

The context

is of interest to Clients

maintains an instance of a concreteState subclass that defines the current state.

It switches from one state to another during its lifetime, in order to produce different behavior from the same method call(s).

The State

defines an interface for encapsulating the behavior associated with a particular state of the Context.

The ConcreteState subclasses

Each subclass implements a behavior associated with a state of the context.

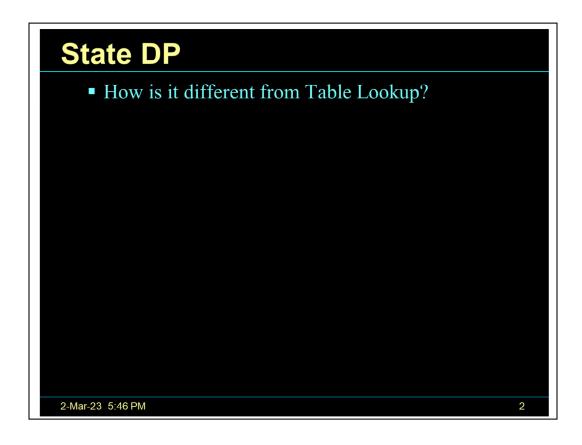
It allows an object to have many different behaviors that are based on its current internal state.

Clients never interact directly with the State objects.

It eliminates the necessity for a set of long, look-alike conditional statements scattered through the program's code.

It makes the state transitions explicit.

Without this DP, some variable value implicitly determines the state of object.



We can use a table to map state transitions.

The table maps every possible input to the succeeding state.

It converts a conditional code / virtual functions into table lookup.

The State DP focuses on state-specific behavior whereas the table-driven approach focuses on defining state transitions.

We use the State DP when

An object's behavior depends upon its state and it must change its behavior at runtime depending on that state.

Operations have large, multipart conditional statements that depend on the object's state.

Non-Software Analog When you go to a movie you are issued a ticket. You have a specific state for next 3 hours.

This ticket - or the absence thereof - encapsulates your privileges to see the movie for which you paid. It grants to entry into the theater and in so doing becomes torn. Once you have a torn ticket you are able to enter and leave the theater freely for the duration of the movie. Any time you are inside the theater, you may be subjected to a test: an usher may check your ticket to make sure you are properly authorized for the movie you are viewing.

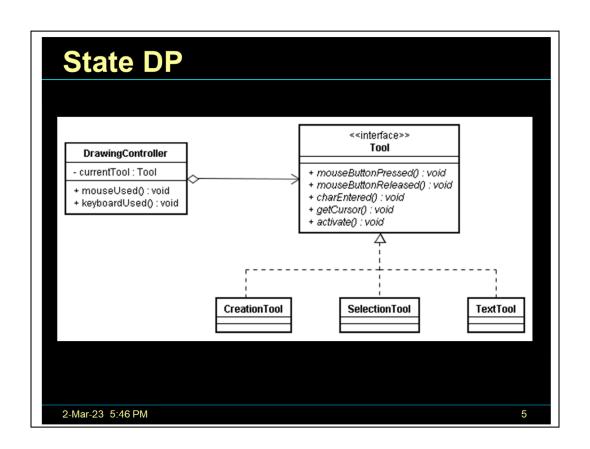
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Problem

- Interactive drawing programs provide tools like: drawing tool, selection tool, text tool.
 - The editor's behavior changes depending upon the tool selected.
 - How would we use the State DP here?



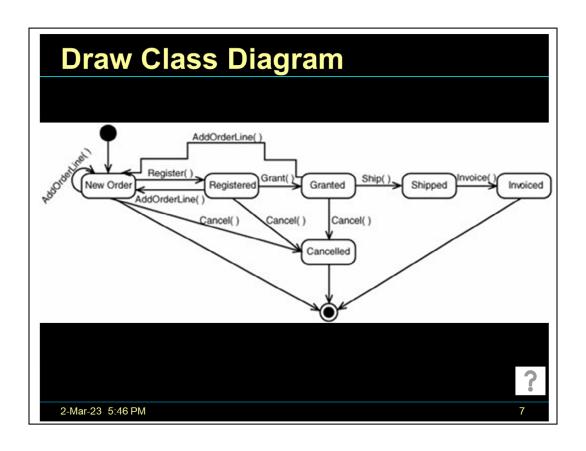
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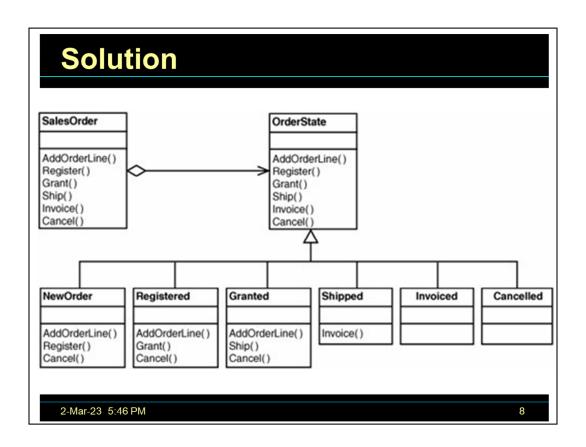


Problem

- A sales order can be in different states, such as "NewOrder," "Registered," "Granted," "Shipped," "Invoiced," and "Cancelled."
 - There are strict rules concerning to which states the order can "go" from which states. For example, it's not allowed to go directly from Registered to Shipped.
 - There are also differences in behavior depending upon the states.
 - ➤ For example, when Cancelled, you can't call AddOrderLine() for adding more items to the order. (That also goes for Shipped and Invoiced, by the way.)
 - One more thing to remember is that certain behavior will lead to state transformation. For example, when AddOrderLine() is called, the state transforms from Granted back to New Order.

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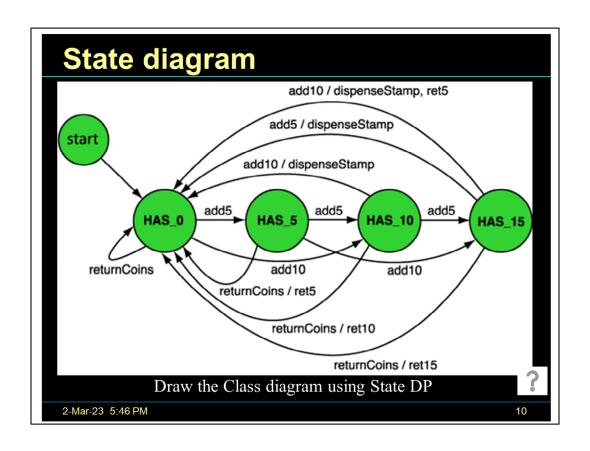




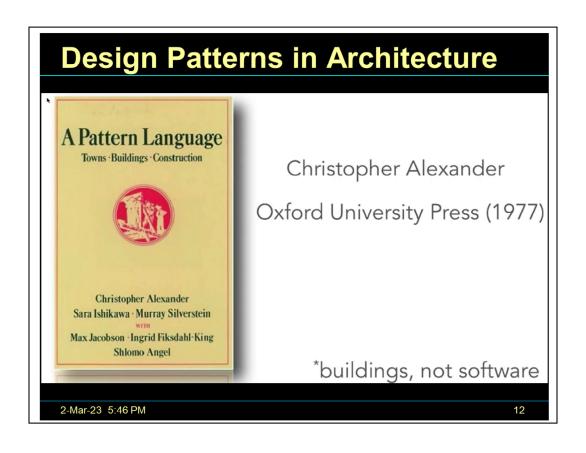
Stamp Dispenser

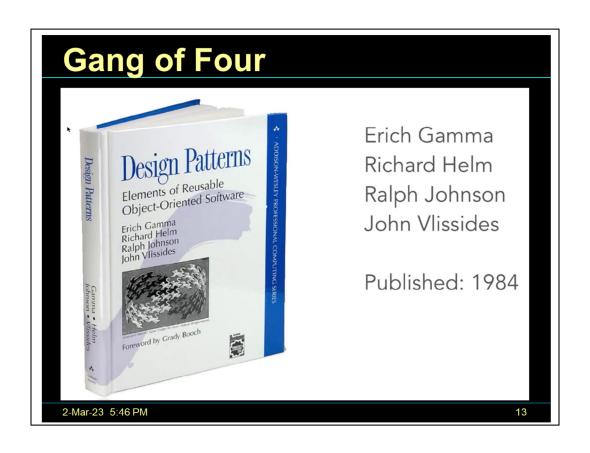
- Write control software for an automated stamp dispenser.
 - The stamp dispenser accepts only nickels (5 cents) and dimes (10 cents) and dispenses only 20-cent stamps.
 - ➤ The stamp dispenser's LED display indicates to the user the total amount of money inserted so far. As soon as 20 or more cents is inserted, a 20-cent stamp automatically dispenses along with any change. The only amounts the display shows, therefore, are 0, 5, 10, and 15 cents.
 - ➤ If a dime and a nickel have been inserted, the display indicates 15 cents. If the user then inserts another dime, the stamp dispenser dispenses a 20-cent stamp, returns a nickel, and changes the display to show 0 cents.
 - In addition to a coin slot, an opening for dispensing stamps and change, and an LED display, the stamp dispenser also has a coin return lever. When the user presses coin return, the stamp dispenser returns the amount of money indicated on the display, and changes the display to show 0 cents.

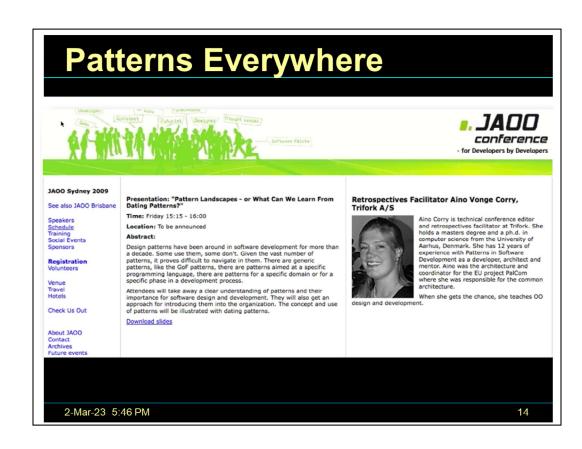
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Pattern types

- Creational Patterns: Used to construct objects such that they can be decoupled from their implementing system.
- Structural Patterns: Used to form large object structures between many disparate objects.
- **Behavioral Patterns:** Used to manage algorithms, relationships, and responsibilities between objects.



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| Classification | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Creational | Structural | Behavioral |
| Factory | Adapter | Interpreter |
| Abstract Factory | Bridge | Template |
| Builder | Composite | Chain of Responsibility |
| Prototype | Decorator | Command |
| Singleton | Flyweight | Iterator |
| | Facade | Mediator |
| | Proxy | Memento |
| | | Observer |
| | | State |
| | | Strategy |
| | | Visitor |
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A compound pattern combines two or more patterns into a solution that solves a recurring or general problem.

Patterns are often used together and combined within the same design solution.

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This is not a new design pattern but existing pattern working together.

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Design Patterns Guidelines

- Integrating patterns into software development is a human-intensive activity.
- Patterns are tools, not rules.
 - Patterns are useful guides but dangerous crutches

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Patterns do not lead to direct code reuse.

Patterns are tools:

They need to be tweaked and adapted to the problem at hand.

A Design pattern can be applied only if we are clear about what we want to do.

A design pattern tells how to solve a particular problem.

How often do programmers/designers have a clear idea about the problem? So many people find the use of Design patterns frustrating.

Design Patterns Usage

- A design pattern should be applied only when the flexibility it offers is ACTUALLY needed.
 - "Premature optimization is the root of all evil." Donald Knuth
- Decide patterns in advance or Refactor to patterns.

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Often design patterns achieve the flexibility by introducing additional levels of indirection. They add complexity to our code.

Like optimization, we must delay using a DP.

Apply design patterns extensively while designing a framework / library interface for external world.

For custom applications

Use DPs *only if* the requirements are clear and the flexibility of DPs is needed.

If requirements are not clear,

First get the code working with the simplest solution possible.

Ensure that the code does what needs to be done.

Then refactor to use a design pattern, if required.

Usage of DP in real life How a newcomer uses DP? How a intermediate developer would use DP? How a professional designer uses DP?

How a newcomer uses DP?

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He tries to use it everywhere.

How a intermediate developer would use DP?

He tries to estimate where patterns are needed and where they are not? He tries to adapt the patterns to the problem at hand.

How a professional designer uses DP?

He designs the simplest solution without worrying about the list of DPs.

The design uses the necessary patterns with necessary customization.

Patterns have become ingrained and their use in the unconscious.

References

- Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software – By Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson and John Vlissides.
- Head First Design Patterns By Eric Freeman and Elisabeth Freeman
- Refactoring Martin Fowler
- Refactoring to Patterns Joshua Kerievsky

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