**Exercise 1: Implementing the Singleton Pattern**

**Scenario:**

You need to ensure that a logging utility class in your application has only one instance throughout the application lifecycle to ensure consistent logging.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **SingletonPatternExample**.
2. **Define a Singleton Class:**
   * Create a class named Logger that has a private static instance of itself.
   * Ensure the constructor of Logger is private.
   * Provide a public static method to get the instance of the Logger class.
3. **Implement the Singleton Pattern:**
   * Write code to ensure that the Logger class follows the Singleton design pattern.
4. **Test the Singleton Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to verify that only one instance of Logger is created and used across the application.

SOLUTION:

**Logger.java**

**package** SingletonProblem;

**public** **class** Logger {

**private** **static** Logger *instance*;

**private** Logger() {

System.***out***.println("Logger instance created");

}

**public** **static** Logger getInstance() {

**if** (*instance* == **null**) {

*instance* = **new** Logger();

}

**return** *instance*;

}

**public** **void** log(String message) {

System.***out***.println("Log: " + message);

}

}

**TestClass.java**

**package** SingletonProblem;

**public** **class** TestClass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Logger logger1 = Logger.*getInstance*();

Logger logger2 = Logger.*getInstance*();

logger1.log("First log");

logger2.log("Second log");

**if** (logger1 == logger2) {

System.***out***.println("Only one instance of logger created and used.");

} **else** {

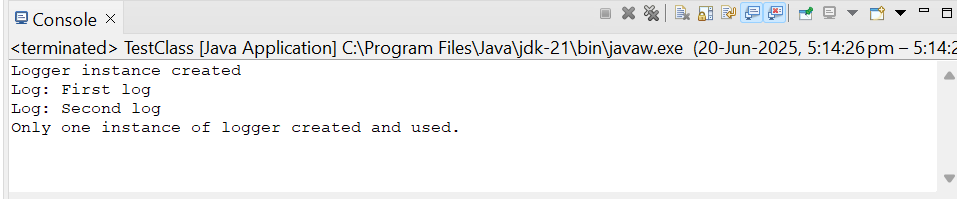
System.***out***.println("Different instances used.");

}

}

}

**OUTPUT:**

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