装饰模式

题目链接

装饰器模式-咖啡加糖

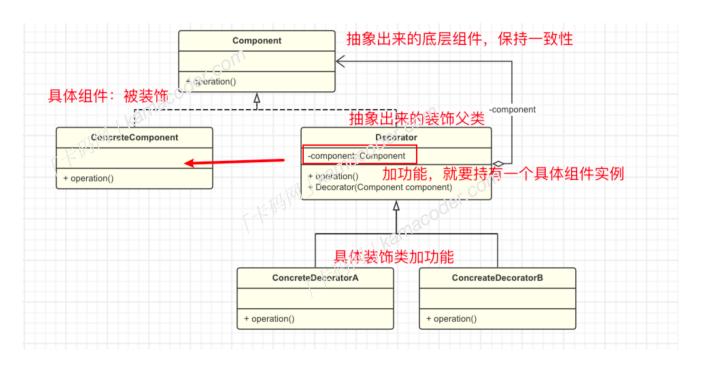
基本概念

通常情况下,扩展类的功能可以通过继承实现,但是扩展越多,子类越多,装饰模式(Decorator Pattern,结构型设计模式)可以在**不定义子类的情况下动态的给对象添加一些额外的功能。**具体的做法是将原始对象放入包含行为的特殊封装类(装饰类),从而为原始对象动态添加新的行为,而无需修改其代码。

举个简单的例子,假设你有一个基础的图形类,你想要为图形类添加颜色、边框、阴影等功能,如果每个功能都实现一个子类,就会导致产生大量的类,这时就可以考虑使用装饰模式来动态地添加,而不需要修改图形类本身的代码,这样可以使得代码更加灵活、更容易维护和扩展。

基本结构:

装饰模式包含以下四个主要角色:



- 组件Component:通常是抽象类或者接口,是具体组件和装饰者的父类,定义了具体组件需要实现的方法,比如说我们定义Coffee为组件。
- 具体组件ConcreteComponent: 实现了Component接口的具体类,是被装饰的对象。

- 装饰类Decorator:一个抽象类,给具体组件添加功能,但是具体的功能由其子类具体装饰者完成,持有一个指向Component对象的引用。
- 具体装饰类ConcreteDecorator:扩展Decorator类,负责向Component对象添加新的行为,加牛奶的咖啡是一个具体装饰类,加糖的咖啡也是一个具体装饰类。

基本实现

装饰模式的实现包括以下步骤:

1. 定义Component接口

```
// 组件接口
public interface Component {
    void operation();
}
```

2. 实现 ConcreteComponent

```
// 具体组件
public class ConcreteComponent implements Component {
    @Override
    public void operation() {
        System.out.println("ConcreteComponent operation");
    }
}
```

3. 定义Decorator装饰类,继承自Component

```
// 定义一个抽象的装饰者类,继承自Component
public abstract class Decorator implements Component {
    protected Component component;

    public Decorator(Component component) {
        this.component = component;
    }

    @Override
    public void operation() {
        component.operation();
    }
}
```

4. 定义具体的装饰者实现,给具体组件对象添加功能。

```
// 具体的装饰者实现
public class ConcreteDecorator extends Decorator {
    public ConcreteDecorator(Component component) {
        super(component);
    }

    // 根据需要添加额外的方法

    @Override
    public void operation() {
        // 可以在调用前后添加额外的行为
        System.out.println("Before operation in ConcreteDecorator");
        super.operation();
        System.out.println("After operation in ConcreteDecorator");
    }
}
```

5. 在客户端使用

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // 创建具体组件
        Component concreteComponent = new ConcreteComponent();

        // 使用具体装饰者包装具体组件
        Decorator decorator = new ConcreteDecorator(concreteComponent);

        // 调用操作
        decorator.operation();
    }
}
```

应用场景

装饰模式通常在以下几种情况使用:

- 当需要给一个现有类添加附加功能,但由于某些原因不能使用继承来生成子类进行扩充时,可以使用装饰模式。
- 动态的添加和覆盖功能: 当对象的功能要求可以动态地添加,也可以再动态地撤销时可以使用装饰模式。

在Java的I/O库中,装饰者模式被广泛用于增强I/O流的功能。例如,BufferedInputStream和BufferedOutputStream这两个类提供了缓冲区的支持,通过在底层的输入流和输出流上添加缓冲区,提高了读写的效率,它们都是InputStream和OutputStream的装饰器。BufferedReader和BufferedWriter这两个类与BufferedInputStream和BufferedOutputStream类似,提供了字符流的缓冲功能,是Reader和Writer的装饰者。

本题代码

```
import java.util.Scanner;
// 咖啡接口
interface Coffee {
   void brew();
}
// 具体的黑咖啡类
class BlackCoffee implements Coffee {
    @Override
    public void brew() {
        System.out.println("Brewing Black Coffee");
}
// 具体的拿铁类
class Latte implements Coffee {
   @Override
    public void brew() {
        System.out.println("Brewing Latte");
}
// 装饰者抽象类
abstract class Decorator implements Coffee {
    protected Coffee coffee;
    public Decorator(Coffee coffee) {
        this.coffee = coffee;
    @Override
    public void brew() {
       coffee.brew();
}
```

```
// 具体的牛奶装饰者类
class MilkDecorator extends Decorator {
    public MilkDecorator(Coffee coffee) {
        super(coffee);
    @Override
    public void brew() {
        super.brew();
        System.out.println("Adding Milk");
}
// 具体的糖装饰者类
class SugarDecorator extends Decorator {
    public SugarDecorator(Coffee coffee) {
        super(coffee);
    }
    @Override
    public void brew() {
        super.brew();
        System.out.println("Adding Sugar");
}
// 客户端代码
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        while (scanner.hasNext()) {
            int coffeeType = scanner.nextInt();
            int condimentType = scanner.nextInt();
            // 根据输入制作咖啡
            Coffee coffee;
            if (coffeeType == 1) {
                coffee = new BlackCoffee();
            } else if (coffeeType == 2) {
                coffee = new Latte();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Invalid coffee type");
                continue;
```

```
// 根据输入添加调料
if (condimentType == 1) {
    coffee = new MilkDecorator(coffee);
} else if (condimentType == 2) {
    coffee = new SugarDecorator(coffee);
} else {
    System.out.println("Invalid condiment type");
    continue;
}

// 输出制作过程
    coffee.brew();
}
```

其他语言版本

Java

将处理输入和创建对象的逻辑分离到方法中。

```
import java.util.Scanner;

// 定义咖啡接口
interface Coffee {
    void execute();
}

// 黑咖啡类, 实现咖啡接口
class BrewingBlackCoffee implements Coffee {
    @Override
    public void execute() {
        System.out.println("Brewing Black Coffee");
    }
}

// 拿铁类, 实现咖啡接口
class BrewingLatte implements Coffee {
    @Override
    public void execute() {
        System.out.println("Brewing Latte");
    }
}
```

```
// 咖啡装饰器抽象类,实现咖啡接口
abstract class Decorator implements Coffee {
    private Coffee coffee;
    public Decorator(Coffee coffee) {
        this.coffee = coffee;
    @Override
    public void execute() {
       coffee.execute();
}
// 牛奶装饰器类,继承自装饰器类
class MilkDecorator extends Decorator {
    public MilkDecorator(Coffee coffee) {
       super(coffee);
    @Override
    public void execute() {
       super.execute();
       System.out.println("Adding Milk");
}
// 糖装饰器类,继承自装饰器类
class SugarDecorator extends Decorator {
    public SugarDecorator(Coffee coffee) {
       super(coffee);
    }
    @Override
    public void execute() {
        super.execute();
       System.out.println("Adding Sugar");
}
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        try {
            String input;
            while (scanner.hasNextLine()) {
```

```
input = scanner.nextLine();
               if (input.equalsIgnoreCase("exit")) {
                  break;
               processInput(input);
       } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
           System.out.println("输入格式无效: " + e.getMessage());
       } finally {
           scanner.close();
   }
   // 处理输入的方法
   private static void processInput(String input) {
       String[] parts = input.split(" ");
       if (parts.length != 2) {
           System.out.println("输入格式无效。请提供两个数字,中间用空格分隔。");
           return;
       }
       try {
           int type1 = Integer.parseInt(parts[0]);
           int type2 = Integer.parseInt(parts[1]);
           Coffee coffee = createCoffee(type1);
           if (coffee == null) {
               System.out.println("咖啡类型无效。请输入1(黑咖啡)或2(拿
铁)。");
              return;
           }
           coffee = decorateCoffee(coffee, type2);
           if (coffee == null) {
               System.out.println("装饰类型无效。请输入1(牛奶)或2(糖)。");
               return;
           coffee.execute();
       } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
           System.out.println("输入格式无效:两个输入都必须是数字。");
   // 创建咖啡对象的方法
```

```
private static Coffee createCoffee(int type) {
    switch (type) {
        case 1:
            return new BrewingBlackCoffee();
        case 2:
            return new BrewingLatte();
        default:
           return null;
   }
}
// 添加装饰器的方法
private static Coffee decorateCoffee(Coffee coffee, int type) {
    switch (type) {
        case 1:
            return new MilkDecorator(coffee);
        case 2:
            return new SugarDecorator(coffee);
        default:
           return null;
}
```

C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <memory>
// 咖啡接口
class Coffee {
public:
   virtual ~Coffee() {}
   virtual void brew() = 0;
};
// 具体的黑咖啡类
class BlackCoffee : public Coffee {
public:
   void brew() override {
       std::cout << "Brewing Black Coffee" << std::endl;</pre>
} ;
// 具体的拿铁类
class Latte : public Coffee {
```

```
public:
   void brew() override {
       std::cout << "Brewing Latte" << std::endl;</pre>
} ;
// 装饰者抽象类
class Decorator : public Coffee {
protected:
    std::unique ptr<Coffee> coffee;
public:
    Decorator(std::unique_ptr<Coffee> coffee) : coffee(std::move(coffee))
{ }
   void brew() override {
       if (coffee) {
           coffee->brew();
       }
   }
};
// 具体的牛奶装饰者类
class MilkDecorator : public Decorator {
    MilkDecorator(std::unique ptr<Coffee> coffee) :
Decorator(std::move(coffee)) { }
    void brew() override {
        Decorator::brew();
       std::cout << "Adding Milk" << std::endl;</pre>
   }
};
// 具体的糖装饰者类
class SugarDecorator : public Decorator {
public:
    SugarDecorator(std::unique ptr<Coffee> coffee) :
Decorator(std::move(coffee)) { }
    void brew() override {
        Decorator::brew();
       std::cout << "Adding Sugar" << std::endl;</pre>
};
```

```
// 客户端代码
int main() {
   int coffeeType, condimentType;
   while (std::cin >> coffeeType >> condimentType) {
        // 根据输入制作咖啡
        std::unique_ptr<Coffee> coffee;
        if (coffeeType == 1) {
            coffee = std::make unique<BlackCoffee>();
        } else if (coffeeType == 2) {
            coffee = std::make unique<Latte>();
            std::cout << "Invalid coffee type" << std::endl;</pre>
            continue;
        // 根据输入添加调料
        if (condimentType == 1) {
            coffee = std::make unique<MilkDecorator>(std::move(coffee));
        } else if (condimentType == 2) {
            coffee = std::make unique<SugarDecorator>(std::move(coffee));
        } else {
            std::cout << "Invalid condiment type" << std::endl;</pre>
            continue;
        // 输出制作过程
       coffee->brew();
   return 0;
```

Python

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
from typing import Type

# 咖啡接口
class Coffee(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
    def brew(self):
        pass

# 具体的黑咖啡类
class BlackCoffee(Coffee):
```

```
def brew(self):
       print("Brewing Black Coffee")
# 具体的拿铁类
class Latte(Coffee):
   def brew(self):
       print("Brewing Latte")
# 装饰者抽象类
class Decorator(Coffee, ABC):
   def init (self, coffee: Type[Coffee]):
       self. coffee = coffee
   def brew(self):
       self. coffee.brew()
# 具体的牛奶装饰者类
class MilkDecorator(Decorator):
   def brew(self):
       super().brew()
       print("Adding Milk")
# 具体的糖装饰者类
class SugarDecorator(Decorator):
   def brew(self):
       super().brew()
       print("Adding Sugar")
# 客户端代码
if __name__ == "__main__":
   try:
       while True:
           coffee type, condiment type = map(int, input().split())
           # 根据输入制作咖啡
           if coffee type == 1:
               coffee = BlackCoffee()
           elif coffee type == 2:
               coffee = Latte()
           else:
               print("Invalid coffee type")
               continue
           # 根据输入添加调料
           if condiment type == 1:
               coffee = MilkDecorator(coffee)
```

Go

```
package main
import "fmt"
// 咖啡接口
type Coffee interface {
   brew()
// 具体的黑咖啡类
type BlackCoffee struct{}
func (bc *BlackCoffee) brew() {
   fmt.Println("Brewing Black Coffee")
}
// 具体的拿铁类
type Latte struct{}
func (1 *Latte) brew() {
   fmt.Println("Brewing Latte")
}
// 装饰者抽象类
type Decorator struct {
   coffee Coffee
}
func (d *Decorator) brew() {
   d.coffee.brew()
}
```

```
// 具体的牛奶装饰者类
type MilkDecorator struct {
   Decorator
}
func (md *MilkDecorator) brew() {
   md.Decorator.brew()
   fmt.Println("Adding Milk")
}
// 具体的糖装饰者类
type SugarDecorator struct {
   Decorator
}
func (sd *SugarDecorator) brew() {
   sd.Decorator.brew()
   fmt.Println("Adding Sugar")
}
func main() {
   for {
       var coffeeType, condimentType int
       if , err := fmt.Scan(&coffeeType, &condimentType); err != nil {
           break
       }
       // 根据输入制作咖啡
       var coffee Coffee
       if coffeeType == 1 {
            coffee = &BlackCoffee{}
        } else if coffeeType == 2 {
            coffee = &Latte{}
        } else {
            fmt.Println("Invalid coffee type")
            continue
       // 根据输入添加调料
       if condimentType == 1 {
            coffee = &MilkDecorator{Decorator: Decorator{coffee: coffee}}
        } else if condimentType == 2 {
            coffee = &SugarDecorator{Decorator: Decorator{coffee: coffee}}
            fmt.Println("Invalid condiment type")
            continue
```

```
// 输出制作过程
coffee.brew()
}
```