

Lecture 11: State Pattern IN710: Object-Oriented Systems Development Semester One, 2020

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LECTURE 10: BUILDER PATTERN RECAP

- ► Design pattern 06: builder pattern
 - ▶ Definition
 - ► Problem/solution
 - ► UML & implementation
 - Applicability
 - ► Pros & cons

LECTURE 11: STATE PATTERN TOPICS

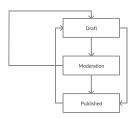
- ► Design pattern 07: state pattern
 - ▶ Definition
 - ► Problem/solution
 - ► Real world analogy
 - ► UML & implementation
 - ► Pros & cons

STATE PATTERN: DEFINITION

- ► Behavourial pattern
- Allows an object to alter its behaviour when its internal state changes
- ► Close to the concept of finite-state machines
- Can be interpreted as a strategy pattern
- Used to encapsulate varying behaviour for the same object
- Cleaner way for an object to change its behavior at runtime

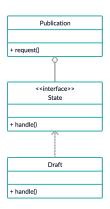
STATE PATTERN: PROBLEM

- Writing for publication
- Published by the author or co-authors
- Reviewed & approved by the moderator
- Review hasn't passed and returned back to the author/co-authors
- Publication has expired
- ► Published by the moderator



STATE PATTERN: SOLUTION

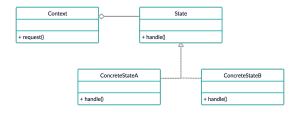
- ► Publication class
- ► State interface class
- ► Draft (state) class



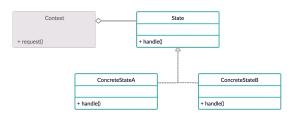
STATE PATTERN: REAL WORLD ANALOGY

- ► Purchasing an item from a vending machine
- ▶ When money is deposited & an item is selected, the vending machine will either:
 - ► Return the item & no change
 - ► Return the item & change
 - ▶ Return no item due to an insufficient amount deposited
 - ► Return no item due to an inventory depletion

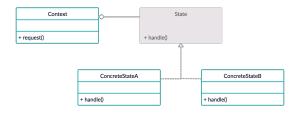
► Consider the following UML diagram:



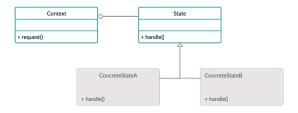
- Context class
- Doesn't implement state-specific behaviour directly
- Refers to the state interface class for performing state-specific behaviour
- ► Delegates state-specific behavior to different state objects



► State interface class



- ▶ Concrete state classes
- ► Implement the state interface class
- ► Encapsulate the state-specific behaviour for each state



STATE PATTERN: IMPLEMENTATION

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod

class State (ABC):
    @obstractmethod
    def write_name(self , state_context , name):
        pass

class LowercaseState(State):
    def write_name(self , state_context , name):
        print (name.lower())
        state_context.state = UppercaseState()

class UppercaseState(State):
    def write_name(self , state_context , name):
        print (name.upper())
        state_context.state = LowercaseState()
```

STATE PATTERN: IMPLEMENTATION

```
class StateContext:
    def init (self):
        self.__state = UppercaseState()
    @property
    def state(self):
        return self._state
    @state.setter
    def state(self . state):
        self.__state = state
    def request(self . name):
        self . __state . write_name(self , name)
def main():
    state_context = StateContext()
    state_context.request('Monday')
    state_context.request('Tuesday')
    state_context.request('Wednesday')
    state_context.request('Thursday')
    state_context.request('Friday')
    state_context.request('Saturday')
    state_context.request('Sunday')
if __name__ == '__main__':
   main()
```

STATE PATTERN: PROS

- ▶ Particular states are organised into separate class
- New states can be introduced without having to change the existing state classes or the context
- ► By eliminating large state machine conditionals, the context code is simplified

STATE PATTERN: CONS

► If a state machine has only a few states or rarely changes, the state pattern can be an overkill

PRACTICAL

- ► Series of tasks covering today's lecture
- ➤ Worth 1% of your final mark for the Object-Oriented Systems Development course
- ► Deadline: Tuesday, 7 April at 5pm

EXAM 02 RESULTS

▶

LECTURE 12: FLYWEIGHT PATTERN TOPICS

- ► Design pattern 08: flyweight pattern
 - Definition
 - ► Problem/solution
 - ► UML
 - ► Immutability
 - ► Implementation
 - ► Pros & cons