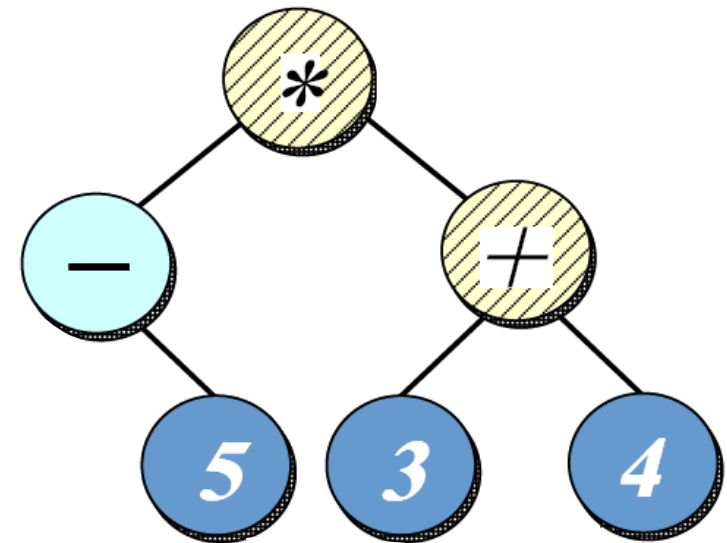


Solution (Part B): Decouple Operations from Expression Tree Structure

Visitor

- Defines action(s) at each step of traversal & avoids hard-coding action(s) into nodes

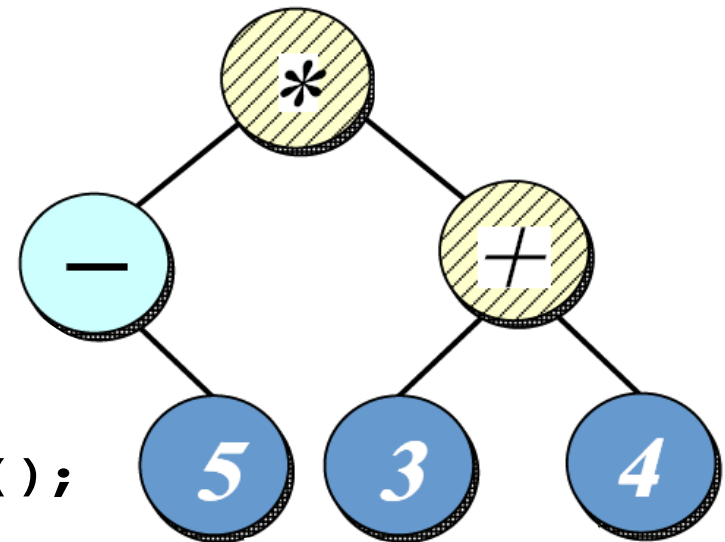


Solution (Part B): Decouple Operations from Expression Tree Structure

Visitor

- Defines action(s) at each step of traversal & avoids hard-coding action(s) into nodes
- Iterator calls `accept(ET_Visitor&)` method on each node in expression tree

```
for (auto iter = expr_tree.begin();
     iter != expr_tree.end();
     ++iter)
    (*iter).accept(print_visitor);
```



Solution (Part B): Decouple Operations from Expression Tree Structure

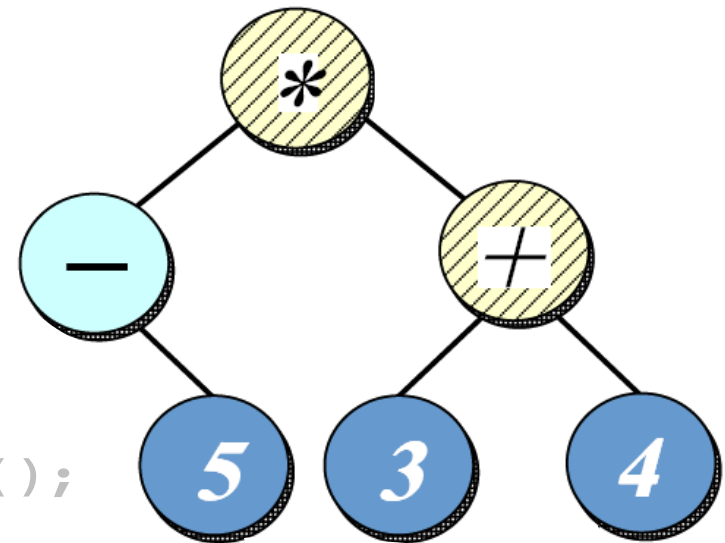
Visitor

- Defines action(s) at each step of traversal & avoids hard-coding action(s) into nodes
- Iterator calls `accept(ET_Visitor&)` method on each node in expression tree

```
for (auto iter = expr_tree.begin();
     iter != expr_tree.end();
     ++iter)
    (*iter).accept(print_visitor);
```

- `accept()` calls back on visitor, e.g.:

```
void Leaf_Node::accept(ET_Visitor &v) {
    v.visit(*this);
}
```



Note "static polymorphism" based on method overloading by type



ET_Visitor Class Interface

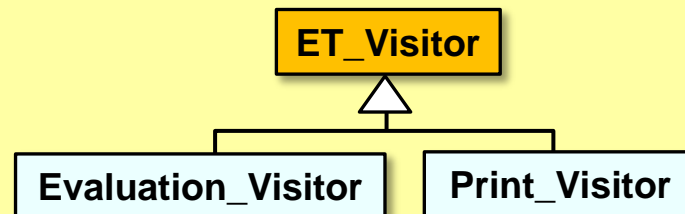
- Interface for a visitor that defines operations performed for each type of node in the expression tree

Interface

An overloaded visit() method is defined for each Component_Node subclass

```
virtual void visit(const Leaf Node &node)=0  
virtual void visit(const Composite Negate Node &node)=0  
virtual void visit(const Composite Add Node &node)=0  
virtual void visit(const Composite Subtract Node &node)=0  
virtual void visit(const Composite Divide Node &node)=0  
virtual void visit(const Composite Multiply Node &node)=0
```

- Commonality:** Provides a common `accept()` method for all expression tree nodes & common `visit()` method for all visitor subclasses
- Variability:** Can be subclassed to define specific behaviors for the visitors & nodes



Visitor

GoF Object Behavioral

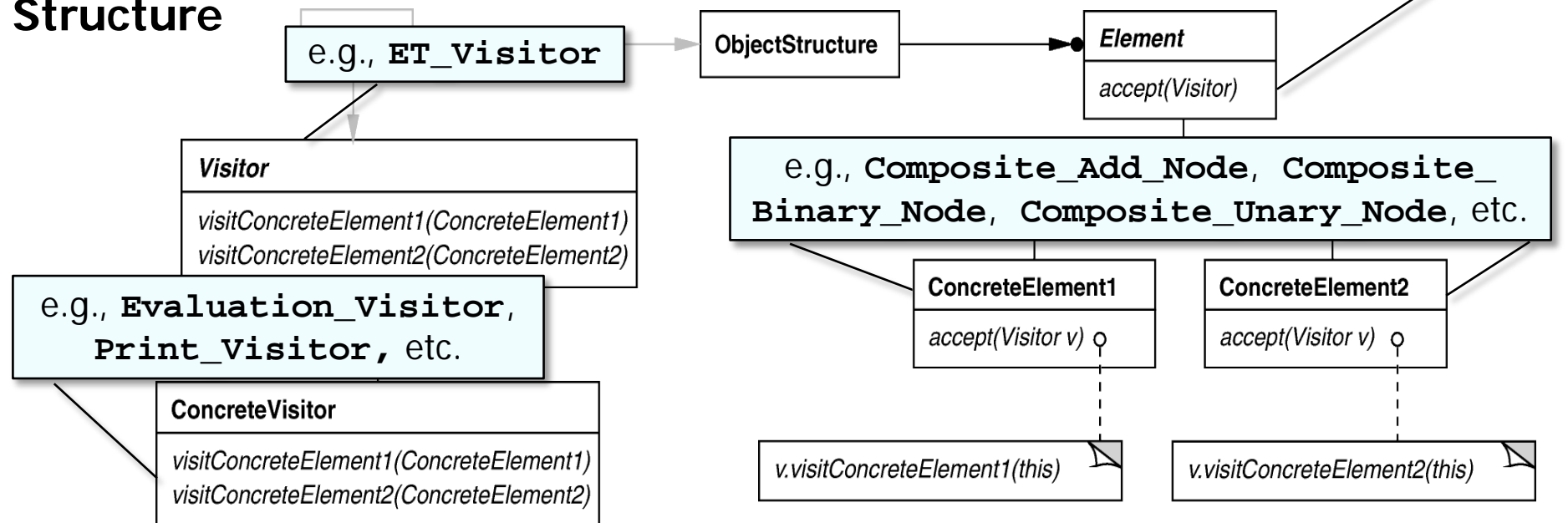
Intent

- Centralize operations on an object structure so that they can vary independently, but still behave polymorphically

Applicability

- When classes define many unrelated operations
- Class relationships in structure rarely change, but operations on them change
- Algorithms keep state that's updated during traversal

Structure




Visitor

GoF Object Behavioral

Visitor implementation in C++

- The Print_Visitor class prints character code or value for each node

```
class Print_Visitor : public ET_Visitor {  
public:  
    virtual void visit(const Leaf_Node &);  
    virtual void visit(const Add_Node &);  
    virtual void visit(const Divide_Node &);  
    // etc.  for all relevant Component_Node subclasses  
};
```



Visitor

GoF Object Behavioral

Visitor implementation in C++

- The Print_Visitor class prints character code or value for each node

```
class Print_Visitor : public ET_Visitor {
public:
    virtual void visit(const Leaf_Node &);
    virtual void visit(const Add_Node &);
    virtual void visit(const Divide_Node &);
    // etc.
};
```

- Can be combined with any traversal algorithm, e.g.:

```
auto visitor = make_visitor ("print-visitor");
```

```
for (auto iter = expr_tree.begin("post-order");
     iter != expr_tree.end("post-order");
     ++iter)
```

```
(*iter).accept(visitor);
```

 calls visit(*this)

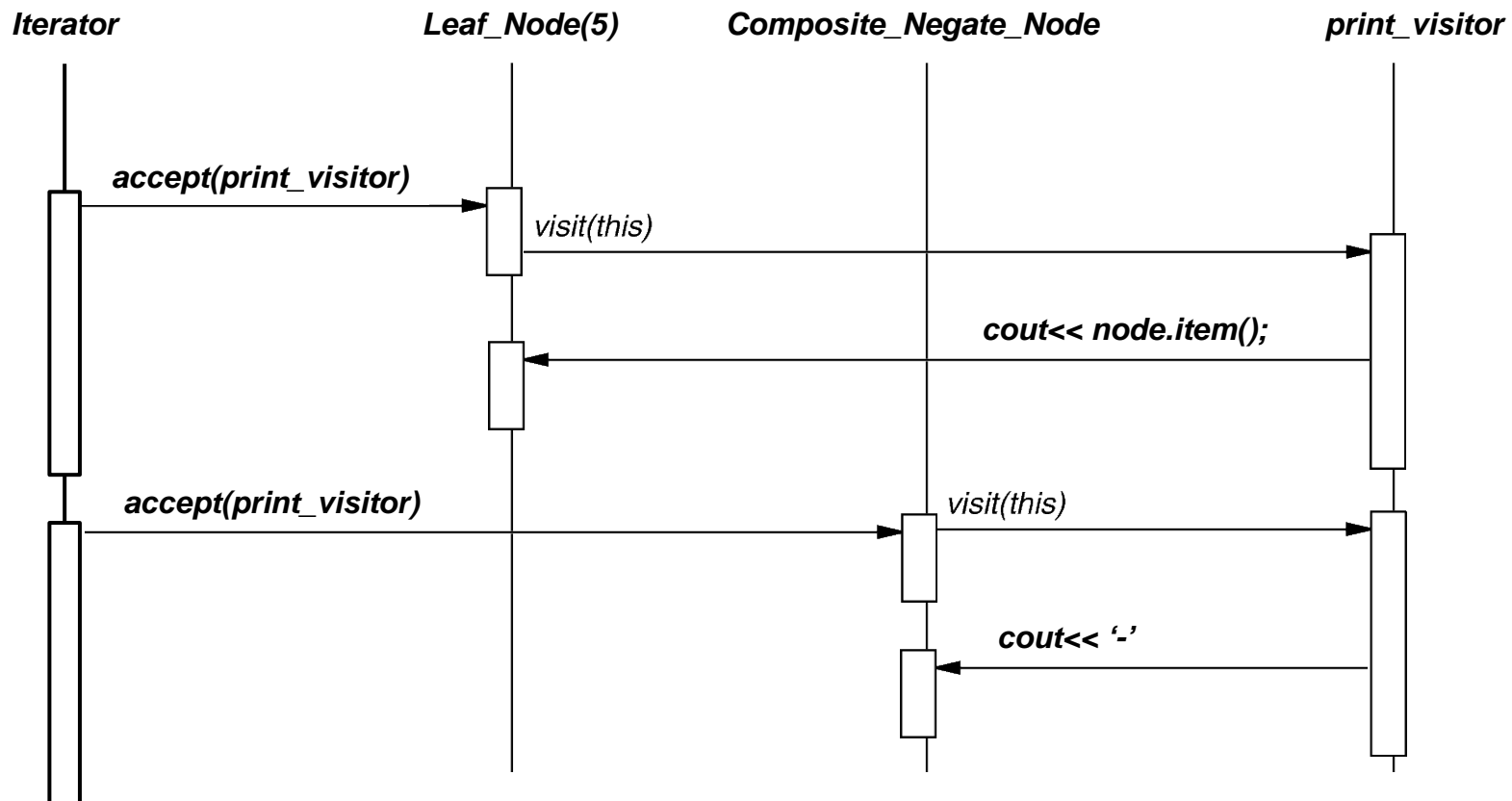


Visitor

GoF Object Behavioral

Visitor implementation in C++

- The iterator controls the order in which `accept()` is called on each node in the composition
- `accept()` then “visits” the node to perform the desired print action

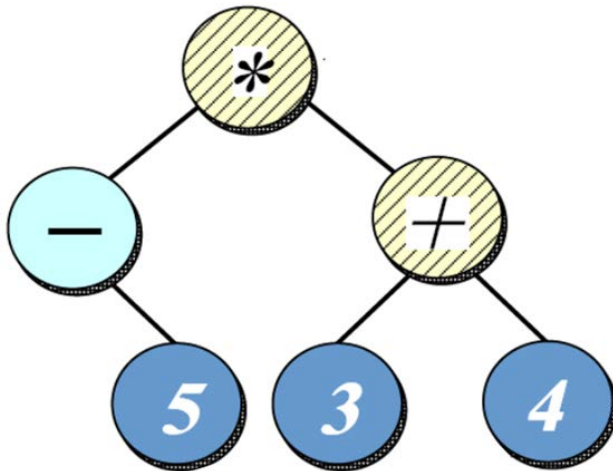


Visitor

GoF Object Behavioral

Visitor implementation in C++

- The `Evaluation_Visitor` class evaluates nodes in an expression tree traversed using a post-order iterator
- e.g., $5-34+*$



```

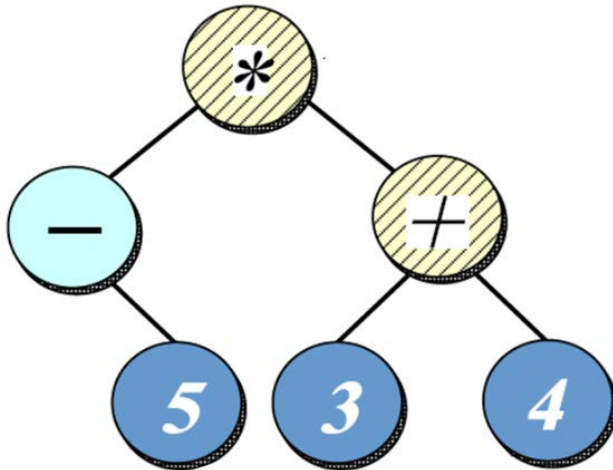
class Evaluation_Visitor
    : public ET_Visitor {
public:
    virtual void visit
        (const Leaf_Node &);
    virtual void visit
        (const Add_Node &);
    virtual void visit
        (const Divide_Node &);
    // etc.
};
  
```

Visitor

GoF Object Behavioral

Visitor implementation in C++

- The `Evaluation_Visitor` class evaluates nodes in an expression tree traversed using a post-order iterator
- e.g., $5-34+*$



- It uses a stack to keep track of the post-order expression tree value that has been processed thus far during the iteration traversal

```

class Evaluation_Visitor
  : public ET_Visitor {
public:
  virtual void visit
    (const Leaf_Node &);
  virtual void visit
    (const Add_Node &);
  virtual void visit
    (const Divide_Node &);
  // etc.
private:
  std::stack<int> stack_;
};
  
```

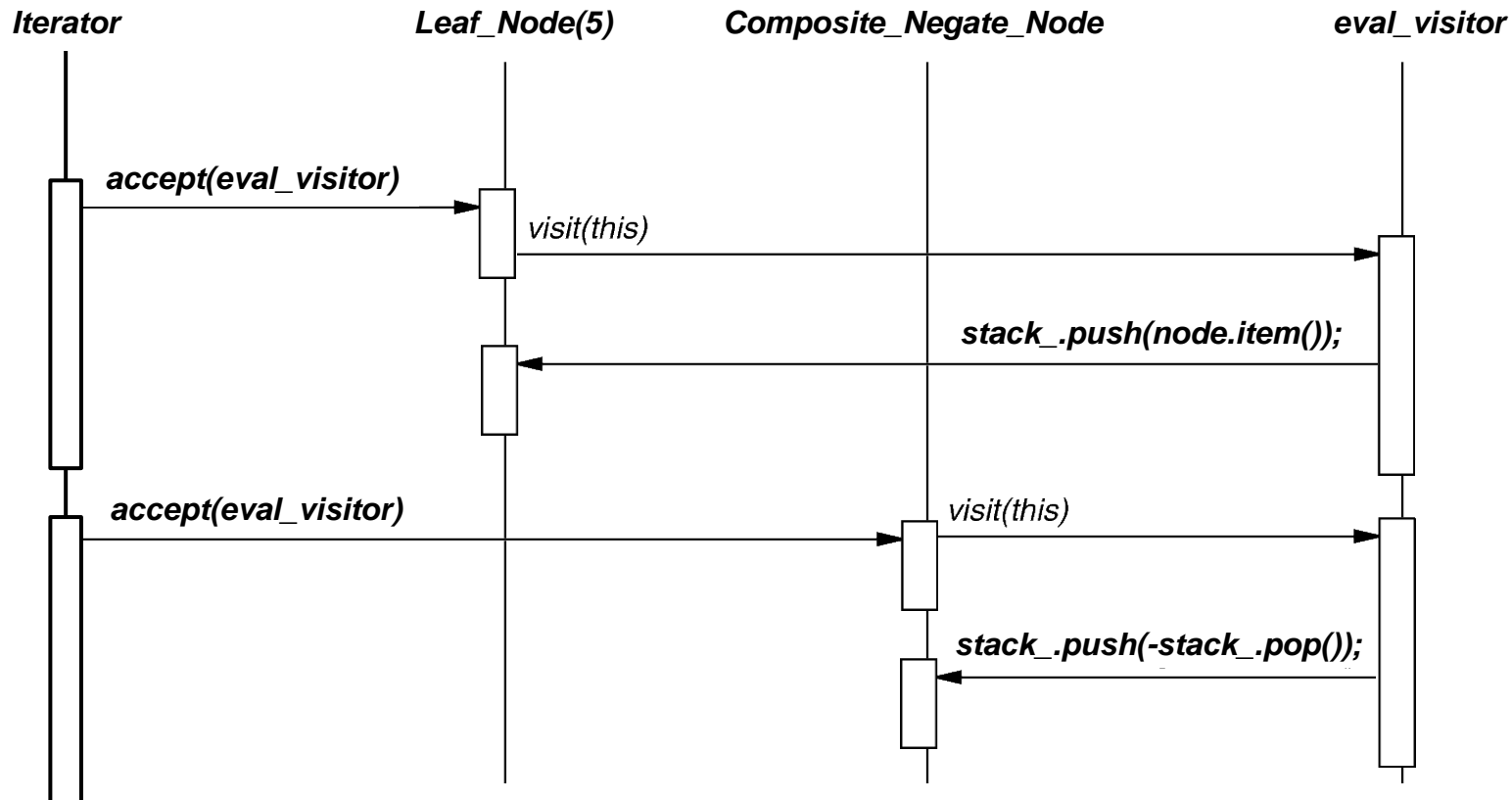
- $S = [5]$ `push(node.item())`
- $S = [-5]$ `push(-pop())`
- $S = [-5, 3]$ `push(node.item())`
- $S = [-5, 3, 4]$ `push(node.item())`
- $S = [-5, 7]$ `push(pop()+pop())`
- $S = [-35]$ `push(pop()*pop())`

Visitor

GoF Object Behavioral

Visitor implementation in C++

- The iterator controls the order in which `accept()` is called on each node in the composition
- `accept()` then “visits” the node to perform the desired evaluation action



Visitor

GoF Object Behavioral

Consequences

- + *Flexibility*: Visitor algorithm(s) & object structure are independent
- + *Separation of concerns*: Localized functionality in the visitor subclass instance
- *Tight coupling*: Circular dependency between Visitor & Element interfaces
 - Visitor thus brittle to new ConcreteElement classes



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Implementation

- Double dispatch (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double_dispatch)
- General interface to elements of object structure



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Known Uses

- ProgramNodeEnumerator in Smalltalk-80 compiler
- IRIS Inventor scene rendering
- TAO IDL compiler to handle different backends

