

Behavioural Design Patterns

Part 5

Behavioural Design Patterns

- State
- Strategy
- Observer
- Command
- Visitor



Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

- Suppose we have a hierarchy of employee classes:
 - `HourlyEmployee` , `SalariedEmployee` , etc.
- We need to be able to run reports on these employees. We may want:
 - A report of the earnings of all hourly employees
 - A report of the earnings of all employees
 - ...

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

- We don't want to violate the Single Responsibility Principle by mixing reporting code into the employee classes
- We need to be able to add new reports at any given time
 - We don't want to violate the Open-Closed Principle by having to modify the employee classes later

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

Design Pattern:

Visitor

Represent an operation to be performed on the elements of an object structure. Visitor lets you define a new operation without changing the classes of the elements on which it operates.

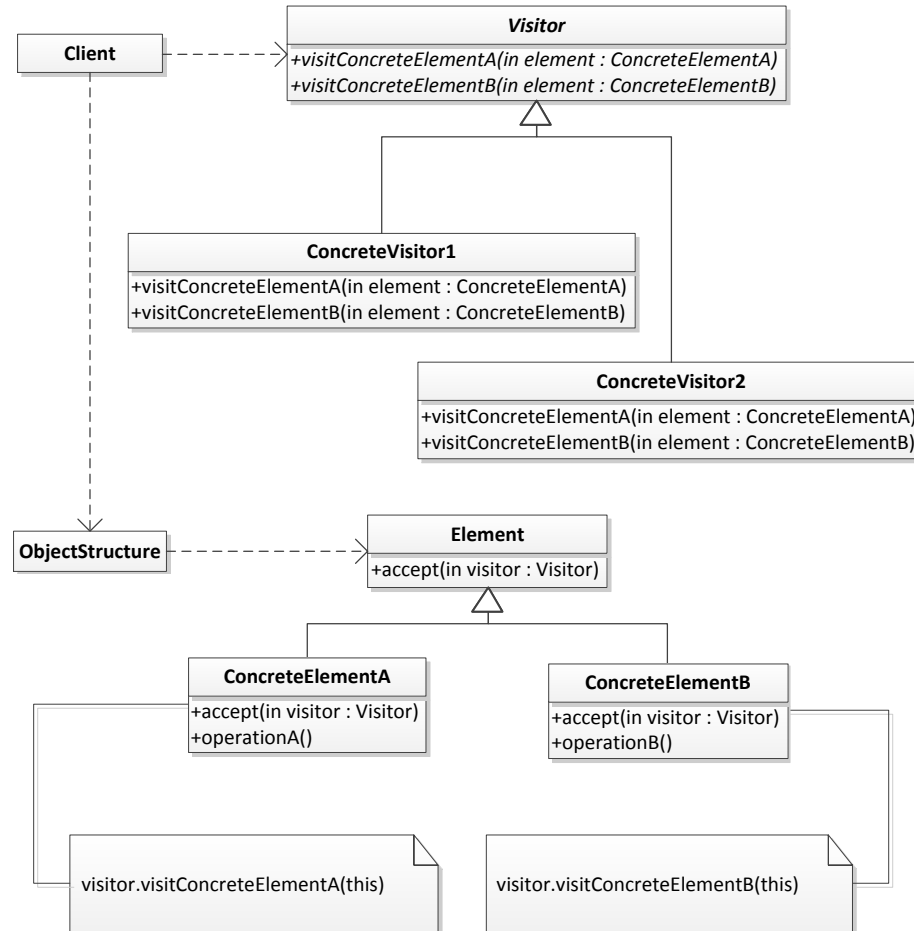
Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

- Applicability:
 - An object structure contains many classes of objects with differing interfaces, and you want to perform operations on these objects that depend on their concrete classes
 - Many distinct and unrelated operations need to be performed on objects in an object structure, and you want to avoid polluting their classes with these operations

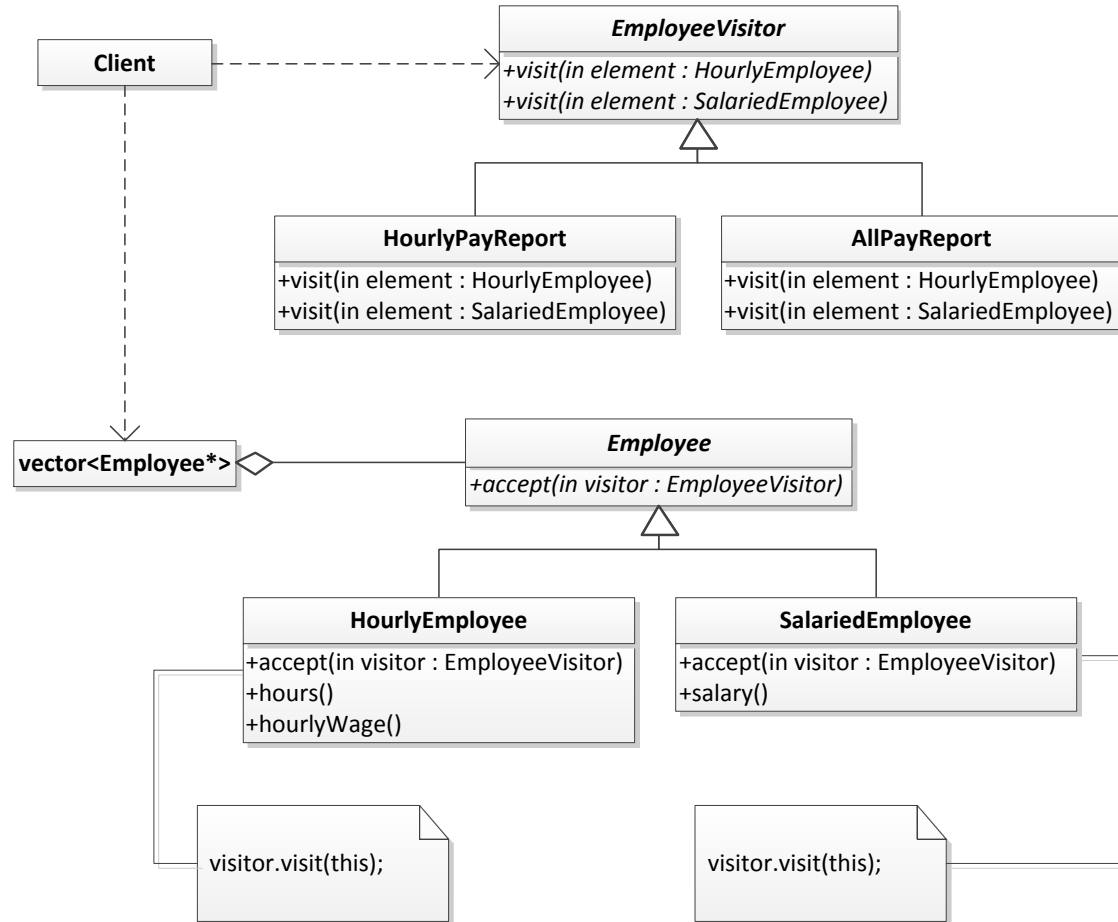
Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

- Applicability:
 - The classes defining the object structure rarely change (or cannot change), but you want to define new operations over the structure
 - For instance, we may be defining operations on third-party libraries classes to which we do not have the source code

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor



Behavioural Patterns: Visitor



Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

Employee.h

```
class Employee
{
public:
    Employee(const std::string& name) : _name(name) { }

    const std::string name() const
    {
        return this->_name;
    }

    virtual void accept(EmployeeVisitor*) = 0;

protected:
    std::string _name;
};
```

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

HourlyEmployee.cpp

```
void HourlyEmployee::accept(EmployeeVisitor* visitor)
{
    visitor->visit(this);
}
```

SalariedEmployee.cpp

```
void SalariedEmployee::accept(EmployeeVisitor* visitor)
{
    visitor->visit(this);
}
```

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

EmployeeVisitor.h

```
class EmployeeVisitor
{
    public:
        virtual void visit(HourlyEmployee*) = 0;
        virtual void visit(SalariedEmployee*) = 0;
};
```

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

HourlyPayReport.h

```
class HourlyPayReport : public EmployeeVisitor
{
public:
    HourlyPayReport(std::ostream&);
    virtual void visit(HourlyEmployee*);
    virtual void visit(SalariedEmployee*);

private:
    std::ostream& _out;
};
```

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

HourlyPayReport.cpp

```
void HourlyPayReport::visit(HourlyEmployee* e)
{
    this->_out << setw(20) << e->name();
    this->_out << setw(10) << e->hours();
    this->_out << "$" << setw(9) << e->hourlyWage();
    this->_out << "$" << (e->hours() * e->hourlyWage()) << endl;
}

void HourlyPayReport::visit(SalariedEmployee* e)
{
    // Do nothing
}
```

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

AllPayReport.cpp

```
void AllPayReport::visit(HourlyEmployee* e)
{
    this->_out << setw(20) << e->name();
    this->_out << setw(10) << "n/a";
    this->_out << "$" << setw(9) << e->hourlyWage() << endl;
}

void AllPayReport::visit(SalariedEmployee* e)
{
    this->_out << setw(20) << e->name();
    this->_out << "$" << setw(9) << e->salary();
    this->_out << setw(10) << "n/a" << endl;
}
```

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

main.cpp

```
main()
{
    vector<Employee*> employees;

    employees.push_back(new HourlyEmployee("Joe User", 60, 25.75));
    employees.push_back(new HourlyEmployee("Jane Doe", 55, 31.25));
    employees.push_back(new SalariedEmployee("Bob Caygeon", 75000));
    employees.push_back(new SalariedEmployee("Eve Adams", 72000));

    HourlyPayReport rpt1(cout);

    for (vector<Employee*>::iterator it = employees.begin(); it != employees.end(); ++it)
        (*it)->accept(&rpt1);    // Why not call rpt1.visit(*it)? The visit() method requires a pointer
                                // to an instance of a concrete subclass, not the abstract parent class,
                                // as each concrete subclass is potentially treated differently.

    cout << endl;

    AllPayReport rpt2(cout);

    for (vector<Employee*>::iterator it = employees.begin(); it != employees.end(); ++it)
        (*it)->accept(&rpt2);
}
```


Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

Output

Hourly Employee Pay Report

Name	Hours	Wages	Pay
Joe User	60	\$25.75	\$1545
Jane Doe	55	\$31.25	\$1718.75

Employee Pay Report

Name	Salary	Wage
Joe User	n/a	\$25.75
Jane Doe	n/a	\$31.25
Bob Caygeon	\$75000	n/a
Eve Adams	\$72000	n/a

Behavioural Patterns: Visitor

- Consequences:
 - Visitor makes adding new operations easy
 - A visitor gathers related operations and separated unrelated ones
 - Accumulating state
 - Adding new ConcreteElement classes is hard

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