Builder

Luís Leal - 103511 April 24th, 2024

When should we use this pattern?

This creational design pattern should be used when:

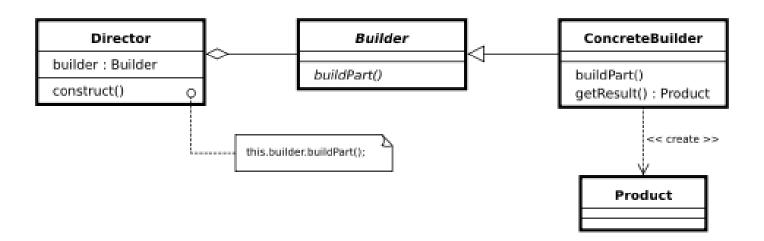
- Object creation has a large number of optional parameters
- Our goal is to create **immutable objects**
- The object construction is very complex
- Certain combinations of parameters are invalid (consistency)
- We want to improve readability and maintainability

How to implement this pattern?

- 1. Define common construction steps for building all available product representations
- 2. Declare the previous steps in the base builder interface
- 3. Create a concrete class for each of the product representations and implement their construction steps
- 4. Think about creating a director class, which may encapsulate various ways to construct a product using the same builder object
- 5. Client code creates both the builder and the director objects and, before construction starts, the client must pass a builder object to the director
- 6. The construction result can be obtained directly from the director only if all products follow the same interface

(Base) Class Structure

- Builder interface declares product construction steps
- Concrete Builders provide different implementations of the construction steps
- Products resulting objects
- **Director** defines the order in which to call construction steps
- Client associate one of the builder objects with the director



Code Example(s)

```
public interface CakeBuilder {
    public void setCakeShape(Shape shape);

public void addCakeLayer();

public void addTopLayer();

public void addTopping();

public void addMessage(String m);

public void createCake();

public Cake getCake();
}
```

```
ublic class CakeMaster
  CakeBuilder cakeBuilder:
  public void setCakeBuilder(CakeBuilder cakeBuilder) {
     this.cakeBuilder = cakeBuilder;
  public CakeBuilder getCakeBuilder() {
  public void createCake(String message) {
      cakeBuilder.createCake(
      cakeBuilder.addMessage(message);
      cakeBuilder.addTopLayer(); // Give it a little sugar
      cakeBuilder.addTopping(); // End it with a topping
  public void createCake(int num layers, String message) {
      for (int i = 0; i < num layers; i++) {</pre>
      if (num layers > 1)
  public void createCake(Shape shape, int num_layers, String message)
      cakeBuilder.addMessage(message);
      cakeBuilder.setCakeShape(shape);
      for (int i = 0; i < num layers; i++) {</pre>
          cakeBuilder.addCakeLayer(); // Compose the perfect Dough
      if (num_layers > 1)
 public Cake getCake() {
      return cakeBuilder.getCake();
```

```
ublic class ChocolateCakeBuilder implements CakeBuilder
  private Cake chocolateCake;
      chocolateCake.setShape(shape);
  @Override
  public void addCakeLayer() {
   public void addCreamLayer() {
  public void addTopLayer() {
      chocolateCake.setTopLayerCream(Cream.Chocolate);
  public void addTopping() {
    chocolateCake.setTopping(Topping.Fruit);
   public void addMessage(String m) {
      chocolateCake.setMessage(m);
  public void createCake() {
      chocolateCake = new Cake("Soft chocolate cake");
  @Override
   public Cake getCake() {
       return chocolateCake:
```

```
public class Lab06ex1 {
    Run|Debug
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CakeMaster cakeMaster = new CakeMaster();

        CakeBuilder chocolate = new ChocolateCakeBuilder();
        cakeMaster.setCakeBuilder(chocolate);
        cakeMaster.createCake(message:"Congratulations"); // 1 cake layer
        Cake cake = cakeMaster.getCake();
        System.out.println("Your cake is ready: " + cake);
```