

# Design Patterns in Java: Creational

## Introduction & Prerequisites

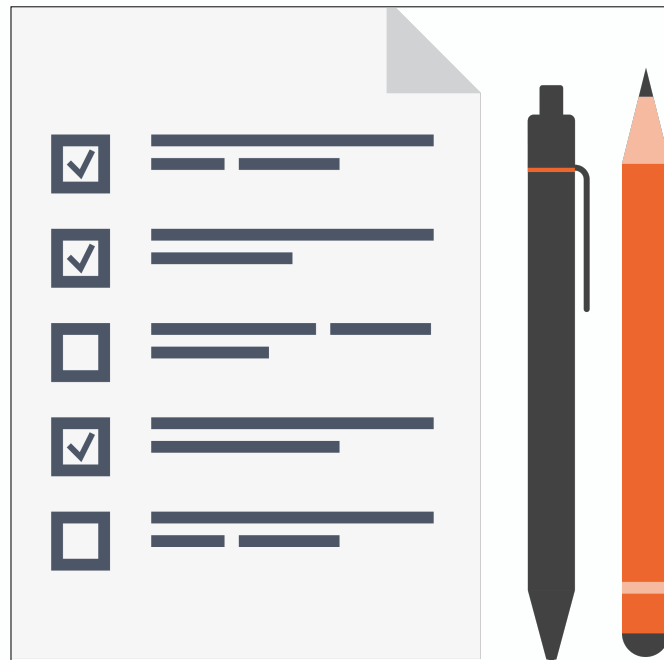


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# Why



Communication

Common Vocabulary

Abstract Topic

Revisit

More than just a Singleton!

# Pattern Groups

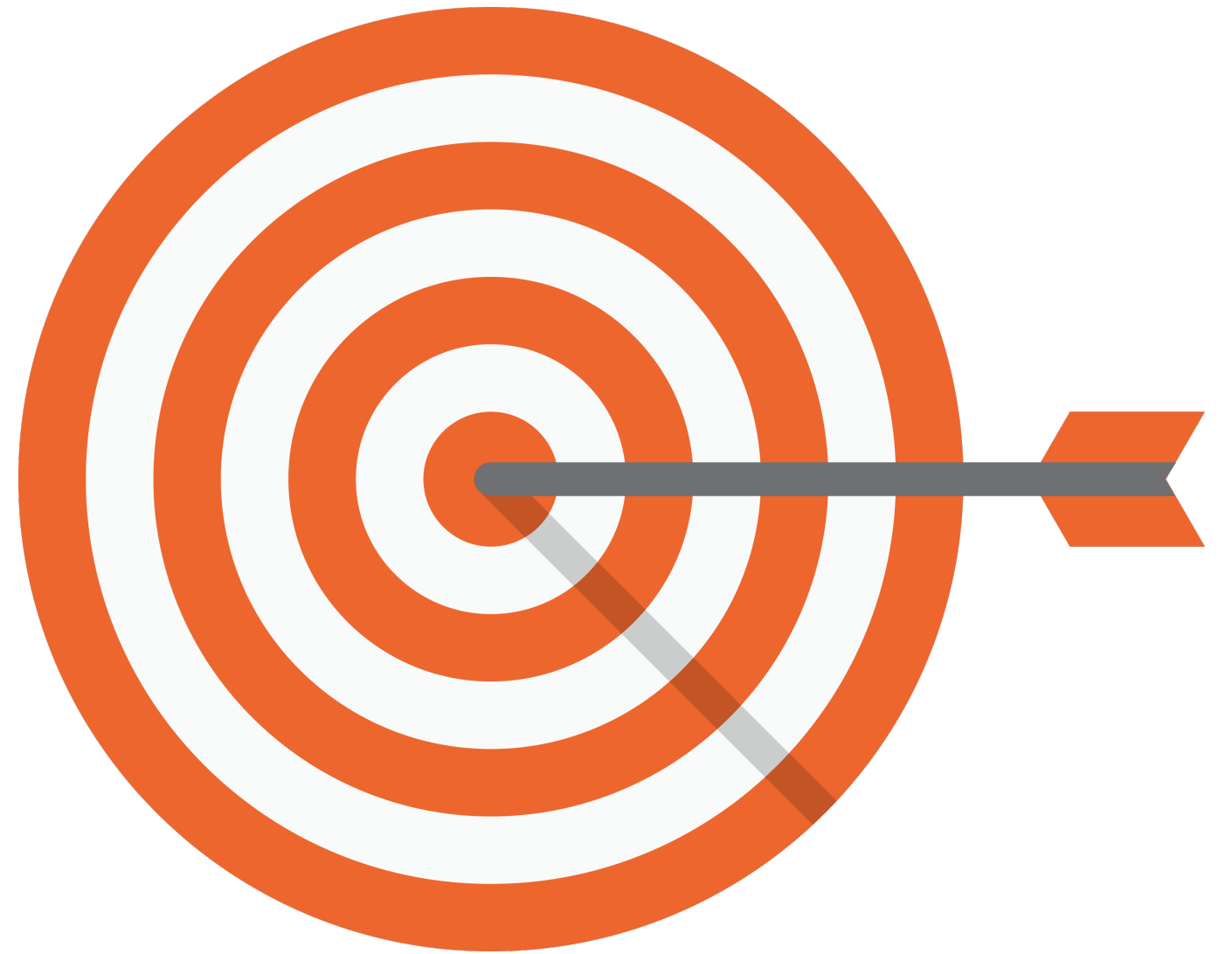
Creational

Structural

Behavioral

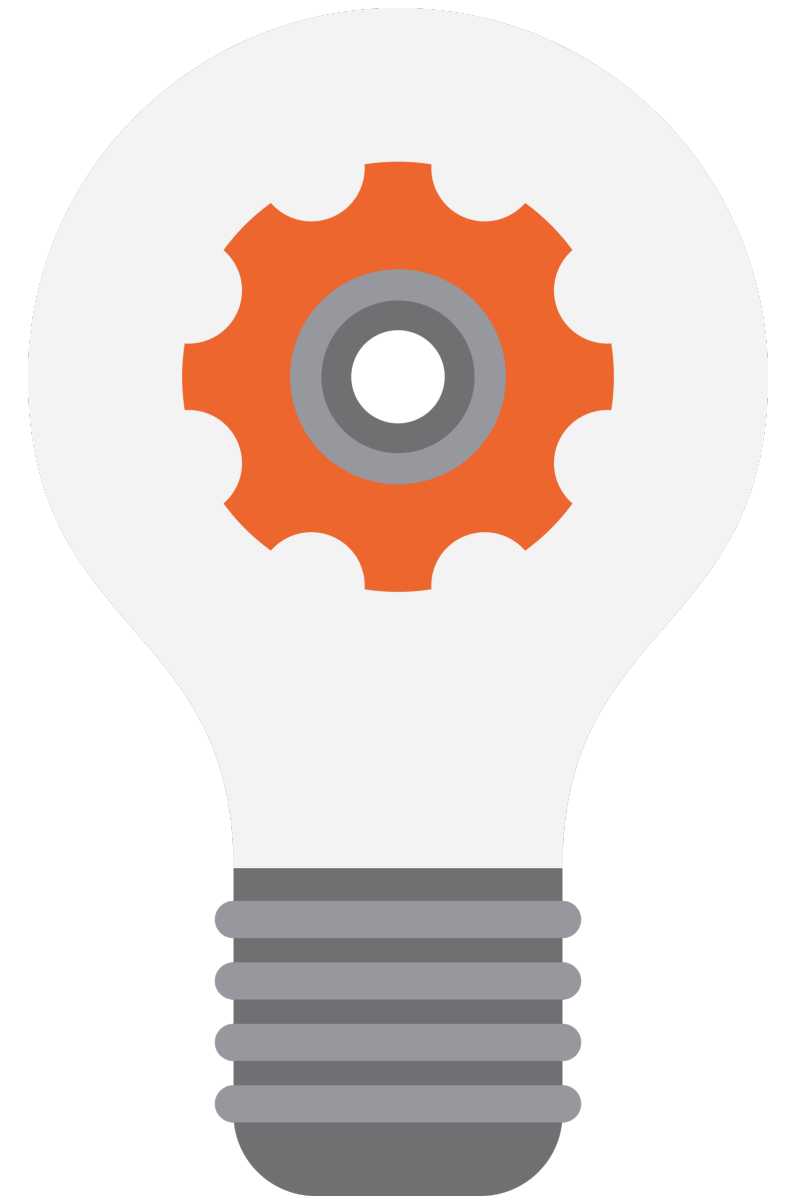
# What

- Singleton
- Builder
- Prototype
- Factory
- AbstractFactory

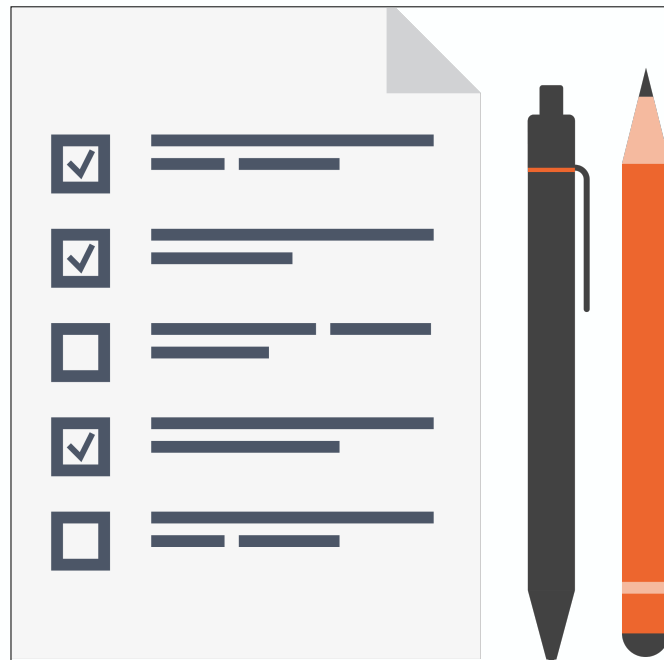


# How

- Overview
- Concepts
- Design
- Live example
- Demo, code your own
- Pitfalls
- Contrast
- Summary



# Prerequisites



Java 7+

Eclipse or Spring STS



# Singleton Pattern



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# Concepts

- Only one instance created
- Guarantees control of a resource
- Lazily loaded
- Examples:
  - Runtime
  - Logger
  - Spring Beans
  - Graphic Managers



# Design

Class is responsible for lifecycle

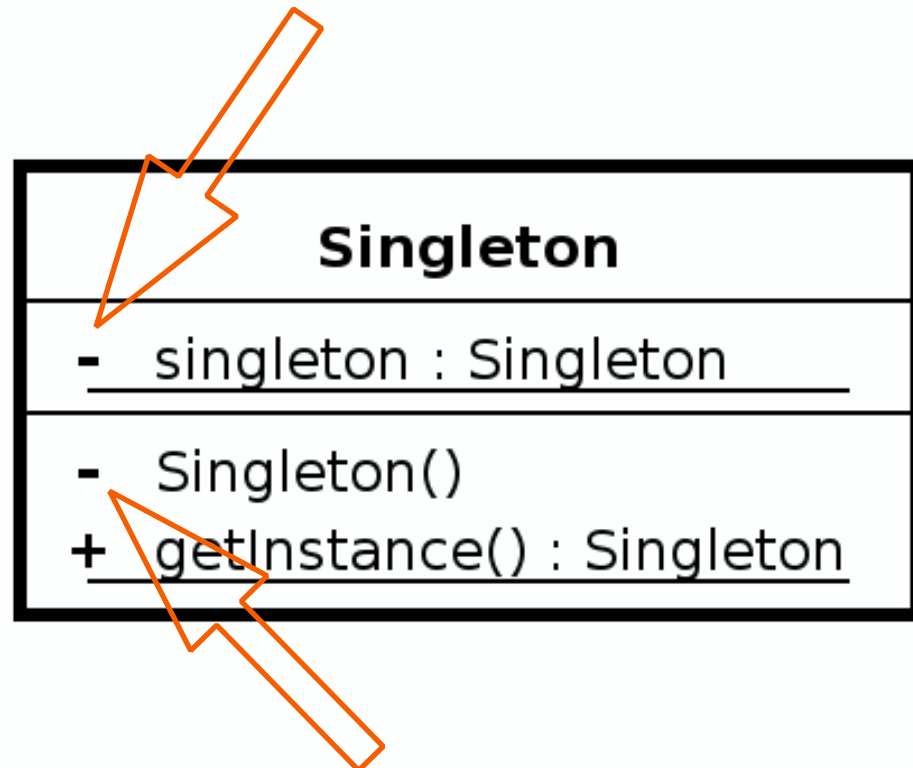
Static in nature

Needs to be thread safe

Private instance

Private constructor

No parameters required for construction



# Everyday Example - Runtime Env

```
Runtime singletonRuntime = Runtime.getRuntime();

singletonRuntime.gc();

System.out.println(singletonRuntime);

Runtime anotherInstance = Runtime.getRuntime();

System.out.println(anotherInstance);

if(singletonRuntime == anotherInstance) {
    System.out.println("They are the same instance");
}
```

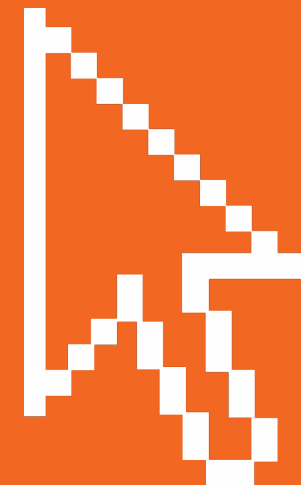
# Exercise Singleton

Create Singleton

Demonstrate only one instance created

Lazy Loaded

Thread safe operation



# Pitfalls

- Often overused
- Difficult to unit test
- If not careful, not thread-safe
- Sometimes confused for Factory
- `java.util.Calendar` is NOT a Singleton
  - Prototype



# Contrast

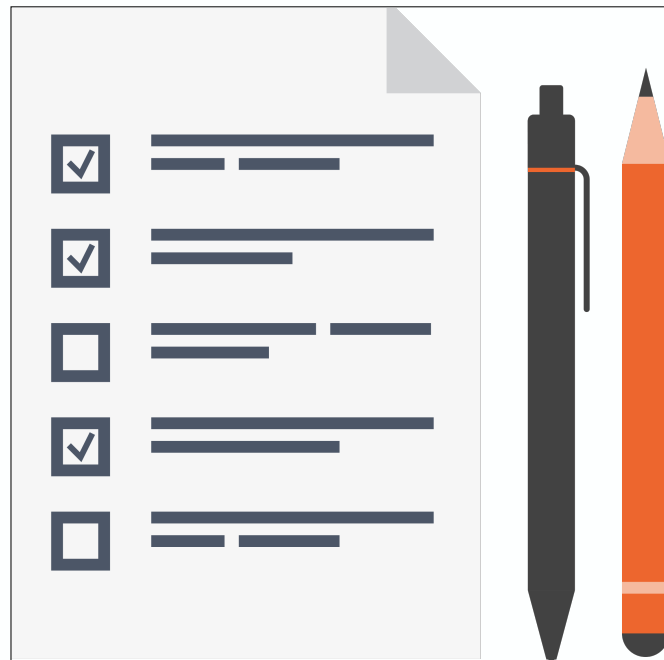
## Singleton

- Returns same instance
  - One constructor method - no args
- No Interface

## Factory

- Returns various instances
  - Multiple constructors
- Interface driven
- Adaptable to environment more easily

# Singleton Summary



- Guarantee one instance
- Easy to implement
- Solves a well defined problem
- Don't abuse it

# Builder Pattern



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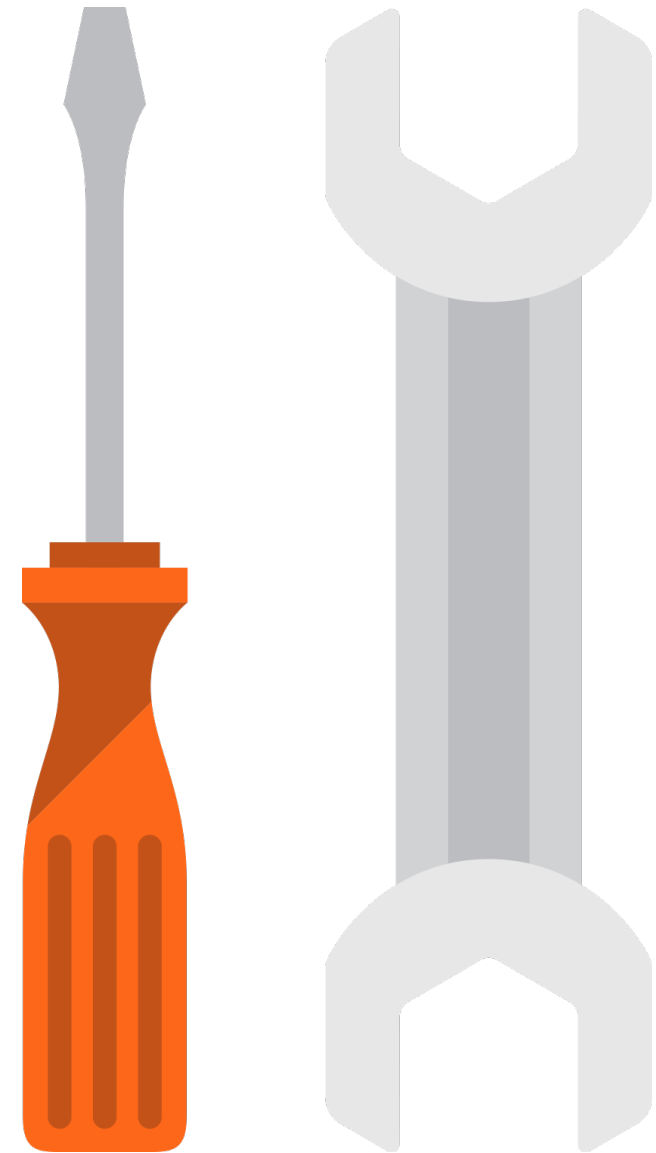
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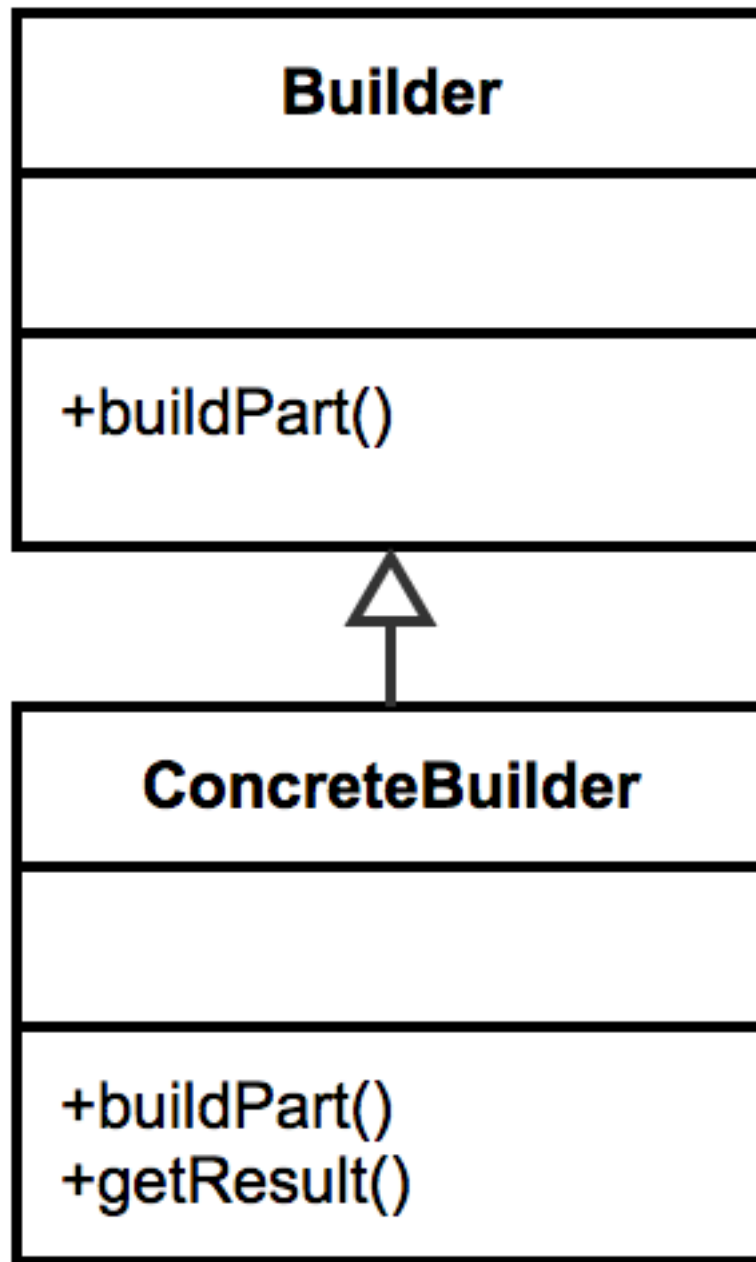


# Concepts

- Handles complex constructors
- Large number of parameters
- Immutability
- Examples:
  - `StringBuilder`
  - `DocumentBuilder`
  - `Locale.Builder`



# Design



Flexibility over telescoping constructors

Static inner class

Calls appropriate constructor

Negates the need for exposed setters

Java 1.5+ can take advantage of Generics

# Everyday Example - StringBuilder

```
StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();  
  
builder.append("This is an example ");  
  
builder.append("of the builder pattern. ");  
  
builder.append("It has methods to append ");  
  
builder.append("almost anything we want to a String. ");  
  
builder.append(42);
```

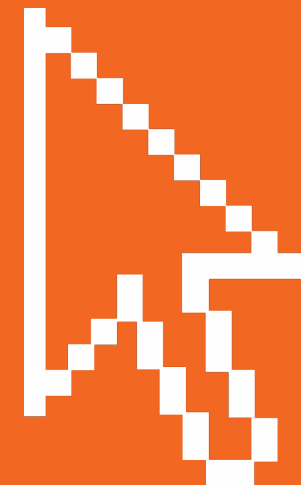
# Exercise Builder

Demonstrate Exposed Setters

Demonstrate Telescoping Constructors

Create Builder

Build Out Example



# Pitfalls

- Immutable
- Inner static class
- Designed first
- Complexity
- Method returns object



# Contrast

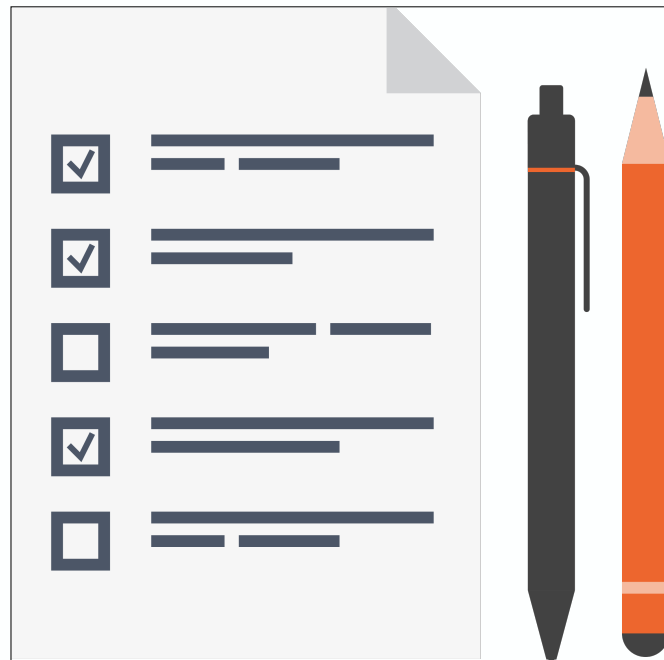
## Builder

- Handles complex constructors
- No interface required
- Can be a separate class
- Works with legacy code

## Prototype

- Implemented around a clone
- Avoids calling complex constructors
- Difficult to implement in legacy code

# Builder Summary



- Creative way to deal with complexity
- Easy to implement
- Few drawbacks
- Can refactor in with separate class

# Prototype Pattern



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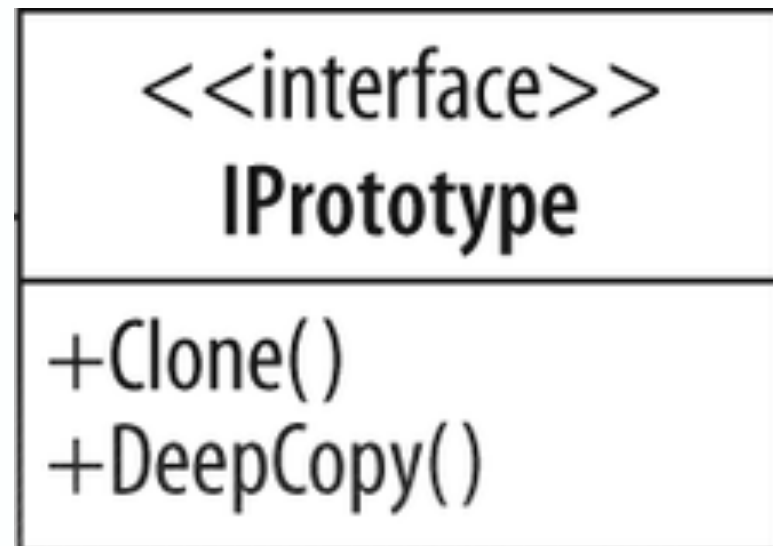


# Concepts

- Avoids costly creation
- Avoids subclassing
- Typically doesn't use "new"
- Often utilizes an Interface
- Usually implemented with a Registry
- Example:
  - `java.lang.Object#clone()`



# Design



Clone / Cloneable

Avoids keyword “new”

Although a copy, each instance unique

Costly construction not handled by client

Can still utilize parameters for construction

Shallow VS Deep Copy

# Everyday Example - Object Clone

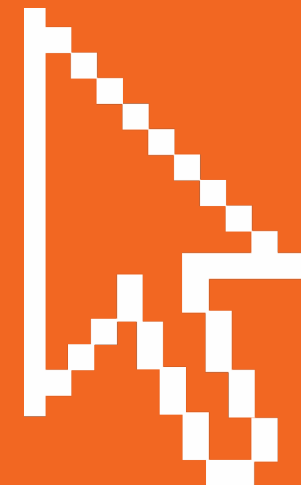
```
public class Statement implements Cloneable {  
  
    public Statement(String sql, List<String> parameters, Record record) {  
        this.sql = sql;  
        this.parameters = parameters;  
        this.record = record;  
    }  
  
    public Statement clone() {  
        try {  
            return (Statement) super.clone();  
        } catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {}  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

# Exercise Prototype

Create Prototype

Demonstrate shallow copy

Create with a Registry



# Pitfalls

- Sometimes not clear when to use
- Used with other patterns
  - Registry
- Shallow VS Deep Copy



# Contrast

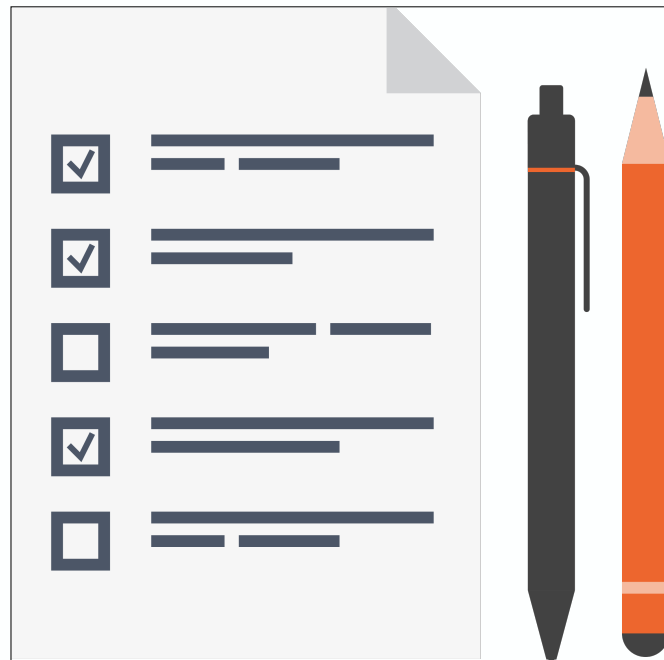
## Prototype

- Lighter weight construction
  - Copy Constructor or Clone
- Shallow or Deep
- Copy of itself

## Factory

- Flexible Objects
  - Multiple constructors
- Concrete Instance
- Fresh Instance

# Prototype Summary



- Guarantee unique instance
- Often refactored in
- Can help with performance issues
- Don't always jump to a Factory

# Factory Method Pattern



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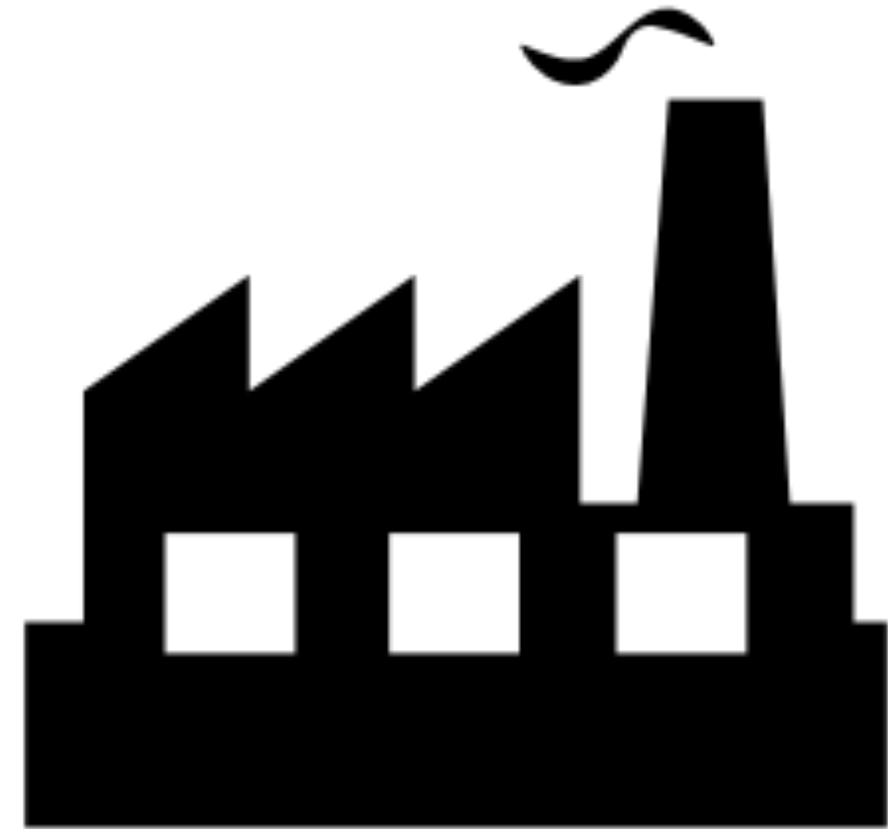
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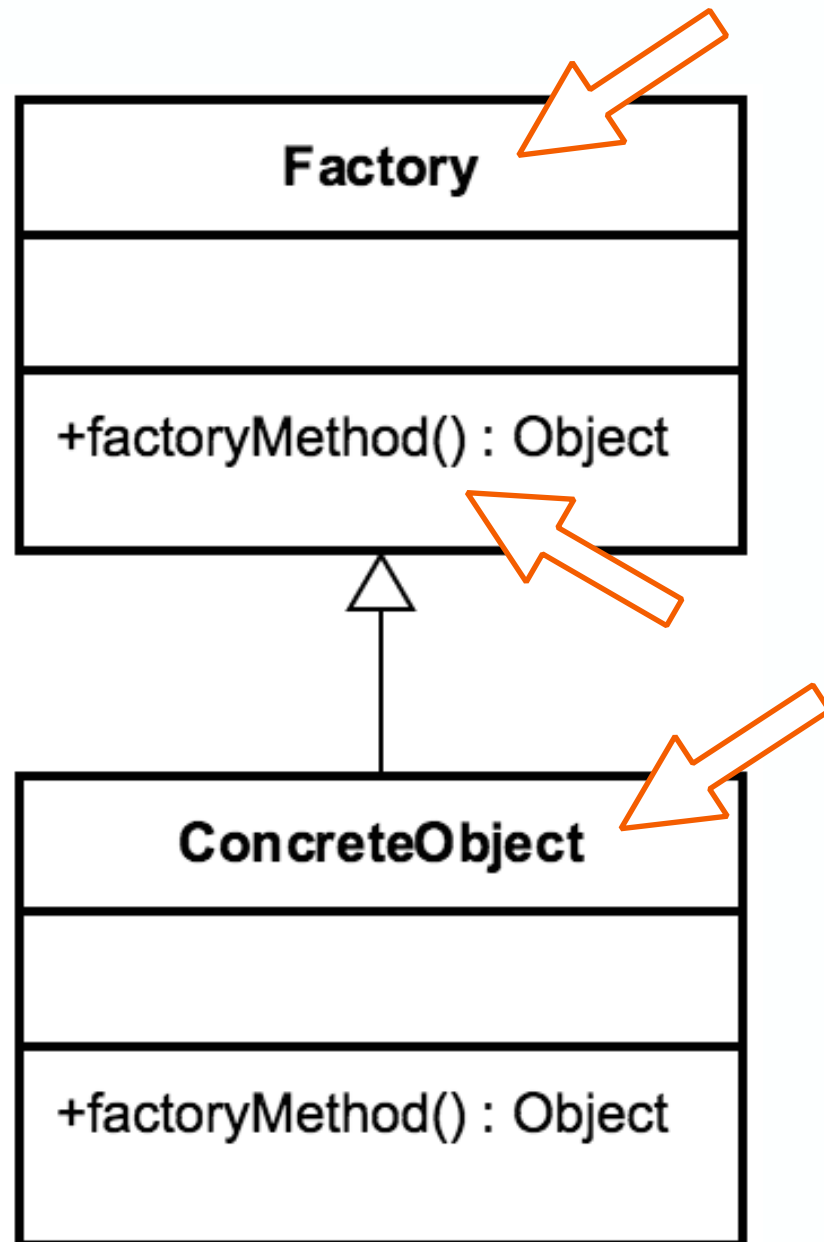


# Concepts

- Doesn't expose instantiation logic
- Defer to subclasses
- Common interface
- Specified by architecture, implemented by user
- Examples:
  - Calendar
  - ResourceBundle
  - NumberFormat



# Design



Factory is responsible for lifecycle

Common Interface

Concrete Classes

Parameterized create method

# Everyday Example - Calendar

```
Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();
```

```
System.out.println(cal);
```

```
System.out.println(cal.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH));
```

# Exercise Factory

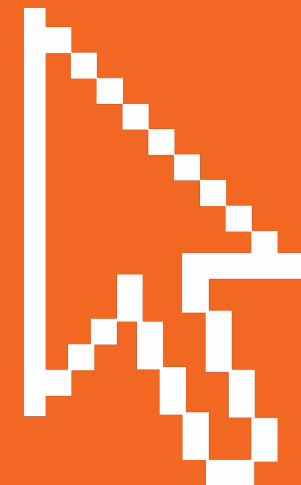
Create Pages

Create Website

Create Concrete Classes

Create Factory

Enum



# Pitfalls

- Complexity
- Creation in subclass
- Refactoring



# Contrast

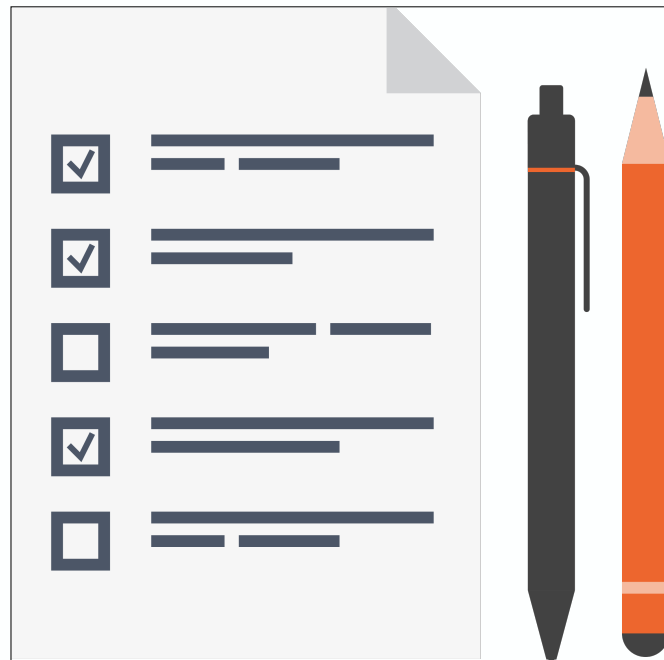
## Singleton

- Returns same instance
  - One constructor method - no args
- No Interface
- No Subclasses

## Factory

- Returns various instances
  - Multiple constructors
- Interface driven
- Subclasses
- Adaptable to environment more easily

# Factory Summary



- Parameter Driven
- Solves complex creation
- A little complex
- Opposite of a Singleton

# AbstractFactory Pattern



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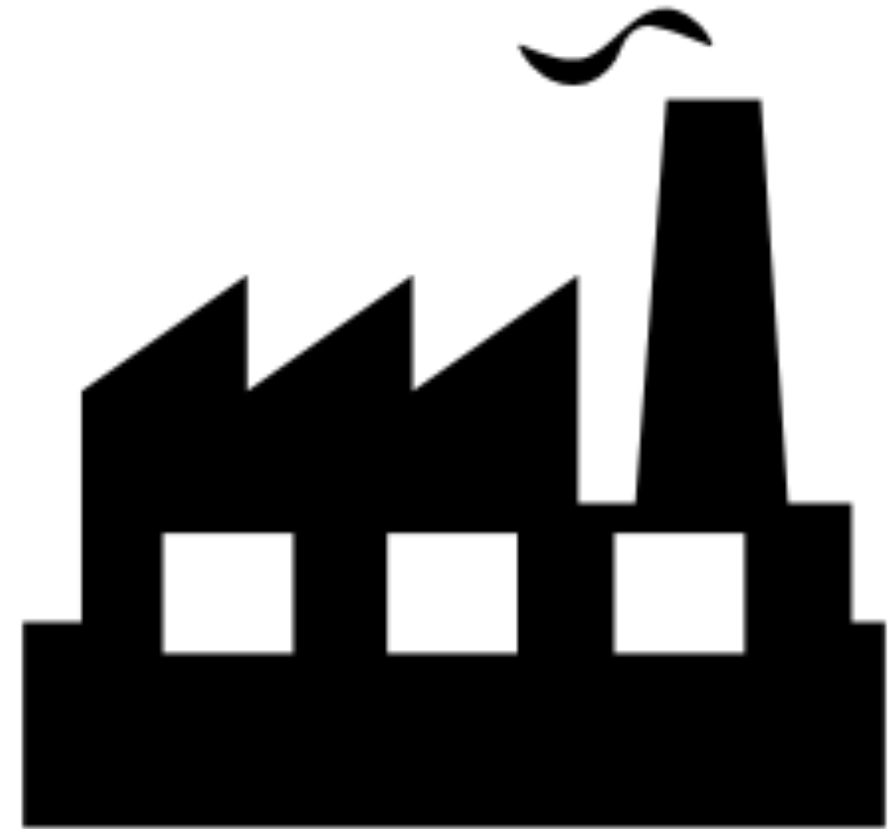
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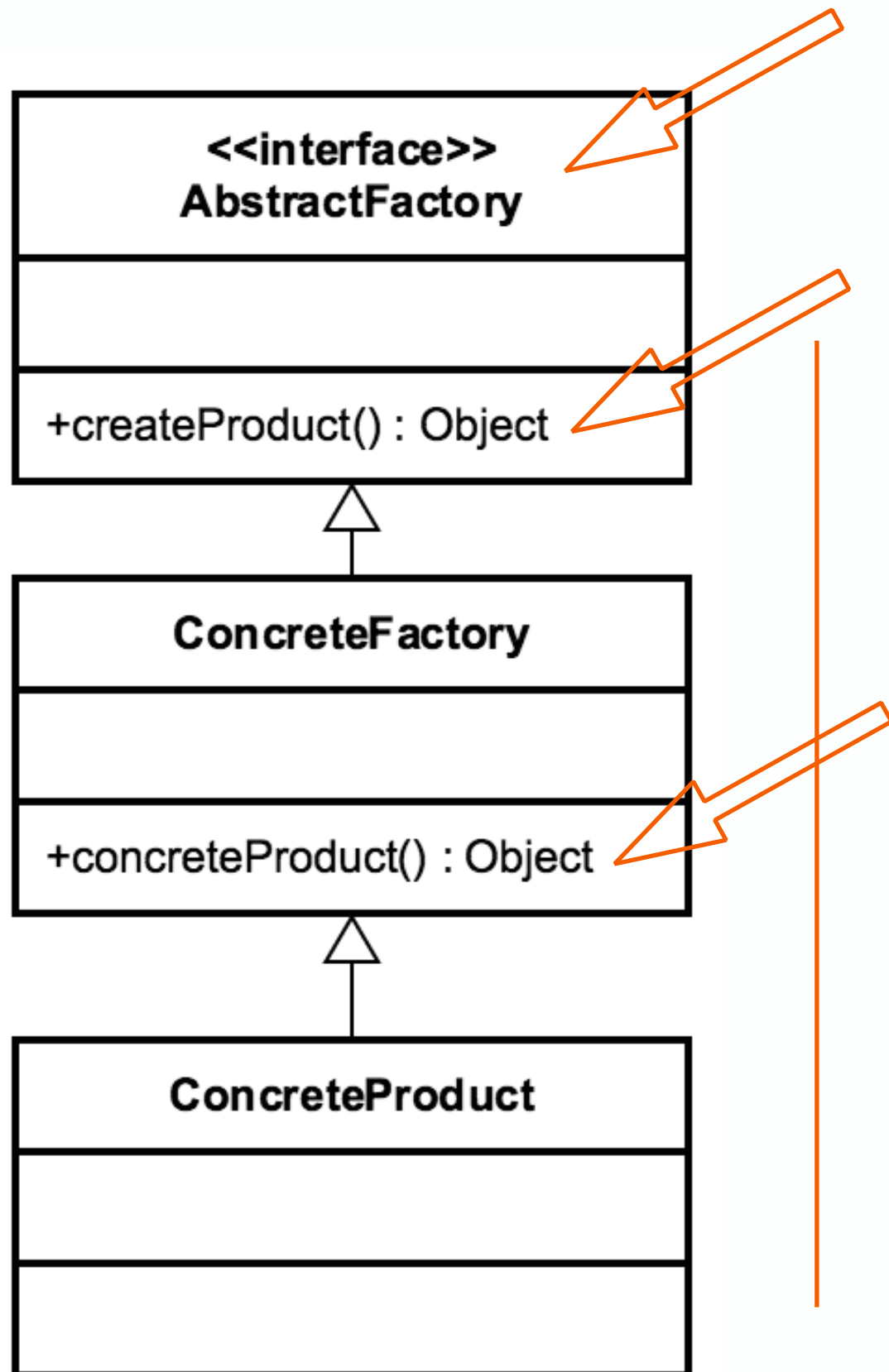


# Concepts

- Factory of Factories
- Factory of related objects
- Common Interface
- Defer to Subclasses
- Examples:
  - DocumentBuilder
  - Frameworks



# Design



Groups Factories together

Factory is responsible for lifecycle

Common Interface

Concrete Classes

Parameterized create method

Composition

# Everyday Example - DocumentBuilderFactory

```
DocumentBuilderFactory abstractFactory =  
DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
```

```
DocumentBuilder factory = abstractFactory.newDocumentBuilder();
```

```
Document doc = factory.parse(bais);
```

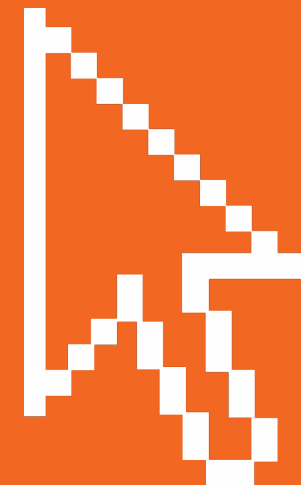
# Exercise AbstractFactory

Code Walkthrough

AbstractFactory

Factory

Product



# Pitfalls

- Complexity
- Runtime switch
- Pattern within a pattern
- Problem specific
- Starts as a Factory



# Contrast

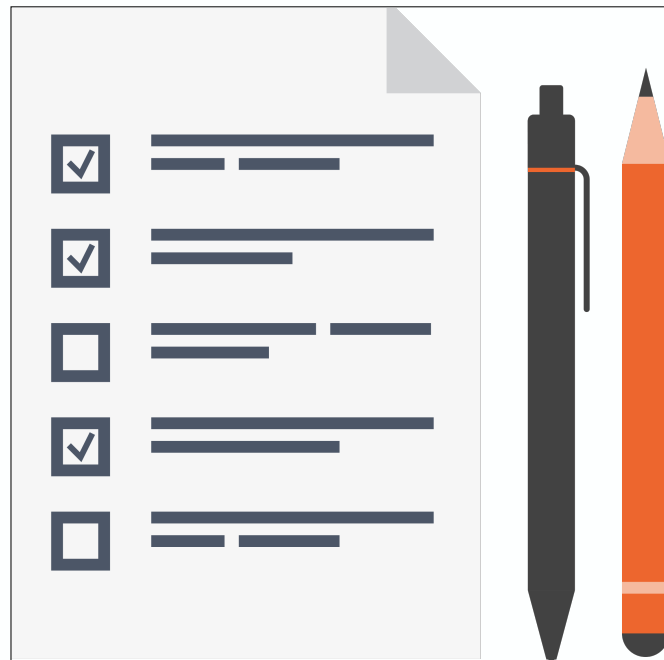
## Factory

- Returns various instances
  - Multiple constructors
- Interface driven
- Adaptable to environment more easily

## AbstractFactory

- Implemented with a Factory
- Hides the Factory
- Abstracts Environment
- Built through Composition

# AbstractFactory Summary



- Group of similar Factories
- Complex
- Heavy abstraction
- Framework pattern