

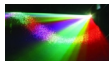
Supplement to
The Design and Implementation of Multimedia Software

The Factory-Method Pattern

Prof. David Bernstein

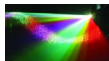
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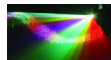
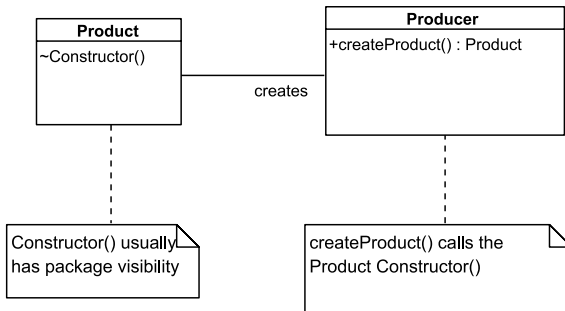


Motivation

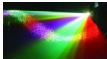
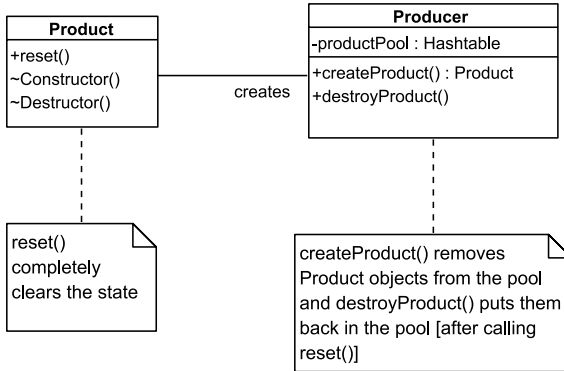
- Situations that arise when constructing objects:
 - A limit on the number
 - Initialization can't be completed
 - May reside on multiple machines
- Dealing with these situations:
 - The Factory-Method pattern



A Simple Version



Using a “Pool”



Example - The Class to be Constructed

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

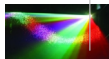
public class DirectoryListing
{
    private File        dir;
    private File[]      files;
    private long        lastTimeCheck;

    DirectoryListing(String path) // package visibility
    {
        dir = new File(path);

        lastTimeCheck = 0;
        update();
    }

    public File[] getContents()
    {
        update();
        return files;
    }

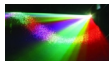
    private void update()
    {
```



Example - The Class to be Constructed (cont.)

```
long    lastModified;

lastModified = dir.lastModified();
if (lastTimeCheck != lastModified)
{
    lastTimeCheck = lastModified;
    files        = dir.listFiles();
    Arrays.sort(files);
}
}
```



Example - The Factory

```
import java.util.*;

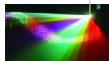
public class DirectoryListingFactory
{
    private Hashtable<String,DirectoryListing> pool;

    public DirectoryListingFactory()
    {
        pool = new Hashtable<String,DirectoryListing>();
    }

    public DirectoryListing createDirectoryListing(String path)
    {
        DirectoryListing dl;

        dl = pool.get(path);
        if (dl == null)
        {
            dl = new DirectoryListing(path);
            pool.put(path, dl);
        }

        return dl;
    }
}
```



Example - The Factory (cont.)

```
}
```

