# Chapter 14 (Collection object) Chapter 15 (Singleton)

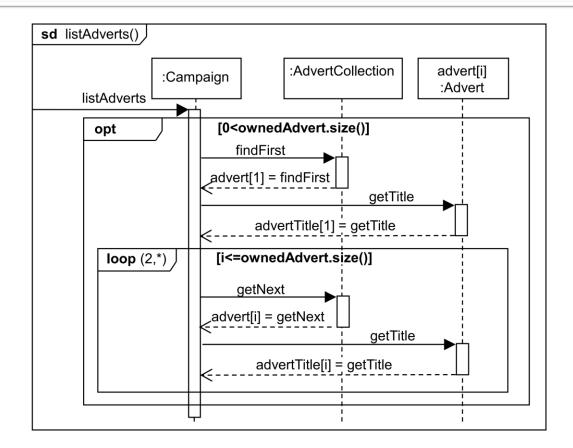


#### **Collection Classes**

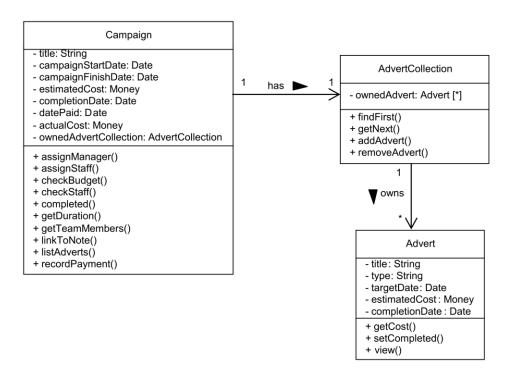
- Collection classes are used to separately hold object identifiers when message passing is required from one to many along an association
- OO languages provide support for these requirements. Frequently the collection class may be implemented as part of the sending class (e.g. Campaign) as some form of list

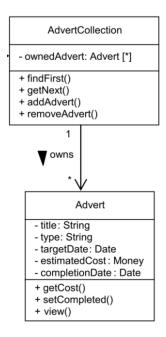
## Sequence diagram for listAdverts()

This sequence diagram shows the interaction when using a collection class

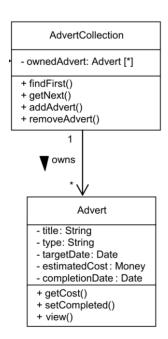


### One-to-many associations using a collection class

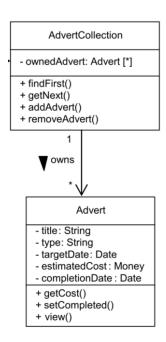




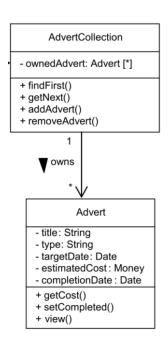
```
Advert.h ⊅ X (
akeCollectionExample - x64-Debug (de ▼
                              (Global Scope)
       ⊟#ifndef ADVERT H
  1
         #define ADVERT H
  2
  3
         #include <string>
  4
  5
         using namespace std;
  6
       diclass Advert {
  8
         private:
  9
             string _title;
 10
         public:
11
12
             Advert();
             string getTitle();
13
             void setTitle(string title);
14
15
        };
16
17
         #endif
```



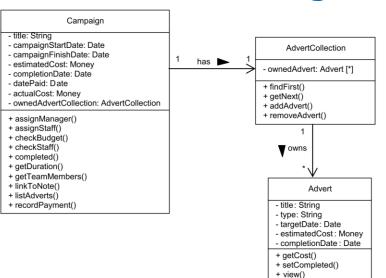
```
akeCollectionExample - x64-Debug (de •
                             (Global Scope)
        #include "Advert.h"
  1
  2
       ⊟Advert::Advert()
  3
  4
            title = "";
  5
  6
  7
       □string Advert::getTitle()
  8
             return title;
 10
 11
 12
       □void Advert::setTitle(string title)
 13
 14
            title = title;
 15
 16
 17
```



```
AdvertCollection.h → ×
MakeCollectionExample - x64-Debug (de ▼
                                (Global Scope)
           ⊟#ifndef ADVERT COLLECTION H
     1
      2
            #define ADVERT COLLECTION H
      3
      4
           ⊨#include "Advert.h"
      5
            #include <vector>
      6
     7
          private:
     8
     9
                vector<Advert *> _ownedAdvert;
     10
            public:
     11
                vector<Advert*>::size type getSize();
     12
     13
                Advert *findFirst();
     14
                Advert* get(vector<Advert*>::size type index);
     15
     16
                void addAdvert(string title);
     17
                //bool removeAdvert(string title);
     18
            };
     19
     20
     21
            #endif
```



```
CMakeCollectionExample.h
Collection.h
              AdvertCollection.cpp ≠ ×
                                                           CMakeCollectionExample.cpp
akeCollectionExample - x64-Debug (de *
                              (Global Scope)
         #include "AdvertCollection.h"
  2
       □vector<Advert*>::size_type AdvertCollection::getSize() {
  3
             return _ownedAdvert.size();
  4
  5
  6
  7
       ⊟Advert* AdvertCollection::get(vector<Advert*>::size type index) {
             return _ownedAdvert.at(index);
  8
  9
 10
11
       ⊟Advert* AdvertCollection::findFirst() {
             return ownedAdvert.at(0);
12
 13
 14
15
       □void AdvertCollection::addAdvert(string title) {
             Advert *newAdvert = new Advert();
16
             newAdvert->setTitle(title);
17
             _ownedAdvert.push_back(newAdvert);
 18
 19
 20
         //bool AdvertCollection::removeAdvert(string title);
 21
 22
```



```
□#include <iostream>
 #include <string>
 #include "CMakeCollectionExample.h"
 #include "Advert.h"
 #include "AdvertCollection.h"
 using namespace std;
□int main()
     AdvertCollection ownedAdvertCollection:
     ownedAdvertCollection.addAdvert("title1");
     ownedAdvertCollection.addAdvert("title2");
     ownedAdvertCollection.addAdvert("title3");
     ownedAdvertCollection.addAdvert("title3-2");
     if (ownedAdvertCollection.getSize() > 0) {
         Advert *a = ownedAdvertCollection.findFirst();
         cout << a->getTitle() << "\n" << endl;</pre>
         vector<Advert*>::size type i;
         for (i = 1; i < ownedAdvertCollection.getSize(); i++) {</pre>
              a = ownedAdvertCollection.get(i);
              cout << a->getTitle() << "\n" << endl;</pre>
     cin.get();
     return 0;
```

```
title1
title2
title3
title3-2
```

#### Singleton (Ch 15)

1 #include <iostream>

```
3 class Company {
       private:
                                                                 - companyName
           static Company* companyInstance;
                                                                - companyAddress
           int companyRegistrationNumber;
                                                                - companyRegistrationNumber
       public:
                                                                + getCompanyDetails()
           static Company* getCompanyInstance();
           int getCompanyRegistrationNumber();
                                                                 - Company() <-----
11
       private:
           Company();
14 };
   Company* Company::companyInstance = NULL;
18 Company* Company::getCompanyInstance() {
       if (companyInstance == NULL) {
           companyInstance = new Company();
       return companyInstance;
23 }
24 int Company::getCompanyRegistrationNumber() {
       return companyRegistrationNumber;
26 }
27 Company::Company() {
       std::cout << "Company object is created.\n";</pre>
       companyRegistrationNumber = 100;
30 }
33 int main(void) {
34
       Company *a = Company::getCompanyInstance();
       std::cout << "a's number is " << a->getCompanyRegistrationNumber() << "\n";</pre>
       Company *b = Company::getCompanyInstance();
       std::cout << "b's number is " << b->getCompanyRegistrationNumber() << "\n";</pre>
38 }
```

The use of class-scope operations allows global access