Agenda:

- Intro to Design pattern
- Types of design pattern
- Singleton design pattern

What are design pattern ?

- design → SD
- pattern → something the occurs frequently

well established solutions of common software design problems.

~10 design pattern
1. devs
2. interview

~23 dp

Why learn dp ?

1. shared vocabulary
2. save a lot of time

Types of DP :-

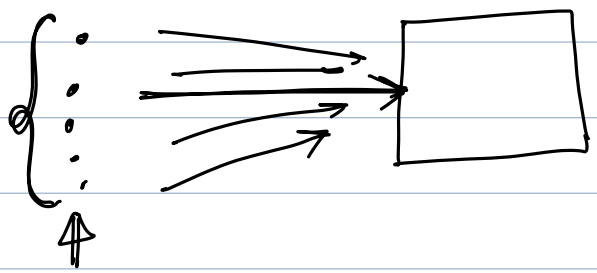
- creational :- creation of objects
  - Singleton
  - Builder
  - Prototype & Registry
  - Factory
- structural
  - → class, structured
- behavioural
  - code on action

Singleton Design pattern

def^{n} :- Allows you to create a class for which only one object is to created

A class which works on shared resources :-

db connection



```
Server {

    Dbconnection db;

    db.save()
    db.execute()

}
```

Logger

```
class  Dbconnection {
        url;
        username;
        password;
        :
}
```

```
Dbconn  db1 = new Dbconn();
Dbconn  d2  = new Dbconn();
```

} ✗

Till the my constructor is public, can it be singleton?

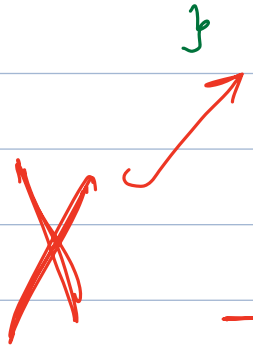
⇓

private ?

↓

we will not be able to access the constructor outside the class.

```
class dbconn {

    private dbconn() { }

    static
    public dbconn getInstance() {

        return new dbconn();

    }
}
```

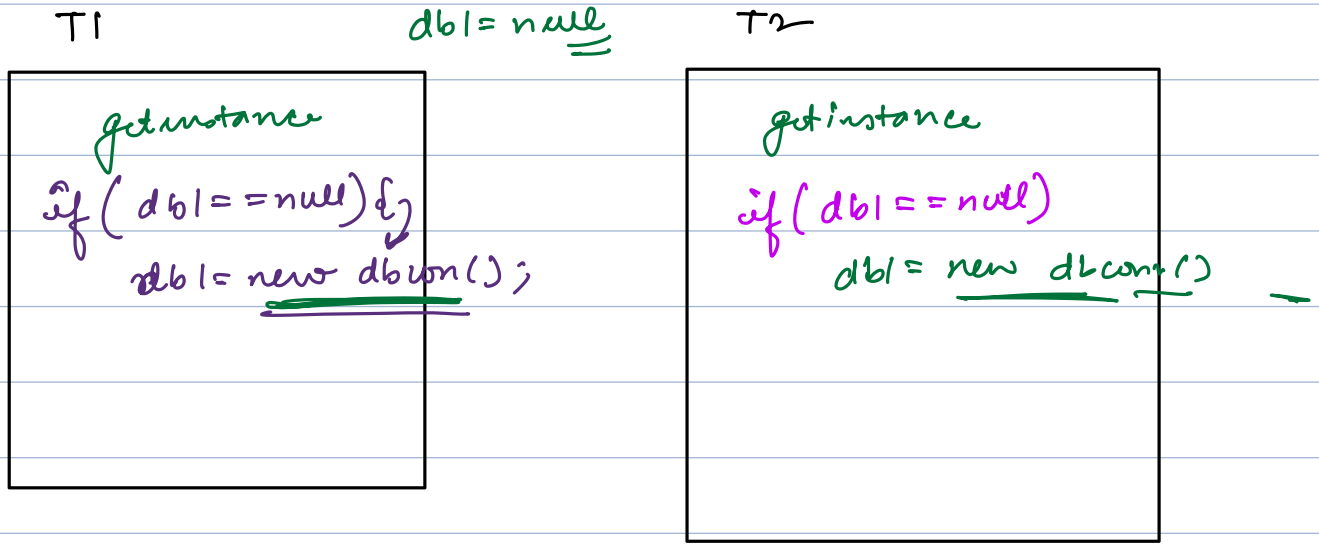


```
dbconn db1 = db.conn.getInstance();
dbconn db2 = db.conn.getInstance();
:
```

```
class dbconn {
    private static dbconn dbl = null;
    private dbconn() { }
    public static dbconn getInstance() {
        if (dbl == null) {
            dbl = new dbconn();
        }
        return dbl;
    }
}
```

Steps:

1. Make the constructor private
2. create a static fn which will actually help in creating the obj
3. static member → this will hold our private object



error prone before the object gets created first time.

Eager loading

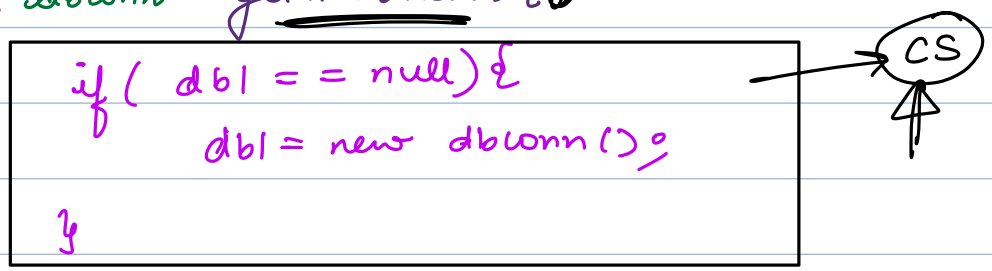
```
class dbconn {
    private static dbconn db1 = new dbconn();
    private dbconn() { }

    public static dbconn getInstance() {
        if (db1 == null) {
            db1 = new dbconn();
        }
        return db1;
    }
}
```

class got loaded → app^n starts

cons:
1. App^n startup time will increase.
2. can't give variable config while loading the classes.

```
Logger {

    Logger(String env)
    {   if (even == dev)

        ____

        else if (env == prod)

        ____

    }
}
```

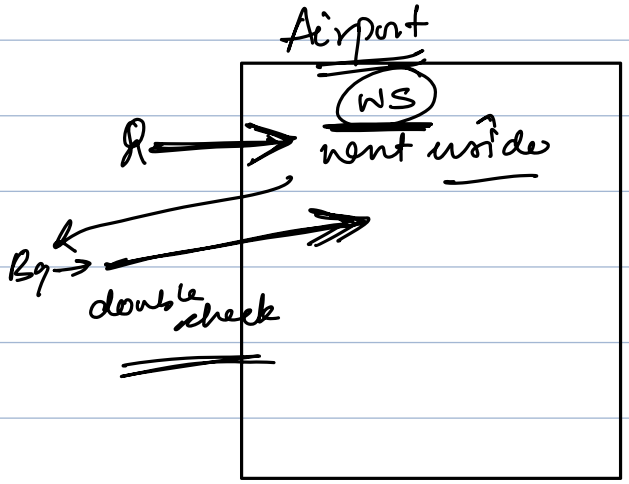
```
class dbconn {
    private static dbconn dbl = null;
    private dbconn() { }

    public static synch.. dbconn getInstance() {
        if ( dbl == null) {
            dbl = new dbconn();
        }
        return dbl;
    }
}
```

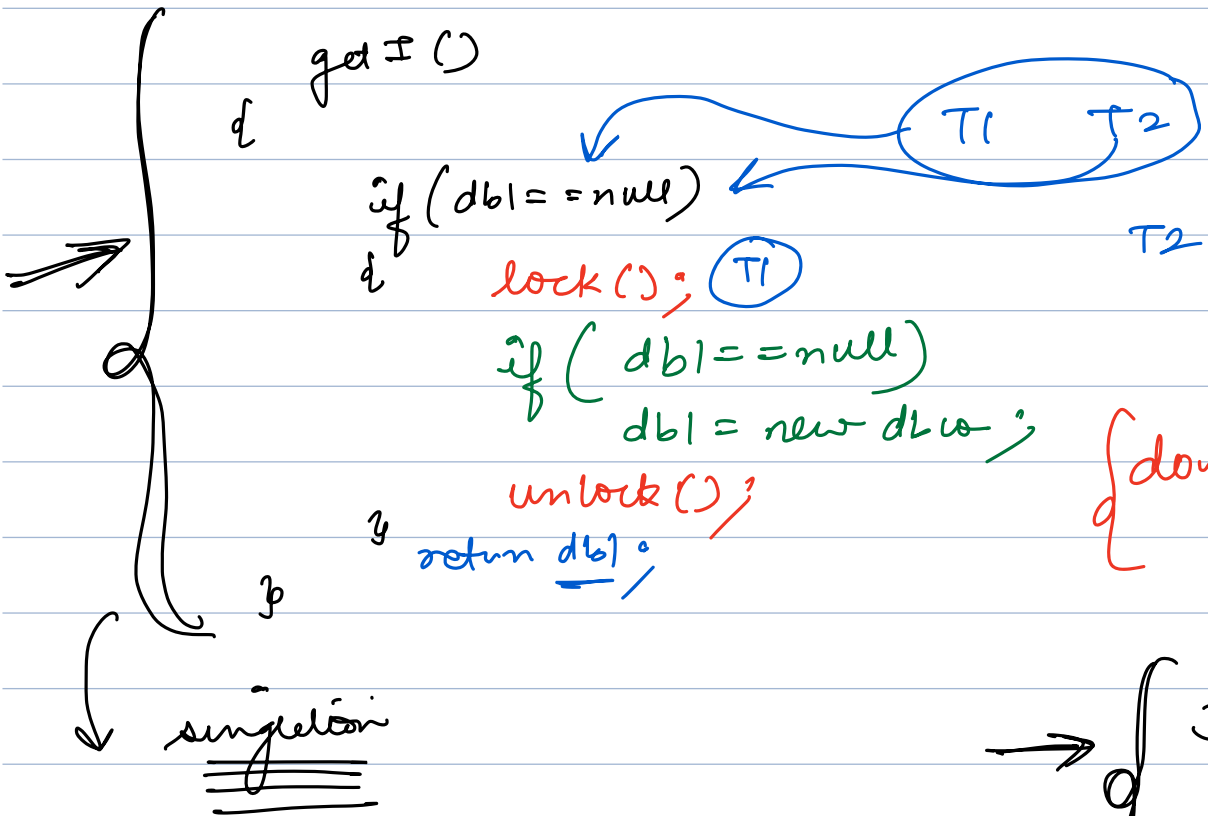


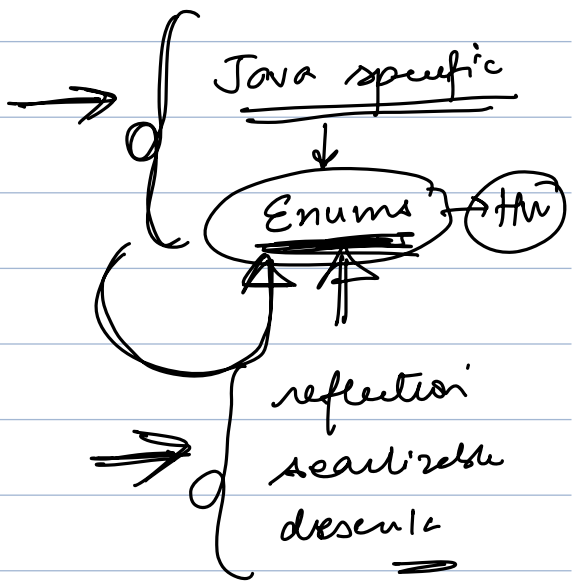
performance ⟶ slow!

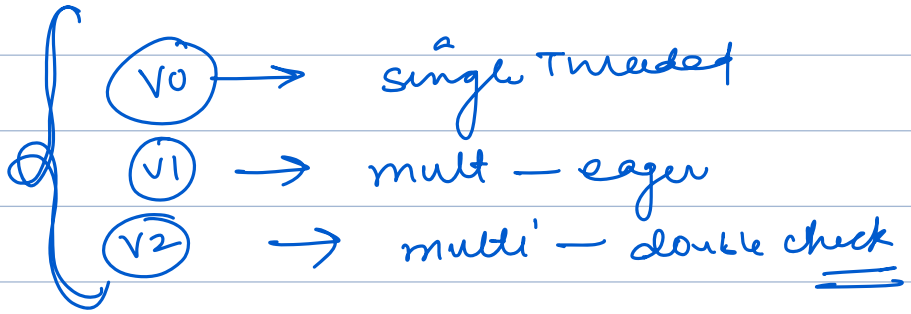
```
getI()
{
    lock();
    if (dbl==null)
    {
        dbl = new dbo
    }
    unlock();
    return dbl;
}
```

```
getI()
{
    if (dbl==null)
    {
        lock();
        dbl = new dbo
        unlock();
    }
    return dbl;
}
```


Airport
WS
R
rent inside
Rq
double check


getI()
{
if(dbl==null)
{
lock();
T1
T2
T2 - wait
if(dbl==null)
dbl = new dblo;
unlock();
}
return dbl;
}
singleton
{double-check locking}


Java specific
Enums
HW
reflection
serialization
deserial


V0
single Threaded
V1
multi — eager
V2
multi — double check