CSci 3081W: Program Design and Development

Lecture 8 – Creational Design Patterns Factory Method Pattern

Various object creation mechanisms

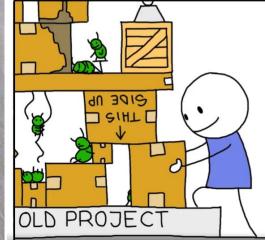
Why? To increase flexibility and reuse of existing code

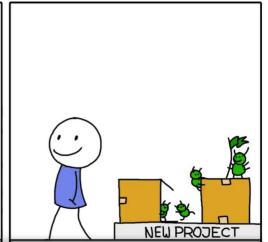
Code Reuse



CODE REUSE

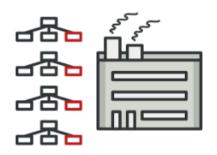








Provides an interface for creating objects in a superclass, but allows subclasses to alter the type of objects that will be created.



Abstract Factory

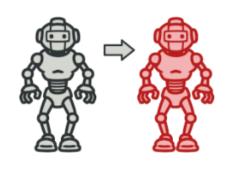
Lets you produce families of related objects without specifying their concrete classes.



Builder

Lets you construct complex objects step by step. The pattern allows you to produce different types and representations of an object using the same construction code.

We are not doing this one



Prototype

Lets you copy existing objects without making your code dependent on their classes.

We are not doing this one



Singleton

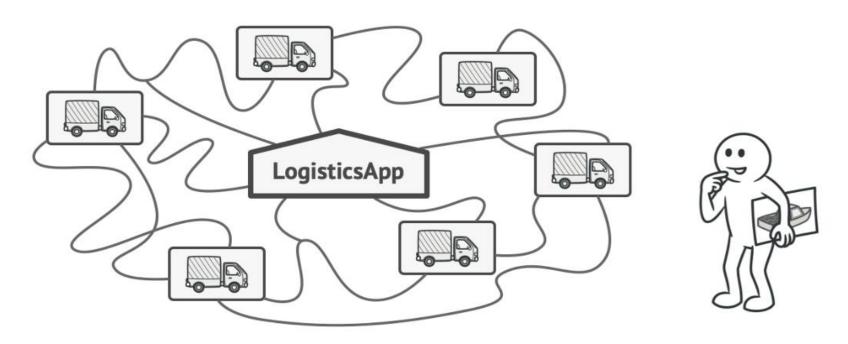
Lets you ensure that a class has only one instance, while providing a global access point to this instance.

Factory Method aka Virtual Constructor

Definition:

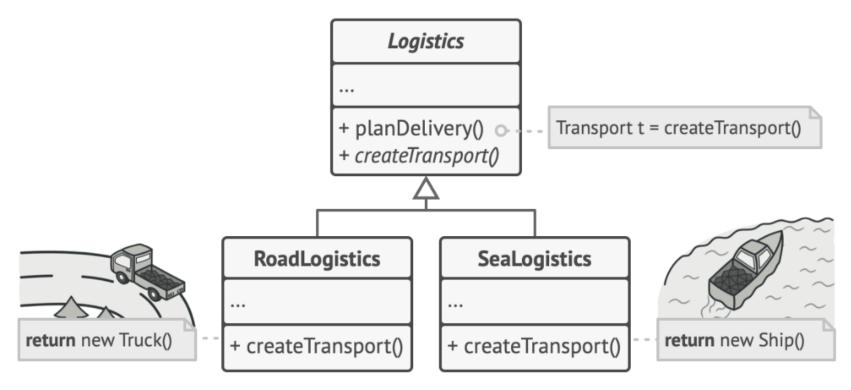
Provides an interface for creating objects in a superclass but allows subclasses to alter the type of objects that will be created

Problem



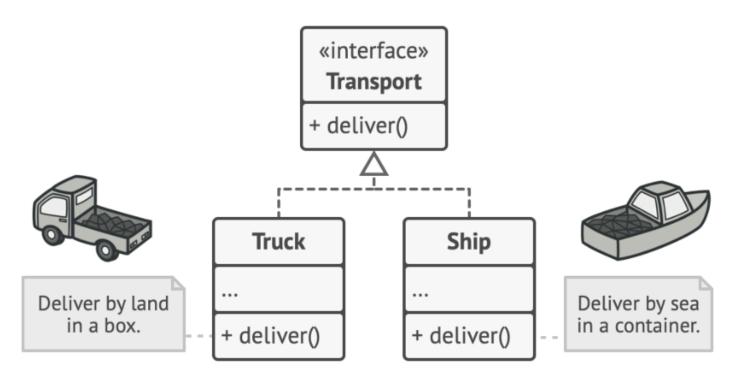
Adding a new class to the program isn't that simple if the rest of the code is already coupled to existing classes.

Solution



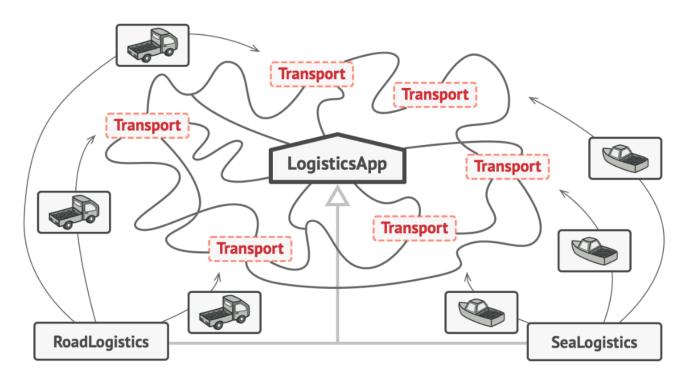
Subclasses can alter the class of objects being returned by the factory method.

Solution



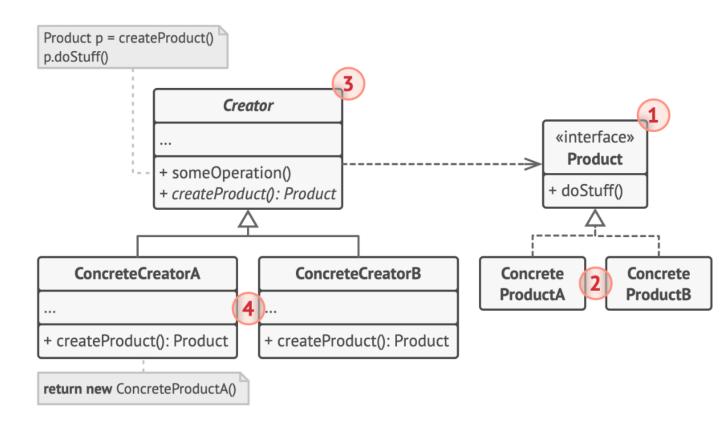
All products must follow the same interface.

Solution

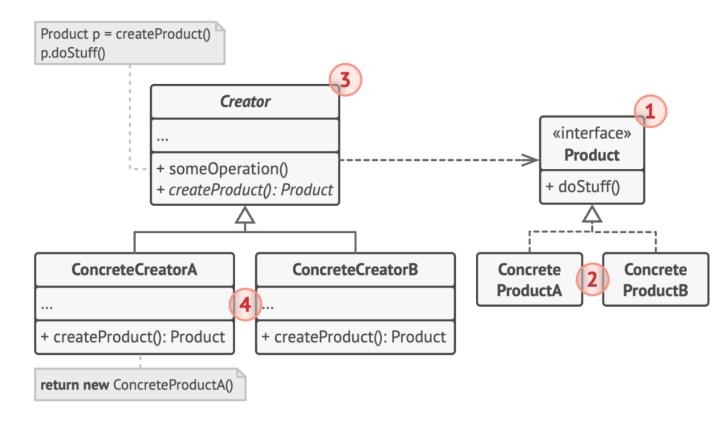


As long as all product classes implement a common interface, you can pass their objects to the client code without breaking it.

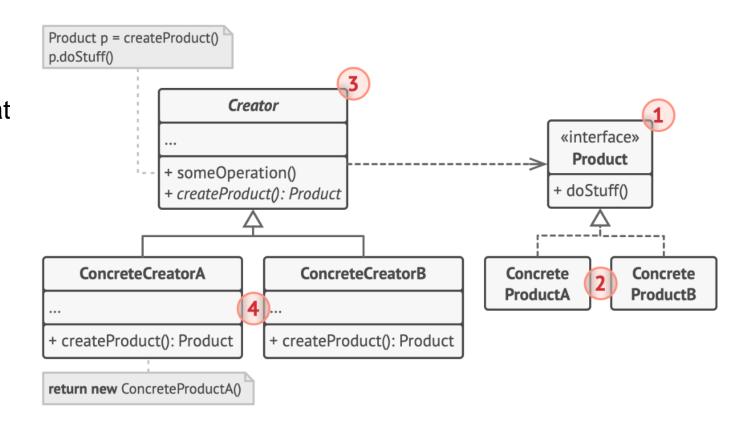
1. The **Product** declares the interface, which is common to all objects that can be produced by the creator and its subclasses.



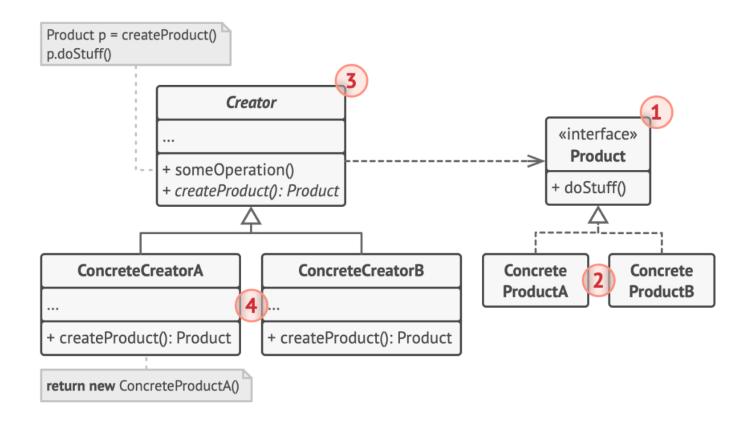
2. Concrete
Products are
different
implementations of
the product
interface.

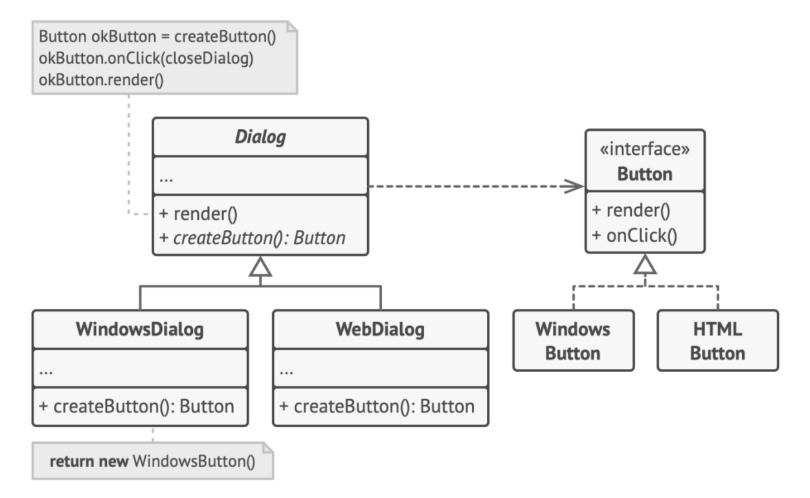


3. The Creator class declares the factory method that returns new product objects. It's important that the return type of this method matches the product interface.



4. Concrete
Creators override
the base factory
method, so it
returns a different
type of product.





The cross-platform dialog example.

Factory Method - Applicability

When you don't know beforehand the exact types and dependencies of the objects your code should work with.

When you want to provide users of your library or framework with a way to extend its internal components.

When you want to save system resources by reusing existing objects instead of rebuilding them each time.

The big pros

Avoid tight **coupling** between the creator and the concrete products

S from SOLID

O from SOLID

Demo and Walkthrough of Factory Method

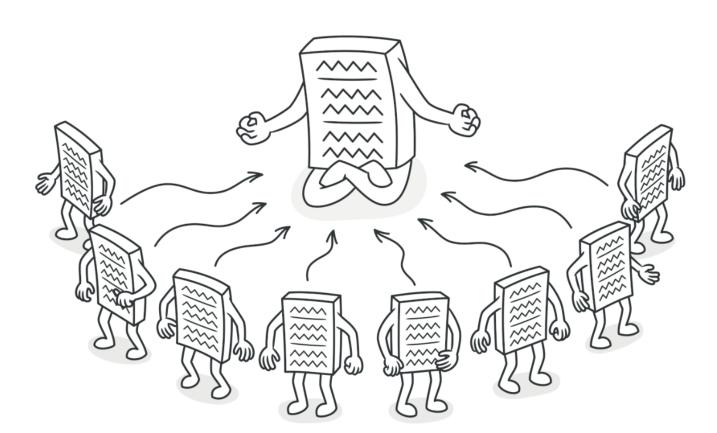


Singleton Pattern

Definition:

Let's you ensure that a class has only one instance, while providing a global access point to this instance

Singleton Pattern



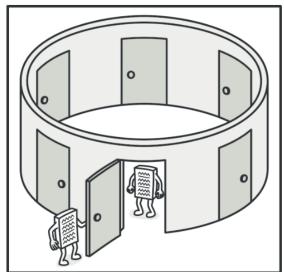
Singleton Pattern

This pattern breaks the **S** of SOLID

Does 2 things:

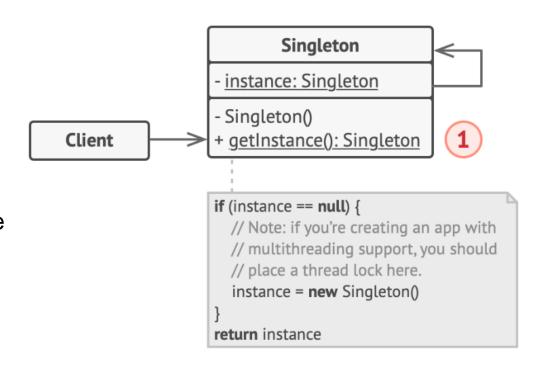
- Ensures that a class has just a single instance
- 2. Provides a global access point to that instance





1. The **Singleton** class declares the static method getInstance that returns the same instance of its own class.

The Singleton's constructor should be hidden from the client code. Calling the getInstance method should be the only way of getting the Singleton object.



Singleton Applicability

When you need strict control over global variables

When your program should have exactly one instance available to all clients/users

The big pros

The class only has one instance

Global access point to that instance

Only initialized once – the first time

Singleton – no code example

Singleton was one of the most used extensions for the project in this course

Data Collection Class