

Reuse at Design Level: Design Patterns II

Classification of Patterns

- **Creational Patterns**
 - concerned about ways to create new objects
- **Structural Patterns**
 - concerned about the composition of objects and classes
- **Behavioral Patterns**
 - concerned about ways in which objects interact

Classification of Patterns (Cont..)

		Purpose		
		Creational	Structural	Behavioral
Scope	Class	Factory Method	Adaptor Class	Interpreter Template Method
	Object	Abstract Factory Builder Prototype Singleton	Adaptor (Object) Bridge Composite Decorator Façade Flyweight Proxy	Chain of Responsibility Command Iterator Mediator Memento Observer State Strategy Visitor

Creational Patterns (Cont..)

- Singleton
 - To create a sole instance of a class
- Prototype
 - To create objects by cloning existing objects
- Builder
 - Build an object from existing representation

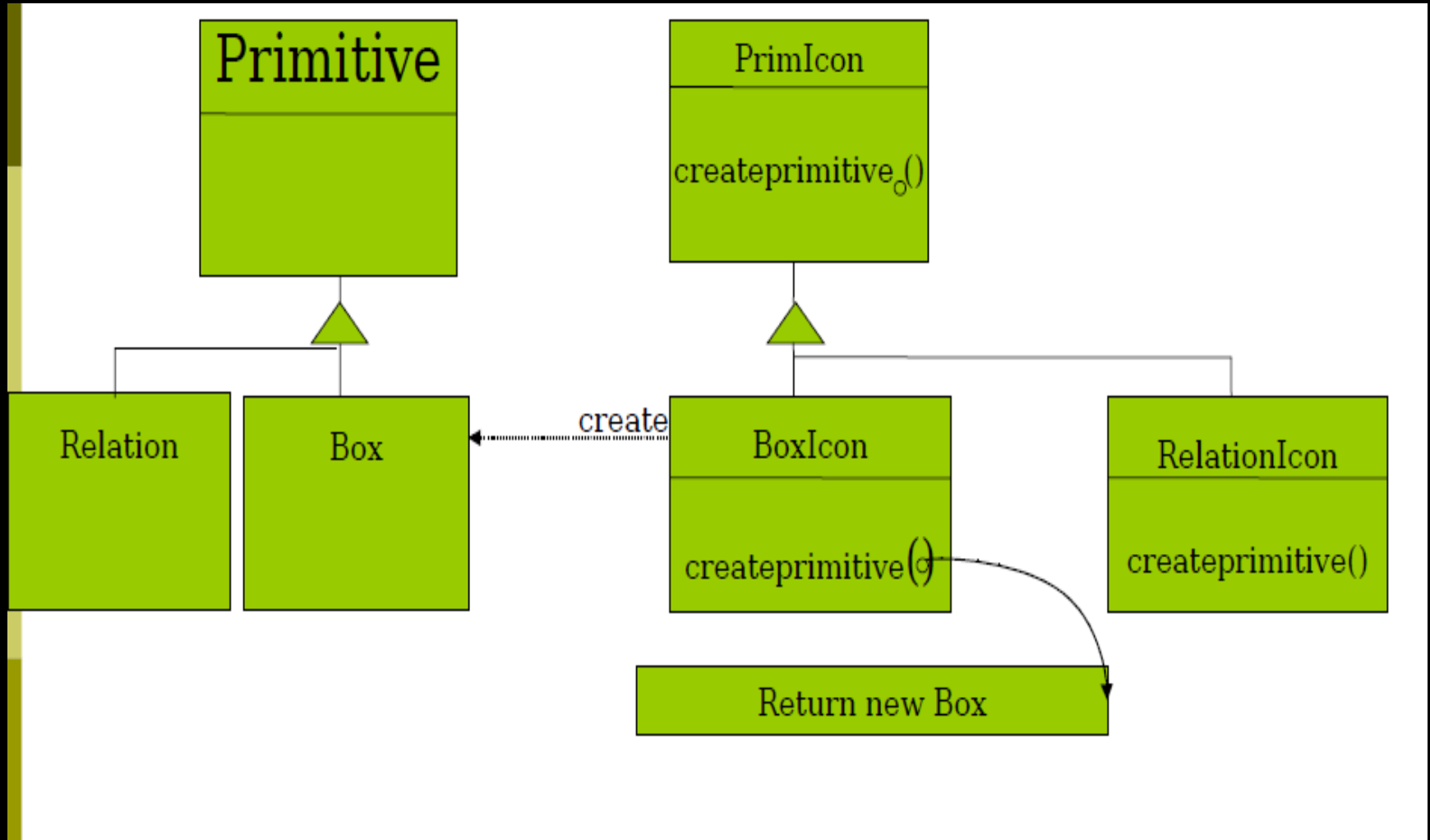
Creational Patterns (Cont..)

- Factory Method
 - Defer instantiation to subclasses
- Abstract Factory
 - Provides interface to create families of objects without specifying the concrete classes of the objects

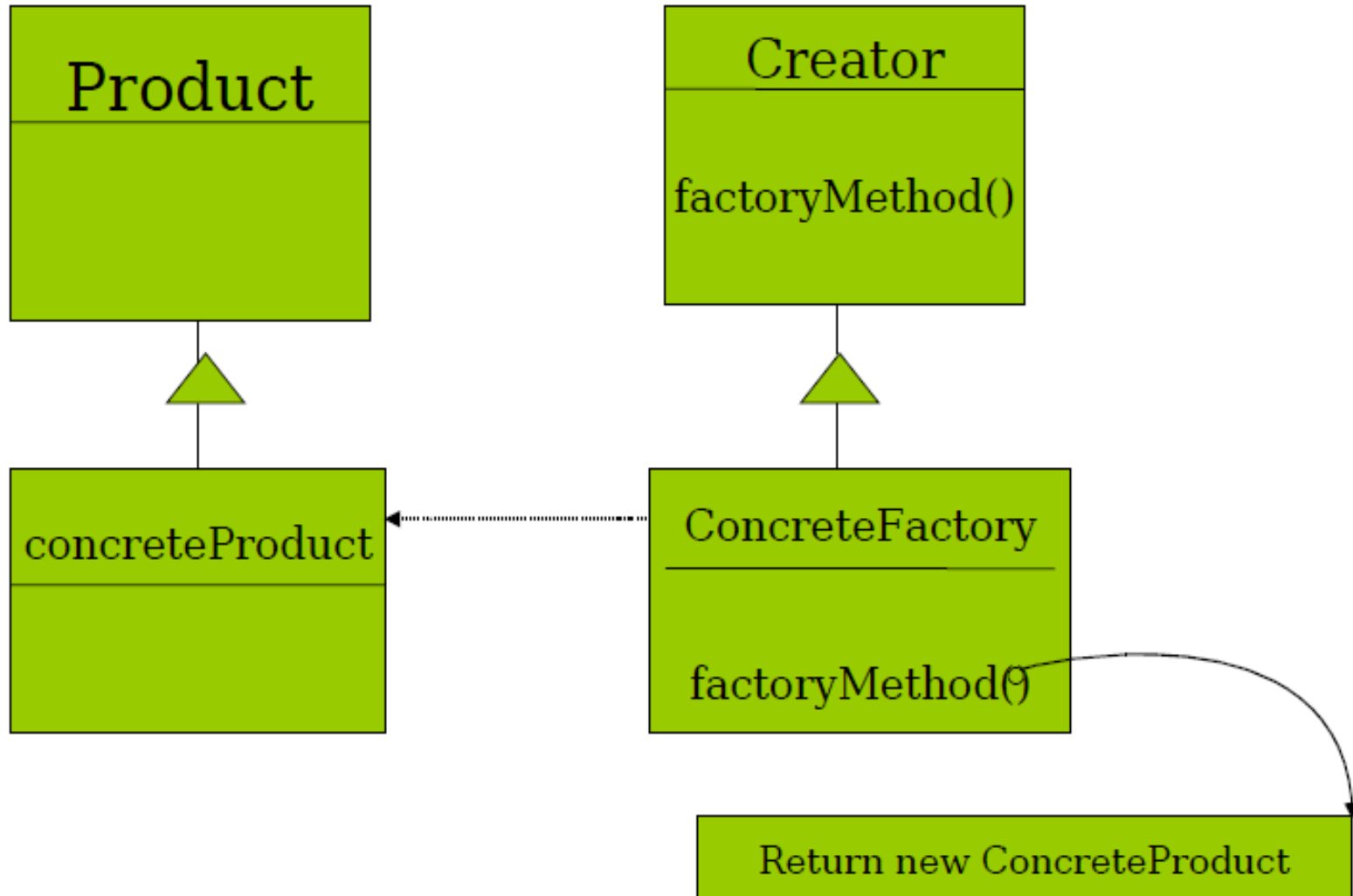
Factory Method

- Example : In a modeling tool, you can select a type of entity or relation and then create an actual entity of the selected type. The selected icon thus acts
- As a factory or creator of some actual type.
- An object is used to create another
- One creator object creates instances of one class
Hierarchy of creators, polymorphism on creation

An Example of Factory Method



The Factory Method Pattern



The Abstract Factory Pattern

- “Provide an interface for creating families of related or dependent objects without specifying their concrete classes.”
 - provide a simple creational interface for a complex family of classes
 - Client does not have to know any of those details.
 - avoid naming concrete classes
 - Clients use abstract creational interfaces and abstract product interfaces. Concrete classes can be changed without affecting clients.

The Abstract Factory Pattern

