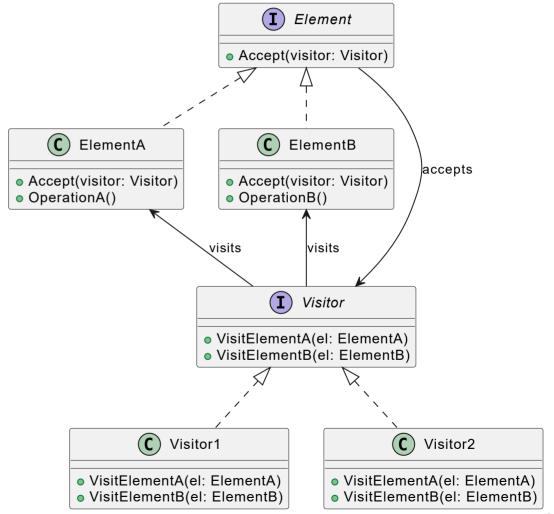
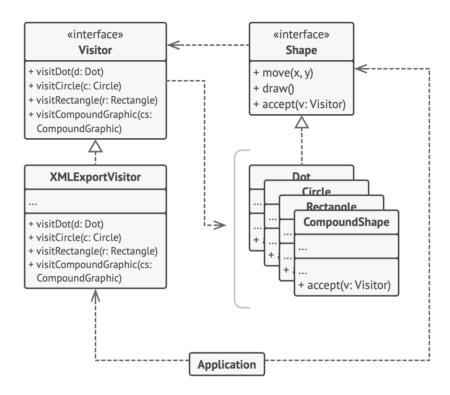
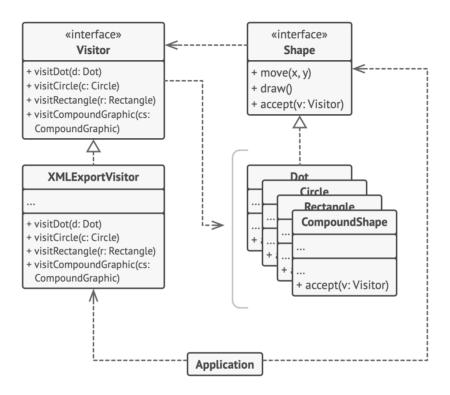
- lets separate algorithms from the objects on which they operate
- we are adding behaviours to objects without changing those objects - we just add a new concrete visitor to implement new behaviour
- (typically) connected with graphs/trees (visiting Composite)





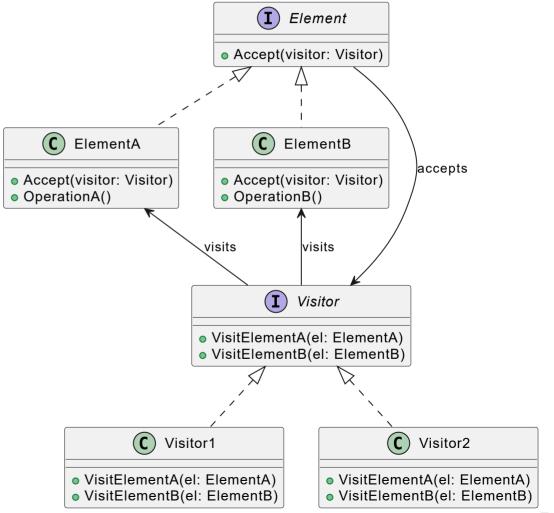
- 👍 adding new behaviour (concrete visitor) is easy and the main goal
- \$\forall \text{ adding new concrete elements buu}
  - requires change of Visitor interface and all concrete visitors implementation



- concrete visitor may accumulate state to do the calculations
- using *Double Dispatch* technique
  - o to delegate to proper types of nodes, without using type checks and polymorphism
  - the old saying "We can solve any problem by introducing an extra level of indirection" fundamental theorem of software engineering (FTSE)

Concrete visitors are having access to the concrete elements

```
Visitor1.VisitElement(el : ElementA)
{
    ...
    el.OperationA();
    ...
}
```



### **Visitor demo**

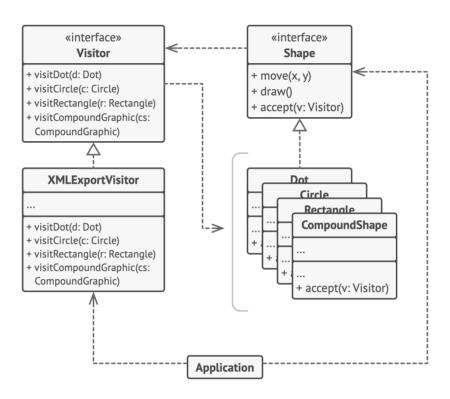
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  - \$\frac{1}{7}\$ suddenly a lot of logic/algorithms are in the visitors and they need to access the visitor data risk of making everything public for that need
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- <u>Syntax walkers</u>, for example:

```
class UsingCollector : CSharpSyntaxWalker
{
  public override void VisitUsingDirective(UsingDirectiveSyntax node)
{
    WriteLine($"\tVisitUsingDirective called with {node.Name}.");
    ...
}
}
```



where the Visitor to clean up the business logic of auxiliary behaviors - the pattern lets you make the primary classes of your app more focused on their main jobs by extracting all other behaviors into a set of visitor classes