

CSE201: Monsoon 2020  
Advanced Programming

# **Lecture 22: Introduction to Design Patterns**

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# Today's Lecture

- One remaining topic in multithreading
  - Deadlocks
- Introduction to design patterns
  - Iterator
  - Singleton
  - Flyweight
  - (Acknowledgement: CSE331, University of Washington)



DEADLOCK



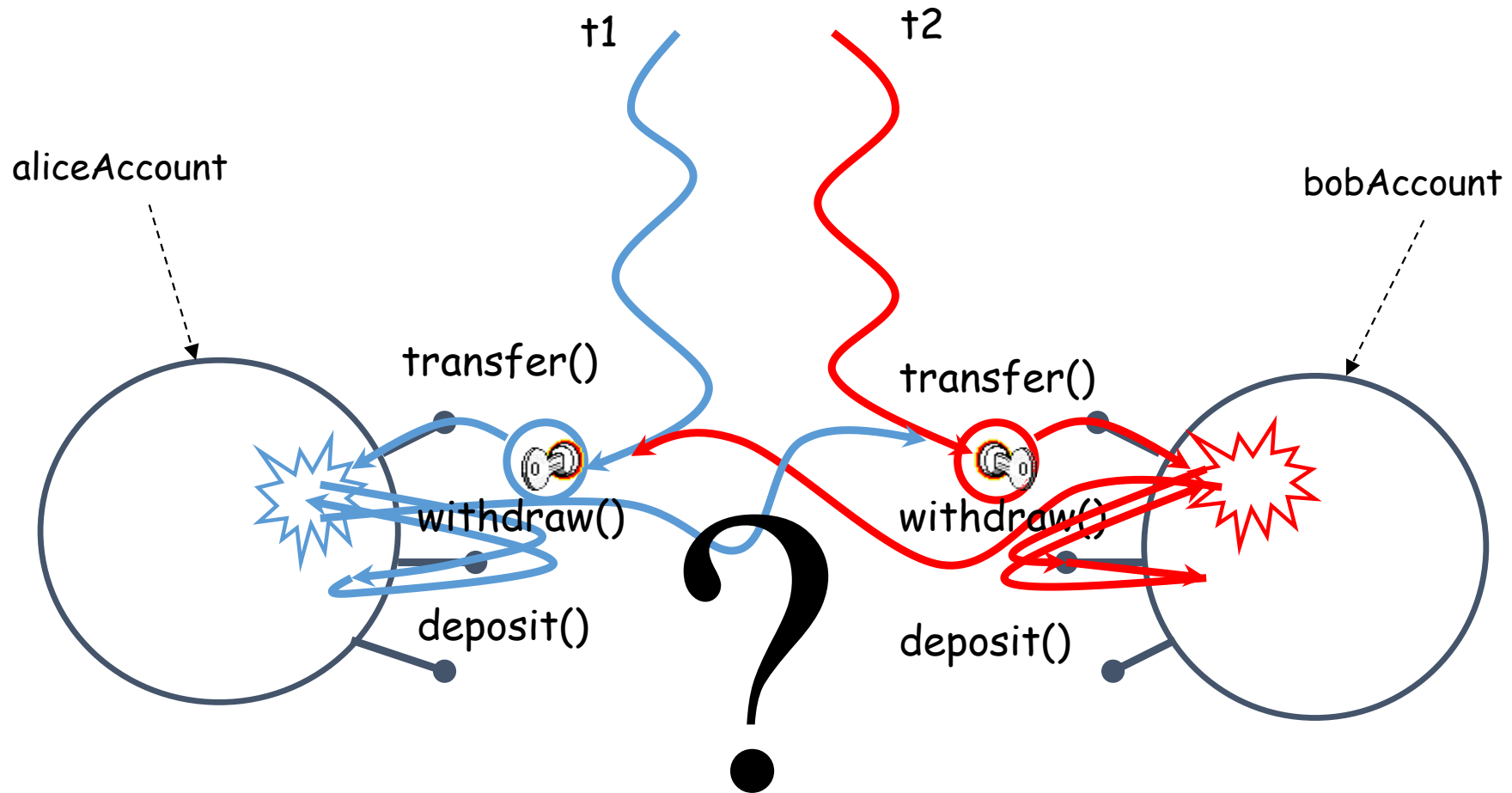
# Let's Code a Deadlock

```
public class BankAccount {  
    private volatile float balance;  
    public synchronized void deposit(float amount) {  
        balance += amount;  
    }  
    public synchronized void withdraw(float amount) {  
        balance -= amount;  
    }  
    public synchronized void transfer(float amount,  
                                       BankAccount target) {  
        withdraw(amount);  
        target.deposit(amount);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class MoneyTransfer implements Runnable {  
    private BankAccount source, target;  
    private float amount;  
    public MoneyTransfer(BankAccount from,  
                        BankAccount to, float amount) {  
        this.source = from;  
        this.target = to;  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public void run() {  
        source.transfer(amount, target);  
    }  
}
```

```
BankAccount aliceAccount = new BankAccount();  
BankAccount bobAccount = new BankAccount();  
...  
// At one place  
Runnable transaction1 = new MoneyTransfer(aliceAccount, bobAccount, 1200);  
Thread t1 = new Thread(transaction1);  
t1.start();  
  
// At another place  
Runnable transaction2 = new MoneyTransfer(bobAccount, aliceAccount, 700);  
Thread t2 = new Thread(transaction2);  
t2.start();
```

# Let's Analyze Our Bank Transaction



# Deadlock Avoidance

- **Deadlock occurs when multiple threads need the same set of locks but obtain them in different order**
- Not so easy to avoid deadlocks
- It's an active research area

Let's try simple remedies to fix  
our Bank Transaction program

# Deadlock Avoidance

- Lock ordering
  - Ensure that all locks are taken in same order by any thread
- Lock timeout
  - Put a timeout on lock attempts
    - Not possible with monitor locks
      - You will need `java.util.concurrent.ReentrantLock`

# Now Let's Resolve the Deadlock

```
public class BankAccount {
    private volatile float balance;
    final int account_id;

    public BankAccount(int i) { account_id = i; }

    public synchronized void deposit(float amount) {
        balance += amount;
    }

    public synchronized void withdraw(float amount) {
        balance -= amount;
    }

    public synchronized void transfer(float amount,
                                       BankAccount target) {
        withdraw(amount);
        target.deposit(amount);
    }
}
```

```
public class MoneyTransfer implements Runnable {
    private BankAccount source, target;
    private float amount;
    public MoneyTransfer(BankAccount from,
                        BankAccount to, float amount) {
        this.source = from;
        this.target = to;
        this.amount = amount;
    }
    public void run() {
        Object obj1 = null, obj2 = null;
        if(source.account_id > target.account_id) {
            obj1=target; obj2=source;
        }
        else { obj1=source; obj2=target; }
        synchronized(obj1) { synchronized(obj2) {
            source.transfer(amount, target);
        } }
    }
}
```

```
BankAccount aliceAccount = new BankAccount(1); // account_id = 1;
BankAccount bobAccount = new BankAccount(2);  // account_id = 2;
...
// At one place
Runnable transaction1 = new MoneyTransfer(aliceAccount, bobAccount, 1200);
Thread t1 = new Thread(transaction1);
t1.start();

// At another place
Runnable transaction2 = new MoneyTransfer(bobAccount, aliceAccount, 700);
Thread t2 = new Thread(transaction2);
t2.start();
```

- We are using lock ordering technique here to resolve the deadlock
- Lock on BankAccount objects are taken in run() method as per the ascending order value of the account\_id
  - Recall monitor locks are reentrant





Let's change gears...

# Design Patterns

# What is Design Pattern

- It is a solution for a repeatable problem in the software design
- This is not a complete design for a software system that can be directly transformed into code
- It is a description or template for how to solve the problem that can be used in many different situations

# Why Study Patterns

- Reuse tried, proven solutions
  - Provides a head start
  - Avoids gotchas later (unanticipated things)
  - No need to reinvent the wheel
- Establish common terminology
  - Design patterns provide a common point of reference
  - Easier to say, “We could use Strategy here.”
- Provide a higher level prospective
  - Frees us from dealing with the details too early

# “GoF” (Gang of Four) patterns

- **Creational Patterns** *(abstracting the object-instantiation process)*
  - Factory Method      Abstract Factory      Singleton
  - Builder      Prototype
- **Structural Patterns** *(how objects/classes can be combined)*
  - Adapter      Bridge      Composite
  - Decorator      Facade      Flyweight
  - Proxy
- **Behavioral Patterns** *(communication between objects)*
  - Command      Interpreter      Iterator
  - Mediator      Observer      State
  - Strategy      Chain of Responsibility      Visitor
  - Template Method

*In 1990 a group called the Gang of Four or "GoF" (Gamma, Helm, Johnson, Vlissides) compile a catalog of design patterns in the book "Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software"*

# **Pattern: Iterator**

*objects that traverse collections*

# Pattern: Iterator

- Recurring Problem

- How can you loop over all objects in any collection. You don't want to change client code when the collection changes. Want the same methods

- Solution

1. Provide a standard *iterator* object supplied by all data structures
2. The implementation performs traversals, does bookkeeping
3. The implementation has knowledge about the representation
4. Results are communicated to clients via a standard interface

- Consequences

- Can change collection class details without changing code to traverse the collection

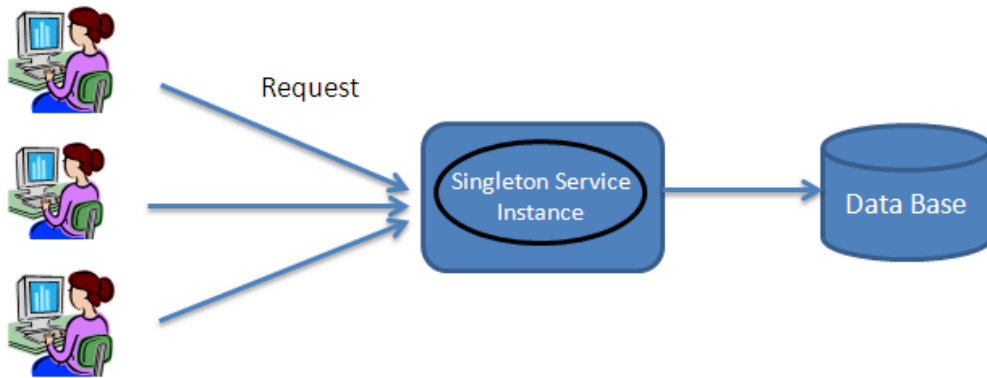


# Pattern: Singleton

*A class that has only a single instance*

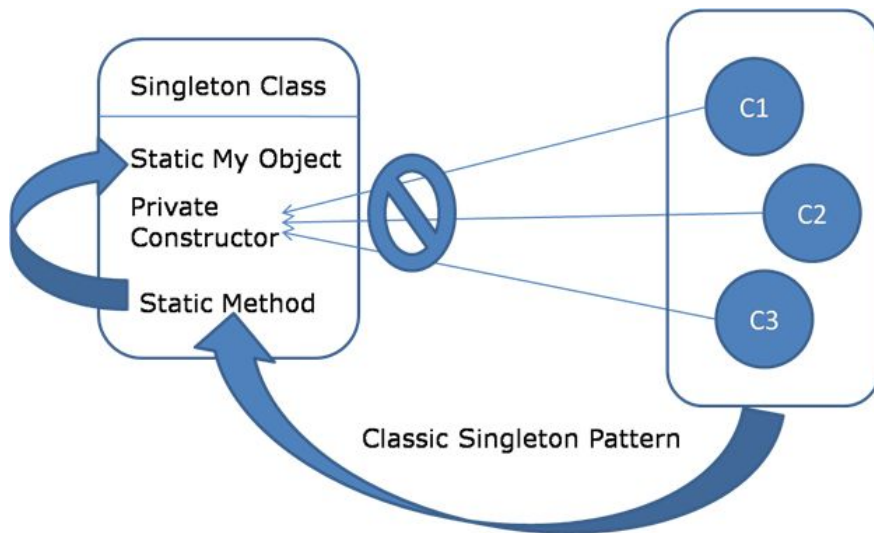


# Pattern: Singleton



- Recurring problem
  - Sometimes we only ever need one instance of a particular class
  - It should be illegal to have another instance of the same class
- Solution
  - Singleton pattern – ensuring that a class has at most one instance
  - Providing global access to that instance

# Implementing Singleton



1. Make constructor private so that no client is able to call it from outside
2. Declare a single private static instance of the class
3. Write a `getInstance()` method (or similar) that allows access to the single instance
  - Ensure thread safety in case multiple threads can access this method

# Singleton Example

```
public class RandomGenerator {  
    private static RandomGenerator gen = null;  
    public static RandomGenerator getInstance()  
    {  
        if (gen == null) {  
            gen = new RandomGenerator();  
        }  
        return gen;  
    }  
    private RandomGenerator() {}  
    ...  
}
```

- Creates a new random generator
- Clients will not use the constructor directly but will instead call getInstance to obtain a RandomGenerator object that is shared by all classes in the application
- Lazy initialization
  - Can wait until client asks for the instance to create it
  - How to ensure thread safety?

# Singleton Comparator

```
public class LengthComparator
    implements Comparator<String> {
    private static LengthComparator comp = null;
    public static LengthComparator getInstance()
    {
        if (comp == null) {
            comp = new LengthComparator();
        }
        return comp;
    }
    private LengthComparator() {}
    public int compare(String s1, String s2) {
        return s1.length() - s2.length();
    }
}
```

- Comparators make great singletons because they have no state
- Saves memory by not allowing the creation of more than one object

# Pattern: Flyweight

*a class that has only one instance for  
each unique state*

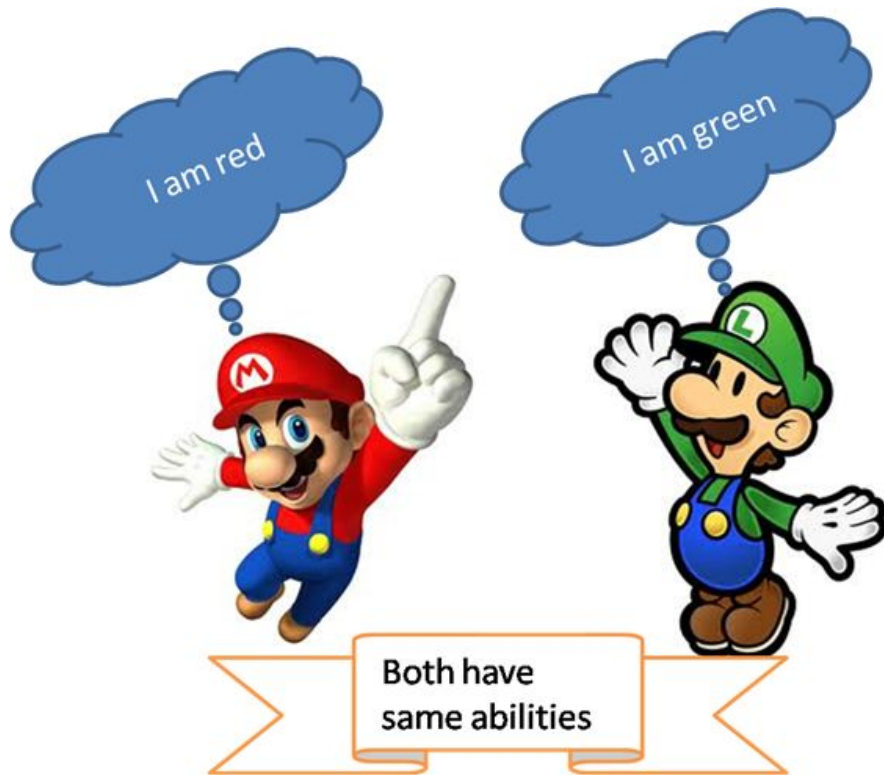


# Pattern: Flyweight

- Problem

- **Redundant objects** can bog down the system
  - Many objects have the same state
- Example: File objects that represent the same file on disk
  - `new File("chatlog.txt")`
  - `new File("chatlog.txt")`
  - `new File("chatlog.txt")`
  - ...
  - `new File("notes.txt")`
- Example: Date objects that represent the same date of the year
  - `new Date(4, 18)`
  - `new Date(4, 18)`

# Pattern: Flyweight



- An assurance that no more than one instance of a class will have identical state
  - Achieved by caching identical instances of objects.
  - Similar to singleton, but one instance for each unique object state
  - Useful when there are many instances, but many are equivalent

# Implementing a Flyweight (1/2)

```
public class Flyweightd {  
    private static Map<KeyType, Flyweightd> instances  
        = new HashMap<KeyType, Flyweightd>();  
  
    private Flyweightd(...) { ... }  
  
    public static Flyweightd getInstance(KeyType key) {  
        if (!instances.contains(key)) {  
            instances.put(key, new Flyweightd(key));  
        }  
        return instances.get(key);  
    }  
}
```

# Implementing a Flyweight (2/2)

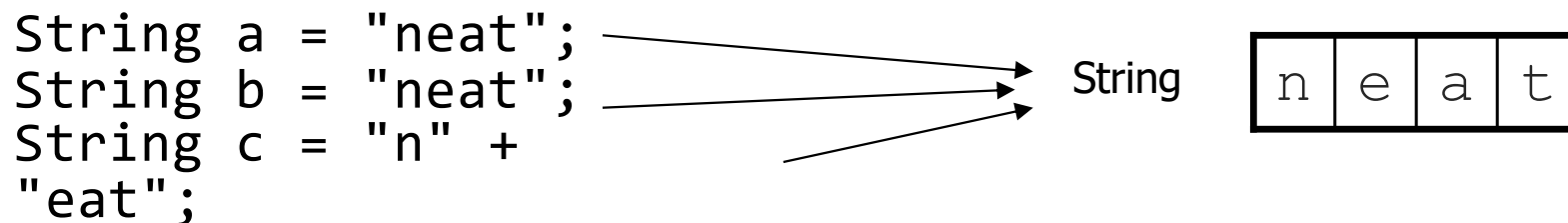
```
public class Point {  
    private int x, y;  
  
    public Point(int x, int y) {  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
  
    public int getX() { return x; }  
    public int getY() { return y; }  
  
    public String toString() {  
        return "(" + x + ", " + y + ")";  
    }  
}
```



```
public class Point {  
  
    private static Map<String, Point> instances =  
        new HashMap<String, Point>();  
  
    public static Point getInstance(int x, int y)  
    {  
        String key = x + ", " + y;  
        if (!instances.containsKey(key)) {  
            instances.put(key, new Point(x, y));  
        }  
        return instances.get(key);  
    }  
  
    private final int x, y; // immutable  
  
    private Point(int x, int y) {  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
    public int getX() { return x; }  
    public int getY() { return y; }  
    public String toString() {  
        return "(" + x + ", " + y + ")";  
    }  
}
```

# Flyweighting in String by JVM

- The possible combinations for Strings is close to infinite, hence JVM maintains a cache for strings, called the **string constant pool**
  - It is empty at startup and is filled constantly during the lifecycle of the JVM
- Java String objects are automatically flyweightted by the JVM **whenever** possible
  - If you declare two string variables that point to the same literal.
  - If you concatenate two string literals to match another literal



# Next Lecture

- More design patterns