Design Pattern - Factory Pattern

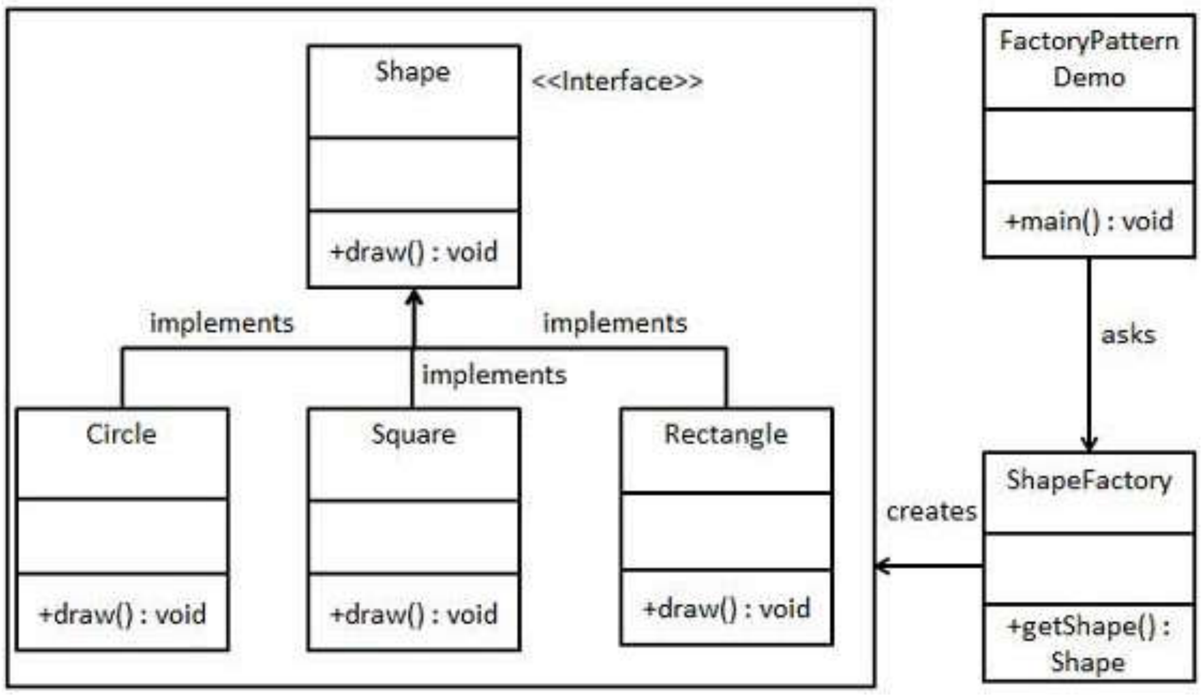
Factory pattern is one of the most used design patterns in Java. This type of design pattern comes under creational pattern as this pattern provides one of the best ways to create an object.

In Factory pattern, we create object without exposing the creation logic to the client and refer to newly created object using a common interface.

Implementation

We're going to create a *Shape* interface and concrete classes implementing the *Shape* interface. A factory class *ShapeFactory* is defined as a next step.

FactoryPatternDemo, our demo class will use *ShapeFactory* to get a *Shape* object. It will pass information (*CIRCLE / RECTANGLE / SQUARE*) to *ShapeFactory* to get the type of object it needs.



Step 1

Create an interface.

Shape.java

```
public interface Shape {
   void draw();
}
```

Step 2

Create concrete classes implementing the same interface.

Rectangle.java

```java
public class Rectangle implements Shape {

   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside Rectangle::draw() method.");
   }
}
```

Square.java

```java
public class Square implements Shape {

   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside Square::draw() method.");
   }
}
```

Circle.java

```java
public class Circle implements Shape {

   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside Circle::draw() method.");
   }
}
```

Step 3

Create a Factory to generate object of concrete class based on given information.

ShapeFactory.java

```java
public class ShapeFactory {

   //use getShape method to get object of type shape
   public Shape getShape(String shapeType){
      if(shapeType == null){
         return null;
      }
      if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("CIRCLE")){
         return new Circle();

      } else if(shapeT      qualsIgnoreCase("RECTANGLE"))
         return new Rectangle();
      } else if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("SQUARE")){
         return new Square();
      }
      
      return null;
   }
}
```

Step 4

Use the Factory to get object of concrete class by passing an information such as type.

FactoryPatternDemo.java

```
public class FactoryPatternDemo {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
      ShapeFactory shapeFactory = new ShapeFactory();

      //get an object of Circle and call its draw method.
      Shape shape1 = shapeFactory.getShape("CIRCLE");

      //call draw method of Circle
      shape1.draw();

      //get an object of Rectangle and call its draw method.
      Shape shape2 = shapeFactory.getShape("RECTANGLE");

      //call draw method of Rectangle
      shape2.draw();

      //get an object of Square and call its draw method.
      Shape shape3 = shapeFactory.getShape("SQUARE");

      //call draw method of square
      shape3.draw();
   }
}
```

Step 5

Verify the output.

```
Inside Circle::draw() method.
Inside Rectangle::draw() method.
Inside Square::draw() method.
```

Design Pattern - Abstract Factory Pattern

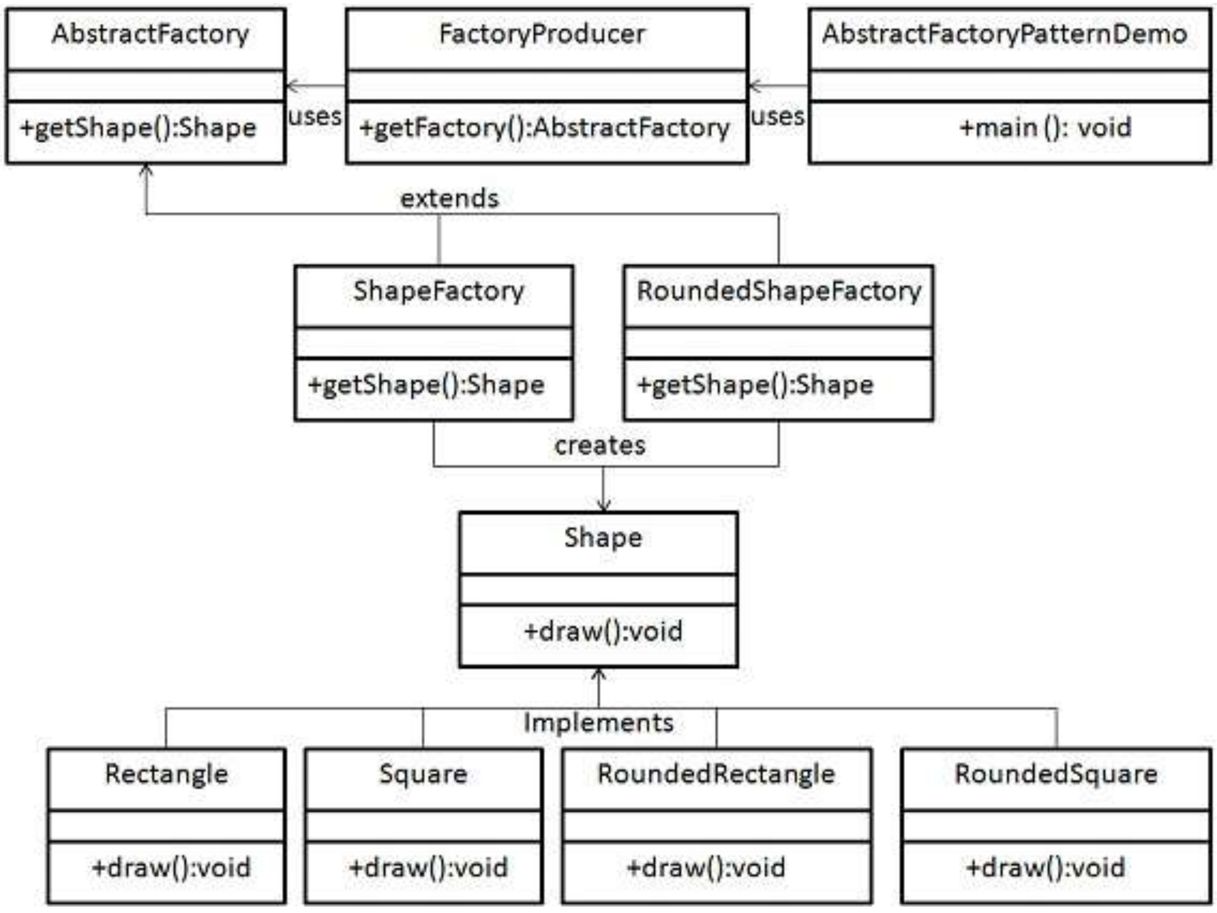
Abstract Factory patterns work around a super-factory which creates other factories. This factory is also called as factory of factories. This type of design pattern comes under creational pattern as this pattern provides one of the best ways to create an object.

In Abstract Factory pattern an interface is responsible for creating a factory of related objects without explicitly specifying their classes. Each generated factory can give the objects as per the Factory pattern.

Implementation

We are going to create a Shape interface and a concrete class implementing it. We create an abstract factory class AbstractFactory as next step. Factory class ShapeFactory is defined, which extends AbstractFactory. A factory creator/generator class FactoryProducer is created.

AbstractFactoryPatternDemo, our demo class uses FactoryProducer to get a AbstractFactory object. It will pass information (CIRCLE / RECTANGLE / SQUARE for Shape) to AbstractFactory to get the type of object it needs.



Step 1

Create an interface for Shapes.

Shape.java

```
public interface Shape {
   void draw();
}
```

Step 2

Create concrete classes implementing the same interface.

RoundedRectangle.java

```
public class RoundedRectangle implements Shape {
   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside RoundedRectangle::draw() method.");
   }
}
```

RoundedSquare.java

```
public class RoundedSquare implements Shape {
   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside RoundedSquare::draw() method.");
   }
}
```

Rectangle.java

```
public class Rectangle implements Shape {
   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside Rectangle::draw() method.");
   }
}
```

Step 3

Create an Abstract class to get factories for Normal and Rounded Shape Objects.

AbstractFactory.java

```
public abstract class AbstractFactory {
   abstract Shape getShape(String shapeType) ;
}
```

Step 4

Create Factory classes extending AbstractFactory to generate object of concrete class based on given information.

ShapeFactory.java

```
public class ShapeFactory extends AbstractFactory {
   @Override
   public Shape getShape(String shapeType){
      if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("RECTANGLE")){
         return new Rectangle();
      }else if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("SQUARE")){
         return new Square();
      }
      return null;
   }
}
```

RoundedShapeFactory.java

```
public class RoundedShapeFactory extends AbstractFactory {
   @Override
   public Shape getShape(String shapeType){
      if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("RECTANGLE")){
         return new RoundedRectangle();
      }else if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("SQUARE")){
         return new RoundedSquare();
      }
      return null;
   }
}
```

Step 5

Create a Factory generator/producer class to get factories by passing an information such as Shape

FactoryProducer.java

```
public class FactoryProducer {
   public static AbstractFactory getFactory(boolean rounded){
      if(rounded){
         return new Rc[illegible]ShapeFactory();
      }else{
         return new ShapeFactory();
      }
   }
}
```

Step 6

Use the FactoryProducer to get AbstractFactory in order to get factories of concrete classes by passing an information such as type.

AbstractFactoryPatternDemo.java

```
public class AbstractFactoryPatternDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      //get rounded shape factory
      AbstractFactory shapeFactory = FactoryProducer.getFactory(false);
      //get an object of Shape Rounded Rectangle
      Shape shape1 = shapeFactory.getShape("RECTANGLE");
      //call draw method of Shape Rectangle
      shape1.draw();
      //get an object of Shape Rounded Square
      Shape shape2 = shapeFactory.getShape("SQUARE");
      //call draw method of Shape Square
      shape2.draw();
      //get rounded shape factory
      AbstractFactory shapeFactory1 = FactoryProducer.getFactory(true);
      //get an object of Shape Rectangle
      Shape shape3 = shapeFactory1.getShape("RECTANGLE");
      //call draw method of Shape Rectangle
      shape3.draw();
      //get an object of Shape Square
      Shape shape4 = shapeFactory1.getShape("SQUARE");
      //call draw method of Shape Square
      shape4.draw();

   }
}
```

Step 7

Verify the output.

```
Inside Rectangle::draw() method.
Inside Square::draw() method.
Inside RoundedRectangle::draw() method.
Inside RoundedSquare::draw() method.
```