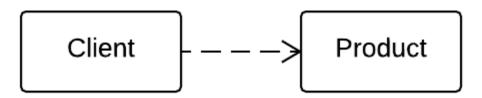
# Advancing from Constructor to Abstract Factory



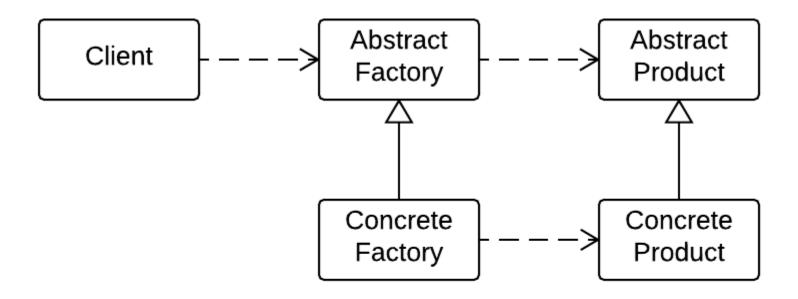
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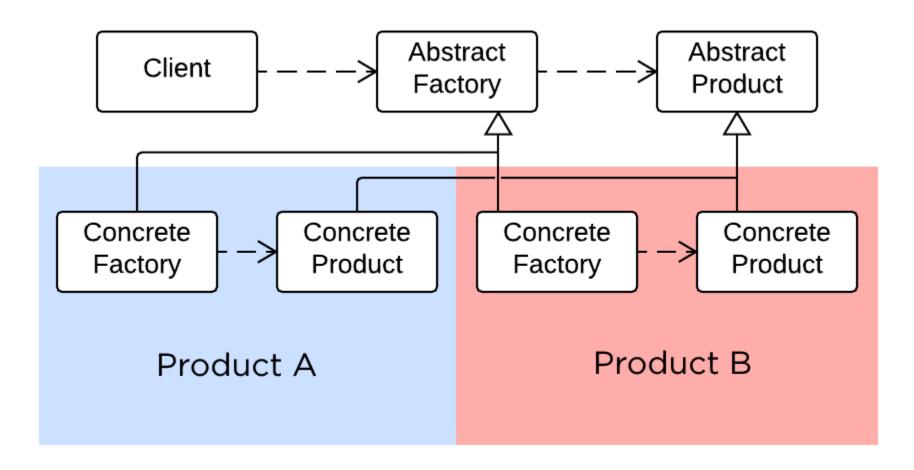
### Abstract Factory Principle

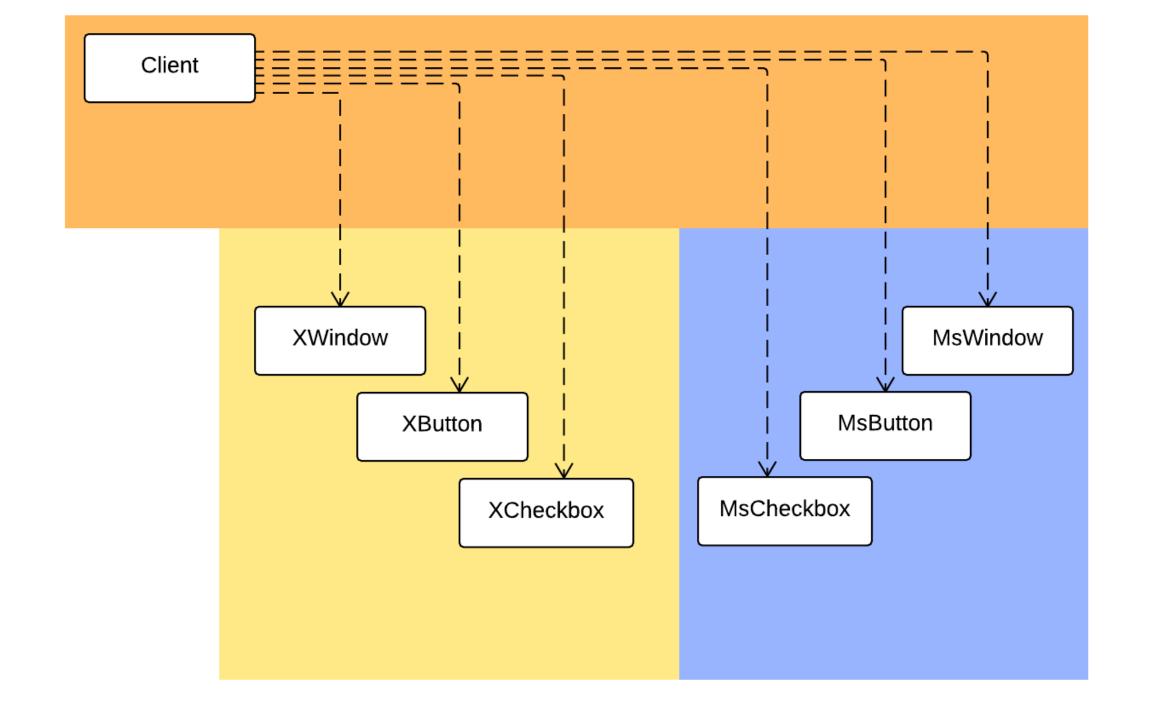


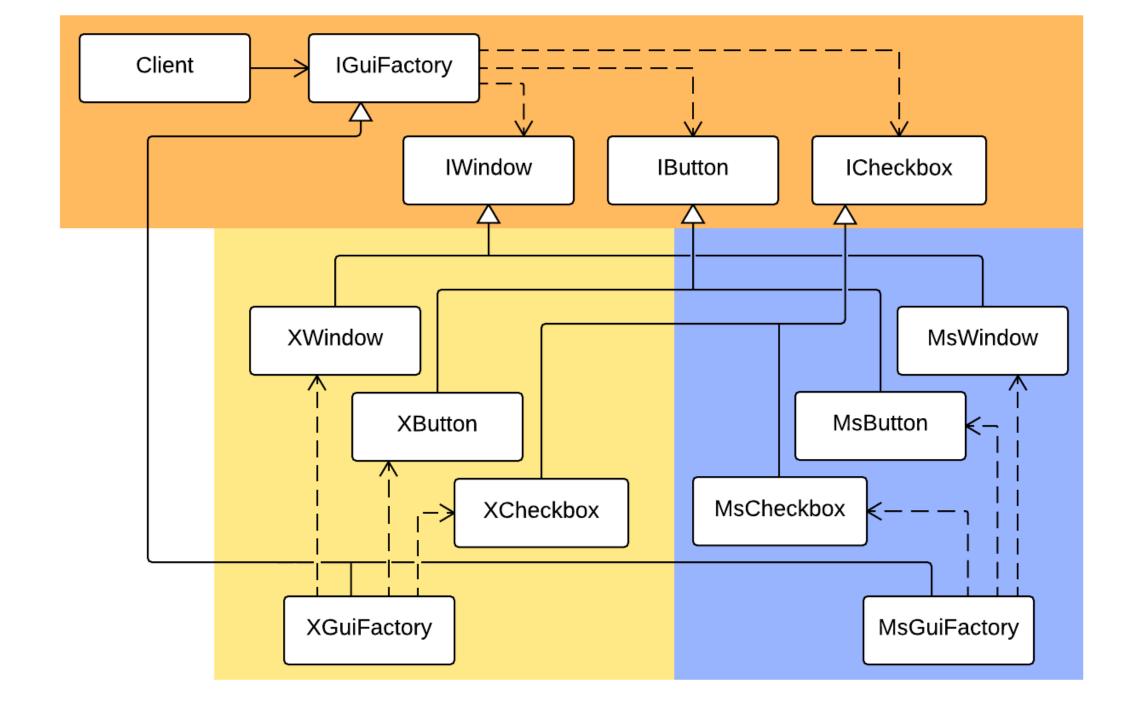
### Abstract Factory Principle



### Abstract Factory Principle







```
public void ManageGui(IGuiFactory factory)
    IWindow window = factory.CreateWindow();
    IButton button = factory.CreateButton();
   window.Add(button);
        internal interface IWindow
            void Add(IButton button);
interface IButton
                 Where is the
                        handle?
```

### Providing end

```
class WindowsGuiFactory: IGuiFactory
            public IWindow CreateWindow()
                return new MsWindow();
            public IButton CreateButton()
                return new MsButton();
class MsWindow: IWindow
    private int WindowHandle { get; }
    public void Add(IButton button)
        OperatingSystem.RegisterEvents(
            this.WindowHandle, button.Handle);
```

```
window.Add(button); Interface wants
                to be abstract
```

### Providing end

```
Body wants
                               to be concrete
class MsWindow: TWindow
   private int WindowHandle { get; }
   public void Add(IButton button)
       OperatingSystem.RegisterEvents(
           this.WindowHandle, button.Handle);
```

### Providing end

No implementation-specific

features allowed

### Providing end

```
class MsWindow: IWindow
   private int WindowHandle { get; }
   public void Add(IButton button)
       MsButton msButton = button as MsButton;
        if (msButton == null)
           throw new ArgumentException();
       OperatingSystem.RegisterEvents(
           this.WindowHandle, msButton.Handle);
```

### Cast before using?

```
public void ManageGui(IGuiFactory factory)
{
    IWindow window = factory.CreateWindow();
    IButton button = new XButton();
    window.Add(button);
}
```

# Unexpected object type causes an exception

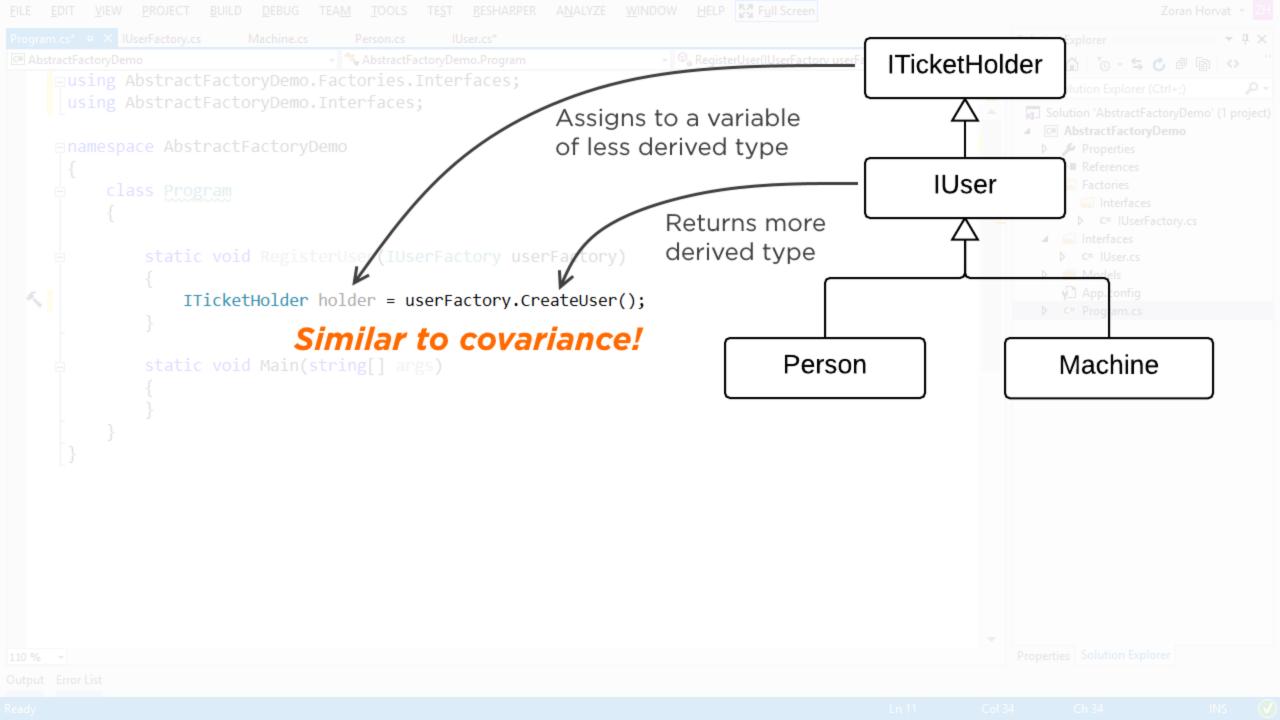
### Providing end

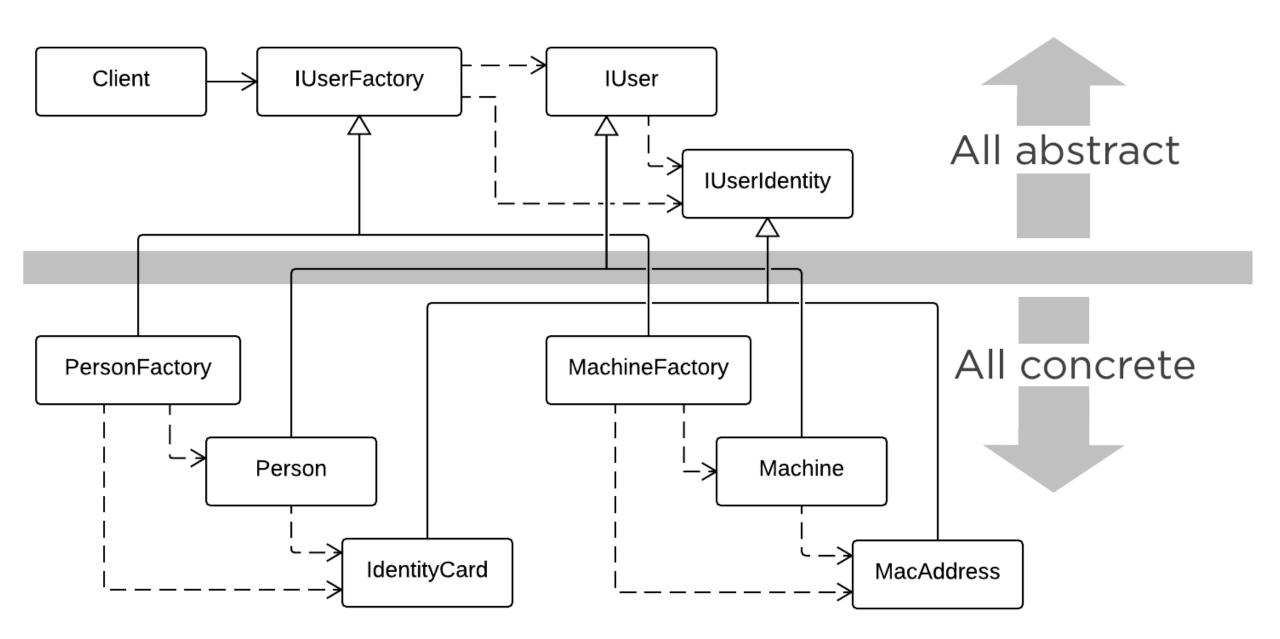
```
class MsWindow: IWindow
   private int WindowHandle { get; }
   public void Add(IButton button)
        MsButton msButton = button as MsButton;
        if (msButton == null)
            throw new ArgumentException();
       OperatingSystem.RegisterEvents(
            this.WindowHandle, msButton.Handle);
```

### How do We Progress with Abstract Factory?

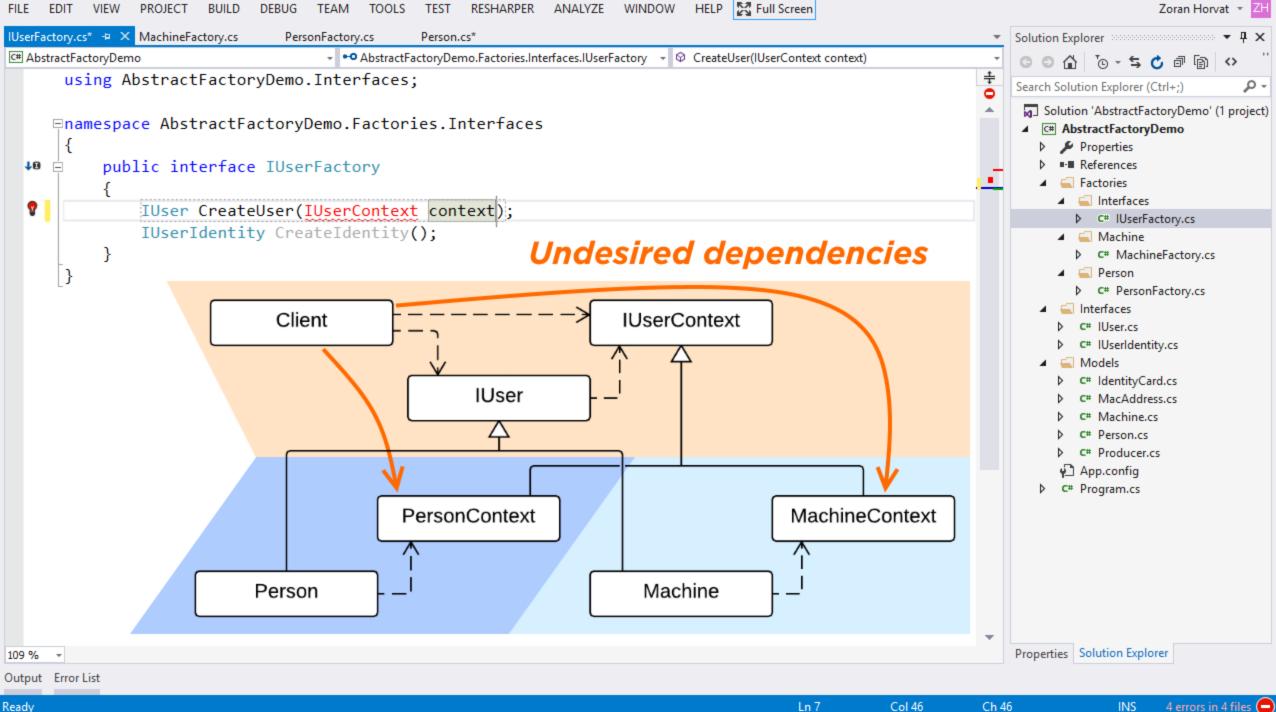






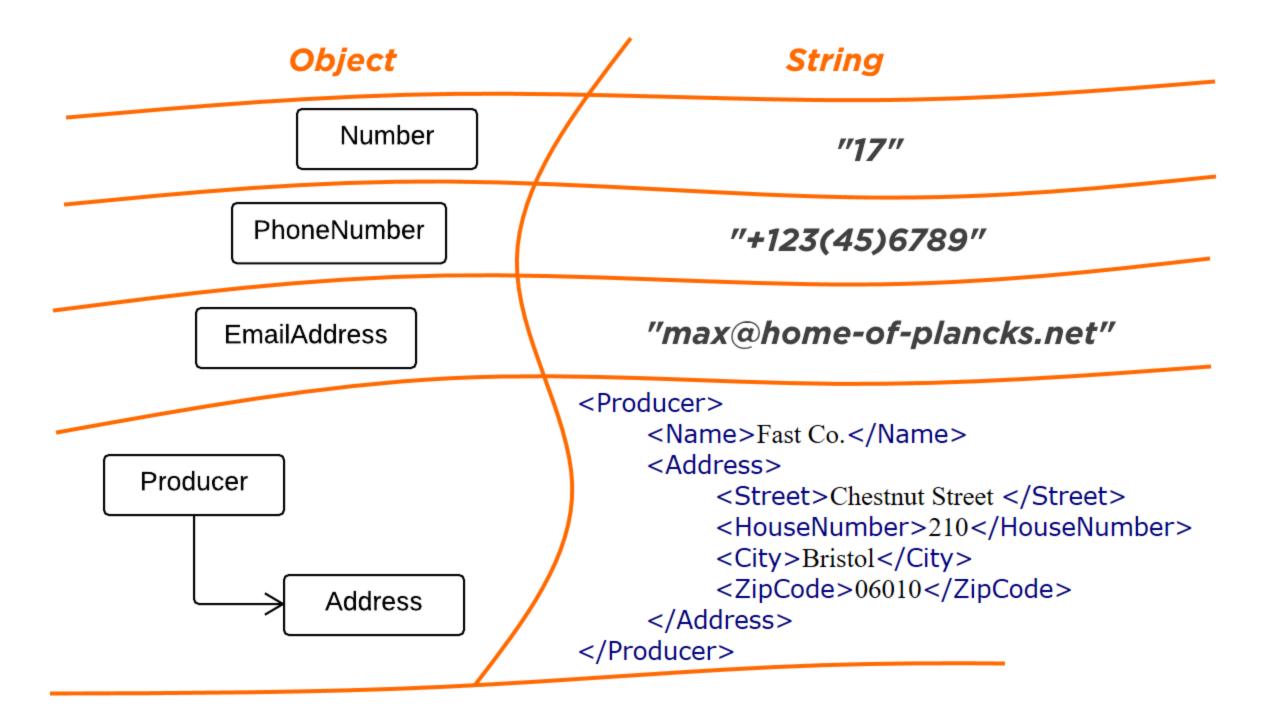


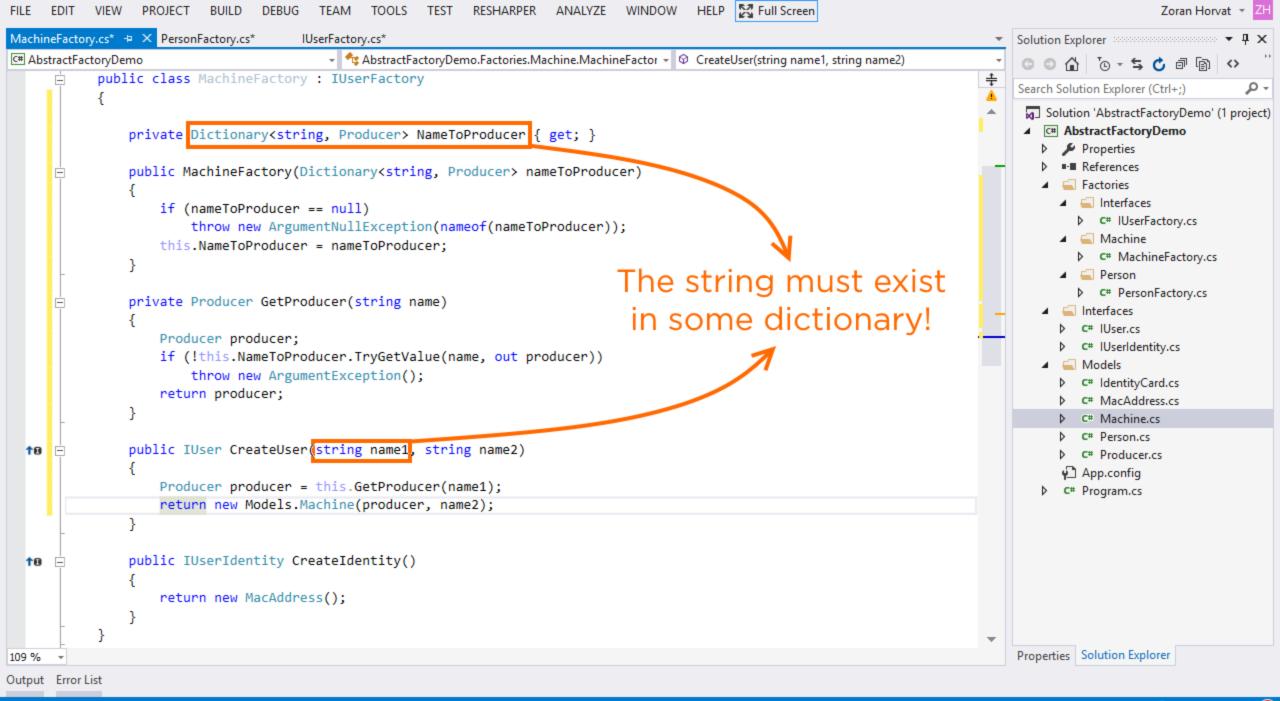


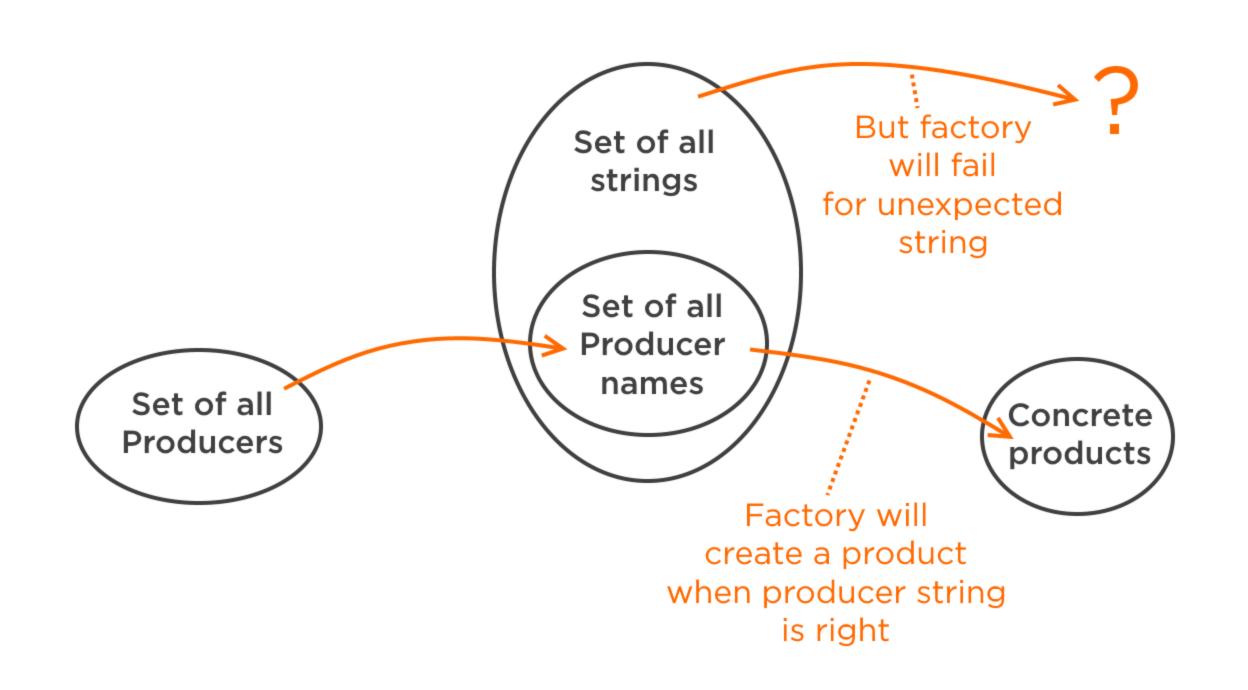


Col 46 Ch 46 Ready Ln 7

4 errors in 4 files







### Strings

IUser CreateUser(string name1, string name2)

Pull up to more abstract argument types No compile-time dependency on Producer Client object Client knows meaning of strings

IUser CreateUser(Producer producer, string model)

Concrete types

IUser CreateUser(string name, string surname)

#### Strings

IUser CreateUser(string name1, string name2)

#### What is good

Factory is still abstract
Nobody depends on concrete products
There is some extendibility (Open-Closed Principle)

#### What could be better

No compile-time type checking Client must know about concrete products Short of extendibility (Open-Closed Principle)

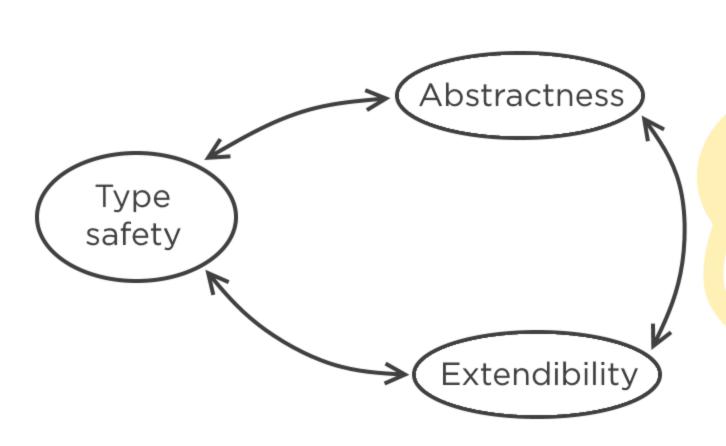


IUser CreateUser(Producer producer, string model)

Concrete

IUser CreateUser(string name, string surname)

## Playing the Game



#### Trade-off #1

Less type safety More abstractness Some extendibility

#### Trade-off #2

Less abstractness More type safety Less extendibility

Support only one family of concrete products!

### Summary



#### Overall impression:

- Abstract Factory pattern has many limitations
- But other creational patterns will rely on it

### Classical example - GUI elements

- There was an issue with casting abstract product into concrete class
- It puts emphasis on abstractness



### Summary



### **Constructor arguments**

- Any object construction involves calling the constructor
- Different concrete products come with different constructors
- Abstract factory must reconcile these differences

### Stringly-typed factory

- Lets us unify signatures of otherwise unrelated methods that create objects



