

Agenda

- ① Prototype Design Pattern
- ② factory Design Pattern

CSP
—

factory Abstract Practical
Method Factory factory

Prototype Design Pattern (Registry Design Pattern)

Problem Statement

→ Given an object of a class

→ We need to create a copy of that object

Creating a new obj with
exact same attributes as
original

Client {

psym() {

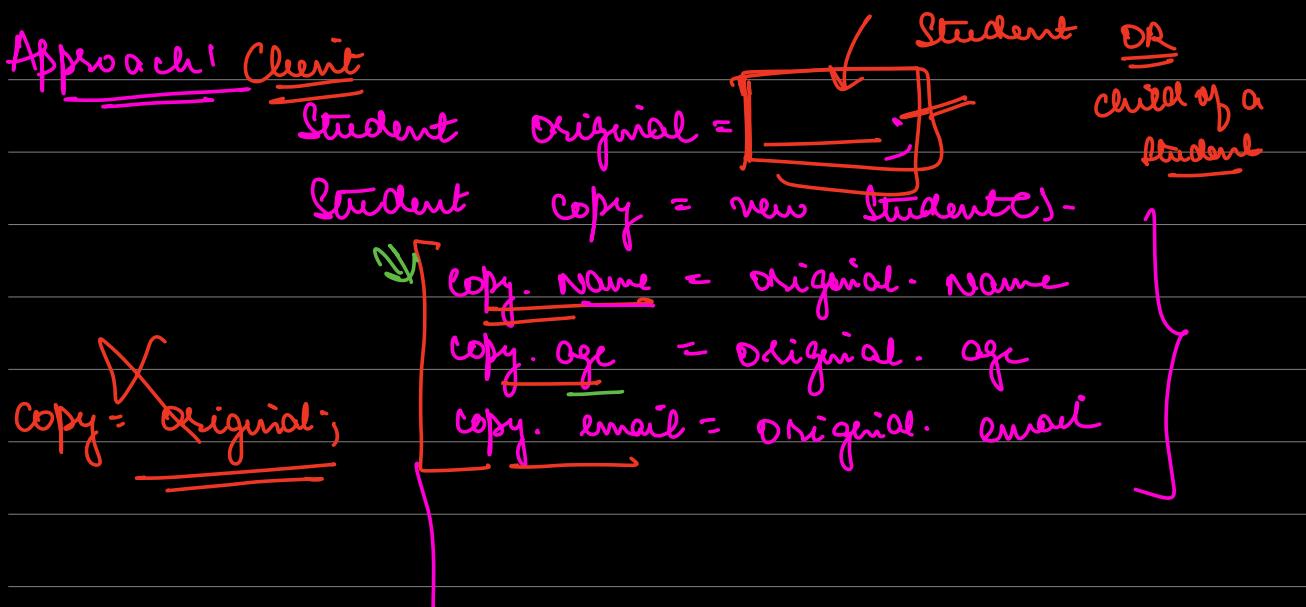
Student $\text{st} = \text{new Student();}$

Student $\text{stCopy} =$ // get copy of st

}

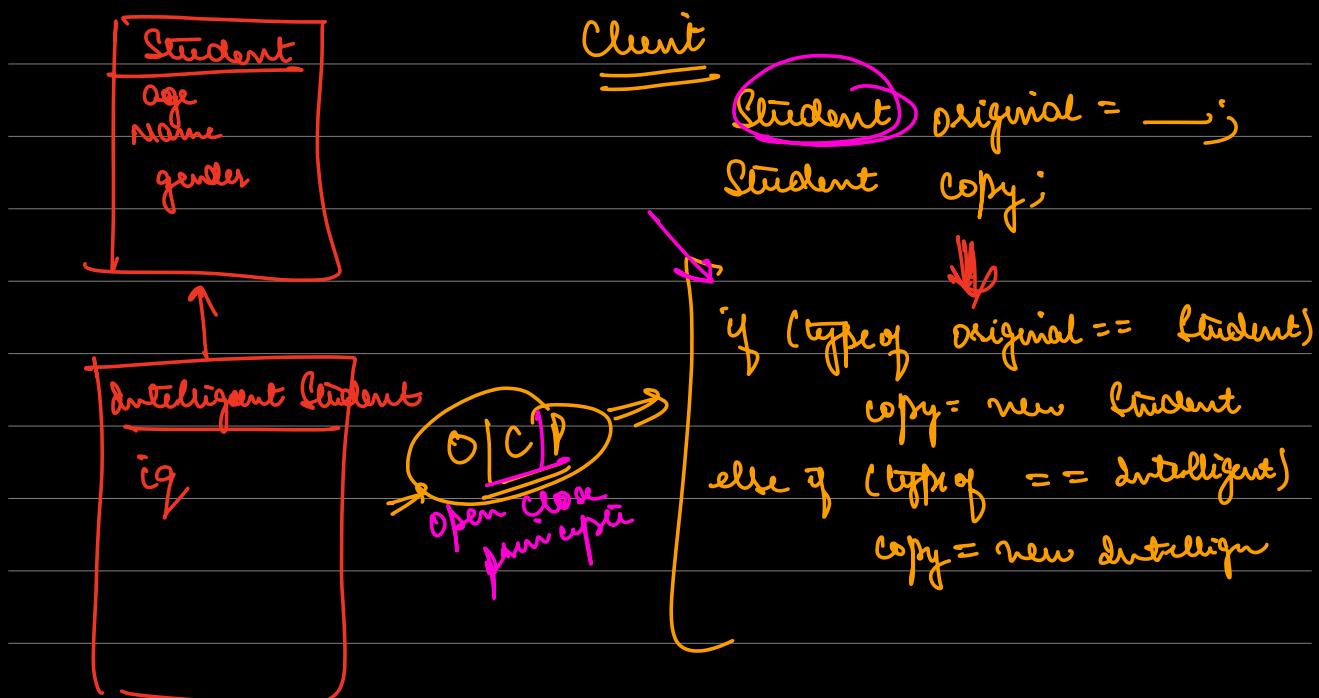
}

Approach 1 Client



Cons

- ① Client will need to know all implementation details of Student
 - ⇒ Tightly Coupled -
- ② Student might have private attributes that client will not be able to set



Copy constructor

Will this work

?

Student {

Student (Student or){

}

Student () } }

}

Client

if (Original instance of Student) {
 Student copy = new Student (original)

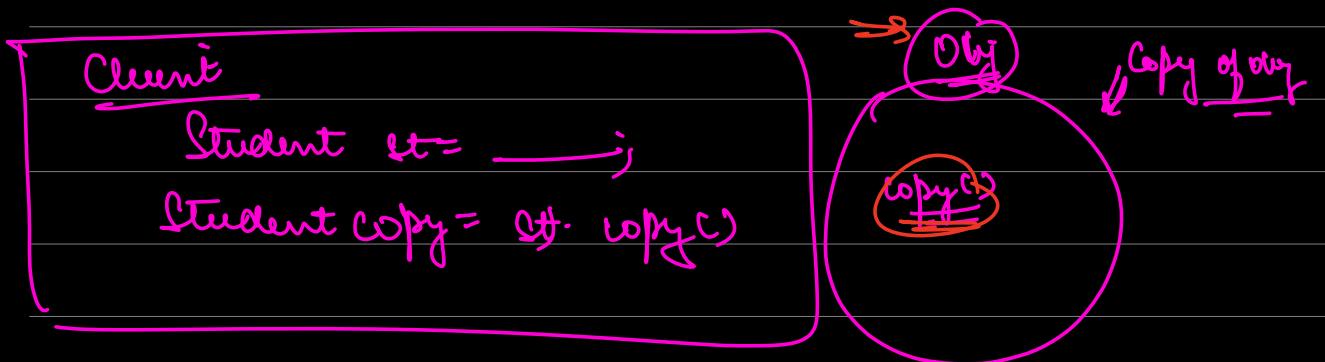
} else if (Original instance of Intel

St Copy = St

St.Name = "Name"



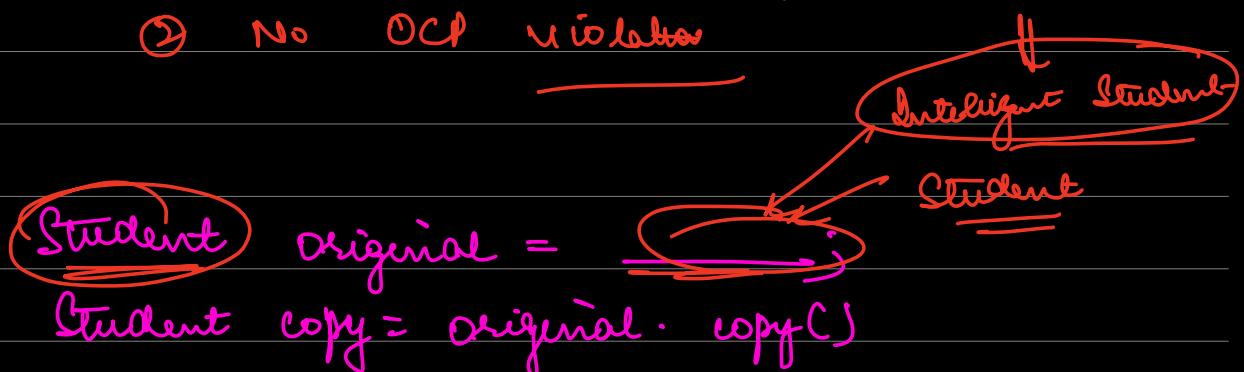
- If a client wants to create copy of an object, having the logic to create copy within the Client is prone to error.
- Ideal solⁿ can be that client outsources the work to create copy to the object itself.

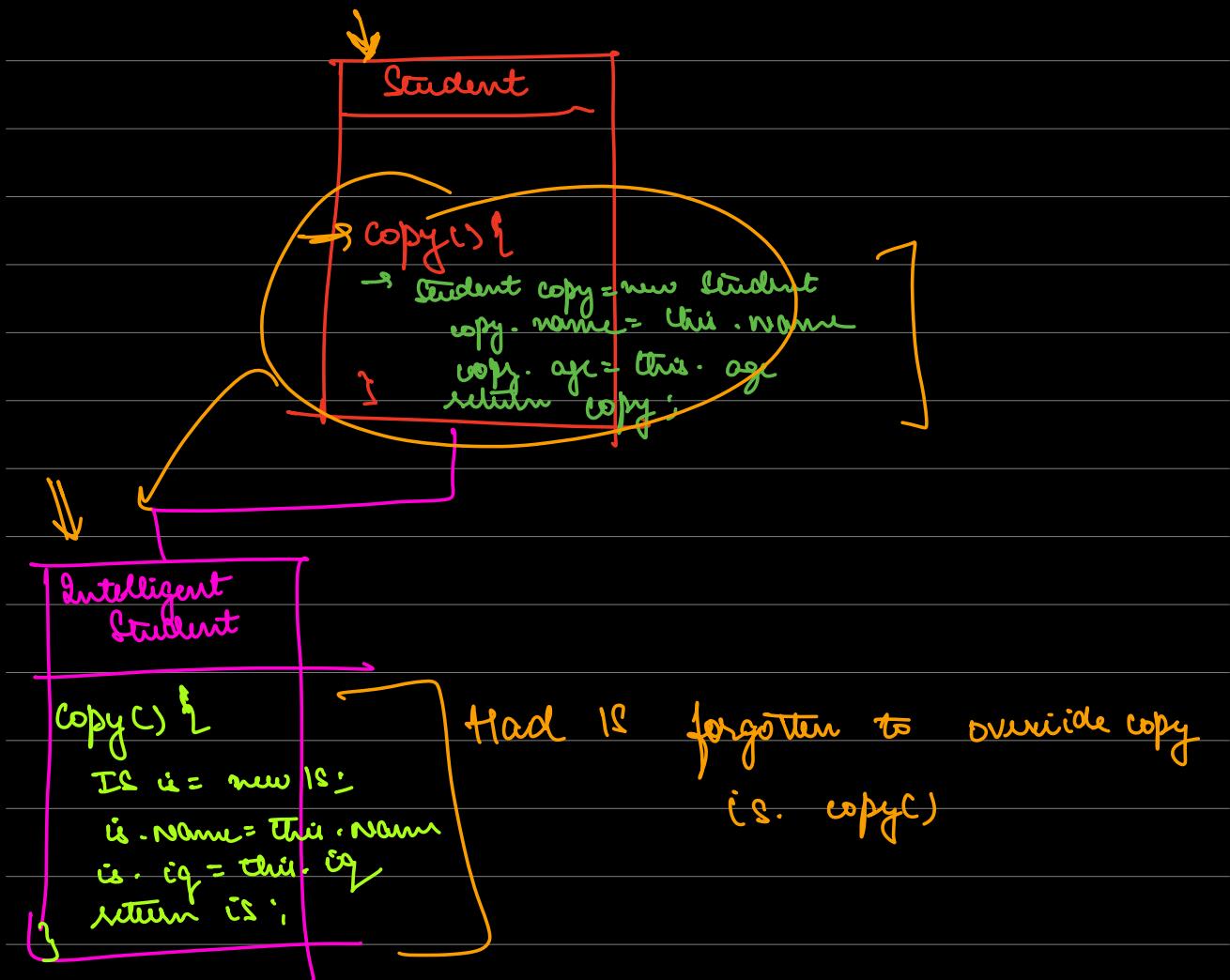


Benefits

- ① No tight coupling b/w Client and Obj class.
→ Client doesn't need to know internals of the class to be copied

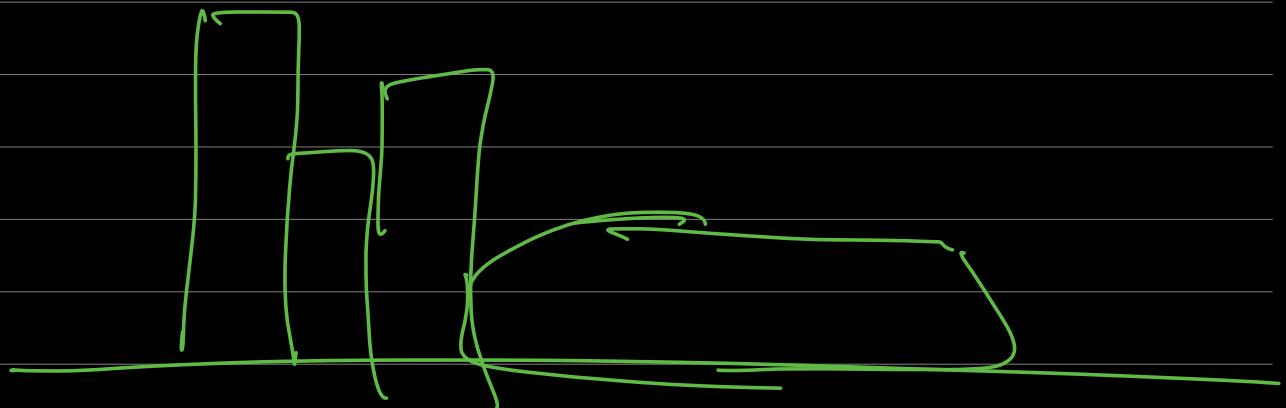
② No OCP violation





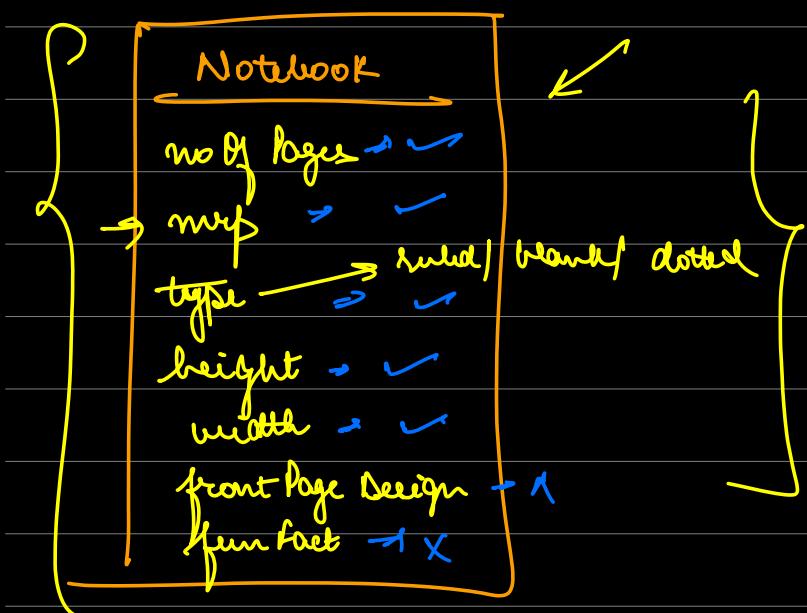
⇒ All the child classes must also override the **copy** method. Otherwise it can lead to unexpected results.

Prototype Design Pattern

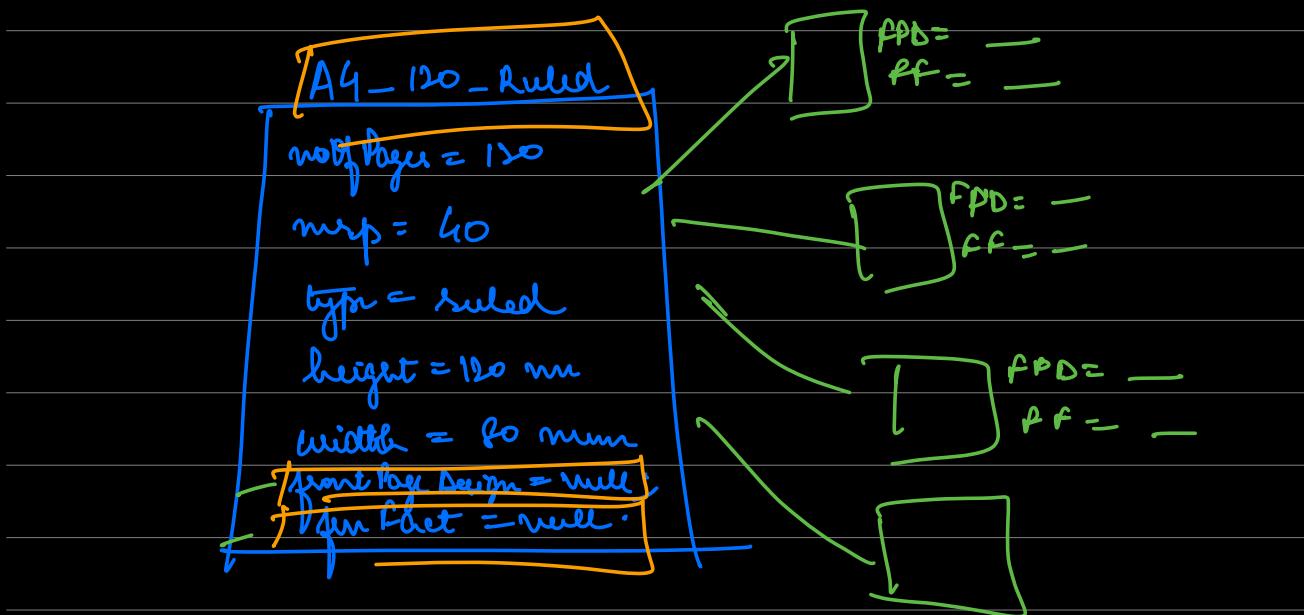


Classmate Notebook Factory

→ Factory Management System

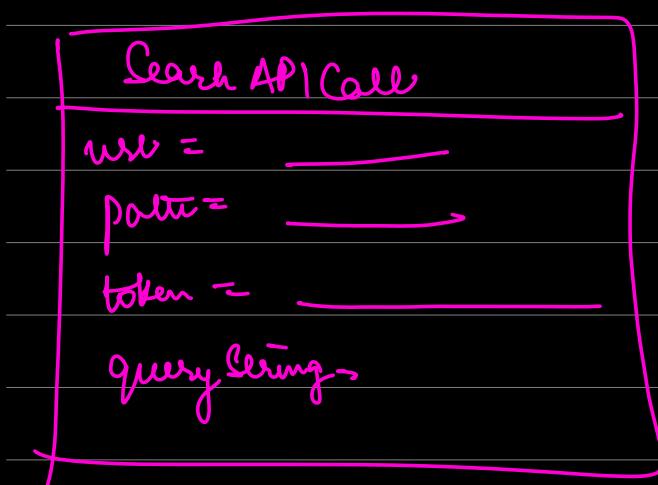


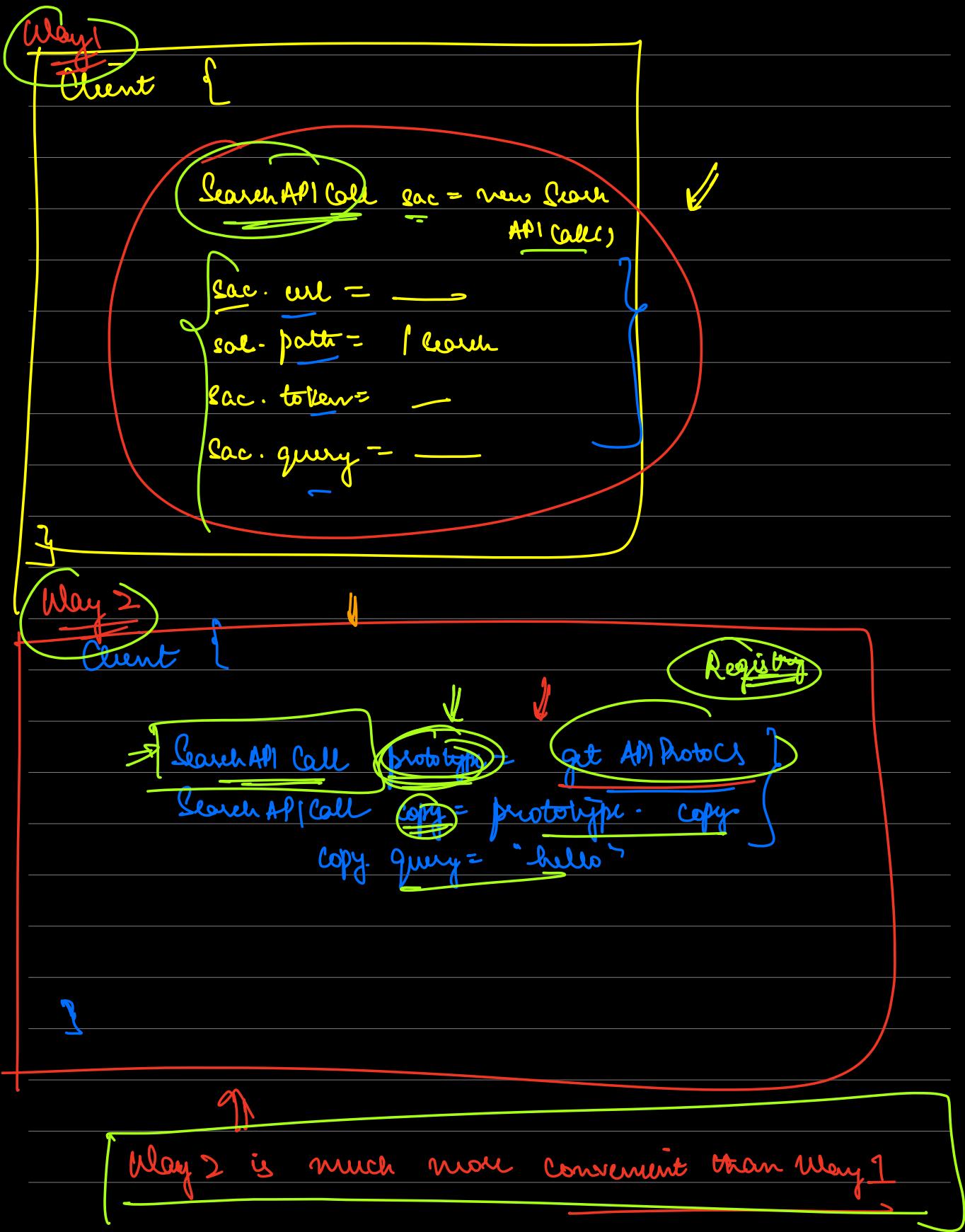
→ Classmate wants to create 10000 notebooks of A4 size with 120 pages that are ruled.

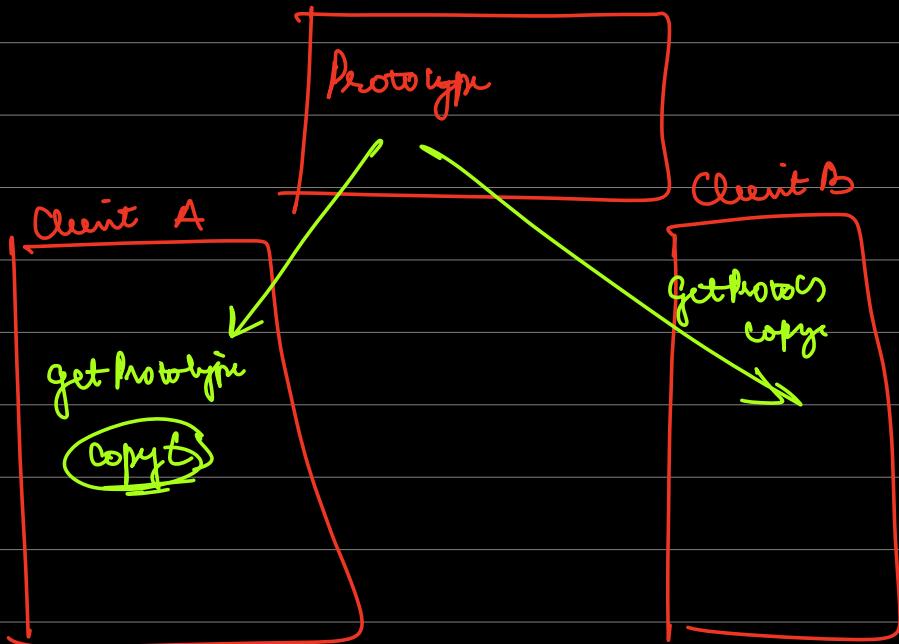


When the factory works, it creates a copy of the prototype, add the value of frontPage and frontFact and done!

Often there are scenarios where we create an instance of a prototype, change a few attributes and done! → Prototype acts like a template.







PROTOTYPE DESIGN PATTERN

- Often there are scenarios where we don't want to create an object from scratch.
- Rather, we prefer creating a copy from the template and changing the values in that copy

Ex Class Student {
 → name
 → age
 → per
 → averageBatchPer
 → batch Name

Student trishik = new Student()
 trishik. Name = "Trishik"
 - age = 21
 - per = 75
 - averageBatchPer = 81
 - batch Name = "MCA"

Way 1

Student manish = new Student()

manish.name = "Manish"

manish.age = 28

.pop = 91

.avgBatchPop = 89

.batchName = "Apr'21"

Way 2

Student Manish = Registry.get("Apr'21 student")

.copy()

manish.name = _____

.age = _____

.pop = _____

Registry

//

Student Apr'21 student = new Student

Apr'21 student . avgBatchPop = 89

. batchName = Apr'21

Step 1 : In the class that you want to create

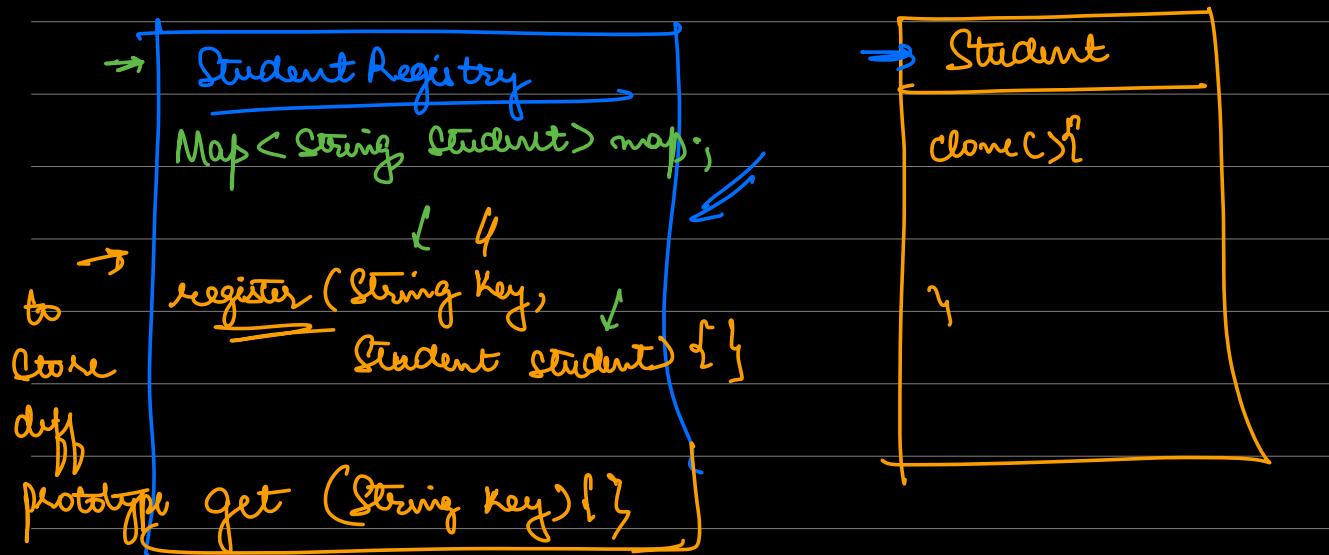
→ prototypes of declare a method called

Clone()

This method creates a copy of the

current object. NOTE : If you have child classes,
they must also override clone()

Step 2 Store the prototypes in a registry -



Step 3: Client calls the registry to get prototype. It then creates a copy of them and does its work on the copy.

→ Normally prototypes are stored at app's start time

→ Registry can be single.

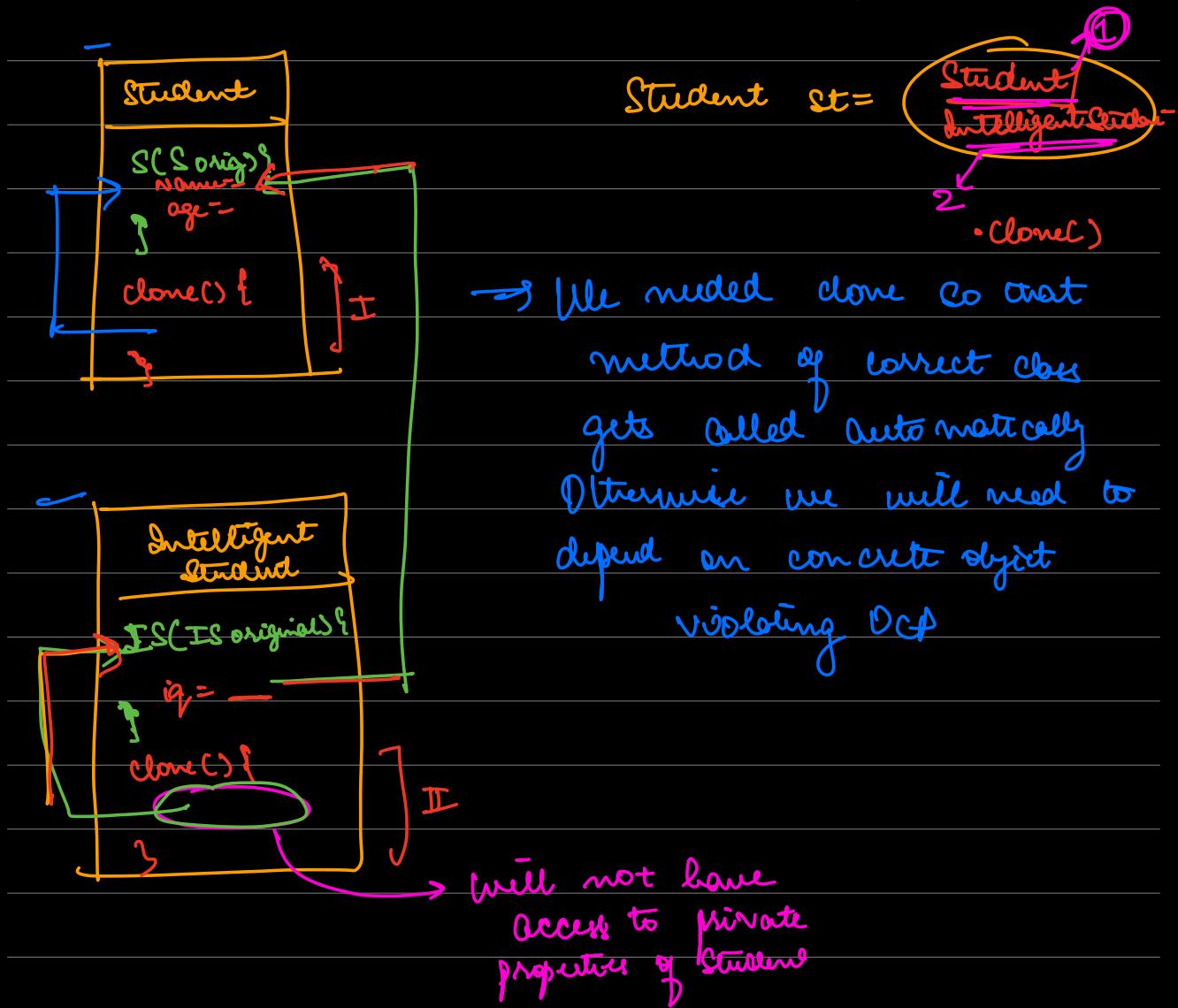
Prototype Design Pattern

If you want to make copy off object rather than copying yourself, the object should have the responsibility to create copy.

Registry Design Pattern

If you need something again and again, store those things in the registry.

Spring Boot Container



Assgn

- ① Implement **Student**, **IS**, **StudentRegistry**, **Client**
- ② Read about Prototype DP from Refactoring, Source Making