

Behavioral Patterns

JS Patterns and Anti Patterns

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Outline

- Behavior pattern in general
- Command
- Memento
- Chain of responsibility
- Observer



Behavior Pattern in general

- Mainly concerned with the communication between objects.
- Describe a process or a flow
- encapsulating behavior and delegating of requests
- increases flexibility



Command

- Encapsulate a request as an object
- Request without knowing anything about the operation being requested. - "Black box execute()"
- Uses: GUI buttons, Networking, Multi-level undo,
 Progress bar



Command - Participants

- Client: decides which command at which point
- Receiver: knows how to carry out the operation
- Command: execute()
- Invoker: knows how to execute

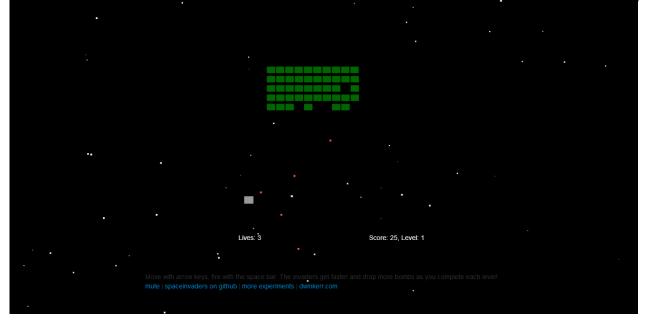




Spaceinvader

- Retro Game: shooting Spaceinvader
- Level bases

State bases (Welcome-, GameOver-, PlayState, ect.)





old

new

Command - Spaceinvader 1/4

```
before:
if(game.pressedKeys[37]) {
      this.ship.x -= this.shipSpeed * dt;
                                               //dt =
Delta time
                           // = 1/fps
if(game.pressedKeys[39]) {
      this.ship.x += this.shipSpeed * dt;
if(game.pressedKeys[32]) {
      this.fireRocket();
bomb.y += dt * bomb.velocity;
ſ...1
```

rocket.y -= dt * rocket.velocity;



Command - Spaceinvader 2/4

```
after: (Commands)
var goLeft = {
       execute : function(obj, speed) {
             obj.x -= speed * dt;
var goRight = {
       execute : function(obj, speed) {
             obj.x += speed * dt;
var shoot = {
       execute : function(obj) {
             obj.fireRocket();
```

old new



Command - Spaceinvader 3/4

```
after: (Commands)

var goUp = {
        execute : function(obj, speed) {
            obj.y -= speed * dt;
      }
}

var goDown = {
        execute : function(obj, speed) {
            obj.y += speed * dt;
      }
}
```

```
old
new
```



old

new

Command - Spaceinvader 4/4

```
after:
//The Client is the main loop and the invoker is the user
                                                 //<-
if (game.pressedKeys[37]) {
receiver
       goLeft.execute(this.ship, this.shipSpeed);
if(game.pressedKeys[39]) {
       goRight.execute(this.ship, this.shipSpeed);
if(game.pressedKeys[32]) {
       shoot.execute(this);
goDown.execute(bomb, bomb.velocity);
ſ...1
goUp.execute(rocket, rocket.velocity);
```



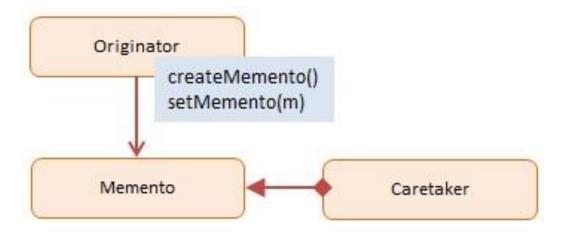
Memento

- Capturing and externalizing an object's internal state to be restored later.
- Database of "save point"
- Use: used to avoid disclosure of implementation details



Memento - Participants

- Originator: interface to create and restore mementos
- Memento: ordinator object
- Caretaker: stores mementos





Memento - Spaceinvader 1/4

```
old
before:
                                                           new
WelcomeState.prototype.keyDown = function(game, keyCode)
Γ...1
       game.moveToState(new LevelIntroState(game.level));
};
Γ...1
GameOverState.prototype.keyDown = function(game, keyCode)
Γ...1
       game.moveToState(new LevelIntroState(1));
```

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Memento - Spaceinvader 2/4

after:

```
old
new
```

```
function Memento(state) {
       this.state = state;
       this.getSavedState = function() {
              return this.state:
       };
};
function Caretaker() {
       var saveState = [];
       this.addMemento = function(memento) {
              saveState.push (memento);
       };
       this.getMemento = function(index) {
              return saveState[index];
       };
};
```



Memento - Spaceinvader 3/4

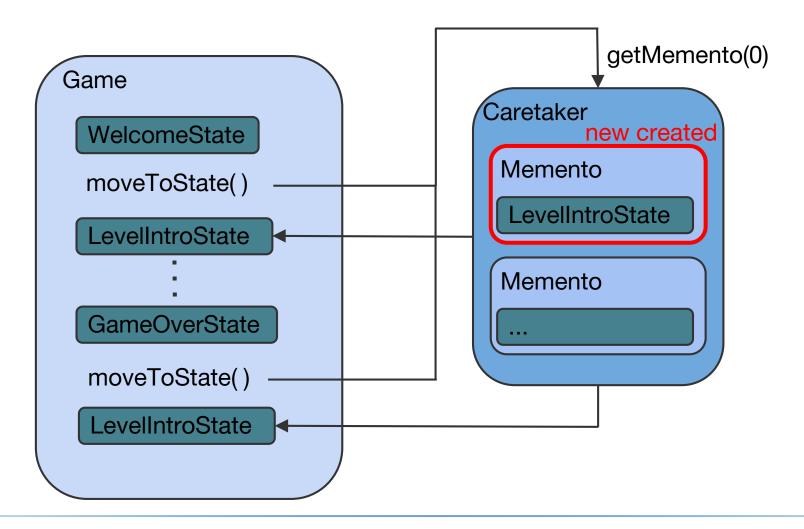
after:

```
old
new
```

```
//In this case an Originator is for example a LevelIntroState
caretaker = new Caretaker();
[...]
WelcomeState.prototype.keyDown = function(game, keyCode) {
[...]
caretaker.addMemento(new Memento(new LevelIntroState(game.level)));
qame.moveToState((caretaker.getMemento(0)).getSavedState());
};
[...]
GameOverState.prototype.keyDown = function(game, keyCode) {
ſ...1
game.moveToState((caretaker.getMemento(0)).getSavedState());
};
```



Memento - Spaceinvader 4/4





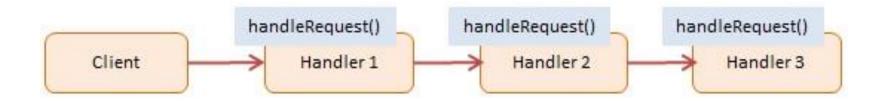
Chain of responsibility

- Avoid coupling between the sender and the receiver of a request.
- More than one object have the chance to handle the request.
- linear search for a handler



Chain of responsibility - Participants

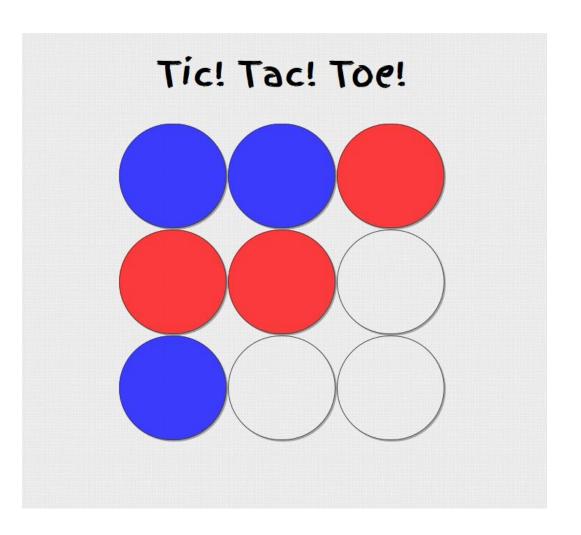
- Client: initiator of the request
- Handler: has an interface for handling the request





Tic Tac Toe

- retro Game
- 2 player
- checks winner or tie after each turn
- restarts





Chain of responsibility - Tic tac toe 1/7

before:

```
old
new
```

```
function checkWinner() {
      if (checkRows() === true || checkCols() === true ||
checkDiag() === true) {
             winningPlayer = turn.currentPlayerColor();
             // Alert winner
             endGame("Player " + winningPlayer + ", you
win!");
      else if (checkTie() === true) {
             endGame("It's a tie...");
      else {
             turn.changeTurn();
```



Chain of responsibility - Tic tac toe 2/7

before:

```
old
new
```

```
function checkRows() {
       for (i = 0; i < board.length; i++) {
              var same = true;
              for (j = 0; j < board[i].length; j++) {</pre>
                     if (board[i][j] === 0 || board[i][j]
!== board[i][0]) {
                            same = false;
              if (same) {
                     return same;
```



Chain of responsibility - Tic tac toe 3/7

```
before:
function checkTie() {
    var flattenedBoard =
Array.prototype.concat.apply([], board);
    for(i = 0; i < flattenedBoard.length; i++) {
        if(flattenedBoard[i] === 0) {
            console.log(i);
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}</pre>
```

old new



Chain of responsibility - Tic tac toe 4/7

```
after:
function checkWinner() {
        checkRows();
}
```

```
old
new
```



Chain of responsibility - Tic tac toe 5/7

after:

```
old
new
```

```
function checkRows() {
       for (i = 0; i < board.length; i++) {
               var same = true;
               for (j = 0; j < board[i].length; j++) {</pre>
                       if (board[i][j] === 0 || board[i][j] !==
board[i][0]) {
                               same = false;
               if (same) {
                       winningPlayer = turn.currentPlayerColor();
                       // Alert winner
                       endGame("Player " + winningPlayer + ", you
win!");
       checkCols();};
```

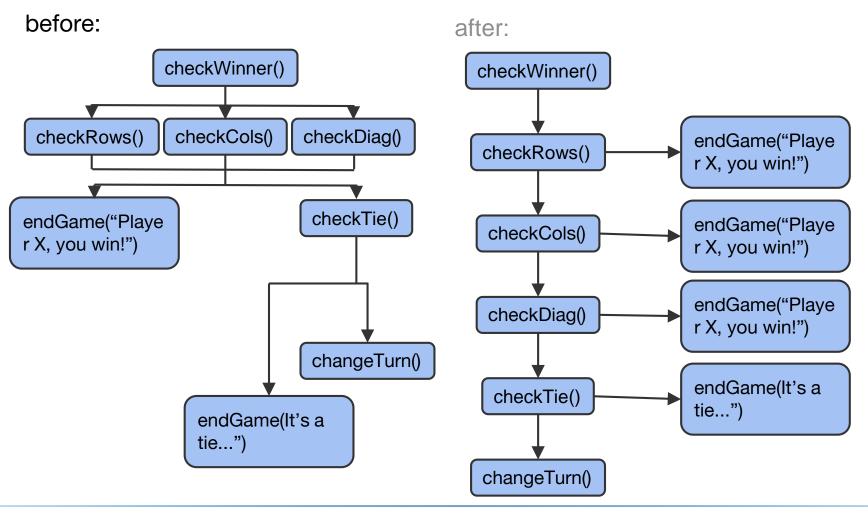


new

Chain of responsibility - Tic tac toe 6/7



Chain of responsibility - Tic tac toe 7/7





Observer

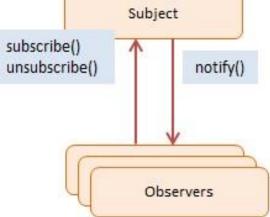
- Define a one-to-many dependency between objects
- When one object (Observable) changes its state, all dependent objects (Observers) are notified (usually with a message)
- Notified objects handle their own update



Observer - Participants

- Subject / Observable: maintains a list of observers, lets them subscribe/unsubscribe, and notifies them about changes
- Observers: has a function that can be invoked when

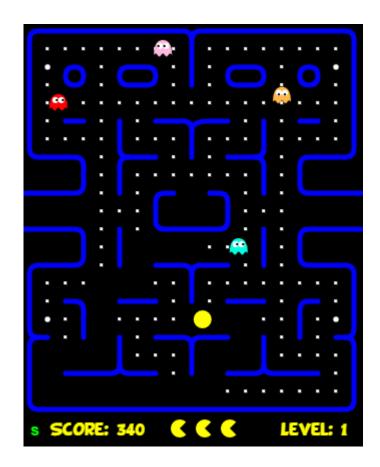






Pac Man

- retro game (classic pacman)
- 3 lives
- avoid getting eaten by ghosts
- can eat and "jail" the ghosts
 for a short time after eating
 "beans"
- eat all the blocks to a level





Observer – Pac Man 1/7

```
before:
function startLevel() {
    user.resetPosition();
    for (var i = 0; i < ghosts.length; i += 1) {
        ghosts[i].reset();
    }
    audio.play("start");
    timerStart = tick;
    setState(COUNTDOWN);
}</pre>
```

```
old
new
```



Observer – Pac Man 2/7

before:

```
function eatenPill() {
    audio.play("eatpill");
    timerStart = tick;
    eatenCount = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < ghosts.length; i += 1) {
        ghosts[i].makeEatable(ctx);
    }
};</pre>
```

old new



Observer – Pac Man 3/7

```
after:
function startLevel() {
       user.resetPosition();
       notifyObservers("levelstarted");
       timerStart = tick;
       setState(COUNTDOWN);
Γ...1
function eatenPill() {
       timerStart = tick;
       eatenCount = 0;
       notifyObservers("pilleaten");
};
```

```
old
new
```



Observer – Pac Man 4/7

after:

```
old
new
```

```
//REFACTOR: adding observable functionalities
function subscribe(o) {
      observers.push(o);
};
function unsubscribe(o) {
      observers = observers.filter(
             function(item) {
                    if (item !== o) { return item; } }
      ); };
function notifyObservers(message) {
      for (var i = observers.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
             observers[i].notify(message);
       }; };
```



Observer – Pac Man 5/7

after:

```
old
new
```

```
//REFACTOR: subscribing ghosts and audio after creating
[...]
subscribe(ghost);
[...]
subscribe(audio);
[...]
```



Observer – Pac Man 6/7

after:

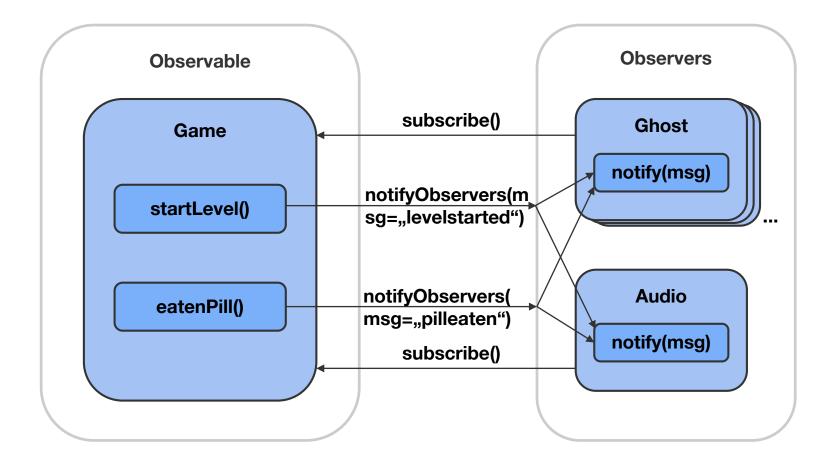
```
old
new
```

```
//REFACTOR: adding observer functionalities for Ghost
function notify(message) {
       switch (message) {
              case "levelstarted":
                     reset();
                     break:
              case "pilleaten":
                     makeEatable();
                     break:
              default:
                     break;
};
```

(Analog for Audio)



Observer – Pac Man 7/7





Summary

Advantages of Behavioral Patterns:

- Increase flexibility of programs
- Well defined communication between objects (e.g. Observer)
- Ability to extend programs easily
- Simplify complex algorithms and control flows (e.g. Chain of Command)



Sources

http://www.dofactory.com/javascript/design-patterns

https://sourcemaking.com/design_patterns

http://www.blackwasp.co.uk/DesignPatternsArticles.aspx

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command_pattern

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memento %28Entwurfsmuster%29

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain-of-responsibility_pattern



Projects

Spaceinvader: https://github.com/dwmkerr/spaceinvaders

Tic Tac Toe: https://github.com/negomi/tic-tac-toe

Pacman: https://github.com/daleharvey/pacman



Iterator

- access elements without knowing the underlying structure of the object
- effectively loop over a object collection
- object store as list, trees or more complex structures
- many language have build in iterator, but not JavaScript
- Iterator is the "secretary"

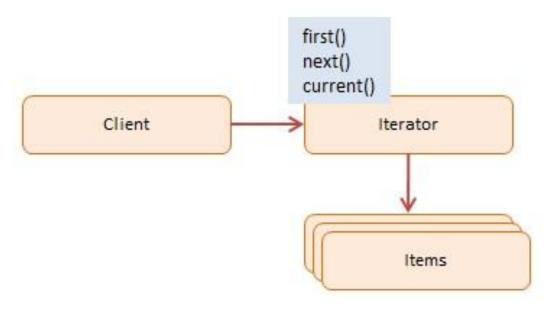


Iterator - Participants

Client: uses the iterator

Iterator: interface with methods like first(), next(), hasNext()

Items: individual objects





Strategie

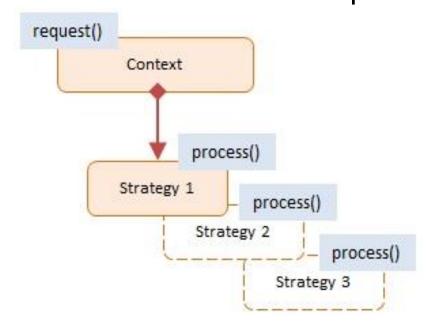
- Interchangeable set of algorithms
- Swapped out at runtime
- Minimizing coupling
- Option to hide implementation



Strategie - Participants

Context: reference to the current Strategy, the option to change it and to calculate the "cost" of each strategy

Strategy: implementation of different option for a task





Template method

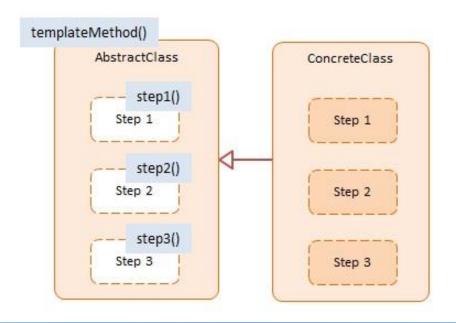
- Outline of a series of steps for an algorithm
- Subclasses can redefine certain steps of an algorithm without changing the algorithms structure
- Offers extensibility to the client developer



Template method - Participants

AbstractClass: template method defining the primitive steps for an algorithms

ConcreteClass: implements the primitive steps as defined





State

- A object can alter its behaviour when its internal state changes
- Object appears to have changed its class
- E.g. state machines



State - Participants

Context: maintains a reference to a object, defines its current state, and allows it to change its state

State: state values are associated with the according behaviour of the state

