

The Template Method Pattern

Other Considerations

Douglas C. Schmidt

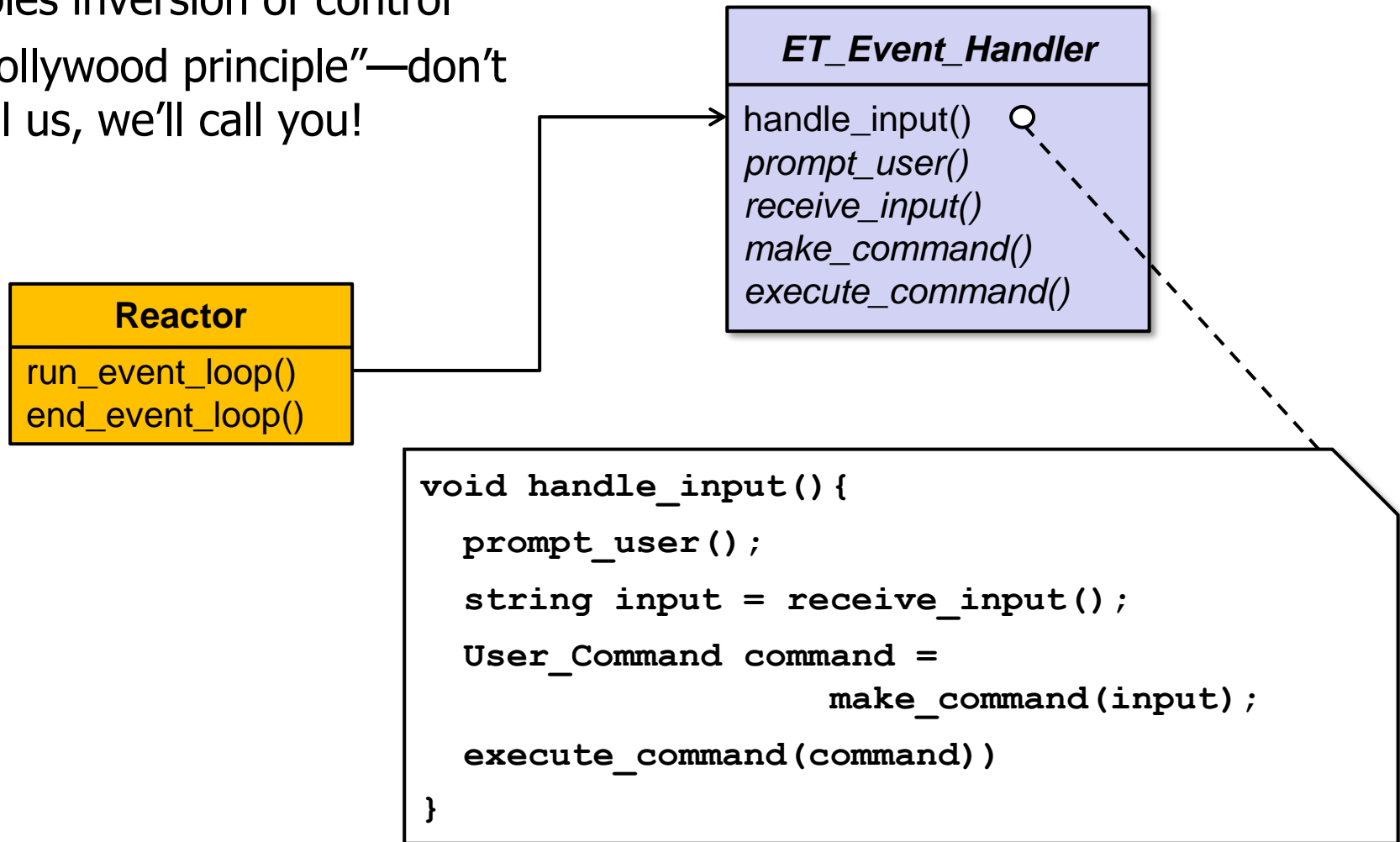
Learning Objectives in This Lesson

- Recognize how the *Template Method* pattern can be applied to flexibly support multiple operating modes in the expression tree processing app.
- Understand the structure & functionality of the *Template Method* pattern.
- Know how to implement the *Template Method* pattern in C++.
- Be aware of other considerations when applying the *Template Method* pattern.



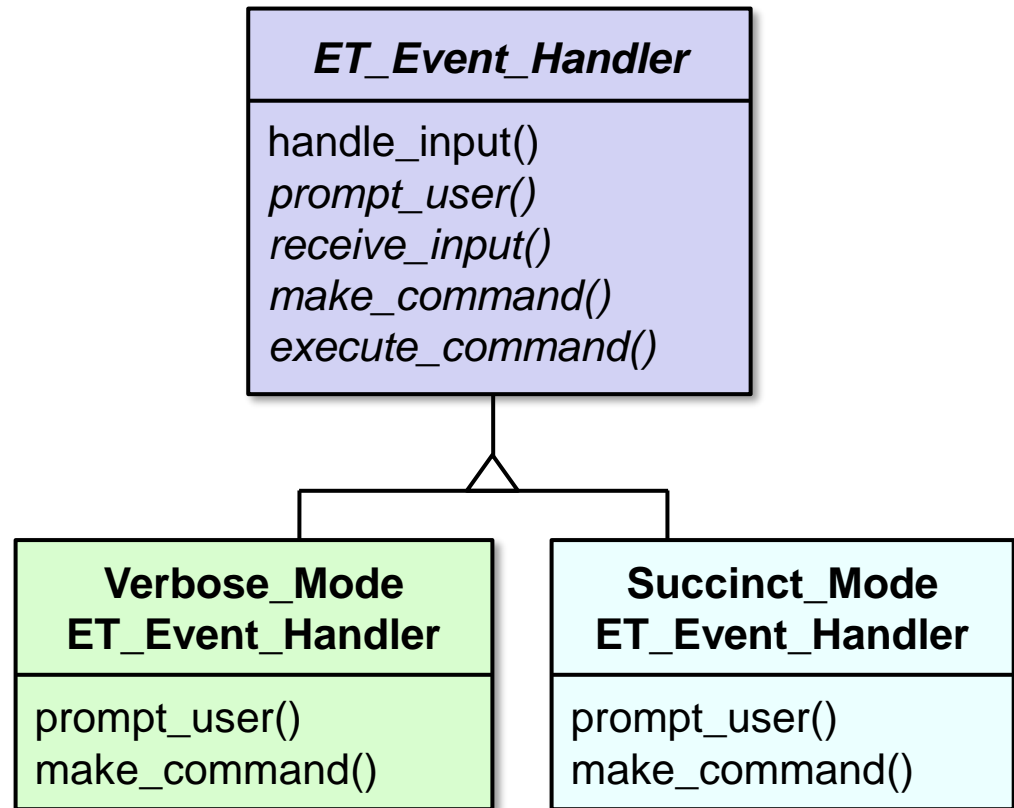
Consequences

- + Enables inversion of control
 - “Hollywood principle”—don’t call us, we’ll call you!



Consequences

+ Overriding rules are enforced via subclassing

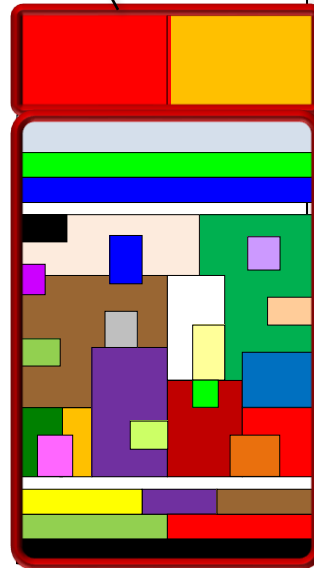


Consequences

+ Promotes systematic reuse by collapsing stovepipes



Variant (non-reusable) code



```
expression_tree
"D:\Douglas Schmidt\Dropbox\Documents\Vandy\cs251\CPlusPlus\ex
1a. format [in-order]
1b. set [variable=value]
2. expr [expression]
3a. eval [post-order]
3b. print [in-order | pre-order | post-order | level-order]
0. quit
>format in-order

1. expr [expression]
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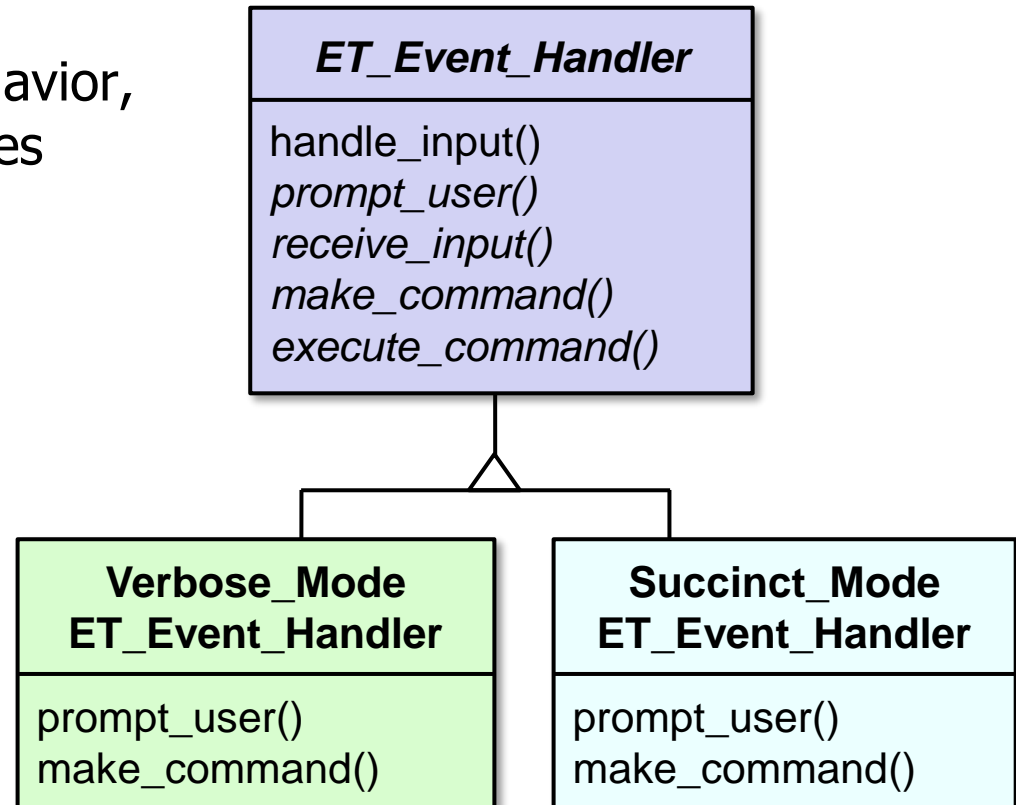
>expr -5 * (3 + 4)
```

Common (reusable) code

```
Run: expression_tree
"D:\Douglas Schmidt
>-5 * (3 + 4)
-35
```

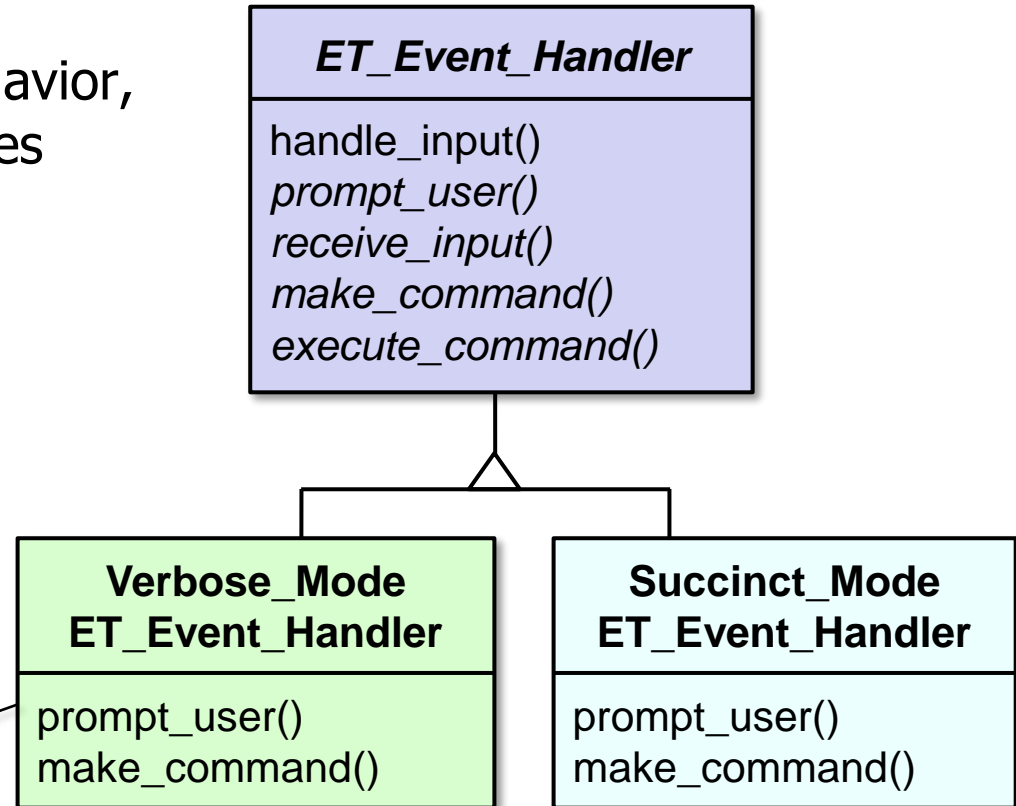
Consequences

- Must subclass to specialize behavior, which can yield many subclasses
 - Compare & contrast with the *Strategy* pattern



Consequences

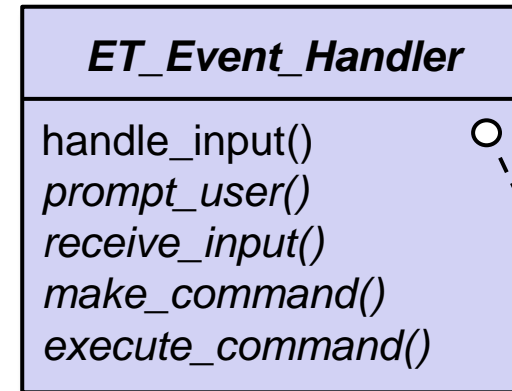
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C++ lambda functions may help reduce the tedium of creating many subclasses.

Implementation considerations

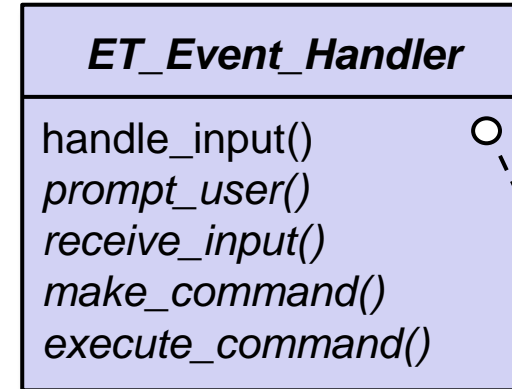
- Virtual vs. non-virtual (final) template method
- Depends on whether the algorithm embodied by the template method itself may need to change



```
void handle_input() override {  
    prompt_user();  
    string input = receive_input();  
    User_Command command =  
        make_command(input);  
    execute_command(command);  
}
```


Implementation considerations

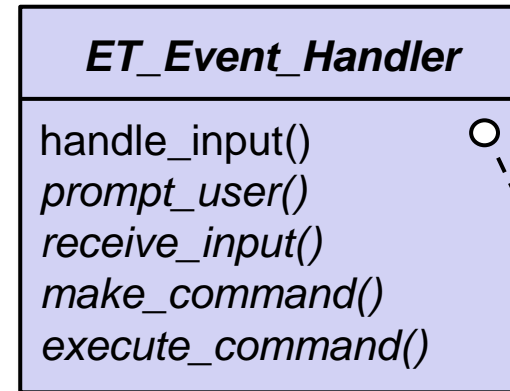
- Few vs. many primitive operations (hook methods)
- e.g., how much variability's needed in the template method's algorithm?



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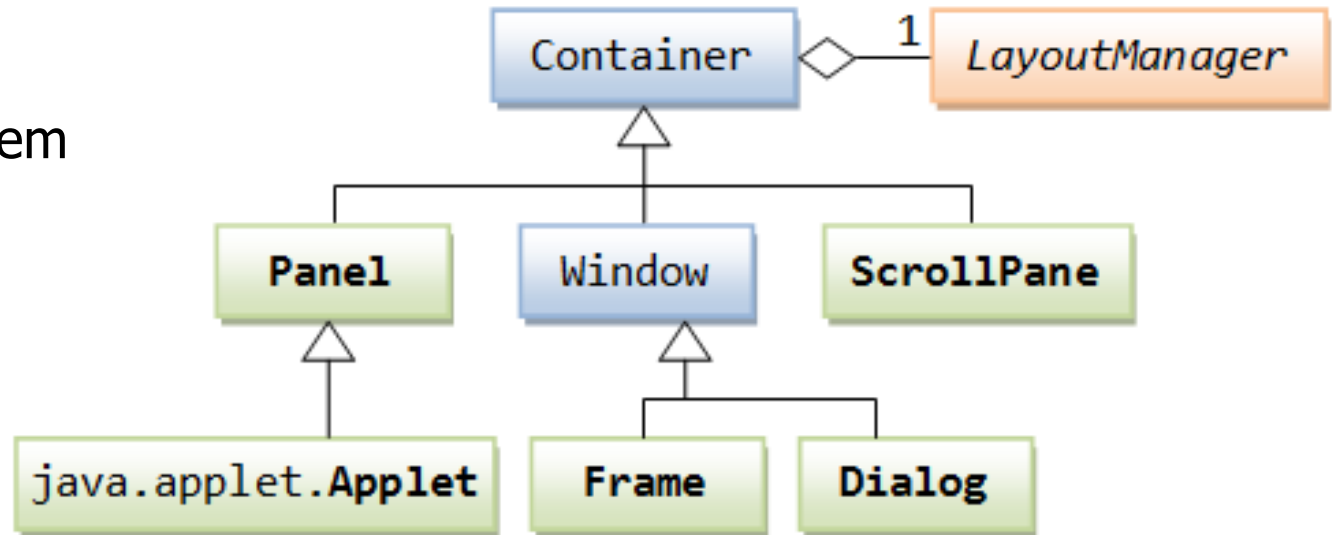
- Naming conventions
 - e.g., do*() vs. make*()
vs. on*() prefixes



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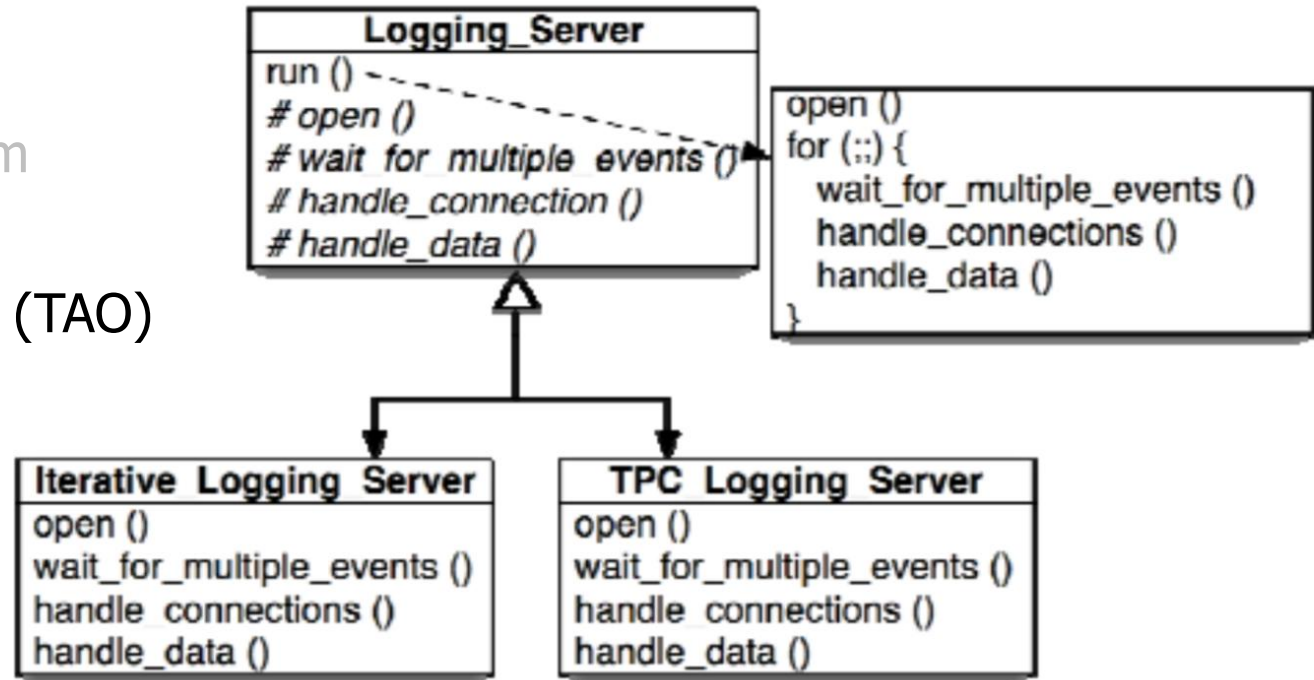
Known uses

- InterViews Kits
- ET++ WindowSystem
- AWT Toolkit



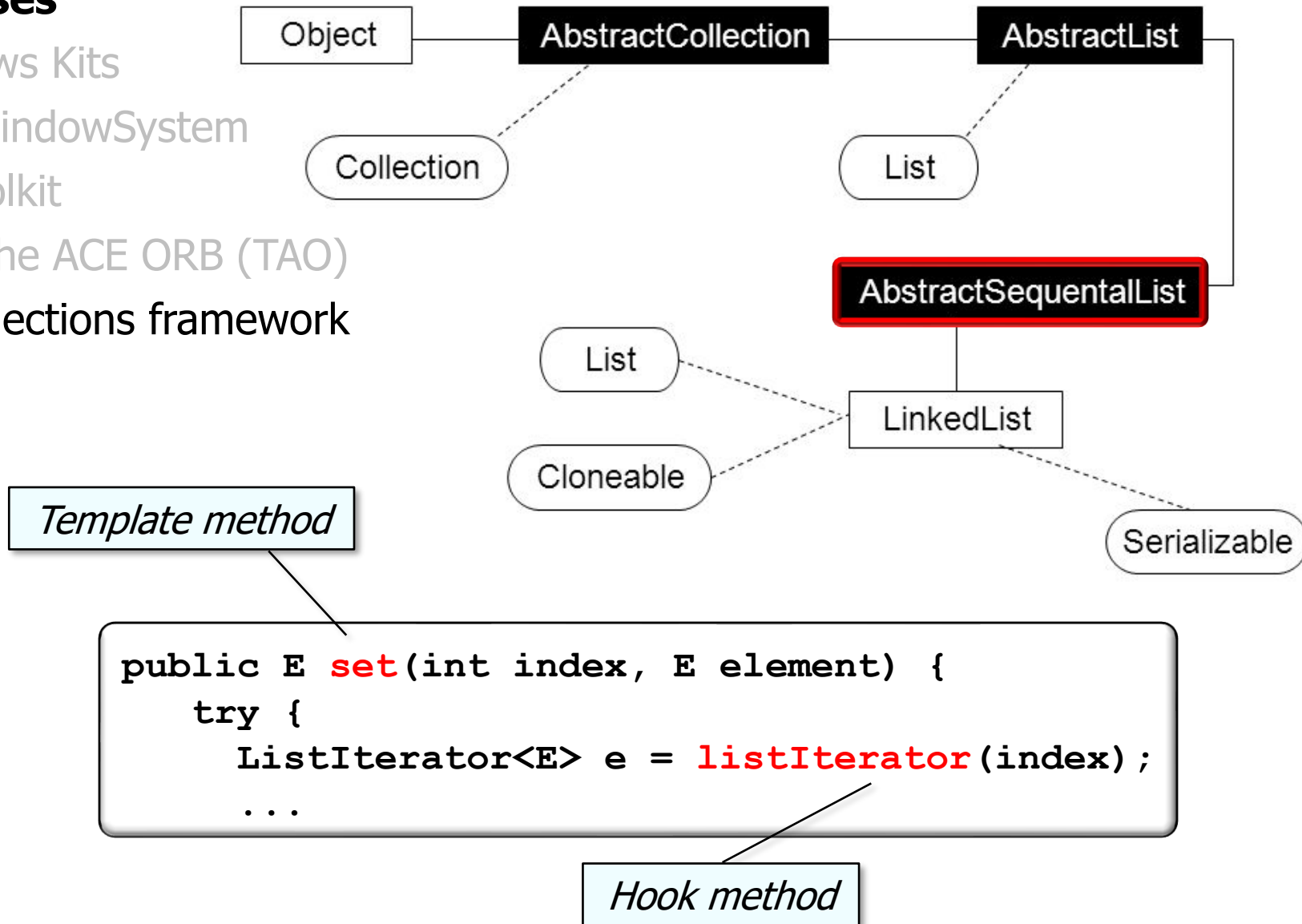
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- ACE & The ACE ORB (TAO)



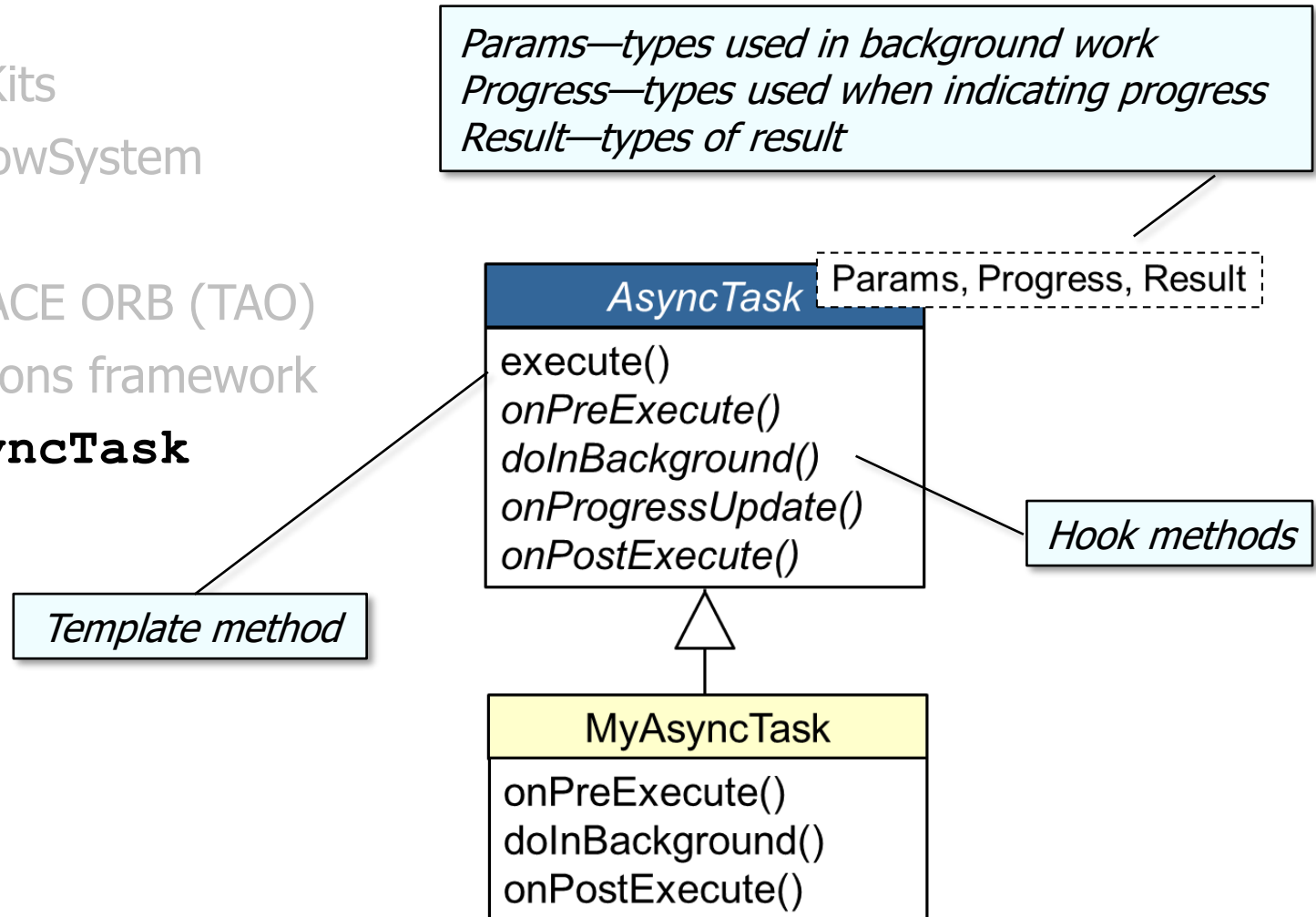
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- Android **AsyncTask** framework



Comparing Strategy With Template Method

Strategy

- + Provides for clean separation between components via “black-box” interfaces
- + Allows for strategy composition at runtime
- + Supports flexible mixing & matching of features
- May yield many strategy classes
- Incurs forwarding overhead



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Template Method

- + No explicit forwarding necessary
- + May be easier for small use cases due to “white-box” interfaces
- Close coupling between subclass(es) & super class
- Inheritance hierarchies are static & cannot be reconfigured at runtime
- Adding features via inheritance may yield combinatorial subclass explosion
- Beware overusing inheritance since it’s not always the best choice.
- Deep inheritance hierarchies in an app are a red flag.

We selected *Template Method* for our case study since it’s a simple use case.

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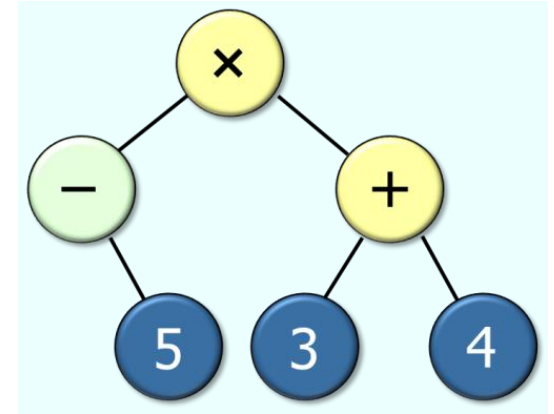
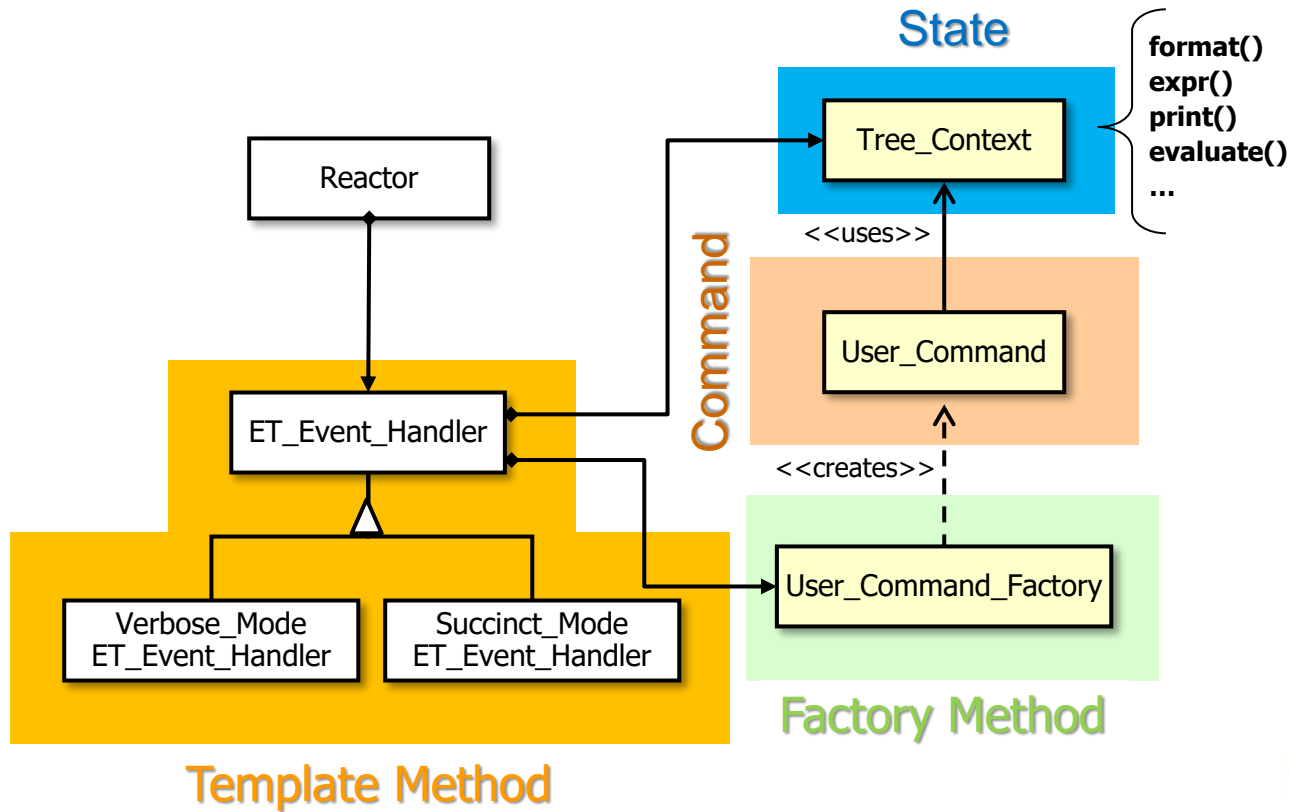
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Strategy & Template Method are often treated as “pattern complements” since they provide alternative solutions to related design problems.

Summary of the Template Method Pattern

- Template Method* enables controlled variability of steps in the **ET_Event_Handler** algorithm for processing multiple operating modes, which enhances reuse.



Composite



