访问者模式

题目链接

访问者模式-图形的面积

基本概念

访问者模式(Visitor Pattern)是一种行为型设计模式,可以在不改变对象结构的前提下,对对象中的元素进行新的操作。

举个例子,假设有一个动物园,里面有不同种类的动物,比如狮子、大象、猴子等。每个动物都会被医生检查身体,被管理员投喂,被游客观看,医生,游客,管理员都属于访问者。

```
// 定义动物接口
interface Animal {
   void accept(Visitor visitor);
// 具体元素类: 狮子
class Lion implements Element {
   @Override
   public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
       visitor.visit(this);
}
// 具体元素类: 大象
class Elephant implements Element {
   @Override
   public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
       visitor.visit(this);
}
// 具体元素类: 猴子
class Monkey implements Element {
   @Override
   public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
       visitor.visit(this);
   }
}
```

如果你想对动物园中的每个动物执行一些操作,比如医生健康检查、管理员喂食、游客观赏等。就可以使用访问者模式来实现这些操作。

```
// 定义访问者接口
interface Visitor {
   void visit(Animal animal);
}
// 具体访问者类: 医生
class Vet implements Visitor {
   @Override
   public void visit(Animal animal) {
   }
}
// 具体访问者类: 管理员
class Zookeeper implements Visitor {
   @Override
   public void visit(Animal animal) {
}
// 具体访问者类:游客
class VisitorPerson implements Visitor {
   @Override
   public void visit(Animal animal) {
}
```

将这些访问者应用到动物园的每个动物上

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Animal lion = new Lion();
    Animal elephant = new Elephant();
    Animal monkey = new Monkey();

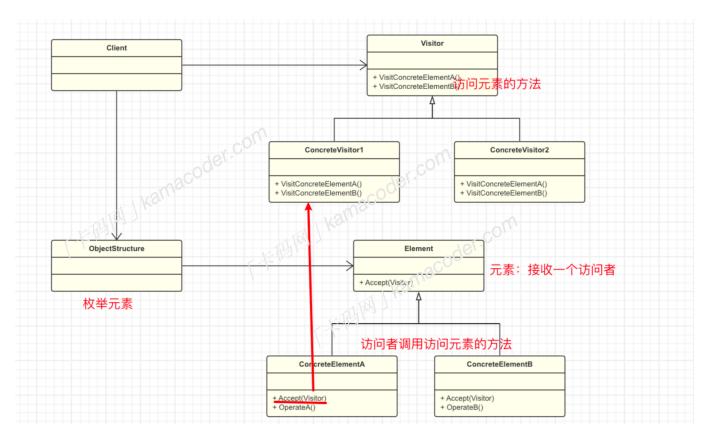
    Visitor vet = new Vet();
    Visitor zookeeper = new Zookeeper();
    Visitor visitorPerson = new VisitorPerson();

    // 动物接受访问者的访问
    lion.accept(vet);
    elephant.accept(zookeeper);
    monkey.accept(visitorPerson);
```

基本结构:

访问者模式包括以下几个基本角色:

- 抽象访问者 (Visitor): 声明了访问者可以访问哪些元素,以及如何访问它们的方法 visit。
- **具体访问者(ConcreteVisitor)**: 实现了抽象访问者定义的方法,不同的元素类型可能有不同的访问行为。医生、管理员、游客都属于具体的访问者,它们的访问行为不同。
- 抽象元素 (Element): 定义了一个accept方法,用于接受访问者的访问。
- 具体元素 (ConcreteElement): 实现了accept方法,是访问者访问的目标。
- 对象结构 (Object Structure): 包含元素的集合,可以是一个列表、一个集合或者其他数据结构。负责遍历元素,并调用元素的接受方法。



简易实现:

1. 定义抽象访问者: 声明那些元素可以访问

```
// 抽象访问者
interface Visitor {
    void visit(ConcreteElementA element);
    void visit(ConcreteElementB element);
}
```

2. 实现具体访问者: 实现具体的访问逻辑

```
// 具体访问者A
class ConcreteVisitorA implements Visitor {
    @Override
   public void visit(ConcreteElementA element) {
        System.out.println("ConcreteVisitorA Visit ConcreteElementA");
   @Override
   public void visit(ConcreteElementB element) {
        System.out.println("ConcreteVisitorA Visit ConcreteElementB");
}
// 具体访问者B
class ConcreteVisitorB implements Visitor {
   @Override
   public void visit(ConcreteElementA element) {
        System.out.println("ConcreteVisitorB Visit ConcreteElementA");
   @Override
   public void visit(ConcreteElementB element) {
        System.out.println("ConcreteVisitorB Visit ConcreteElementB");
```

3. 定义元素接口:声明接收访问者的方法。

```
// 抽象元素
interface Element {
   void accept(Visitor visitor);
}
```

4. 实现具体元素: 实现接受访问者的方法

```
// 具体元素A
class ConcreteElementA implements Element {
```

```
@Override
public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
    visitor.visit(this);
}

// 具体元素B
class ConcreteElementB implements Element {
    @Override
    public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
        visitor.visit(this);
    }
}
```

5. 创建对象结构:提供一个接口让访问者访问它的元素。

```
// 对象结构
class ObjectStructure {
    private List<Element> elements = new ArrayList<>();

    public void attach(Element element) {
        elements.add(element);
    }

    public void detach(Element element) {
        elements.remove(element);
    }

    public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
        for (Element element : elements) {
            element.accept(visitor);
        }
    }
}
```

6. 客户端调用

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      ObjectStructure objectStructure = new ObjectStructure();
      objectStructure.attach(new ConcreteElementA());
      objectStructure.attach(new ConcreteElementB());

      Visitor visitorA = new ConcreteVisitorA();
      Visitor visitorB = new ConcreteVisitorB();

      objectStructure.accept(visitorA);
      objectStructure.accept(visitorB);
    }
}
```

使用场景

访问者模式结构较为复杂,但是访问者模式将同一类操作封装在一个访问者中,使得相关的操作彼此集中,提高了代码的可读性和维护性。它常用于**对象结构比较稳定,但经常需要在此对象结构上定义新的操作**,这样就无需修改现有的元素类,只需要定义新的访问者来添加新的操作。

本题代码

```
import java.util.Scanner;

// 元素接口
interface Shape {
    void accept(Visitor visitor);
}

// 具体元素类
class Circle implements Shape {
    private int radius;

    public Circle(int radius) {
        this.radius = radius;
    }

    public int getRadius() {
        return radius;
    }

    @Override
    public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
        visitor.visit(this);
    }
```

```
}
class Rectangle implements Shape {
    private int width;
    private int height;
    public Rectangle(int width, int height) {
        this.width = width;
        this.height = height;
    }
    public int getWidth() {
       return width;
   public int getHeight() {
       return height;
    @Override
    public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
       visitor.visit(this);
// 访问者接口
interface Visitor {
   void visit(Circle circle);
   void visit(Rectangle rectangle);
}
// 具体访问者类
class AreaCalculator implements Visitor {
    @Override
    public void visit(Circle circle) {
        double area = 3.14 * Math.pow(circle.getRadius(), 2);
       System.out.println(area);
    @Override
    public void visit(Rectangle rectangle) {
        int area = rectangle.getWidth() * rectangle.getHeight();
        System.out.println(area);
```

```
}
// 对象结构类
class Drawing {
   private Shape[] shapes;
   public Drawing(Shape[] shapes) {
        this.shapes = shapes;
   public void accept(Visitor visitor) {
        for (Shape shape : shapes) {
           shape.accept(visitor);
    }
}
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       int n = scanner.nextInt();
        scanner.nextLine();
       // 创建一个数组来存储图形对象
       Shape[] shapes = new Shape[n];
       // 根据用户输入创建不同类型的图形对象
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
           String[] input = scanner.nextLine().split(" ");
           if (input[0].equals("Circle")) {
               int radius = Integer.parseInt(input[1]);
               shapes[i] = new Circle(radius);
            } else if (input[0].equals("Rectangle")) {
               int width = Integer.parseInt(input[1]);
               int height = Integer.parseInt(input[2]);
               shapes[i] = new Rectangle(width, height);
               System.out.println("Invalid input");
               return;
        // 创建一个图形集合
       Drawing drawing = new Drawing(shapes);
       // 创建一个面积计算访问者
       Visitor areaCalculator = new AreaCalculator();
        // 访问图形集合并计算面积
       drawing.accept(areaCalculator);
```

其他语言版本

C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <vector>
class Shape;
// 访问者接口
class Visitor {
public:
   virtual void visit(class Circle& circle) = 0;
   virtual void visit(class Rectangle& rectangle) = 0;
};
// 元素接口
class Shape {
public:
   virtual ~Shape() {} // 添加虚析构函数
   virtual void accept(Visitor& visitor) = 0;
};
// 具体元素类
class Circle : public Shape {
private:
   int radius;
public:
    Circle(int radius) : radius(radius) {}
   int getRadius() const {
       return radius;
   void accept(Visitor& visitor) override;
};
// 具体元素类
class Rectangle : public Shape {
private:
```

```
int width;
    int height;
public:
    Rectangle(int width, int height) : width(width), height(height) {}
    int getWidth() const {
       return width;
   int getHeight() const {
       return height;
   void accept(Visitor& visitor) override;
};
// 具体访问者类
class AreaCalculator : public Visitor {
public:
   void visit(Circle& circle) override;
   void visit(Rectangle& rectangle) override;
};
// 对象结构类
class Drawing {
private:
    std::vector<Shape*> shapes;
public:
    Drawing(const std::vector<Shape*>& shapes) : shapes(shapes) {}
   void accept(Visitor& visitor) {
        for (Shape* shape : shapes) {
            shape->accept(visitor);
   }
};
// 实现 accept 函数
void Circle::accept(Visitor& visitor) {
   visitor.visit(*this);
}
void Rectangle::accept(Visitor& visitor) {
    visitor.visit(*this);
```

```
// 实现 visit 函数
void AreaCalculator::visit(Circle& circle) {
    double area = 3.14 * std::pow(circle.getRadius(), 2);
    std::cout << area << std::endl;</pre>
}
void AreaCalculator::visit(Rectangle& rectangle) {
    int area = rectangle.getWidth() * rectangle.getHeight();
    std::cout << area << std::endl;</pre>
int main() {
    int n;
    std::cin >> n;
    std::vector<Shape*> shapes;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        std::string type;
        std::cin >> type;
        if (type == "Circle") {
            int radius;
            std::cin >> radius;
            shapes.push back(new Circle(radius));
        } else if (type == "Rectangle") {
            int width, height;
            std::cin >> width >> height;
            shapes.push back(new Rectangle(width, height));
        } else {
           // 处理无效输入
            std::cout << "Invalid input" << std::endl;</pre>
            return 1;
    Drawing drawing(shapes);
    AreaCalculator areaCalculator;
    drawing.accept(areaCalculator);
    // 释放动态分配的内存
    for (Shape* shape : shapes) {
        delete shape;
```

```
return 0;
}
```

Python

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
# 访问者接口
class Visitor(ABC):
   @abstractmethod
   def visit_circle(self, circle):
       pass
   @abstractmethod
   def visit rectangle(self, rectangle):
       pass
# 元素接口
class Shape(ABC):
   @abstractmethod
   def accept(self, visitor):
       pass
# 具体元素类
class Circle(Shape):
   def init (self, radius):
       self.radius = radius
   def get radius(self):
       return self.radius
   def accept(self, visitor):
       visitor.visit circle(self)
# 具体元素类
class Rectangle(Shape):
   def init (self, width, height):
       self.width = width
       self.height = height
   def get width(self):
       return self.width
   def get height(self):
       return self.height
```

```
def accept(self, visitor):
        visitor.visit rectangle(self)
# 具体访问者类
class AreaCalculator(Visitor):
   def visit circle(self, circle):
        area = 3.14 * circle.get_radius()**2
       print(area)
   def visit rectangle(self, rectangle):
        area = rectangle.get width() * rectangle.get height()
       print(area)
# 对象结构类
class Drawing:
   def init (self, shapes):
        self.shapes = shapes
   def accept(self, visitor):
        for shape in self.shapes:
            shape.accept(visitor)
# 示例用法
if name == " main ":
   n = int(input())
   shapes = []
   for in range(n):
        shape_type, *params = input().split()
        if shape type == "Circle":
            radius = int(params[0])
            shapes.append(Circle(radius))
        elif shape type == "Rectangle":
            width, height = map(int, params)
            shapes.append(Rectangle(width, height))
        else:
           print("invalid input")
           exit(1)
   drawing = Drawing(shapes)
   area calculator = AreaCalculator()
   drawing.accept(area calculator)
```

```
package main
import (
   "bufio"
   "fmt"
   "os"
   "math"
   "strconv"
   "strings"
)
// 元素接口
type Shape interface {
   accept (Visitor)
// 具体元素类
type Circle struct {
   radius int
func NewCircle(radius int) *Circle {
  return &Circle{radius}
func (c *Circle) getRadius() int {
  return c.radius
func (c *Circle) accept(visitor Visitor) {
  visitor.visit(c)
type Rectangle struct {
  width, height int
}
func NewRectangle(width, height int) *Rectangle {
  return &Rectangle(width, height)
}
func (r *Rectangle) getWidth() int {
  return r.width
}
```

```
func (r *Rectangle) getHeight() int {
   return r.height
}
func (r *Rectangle) accept(visitor Visitor) {
   visitor.visit(r)
}
// 访问者接口
type Visitor interface {
   visit(shape Shape)
// 具体访问者类
type AreaCalculator struct{}
func (ac *AreaCalculator) visit(shape Shape) {
    switch concreteShape := shape.(type) {
    case *Circle:
        area := 3.14 * math.Pow(float64(concreteShape.getRadius()), 2)
        fmt.Println(area)
   case *Rectangle:
        area := concreteShape.getWidth() * concreteShape.getHeight()
        fmt.Println(area)
   }
}
// 对象结构类
type Drawing struct {
   shapes []Shape
}
func NewDrawing(shapes []Shape) *Drawing {
   return &Drawing{shapes}
}
func (d *Drawing) accept(visitor Visitor) {
   for , shape := range d.shapes {
       shape.accept(visitor)
}
func main() {
   var n int
    fmt.Scan(&n)
```

```
shapes := make([]Shape, n)
   scanner := bufio.NewScanner(os.Stdin)
   for i := 0; i < n; i++ {
       scanner.Scan()
       input := strings.Split(scanner.Text(), " ")
       if input[0] == "Circle" {
            radius, _ := strconv.Atoi(input[1])
            shapes[i] = NewCircle(radius)
        } else if input[0] == "Rectangle" {
            width, _ := strconv.Atoi(input[1])
            height, _ := strconv.Atoi(input[2])
            shapes[i] = NewRectangle(width, height)
        } else {
           fmt.Println("Invalid input")
           return
    }
   drawing := NewDrawing(shapes)
   areaCalculator := &AreaCalculator{}
   drawing.accept(areaCalculator)
}
```