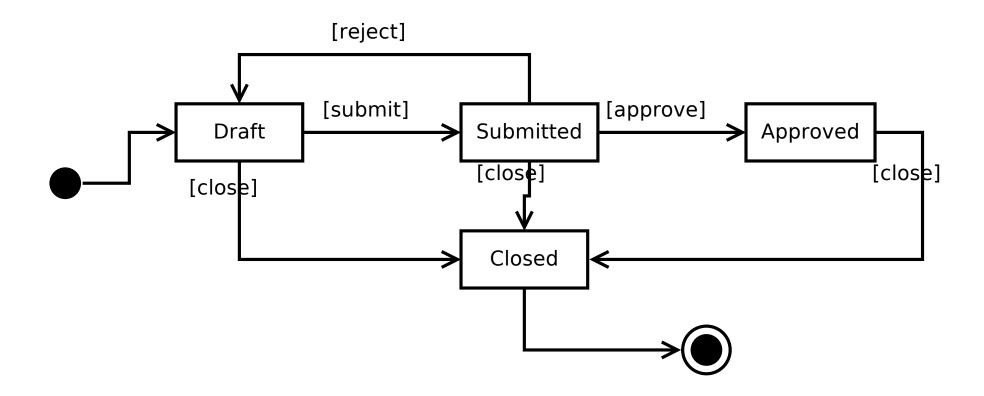
## Assignment

→ Plan your holiday



# Example









State



Design patterns

## Why?

- Change behavior when state changes
- Avoid code that is hard to maintain (ifs)
- Easy to extend

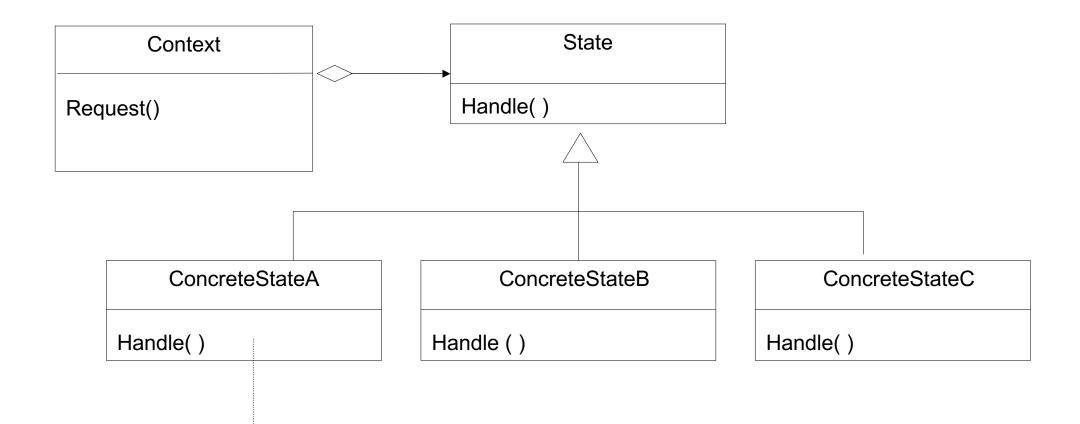


### How

- Create interface for state
- Create implementing classes for states
- Context class contains all possible states
- Context class knows its current state
- Method in context class uses the current state to handle the request, instead of doing it itself



# Class diagram





State →

Handle()

### State vs. Strategy

#### **State**

•Client does not choose, depends on context (according to a wel known scheme)

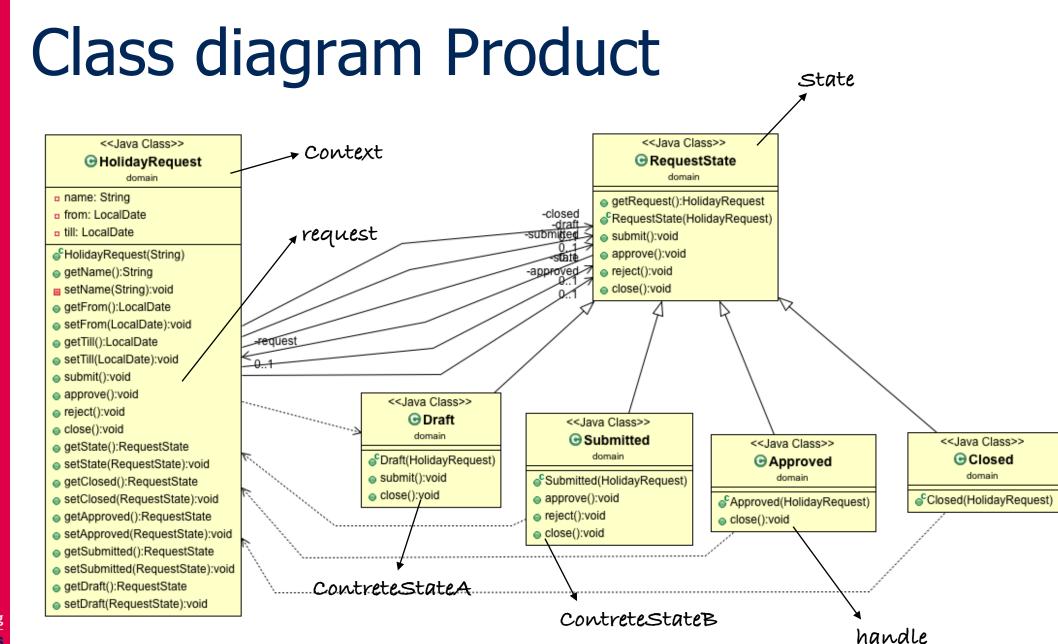
#### **Strategy**

Client chooses strategy

Alternative for ifs

•Alternative for subclassing







### State

```
public interface RequestState {
  public void submit();
  public void approve();
  public void reject();
  public void close();
}
```



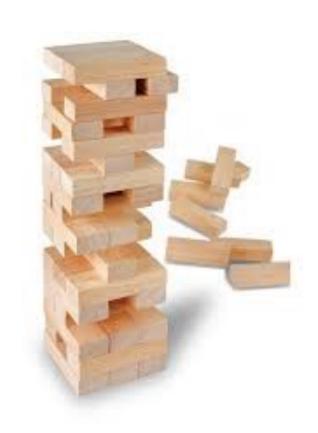
# Assignment

• Implement state-classes



## State vs. design principles

How SOLID?





## State vs. design principles

- SRP?
  - OK. Each state is encapsulated in its own class
- Open Closed?
  - NOK: introducing a new state means modifying
    - the context class
    - (at least some of) the other states
- Dependency inversion?
  - OK: State interface
- Liskov?
  - Not applicable





