

```
/*
The following is an example of a Pet Factory
implementing the singleton design pattern
*/

public class PetFactory implements Factory {

    // Stores the instance of a pet factory.
    protected static PetFactory instance;

    // Protected constructor for pet factory.
    protected PetFactory(){}



    // Retrieves the instance for a pet factory
    public static PetFactory getInstance(){
        if (this.instance == null){
            this.instance = new PetFactory();
        }
        return this.instance;
    }

    public Pet createPet(){
        // Creates pet
        // Complex
    }
}

public class MockPetFactory extends
PetFactory{
    public setInstance(PetFactory factory){
        this.instance = factory
    }

    public Pet createPet(){
        // Creates pet
        // Simplified
    }
}
```

Breaking Dependencies w/ Singleton

- There are two primary ways to work with breaking dependencies of a singleton.
 - Is the Singleton property necessary?
 -  No
 - Relax the singleton property by making the constructor public, creating a new instance, and allowing the setting of a new instance.
 - [Optionally] you can convert the class to a regular class.
 -  Yes
 - Permeate the class constructor and instance variable from private → protected.
 - Create a child class of the singleton (used only for testing purposes).
 - Write a setter for the instance in the child class.
 - If there are a large number of global instance variables, then there may be deeper structural deficiencies in the code, such as failing to follow SRP.

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Demo Part 1