

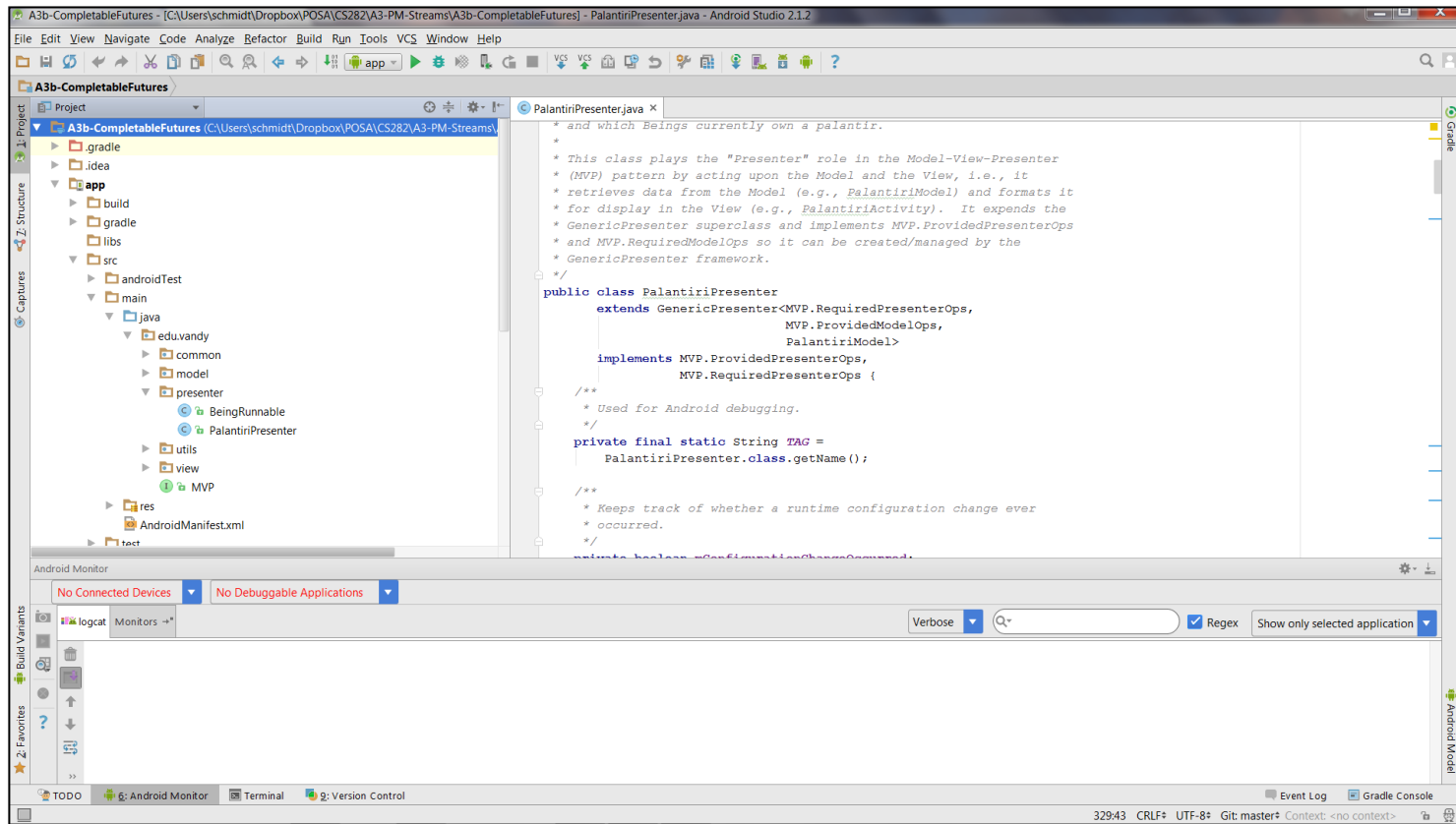
The Singleton Pattern

Implementation in C++

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Learning Objectives in This Lesson

- Recognize how the *Singleton* pattern can be applied to centralize access to global resources.
- Understand the structure & functionality of the *Singleton* pattern.
- Know how to implement the *Singleton* pattern in C++.



Singleton example in C++

- Define a singleton class to handle command-line option processing.

```
class Options {
public:
    static Options *instance();

    // Parse command-line arguments & sets values as follows.
    bool parse_args(int argc, char *argv[]);
    bool verbose() const; // True if running in verbose mode.
    ...

private:
    Options();

    static Options *instance_;

    bool verbose_;
    ...
}
```

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    ...
```

```
private:
```

```
    Options();
```

 Holds the one & only instance

```
    static Options *instance_;
```

```
    bool verbose_;
```

```
    ...
```

Singleton example in C++

- Define a singleton class to handle command-line option processing.

```
class Options {  
public:  
    static Options *instance();
```

```
if (instance_ == nullptr)  
    instance_ = new Options;  
return instance_;
```

```
    // Parse command-line arguments & sets values as follows.  
    bool parse_args(int argc, char *argv[]);  
    bool verbose() const; // True if running in verbose mode.  
    ...
```

```
private:  
    Options();  
  
    static Options *instance_;  
  
    bool verbose_;  
    ...
```

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private:
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    ...
}
```



These non-static methods are called on the singleton instance

Singleton example in C++

- Define a singleton class to handle command-line option processing.

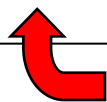
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public:
    static Options *instance();

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    ...

private:
    Options();

    static Options *instance_;

    bool verbose_;
    ...
```



Non-static fields

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    static Options *instance();  
  
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    bool parse_args(int argc, char *argv[]);  
    bool verbose() const; // True if running in verbose mode.  
    ...
```

```
private:  
    Options();
```



Private constructor prevents multiple instances of an object from being created

```
    static Options *instance_;
```

```
    bool verbose_;
```

```
    ...
```

