

Java Design Pattern Interview Questions

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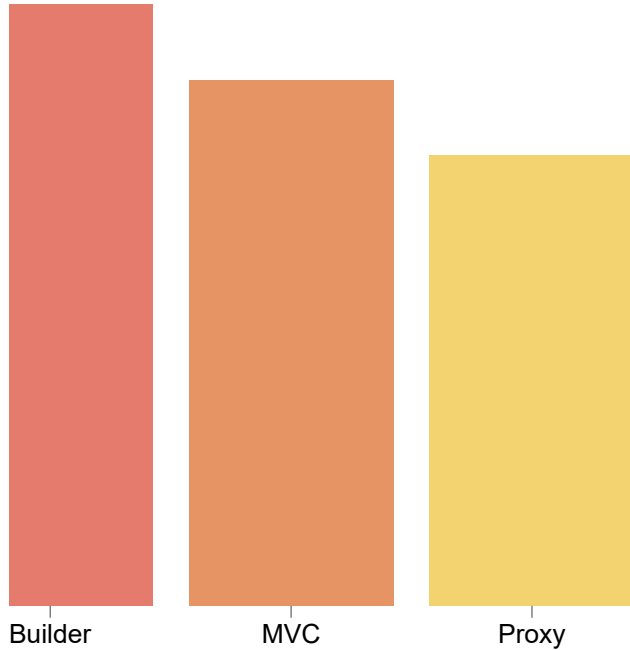
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| **Pattern Interview Questions**





Uses of Design Patterns?

Design patterns are a **reusable solution** for solving the specific problem. They help in reusability and extensibility of the already developed application. They are based on *proven concepts* like decomposition, inheritance and polymorphism. They help to define the system architecture.

Advantages of Design Patterns?

Design patterns help in **direct code reuse**. They are **easy to implement**. They help in **easy to learn**. They help in **easy to maintain**. They help in **easy to test**. They help in **easy to deploy**. They help in **easy to integrate**. They help in **easy to extend**. They help in **easy to modify**. They help in **easy to refactor**. They help in **easy to optimize**. They help in **easy to debug**. They help in **easy to document**. They help in **easy to communicate**. They help in **easy to collaborate**. They help in **easy to work together**. They help in **easy to share knowledge**. They help in **easy to learn from each other**. They help in **easy to grow together**. They help in **easy to achieve common goals**. They help in **easy to create a successful software development process**. They help in **easy to create a human-intensive activity**.



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Design Pattern do

instance, and provides a global point of access to it.

on?

e of a class, and it must be accessible to clients from a well-known ac

extensible by subclassing, and clients should be able to use an extende
code



se

ingleton

er()

1

inciple (SRP) by controlling their own creation and lifecycle.

instance which prevents an object and resources used by this object from

is difficult to test. Makes it almost impossible to subclass a Singleton

Singleton design pattern?

Simplest design pattern. It is used when an application needs one, and only

has only one instance, and provide a global point of access to this instance. "One-time initialization" of the object

if following criteria are satisfied:

cannot be reasonably assigned



provided for

```
SingletonInstance = new Singleton();
```

so that this class cannot be instantiated

```
getInstance(){
```

Singleton class



```
args) {
```

```
structor Singleton() is not visible  
ingleton();
```

```
le  
getInstance();
```

in the "single instance" class.

nction in the class.

on first use) in the accessor function.

ected or private .

function to manipulate the Singleton.

any ways can you create singleton pattern

two ways.



Singleton getInstance is not synchronized , how to make it thread-safe in multithreaded environment?

Because, we can't guarantee when the method is unsynchronized it would give multiple instances.

How to write thread-safe Singleton in Java?

There are three ways to write thread-safe singleton in Java

1. Using synchronized keyword.
 2. Using double-checked locking.
 3. Using Enum.
- Among these three ways, the first two are not thread-safe in a multithreaded environment. The third way is the most simple way.

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How to create a clone of a singleton object?

How to prevent cloning of a singleton object?

Within the body of the clone() method.

What is eager initialization in singleton?

The instance of Singleton Class is created at the time of class loading.

It is a drawback that instance is created even though it might not be used.

```
private static EagerInitialized instance = new EagerInitialized();
```

For client applications to use constructor

```
getInstance(){
```



it of resources, this is the approach to use.

eton classes are created for resources such as Database connections etc
. client calls the getInstance method.

itic block initialization?

ntation is similar to eager initialization, except that instance of c
vides option for exception handling.

ance;

for exception handling

.lock());

tion("Exception occurred in creating singleton instance");

instance(){



Static block initialization creates the instance even before it's being used.

Lazy Initialization in singleton?

Lazy Singleton pattern creates the instance in the global access method. Implement singleton class with this approach.

```
instance;
```

```
getInstance(){
```

```
    initialized();
```

In case of single threaded environment but when it comes to multithreaded environment, multiple threads are inside the if loop at the same time. It will destroy the singleton and will get the different instances of singleton class.

Read Safe Singleton in Java?

One life singleton class is to make the global access method synchronized. ↴

at this method at a time. General implementation of this approach is as follows:

```
private static Singleton instance;
```

```
private
```

```
public static Singleton getInstance(){
```

```
    if(instance == null){
```

and provides thread-safety but it reduces the performance because of synchronization method.

At first few threads who might create the separate instances (Race Condition).

At this time, double checked locking principle is used. In this approach.

We use the if condition with an additional check to ensure that only one instance is created.

Double checked locking implementation.



```
getInstanceUsingDoubleLocking(){  
  
    singleton.class) {  
  
        readSafeSingleton();  
    }  
}
```

Enum Singleton in Java?

In this section, Joshua Bloch suggests the use of Enum to implement Singleton. Enum value is instantiated only once in a Java program.

Enum is publicly accessible, so is the singleton. The drawback is that the enum class does not allow lazy initialization.

```
} {  
}
```



Implement singleton class with Serialization

We need to implement Serializable interface in Singleton class.

We can save the instance of the singleton class to the file system and retrieve it at later point of time. Here is a small snippet of the Serializable interface also.

```
implements Serializable{  
  
    private static final long serialVersionUID = -1;  
  
    // Singleton instance  
  
    private static Singleton instance;  
  
    private Singleton(){}  
  
    public static Singleton getInstance(){  
        if (instance == null){  
            instance = new SerializedSingleton();  
        }  
        return instance;  
    }  
}
```

The singleton class is that whenever we deserialize it, it will create a new instance with a simple program.



```
n;
```

```
it {
```

```
] args) throws FileNotFoundException, IOException, ClassNotFoundException {  
    instanceOne = SerializedSingleton.getInstance();  
    ObjectOutputStream(out) = new ObjectOutputStream(out);
```

```
};
```

```
object
```

```
InputStream(in) = new FileInputStream(in);
```

```
instanceTwo = (SerializedSingleton) in.readObject();
```

```
instanceOne hashCode="+instanceOne.hashCode());
```

```
instanceTwo hashCode="+instanceTwo.hashCode());
```



n, to overcome this scenario all we need to do it provide the impleme

Code of both the instances are same in test program.

va Implementation Code With Junits

<http://www.codespaghetti.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Singleton-1.zip>

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Factory Method Do ?

Factory Method: Create an object, but let subclasses decide which class to instantiate. Factory Method delegates the decision to subclasses.

Factory Method is used when:
1. A class has several subclasses, and you want to localize the knowledge of objects it must create.
2. A class has several subclasses, and you want to specify the objects it creates.
3. A class has several subclasses, and you want to localize the knowledge of one of several helper subclasses, and you want to localize the knowledge of the objects it creates.



5

acle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Calendar.html#getInstance--)
 docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ResourceBundle.html#getBund

cs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/text/NumberFormat.html#getInstance
 docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/nio/charset/Charset.html#forName

docs/api/java/net/URLStreamHandlerFactory.html#createURLStreamHandler-

acle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/EnumSet.html#of-E-)

/docs/api/javax/xml/bind/JAXBContext.html#createMarshaller--)

d within Template Methods.

inheritance. Prototype: creation through delegation.

is that it can return the same instance multiple times, or can return
 that exact type.

ful. There is a difference between requesting an object and creating one
 object, and fails to encapsulate object creation. A Factory Method enforc
 object to be requested without inextricable coupling to the act of cre

you prefer to use a Factory Pattern?



the following cases:

of objects it must create

we need to create an object of any one of sub-classes depending on t

between Factory and Abstract Factory

of objects delegated to a separate factory class whereas Abstract Factory which creates other factories.

between Factory and Builder Design

Factory pattern wherein the Builder class builds a complex object in m

between Factory and Strategy Design

rn whereas Strategy is behavioral design pattern. Factory revolves around Strategy or Policy revolves around the decision at runtime.

in benefit of using factory pattern?



approach to code for interface rather than implementation.
instantiation of actual implementation classes from client code.
are robust, less coupled and easy to extend. For example, we can easily
client program is unaware of this.
relation between implementation and client classes through inheritance.

Code java implementation with Junits

(<https://codespaghetti.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/factory-method.zip>)

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Pattern do?

struction of a complex object from its representation so that th
ifferent representations.

?

lex object should be independent of the parts that make up the object a

ow different representations for the object that's constructed

docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html)

docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/nio/ByteBuffer.html#put-byte-) as wel
er, `IntBuffer` and so on.

docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuffer.html#append-bool
`Appendable`

[docs/api/java/lang/Appendable.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Appendable.html))

[thub.com/apache/camel/tree/0e195428ee04531be27a0b659005e3aa8d159d23/cam
el/builder](https://github.com/apache/camel/tree/0e195428ee04531be27a0b659005e3aa8d159d23/camel-builder))

complex object step by step. Abstract Factory emphasizes a family of p
(. Builder returns the product as a final step, but as far as the Abstr
gets returned immediately.



actory Method (less complicated, more customizable, subclasses proliferate), Prototype, or Builder (more flexible, more complex) as the designer disc

advantage of Builder Design Pattern?

ern are as follows:

een the construction and representation of an object.

onstruction process.

l representation of objects.

specific problems builder pattern solves?

some of the problems with Factory and Abstract Factory design patterns:

attributes. Builder pattern solves the issue with large number of objects by providing a way to build the object step-by-step and provide a method to get the object.

what we need to consider when implementing

possible representations (or outputs) is the problem at hand.

common input in a Reader class.



...eating all possible output representations. Capture the steps of this process for each target representation.

...t and a Builder object, and registers the latter with the former.

...nstruct".

...turn the result.

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...tti.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/builder.zip)

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tern do?

or placeholder for another object to control access to it.

• there is a need for a more versatile or sophisticated reference to an
eral common situations in which the Proxy pattern is applicable
representative for an object in a different address space.

objects on demand.

to the original object. Protection proxies are useful when objects shou

rface to its subject. Proxy provides the same interface. Decorator prov

nt purposes but similar structures. Both describe how to provide a l
nd the implementations keep a reference to the object to which they



different proxies?

The proxy pattern is useful.

1. To the real subject. Based on some condition the proxy filters the call to the real subject.

2. An object is expensive to instantiate. In the implementation the proxy

3. An object is needed and when it can be reused. Virtual proxies are used to

4. The expensive calls to the real subject. There are multiple caching strategies

5. Write-through, cache-aside and time-based. The caching proxies are used

6. Distributed object communication. Invoking a local object method on the proxy object.

7. Increment reference counting and log calls to the object.



between Proxy and Adapter?

it than the real subject whereas Proxy object has the same input as t

be placed as it is in place of the real subject.

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<https://www.codespaghetti.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/proxy.zip>)

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' pattern do?

al responsibilities to an object dynamically. Decorators provide a f
iding functionality

ern?

dual objects dynamically and transparently, that is, without affecting

withdrawn

impractical. Sometimes a large number of independent extensions are pos
subclasses to support every combination. Or a class definition may be
lassing

oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/InputStream.html), java.io.OutputS
docs/api/java/io/OutputStream.html), java.io.Reader

docs/api/java/io/Reader.html) and java.io.Writer

docs/api/java/io/Writer.html)

dXXX()

docs/api/java/util/Collections.html#synchronizedCollection-

eXXX()

docs/api/java/util/Collections.html#unmodifiableCollection-



)

[docs/api/java/util/Collections.html#checkedCollection-java.util.Collect](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Collections.html#checkedCollection-java.util.Collection)

interface to its subject. Proxy provides the same interface. Decorator provides

interface, Decorator enhances an object's responsibilities. Decorator is thus a consequence, Decorator supports recursive composition, which isn't possible

with similar structure diagrams, reflecting the fact that both rely on recursive composition and a variable number of objects.

Composite generates Composite with only one component. However, a Decorator adds responsibility isn't intended for object aggregation.

Decorator adds responsibilities to objects without subclassing. Composite's focus is on aggregation. These intents are distinct but complementary. Consequently, Composite and Decorator are in concert.

Decorator provides the responsibility to let components access global properties through their parts. Composite provides these properties on parts of the composition.

Both have different purposes but similar structures. Both describe how to provide a level of abstraction. In the implementations keep a reference to the object to which they forward

the request of an object. Strategy lets you change the guts.

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(https://sourcemaking.com/design_patterns)



important topic of object oriented software development.

ing more and more complex, and it is an essential quality of a good s
pattern should be utilized to solve the problems in the most efficient

e (<http://www.codespaghetti.com/array-interview-questions/>) and alg
algorithms-questions/) are essential components of a technical intervi
yourself in these areas, then you will keep r
(view-rejection) over and over again.

vast and complex. You need to make your self familiarize with th
to increase your chances of success in int
(view-success).

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