Effective GoF Patterns

with C++11 and Boost

Tobias Darm

me

- no books
- no blogs
- no tweets
- no open source

me

- Dräger Lübeck
- C++ developer
- Subsystemdesigner
- Trainings/Workshops

Motivation

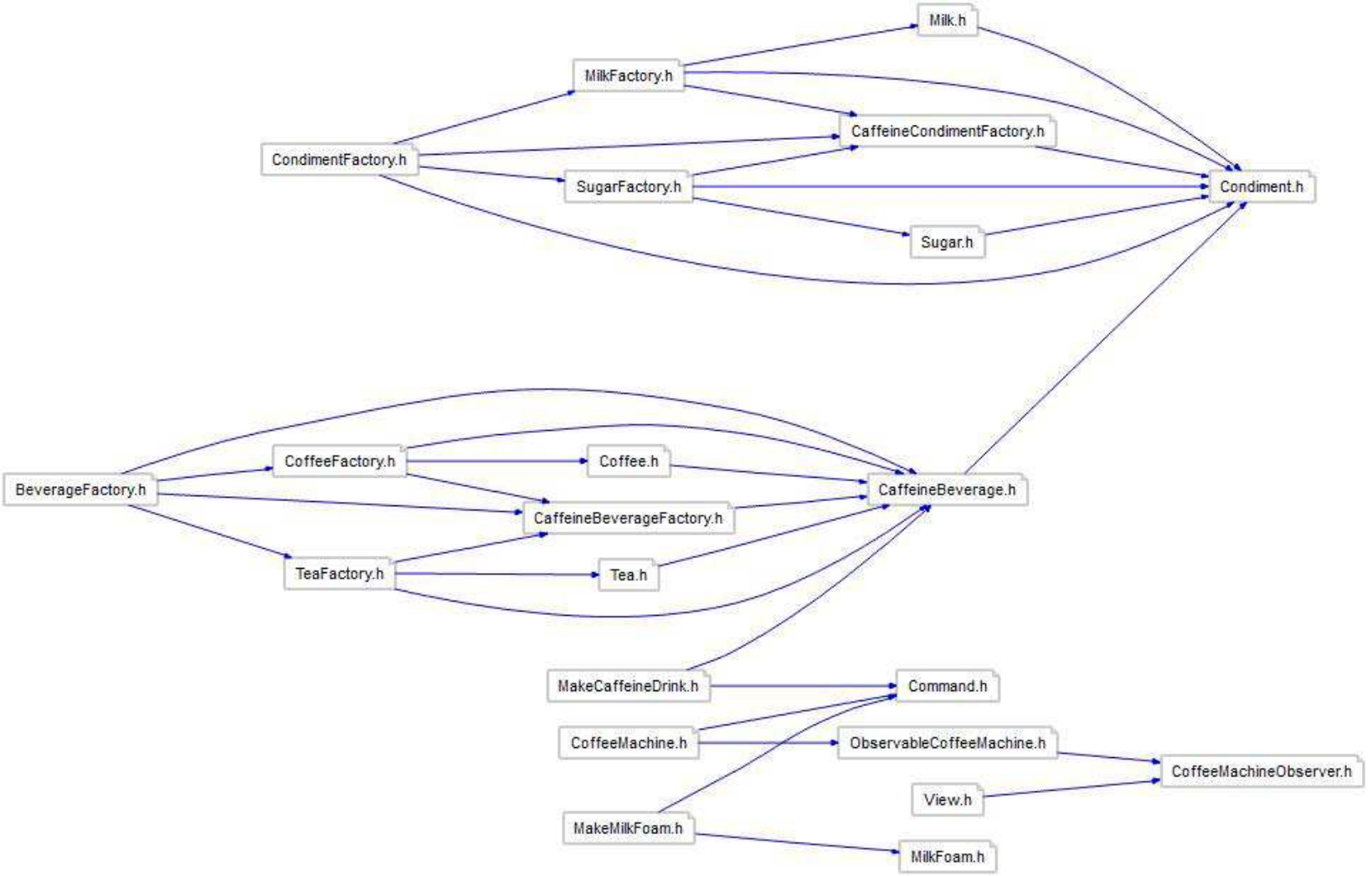
My Approach

Unfair

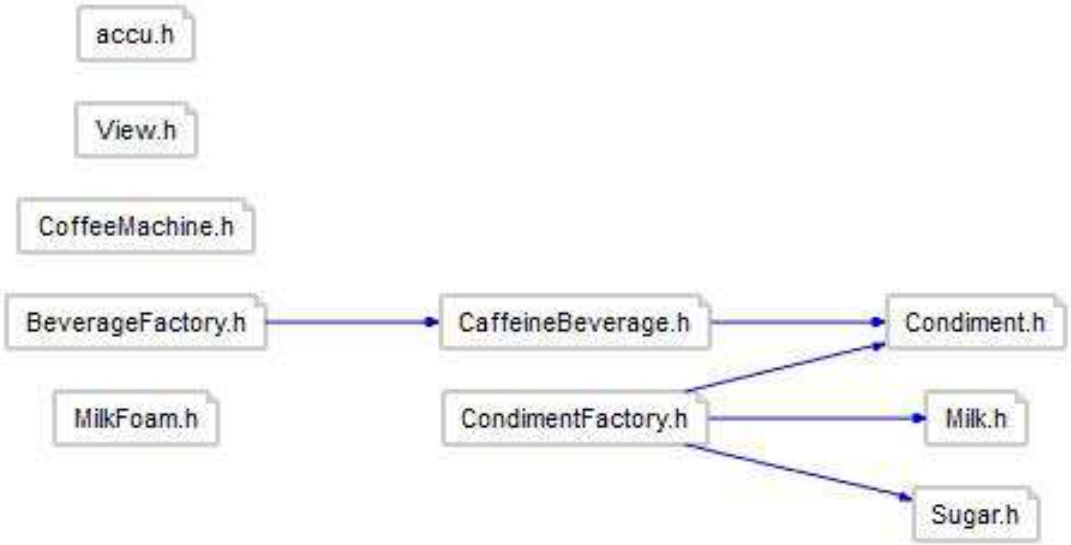
Content

- Implementation classic vs. C++11
- Implementation classic vs. Boost
- Application classic vs. C++11/Boost
- Conclusion concerning patterns

CoffeeMachine (classic) Application

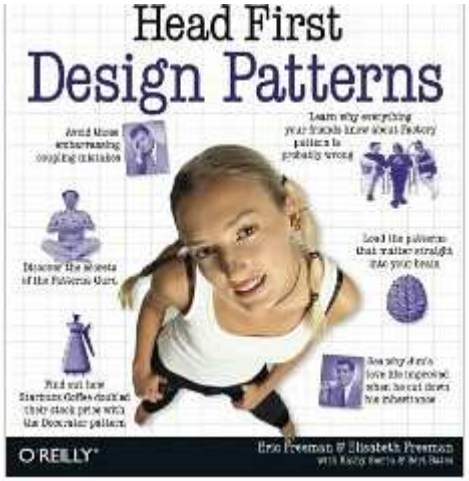


CoffeeMachine (C++11/Boost) Application



GoF-Patterns

- Common solution to a reoccurring problem
- GoF-Patterns = Micropatterns
- How many?



GoF-Patterns

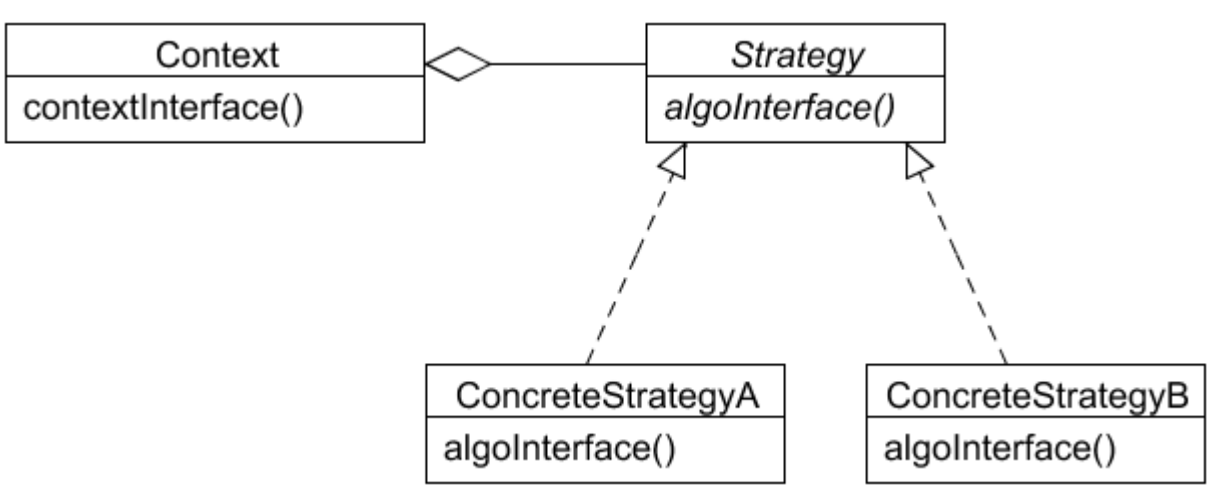
- Creational
  - Abstract Factory
  - Builder
  - Factory Method
  - Prototype
  - (Singleton)
- Structural
  - Adapter
  - Bridge
  - Composite
  - Decorator
  - Facade
  - Flyweight
  - Proxy
- Behavioural
  - Chain
  - Command
  - Interpreter
  - Iterator
  - Mediator
  - Memento
  - Observer
  - State
  - Strategy
  - Template
  - Visitor

GoF-Patterns

- Creational
  - Abstract Factory
- Structural
  - Flyweight
- Behavioural
  - Chain
  - Command
  - Observer
  - Strategy
  - State

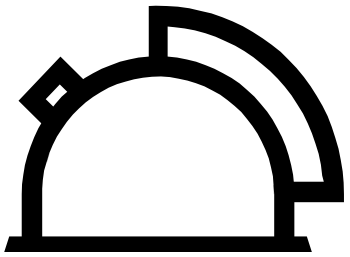
Strategy

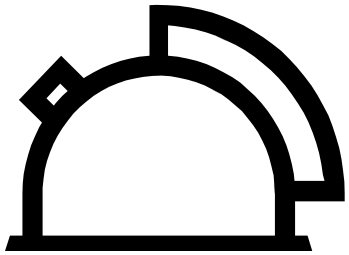
- Capsules a family of algorithms and makes them exchangeable



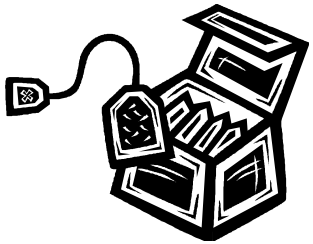
Strategy
Example: CaffeineBeverage

- 1





- 2



- 3

Strategy (classic)
Recipe Interface

```
class Recipe
{
  virtual int amountWaterMl() = 0;
  virtual void brew() = 0;
};
```

```
class CaffeineBeverage
{
  void prepare()
  {
    boilWater(recipe.amountWaterMl());
    recipe.brew();
    pourInCup();
  }
};
```

Strategy (classic)
Concrete Recipes

```
class CoffeeRecipe : public Recipe
{
  CoffeeRecipe(int amountWaterMl)
    : Recipe()
    , amountWaterMl(amountWaterMl)
  {}

  virtual void brew() { std::cout << "dripping Coffee through filter\n"; }

  virtual int amountWaterMl() { return amountWaterMl; }
};

class TeaRecipe : public Recipe
{
  TeaRecipe(int amountWaterMl)
    : Recipe()
    , amountWaterMl(amountWaterMl)
  {}

  virtual void brew() { std::cout << "steeping Tea\n"; }

  virtual int amountWaterMl() { return amountWaterMl; }
};
```

Strategy (classic) Application

```
CoffeeRecipe coffeeRecipe(150);
TeaRecipe teaRecipe(200);
CaffeineBeverage coffee(coffeeRecipe);
CaffeineBeverage tea(teaRecipe);

typedef vector<CaffeineBeverage*> Beverages;
Beverages beverages;

beverages.push_back(&coffee);
beverages.push_back(&tea);

for(Beverages::iterator it(beverages.begin()); it != beverages.end(); ++it)
{
  (*it)->prepare();
}
```

```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
```

Strategy (C++11)
CaffeineBeverage/Recipes

```
class CaffeineBeverage
{
  CaffeineBeverage(std::function<int()> amountWaterMl, std::function<void()> brew)
    : brew(brew)
    , amountWaterMl(amountWaterMl)
    {}

  void prepare() const
  {
    boilWater(amountWaterMl());
    brew();
    pourInCup();
  }
};

static void brewCoffee() { std::cout << "dripping Coffee through filter\n"; }

static void brewTea() { std::cout << "steeping Tea\n"; }

static int amountWaterMl(int ml) { return ml; }
```

Strategy (C++11)
Application with bind

```
CaffeineBeverage coffee(
  bind(&Recipes::amountWaterMl, 150), &Recipes::brewCoffee);
CaffeineBeverage tea(
  bind(&Recipes::amountWaterMl, 200), &Recipes::brewTea);

typedef vector<CaffeineBeverage*> Beverages;
Beverages beverages;
beverages.push_back(&coffee);
beverages.push_back(&tea);

for_each(
  begin(beverages), end(beverages),
  bind(&CaffeineBeverage::prepare, placeholders::_1));
```

```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
```

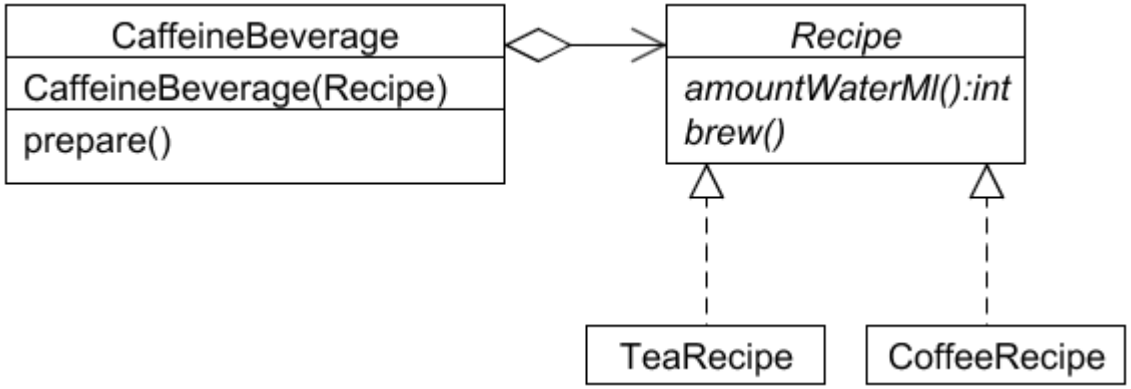
Strategy (C++11)
Application with lambda

```
CaffeineBeverage coffee(
  []{ return Recipes::amountWaterMl(150); }, &Recipes::brewCoffee);
CaffeineBeverage tea(
  []{ return Recipes::amountWaterMl(200); }, &Recipes::brewTea);

using Beverages = vector<CaffeineBeverage*>;
Beverages beverages;
beverages.push_back(&coffee);
beverages.push_back(&tea);

for(auto beverage : beverages){ beverage->prepare(); }
```

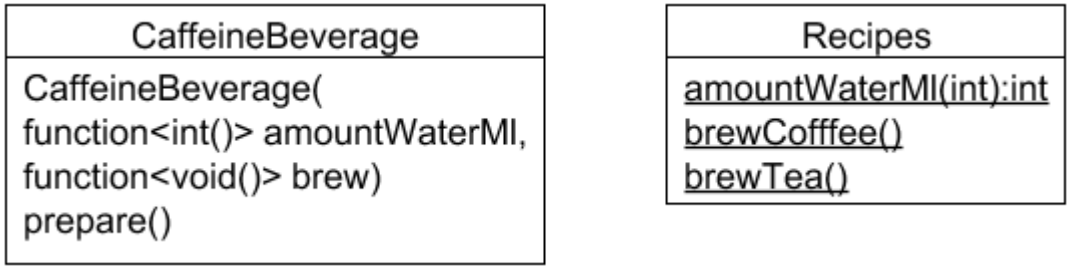
```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
```

Strategy
classic vs. C++11

- Classic

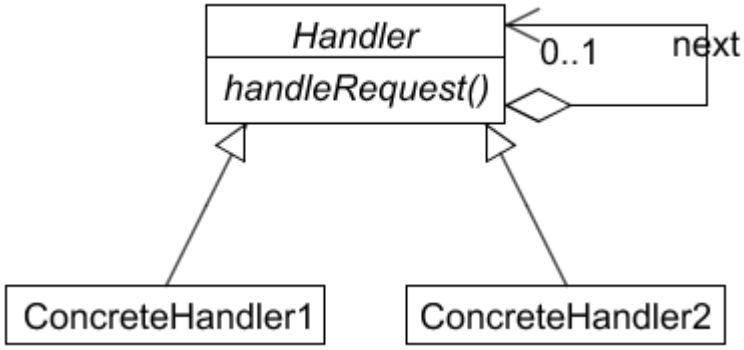


- C++11

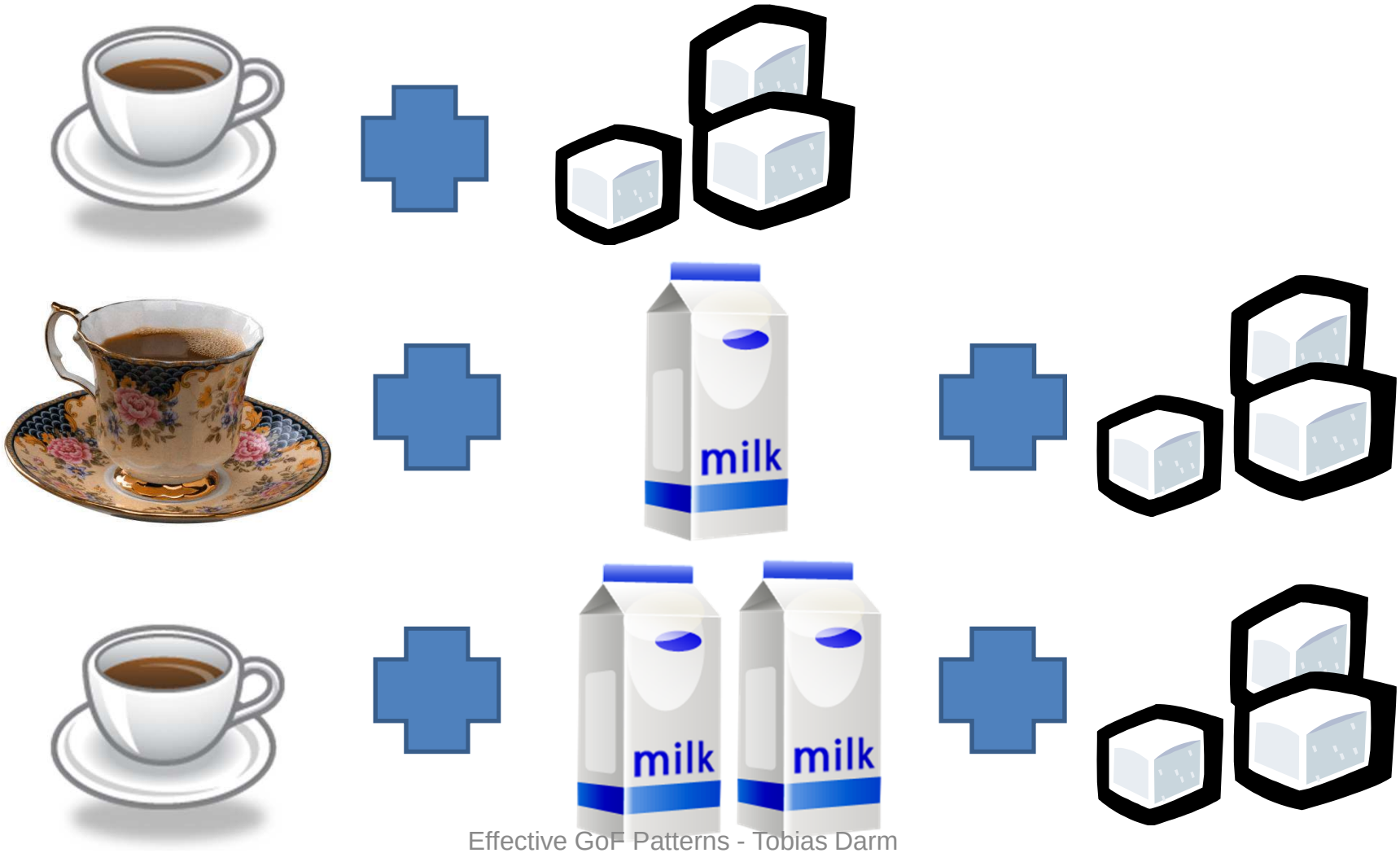


Chain

- Avoid coupling the sender of a request to its receiver by giving more than one object a chance to handle the request



Chain
Example: Condiments



Chain (classic)
Condiment

```
class Condiment
{
  Condiment(Condiment* next)
  : next(next)
  {}

  std::string description()
  {
    if(next) return this->onDescription() + next->description();
    return this->onDescription();
  }

  float price()
  {
    if(next) return this->onPrice() + next->price();
    return this->onPrice();
  }

  virtual std::string onDescription() = 0;
  virtual float onPrice() = 0;
};
```

Chain (classic)
Sugar and Milk

```
class Sugar : public Condiment
{
  Sugar(Condiment* next)
  : Condiment(next)
  {}

  virtual std::string onDescription() { return "-Sugar-"; }

  virtual float onPrice() { return 0.07f; }
};

class Milk : public Condiment
{
  Milk(Condiment* next)
  : Condiment(next)
  {}

  virtual std::string onDescription() { return "-Milk-"; }

  virtual float onPrice() { return 0.13f; }
};
```

Chain (classic) Application

```
Condiment* milk = new Milk();
Condiment* sugarMilk = new Sugar(milk);
Condiment* doubleSugarMilk = new Sugar(sugarMilk);

cout << "Condiments: " << doubleSugarMilk->description() << '\n';
cout << "Price: " << doubleSugarMilk->price() << '\n';
```

```
Condiments: -Sugar--Sugar--Milk-
Price: 0.27
```

Chain (C++11)
Condiment - Sugar and Milk

```
struct Condiment
{
  std::function<std::string()> description;
  std::function<float()> price;
};


class Sugar
{
  static std::string description() { return "-Sugar-"; }

  static float price() { return 0.07f; }
};

class Milk
{
  static std::string description() { return "-Milk-"; }

  static float price() { return 0.13f; }
};
```

Chain (C++11)
accu with function

```
template<typename Res>
static Res accu(std::function<Res()> call, std::function<Res()> next)
{
  if(next) return call() + next();
  return call();
}
```

Chain (C++11)
Application with bind

```
Condiment condiments;
condiments.description = bind(&accu<string>, &Milk::description, condiments.description);
condiments.description = bind(&accu<string>, &Sugar::description, condiments.description);
condiments.description = bind(&accu<string>, &Sugar::description, condiments.description);

condiments.price = bind(&accu<float>, &Milk::price, condiments.price);
condiments.price = bind(&accu<float>, &Sugar::price, condiments.price);
condiments.price = bind(&accu<float>, &Sugar::price, condiments.price);

cout << "Condiments: " << condiments.description() << '\n';
cout << "Price: " << condiments.price() << '\n';
```

```
Condiments: -Sugar--Sugar--Milk-
Price: 0.27
```

Chain (C++11)
accu for lambdas

```
template<typename Call, typename NextCall>
static auto accu(Call call, NextCall next) -> decltype(call() + next())
{
  if(next) return call() + next();
  return call();
}
```

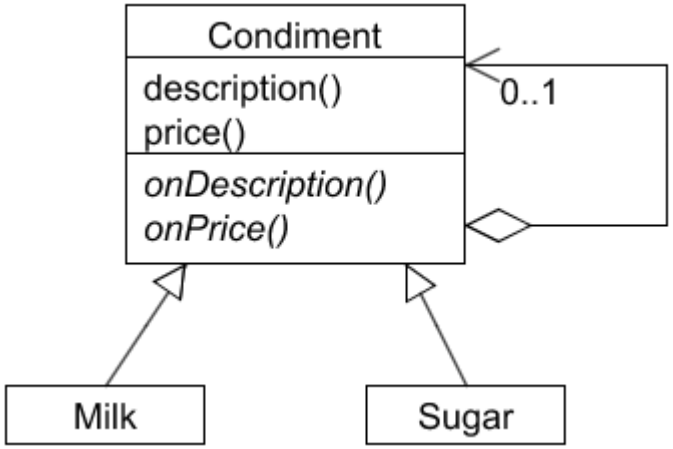
Chain (C++11)
Application with lambda

```
Condiment condiments;
condiments.description = [=] { return accu(&Milk::description, condiments.description); };
condiments.description = [=] { return accu(&Sugar::description, condiments.description); };
condiments.description = [=] { return accu(&Sugar::description, condiments.description); };

condiments.price = [=] { return accu(&Milk::price, condiments.price); };
condiments.price = [=] { return accu(&Sugar::price, condiments.price); };
condiments.price = [=] { return accu(&Sugar::price, condiments.price); };

cout << "Condiments: " << condiments.description() << '\n';
cout << "Price: " << condiments.price() << '\n';
```

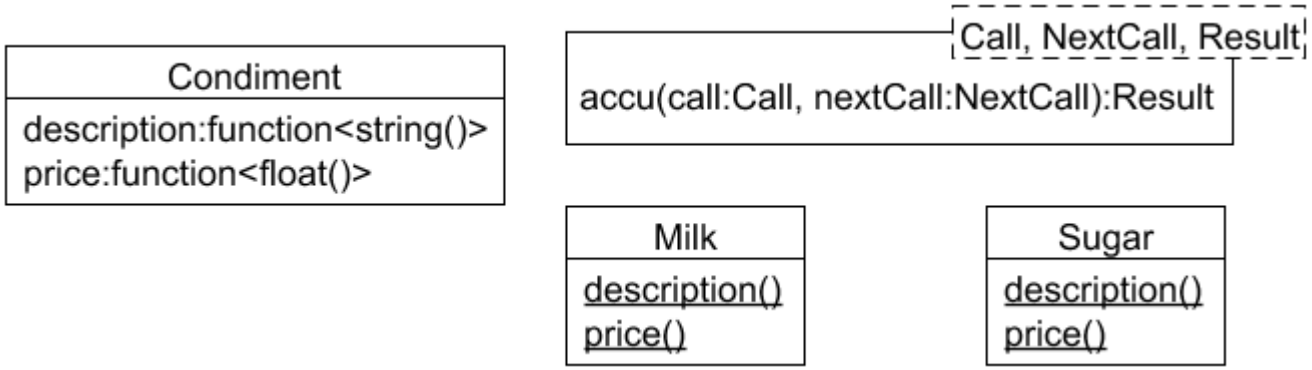
```
Condiments: -Sugar--Sugar--Milk-
Price: 0.27
```

Chain
classic vs. C++11

- classic

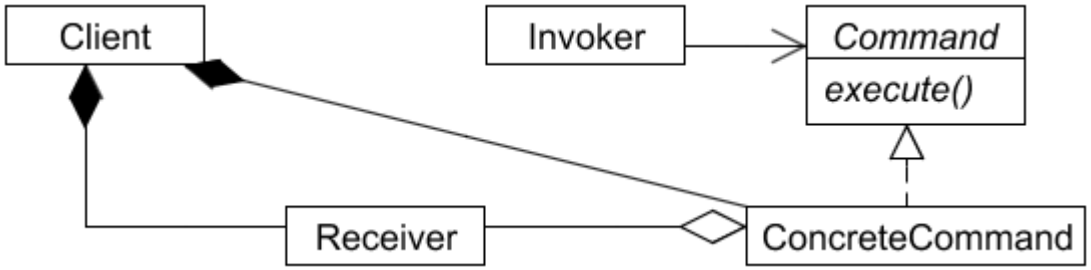


- C++11



Command

- Encapsulate a request as an object



Command
Example: CoffeeMachine

Orders:
1. Coffee
2. Coffee
3. Tea

Command (classic) MakeCaffeineBeverage

```
class Order
{
  virtual void execute() = 0;
};
```

```
class MakeCaffeineBeverage : public Order
{
  MakeCaffeineBeverage(CaffeineBeverage& beverage)
  : Order()
  , beverage(beverage)
  {}

  virtual void execute()
  {
    beverage.prepare();
  }
};
```

Command (classic)
CoffeeMachine

```
class CoffeeMachine
{
  typedef std::vector<Order*> OrderQ;
  OrderQ orders;

  CoffeeMachine()
    : orders()
  {}

  void request(Order* order)
  {
    orders.push_back(order);
  }

  void start()
  {
    for(CommandQ::iterator it(orders.begin()); it != orders.end(); ++it)
      {
        (*it)->execute();
        delete (*it);
      }
    orders.clear();
  }
};
```

Command (classic) Application

```
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;

coffeeMachine.request(new MakeCaffeineBeverage(coffee));
coffeeMachine.request(new MakeCaffeineBeverage(tea));
coffeeMachine.start();
```

```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
```

Command (C++11)
CoffeeMachine

```
class CoffeeMachine
{
  typedef std::vector<std::function<void()>> OrderQ;

  CoffeeMachine()
    : orders()
  {}

  void request(OrderQ::value_type order)
  {
    orders.push_back(order);
  }

  void start()
  {
    for(auto const& order : orders){ order(); }
    orders.clear();
  }
};
```

Command (C++11) Application

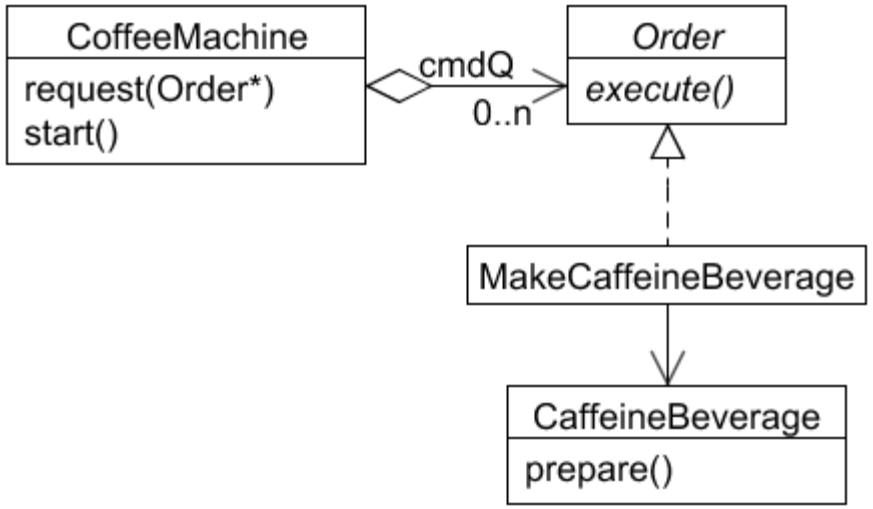
```
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;

coffeeMachine.request(bind(&CaffeineBeverage::prepare, &coffee));
coffeeMachine.request(bind(&CaffeineBeverage::prepare, &tea));
coffeeMachine.start();
```

```
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;

coffeeMachine.request([&]{ coffee.prepare(); });
coffeeMachine.request([&]{ tea.prepare(); });
coffeeMachine.start();
```

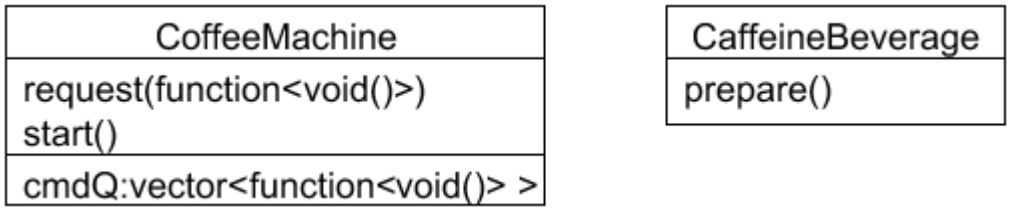
```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
```

Command
classic vs. C++11

- classic



- C++11



Benefits

Benefits are maintained

- Loose coupling
- Extendable
- Unit testable

Some More Benefits

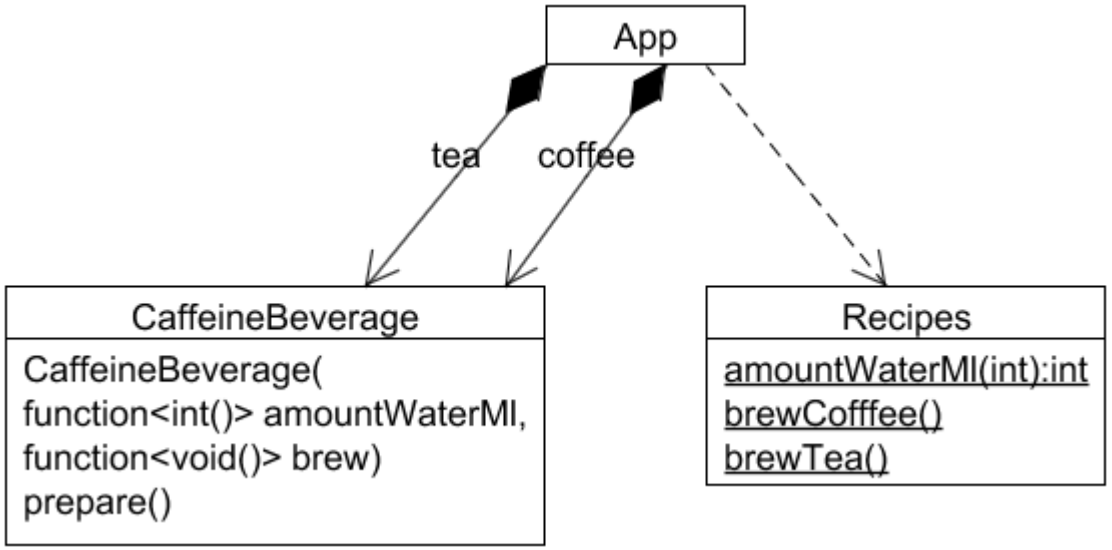
- Less code
- Less coupling
- Easier to extend

Criticism

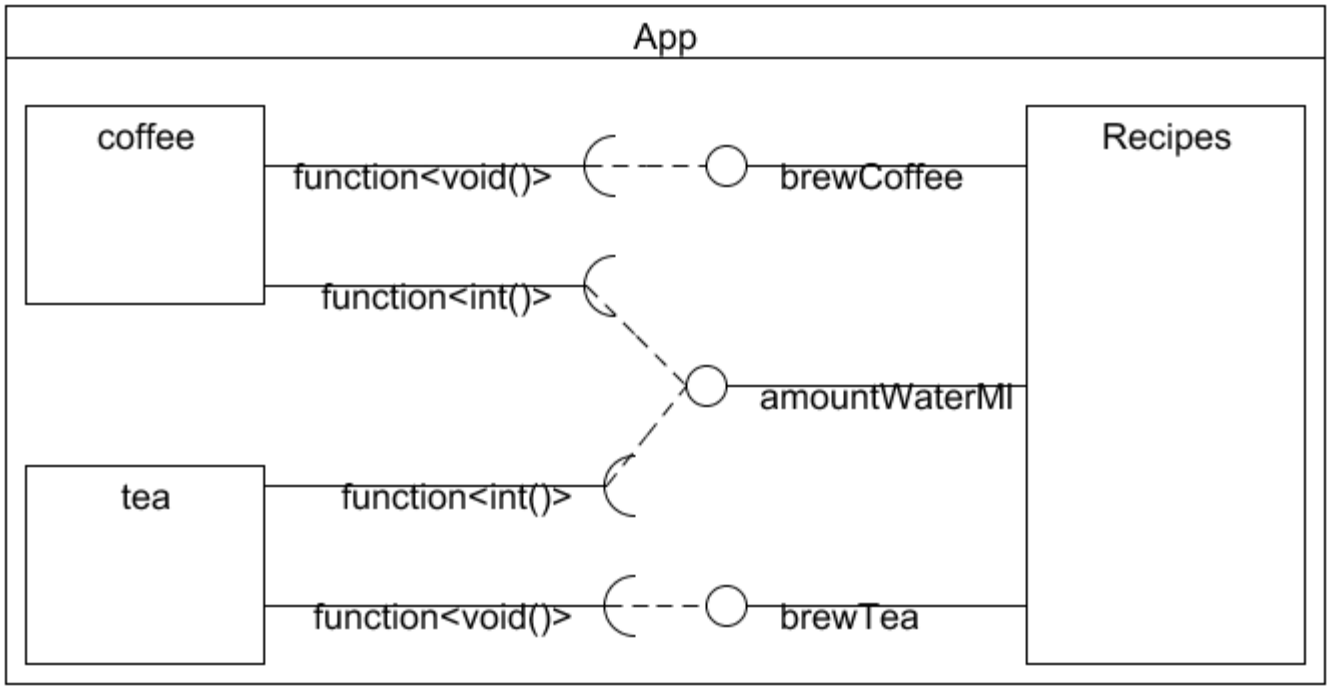
Criticism
Debugging

- Do not debug Library code

Criticism
Too Loose



Criticism
Too Loose



Criticism
Performance

Compiler	Virtual [ms]	Function [ms]	MalteSkarupke[ms]
VS 2012 Debug	1917	4195	3262
VS 2012 Release	800	770	630
Clang 3.1 –O0 –g3	1864	3161	2513
Clang 3.1 –O3	564	474	456
GCC 4.7.2 –O0 –g3	1755	3363	2587
GCC 4.7.2 –O3	555	466	431

- http://probablydance.com/2013/01/13/a-faster-implementation-of-stdfunction/

Criticism
Size

Compiler	Virtual [bytes]	Function [bytes]
Clang 3.3 –O0 –g3	58608	110808
Clang 3.3 –O3	24044	35096

- http://dl.dropbox.com/u/27990997/compare_functions.cpp

Criticism
Ownership

```
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;
Coffee coffee;

coffeeMachine.request([&](){ coffee.prepare() });
coffeeMachine.start();


// class CoffeeMachine (C++11)
typedef std::vector<std::function<void()>> OrderQ;

void start()
{
  for(auto const& order : orders){ order(); }
}
```

Criticism
Ownership

```
// class CoffeeMachine (classic)
typedef std::vector<Order*> OrderQ;

void start()
{
  for(CommandQ::iterator it(orders.begin()); it != orders.end(); ++it)
    {
      (*it)->execute();
      delete (*it);
    }
}
```

Criticism
Transfer of Ownership

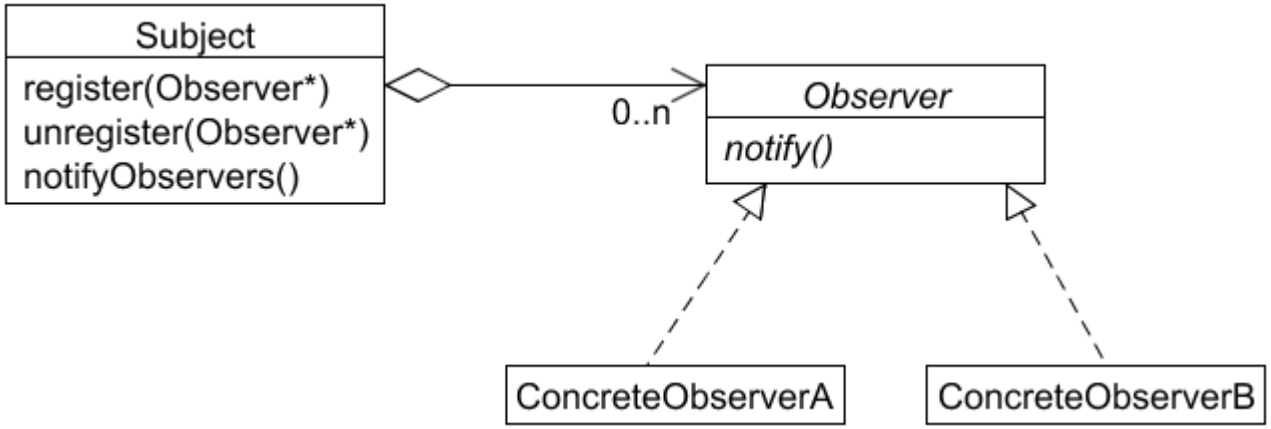
```
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;
std::unique_ptr<CaffeineBeverage> coffee(new Coffee());

// this way?
coffeeMachine.request([&](){ coffee->prepare() });

// or this way?
coffeeMachine.request([c = std::move(coffee)](){ c->prepare() });

coffeeMachine.start();
```

- http://isocpp.org/files/papers/n3610.html

Patterns and Boost

Observer

- Define a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically.



Observer (classic)
Example: Finished!

Observer (classic)
CoffeeMachineObserver

```
class CoffeeMachineObserver
{
  virtual void finished() = 0;
};
```

```
class View : public CoffeeMachineObserver
{
  View()
    : Observer()
  {}

  virtual void finished()
  {
    std::cout << "Orders are ready to be served\n";
  }
};
```

Observer (classic)
CoffeeMachine

```
class CoffeeMachine
{
  void addObserver(Observers::value_type o)
  {
    Observers::iterator it = std::find(observers.begin(), observers.end(), o);
    if(it == observers.end()) observers.push_back(o);
  }

  void removeObserver(Observers::value_type o)
  {
    Observers::iterator it = std::find(observers.begin(), observers.end(), o);
    if(it != observers.end()) observers.erase(it);
  }

  void notifyObservers()
  {
    for(Observers::iterator it(observers.begin()); it != observers.end(); ++it)
    { (*it)->finished(); }
  }

  void start()
  {
    // ... execute all commands
    this->notifyObservers();
  }
};
```

Observer (classic) Application

```
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;
View view;

coffeeMachine.addObserver(&view);

coffeeMachine.request(new MakeCaffeineBeverage(coffee));
coffeeMachine.request(new MakeCaffeineBeverage(tea));
coffeeMachine.start();
```

```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
Orders are ready to be served
```

Observer
Boost.Signals2

- Managed signals/slots system
- Controlling order of callbacks
- Connection tracking

Signals Introduction
Slots

```
void hello()
{
  std::cout << "Hello ";
}

struct World
{
  void operator()()
  {
    std::cout << "World";
  }
};

struct CoutChar
{
  CoutChar(char c)
    : letter(c)
  {}

  void print()
  {
    std::cout << letter;
  }

  char letter;
};
```

Signals Introduction
Connect

```
World world;
CoutChar c('!');
signal<void ()> s;

s.connect(&hello);
s.connect(world);
s.connect(std::bind(&CoutChar::print, c));
s();
```

```
Hello World!
```

Signals Introduction Order

```
s.disconnect_all_slots();
s.connect(1, world);
s.connect(0, &hello);
s.connect(2, std::bind(&CoutChar::print, c));
s();
```

Hello World!

Signals Introduction
Tracking

```
s.disconnect_all_slots();
s.connect(1, world);
s.connect(0, &hello);
{
  std::shared_ptr<CoutChar> c(new CoutChar('!'));
  s.connect(2,
            signal<void()>::slot_type(
                                        &CoutChar::print,
                                        c.get()).track_foreign(c));
  std::cout << s.num_slots();
}
s();
std::cout << s.num_slots();
```

```
3
Hello World
2
```

More about Boost.Signals2

- Explicit connection management
- Combining multiple return values
- Thread-Safe
- Header-Only

Observer (Signals)
CoffeeMachine

```
class CoffeeMachine
{
  void start()
  {
    for(auto const& cmd : commands){ cmd(); }
    commands.clear();
    sigFinished();
  }

  signal_type<void(), keywords::mutex_type<dummy_mutex>>::type sigFinished;
};


class View
{
  void coffeeMachineFinished()
  {
    std::cout << "Orders are ready to be served\n";
  }
};
```

Observer (Signals) Application

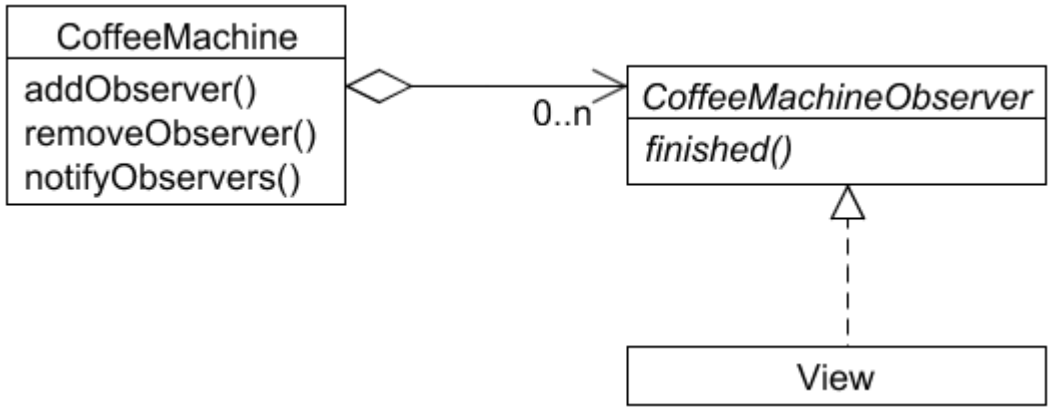
```
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;
View view;
coffeeMachine.sigFinsihed.connect(bind(&View::coffeeMachineFinished, &view));

coffeeMachine.request(bind(&CaffeineBeverage::prepare, &coffee));
coffeeMachine.request(bind(&CaffeineBeverage::prepare, &tea));
coffeeMachine.start();
```

```
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;
View view;
coffeeMachine.sigFinished.connect([&]{ view.coffeeMachineFinished(); });

coffeeMachine.request([&]{ coffee.prepare(); });
coffeeMachine.request([&]{ tea.prepare(); });
coffeeMachine.start();
```

```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
Orders are ready to be served
```

Observer
classic vs. Signals

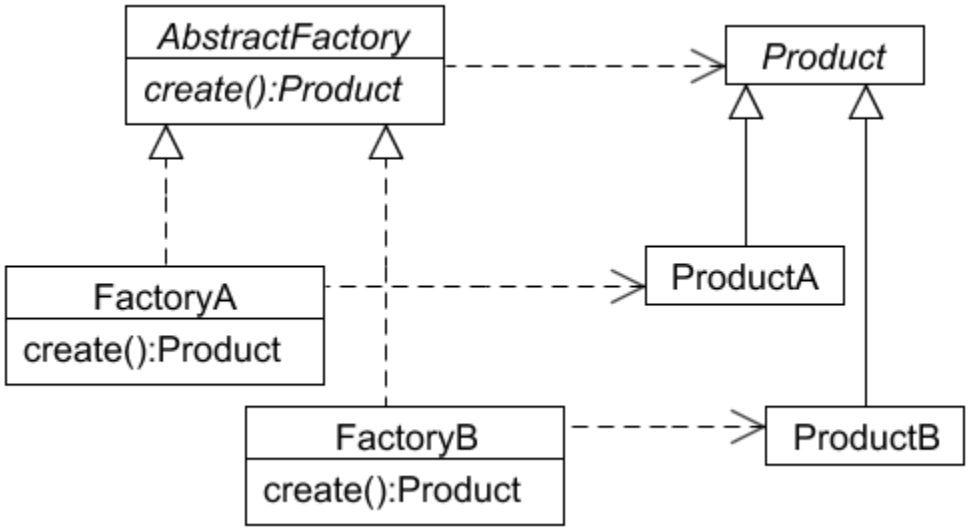
- classic



- Boost

Factory

- Provide an interface for creating families of related or dependent objects without specifying their concrete classes



Factory (classic)
Example: BeverageFactory

Factory (classic)
CaffeineBeverageFactory

```
class CaffeineBeverageFactory
{
  virtual CaffeineBeverage* create() = 0;
};

class CoffeeFactory : public CaffeineBeverageFactory
{
  virtual CaffeineBeverage* create()
  {
    return new Coffee();
  }
};

class TeaFactory : public CaffeineBeverageFactory
{
  virtual CaffeineBeverage* create()
  {
    return new Tea();
  }
};
```

Factory (classic)
BeverageFactory

```
class BeverageFactory
{
  BeverageFactory()
    : factory()
  {
    factory["Coffee"] = new CoffeeFactory();
    factory ["Tea"] = new TeaFactory();
  }

  ~BeverageFactory()
  {
    delete factory["Coffee"];
    delete factory["Tea"];
  }

  CaffeineBeverage* create(std::string const& beverage)
  {
    return factory[beverage]->create();
  }

  std::map<std::string, CaffeineBeverageFactory*> factory;
};
```

Factory (classic) Application

```
BeverageFactory factory;
CaffeineBeverage* b1 = factory.create("Coffee");
CaffeineBeverage* b2 = factory.create("Tea");

b1->prepareReceipe();
b2->prepareReceipe();

delete b1;
delete b2;
```

```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
```

Factory
Boost.Functional.Factory

- Lets you encapsulate a new expression as a function object

Introduction
Functional.Factory

```
boost::factory<T*>()(arg1,arg2,arg3);

// same as
new T(arg1,arg2,arg3);

boost::value_factory<T>()(arg1,arg2,arg3);

// same as
T(arg1,arg2,arg3);
```

Introduction
Functional.Factory

- Forwarding arguments to the constructor
- Member functions to create different kinds of objects
- Factory base class might not be necessary
- Allows use of customized memory management

Factory (Boost)
BeverageFactory

```
class BeverageFactory
{
  BeverageFactory()
    : factory()
  {
    factory["Coffee"] =
      std::bind(
              boost::factory<CaffeineBeverage*>(),
              std::function<int ()>(std::bind(&Recipes::amountWaterMl, 150)),
              &Recipes::brewCoffee);

    factory["Tea"] =
      std::bind(
              boost::factory<CaffeineBeverage*>(),
              std::function<int ()>(std::bind(&Recipes::amountWaterMl, 200)),
              &Recipes::brewTea);
  }

  std::unique_ptr<CaffeineBeverage> create(std::string const& beverage)
  {
    return std::unique_ptr<CaffeineBeverage>(factory[beverage]());
  }

  std::map<std::string, std::function<CaffeineBeverage*()>> factory;
};
```

Factory (Lambda)
BeverageFactory

```
BeverageFactory()
  : factory()
{
  factory["Coffee"] = []
    {
    return new CaffeineBeverage(
                                  []{ return Recipes::amountWaterMl(150); },
                                  &Recipes::brewCoffee);
    };

  factory["Tea"] = []
    {
    return new CaffeineBeverage(
                                  [] { return Recipes::amountWaterMl(200); },
                                  &Recipes::brewTea);
    };
}
```

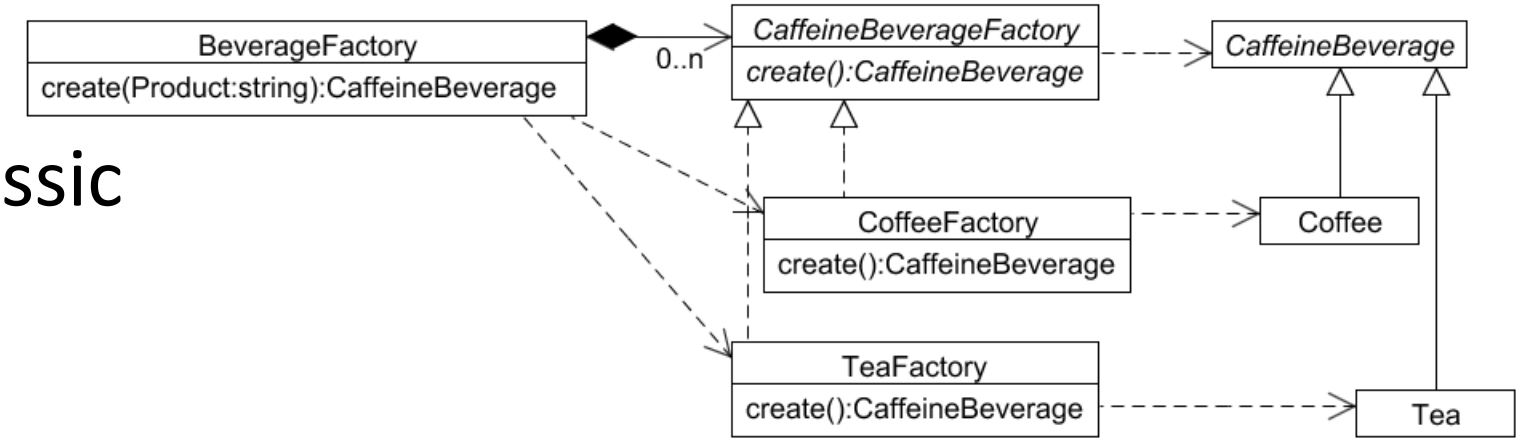
Factory (Boost/Lambda) Application

```
BeverageFactory factory;

factory.create("Coffee")->prepare();
factory.create("Tea")->prepare();
```

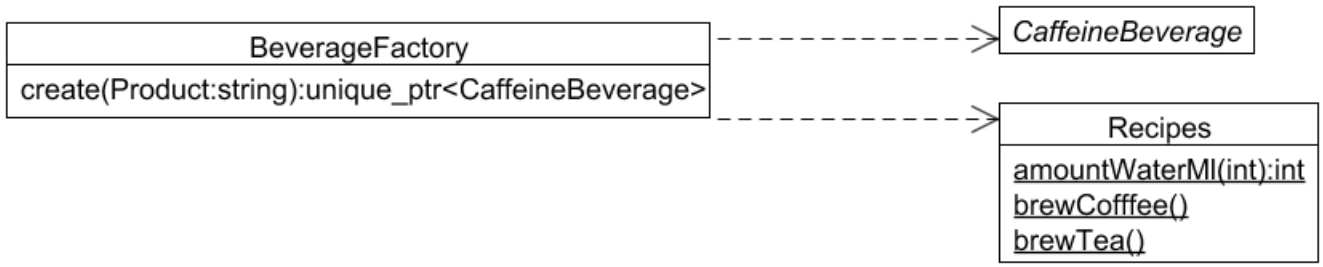
```
boiling 150ml water
dripping Coffee through filter
pour in cup
boiling 200ml water
steeping Tea
pour in cup
```

Factory
classic vs. Boost.Functional.Factory

- Classic



- Boost



Library Benefits

- Has been done for you
- Just using the library
- Many shortcomings addressed

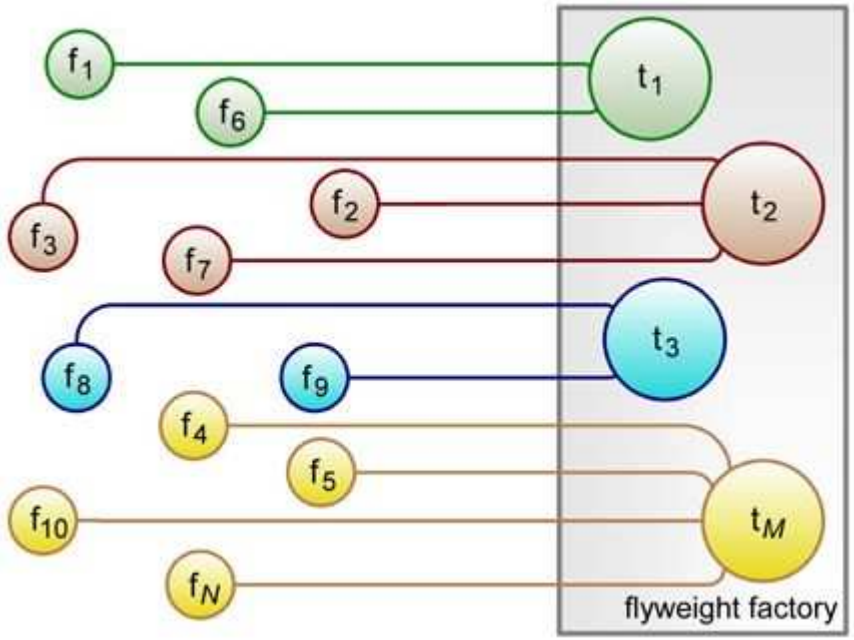
Library
Benefits

- Development speed up
- GoF-Patterns focused on OO-paradigm
- Use of generic prgramming model

Boost and Patterns

	Function Bind	Phoenix Lambda	Signals	Statechart MSM	Flyweight
Chain	✚	✚	✚		
Command	✚	✚	✚	✚	
Observer		✚	✚		
Strategy	✚	✚		✚	✚
State	✚	✚		✚	
Proxy					✚
Prototype					✚

Boost and Patterns
Flyweight



Boost.Flyweight
Example: Colour

```
class Colour
{
  ~Colour() { --s_counter; }

  Colour() { ++s_counter; }

  Colour(char red, char green, char blue)
  {
    ++s_counter;
  }

  Colour(Colour const& right)
  {
    ++s_counter;
  }

  Colour& operator=(Colour const& right) { ... }

  bool Colour::operator==(Colour const& right) const { ... }
};
```

Boost.Flyweight
Boost.Hash

```
std::size_t hash_value(Colour const& c)
{
  std::size_t seed = 0;

  boost::hash_combine(seed, c.getBlue());
  boost::hash_combine(seed, c.getGreen());
  boost::hash_combine(seed, c.getRed());

  return seed;
}
```

Boost.Flyweight
Boost.Hash

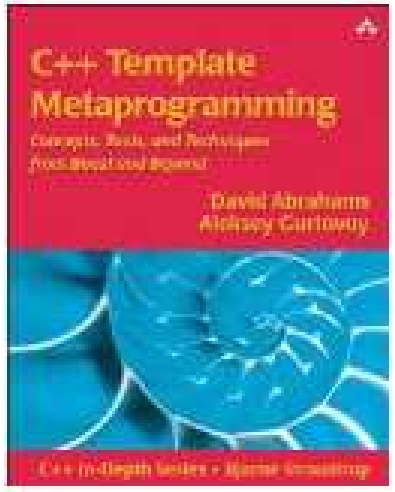
```
class Shape
{
  //...
  boost::flyweight<Colour> m_colourFg;
  boost::flyweight<Colour> m_colourBg;
};

Shape s1; // 1
Shape s2; // 1

s1.setBgColour(
                Colour(12, 56, 253)); // 2
s2.setFgColour(
                Colour(12, 56, 253)); // 2
```

Boost.Flyweight

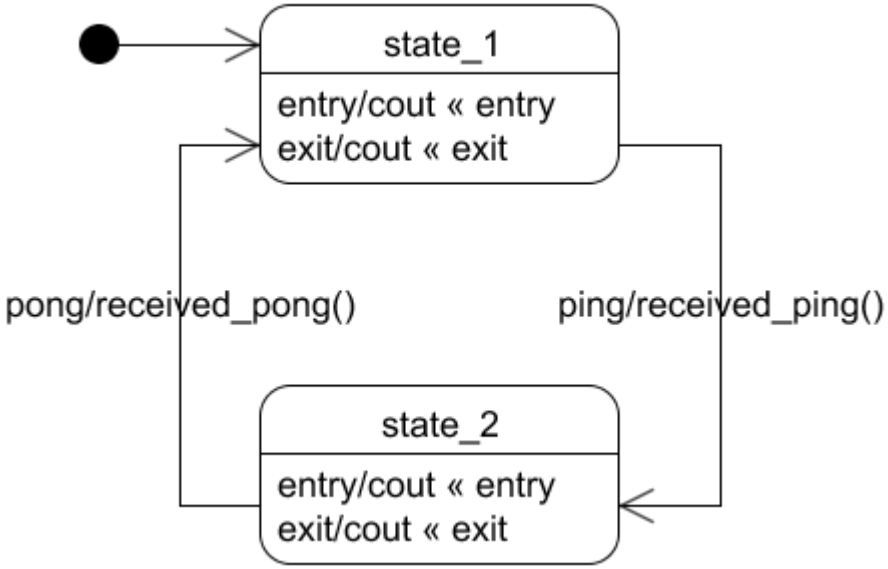
- Tagging
- Hash- or Set-based Tablelookup
- Trackingpolicy for Values
- Lockingpolicy for Factory

Boost.MSM
State

- EDSL for transitiontable
- State, Transition, Event
- Submachines, Orthogonal Regions, Pseudostates
- History
- Completion/Anonymous transition
- Internal transitions (Action in State)



MSM
Example: Ping - Pong



MSM
States

```
struct sm_ : public msm::front::state_machine_def<sm_>
{
  struct state_1 : public msm::front::state<>
  {
    template <class Event,class FSM>
    void on_entry(Event const&,FSM& ) {std::cout << "entering: state_1\n"; }

    template <class Event,class FSM>
    void on_exit(Event const&,FSM& ) {std::cout << "leaving: state_1\n"; }
  };

  struct state_2 : public msm::front::state<>
  {
    template <class Event,class FSM>
    void on_entry(Event const&,FSM& ) {std::cout << "entering: state_2\n"; }

    template <class Event,class FSM>
    void on_exit(Event const&,FSM& ) {std::cout << "leaving: state_2\n"; }
  };

  typedef state_1 initial_state;

  // ...
};
```

MSM
Actions

```
// struct sm_ ...

struct action_ping_received
{
  template <class EVT,class FSM,class SourceState,class TargetState>
  void operator()(EVT const& ,FSM& ,SourceState& ,TargetState& )
  {
    std::cout << "action_ping_received\n";
  }
};

struct action_pong_received
{
  template <class EVT,class FSM,class SourceState,class TargetState>
  void operator()(EVT const& ,FSM& ,SourceState& ,TargetState& )
  {
    std::cout << "action_pong_received\n";
  }
};
```

MSM Transitiontable

```
namespace event { struct ping {}; struct pong {}; }


// struct sm_ ...

struct transition_table : mpl::vector
<
  //    Start      Event         Next      Action                    Guard
  // +----------+----------- +-------- +----------------------+--------+
  Row< state_1   , event::ping , state_2 , action_ping_received , none   >,
  Row< state_2   , event::pong , state_1 , action_pong_received , none   >
  >
{};

template <class FSM,class Event>
void no_transition(Event const& e, FSM&,int state)
{
  std::cout << "no transition from state " << state
            << " on event " << typeid(e).name() << '\n';
}
```

MSM Application

```
typedef msm::back::state_machine<sm_> sm;

int main()
{
  sm s;
  s.start();

  s.process_event(event::ping());
  s.process_event(event::pong());

  s.process_event(event::ping());
  s.process_event(event::pong());

  s.process_event(event::pong());

  s.stop();
}
```

```
entering: sm_
entering: state_1
leaving: state_1
action_ping_received
entering: state_2
leaving: state_2
action_pong_received
entering: state_1
leaving: state_1
action_ping_received
entering: state_2
leaving: state_2
action_pong_received
entering: state_1
no transition from state 0 on event N5event4pongE
leaving: state_1
leaving: sm_
```

Putting it all together

- Writing a Coffeemachine application
- Putting all the patterns together

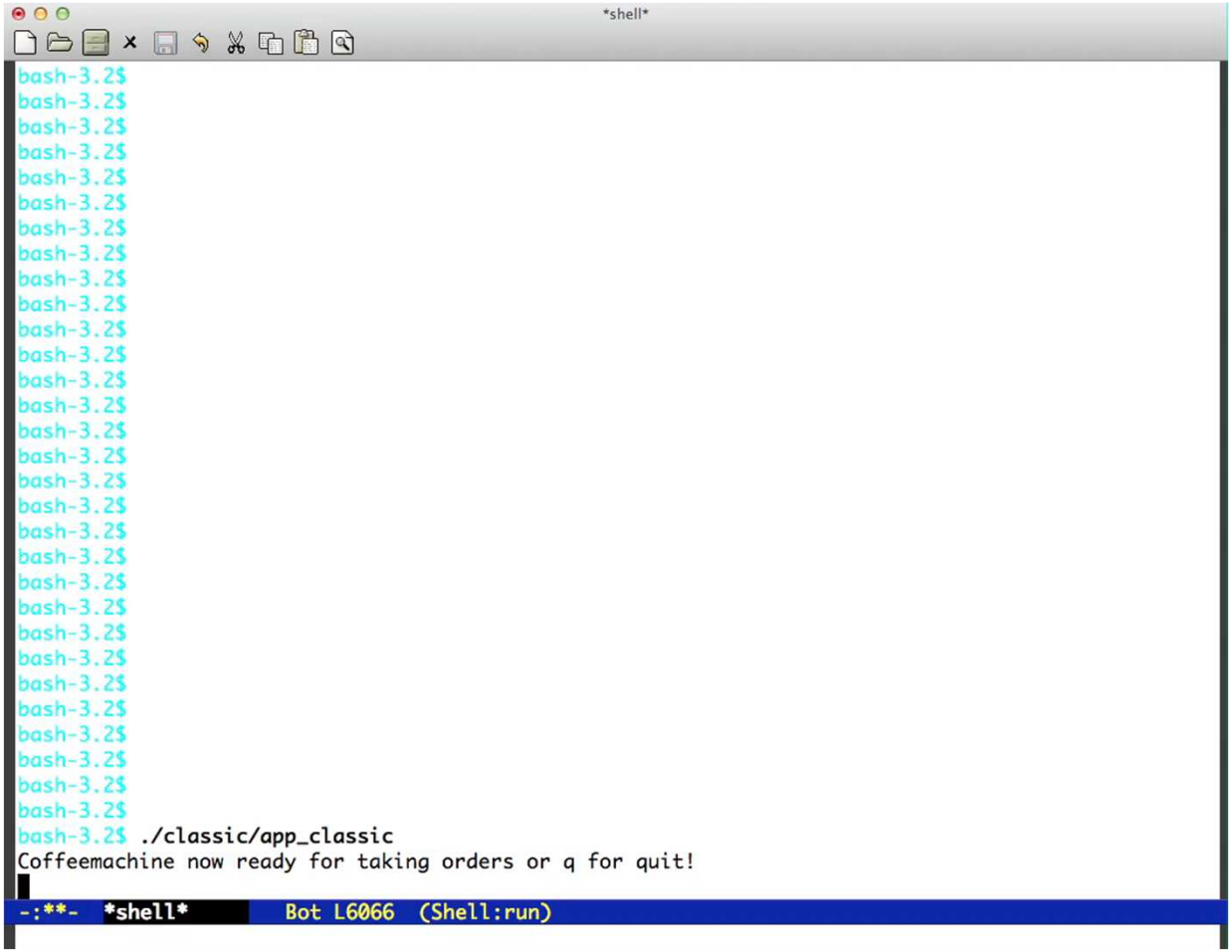
Putting it all together classic

```
typedef std::vector<CaffeineBeverage*> Beverages;
Beverages beverages;
coffeeMachine.addObserver(&view);
do
  {
    std::string inBeverage;
    if(!view.askForBeverage(inBeverage)) break;
    beverages.push_back(beverageFactory.create(inBeverage));
    CondimentFactory condimentFactory;
    Condiment* condiments = 0;
    do
      {
        std::string inCondiment;
        if(!view.askForCondiments(inCondiment)) break;
        condiments = condimentFactory.create(inCondiment, condiments);
      } while(true);
    beverages.back()->condiments(condiments);
  } while(true);
```

Putting it all together classic

```
if(!beverages.empty())
  {
    for(Beverages::iterator it(beverages.begin()); it != beverages.end(); ++it)
      {
        coffeeMachine.request(new MakeCaffeineDrink(**it));
      }
    coffeeMachine.start();
    do
      {
        beverages.back()->description();
        beverages.back()->price();
        delete beverages.back();
        beverages.pop_back();
      } while(!beverages.empty());
  }
```

Putting it all together classic



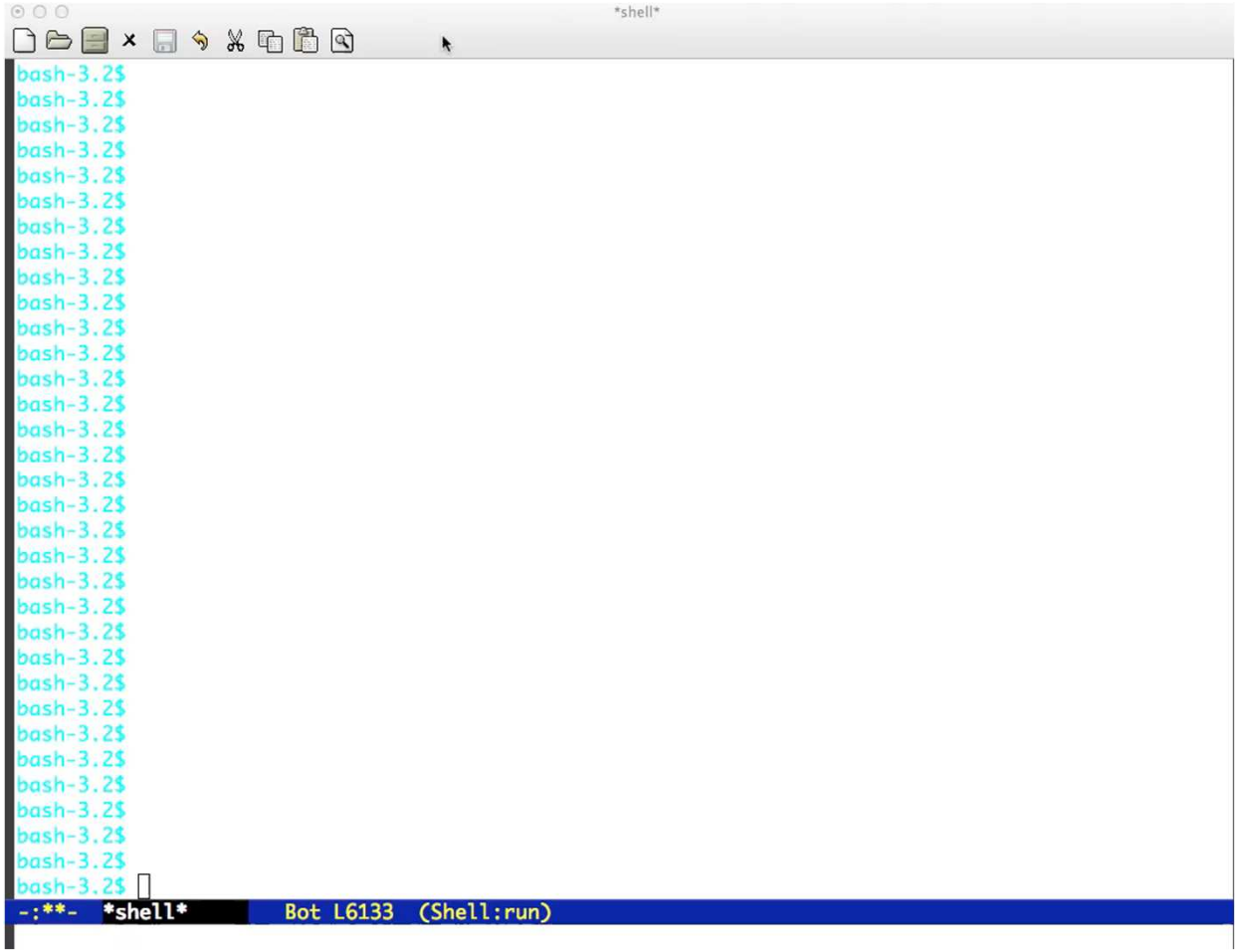
Putting it all together
C++11

```
using Beverages = std::vector<std::unique_ptr<CaffeineBeverage>>;
Beverages beverages;
coffeeMachine.getNotifiedOnFinished([&]{ view.coffeeMachineFinished(); });
do
  {
    std::string inBeverage;
    if(!view.askForBeverage(inBeverage)) break;
    beverages.emplace_back(beverageFactory.create(inBeverage));
    Condiment condiments;
    do
      {
        CondimentFactory condimentFactory;
        std::string inCondiment;
        if(!view.askForCondiments(inCondiment)) break;
        Condiment condiment = condimentFactory.create(inCondiment);
        condiments.description = [=]{
          return accu(condiment.description, condiments.description); };
        condiments.price = [=]{
          return accu(condiment.price, condiments.price); };
      } while(true);
    beverages.back()->condiments(condiments);
  } while(true);
```

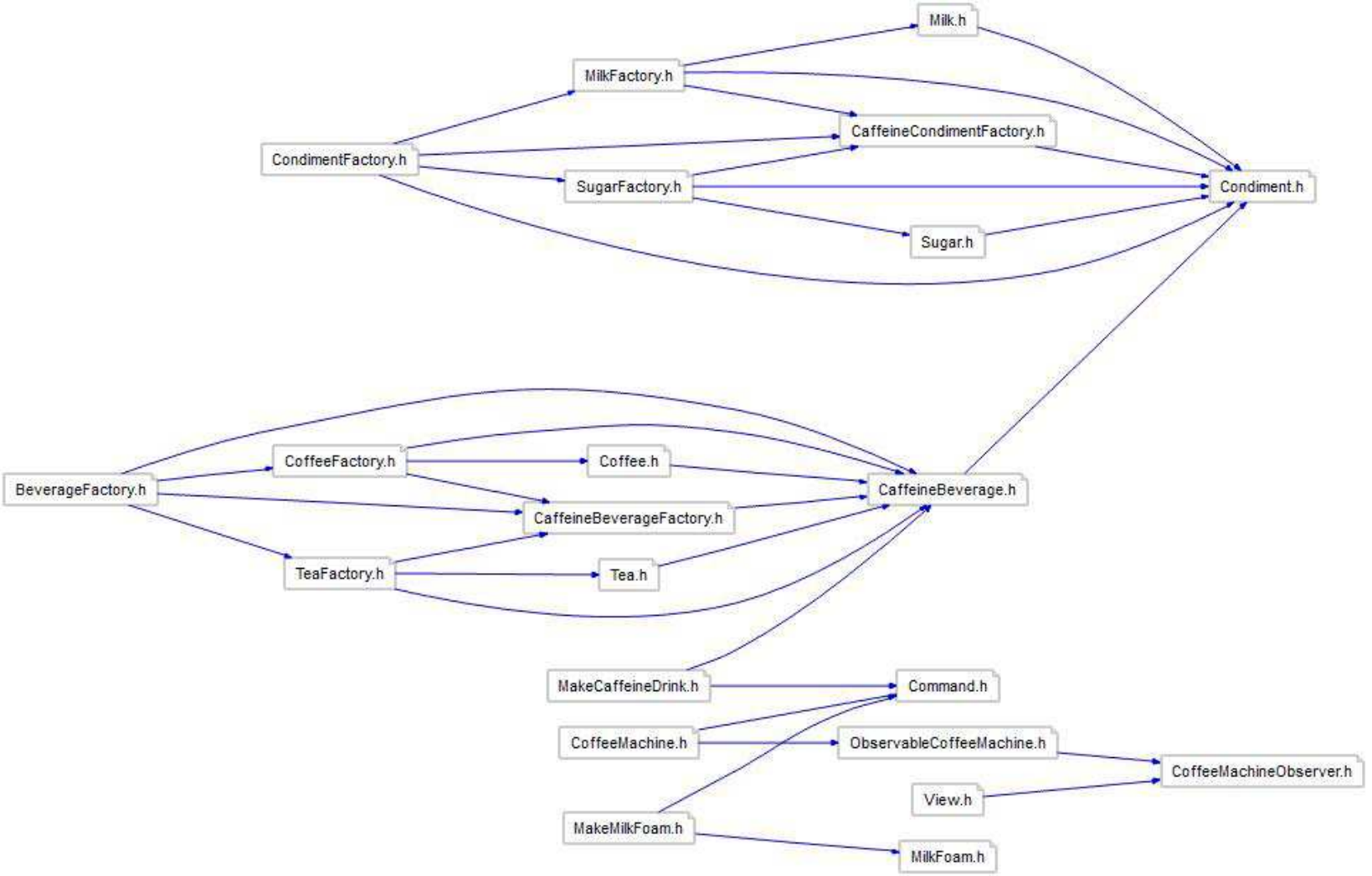
Putting it all together
C++11

```
if(!beverages.empty())
  {
    for(auto& beverage : beverages)
      {
        coffeeMachine.request([&]{ beverage->prepareReceipe(); });
      }
    coffeeMachine.start();
    for(auto& beverage : beverages)
      {
        beverage->description();
        beverage->price();
      }
  }
```

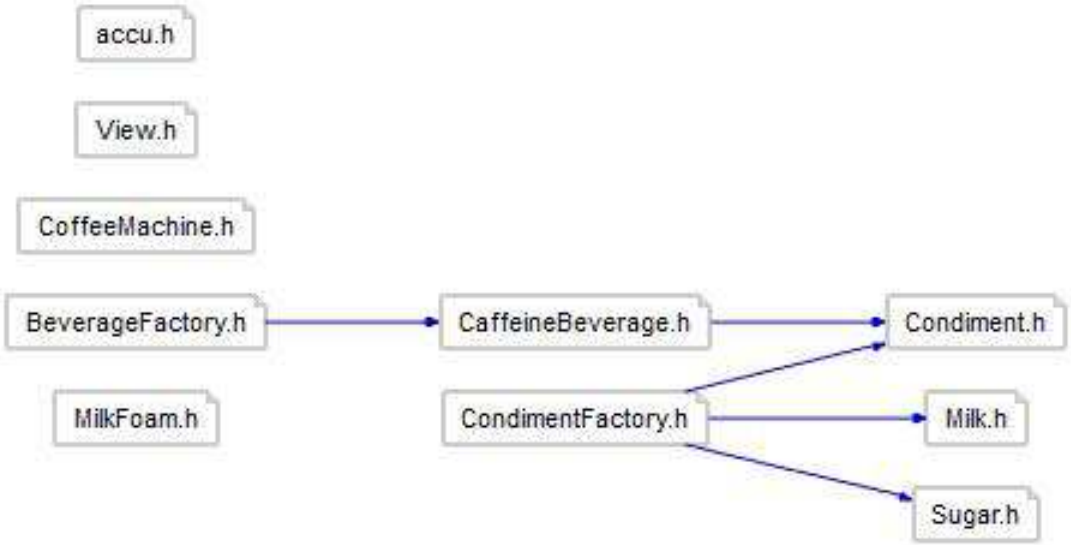
Putting it all together
C++11



Putting it all together (classic) Dependencies



Putting it all together (C++11/Boost) Dependencies



Putting it all together
Analysis

	classic	C++11
CountDeclClass	25	12
CountDeclMethodAll	168	58
CountLineCode	522	278
CountPath	74	31
MaxInheritanceTree	1	0
SumCyclomatic	74	31

Conclusion
3 Observations

Patterns are crutches ...

- ... for features that the language does not have

Peter Norvig

16 of the 23 GoF patterns are simpler or even invisible in higher-level languages

http://norvig.com/design-patterns/ppframe.htm

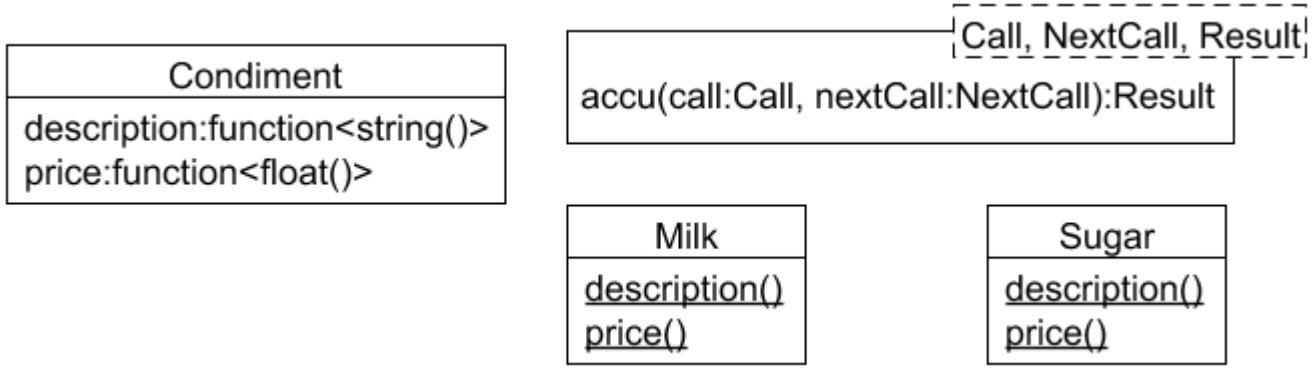
Where is the Pattern?
Strategy

CaffeineBeverage
CaffeineBeverage(function<int()> amountWaterMl, function<void()> brew) prepare()

Recipes
amountWaterMl(int):int brewCofffee() brewTea()

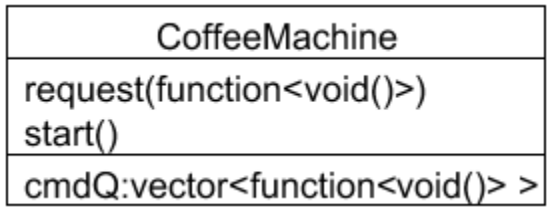
```
CaffeineBeverage(std::function<int()> amountWaterMl, std::function<void()> brew)
```

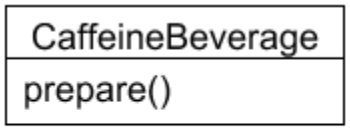
Where is the Pattern?
Chain




```
condiments.description = [=]{ return accu(condiment.description, condiments.description); };
```

Where is the Pattern?
Command






```
// class CoffeeMachine
typedef std::function<void()> Order;
typedef std::vector<Order> OrderQ;
```

Jeff Atwood

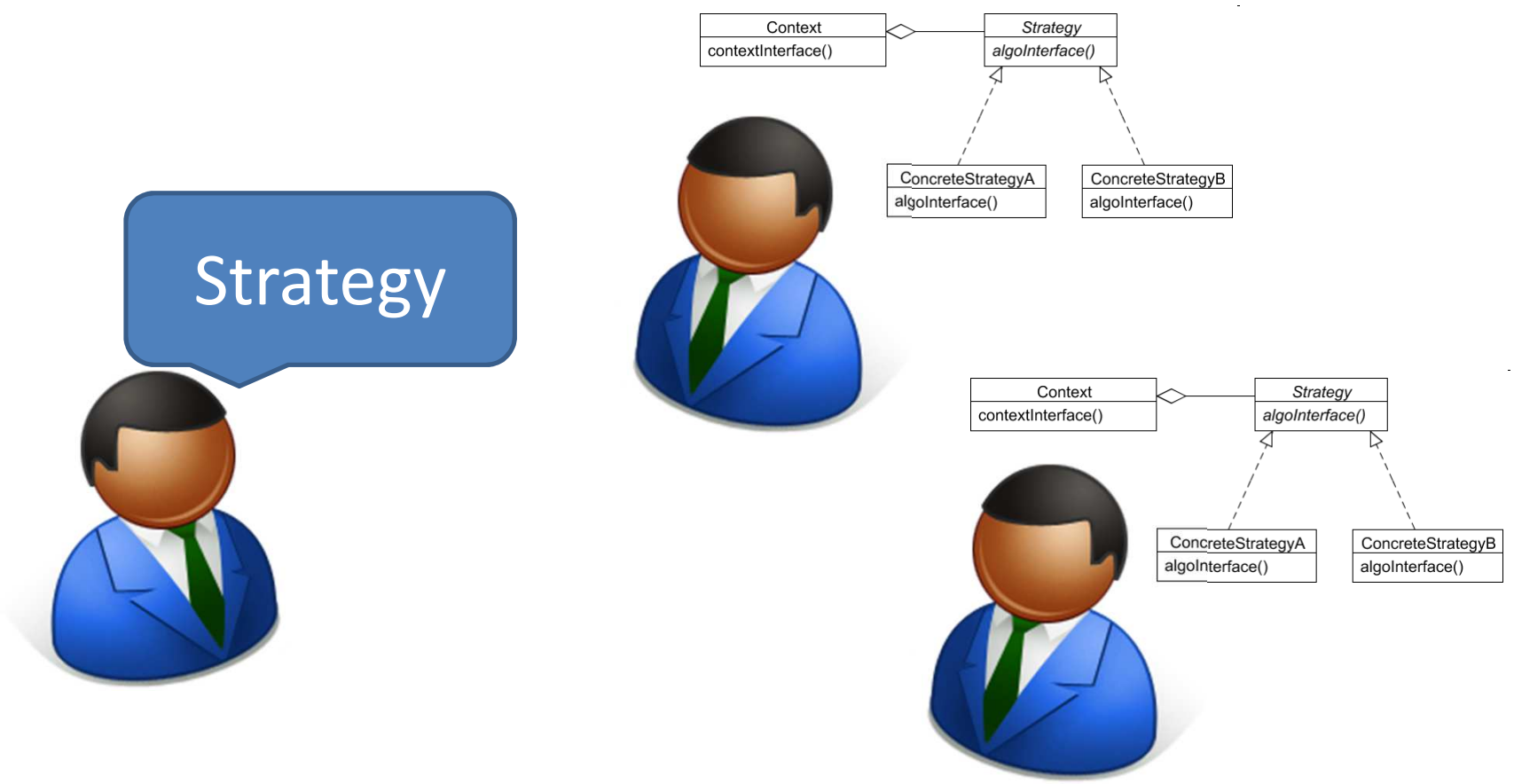
Design patterns are a form of complexity

http://www.codinghorror.com/blog/2007/07/rethinking-design-patterns.html

Patterns for Communication

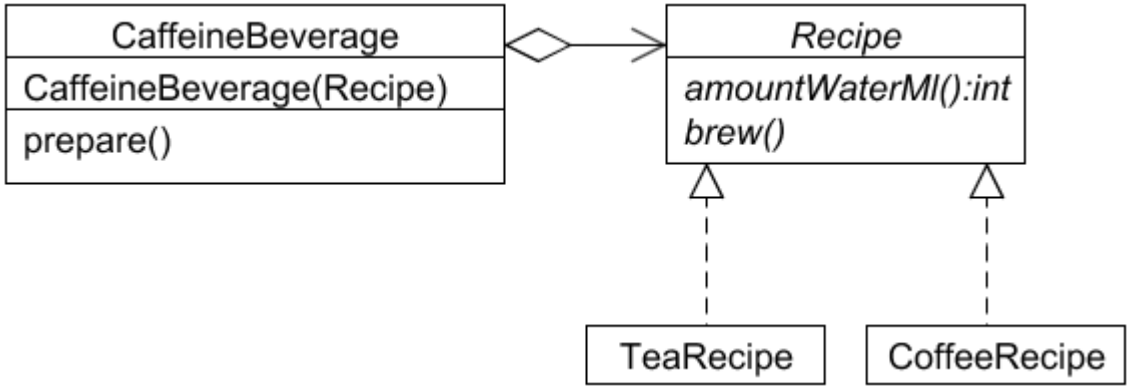
Patterns for Communication Solving Problems

Patterns for Communication
Solving Problems

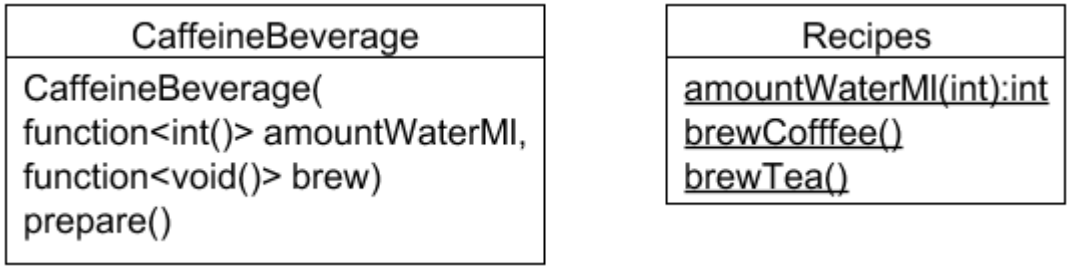


Patterns for Communication Solving Problems

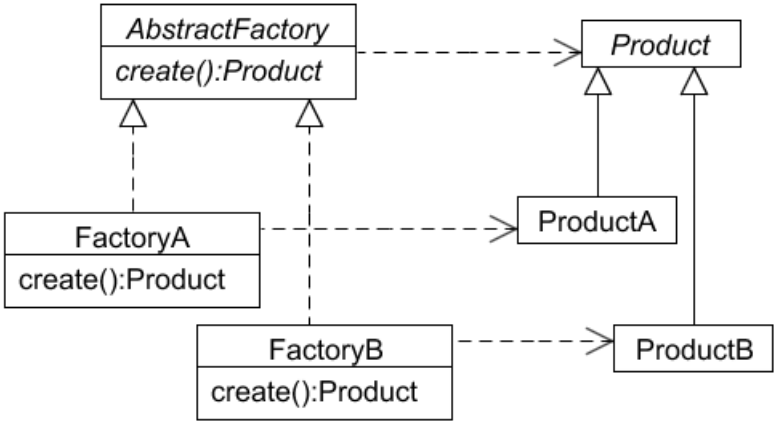
- Classic

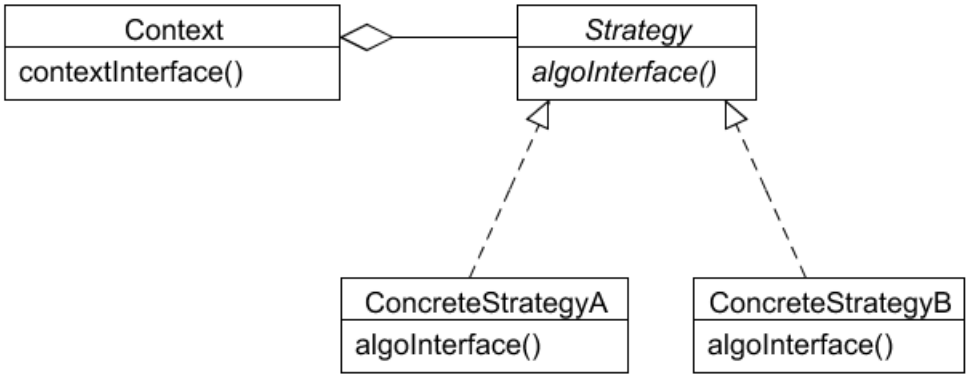


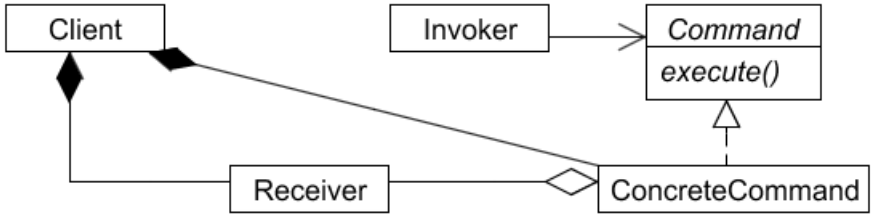
- C++11

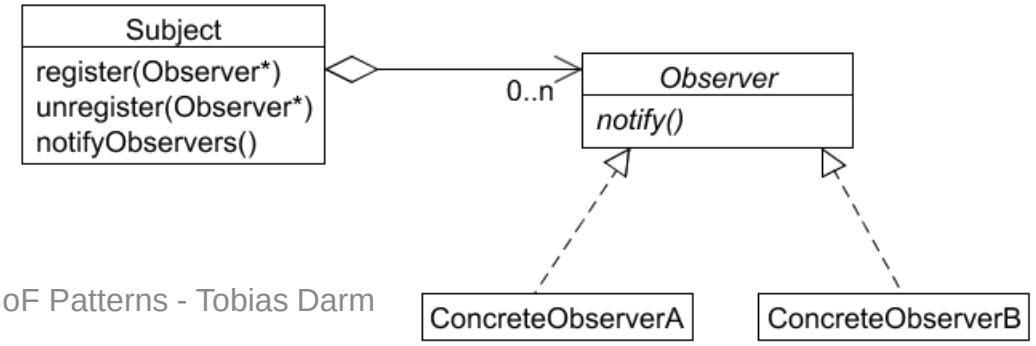


Patterns for Communication Implementation is a detail

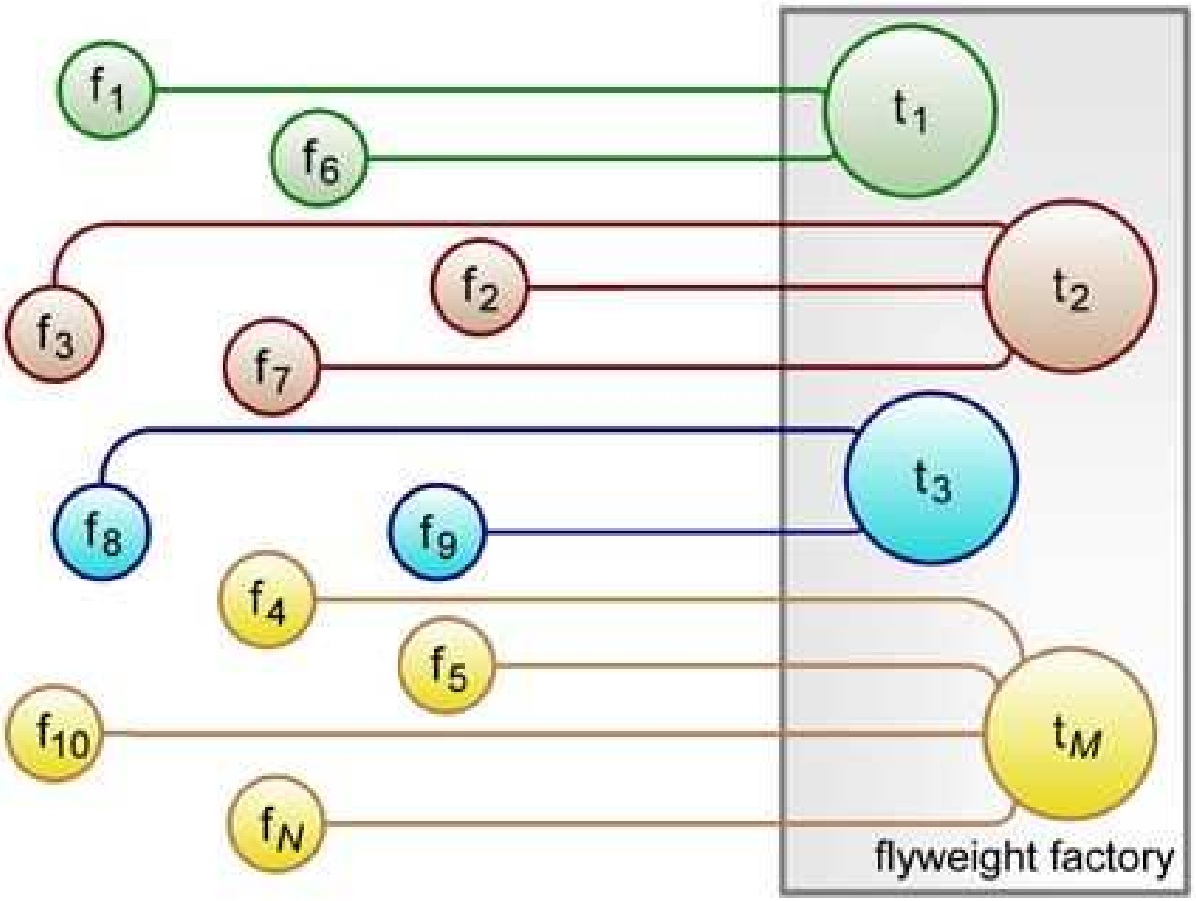




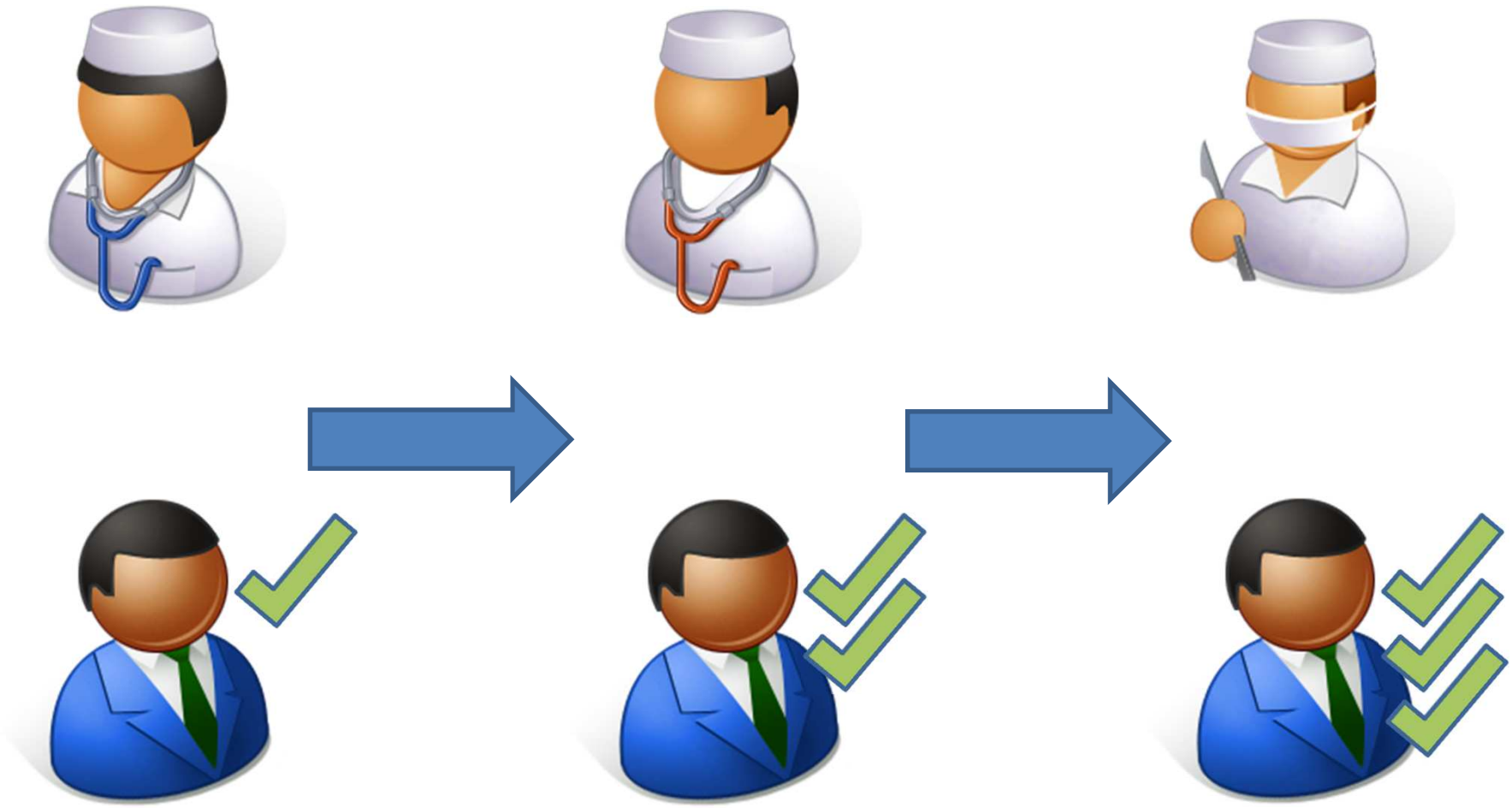




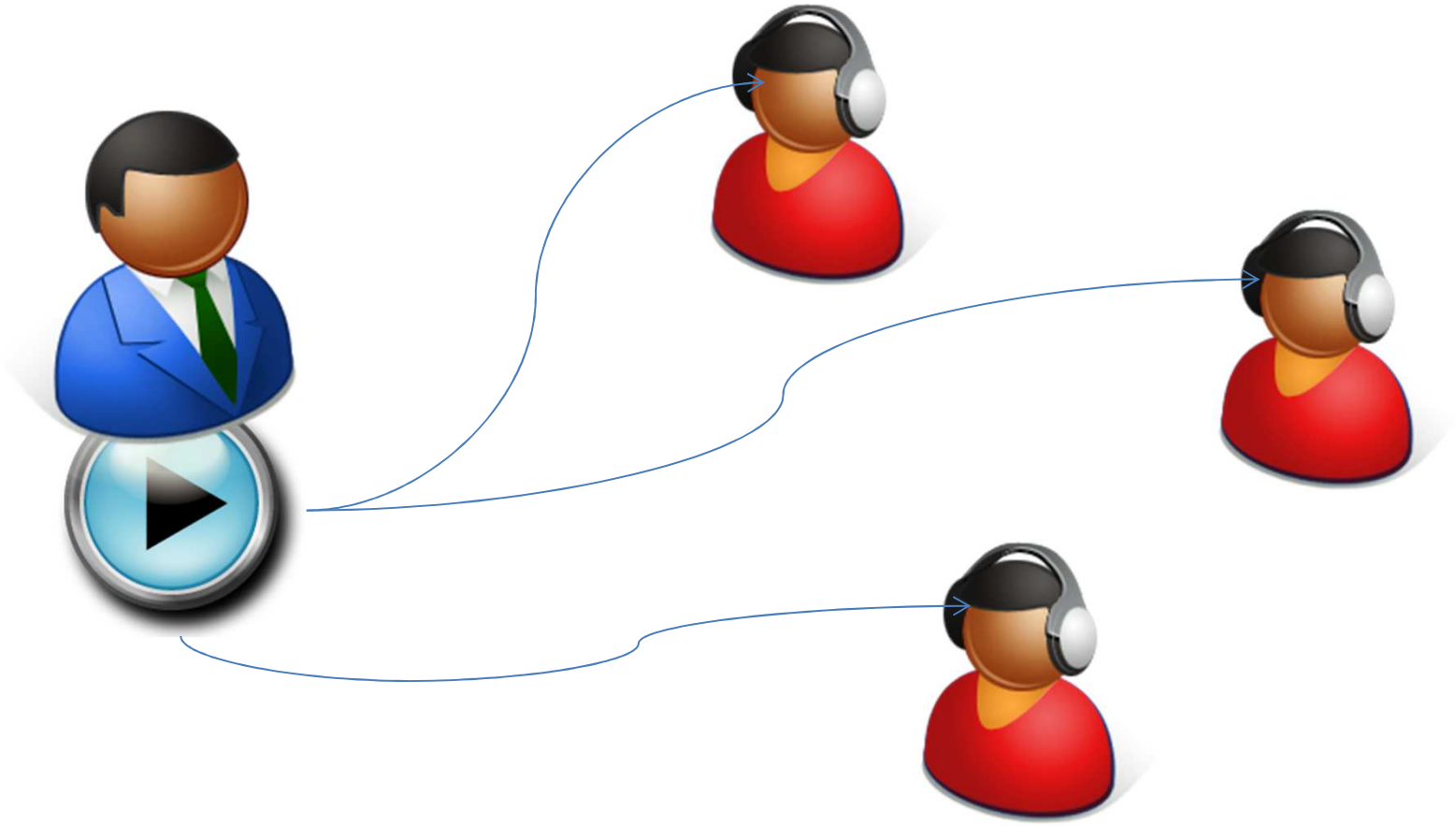
Patterns for Communication Flyweight



Patterns for Communication Chain



Patterns for Communication
Observer



Patterns for Communication Command

It is not a requirement for a pattern to be visible in a class diagram

2nd Edition – GoF book ?

Evolution

- Assembler → if/else, do-while, ...
- C → class, polymorphism, ...
- C++ → Strategy, Command, ...
- C++11 → ...

Pattern Lifecycle

- Discovered
- Published
- Test of time
- Adopted by language/library
- Disapears

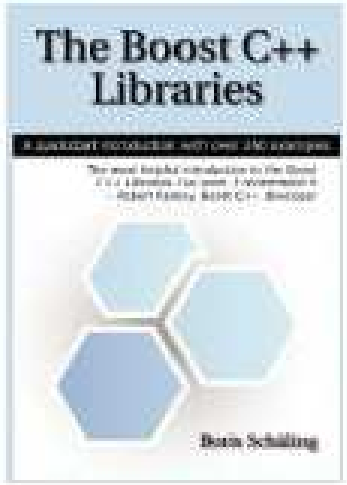
PPG

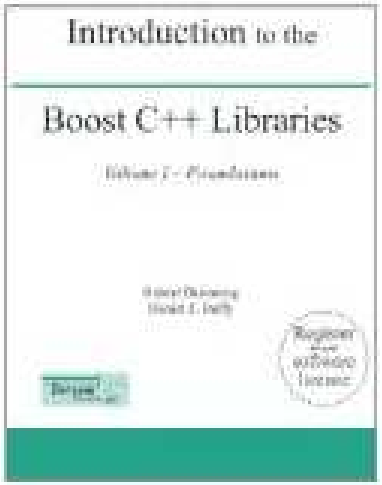
- Pattern
- Preservation
- Group

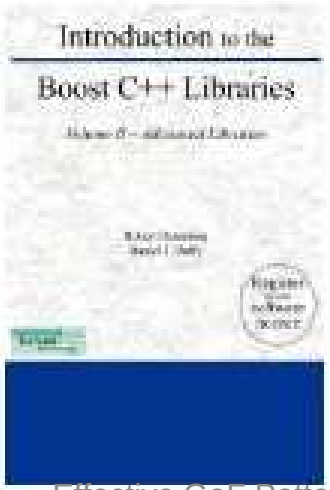
Books

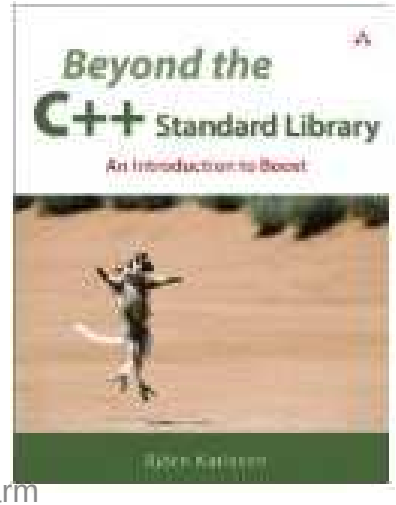

Design Patterns
Elements of Reusable
Object-Oriented Software
Erich Gamma
Richard Helm
Ralph Johnson
John Vlissides
Foreword by Grady Booch


Head First
Design Patterns
O'REILLY


The Boost C++
Libraries
Boris Schäling


Introduction to the
Boost C++ Libraries


Introduction to the
Boost C++ Libraries


Beyond the
C++ Standard Library
An Introduction to Boost

Thank you for your attention