

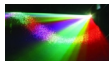
Supplement to
The Design and Implementation of Multimedia Software

The Singleton Pattern

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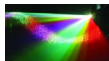
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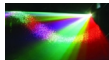
Motivation

- Some applications require exactly one instance of a class:
 - Windowing systems with one event queue
 - Word processors with one menu bar (for all documents)
- Unfortunately, constructors can be called repeatedly:
 - In one method
 - In one class
 - Across multiple classes

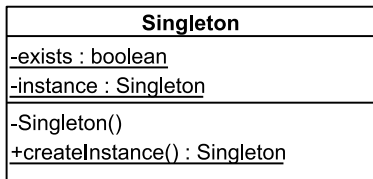


Requirements of a Singleton

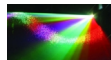
- Create and return an instance of itself if one doesn't exist
- Return the existing instance if one does exist



One Implementation of the Singleton Pattern



createInstance() uses the constructor to construct an instance if one doesn't exist (i.e. if exists is false). Otherwise it returns instance



Example - A FileViewer

```
public class FileViewer
{
    private static boolean    exists = false;
    private static FileViewer instance;

    private FileViewer()
    {
        exists = true;
    }
}
```

```
public static FileViewer createInstance()
{
    if (!exists) instance = new FileViewer();
    return instance;
}
```

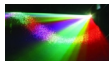


Example - Using a FileViewer

```
public void valueChanged(ListSelectionEvent lse)
{
    FileViewer  fv;
    String      fn;

    fn = (String)list.getSelectedValue();

    fv = FileViewer.createInstance();
    fv.load(fn);
}
```



Thread Safety

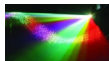
- A Potential Problem:

If the `createInstance()` method might be called by multiple threads, problems can arise

- Resolutions:

Make `createInstance()` synchronized

Use eager initialization (i.e., instantiate `instance` when it is declared)



Example - Using Eager Instantiation

```
private static FileViewer instance = new FileViewer();
```

```
public static FileViewer createInstance()
{
    return instance;
}
```

