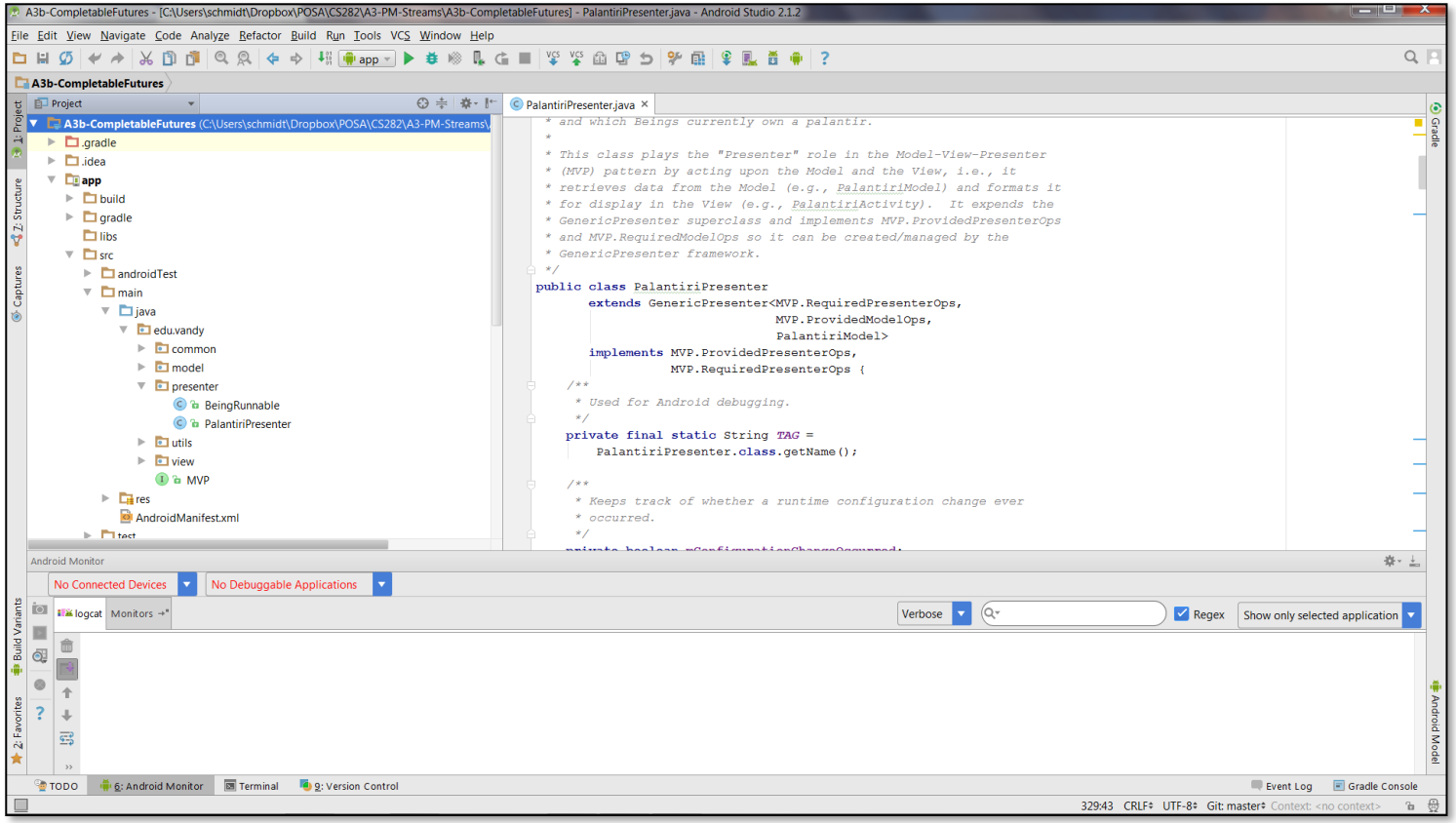
The Command Pattern

Implementation in C++

Douglas C. Schmidt

Learning Objectives in This Lesson

- Recognize how the *Command* pattern can be applied to perform user-requested commands consistently & extensibly in the expression tree processing app.
- Understand the structure & functionality of the *Command* pattern.
- Know how to implement the *Command* pattern in C++.



Douglas C. Schmidt

Implementing the Command Pattern in C++

Command example in C++

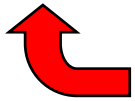
- Plays role of "Command" in the *Command* pattern
  - Defines an API for "Concrete Command" implementations that perform an operation on the expression tree when it's executed

```
class User_Command_Impl {
  Tree_Context &tree_context_;

  User_Command_Impl(Tree_Context &
                    tree_context) {
    tree_context_ = tree_context;
  }

  virtual void execute() = 0;
```

Command example in C++

- Plays role of "Command" in the *Command* pattern
  - Defines an API for "Concrete Command" implementations that perform an operation on the expression tree when it's executed

```
class User_Command_Impl {
  Tree_Context &tree_context_;

  User_Command_Impl(Tree_Context &
                    tree_context) {
    tree_context_ = tree_context;
  }

  virtual void execute() = 0;
```



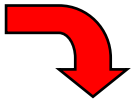
Holds the expression tree that's the target of commands

Command example in C++

- Plays role of "Command" in the *Command* pattern
  - Defines an API for "Concrete Command" implementations that perform an operation on the expression tree when it's executed

```
class User_Command_Impl {
  Tree_Context &tree_context_;
```

Constructor sets the field



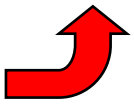
```
  User_Command_Impl(Tree_Context &
                    tree_context) {
    tree_context_ = tree_context;
  }

  virtual void execute() = 0;
```

Command example in C++

- Plays role of "Command" in the *Command* pattern
  - Defines an API for "Concrete Command" implementations that perform an operation on the expression tree when it's executed

```
class User_Command_Impl {
  Tree_Context &tree_context_;

  User_Command_Impl(Tree_Context &
                    tree_context) {
    tree_context_ = tree_context;
  }

  virtual void execute() = 0;
```

Concrete implementations run the command via this method



Command example in C++

- Encapsulate the execution of a command object that sets the desired input expression.
  - e.g., "−5×(3+4)"

```
class Expr_Command
      : public User_Command_Impl {
  string expr_;


  Expr_Command(Tree_Context &context,
               string newexpr)
    : User_Command_Impl(context),
      expr_ (std::move(newexpr)) {
  }


  void execute() override {
     tree_context_.expr(expr_);
  }
```

Command example in C++

- Encapsulate the execution of a command object that sets the desired input expression.
  - e.g., "−5×(3+4)"

```
class Expr_Command
      : public User_Command_Impl {
  string expr_;
```

Store the requested expression

```
  Expr_Command(Tree_Context &context,
               string newexpr)
    : User_Command_Impl(context),
      expr_ (std::move(newexpr)) {
  }


  void execute() override {
     tree_context_.expr(expr_);
  }
```

Command example in C++

- Encapsulate the execution of a command object that sets the desired input expression.
  - e.g., "−5×(3+4)"

```
class Expr_Command
      : public User_Command_Impl {
  string expr_;

  Expr_Command(Tree_Context &context,
               string newexpr)
    : User_Command_Impl(context),
      expr_ (std::move(newexpr)) {
  }

  void execute() override {
     tree_context_.expr(expr_);
  }
```

Provide Tree_Context & requested expression

Command example in C++

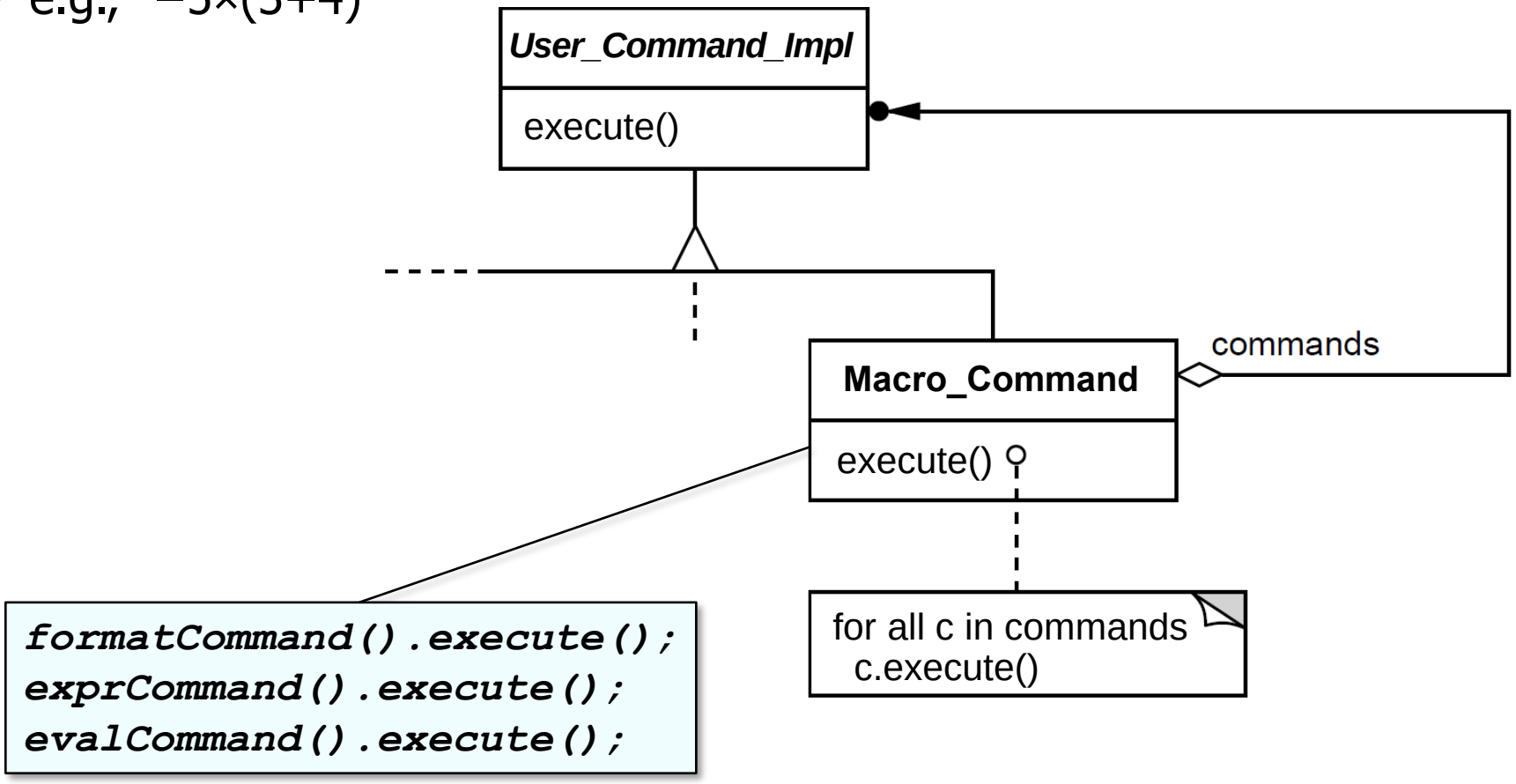
- Encapsulate the execution of a command object that sets the desired input expression.
  - e.g., "−5×(3+4)"

```
class Expr_Command
      : public User_Command_Impl {
  string expr_;


  Expr_Command(Tree_Context &context,
               string newexpr)
    : User_Command_Impl(context),
      expr_ (std::move(newexpr)) {
  }


  void execute() override {
     tree_context_.expr(expr_);
  }
```

Forward to Tree_Context to create desired expression tree

Command example in C++

- Encapsulate the execution of a sequence of commands as an object, which is used to implement the "succinct mode."
  - e.g., "−5×(3+4)"



Command example in C++

- Encapsulate the execution of a sequence of commands as an object, which is used to implement the "succinct mode."

```
class Macro_Command : public User_Command_Impl {
  ...
  vector<User_Command> macro_command_;



  Macro_Command(Tree_Context &context,
                vector<User_Command> macro_command)
    : User_Command_Impl(context),
      macro_command_(std::move(macro_command);
  }

  void execute() override {
    for (auto &command : macro_command_) command.execute();
  }
  ...
```

Command example in C++

- Encapsulate the execution of a sequence of commands as an object, which is used to implement the "succinct mode."

```
class Macro_Command : public User_Command_Impl {
  ...
  vector<User_Command> macro_command_;
```

List of commands to execute as a macro

```
  Macro_Command(Tree_Context &context,
                vector<User_Command> macro_command)
    : User_Command_Impl(context),
      macro_command_(std::move(macro_command);
  }

  void execute() {
    for (auto &command : macro_command_) command.execute();
  }  ...
```

Command example in C++

- Encapsulate the execution of a sequence of commands as an object, which is used to implement the "succinct mode."

```
class Macro_Command : public User_Command_Impl {
  ...
  vector<User_Command> macro_command_;
```

Constructor initializes the field

```
  Macro_Command(Tree_Context &context,
                vector<User_Command> macro_command)
    : User_Command_Impl(context),
      macro_command_(std::move(macro_command);
  }

  void execute() {
    for (auto &command : macro_command_) command.execute();
  }  ...
```

Command example in C++

- Encapsulate the execution of a sequence of commands as an object, which is used to implement the "succinct mode."

```
class Macro_Command : public User_Command_Impl {
 ...
  vector<User_Command> macro_command_;



  Macro_Command(Tree_Context &context,
                vector<User_Command> macro_command)
    : User_Command_Impl(context),
      macro_command_(std::move(macro_command);
  }

  void execute() {
    for (auto &command : macro_command_) command.execute();
  }
  ...
```

C++ range-based for loop runs all commands to implement "succinct mode"

The Command Pattern

Other Considerations

Douglas C. Schmidt

Learning Objectives in This Lesson

- Recognize how the *Command* pattern can be applied to perform user-requested commands consistently & extensibly in the expression tree processing app.
- Understand the structure & functionality of the *Command* pattern.
- Know how to implement the *Command* pattern in C++.
- Be aware of other considerations when applying the *Command* pattern.

Douglas C. Schmidt

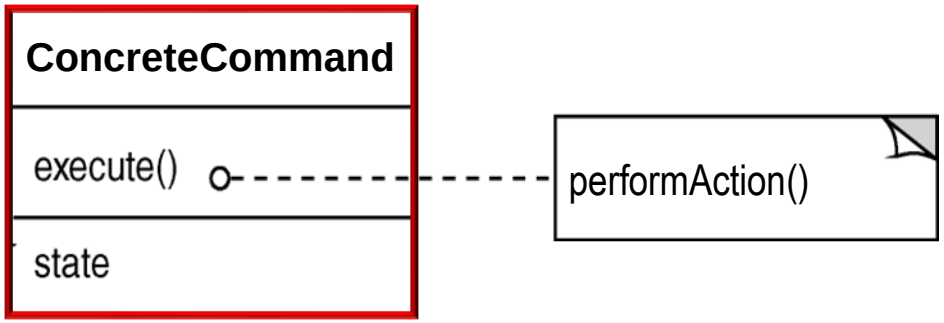
Other Considerations of the Command Pattern

Consequences

+ Abstracts the executor of a service
  - Makes programs more modular & flexible

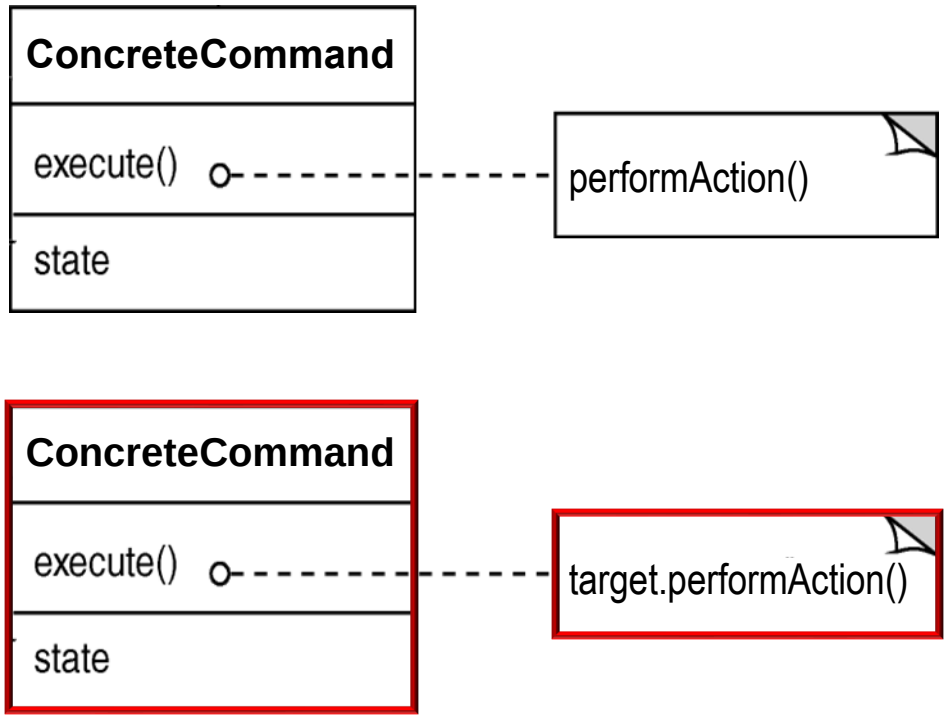
Consequences

+ Abstracts the executor of a service
  - Makes programs more modular & flexible, e.g.,
    - Can bundle state & behavior into an object



Consequences

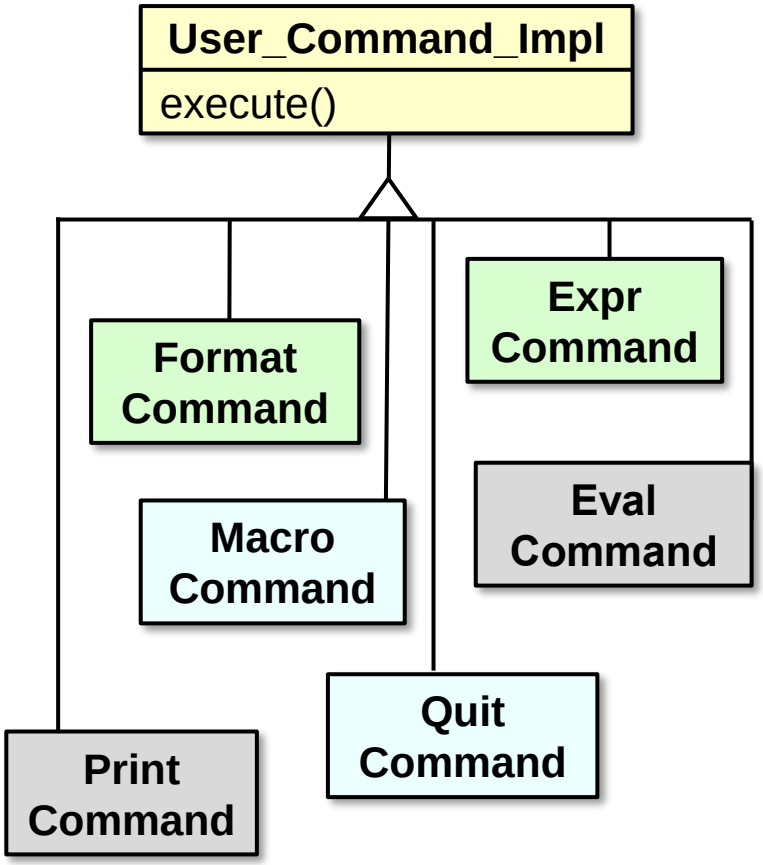
+ Abstracts the executor of a service
  - Makes programs more modular & flexible, e.g.,
    - Can bundle state & behavior into an object
    - Can forward behavior to other objects



See upcoming lesson on the *State* pattern for an example of forwarding.

Consequences

+ Abstracts the executor of a service
  - Makes programs more modular & flexible, e.g.,
    - Can bundle state & behavior into an object
    - Can forward behavior to other objects
    - Can extend behavior via derived classing



Consequences

+ Abstracts the executor of a service
  - Makes programs more modular & flexible, e.g.,
    - Can bundle state & behavior into an object
    - Can forward behavior to other objects
    - Can extend behavior via derived classing
    - Can pass a command object as a parameter

```
void handle_input() {
  ...
  User_Command command =
    make_command(input);


  execute_command(command);
```

The handle_input() method in Input_Handler plays the role of "invoker."

Consequences

+ Abstracts the executor of a service
  - Makes programs more modular & flexible, e.g.,
    - Can bundle state & behavior into an object
    - Can forward behavior to other objects
    - Can extend behavior via derived classing
    - Can pass a command object as a parameter

```
void handle_input() {
  ...
  User_Command command =
    make_command(input);

  execute_command(command);
```

Call a hook (factory) method to make a command based on user input

Consequences

+ Abstracts the executor of a service
  - Makes programs more modular & flexible, e.g.,
    - Can bundle state & behavior into an object
    - Can forward behavior to other objects
    - Can extend behavior via derived classing
    - Can pass a command object as a parameter

```
void handle_input() {
  ...
  User_Command command =
    make_command(input);
```

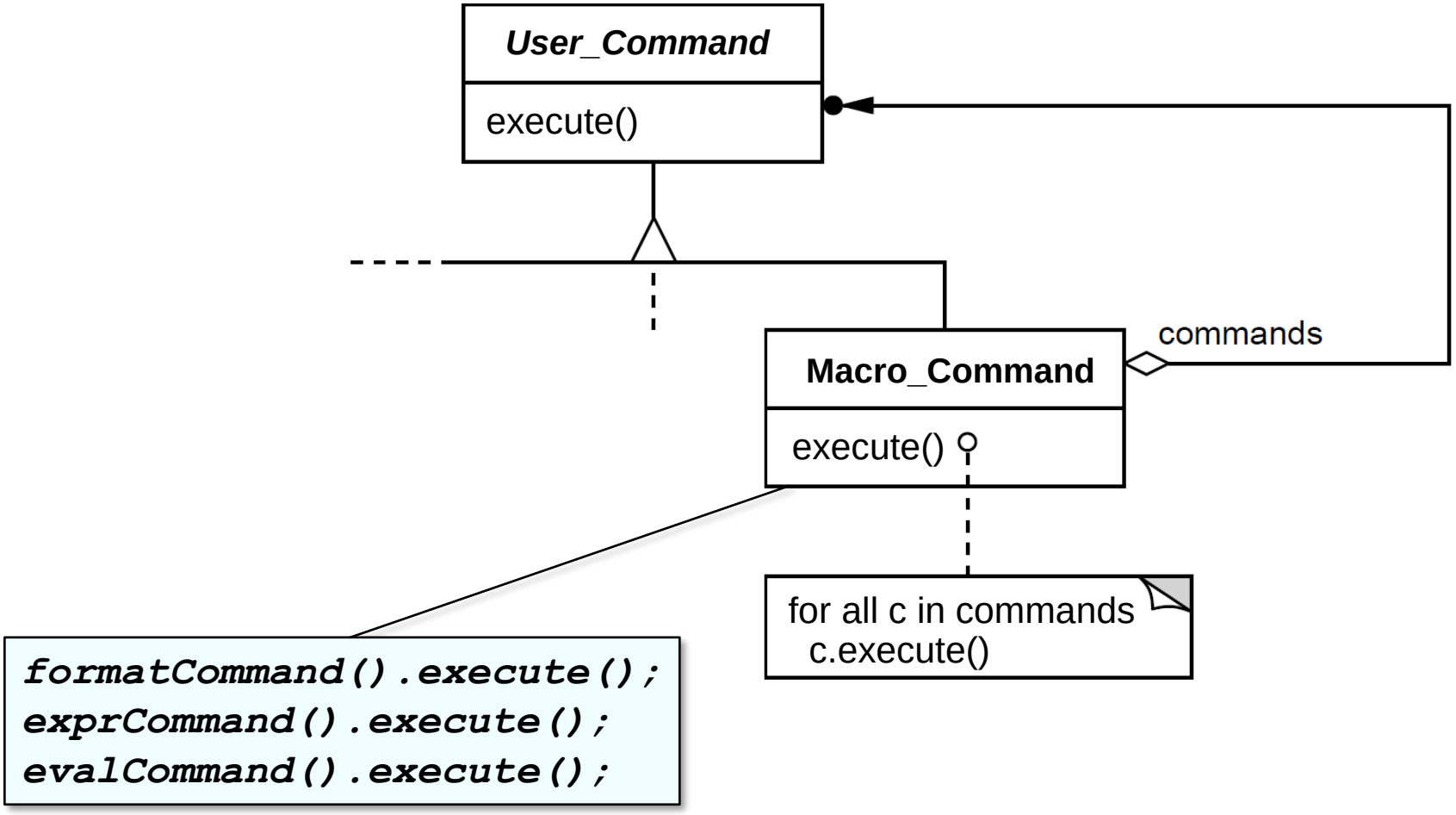
```
execute_command(command);
```

Call a hook method & pass a command to execute

See upcoming lesson on "*The Template Method Pattern*"

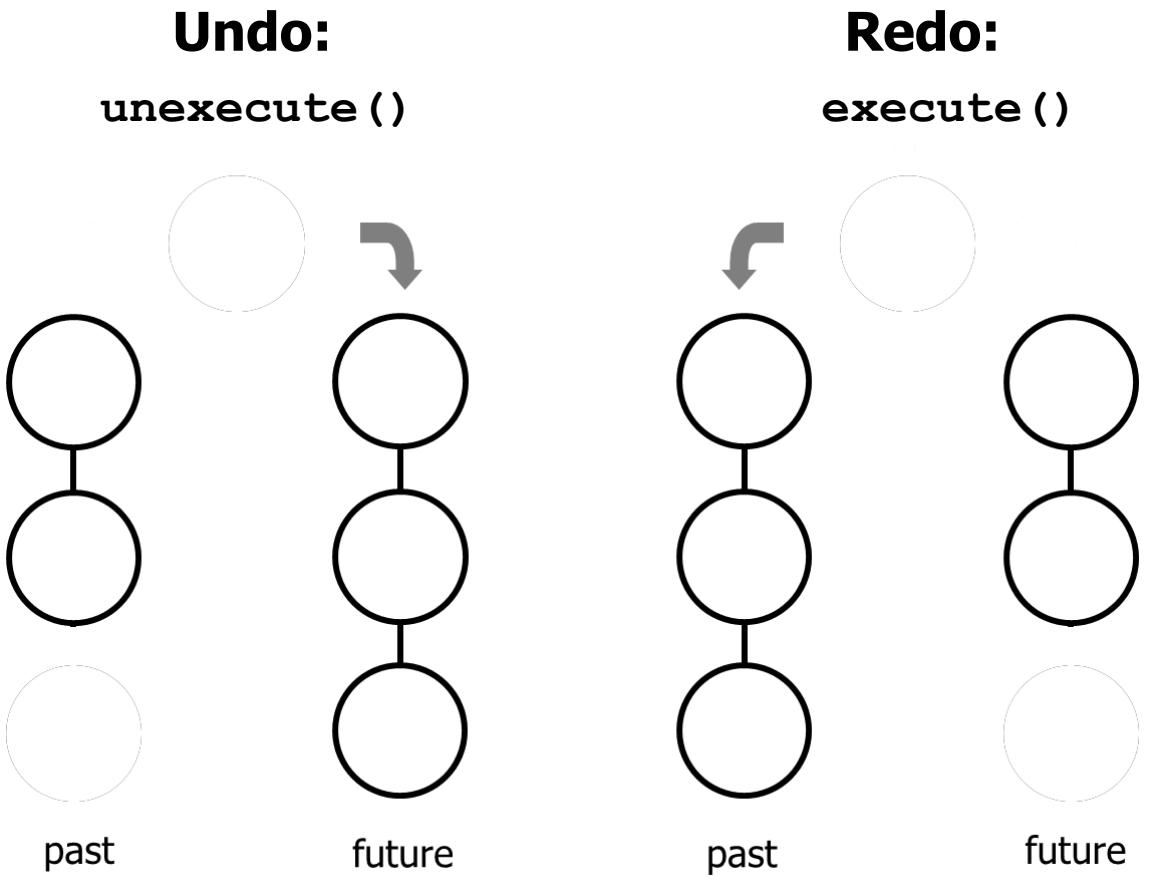
Consequences

+ Composition yields macro commands



Consequences

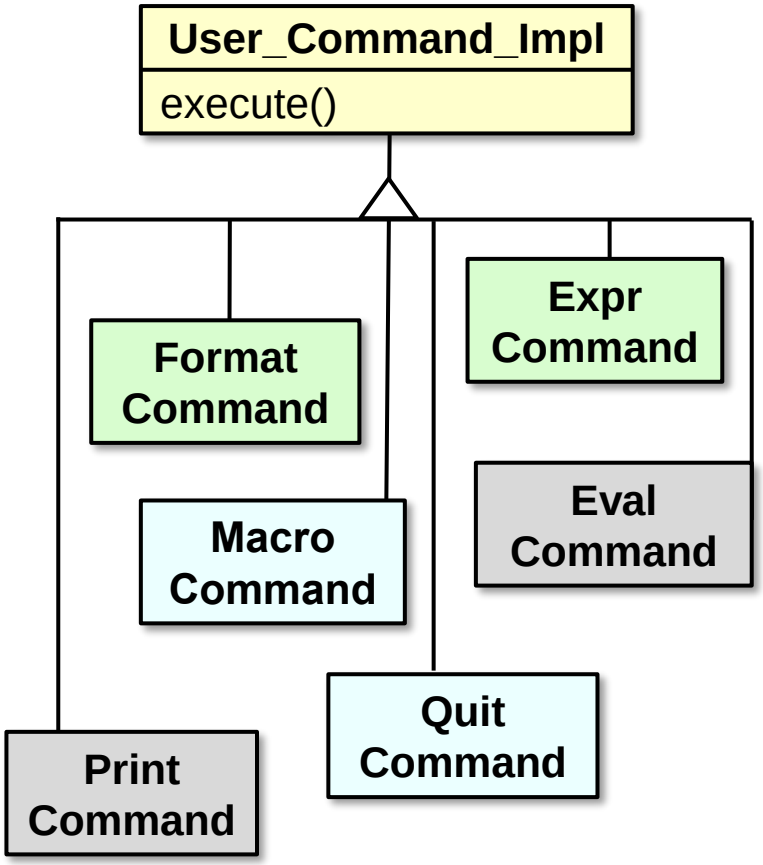
+ Supports arbitrary-level undo-redo



Case study doesn't use **`unexecute()`**, but it's a common *Command* feature.

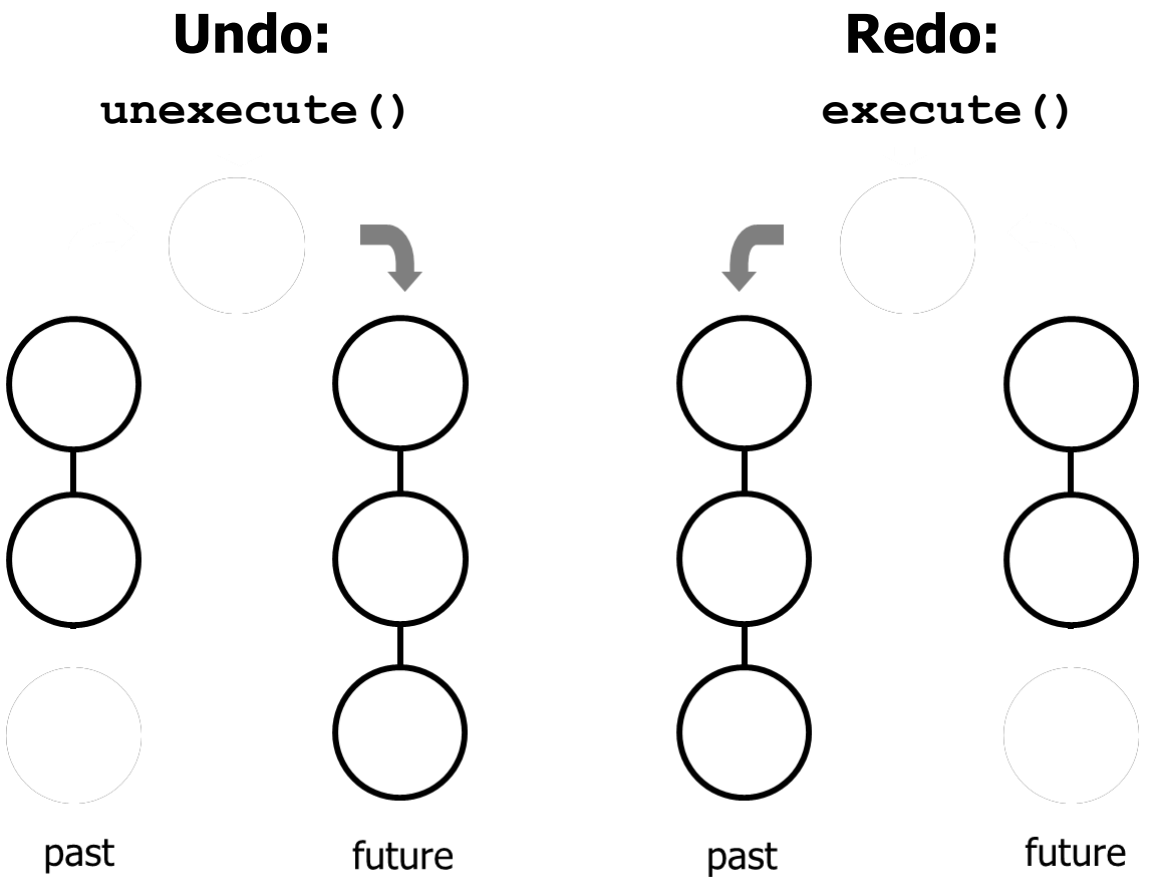
Consequences

– Might result in lots of trivial command derived classes



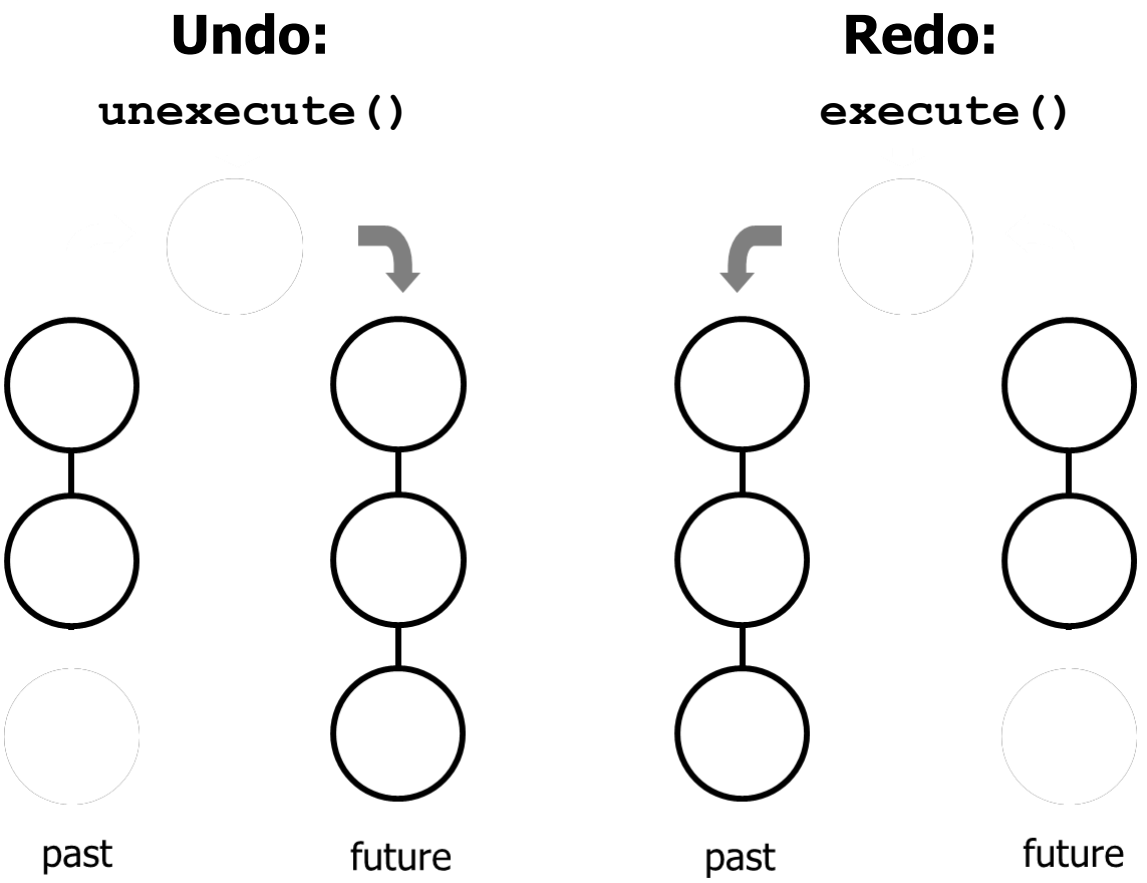
Consequences

– Excessive memory may be needed to support undo/redo operations



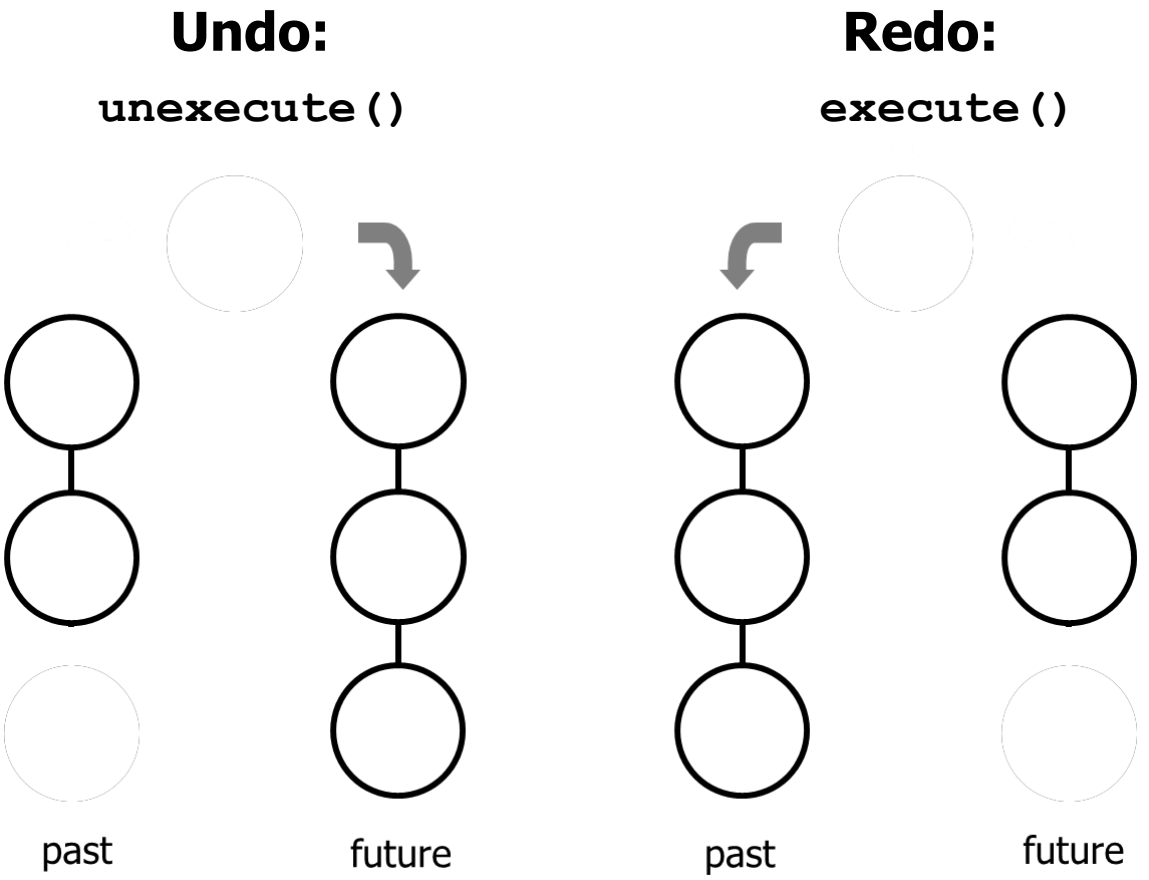
Implementation considerations

- Copying a command before putting it on a history list



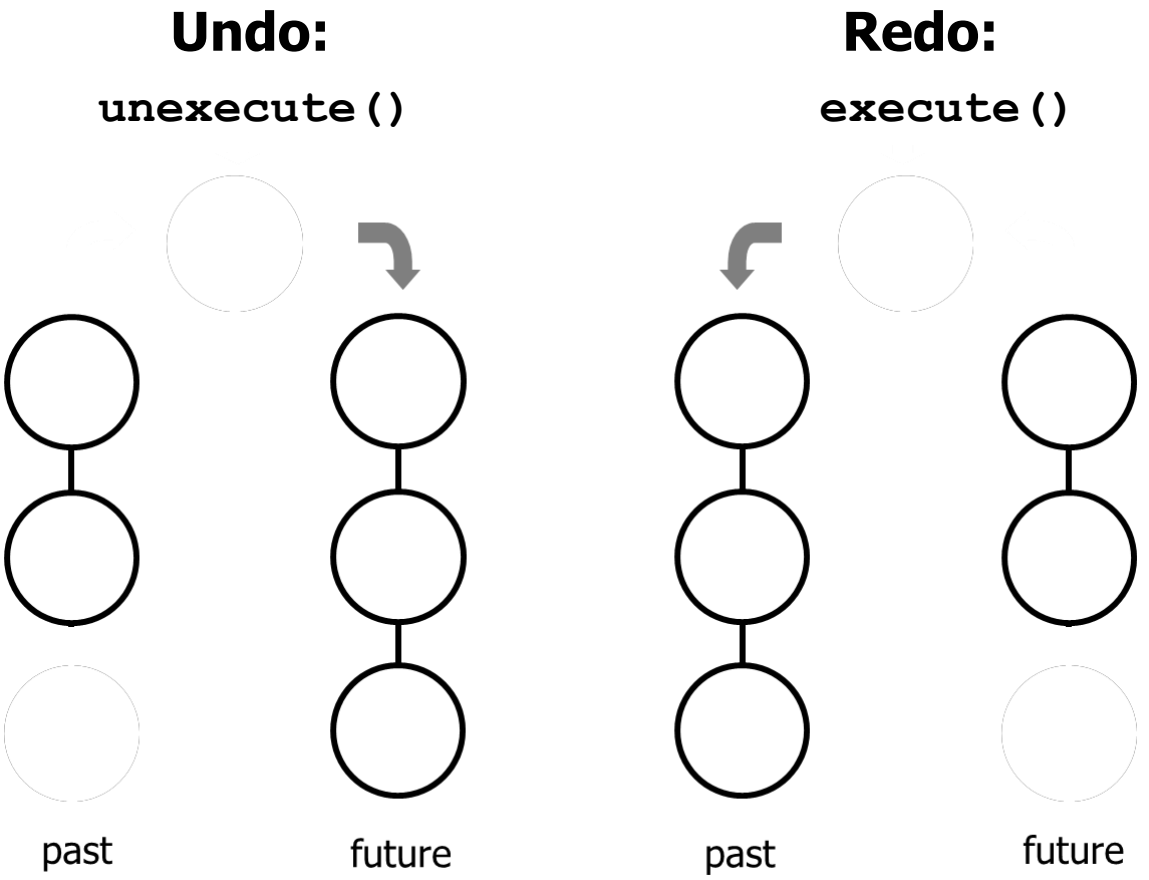
Implementation considerations

- Avoiding error accumulation during undo/redo



Implementation considerations

- Supporting transactions



Known uses

- InterViews Actions
- MacApp, Unidraw Commands
- JDK's UndoableEdit, AccessibleAction
- GNU Emacs
- Microsoft Office tools
- Java **`Runnable`** interface

java.lang

Interface Runnable

All Known Subinterfaces:

RunnableFuture<V>, RunnableScheduledFuture<V>

All Known Implementing Classes:

AsyncBoxView.ChildState, FutureTask, RenderableImageProducer, SwingWorker, Thread, TimerTask

---

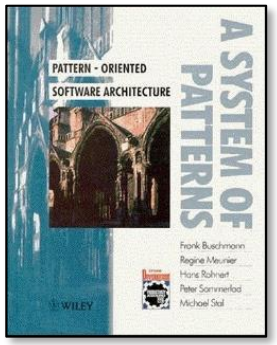
```
public interface Runnable
```

The `Runnable` interface should be implemented by any class whose instances are intended to be executed by a thread. The class must define a method of no arguments called `run`.

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Runnable.html

Known uses

- InterViews Actions
- MacApp, Unidraw Commands
- JDK's UndoableEdit, AccessibleAction
- GNU Emacs
- Microsoft Office tools
- Java **`Runnable`** interface
  - **`Runnable`** can also be used to implement the *Command Processor* pattern



java.lang

Interface Runnable

All Known Subinterfaces:

RunnableFuture<V>, RunnableScheduledFuture<V>

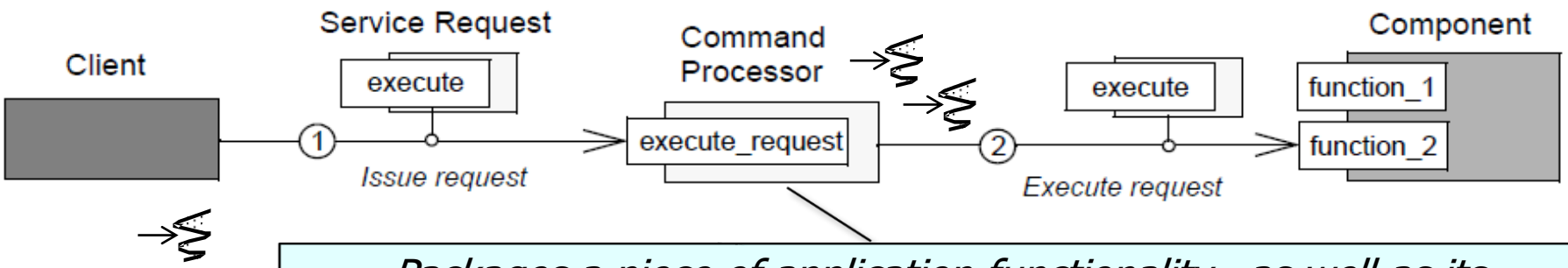
All Known Implementing Classes:

AsyncBoxView.ChildState, FutureTask, RenderableImageProducer, SwingWorker, Thread, TimerTask

---

`public interface` **`Runnable`**

The `Runnable` interface should be implemented by any class whose instances are intended to be executed by a thread. The class must define a method of no arguments called `run`.

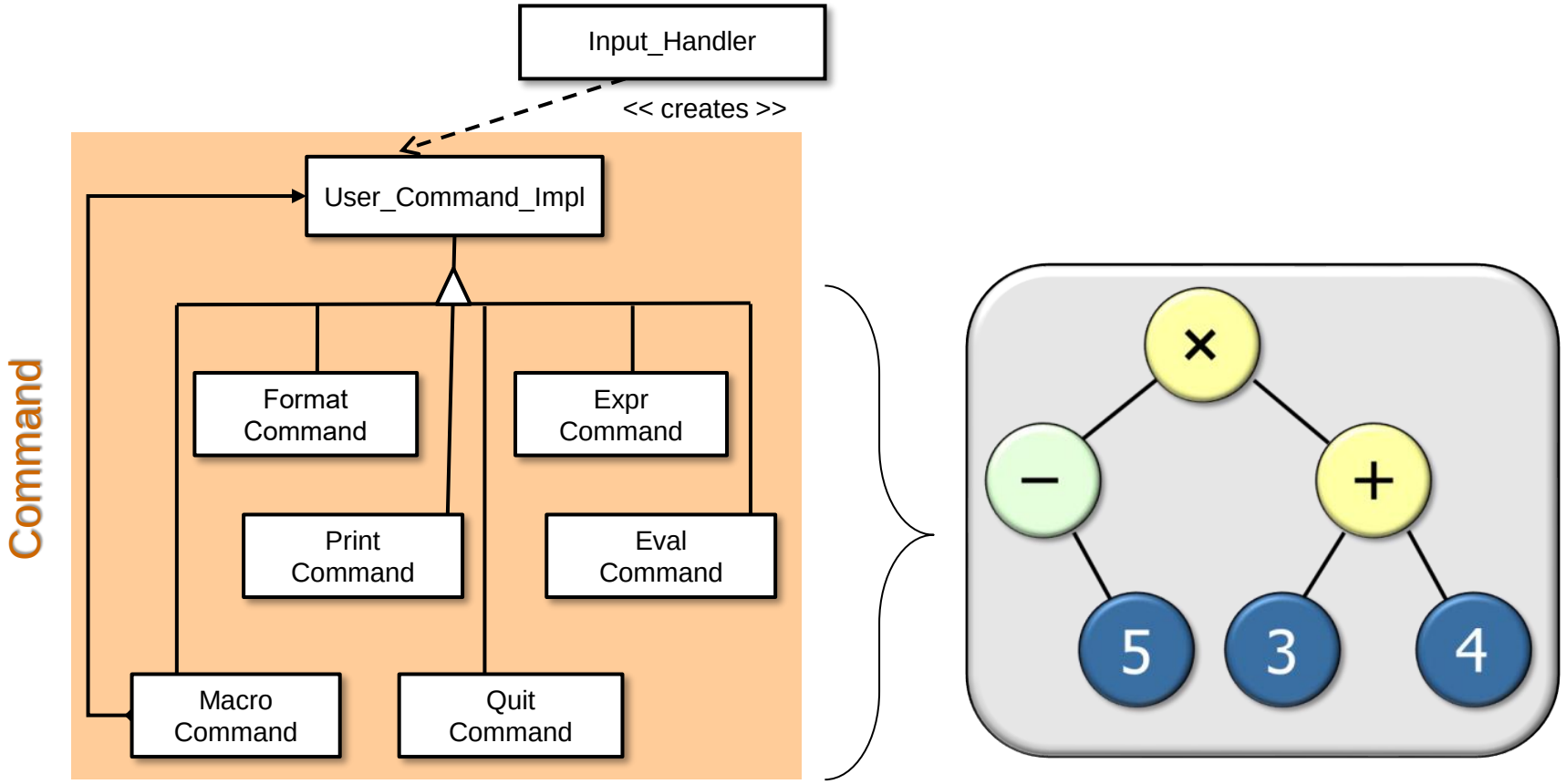


Packages a piece of application functionality—as well as its parameterization in an object—to make it usable in another context

See www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/CommandProcessor.pdf

Summary of the Command Pattern

- *Command* ensures users interact with the expression tree processing app in a consistent & extensible manner.



Command provides a uniform means to process all user-requested operations.