Behavioural Design Patterns

Part 5

Behavioural Design Patterns

- State
- Strategy
- Observer
- Command
- 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
 - ...

- 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

Design Pattern:

Visitor

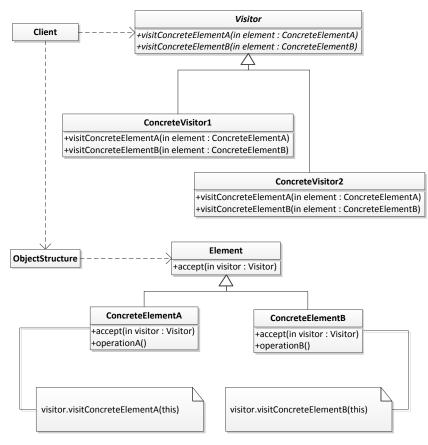
Represent an operation to be performed on the elements of an object structure. Visitor lets you define a new operation without changing the classes of the elements on which it operates.

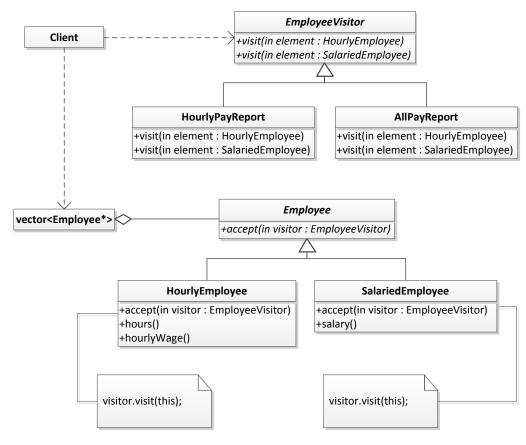
Applicability:

- 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

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





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;
};
```

HourlyEmployee.cpp

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

SalariedEmployee.cpp

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

EmployeeVisitor.h

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

HourlyPayReport.h

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

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

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
}</pre>
```

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;
}</pre>
```

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);
```

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	

- 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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