# Exercise 1: Singleton Pattern - Logger

**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.

Code :

class Logger {

private static Logger instance;

private Logger() {

System.out.println("Logger Initialized");

}

public static Logger getInstance() {

if (instance == null) {

instance = new Logger();

}

return instance;

}

public void log(String message) {

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

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Logger logger1 = Logger.getInstance();

Logger logger2 = Logger.getInstance();

logger1.log("Test log");

System.out.println(logger1 == logger2);

}

}

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# Exercise 2: Factory Method Pattern - Document

**Scenario:**

You are developing a document management system that needs to create different types of documents (e.g., Word, PDF, Excel). Use the Factory Method Pattern to achieve this.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **FactoryMethodPatternExample**.
2. **Define Document Classes:**
   * Create interfaces or abstract classes for different document types such as **WordDocument**, **PdfDocument**, and **ExcelDocument**.
3. **Create Concrete Document Classes:**
   * Implement concrete classes for each document type that implements or extends the above interfaces or abstract classes.
4. **Implement the Factory Method:**
   * Create an abstract class **DocumentFactory** with a method **createDocument()**.
   * Create concrete factory classes for each document type that extends DocumentFactory and implements the **createDocument()** method.
5. **Test the Factory Method Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to demonstrate the creation of different document types using the factory method.

Code:

interface Document {  
 void open();  
}  
  
class WordDocument implements Document {  
 public void open() {  
 System.out.println("Opening Word Document");  
 }  
}  
  
class PdfDocument implements Document {  
 public void open() {  
 System.out.println("Opening PDF Document");  
 }  
}  
  
class ExcelDocument implements Document {  
 public void open() {  
 System.out.println("Opening Excel Document");  
 }  
}  
  
abstract class DocumentFactory {  
 abstract Document createDocument();  
}  
  
class WordFactory extends DocumentFactory {  
 Document createDocument() {  
 return new WordDocument();  
 }  
}  
  
class PdfFactory extends DocumentFactory {  
 Document createDocument() {  
 return new PdfDocument();  
 }  
}  
  
class FactoryTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 DocumentFactory factory = new PdfFactory();  
 Document doc = factory.createDocument();  
 doc.open();  
 }  
}  
A close up of a document

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# Exercise 3: Builder Pattern - Computer

**Scenario:**

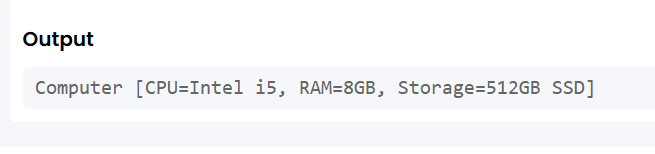
You are developing a system to create complex objects such as a Computer with multiple optional parts. Use the Builder Pattern to manage the construction process.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **BuilderPatternExample**.
2. **Define a Product Class:**
   * Create a class **Computer** with attributes like **CPU**, **RAM**, **Storage**, etc.
3. **Implement the Builder Class:**
   * Create a static nested Builder class inside Computer with methods to set each attribute.
   * Provide a **build()** method in the Builder class that returns an instance of Computer.
4. **Implement the Builder Pattern:**
   * Ensure that the **Computer** class has a private constructor that takes the **Builder** as a parameter.
5. **Test the Builder Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to demonstrate the creation of different configurations of Computer using the Builder pattern.

Code:

class Computer {  
 private String CPU;  
 private String RAM;  
 private String storage;  
  
 private Computer(Builder builder) {  
 this.CPU = builder.CPU;  
 this.RAM = builder.RAM;  
 this.storage = builder.storage;  
 }  
  
 static class Builder {  
 private String CPU;  
 private String RAM;  
 private String storage;  
  
 Builder setCPU(String CPU) {  
 this.CPU = CPU;  
 return this;  
 }  
  
 Builder setRAM(String RAM) {  
 this.RAM = RAM;  
 return this;  
 }  
  
 Builder setStorage(String storage) {  
 this.storage = storage;  
 return this;  
 }  
  
 Computer build() {  
 return new Computer(this);  
 }  
 }  
  
 public String toString() {  
 return "Computer [CPU=" + CPU + ", RAM=" + RAM + ", Storage=" + storage + "]";  
 }  
}  
  
class BuilderTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Computer comp = new Computer.Builder().setCPU("Intel i5").setRAM("8GB").setStorage("512GB SSD").build();  
 System.out.println(comp);  
 }  
}



# Exercise 4: Adapter Pattern - PaymentProcessor

**Scenario:**

You are developing a payment processing system that needs to integrate with multiple third-party payment gateways with different interfaces. Use the Adapter Pattern to achieve this.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **AdapterPatternExample**.
2. **Define Target Interface:**
   * Create an interface **PaymentProcessor** with methods like **processPayment()**.
3. **Implement Adaptee Classes:**
   * Create classes for different payment gateways with their own methods.
4. **Implement the Adapter Class:**
   * Create an adapter class for each payment gateway that implements PaymentProcessor and translates the calls to the gateway-specific methods.
5. **Test the Adapter Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to demonstrate the use of different payment gateways through the adapter.

Code:

interface PaymentProcessor {  
 void processPayment(double amount);  
}  
  
class PayPalGateway {  
 void makePayment(double amount) {  
 System.out.println("Paid " + amount + " using PayPal.");  
 }  
}  
  
class PayPalAdapter implements PaymentProcessor {  
 private PayPalGateway gateway = new PayPalGateway();  
  
 public void processPayment(double amount) {  
 gateway.makePayment(amount);  
 }  
}  
  
class AdapterTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 PaymentProcessor processor = new PayPalAdapter();  
 processor.processPayment(100.0);  
 }  
}

A close up of a screen

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# Exercise 5: Decorator Pattern - Notifier

**Scenario:**

You are developing a notification system where notifications can be sent via multiple channels (e.g., Email, SMS). Use the Decorator Pattern to add functionalities dynamically.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **DecoratorPatternExample**.
2. **Define Component Interface:**
   * Create an interface **Notifier** with a method **send()**.
3. **Implement Concrete Component:**
   * Create a class **EmailNotifier** that implements Notifier.
4. **Implement Decorator Classes:**
   * Create abstract decorator class **NotifierDecorator** that implements **Notifier** and holds a reference to a **Notifier** object.
   * Create concrete decorator classes like **SMSNotifierDecorator**, **SlackNotifierDecorator** that extend **NotifierDecorator**.
5. **Test the Decorator Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to demonstrate sending notifications via multiple channels using decorators.

Code:

interface Notifier {  
 void send();  
}  
  
class EmailNotifier implements Notifier {  
 public void send() {  
 System.out.println("Sending Email Notification");  
 }  
}  
  
abstract class NotifierDecorator implements Notifier {  
 protected Notifier notifier;  
  
 public NotifierDecorator(Notifier notifier) {  
 this.notifier = notifier;  
 }  
  
 public void send() {  
 notifier.send();  
 }  
}  
  
class SMSNotifierDecorator extends NotifierDecorator {  
 public SMSNotifierDecorator(Notifier notifier) {  
 super(notifier);  
 }  
  
 public void send() {  
 super.send();  
 System.out.println("Sending SMS Notification");  
 }  
}  
  
class DecoratorTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Notifier notifier = new SMSNotifierDecorator(new EmailNotifier());  
 notifier.send();  
 }  
}

A close-up of a message

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# Exercise 6: Proxy Pattern - Image Viewer

**Scenario:**

You are developing an image viewer application that loads images from a remote server. Use the Proxy Pattern to add lazy initialization and caching.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **ProxyPatternExample**.
2. **Define Subject Interface:**
   * Create an interface Image with a method **display()**.
3. **Implement Real Subject Class:**
   * Create a class **RealImage** that implements Image and loads an image from a remote server.
4. **Implement Proxy Class:**
   * Create a class **ProxyImage** that implements Image and holds a reference to RealImage.
   * Implement lazy initialization and caching in **ProxyImage**.
5. **Test the Proxy Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to demonstrate the use of **ProxyImage** to load and display images.

Code:

interface Image {  
 void display();  
}  
  
class RealImage implements Image {  
 private String filename;  
  
 public RealImage(String filename) {  
 this.filename = filename;  
 loadImage();  
 }  
  
 private void loadImage() {  
 System.out.println("Loading " + filename);  
 }  
  
 public void display() {  
 System.out.println("Displaying " + filename);  
 }  
}  
  
class ProxyImage implements Image {  
 private RealImage realImage;  
 private String filename;  
  
 public ProxyImage(String filename) {  
 this.filename = filename;  
 }  
  
 public void display() {  
 if (realImage == null) {  
 realImage = new RealImage(filename);  
 }  
 realImage.display();  
 }  
}  
  
class ProxyTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Image img = new ProxyImage("image1.jpg");  
 img.display();   
 img.display();   
 }  
}



# Exercise 7: Observer Pattern - Stock Market

**Scenario:**

You are developing a stock market monitoring application where multiple clients need to be notified whenever stock prices change. Use the Observer Pattern to achieve this.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **ObserverPatternExample**.
2. **Define Subject Interface:**
   * Create an interface **Stock** with methods to **register**, **deregister**, and **notify** observers.
3. **Implement Concrete Subject:**
   * Create a class **StockMarket** that implements **Stock** and maintains a list of observers.
4. **Define Observer Interface:**
   * Create an interface Observer with a method **update().**
5. **Implement Concrete Observers:**
   * Create classes **MobileApp**, **WebApp** that implement Observer.
6. **Test the Observer Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to demonstrate the registration and notification of observers.

Code:

import java.util.\*;  
  
interface Observer {  
 void update(float price);  
}  
  
interface Stock {  
 void register(Observer o);  
 void deregister(Observer o);  
 void notifyObservers();  
}  
  
class StockMarket implements Stock {  
 private List<Observer> observers = new ArrayList<>();  
 private float price;  
  
 public void register(Observer o) {  
 observers.add(o);  
 }  
  
 public void deregister(Observer o) {  
 observers.remove(o);  
 }  
  
 public void setPrice(float price) {  
 this.price = price;  
 notifyObservers();  
 }  
  
 public void notifyObservers() {  
 for (Observer o : observers) {  
 o.update(price);  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
class MobileApp implements Observer {  
 public void update(float price) {  
 System.out.println("MobileApp - Price Updated: " + price);  
 }  
}  
  
class WebApp implements Observer {  
 public void update(float price) {  
 System.out.println("WebApp - Price Updated: " + price);  
 }  
}  
  
class ObserverTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 StockMarket market = new StockMarket();  
 Observer mobile = new MobileApp();  
 Observer web = new WebApp();  
  
 market.register(mobile);  
 market.register(web);  
 market.setPrice(100.5f);  
 }  
}

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# Exercise 8: Strategy Pattern - Payment System

**Scenario:**

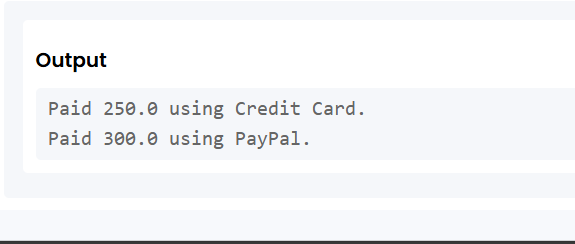
You are developing a payment system where different payment methods (e.g., Credit Card, PayPal) can be selected at runtime. Use the Strategy Pattern to achieve this.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **StrategyPatternExample**.
2. **Define Strategy Interface:**
   * Create an interface PaymentStrategy with a method **pay()**.
3. **Implement Concrete Strategies:**
   * Create classes **CreditCardPayment**, **PayPalPayment** that implement **PaymentStrategy**.
4. **Implement Context Class:**
   * Create a class **PaymentContext** that holds a reference to **PaymentStrategy** and a method to execute the strategy.
5. **Test the Strategy Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to demonstrate selecting and using different payment strategies.

Code:

interface PaymentStrategy {  
 void pay(double amount);  
}  
  
class CreditCardPayment implements PaymentStrategy {  
 public void pay(double amount) {  
 System.out.println("Paid " + amount + " using Credit Card.");  
 }  
}  
  
class PayPalPayment implements PaymentStrategy {  
 public void pay(double amount) {  
 System.out.println("Paid " + amount + " using PayPal.");  
 }  
}  
  
class PaymentContext {  
 private PaymentStrategy strategy;  
  
 public void setStrategy(PaymentStrategy strategy) {  
 this.strategy = strategy;  
 }  
  
 public void pay(double amount) {  
 strategy.pay(amount);  
 }  
}  
  
class StrategyTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 PaymentContext context = new PaymentContext();  
 context.setStrategy(new CreditCardPayment());  
 context.pay(250.0);  
 context.setStrategy(new PayPalPayment());  
 context.pay(300.0);  
 }  
}



# Exercise 9: Command Pattern - Home Automation

**Scenario:** You are developing a home automation system where commands can be issued to turn devices on or off. Use the Command Pattern to achieve this.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **CommandPatternExample**.
2. **Define Command Interface:**
   * Create an interface Command with a method **execute()**.
3. **Implement Concrete Commands:**
   * Create classes **LightOnCommand**, **LightOffCommand** that implement Command.
4. **Implement Invoker Class:**
   * Create a class **RemoteControl** that holds a reference to a Command and a method to execute the command.
5. **Implement Receiver Class:**
   * Create a class **Light** with methods to turn on and off.
6. **Test the Command Implementation:**
   * Create a test class to demonstrate issuing commands using the **RemoteControl**.

Code:

interface Command {  
 void execute();  
}  
  
class Light {  
 void on() {  
 System.out.println("Light is ON");  
 }  
  
 void off() {  
 System.out.println("Light is OFF");  
 }  
}  
  
class LightOnCommand implements Command {  
 Light light;  
  
 LightOnCommand(Light light) {  
 this.light = light;  
 }  
  
 public void execute() {  
 light.on();  
 }  
}  
  
class LightOffCommand implements Command {  
 Light light;  
  
 LightOffCommand(Light light) {  
 this.light = light;  
 }  
  
 public void execute() {  
 light.off();  
 }  
}  
  
class RemoteControl {  
 Command command;  
  
 void setCommand(Command command) {  
 this.command = command;  
 }  
  
 void pressButton() {  
 command.execute();  
 }  
}  
  
class CommandTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Light light = new Light();  
 Command on = new LightOnCommand(light);  
 Command off = new LightOffCommand(light);  
  
 RemoteControl remote = new RemoteControl();  
 remote.setCommand(on);  
 remote.pressButton();  
 remote.setCommand(off);  
 remote.pressButton();  
 }  
}

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# Exercise 10: MVC Pattern - Student Records

**Scenario:**

You are developing a simple web application for managing student records using the MVC pattern.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **MVCPatternExample**.
2. **Define Model Class:**
   * Create a class **Student** with attributes like **name, id, and grade**.
3. **Define View Class:**
   * Create a class **StudentView** with a method **displayStudentDetails()**.
4. **Define Controller Class:**
   * Create a class **StudentController** that handles the communication between the model and the view.
5. **Test the MVC Implementation:**
   * Create a main class to demonstrate creating a **Student**, updating its details using **StudentController**, and displaying them using **StudentView**.

Code:

class Student {  
 private String name;  
 private String id;  
 private String grade;  
  
 public Student(String name, String id, String grade) {  
 this.name = name;  
 this.id = id;  
 this.grade = grade;  
 }  
  
 public String getName() { return name; }  
 public String getId() { return id; }  
 public String getGrade() { return grade; }  
  
 public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }  
 public void setGrade(String grade) { this.grade = grade; }  
}  
  
class StudentView {  
 public void displayStudentDetails(Student student) {  
 System.out.println("Student: " + student.getName() + ", ID: " + student.getId() + ", Grade: " + student.getGrade());  
 }  
}  
  
class StudentController {  
 private Student student;  
 private StudentView view;  
  
 public StudentController(Student student, StudentView view) {  
 this.student = student;  
 this.view = view;  
 }  
  
 public void updateView() {  
 view.displayStudentDetails(student);  
 }  
  
 public void setStudentName(String name) {  
 student.setName(name);  
 }  
}  
  
class MVCTest {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Student student = new Student("John", "S01", "A");  
 StudentView view = new StudentView();  
 StudentController controller = new StudentController(student, view);  
  
 controller.updateView();  
 controller.setStudentName("Jane");  
 controller.updateView();  
 }  
}

A screenshot of a computer

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# Exercise 11: Dependency Injection - Customer Service

**Scenario:**

You are developing a customer management application where the service class depends on a repository class. Use Dependency Injection to manage these dependencies.

**Steps:**

1. **Create a New Java Project:**
   * Create a new Java project named **DependencyInjectionExample**.
2. **Define Repository Interface:**
   * Create an interface **CustomerRepository** with methods like **findCustomerById()**.
3. **Implement Concrete Repository:**
   * Create a class **CustomerRepositoryImpl** that implements **CustomerRepository**.
4. **Define Service Class:**
   * Create a class **CustomerService** that depends on **CustomerRepository**.
5. **Implement Dependency Injection:**
   * Use constructor injection to inject **CustomerRepository** into **CustomerService**.
6. **Test the Dependency Injection Implementation:**
   * Create a main class to demonstrate creating a **CustomerService** with **CustomerRepositoryImpl** and using it to find a customer.

Code:

interface CustomerRepository {  
 String findCustomerById(String id);  
}  
  
class CustomerRepositoryImpl implements CustomerRepository {  
 public String findCustomerById(String id) {  
 return "Customer: " + id;  
 }  
}  
  
class CustomerService {  
 private CustomerRepository repository;  
  
 public CustomerService(CustomerRepository repository) {  
 this.repository = repository;  
 }  
  
 public void displayCustomer(String id) {  
 System.out.println(repository.findCustomerById(id));  
 }  
}  
  
class DIExample {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 CustomerRepository repo = new CustomerRepositoryImpl();  
 CustomerService service = new CustomerService(repo);  
 service.displayCustomer("C101");  
 }  
}

