



# Information System Design

## Lecture 5: Creational Design Patterns

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# Design Patterns (revisited)

## Design Pattern

- A solution for a recurring problem in a large OOP system.
- Highly optimal since it is designed and revised by experts.
- Abstract from any particular programming language.

# Design Patterns (revisited)

## Benefits of Applying Design Patterns

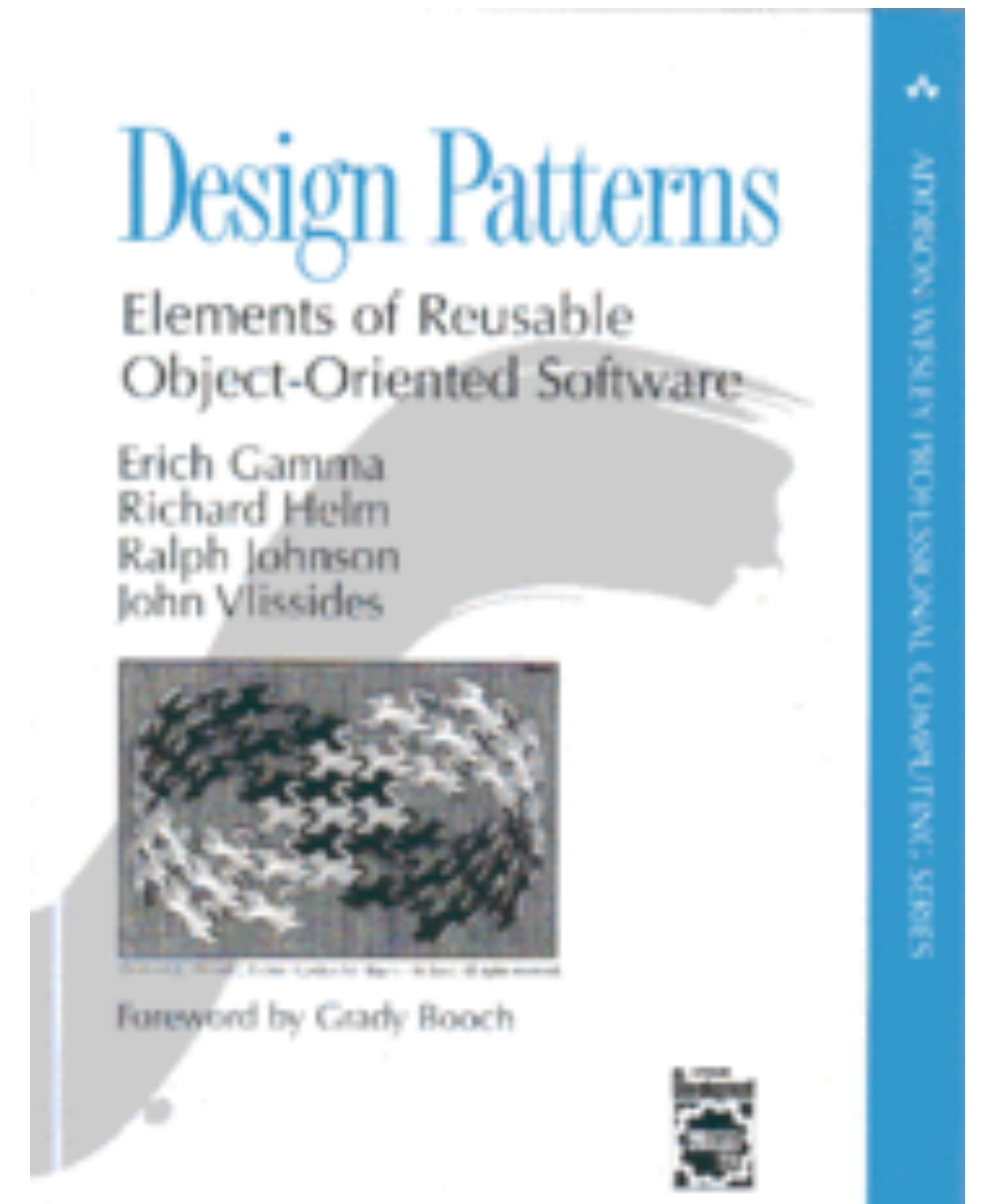
- Increases design speed and quality.
- Promotes design reuse.
- Makes it easier to other developers to understand the system design since it provides a standard vocabulary and building blocks.

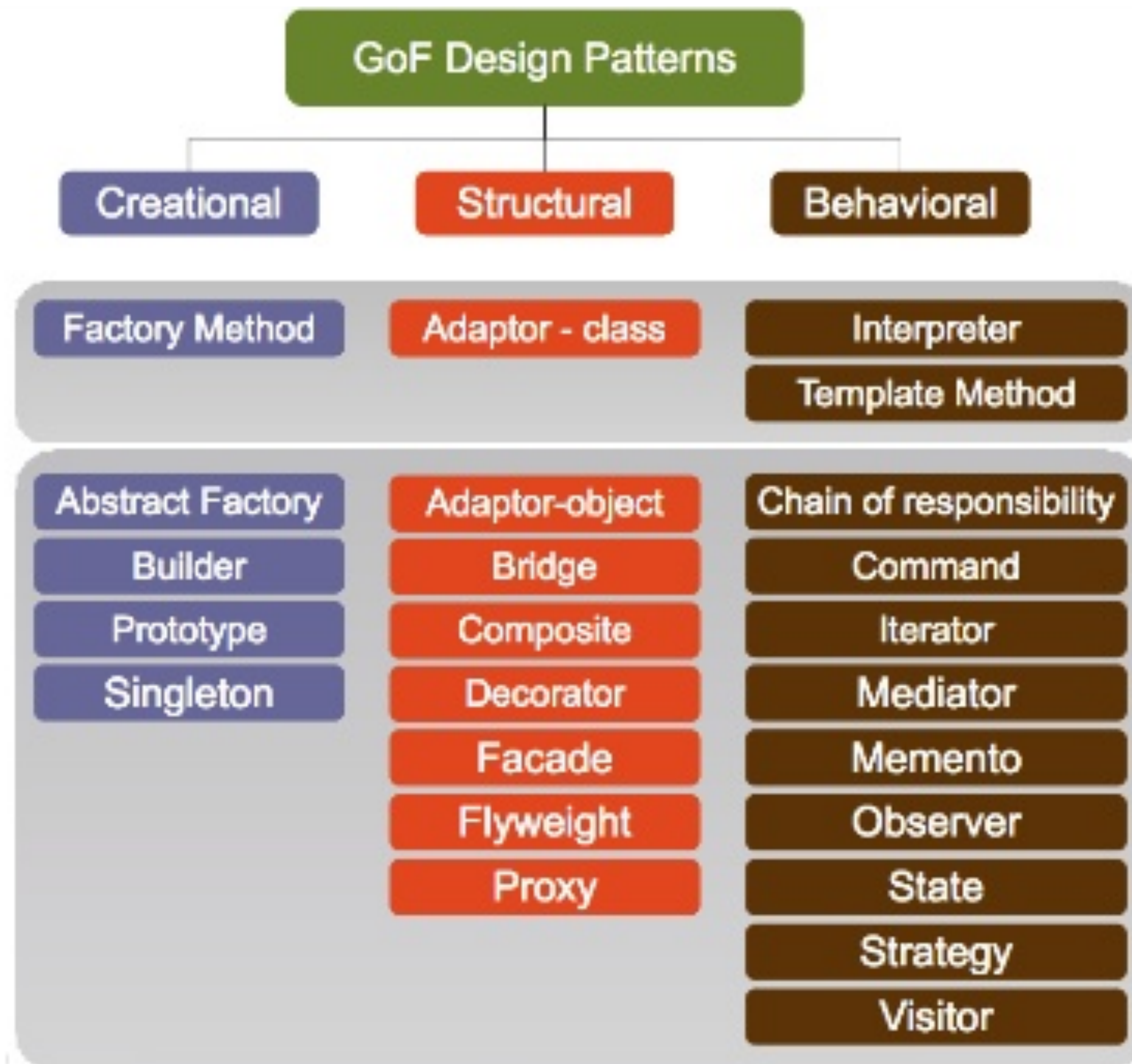


- GoF book 1995

## ***Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software***

- Describes 23 design patterns are categorized by their purpose into 3 categories:
  - **Creational**
  - **Structural**
  - **Behavioral**





# Design Patterns (revisited)

**Problem:** In what situation should this pattern be used?

**Solution:** What should you do? What is the pattern?

- describe details of the objects/classes/structure needed
- should be somewhat language-neutral

**Advantages:** Why is this pattern useful?

**Disadvantages:** Why might someone not want this pattern?



# Singleton Pattern

**Singleton:** An object that is the only object of its type.  
(one of the most known / popular design patterns)

## Problem:

- Ensures that a class has at most one instance.
- Providing a global access point to that instance.
  - e.g. providing an accessor method that allows users to get that instance anywhere in the program.

# Singleton

Example use cases:

- Logger that saves program status updates to disk or somewhere else.
- Hardware interface class.
- User preferences in a mobile application.
- Database connection.

**What else ??!**

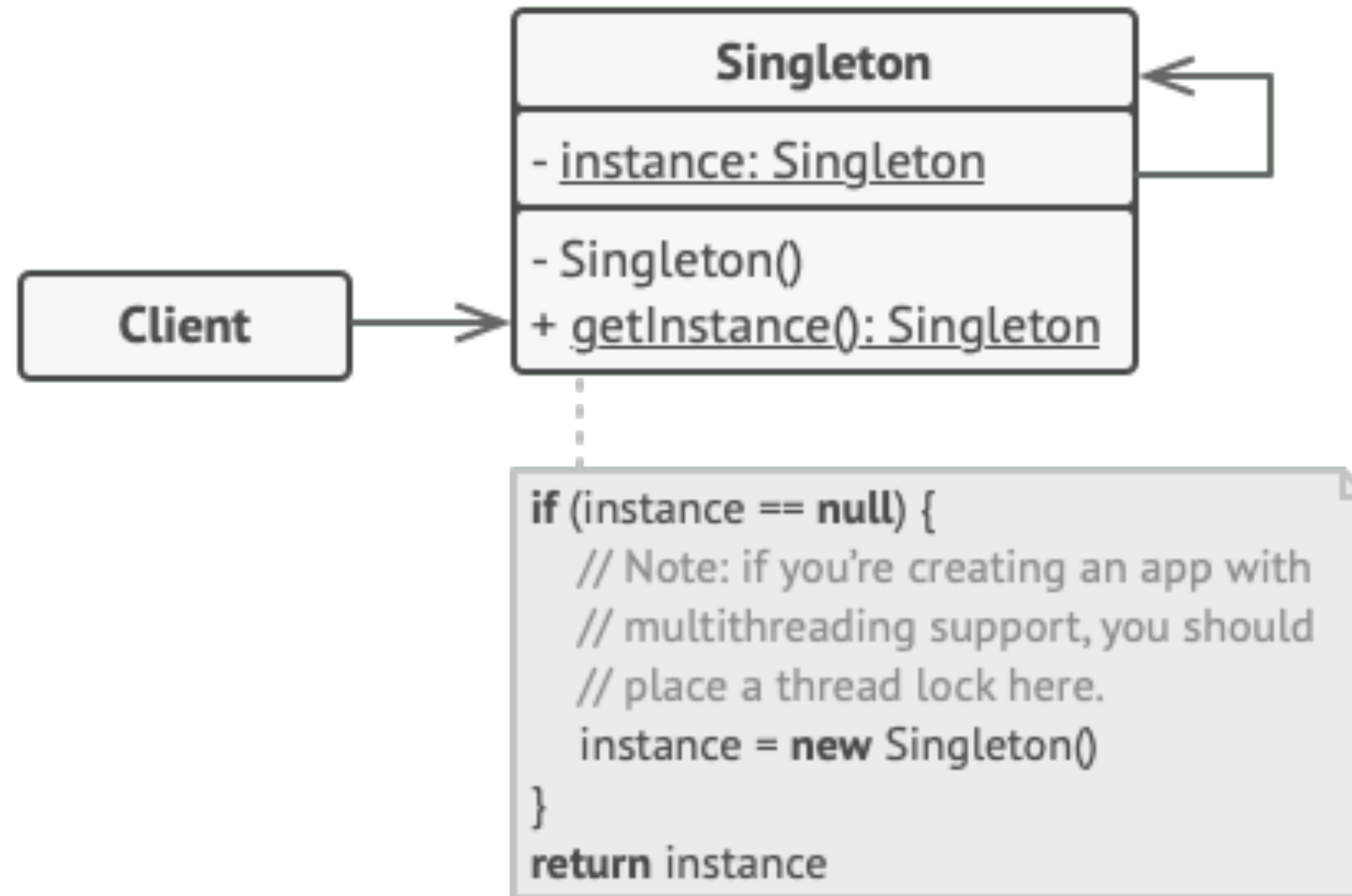


# Singleton : Implementation

## Design Recipe:

- Make constructor(s) private, so that they can not be called from outside by clients.
- Declare a single (`private static`) instance of the class.
- Write a public `GetInstance()` or similar method that allows access to that single instance.
  - It is possible to use lazy initialization to create this instance only when needed.
  - May need to protect/ synchronize this method to ensure that it will work well in a multi-threaded program.

# Singleton



# Singleton

## **Benefits of using Singleton:**

- Takes responsibility of managing that instance away from the programmer (it becomes illegal to create more than one instance).
- Save the cost (memory and time) of creating multiple instances.
- Avoids bugs due to having multiple instances with inconsistent states.

# Singleton

## **Disadvantages of using Singleton:**

- The code becomes tightly coupled and harder to test. This could violate the dependency inversion principle.
- Could also lead to a violation of SRP; because it combines the responsibility of object creation and other business logic.