## Singleton Class

- 1. The class can have only one object at a time is referred as Singleton class.
- 2. To create singleton class, make use of private constructor in a class.
- 3. To get object of singleton class, make use of public member function i.e., method.
- 4. For example:

```
class A{
    private static A obj=new A();
    private A(){
        System.out.println("Constructor invoked...");
    }
    public static A getA(){
        return obj;
    }
}
```

## **Business Logic Class**

- 1. The class which contains method which will methods to perform different operation in application.
- 2. For example:

Addition method which performs addition operation when its invoke, it get placed in business logic class called CalculatorOperation then it get from main method for execution.

## **User Logic Class**

- 1. The class which contains main method or which will start execution of an application is referred as User Logic Class.
- 2. For example: To execute CalculatorOperation class methods, create Calculator class which contains main method.

#### DTO -

- 1. It is stands for data Transfer object.
- 2. It is used to transfer data from frontend of application to backend of application.
- 3. To create DTO make use of JAVA BEAN Class.
- 4. For each table of application, create separate JAVA BEAN class which consists all the column names of table as a private data member in class.
- 5. Provide access to all data members by using getters and setters methods.

# DAO –

- 1. DAO stands for Data Access Object.
- 2. It is used to write a code, which performs operations on database.
- 3. For different Module of the application, we need to create different DAO.
- 4. To write JDBC code separately, programmer used this DAO.

## Utility –

- 1. Utility is responsible to contains classes which start execution of programs.
- 2. All controllers are present in utility.

## Controller –

- 1. Controller is mediator between frontend and backend code.
- 2. It is used process user requests and perform respective operations.
- 3. It is responsible to start execution of application.

## Service –

- 1. To preform any operation other than database operation, programmer prefer service package.
- 2. Service package will contains classes which provide different service for application apart from database operation.