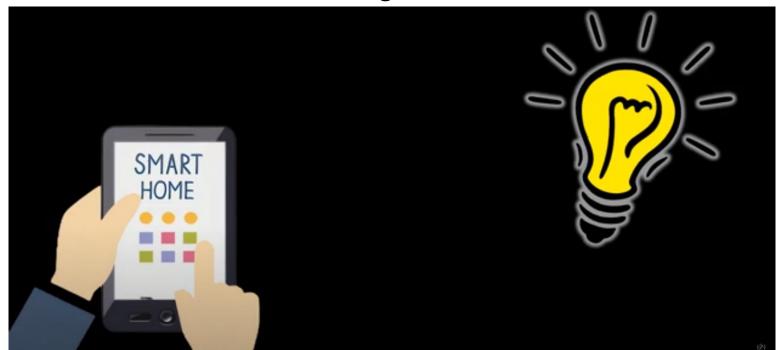
Command Design Pattern



```
public class Kitchen extends Room {
    private Oven oven;
    ...
}

public class Bathroom extends Room {
    private String hotWater;
    ...
}

public class LivingRoom extends Room {
    private Windows windows;
    ...
}

public class Bedroom extends Room {
    private String music;
    ...
}
```

```
public class Room {
    private Light light;
    public Room() {
        this.light = new Light();
    }
    public void switchLights() {
        light.setSwitchedOn(!light.isSwitchedOn());
    }
}
```

```
public class Light {
    private boolean switchedOn;
    public boolean isSwitchedOn() {
        return switchedOn;
    }
    public void setSwitchedOn(boolean switchedOn) {
        this.switchedOn = switchedOn;
    }
}
```

```
public class House {
   List<Room> rooms;

public House() {
    rooms = new ArrayList<>();
 }

public void addRoom(Room room) {
   rooms.add(room);
 }
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    House house = new House();
    house.addRoom(new LivingRoom());
    house.addRoom(new Bathroom());
    house.addRoom(new Kitchen());
    house.addRoom(new Bedroom());
    house.addRoom(new Bedroom());
    house.rooms.forEach(Room::switchLights);
}
```

```
public class Room {
    private Light light;
    public Room() {
        this.light = new Light();
    }
    public void switchLights() {
        light.setSwitchedOn(!light.isSwitchedOn());
    }
}
```

```
public class Light {
    private boolean switchedOn;
    public boolean isSwitchedOn() {
        return switchedOn;
    }
    public void setSwitchedOn(boolean switchedOn) {
        this.switchedOn = switchedOn;
    }
}
```

(Ž)

having an **enormous number of subclasses** increases the risk of breaking the code in any subclass everytime we modify the parent class



(Z)

the invoked operations might need to be called from **multiple places** in our application

```
public class LivingRoom extends Room {
    private FloorLamp floorLamp;
}

public class FloorLamp {
    private Light light;
    public FloorLamp() {
        this.light = new Light();
    }
}
```

```
public class Room {
    private Light light;

    public Room() {
        this.light = new Light();
    }

    outtic void switchLights() {
        light.setSwitchedOn(!light.isSwitchedOn());
    }
}
```

(2)

```
public class Room {
   private Light light;

   public Room() {
      this.light = new Light();
   }

   public void switchLights() {
      light.switchLights();
   }
}
```

```
public class FloorLamp {
    private Light light;

    public FloorLamp() {
        this.light = new Light();
    }

    public void switchLights() {
        light.switchLights();
    }
}
```

```
public class Light {
    private boolean switchedOn;

    public void switchLights() {
        switchedOn = !switchedOn;
    }
}
```

our business logic is now **encapsulated**

```
public class SwitchLightsCommand implements Command {
    private Light light;

public SwitchLightsCommand(Light light) {
        this.light = light;
    }

@Override
    public void execute() {
        light.switchLights();
    }
}

public interface Command {
        void execute();
    }
}
```

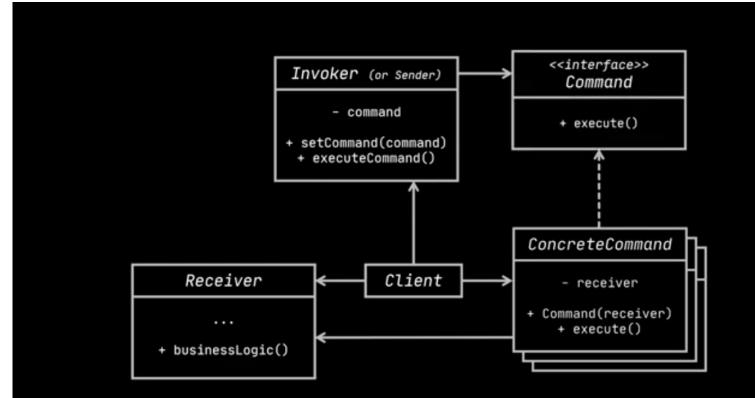
COMMAND

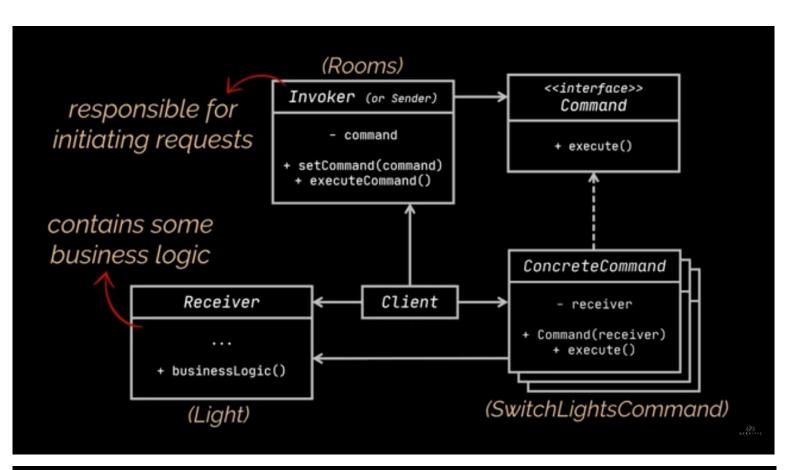
```
public class Room {
   Command command;

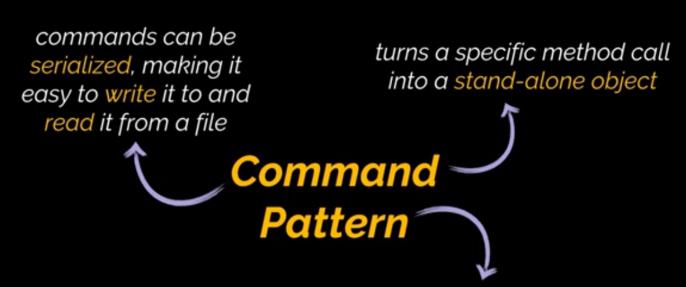
public Room() { }

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

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







opens a lot of interesting uses: such as passing commands as method arguments, storing them inside other objects or even switching commands at runtime