En cada uno de los siguientes programas, identifique si la clase usa el patrón singleton o no y justifique el porqué.

## 1. Conexión a base de datos

```
public class DatabaseConnection {
   private static DatabaseConnection instance;
   private static boolean resetFlag = true;
   private DatabaseConnection() {
       System.out.println("Conexión a la base de datos creada.");
   public static DatabaseConnection getInstance() {
       if (instance == null || resetFlag) {
          instance = new DatabaseConnection();
          resetFlag = false;
       return instance;
   public void query(String sql) {
       System.out.println("Ejecutando consulta: " + sql);
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       DatabaseConnection connection1 = DatabaseConnection.getInstance();
       connection1.query("SELECT * FROM usuarios");
```

2. Registro de eventos en una aplicación.

```
public class Logger {
    private static final Logger instance = new Logger();
    private Logger() {}
    public static Logger getInstance() {
        return instance;
    }
    public void log(String message) {
        System.out.println("Log: " + message);
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Logger logger = Logger.getInstance();
        logger.log("Aplicación iniciada");
    }
}
```

3.Conexión a una base de datos

```
public class DatabaseConfig {
   private static DatabaseConfig instance;
    private Connection connection;
   private static final String URL = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mi_base_de_datos";
    private static final String USER = "usuario";
    private static final String PASSWORD = "password";
    public DatabaseConfig() {
    public static DatabaseConfig getInstance() {
       if (instance == null) {
           instance = new DatabaseConfig();
       return instance;
    public Connection getConnection() {
           if (connection == null || connection.isClosed()) {
        } catch (SQLException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
        return connection;
```

```
public void closeConnection() {
    if (connection != null) {
        try {
            connection.close();
            System.out.println("Conexión cerrada exitosamente.");
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

private void connect() {
    try {
        connection = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USER, PASSWORD);
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

## 4. Conexión a una base de datos

## 5. Configuración de un procesador de imágenes

```
public class ImageProcessorConfig {
   private static ImageProcessorConfig instance;
   private String imageFormat;
   private int imageSize;
   private String outputDirectory;
   private ImageProcessorConfig() {
       this.imageFormat = "PNG";
       this.imageSize = 1024;
       this.outputDirectory = "/default/output/directory/";
   public static ImageProcessorConfig getInstance() {
       if (instance == null) {
          instance = new ImageProcessorConfig();
       return instance;
   public String getImageFormat() {
       return imageFormat;
   public void setImageFormat(String imageFormat) {
       this.imageFormat = imageFormat;
   public int getImageSize() {
      return imageSize;
   public void setImageSize(int imageSize) {
      this.imageSize = imageSize;
```

```
public String getOutputDirectory() {
        return outputDirectory;
    public void setOutputDirectory(String outputDirectory) {
        this.outputDirectory = outputDirectory;
public class ImageProcessor {
     ublic void processImage(String imagePath) {
        ImageProcessorConfig config = ImageProcessorConfig.getInstance();
        System.out.println("Procesando imagen: " + imagePath);
        System.out.println("Formato de imagen: " + config.getImageFormat());
System.out.println("Tamaño de imagen: " + config.getImageSize() + " pix
        System.out.println("Guardando imagen en: " + config.getOutputDirectory(
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ImageProcessorConfig config = ImageProcessorConfig.getInstance();
        config.setImageFormat("JPEG");
        config.setImageSize(800);
        config.setOutputDirectory("/images/processed/");
        ImageProcessor processor = new ImageProcessor();
        processor.processImage("path/to/image.jpg");
        System.out.println("Configuración actual:");
        System.out.println("Formato: " + config.getImageFormat());
        System.out.println("Tamaño: " + config.getImageSize());
        System.out.println("Directorio: " + config.getOutputDirectory());
```