解释器模式是我们暂时的最后一讲,一般主要应用在OOP开发中的编译器的开发中,所以适用面比较窄。

Test

| Context | Plus | Plus

Context类是一个上下文环境类,Plus和Minus分别是用来计算的实现,代码如下:

```
[java] view plaincopy

public interface Expression {
    public int interpret(Context context);
}

[java] view plaincopy

public class Plus implements Expression {

    @Override

    public int interpret(Context context) {

        return context.getNum1()+context.getNum2();
        }

    }

[java] view plaincopy

public class Minus implements Expression {

    @Override
```

```
public int interpret(Context context) {
              return context.getNum1()-context.getNum2();
          }
[java] view plaincopy
      public class Context {
          private int num1;
          private int num2;
          public Context(int num1, int num2) {
              this.num1 = num1;
              this.num2 = num2;
          }
          public int getNum1() {
              return num1;
          public void setNum1(int num1) {
              this.num1 = num1;
          public int getNum2() {
              return num2;
          public void setNum2(int num2) {
              this.num2 = num2;
          }
[java] view plaincopy
      public class Test {
```

最后输出正确的结果:3。

基本就这样,解释器模式用来做各种各样的解释器,如正则表达式等的解释器等等!