

## TEMPLATE METHOD PATTERN

Create a skeletal class with methods that are common between algorithms.

Create a subclass for each algorithm and override the common methods from the skeletal class.

Disadvantages:

no runtime flexibility

## STRATEGY PATTERN

The basic idea is to delegate tasks to encapsulated algorithms which are interchangeable at runtime.

The obvious thing is we had a lot of duplicated code in the main class. First thing I did was to look to apply the Template method pattern.

There were common things between each while loop for the four different strategies of play. The algorithm of guessing the

number was defined as follow: three main parts - init\_limits, do\_play and compare. So I created a template method called

'play' where the steps were defined:

```
#Template method
```

```
def play
```

```
  num = init_limits(@lower, @upper)
```

```
  @num_attempts+=1
```

```
  do_play(@lower, num, @upper)
```

```
  compare
```

```
end
```

After that I started to derived the four different strategies of guessing the number in separate Objects. Where only the two methods were

overriden :

```
def init_limits(lower, upper)
  raise "Abstract method called"
end
```

```
def do_play(lower, num, upper)
  raise "Abstract method called"
end
```

The 'compare' method was implemented in the Participant class:

```
def compare
  if (@num_attempts <= @max_num_attempts)
    :success
  else
    fail
  end
end
```

as it was the same for all four startegies.

So the 'compare' along with the

```
def reset
  @num_attempts = 0
```

end

private

def fail

:fail

end

become 'hook' methods where the concrete implementation classes didn't know about them, but provides the flexibility if we need to

override them in future.

I called the template method 'play'. Creating an 'Interface' 'PlayGame' which takes as parameter a Participant

instance and has a 'play' method which delegates the play to the participant. The idea behind was that we can play a game

without knowing who is playing it and what strategy he follows. So 'Participant' becomes my Strategy pattern with four different

implementations provided in the derived classes 'play' method was my 'Template Method Pattern'. The PlayGame doesn't care how the game

is played and who is playing the game, all what it cares is to play the game. The player passed in decides how to play. So the game can be played

in four different ways based on the player passed in.