




68

G+12

G+ Share +12 Share this on Google+



Design Pattern Book

**More Resources from**  
[www.FluffyCat.com](http://www.FluffyCat.com)

[Java](#)[Java Design Patterns](#)[PHP Design Patterns](#)[SQL](#)[About This Site](#)[Privacy Policy](#)[Terms and Conditions](#)

Copyright 1999 - 2016  
 by Larry Truett

m

# Java Design Patterns Reference and Examples

## GoF Creational Patterns

### [Abstract Factory](#)

Sets of methods to make various objects.

### [Builder](#)

Make and return one object various ways.

### [Factory Method](#)

Methods to make and return components of one object various ways.

### [Prototype](#)

Make new objects by cloning the objects which you set as prototypes.

### [Singleton](#)

A class distributes the only instance of itself.

## GoF Structural Patterns

### [Adapter](#)

A class extends another class, takes in an object, and makes the taken object behave like the extended class.

### [Bridge](#)

An abstraction and implementation are in different class hierarchies.

### [Composite](#)

Assemble groups of objects with the same signature.

### [Decorator](#)

One class takes in another class, both of which extend the same abstract class, and adds functionality.

### [Facade](#)

One class has a method that performs a complex process calling several other classes.

### [Flyweight](#)

The reusable and variable parts of a class are broken into two classes to save resources.

### [Proxy](#)

One class controls the creation of and access to objects in another class.

## GoF Behavioral Patterns

### [Chain Of Responsibility](#)

A method called in one class can move up a hierarchy to find an object that can properly execute the method.

### [Command](#)

An object encapsulates everything needed to execute a method in another object.

### [Interpreter](#)

Define a macro language and syntax, parsing input into objects which perform the correct operations.

### [Iterator](#)

One object can traverse the elements of another object.

### [Mediator](#)

An object distributes communication between two or more objects.

### [Memento](#)

One object stores another objects state.

### [Observer](#)

An object notifies other object(s) if it changes.

### [State](#)

An object appears to change its` class when the class it passes calls through to switches itself for a related class.

### [Strategy](#)

An object controls which of a family of methods is called. Each method is in its` own class that extends a common base class.

### [Template](#)

An abstract class defines various methods, and has one non-overridden method which calls the various methods.

### [Visitor](#)

One or more related classes have the same method, which calls a method specific for themselves in another class.

## More Java Design Pattern

### [Comments and Questions](#)