

Factory Method Pattern

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Design Aspect of Factory Method

Subclass of object that is instantiated



Outline

- ☐ Powerful Document Viewer Requirements Statements
- ☐ Initial Design and Its Problems
- ☐ Design Process
- ☐ Refactored Design after Design Process
- ☐ Recurrent Problems
- Intent
- ☐ Factory Method Pattern Structure
- ☐ Static Factory vs. Non-Static Factory
- ☐ Pizza Store: Another Example



Powerful Document Viewer (Factory Method)

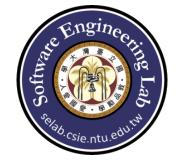
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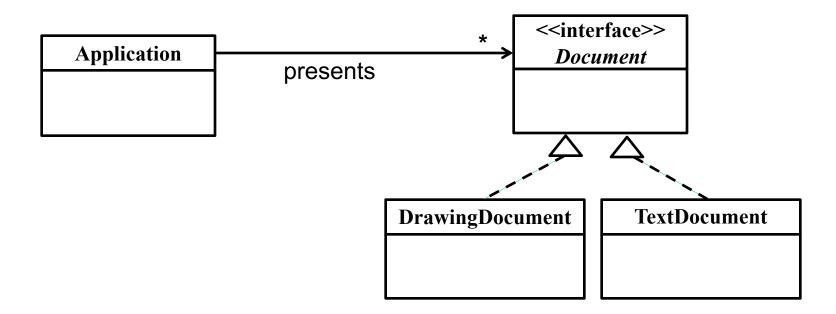
Requirements Statement

- A powerful application can present multiple documents at the same time.
- ☐ These documents include DrawingDocument, TextDocument, and so on.
- The application is responsible for managing documents and creating them as required.



Requirements Statements₁

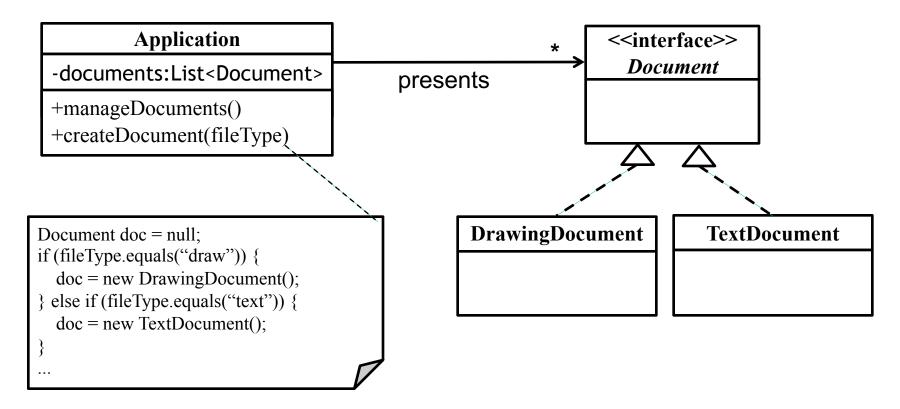
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- These documents include DrawingDocument, TextDocument, and so on.

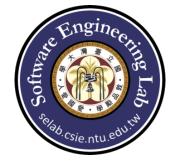




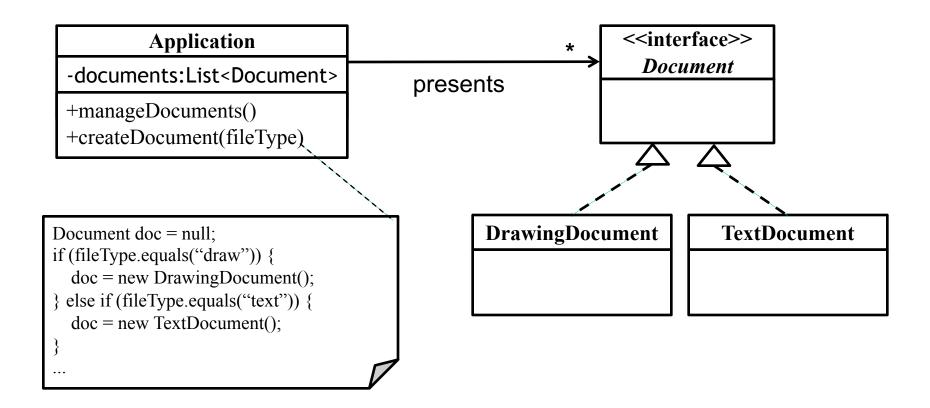
Requirements Statements₂

☐ The application is responsible for managing documents and will create them as required.





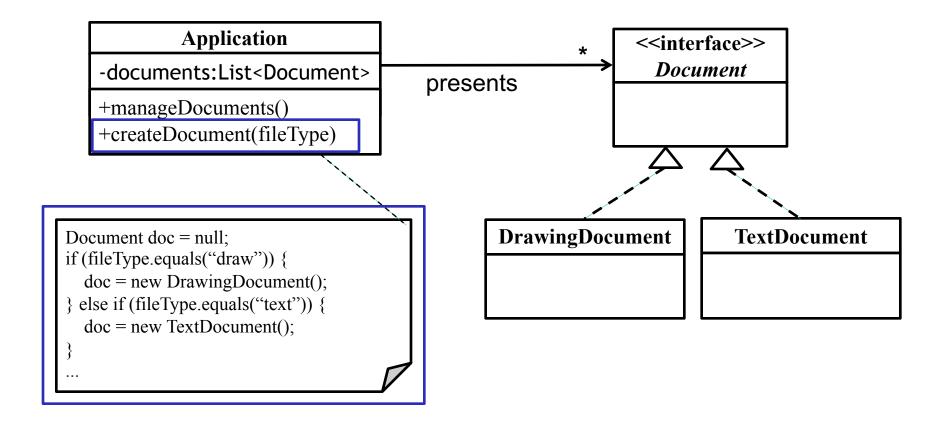
Initial Design





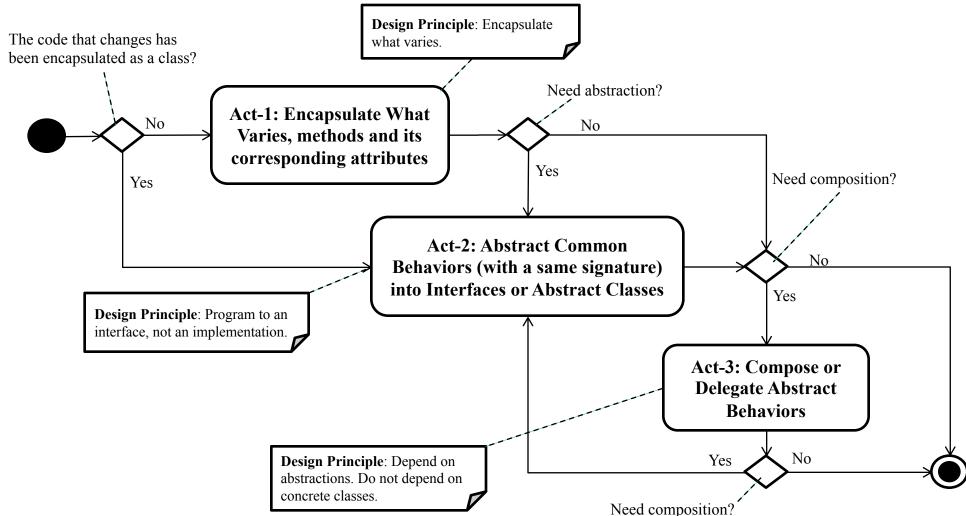
Problems with Initial Design

Problem: When more different kinds of documents are assigned to this application, we will have to extend the if-else statements for creation.





Design Process for Change





Act-1: Encapsulate What Varies

Application -documents:List<Document>

+manageDocuments() +createDocument(fileType)

Document doc = null;

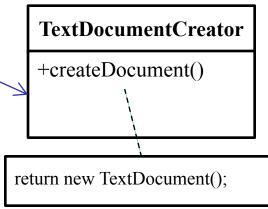
if (fileType.equals("draw")) {
 doc = new DrawingDocument();
} else if (fileType.equals("text")) {
 doc = new TextDocument();
}
...

${\bf Drawing Document Creator}$

+createDocument()

return new DrawingDocument();

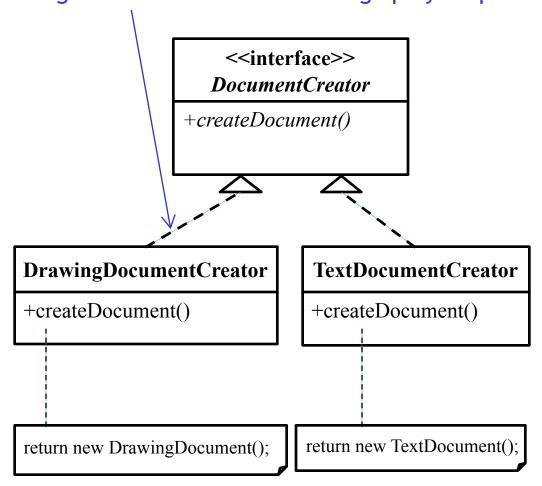
Act-1.3: Encapsulate a part of a method body into a concrete class





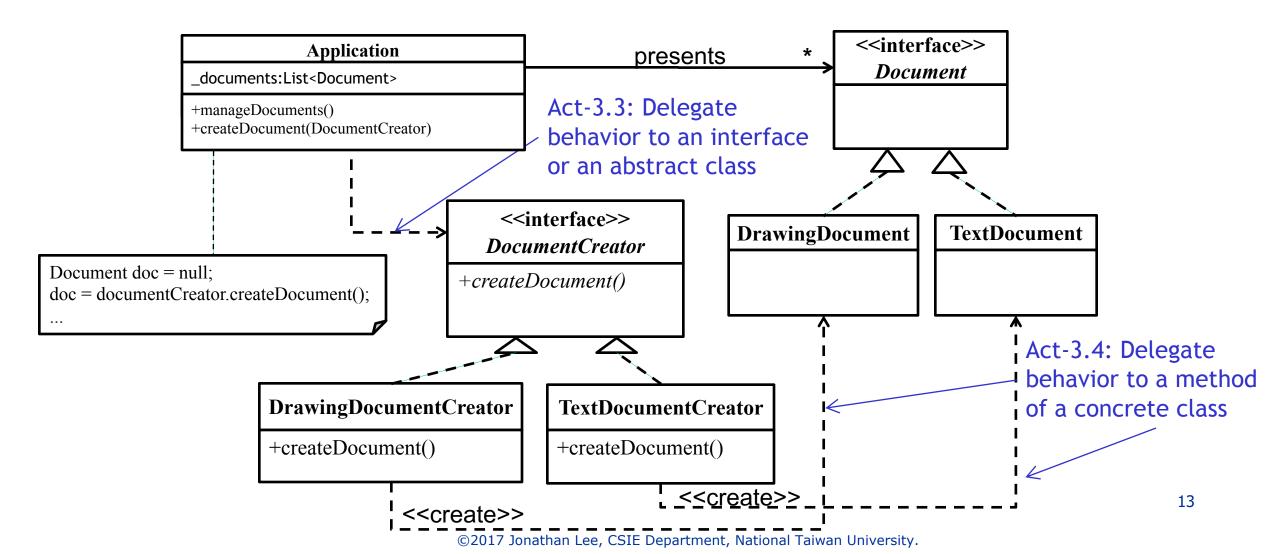
Act-2: Abstract Common Behaviors

Act-2.1: Abstract common behaviors with a same signature into interface through polymorphism



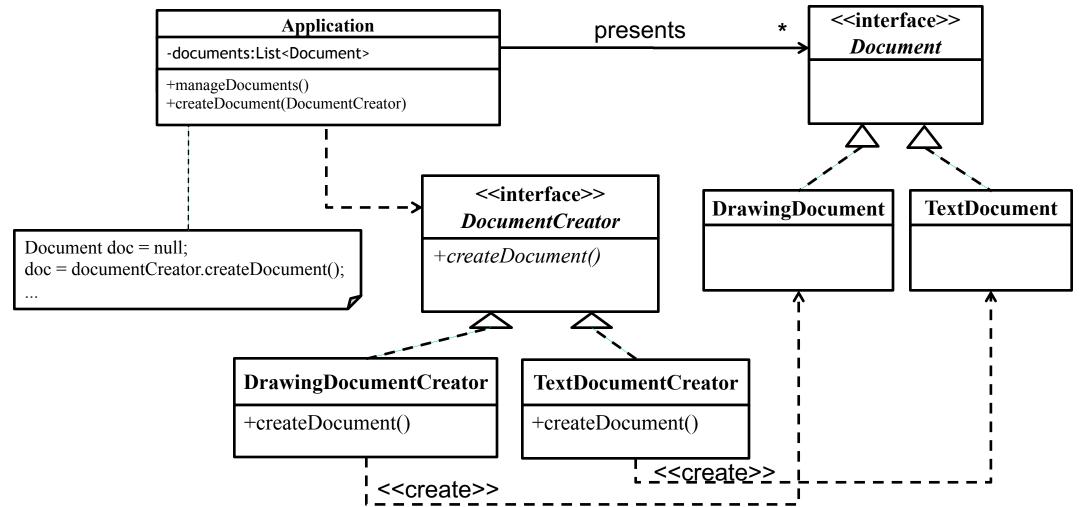


Act-3: Compose Abstract Behaviors





Refactored Design after Design Process





Application

```
public class Application {
   private List<Document> documents = new ArrayList<>();
   public void createDocument(DocumentCreator documentCreator){
       documents.add(documentCreator.createDocument());
    public void present(){
       for(Document document: documents){
           System.out.println(document.getClass().getName());
```



DocumentCreator

```
public interface DocumentCreator {
    public Document createDocument();
}
```

TextDocumentCreator

```
public class TextDocumentCreator implements DocumentCreator {
    @Override
    public Document createDocument() {
        return new TextDocument();
    }
}
```

DrawingDocumentCreator

```
public class DrawingDocumentCreator implements DocumentCreator {
    @Override
    public Document createDocument() { return new DrawingDocument(); }
}
```



Document

```
public interface Document {
}
```

Drawing Document

```
public class DrawingDocument implements Document{
}
```

TextDocument

```
public class TextDocument implements Document{
}
```



Input/Output

Input:

```
[Create_document_type]

Present /*extra command, show all documents to standard output with the sequential order from input*/
...
```

Output:

```
[Type_Document]
```



Test cases

☐ TestCase 1: only Text

☐ TestCase 2: only Draw

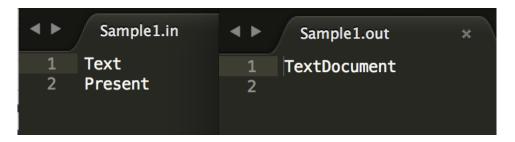
☐ TestCase 3: both Text and Draw

☐ TestCase 4: Complex

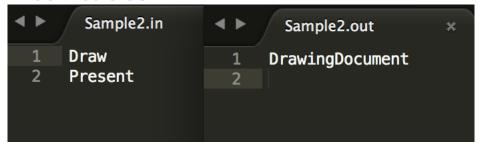


Test cases

Test cases1



Test cases2



Test cases3





Test case4





Pizza Store (Factory Method)

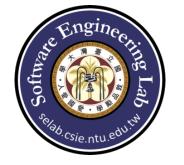
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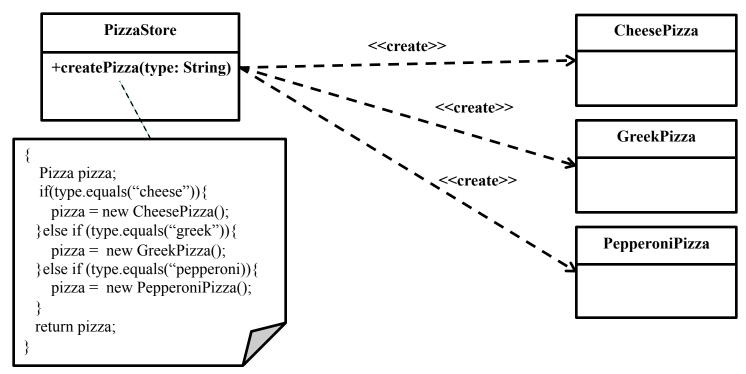
Requirements Statement

- ☐ Pizza Store makes more than one type of pizza: Cheese Pizza, Greek Pizza, and Pepperoni Pizza.
- Each pizza has different way to prepare, and has the same way to bake, to cut, and to box.
- To make this store more competitive, you may add a new flavor of pizza or remove unpopular ones.



Requirements Statements₁

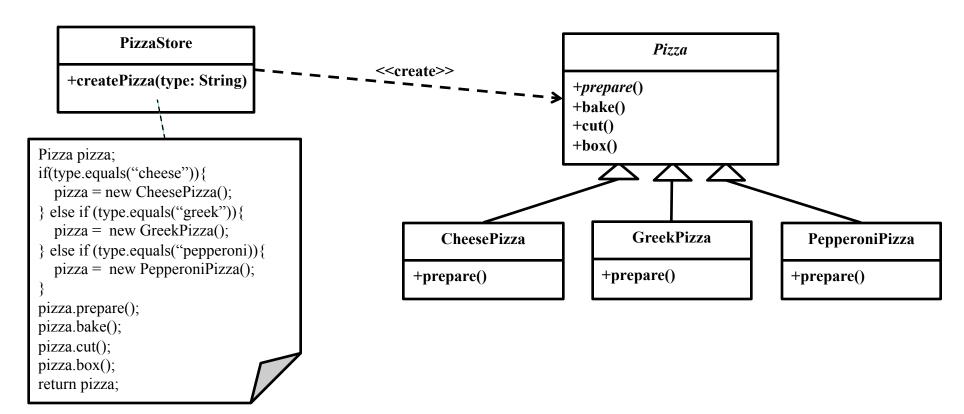
☐ Pizza store makes more than one type of pizza: Cheese Pizza, Greek Pizza, and Pepperoni Pizza.





Requirements Statements₂

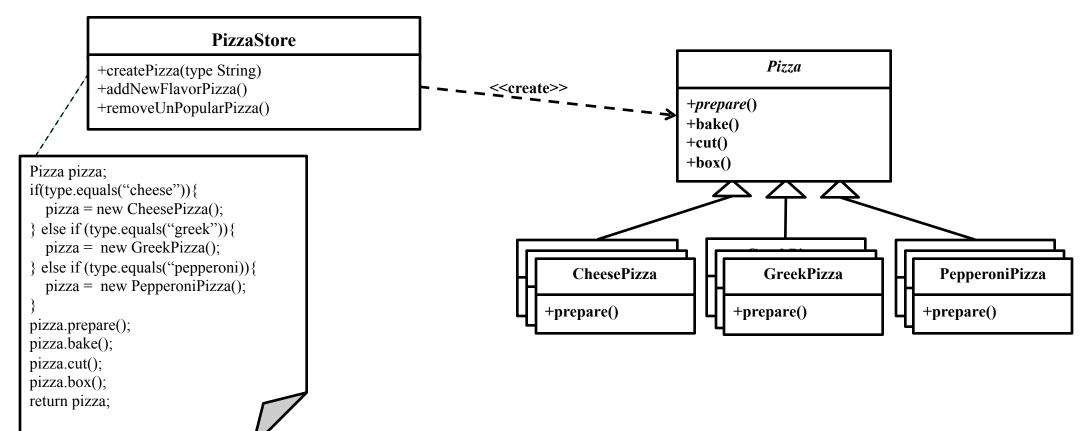
■ Each pizza has different way to prepare, and has the same way to bake, to cut, and to box.

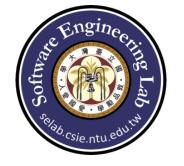




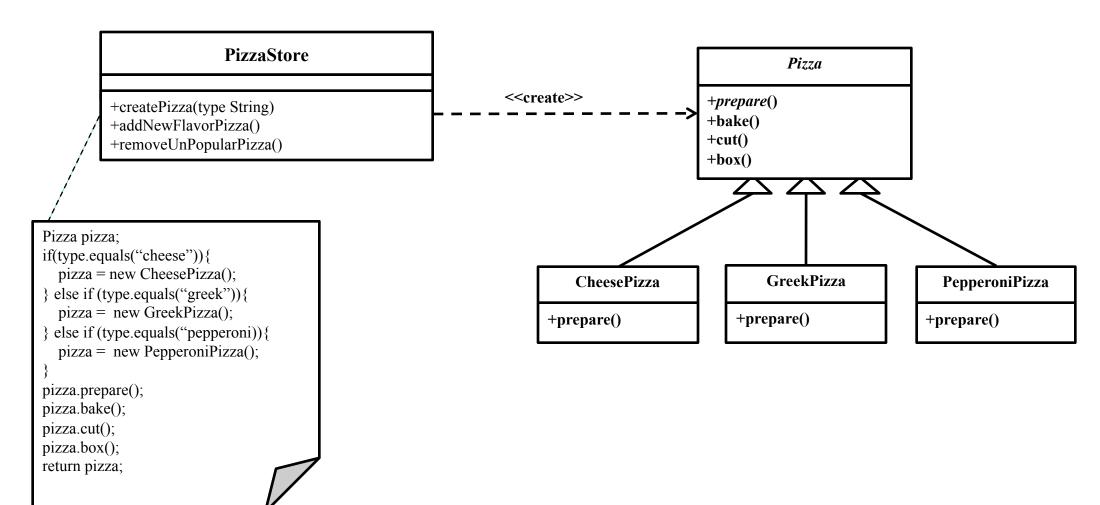
Requirements Statements₃

☐ To make this store more competitive, you may add a new flavor of pizza or remove unpopular ones.



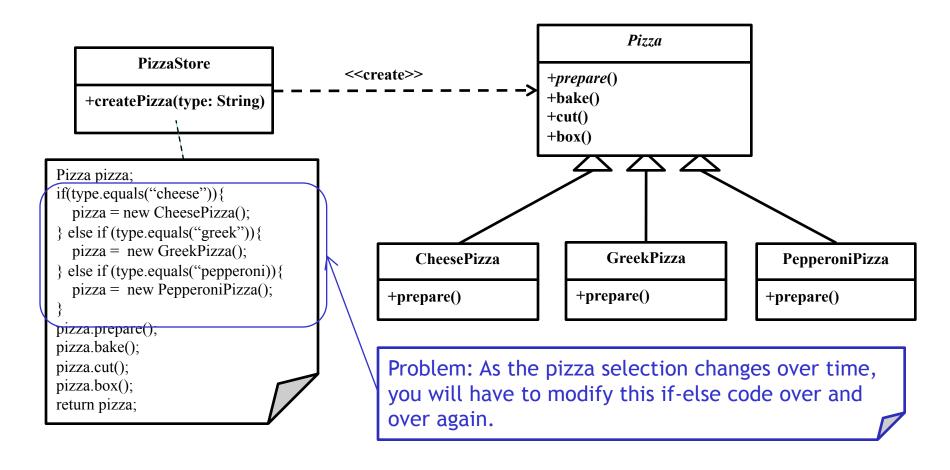


Initial Design - Class Diagram



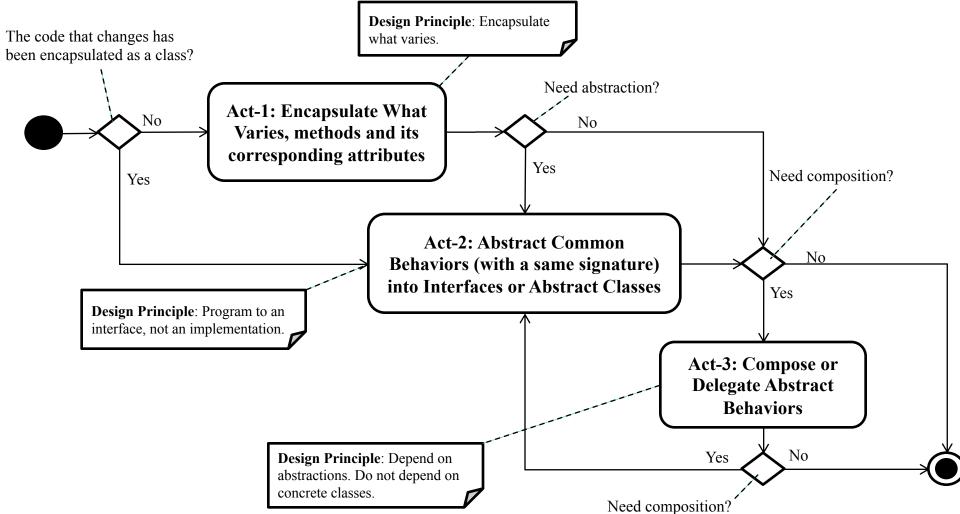


Problems with Initial Design



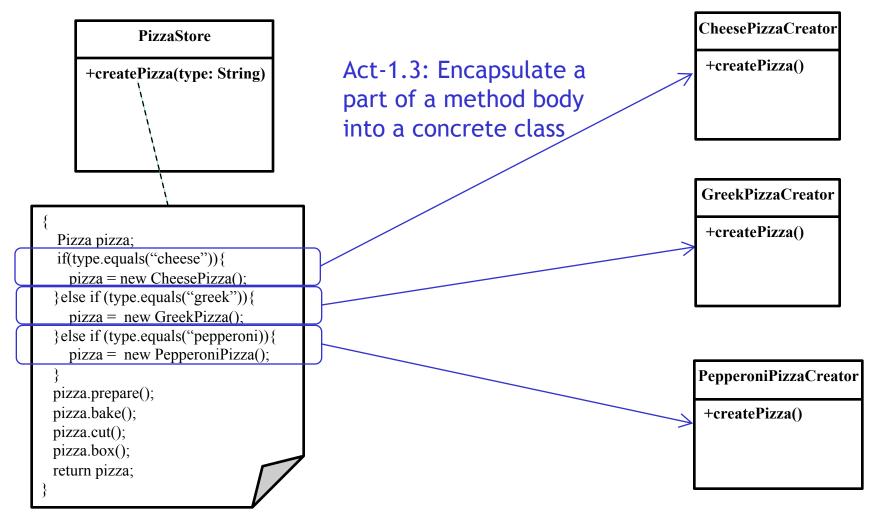


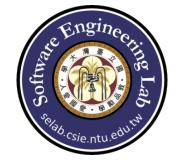
Design Process for Change



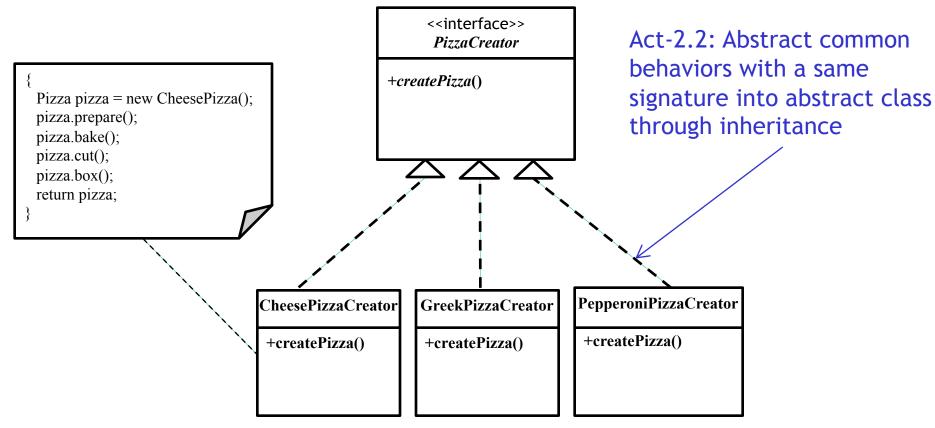


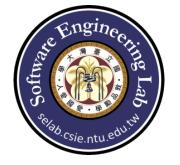
Act-1: Encapsulate What Varies



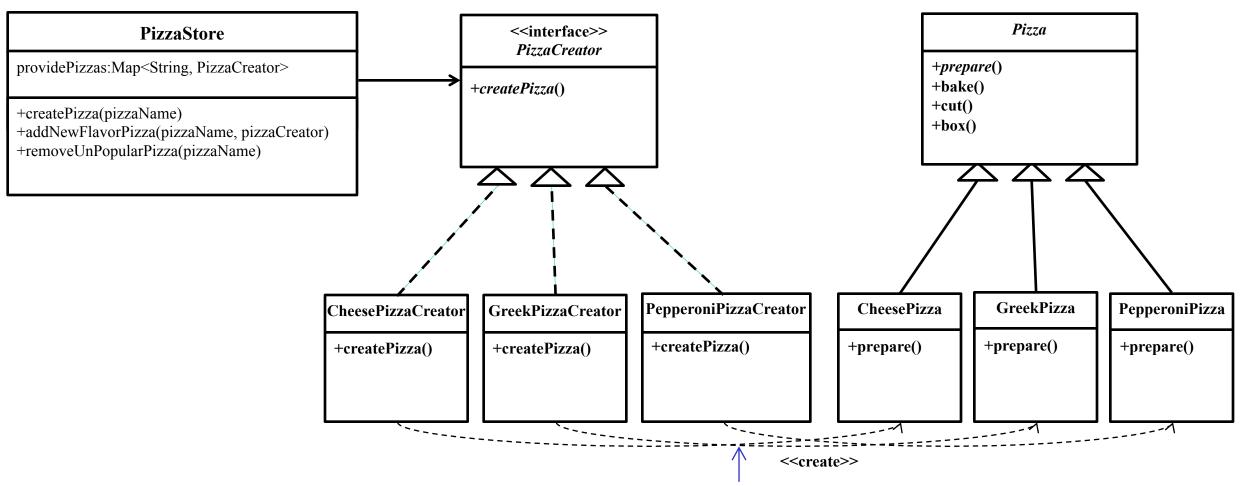


Act-2: Abstract Common Behaviors





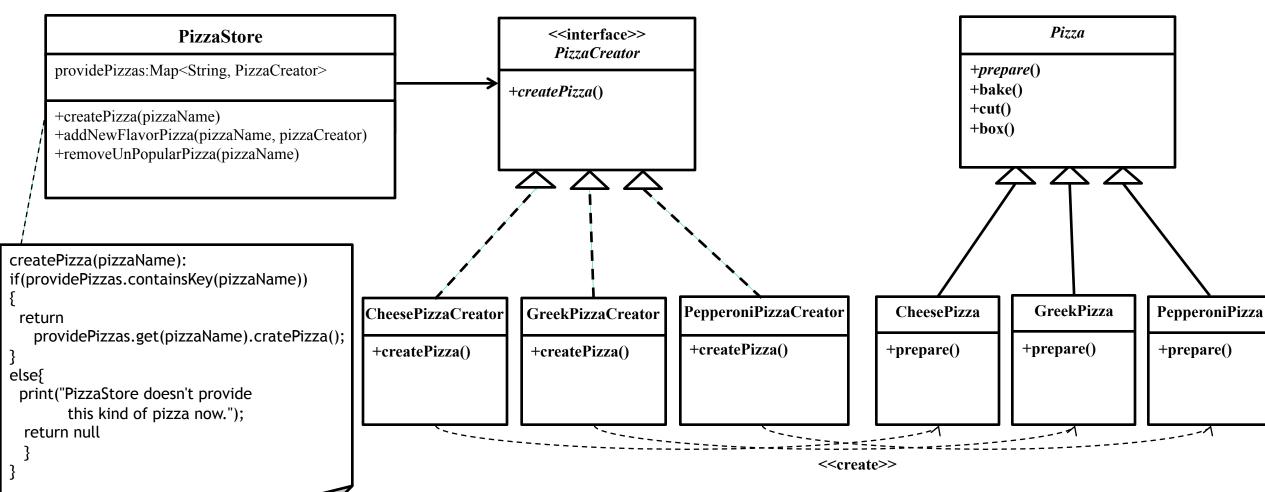
Act-3: Delegate Abstract Behaviors



Act-3.4: Delegate behavior to a method of a concrete class



Refactored Design after Design Process





PizzaStore

```
public class PizzaStore {
   private Map<String, PizzaCreator> providePizzas = new HashMap();
   public PizzaStore(){
       addNewFlavorPizza(@izzaNamea "Greek", new GreekPizzaCreator());
       addNewFlavorPizza( **Pepperoni**, new PepperoniPizzaCreator());
   public Pizza createPizza(String pizzaName){
       if(providePizzas.containsKey(pizzaName)){
           return providePizzas.get(pizzaName).cratePizza();
       else{
          System.out.println("PizzaStore doesn't provide this kind of pizza now.");
          return null:
   public void addNewFlavorPizza(String pizzaName, PizzaCreator pizzaCreator){
       providePizzas.put(pizzaName, pizzaCreator);
   public void removeUnPopularPizza(String pizzaName) { providePizzas.remove(pizzaName); }
```



PizzaCreator

```
public interface PizzaCreator {
    public Pizza cratePizza();
}
```

CheesePizzaCreator

```
public class CheesePizzaCreator implements PizzaCreator {
    @Override
    public Pizza cratePizza() {
        Pizza pizza = new CheesePizza();
        pizza.prepare();
        pizza.bake();
        pizza.cut();
        pizza.box();
        return pizza;
    }
}
```

GreekPizzaCreator

```
public class GreekPizzaCreator implements PizzaCreator {
    @Override
    public Pizza cratePizza() {
        Pizza pizza = new GreekPizza();
        pizza.prepare();
        pizza.bake();
        pizza.cut();
        pizza.box();
        return pizza;
    }
```

PepperoniPizzaCreator

```
public class PepperoniPizzaCreator implements PizzaCreator {
    @Override
    public Pizza cratePizza() {
        Pizza pizza = new PepperoniPizza();
        pizza.prepare();
        pizza.bake();
        pizza.cut();
        pizza.box();
        return pizza;
    }
}
```



Pizza

```
public abstract class Pizza {
    public abstract void prepare();
    public void bake() { System.out.println("Bake Pizza"); }
    public void cut() { System.out.println("Cut Pizza"); }
    public void box() { System.out.println("Box Pizza"); }
}
```



Source code

CheesePizza

```
public class CheesePizza extends Pizza{
    @Override
    public void prepare() { System.out.println("Prepare Cheese Pizza"); }
}
```

GreekPizza

```
public class GreekPizza extends Pizza{
    @Override
    public void prepare() { System.out.println("Prepare Greek Pizza"); }
}
```

PepperoniPizza

```
public class PepperoniPizza extends Pizza{
    @Override
    public void prepare() { System.out.println("Prepare Pepperoni Pizza"); }
}
```



Recurrent Problem

- □ As the objects being created changes over time, we need to modify the code of the creator object for the creations over and over again.
 - ➤ We need to encapsulate the knowledge of which objects to create and moves this knowledge out of the creator object.



Input/Output

Input:

```
Create [Pizza_type]

RemoveUnpopularPizza [Pizza_type]

AddNewFlavorPizza [Pizza_type]
...
```

Output:

```
//if [Pizza_type] pizza is not provided
PizzaStore doesn' t provide this kind of pizza now.

// if [Pizza_type] pizza is provided
Prepare [Pizza_type] Pizza
Bake Pizza
Cut Pizza
Box Pizza
...
```



Test cases

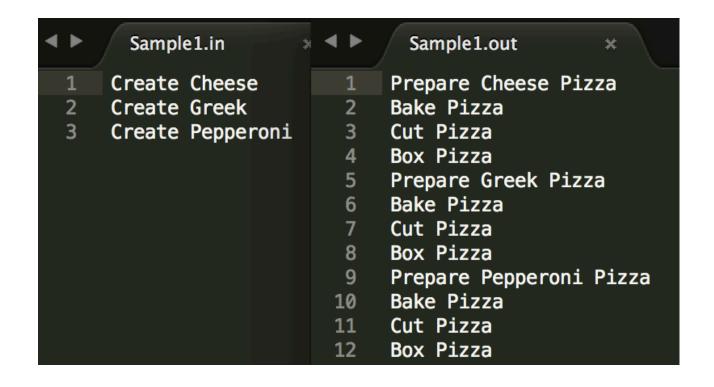
☐ TestCase 1: Create 3 kinds of Pizza

☐ TestCase 2: Remove 3 kinds of Pizza

☐ TestCase 3: Add 3 kinds of Pizza

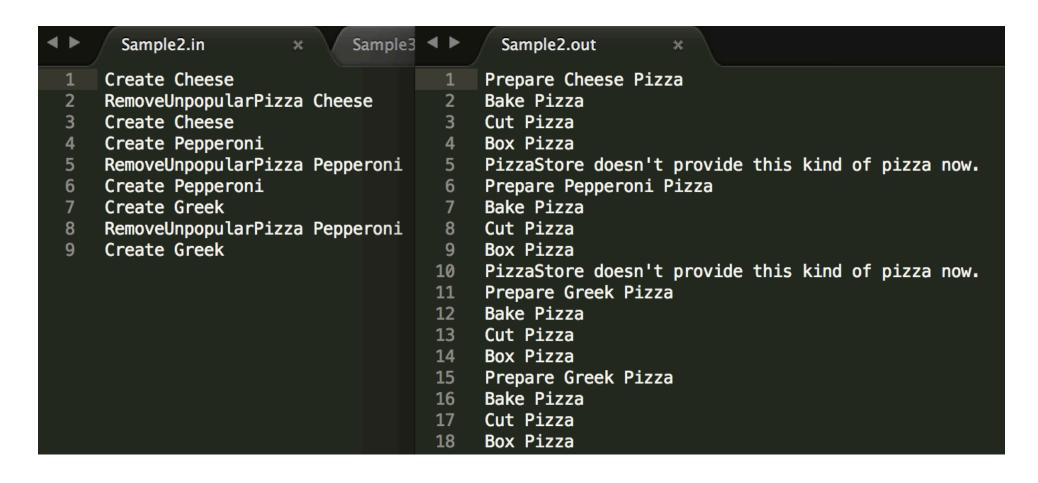


Test case1





Test case 2





Test case3

Sample3.in ×	⋖ ► Sample3.out *
1 Create Cheese	1 Prepare Cheese Pizza
2 RemoveUnpopularPizza Cheese	2 Bake Pizza
3 Create Cheese	3 Cut Pizza
4 AddNewFlavorPizza Cheese	4 Box Pizza
5 Create Cheese	5 PizzaStore doesn't provide this kind of pizza now.
6 Create Pepperoni	6 Prepare Cheese Pizza
7 RemoveUnpopularPizza Pepperoni	7 Bake Pizza
8 Create Pepperoni	8 Cut Pizza
9 AddNewFlavorPizza Pepperoni	9 Box Pizza
10 Create Pepperoni	10 Prepare Pepperoni Pizza
11 Create Greek	11 Bake Pizza
12 RemoveUnpopularPizza Pepperoni	12 Cut Pizza
13 Create Greek	13 Box Pizza
<pre>14 AddNewFlavorPizza Greek</pre>	14 PizzaStore doesn't provide this kind of pizza now.
15 Create Greek	15 Prepare Pepperoni Pizza
	16 Bake Pizza
	17 Cut Pizza
	18 Box Pizza
	19 Prepare Greek Pizza
	20 Bake Pizza
	21 Cut Pizza
	22 Box Pizza
	23 Prepare Greek Pizza
	24 Bake Pizza
	25 Cut Pizza
	26 Box Pizza
	27 Prepare Greek Pizza
	28 Bake Pizza
	29 Cut Pizza
	30 Box Pizza



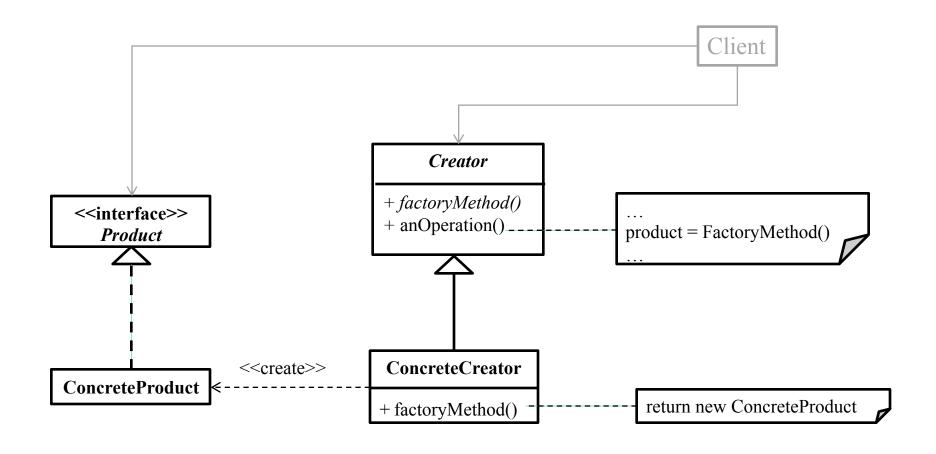
Factory Method Pattern

■Intent

➤ Define an interface for creating an object, but let subclasses decide which class to instantiate. Factory Method lets a class defer instantiation to subclasses.



Factory Method Pattern Structure₁





Factory Method Pattern Structure₂

1. Client creates a concrete Creator for its purpose. ConcreteCreator ConcreteProduct Client new ConcreteCreator() factoryMethod() new ConcreteProduct() 2. Client invoke factoryMethod to get concrete Product. 3. Concrete Creator create and return concrete Product.

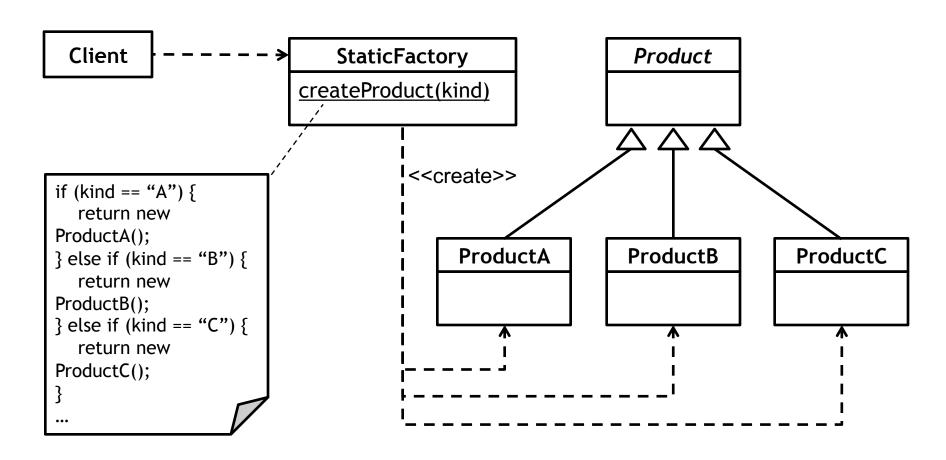


Factory Method Pattern Structure₃

	Instantiation	Use	Termination
Client	Other class except classes in the factory method	Other class except classes in the factory method	Other class except classes in the factory method
Product	X	Client class use Concrete Product through this interface	X
Concrete Product	Concrete Creator	Client class	Other class or the client class
Creator	X	Client class use this interface to get product that produced by Concrete Creator	X
Concrete Creator	Other class or the client class	Client class	Other class or the client class

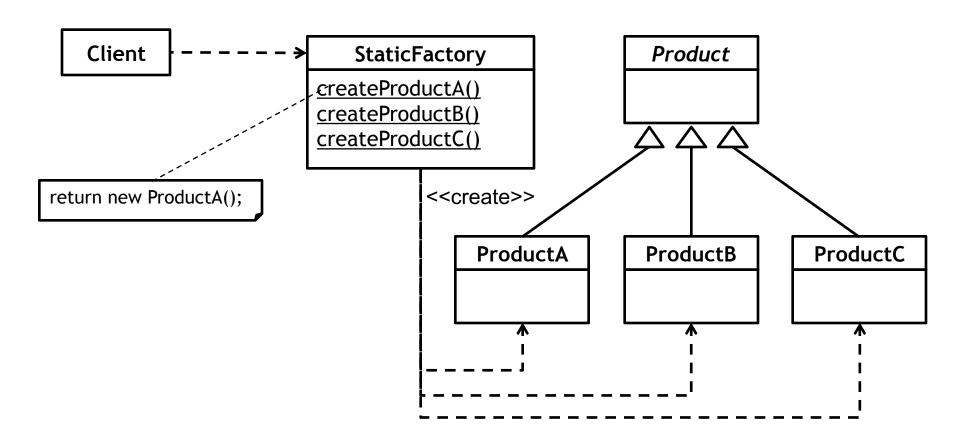


Static Factory (I)



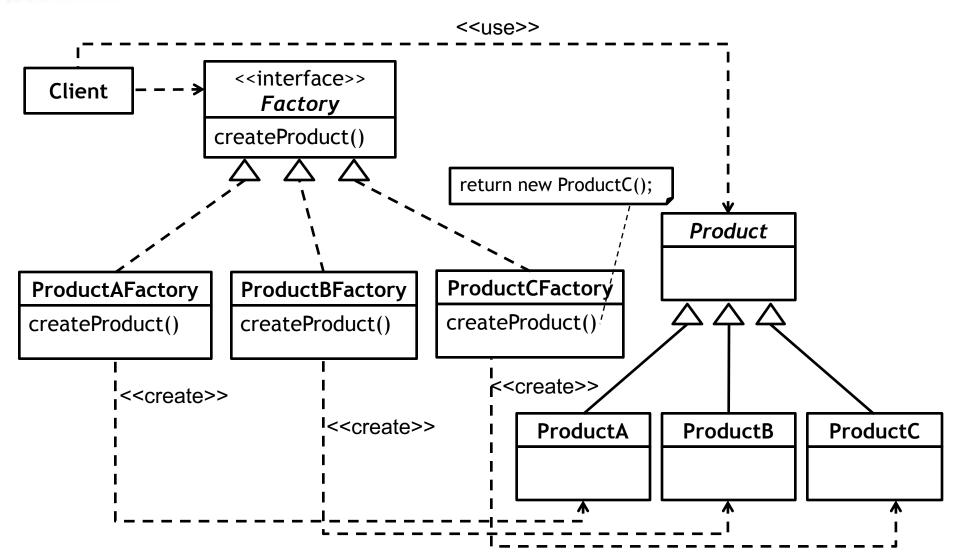


Static Factory (II)





Non-Static Factory





Static Factory vs. Non-Static Factory

	Static Factory	Non-Static Factory
Instantiation	You don't need to instantiate a factory object for creation.	You have to instantiate a specific factory object to create specific products.
Overriding	You can't override the factory method because it is impossible to override a static method.	You can override the factory method through subclassing.
Relationship	The factory class must know all classes that it is in charge of creating.	The factory abstraction just need to know product abstraction instead of every product implementation.
Add New Products	Open factory class and add new if-else statements or new factory methods. (It violates the Open-Closed Principle)	Add new concrete classes and implement the factory interface or inherit the factory abstract class.