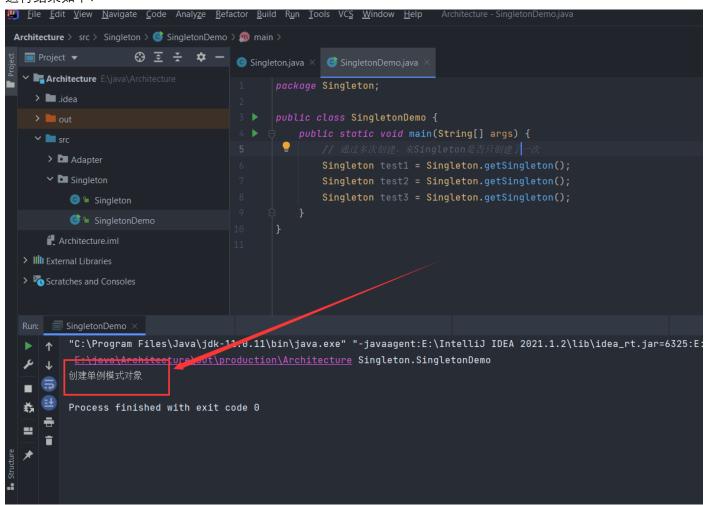
单例模式

代码如下(相关注释写在代码中): Singleton 类: 每次实例化 Singleton 类,都会输出"创建单例模式对象"

```
Singleton.java
      package Singleton;
      public class Singleton {
          private volatile static Singleton singleton;
          private Singleton() {
              System.out.println("创建单例模式对象");
          public static Singleton getSingleton() {
              if (singleton == null) {
                  synchronized (Singleton.class) {
                      if (singleton == null) {
                          singleton = new Singleton();
```

用于测试的 SingletonDemo.java

运行结果如下:

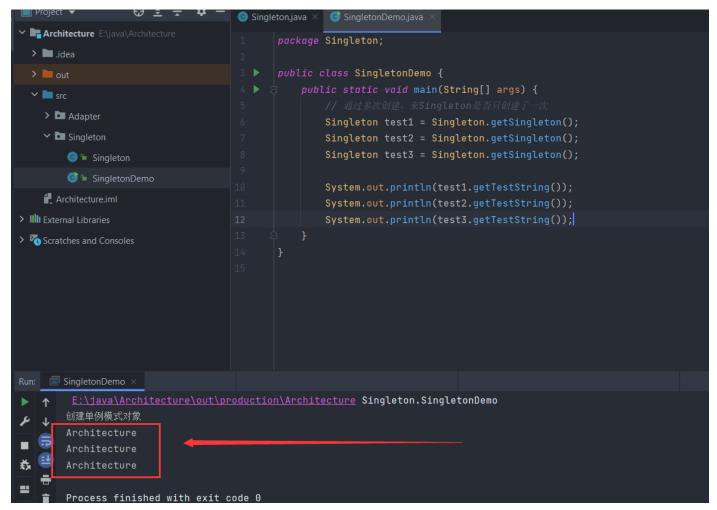


可以看出,虽然我们实例化三次 Singleton 对象,但实际上 Singleton 的构造函数只被执行了一次

我们再为 Singleton 对象添加一个成员变量 testString

```
private volatile static Singleton singleton;
         private final String testString = "Architecture";
         private Singleton() {
             System.out.println("创建单例模式对象");
         public static Singleton getSingleton() {
             if (singleton == null) {
                synchronized (Singleton.class) {
                    if (singleton == null) {
                        singleton = new Singleton();
         public String getTestString() {
```

再次运行 SingletonDemo



可以看到三个实例化之后的对象的 testString 都是同样的

我们再直接输出三个实例化之后的对象

```
public class SingletonDemo {
                                                       public static void main(String[] args) {

✓ Image: src

  > 🗖 Adapter
                                                            Singleton test1 = Singleton.getSingleton();
  ✓   Singleton
                                                            Singleton test2 = Singleton.getSingleton();
                                                            Singleton test3 = Singleton.getSingleton();
       ⑤ ⁴ Singleton
       System.out.println(test1.getTestString());
  Architecture.iml
                                                            System.out.println(test2.getTestString());
IIII External Libraries
                                                            System.out.println(test3.getTestString());
Scratches and Consoles
                                                            System.out.println(test1);
                                                            System.out.println(test3);
   SingletonDemo
        \underline{E: \backslash \texttt{java} \backslash \texttt{Architecture} \backslash \texttt{out} \backslash \texttt{production} \backslash \texttt{Architecture}} \ \ \textbf{Singleton.SingletonDemo}
       创建单例模式对象
       Architecture
       Architecture
       Architecture
       Singleton.Singleton@49e4cb85
       Singleton.Singleton@49e4cb85
       Singleton.Singleton@49e4cb85
```

直接输出对象会执行类的 toString 方法,默认的 toString 继承自 Object 类:

```
public String toString() {{
    return getClass().getName() + "@" + Integer.toHexString(hashCode());
}
```

后面的 Integer.toHexString(hashCode())是输出该对象的十六进制内存地址可以看出, test1 test2 test3 的内存地址都是一样的

适配器

双向适配器,是两个类需要互相适配对方,简单上来说就是双方可以兼容对方的方法 我们有猫狗两个类,猫有抓老鼠、吃鱼方法,狗有抓兔子、吃骨头方法

```
package Adapter;

public interface Cat {
    void eatFish();

void catchMouse();

}

package Adapter;

public interface Dog {
    void eatBone();

    void catchRabbit();
}
```

```
public class CatImpl implements Cat {
    @Override
    public void eatFish() { System.out.println("猫吃鱼"); }

    @Override
    public void catchMouse() { System.out.println("猫捉老鼠"); }
}
```

现在我们需要让猫能够抓兔子、吃骨头,狗能吃鱼、捉老鼠。按照一般做法,是直接在对应的类中添加需要的方法。使用适配器可直接实现改变类本身而添加可使用方法:

```
package Adapter;
    public class Adapter implements Cat, Dog {
       private Cat cat;
       private Dog dog;
        public Adapter(Cat cat) {
            this.cat = cat;
        public Adapter(Dog dog) {
            this.dog = dog;
        @Override
        public void eatFish() {
            System.out.print("猫使用");
           dog.eatBone();
        @Override
ot
        public void catchMouse() {
            System.out.print("猫使用");
           dog.catchRabbit();
        @Override
        public void eatBone() {
            System.out.print("狗使用");
           cat.eatFish();
        @Override
        public void catchRabbit() {
           System.out.print("狗使用");
           cat.catchMouse();
```

```
package Adapter;
public class AdapterDemo {
   public static void main(String [] args) {
       System.out.println("普通的猫狗: ");
       Cat cat = new CatImpl();
       cat.eatFish();
       cat.catchMouse();
       Dog dog = new DogImpl();
       dog.eatBone();
       dog.catchRabbit();
                                          -");
       System.out.println("-----
       System.out.println("适配了对方的猫狗: ");
       Cat testCat = new Adapter(new DogImpl());
       testCat.eatFish();
       testCat.catchMouse();
       Dog testDog = new Adapter(new CatImpl());
       testDog.eatBone();
       testDog.catchRabbit();
```



可以看到, 在不改变类本身的情况下, 猫狗可以相互使用对方的技能