

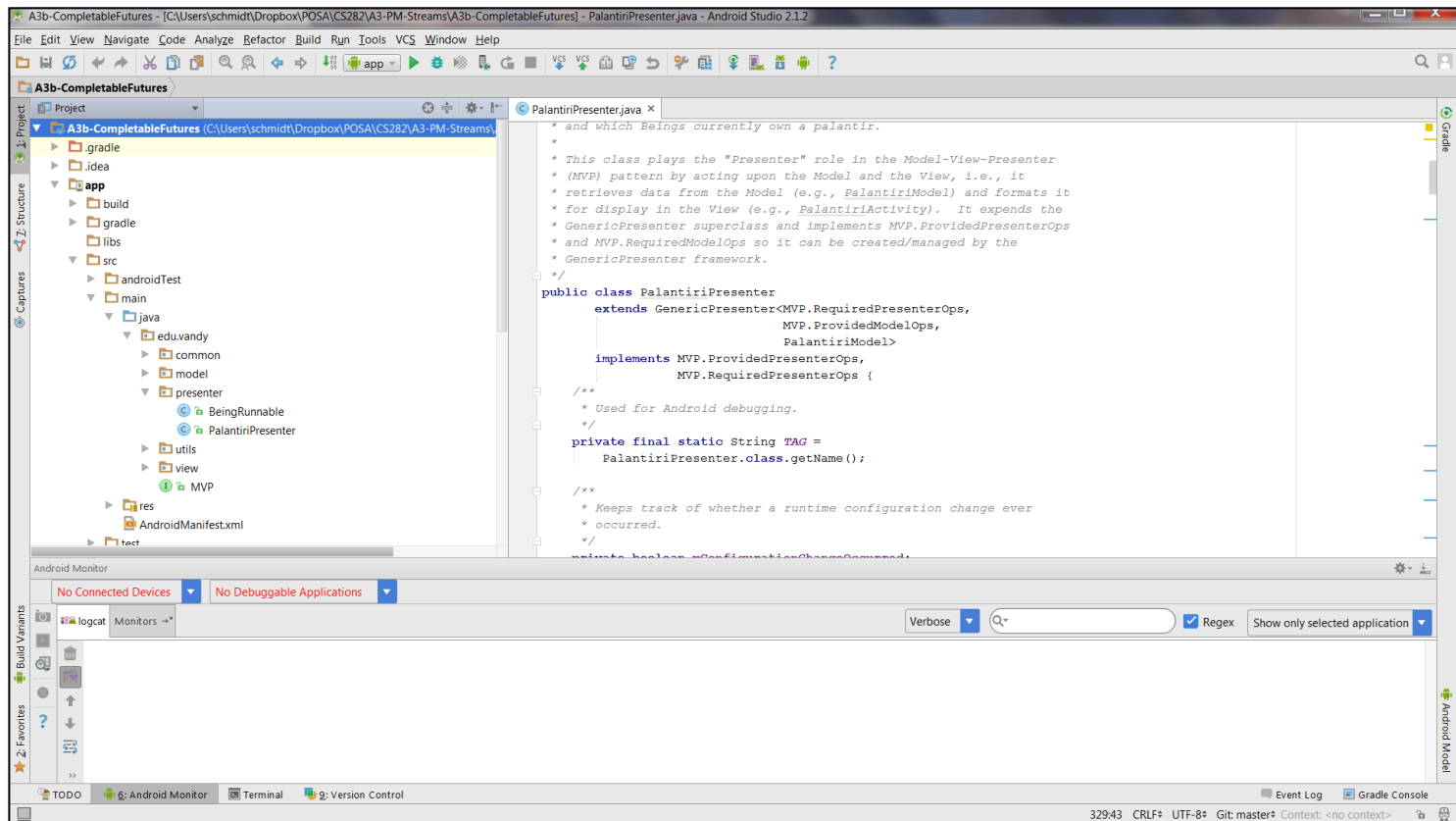
The Strategy Pattern

Implementation in C++

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Learning Objectives in This Lesson

- Recognize how the *Strategy* pattern can be applied in the expression tree processing app to encapsulate variability of algorithm & platform behaviors via common APIs.
- Understand the structure & functionality of the *Strategy* pattern.
- Know how to implement the *Strategy* pattern in C++.



Strategy example in C++

- The `begin()` & `end()` factory methods in the `Expression_Tree` class returns the requested iterator strategy.

```
class Expression_Tree {
    ...
    iterator begin (const std::string &traversal_order) {
        return iterator(tree_iterator_factory.make_iterator
                        (*this, traversal_order, false));
    }

    iterator end (const std::string &traversal_order) {
        return iterator(tree_iterator_factory.make_iterator
                        (*this, traversal_order, true));
    }
}
```

Strategy example in C++

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class Expression_Tree {  
    ...  
    iterator begin (const std::string &traversal_order) {  
        return iterator(tree_iterator_factory.make_iterator  
                        (*this, traversal_order, false));  
    }  
}
```



These factory methods forward to an internal factory.

```
    iterator end (const std::string &traversal_order) {  
        return iterator(tree_iterator_factory.make_iterator  
                        (*this, traversal_order, true));  
    }  
}
```

Strategy example in C++

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class Expression_Tree {  
    ...  
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        return iterator(tree_iterator_factory.make_iterator  
                        (*this, traversal_order, false));  
    }  
}
```

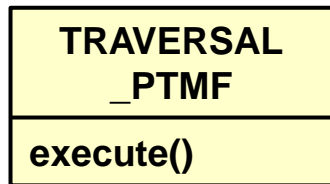


This application of *Factory Method* is accessed via *Bridge* & implemented via *Command* to create the *Strategy* used as an *Iterator* to access each node in the *Composite* expression tree.

```
    iterator end (const std::string &traversal_order) {  
        return iterator(tree_iterator_factory.make_iterator  
                        (*this, traversal_order, true));  
    }  
}
```

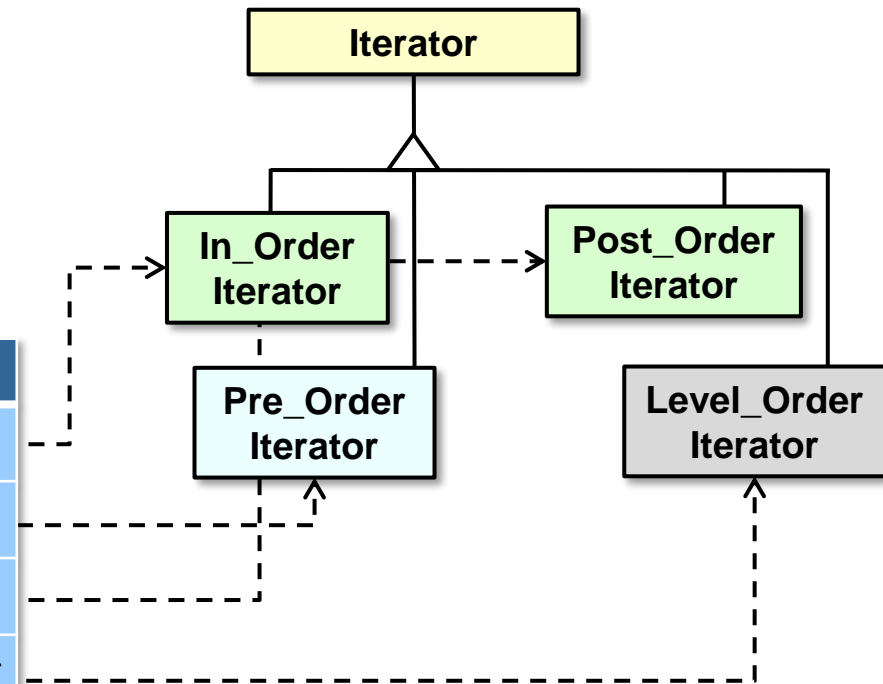
Strategy example in C++

- The `ET_Iterator_Factory.make_iterator()` factory method dynamically allocates the appropriate iterator strategy.



```
map<string, TRAVERSAL_PTMF>
```

Traversal Name	Factory Method
"in-order"	<code>make_in_order_tree_iter</code>
"pre-order"	<code>make_pre_order_tree_iter</code>
"post-order"	<code>make_post_order_tree_iter</code>
"level-order"	<code>make_level_order_tree_iter</code>



Each factory method conforms to the `TRAVERSAL_PTMF` API & creates a concrete iterator via a pointer to a member function.

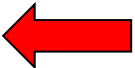
Strategy example in C++

- The `ET_Iterator_Factory.make_iterator()` factory method dynamically allocates the appropriate iterator strategy.

```
class ET_Iterator_Factory {  
  
    typedef ET_Iter_Impl *(*TRAVERSAL_PTMF)(Expression_Tree &tree,  
                                             bool end_iter);  
    typedef std::map <std::string, TRAVERSAL_PTMF> TRAVERSAL_MAP;  
  
    TRAVERSAL_MAP traversal_map_  
  
    ET_Iterator_Factory() {  
        traversal_map_["in-order"] = &make_in_order_tree_iterator;  
        traversal_map_["pre-order"] = &make_pre_order_tree_iterator;  
        traversal_map_["post-order"] = &make_post_order_tree_iterator;  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Strategy example in C++


- The `ET_Iterator_Factory.make_iterator()` factory method dynamically allocates the appropriate iterator strategy.

```
class ET_Iterator_Factory {  We apply Command to initialize  
ET_Iterator_Factory.  
  
typedef ET_Iter_Impl *(*TRAVERSAL_PTMF)(Expression_Tree &tree,  
                                         bool end_iter);  
typedef std::map <std::string, TRAVERSAL_PTMF> TRAVERSAL_MAP;  
  
TRAVERSAL_MAP traversal_map_  
  
ET_Iterator_Factory() {  
    traversal_map_["in-order"] = &make_in_order_tree_iterator;  
    traversal_map_["pre-order"] = &make_pre_order_tree_iterator;  
    traversal_map_["post-order"] = &make_post_order_tree_iterator;  
    ...  
}  
}
```


Strategy example in C++

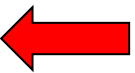
- The `ET_Iterator_Factory.make_iterator()` factory method dynamically allocates the appropriate iterator strategy.

```
class ET_Iterator_Factory {  
  
    typedef ET_Iter_Impl * (*TRAVERSAL_PTMF) (Expression_Tree &tree,  
                                              bool end_iter);  
    typedef std::map <std::string, TRAVERSAL_PTMF> TRAVERSAL_MAP;  
  
    TRAVERSAL_MAP traversal_map_  
  
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        ...  
    }  
}
```

 *Command interface*

Strategy example in C++

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    typedef ET_Iter_Impl *(*TRAVERSAL_PTMF)(Expression_Tree &tree,  
                                             bool end_iter);  
    typedef std::map <std::string, TRAVERSAL_PTMF> TRAVERSAL_MAP;  
  
    TRAVERSAL_MAP traversal_map_;  Map strings to factory commands  
                                     that create iterator strategies  
  
    ET_Iterator_Factory() {  
        traversal_map_["in-order"] = &make_in_order_tree_iterator;  
        traversal_map_["pre-order"] = &make_pre_order_tree_iterator;  
        traversal_map_["post-order"] = &make_post_order_tree_iterator;  
        ...  
    }  
}
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Strategy example in C++

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        traversal_map_["post-order"] = &make_post_order_tree_iterator;  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

**Pointers-to-member-functions
used to create iterator strategies**



Strategy example in C++

- The `ET_Iterator_Factory.make_iterator()` factory method dynamically allocates the appropriate iterator strategy.

```
class ET_Iterator_Factory {
```

 **The factory method**

```
    ET_Iter_Impl *make_iterator (Expression_Tree &tree,  
                                const std::string &order,  
                                bool end_iter) {
```

```
        auto iter = traversal_map_.find (order);
```

```
        if (iter == traversal_map_.end ())  
            throw Invalid_Iterator (order);
```

```
        else  
            return (*iter->second) (tree, end_iter);
```

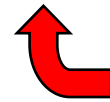
```
}
```

The factory method finds/executes the command that makes an iterator strategy.

Strategy example in C++

- The `ET_Iterator_Factory.make_iterator()` factory method dynamically allocates the appropriate iterator strategy.

```
class ET_Iterator_Factory {  
  
    ET_Iter_Impl *make_iterator (Expression_Tree &tree,  
                                const std::string &order,  
                                bool end_iter) {  
        auto iter = traversal_map_.find (order);  
  
        if (iter == traversal_map_.end ())  
            throw Invalid_Iterator (order);  
  
        else  
            return (*iter->second) (tree, end_iter);  
    }  
}
```

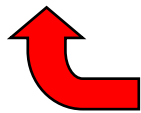


Try to find a pre-allocated
factory command

Strategy example in C++

- The `ET_Iterator_Factory.make_iterator()` factory method dynamically allocates the appropriate iterator strategy.

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    ET_Iter_Impl *make_iterator (Expression_Tree &tree,  
                                const std::string &order,  
                                bool end_iter) {  
        auto iter = traversal_map_.find (order);  
  
        if (iter == traversal_map_.end ())  
            throw Invalid_Iterator (order);  
  
        else  
            return (*iter->second) (tree, end_iter);  
    }  
}
```




If found, execute it to make an iterator strategy

Strategy example in C++

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    ET_Iter_Impl *make_iterator (Expression_Tree &tree,  
                                const std::string &order,  
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        auto iter = traversal_map_.find (order);  
  
        if (iter == traversal_map_.end ())  
            throw Invalid_Iterator (order);  
  
        else  
            return (*iter->second) (tree, end_iter);  
    }  
}
```

 **Otherwise, user gave unsupported request, so throw an exception**

