in (2). All functionalities that considered in (1) should appear as class that implements interface in (2)
  - 4) Make sure your **core classes** having a reference of type **strategy interface**.
  - 5) Make sure your core classes have methods to **set the strategy**, and all strategy method from strategy classes, as needed.

How these steps can be implemented in Java and C++?

# A General and Simple Template for Strategy Pattern in Java

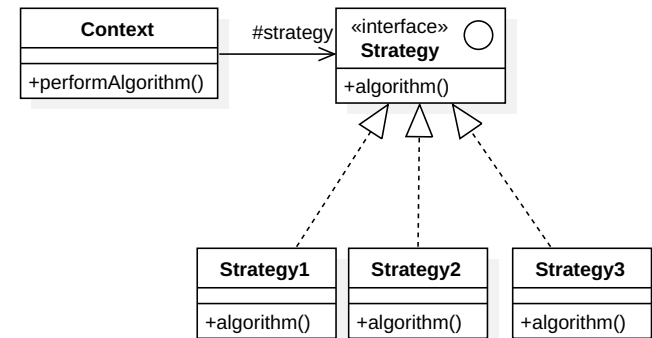
```
Interface Strategy{
    public void doSomething();
}

class Strategy1 implements Strategy{
    public void doSomething() {
        // implementation
        // implementation second algorithm
    }
}

class Strategy2 implements Strategy{
    public void doSomething() {
        // implementation second algorithm
    }
}

// MORE STRATEGIES CAN GO HERE
```

```
class Context {
    Strategy str;
    public Context() {
        // str can be set to Strategy1 by default
        // code to initialize data members
    }
    public void setStrategy1(Strategy s) {
        // s can be Strategy1 or Strategy2
        str = s;
    }
    public void performStrategy1() {
        str.doSomething();
    }
}
```



How different will be the template for C++? This question will be answered during the lecture.

# Learning By Example

# Developing a Hypothetical App

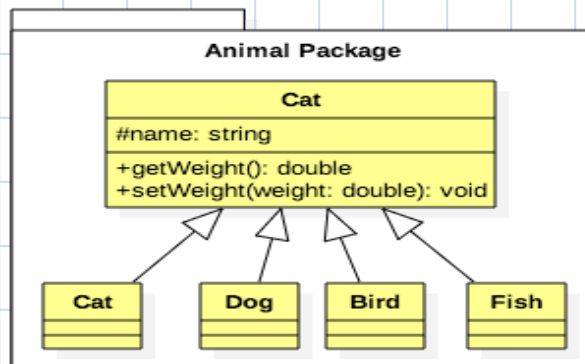
- Assume you are working as a software engineer with a group of developers, and you are in the process of developing a game for children that involves several core classes such as: Animal, Cat, Dog, Fish, etc. (see next slide)
- Now you need to add functionalities such as walk, swim, etc.
- We know that change of requirements during the lifetime of the software is inevitable, and as a good software designer, your code must be well-designed for possible future changes.

## Example:

What if, in future you want to allow objects of class Cat not only to be able to walk, but also to be able to swim. Obviously, in a game for children and in a virtual world, this is not an unusual requirement.

## Here are the core classes

```
class Animal {  
    public Animal(double wi){  
        weight = wi;  
        name = "";  
    }  
    public double getWeight() {  
        return weight;  
    }  
    public void setWeight(double weight) {  
        this.weight = weight;  
    }  
    protected double weight;  
    protected String name;  
};
```

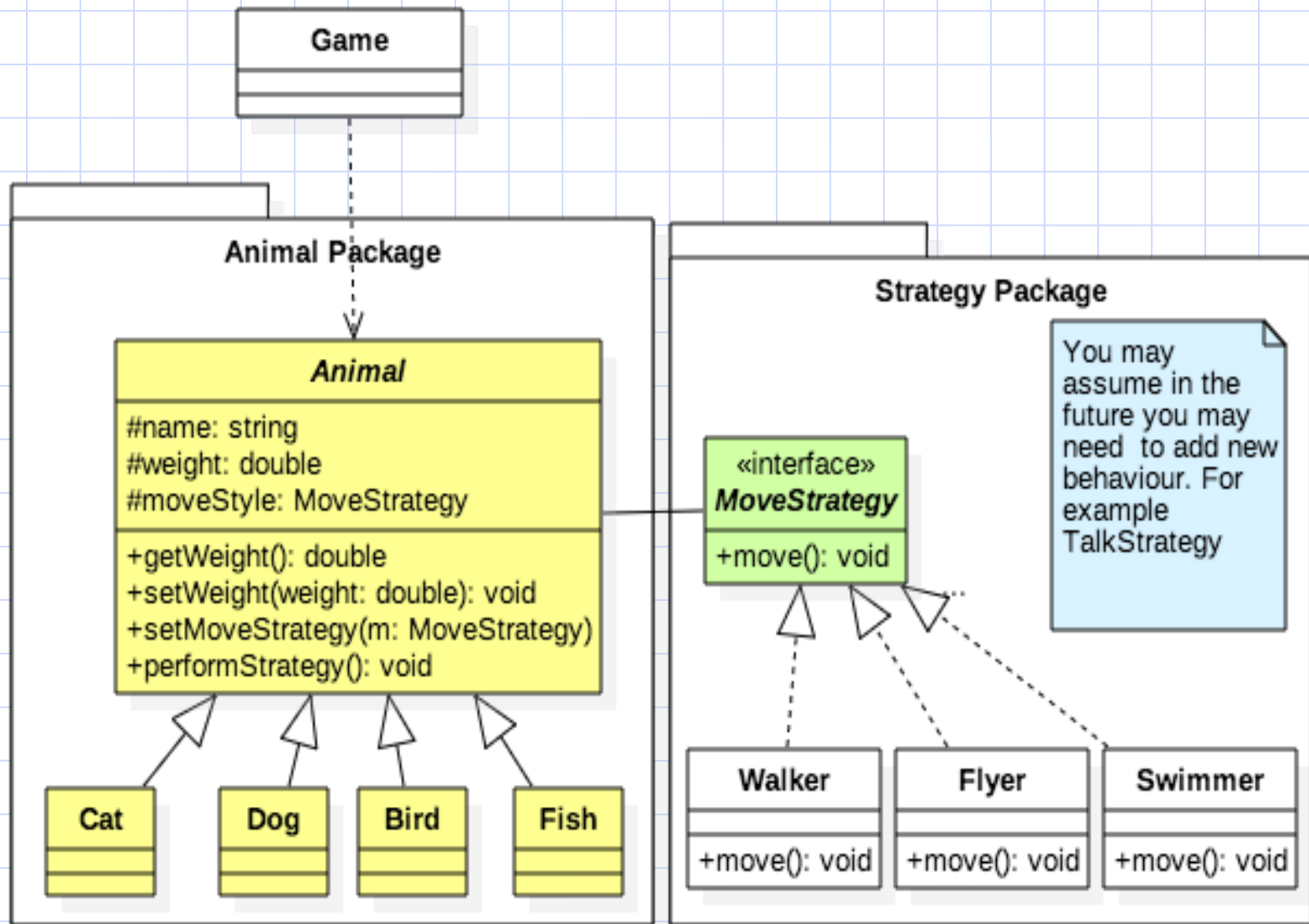


```
class Cat extends Animal {  
    public Cat(double w) {  
        super(w);  
        name = "Cat";  
    }  
}  
//-----  
class Dog extends Animal {  
    public Dog(double w) {  
        super(w);  
        name = "Dog";  
    }  
}  
//-----  
class Bird extends Animal {  
    public Bird(double w) {  
        super(w);  
        name = "Bird";  
    }  
}  
//-----  
class Fish extends Animal {  
    public Fish(double w) {  
        super(w);  
        name = "Fish";  
    }  
}
```

Now, let's apply strategy pattern for animal movements.



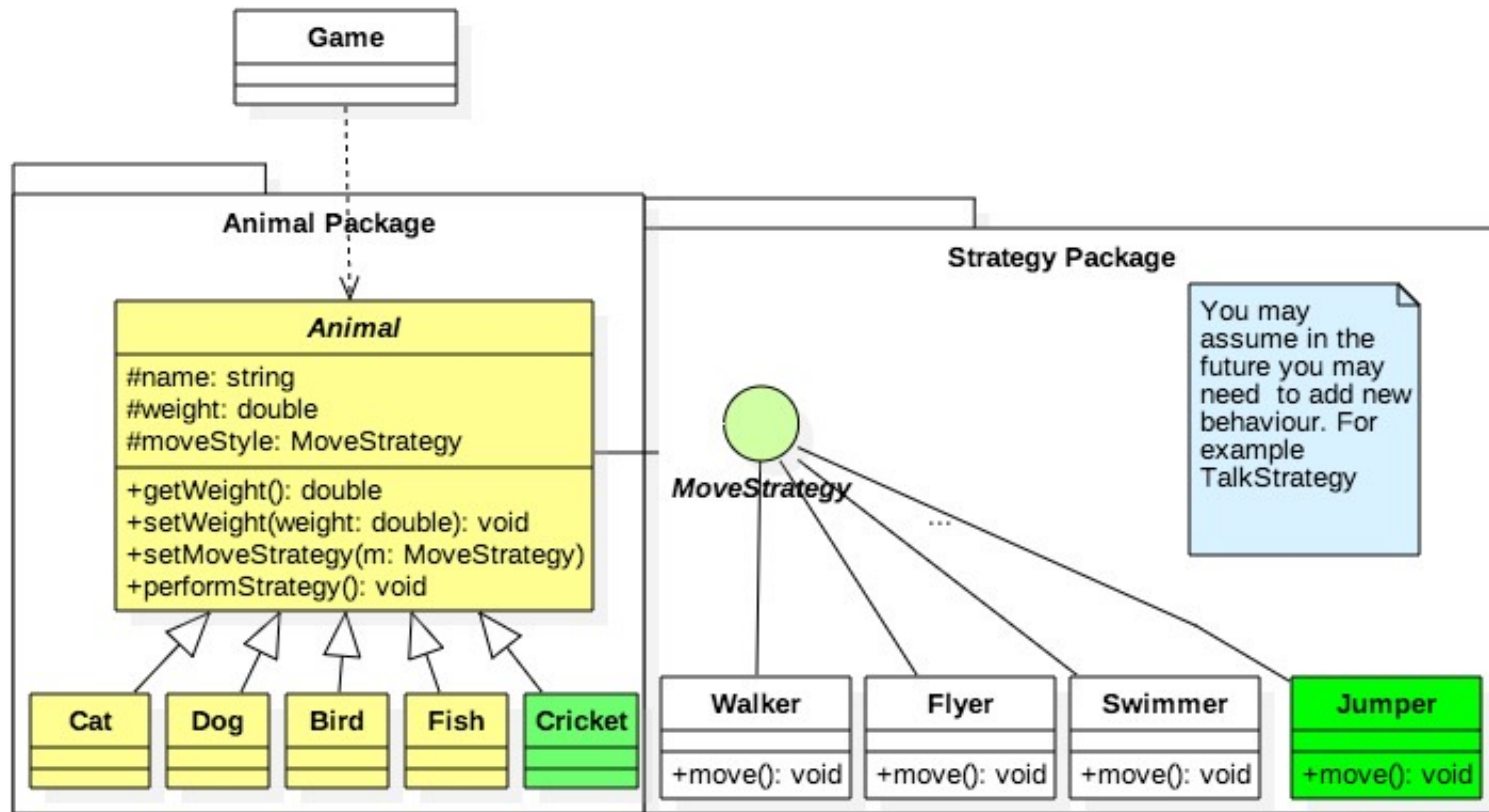
# A Possible Design that Uses Strategy Pattern



From this diagram the Strategy Package can be easily implemented in Java or C++

# Easy to Add a New Subclass

- A new subclass such as Cricket can be added without any changes to the the existing core classes.



Implementation of this application and further details will be discussed during lectures.

# Summary of the Lessons Learned

- To be able to change the objects behavior without any changes to the core code of our game (Animal Hierarchy):
  - Separate changeable behaviors
  - Program to interface not implementation
  - Create concrete classes responsible for changeable behaviors.

# Benefits and Drawbacks of Strategy Pattern

- **Benefits:**
  - A hierarchy of Strategy classes creates a family of algorithms that are reusable.
  - It is better than sub-classing, as changeable behaviors are not hardwired into context.
  - Code can be cleaner and sometime reduces that complexity of selecting a desired behavior at the runtime.
  - Can provide different implementation of the same behavior.
- **Some drawbacks:**
  - Communication overhead.
  - Increased number of classes, and consequently objects in the application.