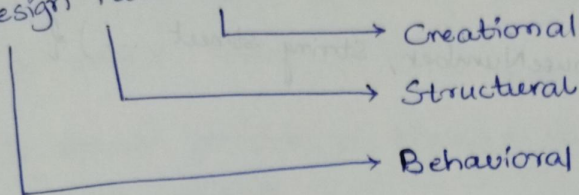


# DESIGN PATTERNS

## Design Patterns



### Creational

deals with the process of creation of objects of classes.

### Structural

deals with how classes and objects are arranged to or composed

### Behavioral

these patterns describe how classes and objects interact and communicate with each other.

## Creational Patterns

- Builder ☒
- Simple Factory ☒
- Factory Method ☒
- Prototype ☒
- Singleton ☒
- Abstract Factory ☒
- Object Pool ☐

What problem does Builder Design Pattern solve?

Objects that need other objects or "parts" to construct them.

```

class Address {
    public Address (String houseNumber, String street, ...) {
        // initialise
    }
}
    
```

```

class User {
    public User (String Name, Address address, ...) {
        // initialise
    }
    // other code
}
    
```

What is Builder?

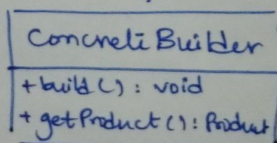
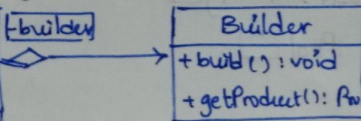
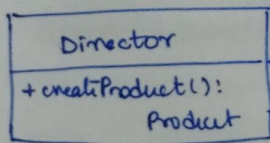
- We have a complex process to construct an object involving multiple steps, then builder design pattern can help us.
- In builder we remove the logic related to object construction from "client" code & abstract it in separate classes.

UML :

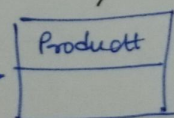
class Builder

- Uses builder to construct object  
- knows how to build product.

- provides interface for creating "parts" of the product



- constructs parts & assembles final product
- keeps track of product it creates



Final complex obj  
that we want to create

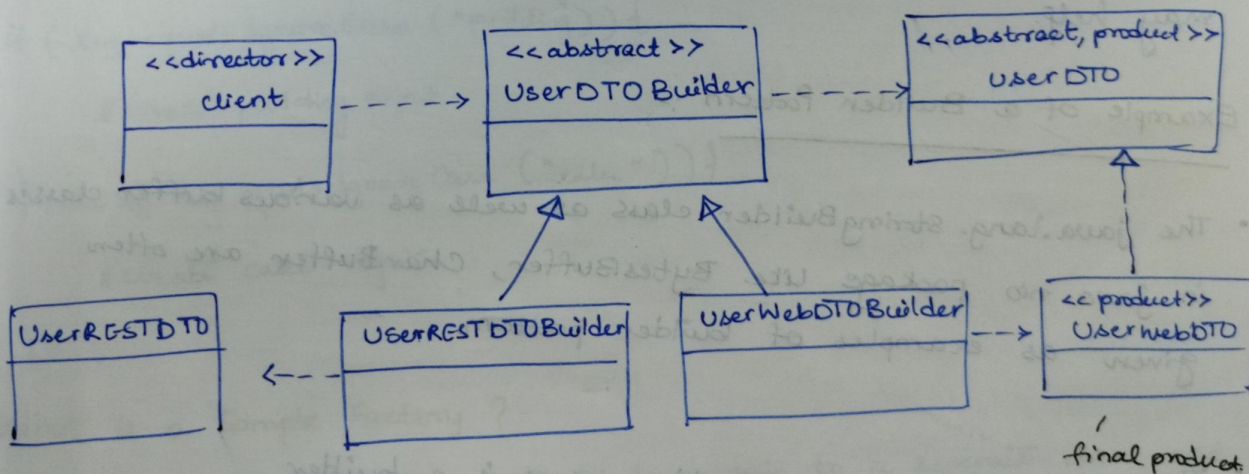


# Implement a Builder

- We start by creating a builder
  - Identifying the "parts" of the product & provide methods to create those parts.
  - It should provide a method to "assemble" or build the product/object.
  - It must provide a way/method to get fully built object out. Optionally builder can keep reference to an product it has built so the same can be returned again in future.
- A director can be a separate class or client can play the role of director.

Example UML :-

class BuilderEx



## Implementation Considerations

- You can easily create an immutable class by implementing builder as an inner static class. You'll find this type of implementation used quite frequently even if immutability is not a main course/concern.

## Design Considerations

- The director role is rarely implemented as separate class, typically the consumer of the object instance or the client handles that role.
- Abstract builder is also not required if "product" itself is not part of any inheritance hierarchy. You can directly create concrete builder.
- If you are running into a "too many constructor arguments" problem then it's a good indication that builder pattern may help.

## Example of a Builder Pattern :-

- The `java.lang.StringBuilder` class as well as various buffer classes in `java.nio` package like `ByteBuffer`, `CharBuffer` are often given as examples of builder pattern.
- The `java.util.Calendar.Builder` class is a builder.

↓  
Java 8



## Pitfalls :-

1. A little bit complex for beginners mainly because of 'method chaining', where builder methods return builder object itself.
2. Possibility of partially initialised object ; user code can set only a few or none of properties using with xxx methods and call build(). If required properties are missing, build method should provide suitable defaults or throw exception.