

# Command Design Pattern

Casey Scarborough

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# What is the Command Design Pattern?

Definition from [Wikipedia](#):

*The command pattern is a behavioral design pattern in which an object is used to represent and encapsulate all the information needed to call a method at a later time. This information includes the method name, the object that owns the method and values for the method parameters.*

In simpler terms, the Command Design pattern gives you a way to execute commands, keep track of them, redo or undo them, along with some other features.

## Parts of the Pattern

The Command Design pattern has five main parts: a *Command* interface, a *ConcreteCommand*, a *Receiver*, an *Invoker*, and a *Client*. An explanation of these parts is as follows:

- The *Command* interface declares the methods that will be used for executing an operation.
- The *ConcreteCommand* will implement the *Command* interface and also defines a binding between a *Receiver* and an action.
- The *Client* handles the creation of the command object and will set its receiver.
- The *Invoker* asks the command to carry out the request. It actually *invokes* the command.
- The *Receiver* knows how to perform the operations associated with each request.

This may seem a little complex, but it will all come together soon enough. The following figure shows the UML diagram for the pattern.

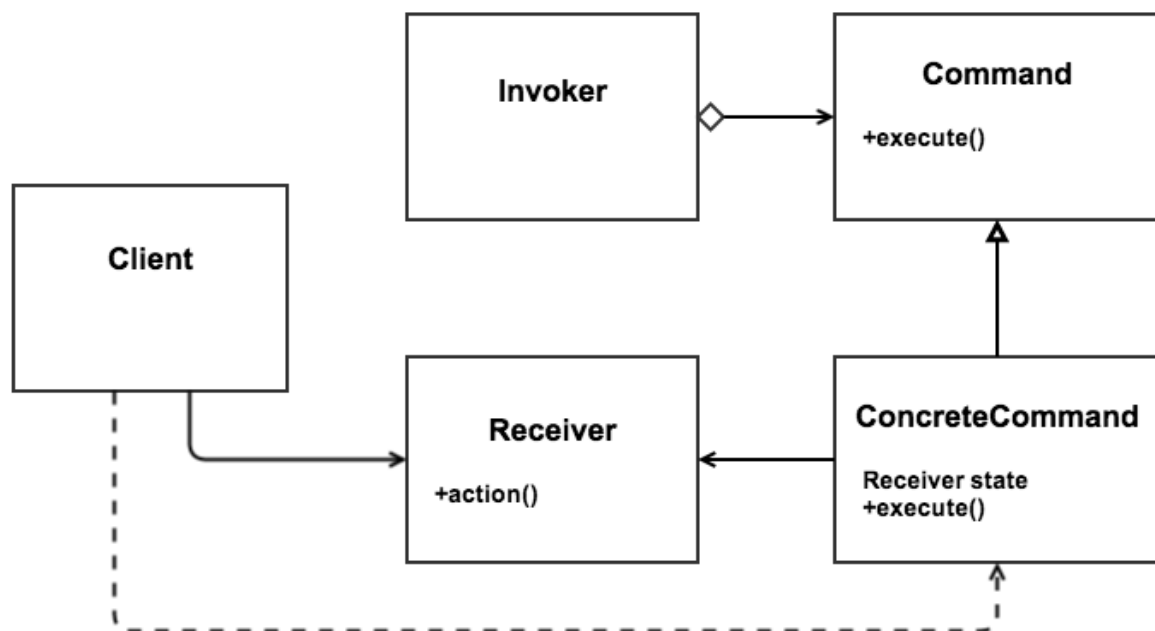


Figure 1: UML Diagram for the Command Pattern

# Examples

## Structural Example (Java)

CommandPattern.java

```
/**
 * This is essentially the Client. It is the main application and
 * handles the creation of the Command object and setting its receiver,
 * and then passing that command object to the invoker. The commands
 * can then be executed via the invoker.
 */
public class CommandPattern {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a new receiver.
        Receiver receiver = new Receiver();

        // Create a new command and bind it to our receiver.
        Command command = new ConcreteCommand(receiver);

        // Create an invoker to execute commands.
        Invoker invoker = new Invoker();

        // Bind the command to our invoker and execute it.
        invoker.setCommand(command);
        invoker.executeCommand();
    }
}

/**
 * The receiver is the object which the action is being
 * performed on. It knows how to perform the operations
 * associated with carrying out the request.
 */
class Receiver {
    public void action() {
        System.out.println("Receiver.action() method has been called.");
    }
}

/**
 * This is the command interface. It sets the rules
 * that each command will have to follow. In this case,
 * every command must have an execute method.
 */
interface Command {
    public void execute();
}
```

```

/**
 * This is an actual command. It implements the Command interface
 * and it defines the binding between the receiver object and its
 * action. It implements the execute method by calling the corresponding
 * action on the receiver.
 */
class ConcreteCommand implements Command {
    private Receiver receiver;

    public ConcreteCommand(Receiver receiver) {
        this.receiver = receiver;
    }

    public void execute() {
        receiver.action();
    }
}

/**
 * The invoker asks the command to carry out the request.
 * It is bound to one specific command at any given time.
 */
class Invoker {
    private Command command;

    public void setCommand(Command command) {
        this.command = command;
    }

    public void executeCommand() {
        this.command.execute();
    }
}

```

## Structural Example (C#)

CommandPattern.cs

```
using System;

namespace CommandPatternStructural
{
    // <summary>
    // This is essentially the Client. It is the main application and
    // handles the creation of the Command object and setting its receiver,
    // and then passing that command object to the invoker. The commands
    // can then be executed via the invoker.
    // </summary>
    class CommandPattern
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Create a new receiver.
            Receiver receiver = new Receiver();

            // Create a new command and bind it to our receiver.
            Command command = new ConcreteCommand(receiver);

            // Create a new invoker to execute commands.
            Invoker invoker = new Invoker();

            // Set the invoker's command and execute it.
            invoker.SetCommand(command);
            invoker.ExecuteCommand();

            // Wait for user.
            Console.ReadKey();
        }
    }

    // <summary>
    // The receiver is the object which the action is being
    // performed on. It knows how to perform the operations
    // associated with carrying out the request.
    // </summary>
    class Receiver
    {
        public void Action()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Receiver.Action() has been called!");
        }
    }
}
```

```

// <summary>
// The receiver is the object which the action is being
// performed on. It knows how to perform the operations
// associated with carrying out the request.
// </summary>
public interface Command
{
    void Execute();
}

// <summary>
// This is an actual command. It implements the Command interface
// and it defines the binding between the receiver object and its
// action. It implements the execute method by calling the corresponding
// action on the receiver.
// </summary>
class ConcreteCommand : Command
{
    private Receiver _receiver;

    public ConcreteCommand(Receiver receiver)
    {
        this._receiver = receiver;
    }

    public void Execute()
    {
        this._receiver.Action();
    }
}

// <summary>
// The invoker asks the command to carry out the request.
// It is bound to one specific command at any given time.
// </summary>
class Invoker
{
    private Command _command;

    public void SetCommand(Command command)
    {
        this._command = command;
    }

    public void ExecuteCommand()
    {
        this._command.Execute();
    }
}
}

```

## Resources

- [Wikipedia](#)
- [OODesign](#)
- [DoFactory](#)