

Behavioral Patterns

JS Patterns and Anti Patterns

Malte Brockmann, Jun Heui Cho



Outline

- Behavior pattern in general
- Chain of Responsibility
- Memento
- Command
- Observer
- Summary



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



Chain of Responsibility (CoR)

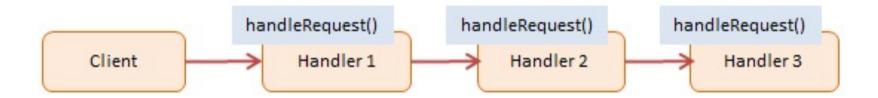
- Avoid coupling between the sender and the receiver of a request.
- More than one object have the chance to handle the request.
- linear search for a handler





CoR - Participants

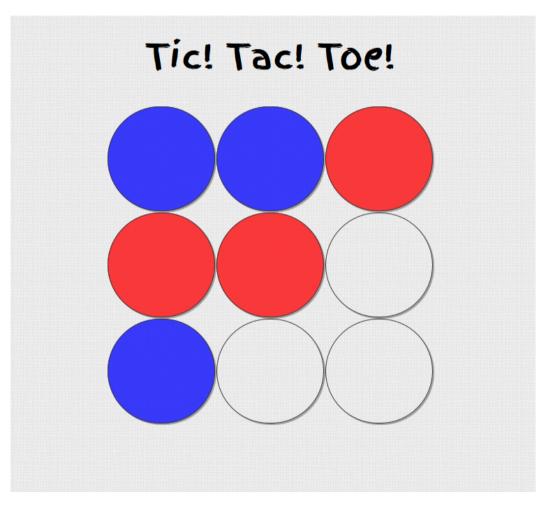
- Client: initiator of the request
- Handler: has an interface for handling the request





Refactoring: Tic Tac Toe

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





CoR - Tic Tac Toe

before:

```
// Check to see if either player has won
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();
    }
}
```



before:

```
// Check to see if any of the rows has 3 in a row
function checkRows() {
    for (i = 0; i < board.length; i++) {</pre>
        var same = true;
        for (j = 0; j < board[i].length; j++) {</pre>
            if (board[i][i] === 0 || board[i][i] !== board[i][0]) {
                 same = false:
                           // Check to see if it's a tie
                           function checkTie() {
        if (same) {
                                var flattenedBoard = Array.prototype.concat.apply([], board);
            return same;
                                for(i = 0; i < flattenedBoard.length; i++){</pre>
                                    if(flattenedBoard[i] === 0){
                                        console.log(i);
                                        return false;
                                return true;
```



```
// Check to see if either player has won
function checkWinner() {
     checkRows();
}
```

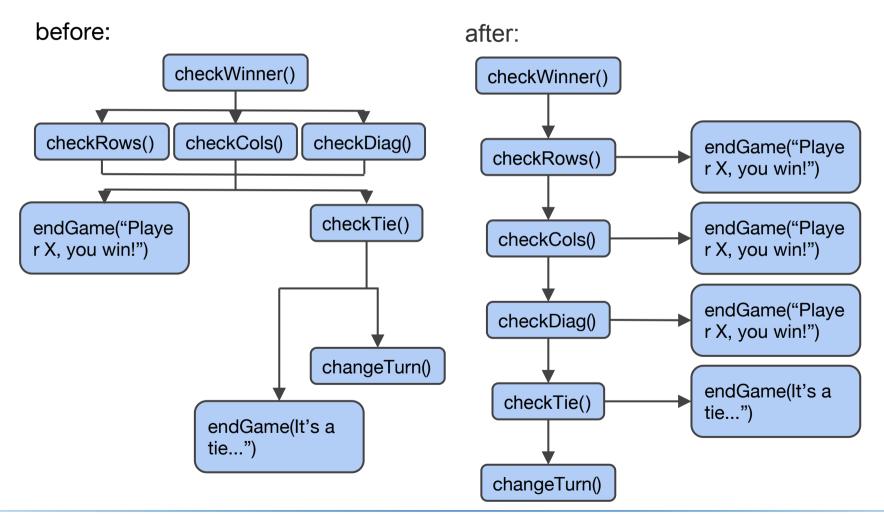


```
// Check to see if any of the rows has 3 in a row and calls checkCols()
function checkRows() {
    for (i = 0; i < board.length; i++) {
        var same = true;
        for (j = 0; j < board[i].length; j++) {
            if (board[i][j] === 0 || board[i][j] !== board[i][0]) {
                same = false;
            }
        }
        if (same) {
            winningPlayer = turn.currentPlayerColor();
            // Alert winner
            endGame("Player " + winningPlayer + ", you win!");
        }
        checkCols();
}</pre>
```



```
// Check to see if it's a tie and calls changeTurn
function checkTie() {
   var flattenedBoard = Array.prototype.concat.apply([], board);
   for(i = 0; i < flattenedBoard.length; i++){
        if(flattenedBoard[i] === 0){
            console.log(i);
            turn.changeTurn();
        return;
   }
   endGame("It's a tie...");
}</pre>
```







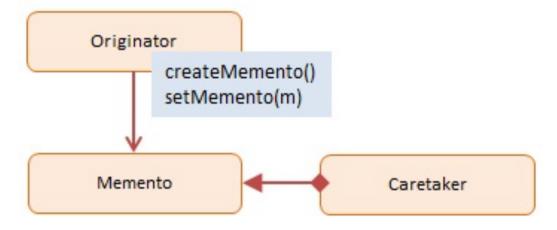
Memento

- 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

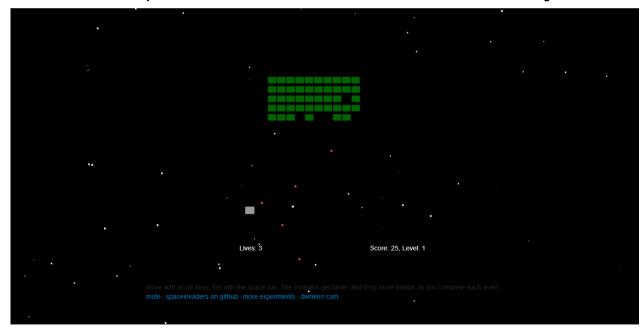
- Originator: interface to create and restore mementos
- **Memento**: ordinator object
- Caretaker: stores mementos





Refactoring: Spaceinvader

- Retro Game: shooting Spaceinvader
- Level bases
- State bases (Welcome-, GameOver-, PlayState, ect.)





Memento - Spaceinvader

before:



Memento - Spaceinvader (cont.)

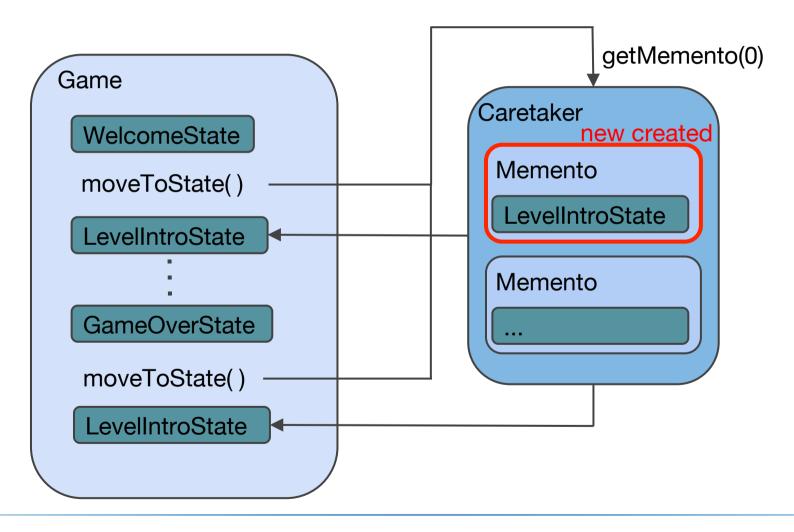
```
function Memento(state){
    this.state = state;
    this.getSavedState = function(){
        return this.state;
    };
};
function Caretaker(){
    var saveState = [];
    this.addMemento = function(memento){
        saveState.push(memento);
    this.getMemento = function(index){
        return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



Memento - Spaceinvader (cont.)



Memento - Spaceinvader (cont.)





Command

- Encapsulates a request/action as an object
- Commands can be stored for later execution ("ready to run")
- Decouples the object that invokes a request from the object that knows how to perform the request
- Request without knowing anything about the operation being requested. - "Black box execute()"
- Uses: GUI buttons, Multi-level undo, Progress bar



Command - Participants

- Client: creates command object and sets its receiver
- Receiver: knows how to carry out the operation
- Command: implements execute()

Invoker: only knows how to call execute()





Command - Spaceinvader

before:

```
if(game.pressedKeys[37]) { // left key
    this.ship.x -= this.shipSpeed * dt; // dt: delta time (1/fps)
}
if(game.pressedKeys[39]) { // right key
    this.ship.x += this.shipSpeed * dt;
}
if(game.pressedKeys[32]) { // space key
    this.fireRocket();
}
```



Command - Spaceinvader (cont.)

```
// Commands as classes
function MoveLeftCommand(obj) {
    this.obj = obj;
    this.execute = function() {
        this.obj.ship.x -= this.obj.shipSpeed * dt;
function MoveRightCommand(obj) {
    this.obj = obj;
    this.execute = function() {
        this.obj.ship.x += this.obj.shipSpeed * dt;
function ShootCommand(obj) {
    this.obj = obj;
    this.execute = function() {
        this.obj.fireRocket();
```



Command - Spaceinvader (cont.)

```
// Command objects ("key binding")
var leftKeyCommand = new MoveLeftCommand(this);
var rightKeyCommand = new MoveRightCommand(this);
var spaceKeyCommand = new ShootCommand(this);

if(game.pressedKeys[37]) { // left key
    leftKeyCommand.execute();
}
if(game.pressedKeys[39]) { // right key
    rightKeyCommand.execute();
}
if(game.pressedKeys[32]) { // space key
    spaceKeyCommand.execute();
}
```



Observer

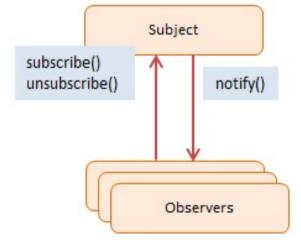
- Define a one-to-many dependency between objects
- When one object (Observable) changes its state, all dependent objects (Observers) are notified (usually with a message)
- Notified objects handle their own update



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

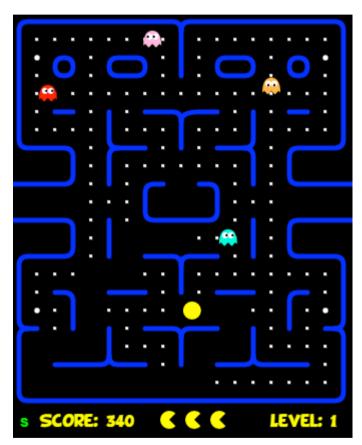
notified





Refactoring: 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 beat a level





Observer - Pac Man

before:

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



Observer – Pac Man (cont.)

```
function startLevel() {
    user.resetPosition();
    notifyObservers("levelstarted");
    timerStart = tick;
    setState(COUNTDOWN);
}

function eatenPill() {
    timerStart = tick;
    eatenCount = 0;
    notifyObservers("pilleaten");
};
```



Observer - Pac Man (cont.)

after (Observable):

```
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);
    };
};
```



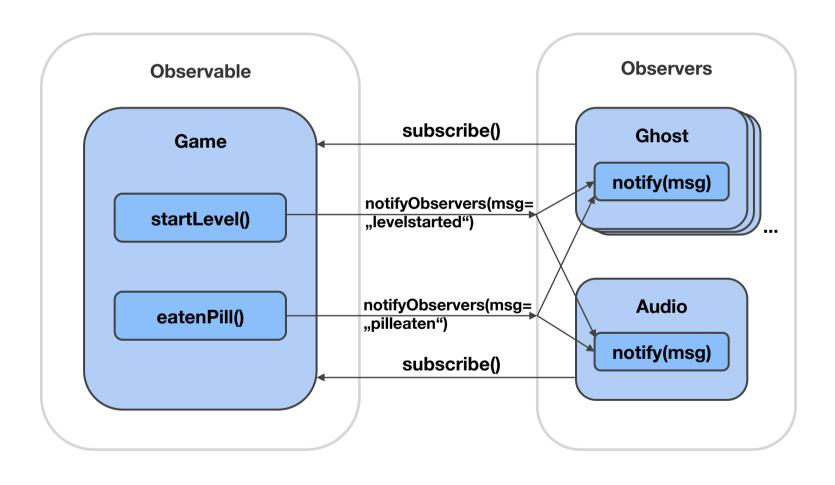
Observer – Pac Man (cont.)

```
// notify function of ghost class
function notify(message) {
    switch(message) {
        case "levelstarted":
            reset();
            break;
        case "pilleaten":
                makeEatable();
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
};
```

```
// notify function of audio class
function notify(message) {
    switch(message) {
        case "levelstarted":
            play("start");
            break;
        case "pilleaten":
            play("eatpill");
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
};
```



Observer - Pac Man (cont.)





Summary

Advantages of Behavioral Patterns:

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



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



Thanks for listening

Questions?



Backup slides...



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"

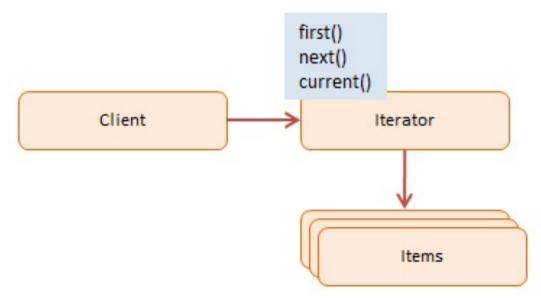


Iterator - Participants

Client: uses the iterator

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

Items: individual objects





Strategie

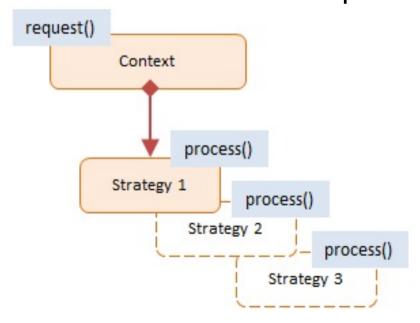
- Interchangeable set of algorithms
- Swapped out at runtime
- Minimizing coupling
- Option to hide implementation



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

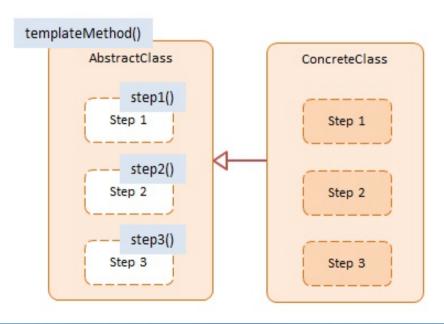
- Outline of a series of steps for an algorithm
- Subclasses can redefine certain steps of an algorithm
 without changing the algorithms structure
- Offers extensibility to the client developer



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

