# Tecniche di Progettazione: Design Patterns

GoF: Memento

### Memento

#### Intent

"Without violating encapsulation, capture and externalize an object's internal state so that the object can be restored to this state later."

#### Motivation

- When we want to store off an object's internal state without adding any complication to the object's interface.
- Perhaps for an undo mechanism

## Memento pattern

#### Memento:

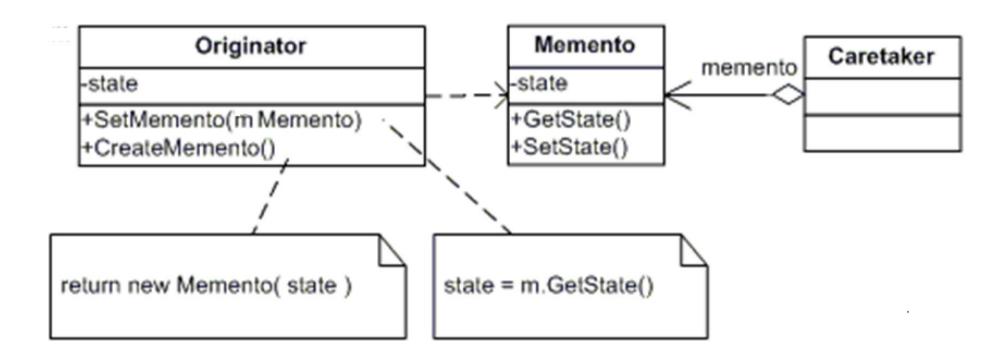
- a saved "snapshot" of the state of an object or objects for possible later use
- useful for:
  - writing an Undo / Redo operation
  - ensuring consistent state in a network
  - Persistency: save / load state between executions of program

# Applicability

#### Use this

- When you want to save state on a hierarchy's elements.
- When the hierarchy's interface would be broken if implementation details were exposed.

## Structure



# Participants

#### Memento

stores the state of the Originator

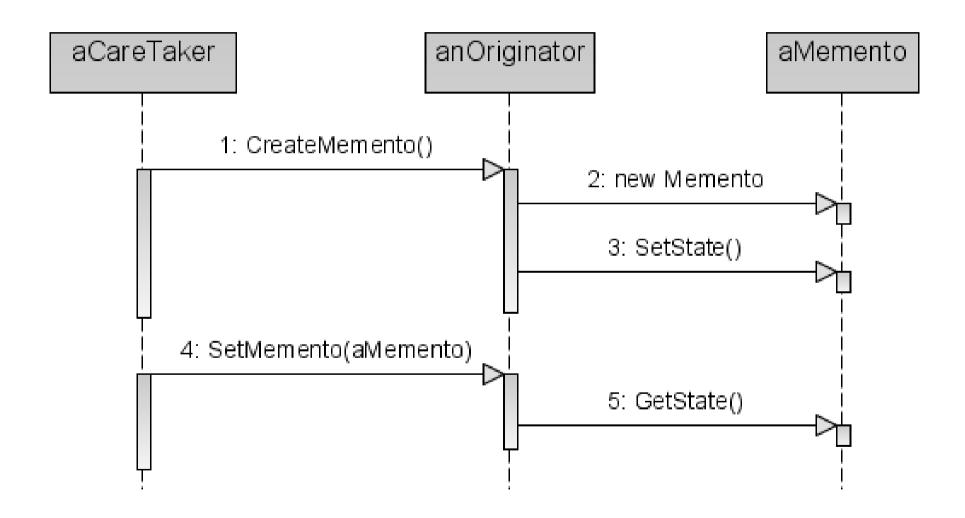
## Originator

- Creates the memento
- "Uses the memento to restore its internal state"

#### CareTaker

- Keeps track of the Memento
- Never invokes the Memento's methods
- Never accesses Memento's state

## Collaboration



## Collaboration

- ▶ Caretaker requests a memento from an Originator.
- Originator passes back memento.
- Originator uses it to restore state.

# Consequences (good)

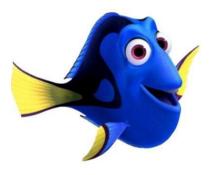
- "Preserves Encapsulation Boundaries"
- "It simplifies Originator"

# Consequences (bad)

- Might be expensive
- Difficulty defining interfaces to keep Originator encapsulated
- Hidden costs in caring for mementos
  - Caretaker could have to keep track of a lot of information for the memento

# Storing Incremental Changes

- If storing state happens incrementally, then we can just record the changes of what's happened in a new memento object.
- ▶ This helps with memory difficulties.



## Homework

▶ Change the calculator (a new one) example using memento instead of undo to restore an old state.