• 简单工厂模式

简单工厂模式:通过参数控制可以生产任何产品

优点:

1. 简单粗暴, 直观易懂。使用一个工厂生产同一结构下的任意产品

缺点:

- 1. 所有东西在一起生产,产品多代码冗余
- 2. 不符合开闭原则,新增不是拓展而是修改

```
1 //抽象对象
2 class Fruit
3 {
4 public:
  virtual void show() = 0;
6 };
7
8 //具体对象Apple
9 class Apple : public Fruit
10 {
11 public:
     void show() override
12
    {
13
         std::cout << "我是一个苹果" << std::endl;
14
16 };
17
18 //具体对象Banana
19 class Banana : public Fruit
20 {
21 public:
     void show() override
22
     {
23
         std::cout << "我是一个香蕉" << std::endl;
24
25
26 };
27
28 //一个水果工厂 负责生产水果
29 class FruitFactory
  {
30
  public:
31
      static std::shared_ptr<Fruit> create(const std::string &name)
32
      {
33
          if (name == "苹果")
34
              return std::make_shared<Apple>();
35
          else
36
              return std::make_shared<Banana>();
37
38
```

```
39 };
40
41 int main()
  {
42
       std::shared_ptr<Fruit> fruit = FruitFactory::create("苹果");
43
       fruit->show();
44
       fruit = FruitFactory::create("香蕉");
45
       fruit->show();
46
      return 0;
47
48 }
```

• 工厂方法模式:

定义一个创建对象的接口,但是由子类来决定创建哪种对象,使用多个工厂分别生产指定的固定产品

优点:

- 1. 减轻了工厂类的负担,将某类产品的生产交给指定的工厂来进行
- 2. 遵循了开闭原则,只拓展不修改

缺点:

1. 对于某种可以形成一组产品族的情况处理较为复杂,需要创建大量的工厂类

```
1 //抽象产品
2 class Fruit
3 {
4 public:
virtual void show() = 0;
6 };
7
8 //具体产品 Apple
9 class Apple : public Fruit
10 {
11 public:
    void show() override
12
   {
13
         std::cout << "我是一个苹果" << std::endl;
14
15
16 };
17
18 //具体产品 Banana
19 class Banana : public Fruit
20 {
21 public:
    void show() override
22
     {
23
         std::cout << "我是一个香蕉" << std::endl;
24
     }
25
26 };
27
28 //抽象工厂
29 class FruitFactory
30 {
31 public:
  virtual std::shared_ptr<Fruit> create() = 0;
33 };
34
35 //具体Apple工厂
36 class AppleFactory : public FruitFactory
  std::shared_ptr<Fruit> create() override
```

```
39
           return std::make_shared<Apple>();
40
41
  };
42
43
   //具体Banana工厂
44
   class BananaFactory : public FruitFactory
46
       std::shared_ptr<Fruit> create() override
47
48
           return std::make_shared<Banana>();
49
50
  };
51
52
53
   int main()
54
       std::shared_ptr<FruitFactory> factory(new AppleFactory());
55
       std::shared_ptr<Fruit> fruit = factory->create();
56
       fruit->show();
57
       factory.reset(new BananaFactory());
58
       fruit = factory->create();
59
       fruit->show();
60
       return 0;
61
62
  }
63
```

抽象工厂模式:

围绕一个超级工厂创建其他工厂。每个生成的工厂按照工厂模式提供对象

思想:将工厂抽象成两层,抽象工厂&具体工厂子类,在工厂子类种生产不同类型的子产品

```
1 // 抽象产品
2 class Fruit
3 {
4 public:
virtual void show() = 0;
6 };
8 // 具体产品
9 class Apple : public Fruit
10 {
public:
  void show() override
   {
        std::cout << "我是一个苹果" << std::endl;
   }
15
16 };
17
18 class Banana : public Fruit
19 {
20 public:
   void show() override
21
    {
         std::cout << "我是一个香蕉" << std::endl;
  }
24
25 };
27 // 抽象产品
28 class Animal
29 {
30 public:
  virtual void voice() = 0;
32 };
33
34 // 具体产品
35 class Lamp : public Animal
36 {
37 public:
void voice() { std::cout << "咩咩咩\n"; }
```

```
39 };
40 class Dog : public Animal
  {
41
  public:
42
       void voice() { std::cout << "汪汪汪\n"; }
  };
44
45
  // 抽象工厂
46
47 class Factory
   {
48
  public:
49
       virtual std::shared_ptr<Fruit> getFruit(const std::string &name) = 0;
50
       virtual std::shared_ptr<Animal> getAnimal(const std::string &name) = 0;
  };
52
  // 具体工厂
  class FruitFactory : public Factory
56
   {
   public:
57
       virtual std::shared_ptr<Animal> getAnimal(const std::string &name)
       {
           return std::shared ptr<Animal>();
60
61
       virtual std::shared_ptr<Fruit> getFruit(const std::string &name)
62
63
           if (name == "苹果")
64
65
               return std::make_shared<Apple>();
66
           else if (name == "香蕉")
68
           {
69
70
               return std::make_shared<Banana>();
71
           return std::shared_ptr<Fruit>();
72
73
74
  };
75
76 // 具体工厂
77 class AnimalFactory : public Factory
```

```
78
   {
   public:
79
        virtual std::shared_ptr<Fruit> getFruit(const std::string &name)
80
        {
81
            return std::shared_ptr<Fruit>();
82
        }
83
84
        virtual std::shared_ptr<Animal> getAnimal(const std::string &name)
85
86
            if (name == "小羊")
87
            {
88
                 return std::make_shared<Lamp>();
89
90
            else if (name == "小狗")
91
92
                 return std::make shared<Dog>();
93
94
            return std::shared_ptr<Animal>();
95
        }
96
97
   };
   //制造工厂
   class FactoryProducer
101
    public:
102
        static std::shared_ptr<Factory> getFactory(const std::string &name)
103
104
            if (name == "动物")
105
            {
                 return std::make_shared<AnimalFactory>();
107
            }
108
109
            else
            {
110
                 return std::make_shared<FruitFactory>();
111
112
113
        }
114 };
   int main()
115
116
    {
```

```
117
       std::shared_ptr<Factory> fruit_factory = FactoryProducer::getFactory("水果");
       std::shared_ptr<Fruit> fruit = fruit_factory->getFruit("苹果");
118
       fruit->show();
119
       fruit = fruit_factory->getFruit("香蕉");
120
       fruit->show();
121
       std::shared_ptr<Factory> animal_factory = FactoryProducer::getFactory("动物");
122
       std::shared_ptr<Animal> animal = animal_factory->getAnimal("小羊");
123
       animal->voice();
124
       animal = animal_factory->getAnimal("小狗");
125
       animal->voice();
126
       return 0;
127
128 }
```