

Command Pattern

(Now with Undo)

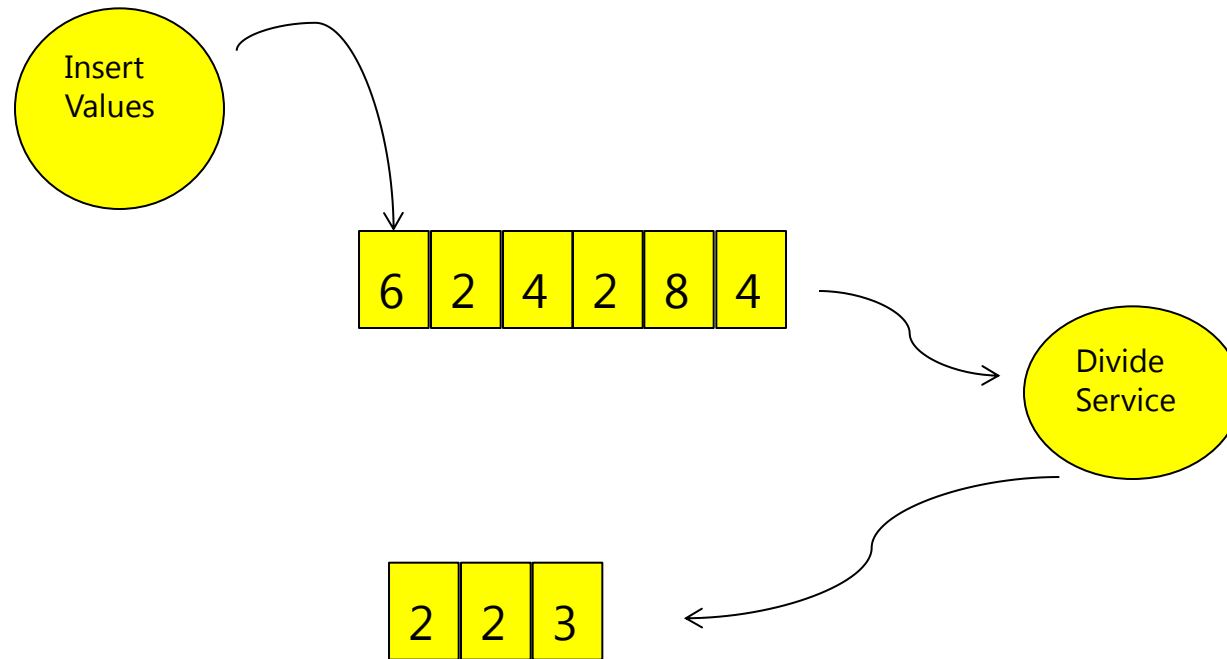


DEVELOPMENTOR

DEVELOPING PEOPLE WHO DEVELOP SOFTWARE



- Extended it to encapsulate the reverse of a command
 - Offers ability to Undo a given command
- Used as a building block for an invoker to implement
 - Application Undo/Redo
 - Install/Uninstall
 - Build Transactional data structures
 - Enable Strong Exception safety
- The Sum of a series of simple Undo operations results in a simple yet complex Undo functionality



- What if the Divide Service
 - Takes one item from the queue, and then blows up
 - Takes two items from the queue, and then blows up
 - Fails to insert into the result queue



```
class DivideService
{
    private Queue requests = new Queue();
    private Queue responses = new Queue();

    public void EnqueueRequest(object n1, object n2){
        requests.Enqueue(n1);
        requests.Enqueue(n2);
    }
    public void ProcessNextRequest() {
        int lhs = (int)requests.Dequeue();
        int rhs = (int)requests.Dequeue();
        int result = lhs / rhs;
        responses.Enqueue(String.Format("{0}/{1}={2}", lhs, rhs, result));
    }
    public string GetNextResponse(){
        return (string)responses.Dequeue();
    }
    public int NumberOfRequestsPending {
        get { return requests.Count/2; }
    }
}
```

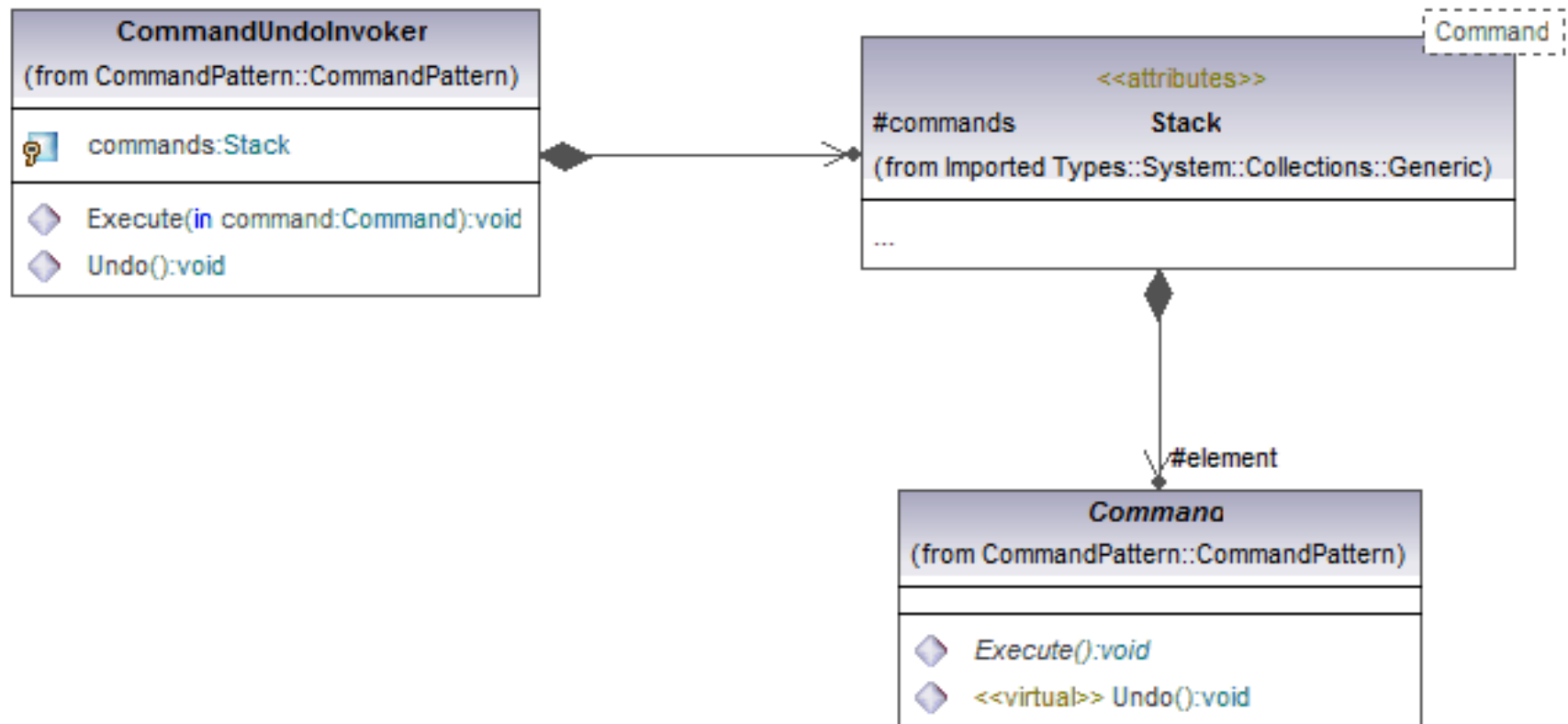


- If an exception fires in your method, what do you do?
 - Nothing (No Exception Safety)
 - Allow further calls to be made to the object (Basic)
 - Rollback state to where the method was invoked (Strong)
- None, and Basic is easy, Strong is hard
 - Strong is akin to Transactional behaviour
- We would like the Divide Service to have Strong Exception Safety
- Could the Command pattern help us to implement Strong Exception Safety ?

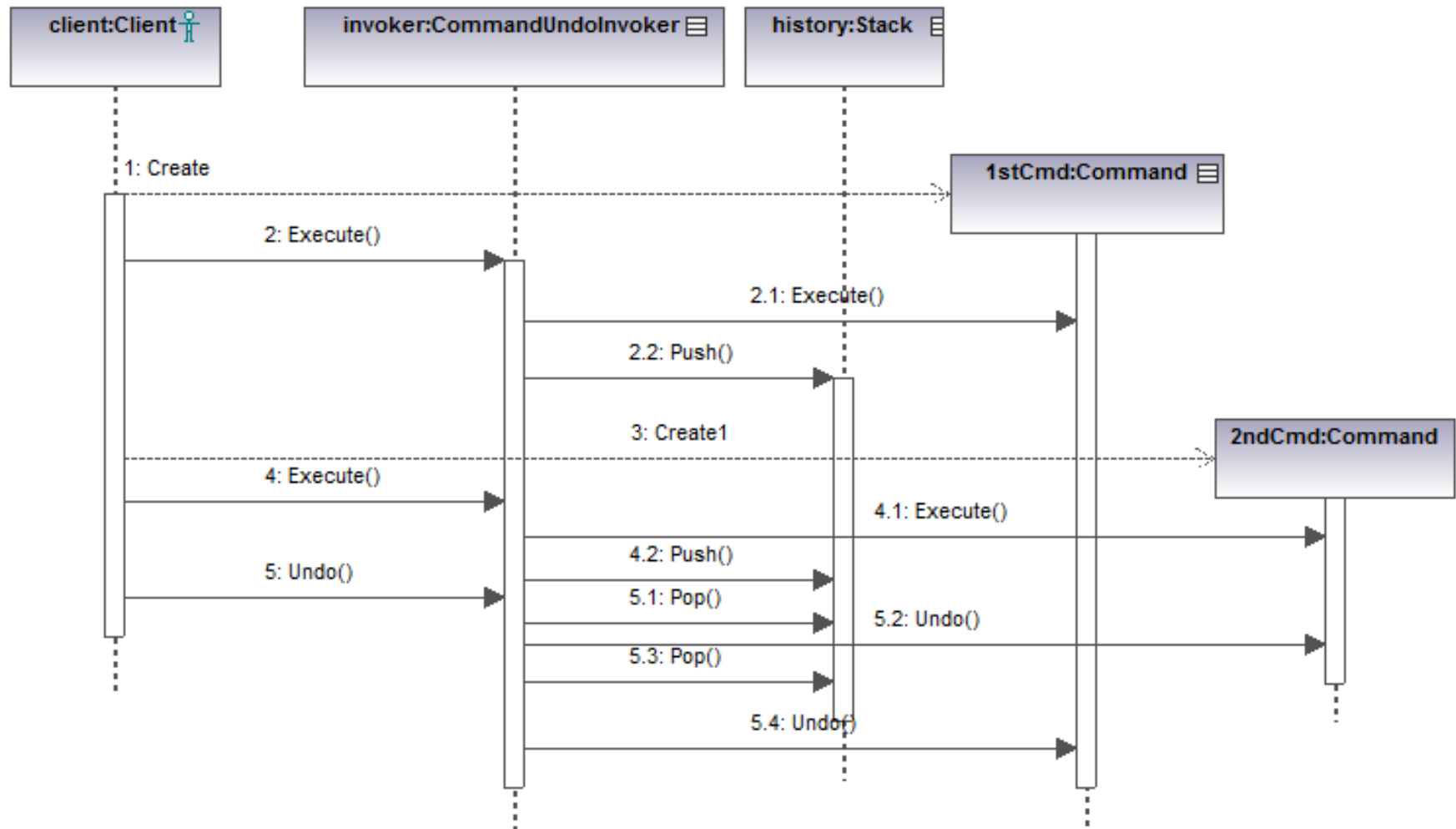


- Recipe
 - Make each operation a Command with Execute/Undo methods
 - Create an Invoker that keeps the executed commands on a stack
 - Provide an Undo operation to the invoker to undo commands, in case of failure
 - Wrap all functionality in a try/catch
 - If catch call Invoker.Undo() and re-throw exception

Command Undo Invoker



Command Undo in Action





```
public void ProcessNextRequest() {
    CommandUndoInvoker invoker = new CommandUndoInvoker();
    try {
        DequeueCommand lhsCommand = new DequeueCommand(requests);
        invoker.Execute(lhsCommand);
        int lhs = (int) lhsCommand.Value;

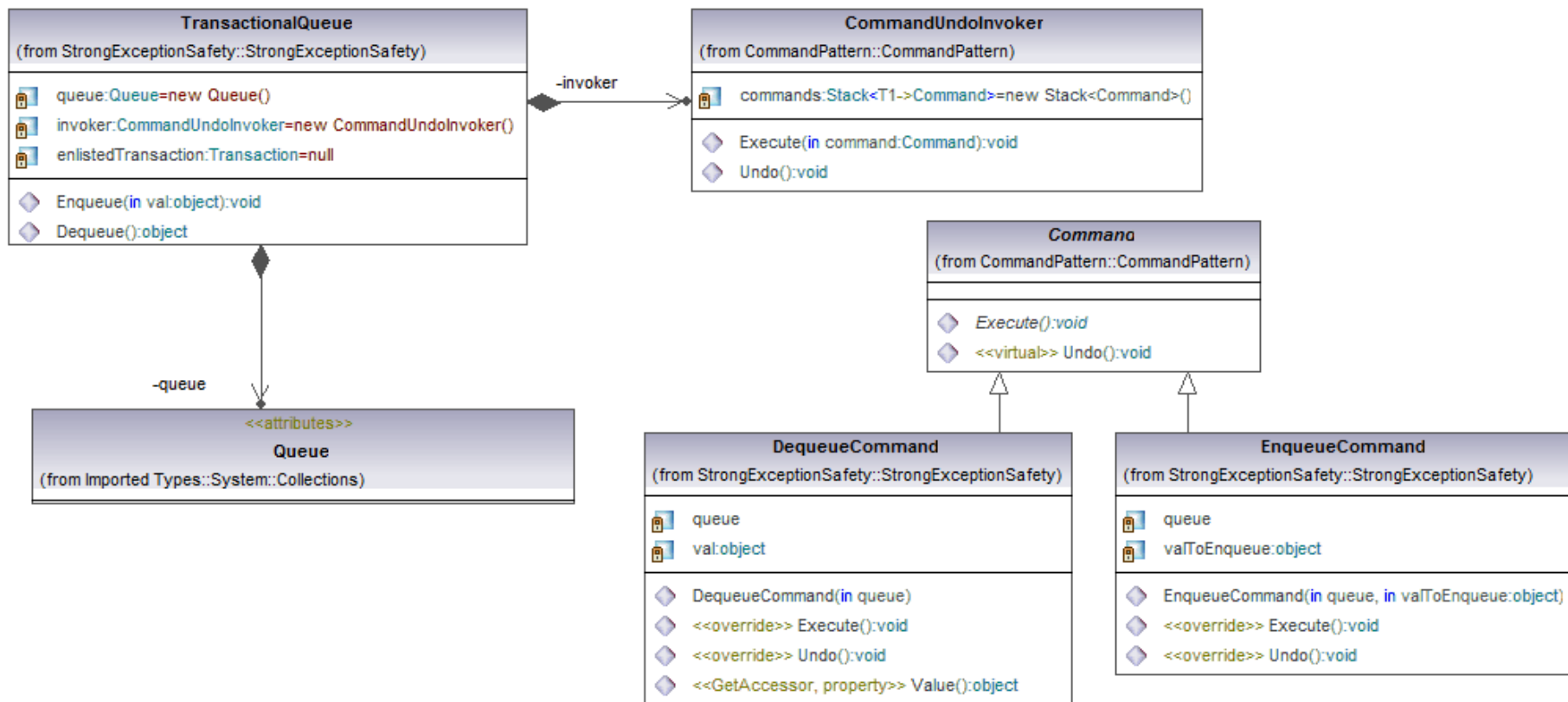
        DequeueCommand rhsCommand = new DequeueCommand(requests);
        invoker.Execute(rhsCommand);
        int rhs = (int) rhsCommand.Value;

        EnqueueCommand resultCommand = new EnqueueCommand(responses ,
            String.Format("{0}/{1} = {2}", lhs, rhs, lhs/rhs) );
        invoker.Execute(resultCommand);
    }
    catch (Exception)
    {
        invoker.Undo();
        throw;
    }
}
```



- The ProcessRequest method looks ugly and hard to read
 - Would be better to create a new type of queue to encapsulate this behaviour
 - A Transactional queue
- Transactions lifecycle is typically
 - Begin Transaction, Do, Do , Do , Abort/Commit
 - Pre .NET 2.0 each resource manager had custom API
- .NET 2.0 introduces standard programming model for transactions
 - Types need to implement IEnlistment notification
 - Objects then can then be wrapped up in TransactionScope's

Transactional Queue





- Objects detect that they are running in a context of a Transaction
 - Via static property `Transaction.Current`
- Object Inform transaction manager it wishes to take part in the transaction
 - Calls `EnlistVolatile` method on Transaction
 - Providing a strategy (`IEnlistmentNotification`) for how to perform the required transactional operations
 - Commit, Rollback
- Transaction Manager uses supplied strategies when told to commit, rollback, etc.



```
public class DivideService {  
    private TransactionalQueue requests = new TransactionalQueue();  
    private TransactionalQueue responses = new TransactionalQueue();  
  
    . . .  
  
    public void ProcessNextRequest() {  
        using (TransactionScope scope = new TransactionScope())  
        {  
            int lhs = (int)requests.Dequeue();  
            int rhs = (int)requests.Dequeue();  
  
            int result = lhs / rhs;  
  
            responses.Enqueue(string.Format("{0}/{1}={2}", lhs, rhs, result));  
  
            scope.Complete();  
        }  
    }  
}
```



- Client wraps each step up in a command
- Invoker keeps a stack of commands
- As commands are executed
 - Pushed onto the stack
- If asked to undo all operations
 - Pop commands off stack
 - Execute Undo method for command
- Save the stack
- At uninstall time load the stack and perform undo operations



- Consider using the command pattern to build highly reliable systems
 - Each step of the process is encapsulated
 - Easy to test
 - Easy to add new steps
 - Easy to understand how to reverse an individual step
 - The invoker records each step and thus can undo all the steps
- A Command Invoker that is Transactional aware greatly simplifies writing strong exception safe code