# 设计模式-原型模式



### 参考

- Go设计模式(10)-原型模式,程序员麻辣烫的博客-CSDN博客
- <a href="https://www.runoob.com/design-pattern/prototype-pattern.html">https://www.runoob.com/design-pattern/prototype-pattern.html</a>

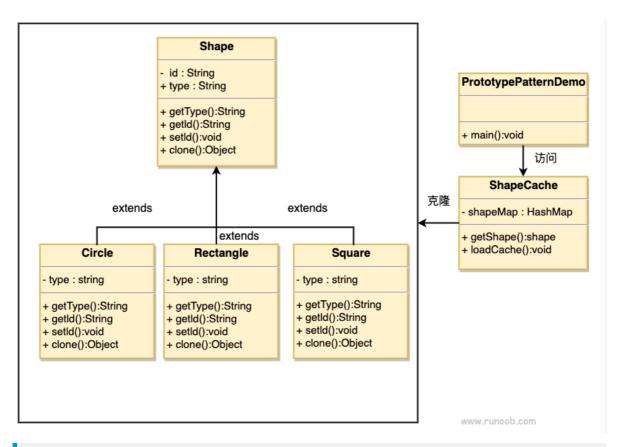
原型模式是用于创建重复的对象,同时又能保证性能。这种类型的设计模式属于创建型模式,它提供了一种创建对象的最佳方式。

这种模式是实现了一个原型接口,该接口用于创建当前对象的克隆。当直接创建对象的代价比较大时,则采用这种模式。

# 使用场景

- 类初始化需要消化非常多的资源、硬件资源等。
- 一个对象多个修改者的场景

### Demo分析



#### 分析:

我们将创建一个抽象类Shape和扩展了Shape类的实体类。下一步是定义类ShapeCache,该类把 shape对象存储在一个Hashtable中,并在请求的时候返回它们的克隆。

### Go实现

```
package main
import "fmt"
/**
 * 抽象类接口
*/
type Shape struct {
   Id string
    Type string
}
func (s *Shape) getType() string {
    return s.Type
}
func (s *Shape) getId() string {
    return s.Id
}
type ShapeT interface {
    Draw()
    Clone() ShapeT
}
```

```
type Rectangle struct {
    Shape
}
type Square struct {
   Shape
}
func (s *Square) Draw() {
   fmt.Printf("Drawing a square with id %s\n", s.getId())
}
/**
* 深拷贝,核心
*/
func (s *Square) Clone() ShapeT {
   return &Square{Shape{
       Id: s.Id,
       Type: s.Type,
   }}
}
func (r *Rectangle) Draw() {
   fmt.Printf("Drawing a rectangle with id %s\n", r.getId())
}
/**
* 深拷贝,核心
func (r *Rectangle) Clone() ShapeT {
   return &Rectangle{Shape{
       Id: r.Id,
       Type: r.Type,
   }}
}
type ShapeCache struct {
   shapes map[string]ShapeT
}
func (s *ShapeCache) loadCache() {
    s.shapes = make(map[string]ShapeT)
   s.shapes["1"] = &Rectangle{
        Shape{
                "1",
           Id:
           Type: "rectangle",
       },
   }
    s.shapes["2"] = &Square{
        Shape{
                "2",
           Id:
           Type: "square",
       },
   }
}
```

```
func (s *ShapeCache) getShape(id string) ShapeT {
    return s.shapes[id].clone()
}

func test() {
    shapeCache := ShapeCache{}
    shapeCache.loadCache()
    rect := shapeCache.getShape("1").(*Rectangle)
    fmt.Printf("Shape %s\n", rect.getType())
    square := shapeCache.getShape("2").(*Square)
    fmt.Printf("Shape %s\n", square.getType())
}

func main() {
    test()
}
```

#### 输出

```
Shape rectangle
Shape square
```

# Python实现

```
class Shape(object):
 def __init__(self, Id, type):
   self.id = Id
   self.type = type
 def getId(self):
   return self.id
 def getType(self):
   return self.type
 def clone(self):
     ## 原型模式的关键在于clone方法
   return super(Shape, self).clone()
class Circle(Shape):
 def __init__(self, Id, type, radius):
    super(Circle, self).__init__(Id, type)
    self.radius = radius
 def draw(self):
    print("Circle with radius %d" % self.radius)
class Square(Shape):
 def __init__(self, Id, type, side):
   super(Square, self).__init__(Id, type)
   self.side = side
 def draw(self):
    print("Square with side %d" % self.side)
class ShapeCache(object):
```

```
def __init__(self):
    self.shapeMap = {}
  def getShape(self, Id):
    shape = self.shapeMap.get(Id, None)
   if shape == None:
      raise Exception("Shape not found")
    return shape
  def loadCache(self):
    circle = Circle("1", "Circle", 3)
    square = Square("2", "Square", 4)
    self.shapeMap["1"] = circle
    self.shapeMap["2"] = square
def PrototypePatternDemo():
  shapeCache = ShapeCache()
  shapeCache.loadCache()
  circle = shapeCache.getShape("1")
  circle.draw()
  square = shapeCache.getShape("2")
  square.draw()
if __name__ == '__main__':
  PrototypePatternDemo()
```

#### 输出

```
Circle with radius 3
Square with side 4
```

# 小结

原型模式就是利用对已有对象进行复制的方式,来创建对象,以达到节省创建时间的目的。