Behavioural Design Patterns

Part 1

Behavioural Design Patterns

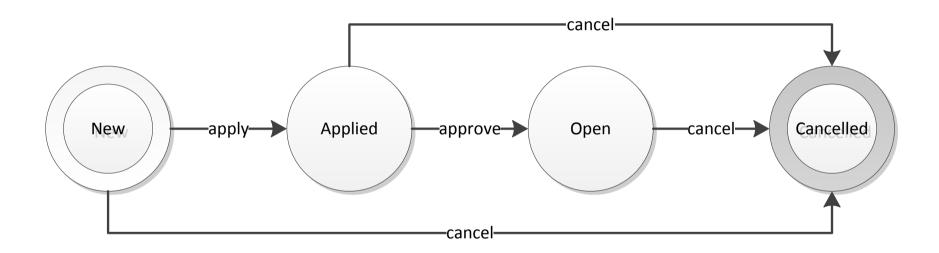
- Concerned with:
 - Algorithms
 - The assignment of responsibilities between objects
- Two types:
 - Class Behavioural Use inheritance to distribute behaviour between classes
 - Object Behavioural Use object composition rather than inheritance

Behavioural Design Patterns

- State
- Strategy
- Observer
- Command
- Visitor



- Suppose we are building a LineOfCredit class
- A line of credit can be in various states:
 - New
 - Applied
 - Open
 - Cancelled
- A line of credit has various behaviours:
 - apply
 - withdraw
 - makePayment
 - cancel
- Behaviours may change depending on the current state



LineOfCredit.h

```
class LineOfCredit
 public:
    enum AccountState { NEW, APPLIED, OPEN, CANCELLED };
   LineOfCredit();
    const std::string state() const;
    float balanceOwing() const;
    float availableCredit() const;
   void apply(float amount);
   void approve();
   void withdraw(float amount);
   void makePayment(float amount);
   void cancel();
 private:
   AccountState state;
    float availableCredit;
    float balanceOwing;
};
```

```
LineOfCredit::LineOfCredit()
  this-> state = NEW;
const string LineOfCredit::state() const
  switch (this-> state)
    case NEW:
     return "New";
    case APPLIED:
      return "Applied";
    case OPEN:
      return "Open";
    case CANCELLED:
      return "Cancelled";
    default:
      return "Unknown";
```

```
void LineOfCredit::apply(float amount)
{
   if (this->_state == NEW)
   {
     this->_state = APPLIED;
     this->_availableCredit = amount;
   }
   else
     throw "Can't apply in the current state";
}
```

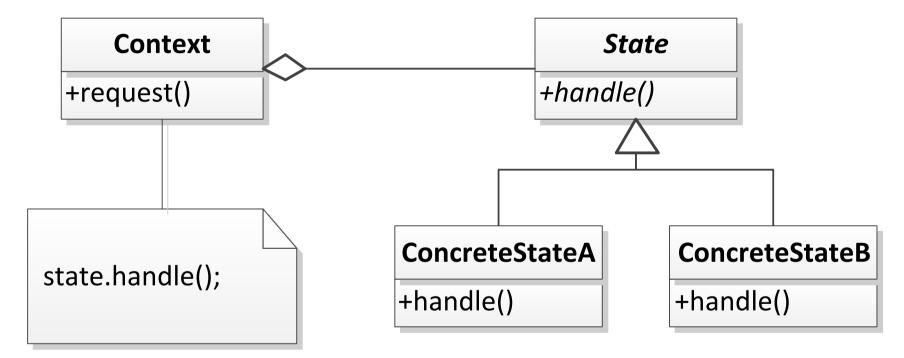
```
void LineOfCredit::cancel()
  switch (this-> state)
    case NEW:
    case APPLIED:
     this-> state = CANCELLED;
     break;
    case OPEN:
     if (this-> balanceOwing > 0)
        throw "If only life worked that way.";
     else
        this-> state = CANCELLED;
     break:
    default:
      throw "Can't cancel the line of credit in the current state";
     break:
```

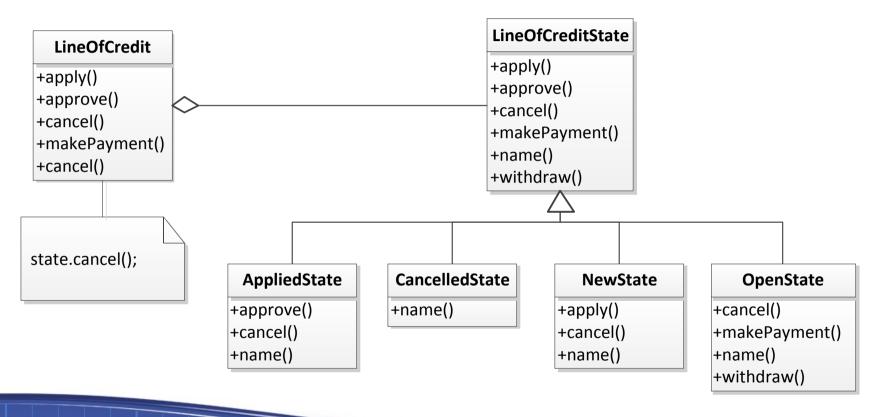
Design Pattern:

State

Allow an object to alter its behaviour when its internal state changes. The object will appear to change its class.

- Applicability:
 - An object's behaviour depends on its state, and it must change its behaviour at run-time depending on that state
 - Operations have large, multipart conditional statements that depend on the object's state
 - Usually represented by one or more enumerated constants
 - Often, several operations will contain this same conditional structure





LineOfCredit.h

```
public:
    friend class LineOfCreditState;
    LineOfCredit();
private:
    LineOfCreditState* state;
    float availableCredit;
    float balanceOwing;
```

```
LineOfCredit::LineOfCredit()
{
   this->_state = new NewState(this);
}

const string LineOfCredit::state() const
{
   return this->_state->name();
}
```

```
void LineOfCredit::apply(float amount)
  this-> state->apply(amount);
void LineOfCredit::approve()
  this-> state->approve();
void LineOfCredit::withdraw(float amount)
  this-> state->withdraw(amount);
void LineOfCredit::makePayment(float amount)
  this-> state->makePayment(amount);
```

LineOfCreditState.h

```
class LineOfCreditState
 public:
   LineOfCreditState(LineOfCredit*);
   virtual void apply(float);
   virtual void approve();
   virtual void withdraw(float);
   virtual void makePayment(float);
   virtual void cancel();
   virtual const std::string name() const;
 protected:
   LineOfCredit* loc;
};
```

LineOfCreditState.cpp

```
LineOfCreditState::LineOfCreditState(LineOfCredit* loc) : loc(loc)
void LineOfCreditState::apply(float amount)
  throw "Cannot apply in the current state";
void LineOfCreditState::approve()
  throw "Cannot approve line of credit in the current state";
void LineOfCreditState::withdraw(float amount)
  throw "Cannot withdraw from line of credit in the current state";
```

AppliedState.cpp

```
AppliedState::AppliedState(LineOfCredit* loc) : LineOfCreditState(loc)
void AppliedState::approve()
 this-> loc-> state = new OpenState(this-> loc);
void AppliedState::cancel()
  this-> loc-> state = new CancelledState;
const string AppliedState::name() const
  return "Applied";
```

OpenState.cpp

```
OpenState::OpenState(LineOfCredit* loc) : LineOfCreditState(loc)
void OpenState::withdraw(float amount)
  if (this-> loc-> balanceOwing + amount > this-> loc-> availableCredit)
    throw "Insufficient funds available";
  else
    this-> loc-> balanceOwing += amount;
void OpenState::makePayment(float amount)
  this-> loc-> balanceOwing -= amount;
```

OpenState.cpp

```
void OpenState::cancel()
  if (this-> loc-> balanceOwing > 0)
    throw "If only life worked that way.";
  else
    this-> loc-> state = new CancelledState;
const string OpenState::name() const
  return "Open";
```

- Consequences:
 - Localizes state-specific behaviour and partitions behaviour for different states
 - Makes state transitions explicit
 - State objects can be shared