

# Singleton Pattern: One of a Kind Objects



# Singleton Pattern

- **Intent: Ensure that a class only has a single instance (which is accessed over a global point of access)**
  - MP3-File Player should only play one file at a time  
=> single instance coordinates play-back
  - Database-Driver has to ensure global invariants  
=> single instance coordinates DB access
  - Cache provides fast look-up for often used objects  
=> single instance controls cache
  - Only one activity should access the camera  
=> single instance coordinates access to the camera instance

# Singleton Pattern

- **Example: Registry Class**

```
public class Registry {  
    private Map<String, Object> entries =  
        Collections.synchronizedMap(new HashMap<>());  
  
    public Registry() { }  
  
    public void register(String name, Object value) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public Object lookup(String name) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

- Goal: One Instance of class Registry only, please!

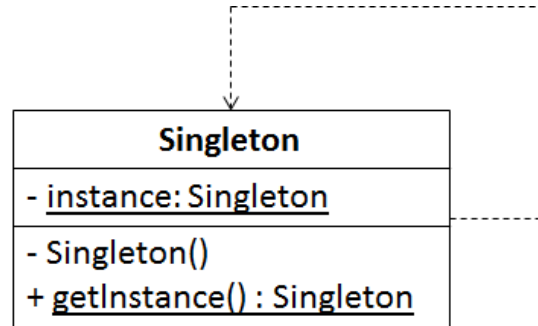
# Singleton Pattern

- **Solution 1: Use static methods only**

```
public final class Registry {  
    private static Map<String, Object> entries =  
        Collections.synchronizedMap(new HashMap<>());  
  
    private Registry() { }  
  
    public static void register(String name, Object value) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public static Object lookup(String name) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

# Singleton Pattern

- **Structure**



- **Code**

```
public final class Singleton {
    private Singleton() { }
    private static Singleton instance = new Singleton();
    public static Singleton getInstance() {
        return instance;
    }
}
```

- Private constructor prevents creation of instances outside of the class
- Prevents creation of instances in subclasses as well => final

# Singleton Pattern Example

```
public final class Registry {  
    private Map<String, Object> entries =  
        Collections.synchronizedMap(new HashMap<>());  
  
    private Registry() { }  
    private static Registry instance = new Registry();  
    public static Registry getInstance() {  
        return instance;  
    }  
  
    public void register(String name, Object value) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public Object lookup(String name) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Registry.getInstance().register("one", 1);

# Singleton Pattern Samples

- `java.lang.Runtime` `Runtime.getRuntime()`
  - Every Java application has a single instance of class `Runtime` that allows the application to interface with the environment in which the application is running.
- `java.lang.Class` `x.getClass()`
  - Instances of the class `Class` represent classes and interfaces in a running Java application. Class `Class` has no public constructor; instances are constructed automatically by the JVM
  - Two instances of the same class refer to the same class instance
- `java.util.logging.Logger` `Logger.getLogger(String name)`
  - A `Logger` object is used to log messages for a specific system or application component
- `java.awt.Taskbar` `Taskbar.getTaskbar()`
  - The `Taskbar` class allows a Java application to interact with the system task area (taskbar, Dock, etc.).

# Implementation Remarks

- **Enum**

- Singleton may also be implemented as an enum

```
public enum SingletonDriver implements Driver {  
    INSTANCE;  
    public String toString() { return "Singleton"; }  
    public void playSong(File file) { ... }  
}
```

- Advantages
  - Unique instance (access with `SingletonDriver.INSTANCE`)
  - Provides the serialization machinery for free
  - Interfaces may be implemented
- Disadvantage
  - Fields are not serialized (only the name of the enum)
  - Cannot be extended to multiple instances



# Singleton and Spring

- **Spring Singleton Beans**

- By default all Spring beans are Singletons

- **Spring Prototype Beans**

- Defining a prototype means instead of defining a single bean, one defines a blueprint
- Bean instances are then created based on this blueprint

```
<bean id="person" class="ch.fhnw.Person" scope="prototype">  
    ...  
</bean>
```

- Every time the `getBean("person")` method is invoked a new instance of `Person` will be created

# Relation with other Patterns

- **State**
  - State instances are often implemented as Singleton instances (could well be implemented using enums)
- **Abstract Factory**
  - This pattern can use a Singleton for providing the current factory
- **Façade**
  - The façade objects are often Singletons because only one instance is required

## Singleton Pattern: 15 Years Later

- **When discussing which patterns to drop, we found that we still love them all. (Not really—I'm in favor of dropping Singleton. Its use is almost always a design smell.)**
  - Erich Gamma  
Design Patterns 15 Years Later  
<http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1404056>
- **Singletons are often used as a justification for global state. Easy to add / difficult to remove**
  - Erich Gamma  
Design Patterns: Past, Present and Future  
FOSE (The Future of Software Engineering Symposium) 2010  
<http://fose.ethz.ch/slides/gamma.pdf>

# Singleton Disadvantages

- **Hidden coupling from potentially everywhere!**
  - Singleton provides a global access point to a service, but this coupling not visible by examining the interfaces of the classes that use the Singleton
- **Violation of the Single Responsibility Principle**
  - A Singleton allows to limit the creation of objects, which means that two responsibilities are mixed together into one class:
    - Its own singularity
    - Its functionality
  - <http://c2.com/cgi/wiki?SingleResponsibilityPrinciple>

# Singleton Disadvantages

- **A Singleton promotes tight coupling between classes**
  - Problem: testing. A Singleton object prevents the polymorphic substitution of another, simpler object (mock object)
  - A better solution is (once more) to delegate the creation of the object to, e.g., a simple Factory.
  - Or: Base your code onto the principle of Dependency Injection and use Spring, some other DI-framework or provide your own mechanism.
- **Singletons carry state**
  - Problem: testing,
    - Singleton object is created before the first test uses it
    - The *same* Singleton is reused all over the time in any other test, being perhaps in some weird state!

## Discussion and Comments

- What is so bad about Singletons?



What is so bad about singletons? [closed]

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The [singleton pattern](#) is a fully paid up member of the [GoF's patterns book](#), but it lately seems rather orphaned by the developer world. I still use quite a lot of singletons, especially for [factory classes](#), and while you have to be a bit careful about multithreading issues (like any class actually), I fail to see why they are so awful.

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Stack Overflow especially seems to assume that everyone agrees that Singletons are evil. Why?

[design-patterns](#) [singleton](#)

- 36 Answers can be found at  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/137975/what-is-so-bad-about-singletons>