

CMSC 132: OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING II



Singleton and Decorator Design Patterns

Department of Computer Science
University of Maryland, College Park

Singleton Pattern

- **Typical problem: only one instance of a class is allowed/needed**
- **Definition**
 - One instance of a class or a value accessible globally
 - In some scenarios only one instance of a class is allowed as more than one instance will be incorrect. For example, you can only have one database manager (several will create data inconsistencies, only one president, etc.)
- **How to define a class as a singleton**
 - Define the class constructor private to control creation of instances
 - Only instance created by static method or when class is loaded
 - Access to single instance only via specific methods (e.g., static method that returns reference to single object reference)
 - Define class as final

Singleton Pattern

- **Examples:**

```
public class Employee {  
    public static final int ID = 1234;    // ID is a singleton  
}
```

```
public final class MySingleton {
```

```
    // Declares the unique instance of the class created when class is loaded  
    private static MySingleton uniq = new MySingleton();
```

```
    // private constructor only accessed from this class  
    private MySingleton() { ... }
```

```
    // Returns reference to unique instance of class
```

```
    public static MySingleton getInstance() {  
        return uniq;
```

```
    }  
}
```

- **Example:** DatabaseManager.java

- How can you modify the singleton design patterns so you only allow only a particular number of objects to be created?

Decorator Pattern

- **Typical problem: customization**
 - A Pizza can have different toppings; defining a class for each possible topping's combination could lead to a large number of subclasses
 - A car in a dealership can have different options (e.g., customized radio, wheels, guarantees, etc.) you can add before buying
- **Definition**
 - Attach additional responsibilities or functions to an object dynamically or statically
- **Where to use & benefits**
 - Provide flexible alternative to subclassing
 - Add new function to an object without affecting other objects
 - Make responsibilities easily added and removed dynamically & transparently to the object

Decorator Pattern

- **Example**

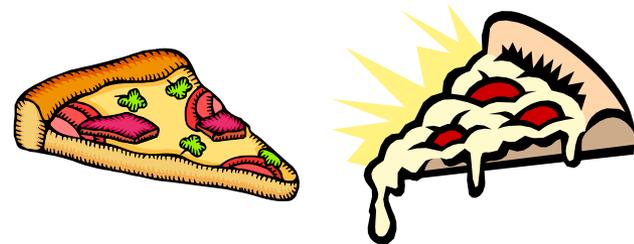
- Pizza decorator adds toppings to Pizza

- **Original**

- Pizza subclasses
- Combinatorial explosion in # of subclasses

- **Using pattern**

- Pizza decorator classes add toppings to Pizza objects dynamically
- Can create different combinations of toppings without modifying Pizza class
- **Example:** PizzaDecoratorCode



Decorator Pattern

- **Examples from Java I/O**
 - Interface
 - InputStream
 - Concrete subclasses
 - FileInputStream, ByteArrayInputStream
 - Decorators
 - BufferedInputStream, DataInputStream
 - Code
 - `InputStream s = new DataInputStream(new BufferedInputStream(new FileInputStream()));`