命令模式

题目链接

命今模式-自助点餐机

基本概念

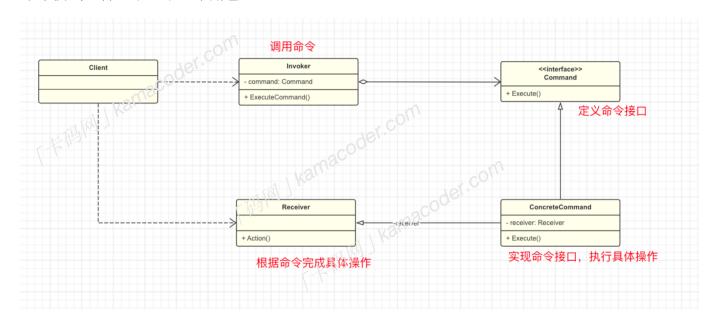
命令模式是一种行为型设计模式,其允许**将请求封装成一个对象**(命令对象,包含执行操作所需的 所有信息),**并将命令对象按照一定的顺序存储在队列中,然后再逐一调用执行,这些命令也可以 支持反向操作,进行撤销和重做。**

这样一来,发送者只需要触发命令就可以完成操作,不需要知道接受者的具体操作,从而实现两者间的解耦。

举个现实中的应用场景,遥控器可以控制不同的设备,在命令模式中,可以假定每个按钮都是一个命令对象,包含执行特定操作的命令,不同设备对同一命令的具体操作也不同,这样就可以方便的添加设备和命令对象。

基本结构

命令模式包含以下几个基本角色:



- 命令接口Command:接口或者抽象类,定义执行操作的接口。
- 具体命令类ConcreteCommand:实现命令接口,执行具体操作,在调用execute方法时使"接收者对象"根据命令完成具体的任务,比如遥控器中的"开机","关机"命令。

- 接收者类Receiver:接受并执行命令的对象,可以是任何对象,遥控器可以控制空调,也可以控制电视机,电视机和空调负责执行具体操作,是接收者。
- 调用者类Invoker: 发起请求的对象,有一个将命令作为参数传递的方法。它不关心命令的具体实现,只负责调用命令对象的 execute()方法来传递请求,在本例中,控制遥控器的"人"就是调用者。
- 客户端: 创建具体的命令对象和接收者对象, 然后将它们组装起来。

简易实现

1. 定义执行操作的接口:包含一个execute方法。有的时候还会包括unExecute方法,表示撤销命令。

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

2. 实现命令接口,执行具体的操作。

```
public class ConcreteCommand implements Command {
    // 接收者对象
    private Receiver receiver;

    public ConcreteCommand(Receiver receiver) {
        this.receiver = receiver;
    }

    @Override
    public void execute() {
        // 调用接收者相应的操作
        receiver.action();
    }
}
```

3. 定义接受者类,知道如何实施与执行一个请求相关的操作。

```
public class Receiver {
    public void action() {
        // 执行操作
    }
}
```

4. 定义调用者类,调用命令对象执行请求。

```
public class Invoker {
    private Command command;

public Invoker(Command command) {
        this.command = command;
    }

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

调用者类中可以维护一个命令队列或者"撤销栈",以支持批处理和撤销命令。

```
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.Queue;
import java.util.Stack;
// 调用者类: 命令队列和撤销请求
class Invoker {
   private Queue<Command> commandQueue; // 命令队列
   private Stack<Command> undoStack; // 撤销栈
   public Invoker() {
       this.commandQueue = new LinkedList<>();
       this.undoStack = new Stack<>();
   // 设置命令并执行
   public void setAndExecuteCommand(Command command) {
       command.execute();
       commandQueue.offer(command);
       undoStack.push(command);
   // 撤销上一个命令
   public void undoLastCommand() {
       if (!undoStack.isEmpty()) {
           Command lastCommand = undoStack.pop();
           lastCommand.undo(); // 需要命令类实现 undo 方法
           commandQueue.remove(lastCommand);
        } else {
           System.out.println("No command to undo.");
```

// 执行命令队列中的所有命令 public void executeCommandsInQueue() { for (Command command : commandQueue) { command.execute(); } }

5. 客户端使用, 创建具体的命令对象和接收者对象, 然后进行组装。

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Receiver receiver = new Receiver();
      Command command = new ConcreteCommand(receiver);
      Invoker invoker = new Invoker(command);

      invoker.executeCommand();
   }
}
```

优缺点和使用场景

命令模式在需要将请求封装成对象、支持撤销和重做、设计命令队列等情况下,都是一个有效的设计模式。

- 撤销操作: 需要支持撤销操作,命令模式可以存储历史命令,轻松实现撤销功能。
- 队列请求: 命令模式可以将请求排队,形成一个命令队列,依次执行命令。
- 可扩展性: 可以很容易地添加新的命令类和接收者类,而不影响现有的代码。新增命令不需要修改现有代码,符合开闭原则。

但是对于每个命令,都会有一个具体命令类,这可能导致类的数量急剧增加,增加了系统的复杂性。

命令模式同样有着很多现实场景的应用,比如Git中的很多操作,如提交(commit)、合并(merge)等,都可以看作是命令模式的应用,用户通过执行相应的命令来操作版本库。Java的GUI编程中,很多事件处理机制也都使用了命令模式。例如,每个按钮都有一个关联的Action,它代表一个命令,按钮的点击触发Action的执行。

本题代码

```
import java.util.Scanner;

// 命令接口
interface Command {
```

```
void execute();
}
// 具体命令类 - 点餐命令
class OrderCommand implements Command {
    private String drinkName;
    private DrinkMaker receiver;
    public OrderCommand(String drinkName, DrinkMaker receiver) {
        this.drinkName = drinkName;
       this.receiver = receiver;
    @Override
    public void execute() {
       receiver.makeDrink(drinkName);
}
// 接收者类 - 制作饮品
class DrinkMaker {
    public void makeDrink(String drinkName) {
        System.out.println(drinkName + " is ready!");
}
// 调用者类 - 点餐机
class OrderMachine {
   private Command command;
    public void setCommand(Command command) {
        this.command = command;
    public void executeOrder() {
       command.execute();
}
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        // 创建接收者和命令对象
        DrinkMaker drinkMaker = new DrinkMaker();
```

```
// 读取命令数量
int n = scanner.nextInt();
scanner.nextLine();

while (n-- > 0) {
    // 读取命令
    String drinkName = scanner.next();

    // 创建命令对象
    Command command = new OrderCommand(drinkName, drinkMaker);

    // 执行命令
    OrderMachine orderMachine = new OrderMachine();
    orderMachine.setCommand(command);
    orderMachine.executeOrder();
}
scanner.close();
}
```

其他语言版本

Java

使用命令模式+工厂模式,进一步将程序进行解耦,主程序不需要知道具体命令类的实现细节,后续增加新命令或饮料类型时,只需修改工厂类,不会影响主程序的结构。

```
import java.util.Scanner;

// 命令接口
interface Command {
    void execute();
}

// 具体命令类 - 点餐命令
class OrderCommand implements Command {
    private String drinkName;
    private DrinkMaker receiver;

public OrderCommand(String drinkName, DrinkMaker receiver) {
        this.drinkName = drinkName;
        this.receiver = receiver;
}

@Override
```

```
public void execute() {
       receiver.makeDrink(drinkName);
}
// 接收者类 - 制作饮品
class DrinkMaker {
    public void makeDrink(String drinkName) {
        System.out.println(drinkName + " is ready!");
}
// 调用者类 - 点餐机
class OrderMachine {
    private Command command;
    public void setCommand(Command command) {
        this.command = command;
    public void executeOrder() {
       if (command != null) {
           command.execute();
        } else {
            System.out.println("未设置命令.");
// 命令工厂类
class CommandFactory {
    private DrinkMaker drinkMaker;
    public CommandFactory(DrinkMaker drinkMaker) {
        this.drinkMaker = drinkMaker;
    public Command createCommand(String drinkName) {
       return new OrderCommand(drinkName, drinkMaker);
// 主类
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
// 创建接收者和工厂对象
       DrinkMaker drinkMaker = new DrinkMaker();
       CommandFactory commandFactory = new CommandFactory(drinkMaker);
       OrderMachine orderMachine = new OrderMachine();
       // 读取命令数量
       int n = scanner.nextInt();
       scanner.nextLine();
       while (n-- > 0) {
           // 读取命令
           String drinkName = scanner.nextLine().trim();
           if (drinkName.isEmpty()) {
               System.out.println("无效输入,请输入饮品名.");
               continue;
           }
           // 使用工厂创建命令对象
           Command command = commandFactory.createCommand(drinkName);
           // 设置命令并执行
           orderMachine.setCommand(command);
           orderMachine.executeOrder();
       scanner.close();
   }
}
```

C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>

class DrinkMaker; // 前向声明

// 命令接口
class Command {
public:
    virtual void execute() = 0;
    virtual ~Command() = default; // 添加虚析构函数
};

// 具体命令类 - 点餐命令
```

```
class OrderCommand : public Command {
private:
   std::string drinkName;
   DrinkMaker* receiver; // 使用前向声明
public:
   OrderCommand(const std::string& drinkName, DrinkMaker* receiver);
   void execute() override;
};
// 接收者类 - 制作饮品
class DrinkMaker {
public:
   void makeDrink(const std::string& drinkName) {
       std::cout << drinkName << " is ready!" << std::endl;</pre>
   }
};
// 实现 OrderCommand 的构造函数和 execute 函数
OrderCommand::OrderCommand(const std::string& drinkName, DrinkMaker*
receiver) : drinkName(drinkName), receiver(receiver) { }
void OrderCommand::execute() {
   receiver->makeDrink(drinkName);
}
// 调用者类 - 点餐机
class OrderMachine {
private:
   Command* command;
public:
   void setCommand(Command* command) {
      this->command = command;
   void executeOrder() {
       command->execute();
};
int main() {
   // 创建接收者和命令对象
   DrinkMaker drinkMaker;
   // 读取命令数量
```

```
int n:
std::cin >> n;
std::cin.ignore(); // 消耗掉换行符
while (n-- > 0) {
   // 读取命令
    std::string drinkName;
    std::cin >> drinkName;
    // 创建命令对象
    Command* command = new OrderCommand(drinkName, &drinkMaker);
    // 执行命令
    OrderMachine orderMachine;
    orderMachine.setCommand(command);
    orderMachine.executeOrder();
    // 释放动态分配的命令对象
    delete command;
return 0;
```

Python

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
# 命令接口
class Command(ABC):
   @abstractmethod
   def execute(self):
       pass
# 具体命令类 - 点餐命令
class OrderCommand(Command):
   def init (self, drink name, receiver):
       self.drink name = drink name
       self.receiver = receiver
   def execute(self):
       self.receiver.make drink(self.drink name)
# 接收者类 - 制作饮品
class DrinkMaker:
   def make drink(self, drink name):
```

```
print(f"{drink name} is ready!")
# 调用者类 - 点餐机
class OrderMachine:
   def __init__(self):
       self.command = None
   def set command(self, command):
       self.command = command
   def execute order(self):
       self.command.execute()
if __name__ == "__main__":
   # 创建接收者和命令对象
   drink maker = DrinkMaker()
   # 读取命令数量
   n = int(input())
   for _ in range(n):
       # 读取命令
       drink name = input()
       # 创建命令对象
       command = OrderCommand(drink name, drink maker)
       # 执行命令
       order machine = OrderMachine()
       order machine.set command(command)
       order machine.execute_order()
```

Go

```
package main

import "fmt"

// Command 接口

type Command interface {
    Execute()
}

// OrderCommand 具体命令类 - 点餐命令

type OrderCommand struct {
    DrinkName string
```

```
Receiver *DrinkMaker
}
func (oc *OrderCommand) Execute() {
   oc.Receiver.MakeDrink(oc.DrinkName)
}
// DrinkMaker 接收者类 - 制作饮品
type DrinkMaker struct{}
func (dm *DrinkMaker) MakeDrink(drinkName string) {
   fmt.Println(drinkName + " is ready!")
// OrderMachine 调用者类 - 点餐机
type OrderMachine struct {
  Command Command
}
func (om *OrderMachine) SetCommand(command Command) {
   om.Command = command
}
func (om *OrderMachine) ExecuteOrder() {
  om.Command.Execute()
}
func main() {
   // 创建接收者和命令对象
   drinkMaker := &DrinkMaker{}
   // 读取命令数量
   var n int
   fmt.Scan(&n)
   for i := 0; i < n; i++ {
       // 读取命令
       var drinkName string
       fmt.Scan(&drinkName)
       // 创建命令对象
       command := &OrderCommand{DrinkName: drinkName, Receiver:
drinkMaker}
       // 执行命令
       orderMachine := &OrderMachine{}
```

```
orderMachine.SetCommand(command)
    orderMachine.ExecuteOrder()
}
```

Typescript

```
abstract class Command {
 protected receiver: Receiver;
 constructor(receiver: Receiver) {
   this.receiver = receiver;
 abstract execute(): void;
class Receiver {
 milkTea() {
   console.log("MileTea is Ready!");
 coffee() {
   console.log("Coffee is Ready!");
 cola() {
   console.log("Cola is Ready!");
class MileTeaCommand extends Command {
 constructor(receiver: Receiver) {
   super(receiver);
 execute(): void {
   this.receiver.milkTea();
class CoffeeCommand extends Command {
 constructor(receiver: Receiver) {
   super(receiver);
 execute(): void {
   this.receiver.coffee();
```

```
class ColaCommand extends Command {
 constructor(receiver: Receiver) {
   super(receiver);
 execute(): void {
   this.receiver.cola();
}
class Invoke {
 private command: Command;
  constructor(command: Command) {
   this.command = command;
  setOrder(command: Command) {
   this.command = command;
  invokeCommand() {
   this.command.execute();
}
// @ts-ignore
entry(4, (...args) \Rightarrow {
 const machine = new Receiver();
 let waiter: Invoke;
  let command: Command;
  args.forEach((type) => {
    if (type === "MilkTea") {
     command = new MileTeaCommand(machine);
    } else if (type === "Coffee") {
     command = new CoffeeCommand(machine);
    } else if (type === "Cola") {
     command = new ColaCommand(machine);
    if (!waiter) {
     waiter = new Invoke(command);
      waiter.invokeCommand();
```

```
} else {
    waiter.setOrder(command);
    waiter.invokeCommand();
}
});
})("MilkTea")("Coffee")("Cola")("MilkTea");

function entry(count: number, fn: (...args: any) => void) {
    function dfs(...args) {
        if (args.length < count) {
            return (arg) => dfs(...args, arg);
        }

        return fn(...args);
}

return dfs;
}
```