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Thread Safety in Singleton

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In this tutorial we will discuss

- · Lazy Initialization in Singleton
- · How to use Multithreads in Singleton
- · How to implement a Thread Safe singleton class

Lazy Initialization in Singleton : GetInstance Property is responsible for the Singleton Instance creation. Singleton object is not instantiated until and unless **GetInstance** is invoked. Hence, there is a delay in instance creation till the GetInstance is accessed. This Delay in Instance creation is called Lazy Initialization.

How to use Multithreads in Singleton : The lazy initialization works perfectly well when we invoke the GetInstance in a Single threaded approach. However, there is a chance that we may end up creating multiple instances when multiple threads invoke the GetInstance at the same time.

This Thread racing situation causes thread safety issues in Singleton Initialization and further the current code ends up in creating multiple instances of Singleton objects in memory.

To achieve and replicate multiple threads accessing GetInstance, We have modified the main program by using Parallel.Invoke method of .NET Framework 4.0. Please refer to Main program code below for more details.

How to implement a Thread Safe singleton class: Locks are the best way to control thread race condition and they help us to overcome the present situation. Please refer to the Singleton.cs code for lock checks and double check locking.

For more details on double check locking please refer to the below article https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double-checked locking

Program.cs

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.Linq;

using System.Text;

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```
using System.Threading.Tasks;
/// <summary>
/// First version of Singleton demo
/// </summary>
namespace SingletonDemo
  class Program
     static void Main(string[] args)
       Parallel.Invoke(
          () => PrintStudentdetails(),
          () => PrintEmployeeDetails()
       Console.ReadLine();
     private static void PrintEmployeeDetails()
        * Assuming Singleton is created from employee class
        * we refer to the GetInstance property from the Singleton class
       Singleton from Employee = Singleton. GetInstance;
       fromEmployee.PrintDetails("From Employee");
     private static void PrintStudentdetails()

    * Assuming Singleton is created from student class

                * we refer to the GetInstance property from the Singleton class
       Singleton fromStudent = Singleton.GetInstance;
       fromStudent.PrintDetails("From Student");
  }
Singleton.cs
using System;
using System. Collections. Generic;
using System.Ling;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
/// <summary>
/// First Singleton version
/// </summary>
namespace SingletonDemo
     Sealed restricts the inheritance
  public sealed class Singleton
     private static int counter = 0;
     private static readonly object obj = new object();
     * Private constructor ensures that object is not
     * instantiated other than with in the class itself
     */
     private Singleton()
       Console.WriteLine("Counter Value" + counter.ToString());
     private static Singleton instance = null;
     * public property is used to return only one instance of the class
      * leveraging on the private property
     public static Singleton GetInstance
          if (instance == null)
```

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```
lock (obj)
{
    if (instance == null)
        instance = new Singleton();
    }
} return instance;
}

* Public method which can be invoked through the singleton instance
*/
public void PrintDetails(string message)
{
    Console.WriteLine(message);
}
```

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2 comments:

Anonymous March 1, 2018 at 10:28 PM

but lock makes program execution slow, please correct me if i am wrong. as I know if we are going to use Lock with million records best way to write for loop instead of parallel programming.

Reply



Ahmed Gamal Abdel Gawad March 16, 2020 at 5:11 AM

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