# Java 디자인 패턴 - Strategy & Flyweight



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# 전략 패턴이란?



전략(또는 정책)

: 특정한 목표를 수행하기 위한 행동 계획

### 전략 패턴이란?

조건: 목표 점수, 공부 속도



벼락치기

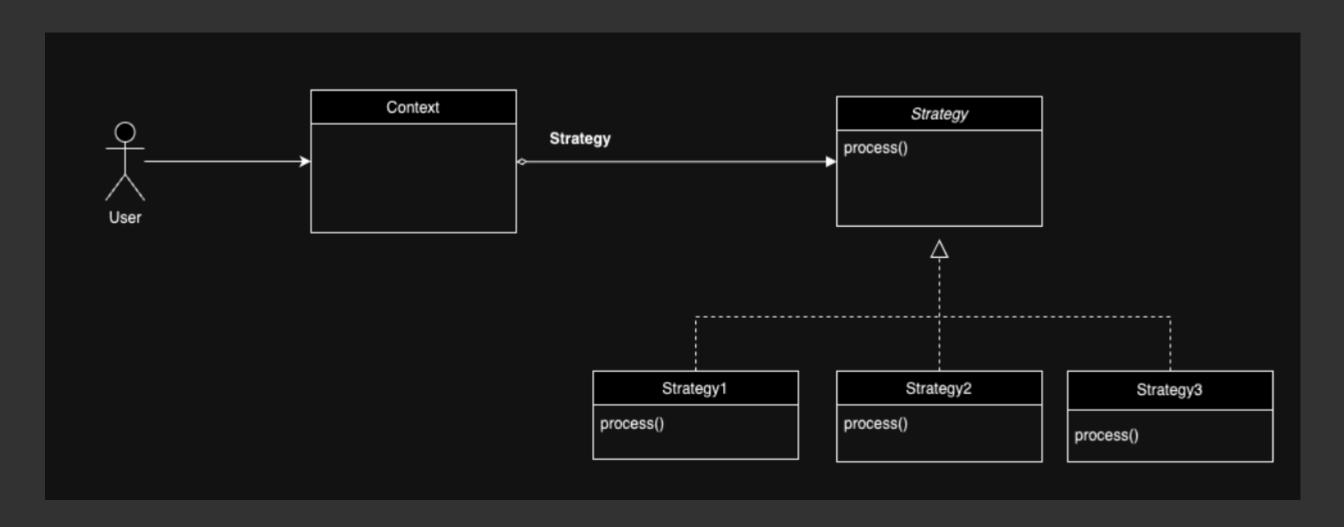
VS

오랫동안 꼼꼼히 공부하기

#### 전략 패턴이란?

내부적으로 조금 다를 뿐 **개념적으로 관련된 1개 이상**의 로직이 존재할 때, 각 로직을 캡슐화하고 이들이 상호 교환할 수 있도록 하는 디자인 패턴

#### 전략 패턴의 구성



- Strategy(전략): 공통의 연산을 인터페이스로 정의
- ConcreateStrategy(구체전략): Strategy 인터페이스의 구현체
- Context(문맥): Strategy 객체의 참조값 관리, 사용자에서 온 요청을 각 전략 객체로 전달, Context를 통해 필요한 데이터에 접근

#### 언제 전략 패턴을 사용하면 좋을까?

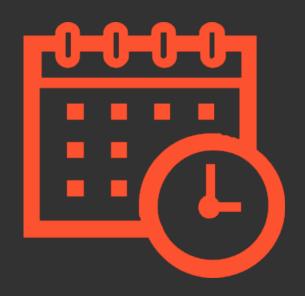
- 1.동일 계열 알고리즘이 여러 개 존재할 때
- 2. 사용자에 <u>노출하지 말아야하는 데이터</u>를 사용할 때, 정보의 은닉화
- 3. 다중 분기문이 복잡하게 들어간 코드가 있을 때, 코드의 가독성 및 유지보수성

### 전략 패턴을 사용해 보자!

#### 시험 전략



조건: 목표 점수, 이전 점수, 공부 속도



Fast 전략

하루에 많은 시간을 투자!



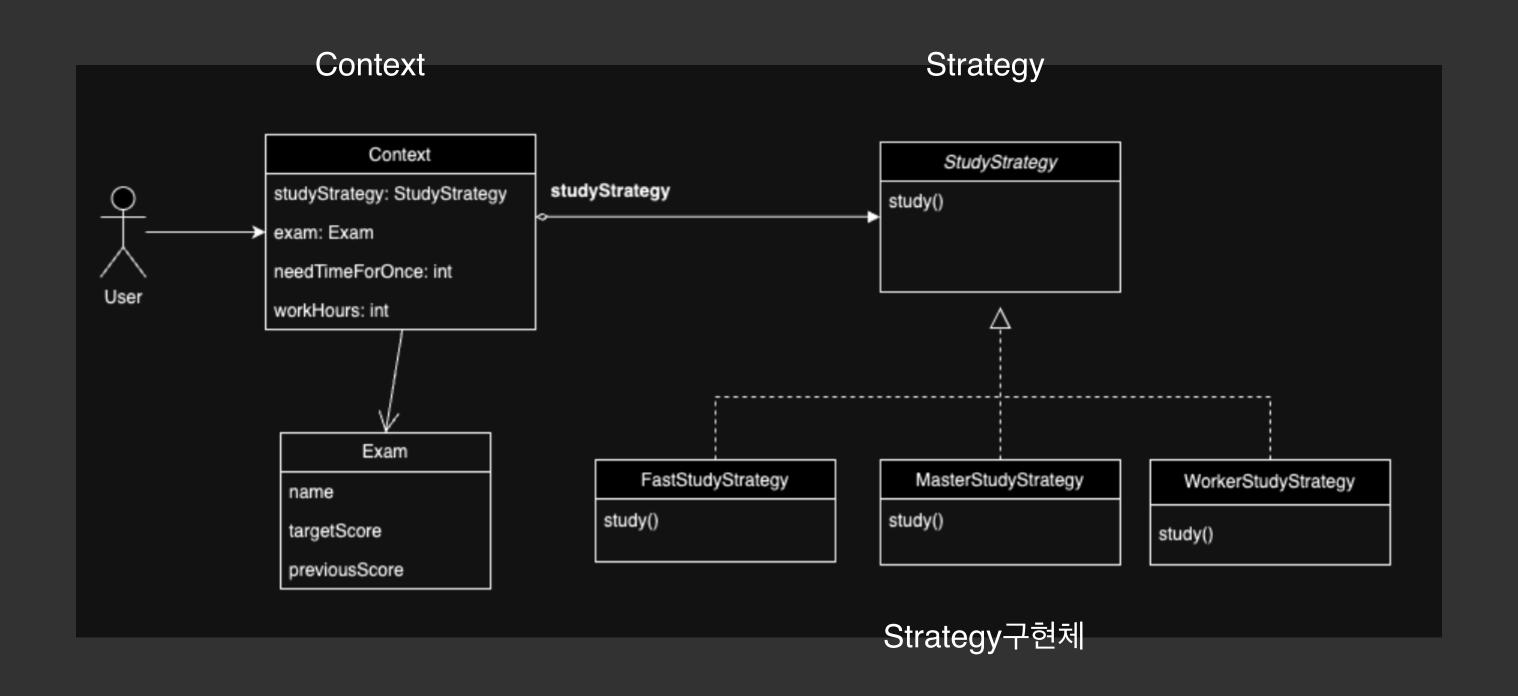
Master 전략

오랜 기간 천천히



직장인 전략 퇴근 후 조금씩

#### 전략 패턴을 사용해 보자!



# 전략 패턴의 효과

```
@Test new *
void testNoneStrategy() {
   Exam exam = new Exam( name: "한지원", targetScore: 100, previousScore: 50);
   String strategyType = "Master";
   int targetScore = exam.targetScore;
   int previousScore = exam.previousScore;
   int needTime = 0;
   int needDays = 0;
   switch (strategyType) {
       case "Master":
           System.out.println("Studying master");
           needTime = (targetScore - previousScore) * 30; // 1점 올리는 데 30시간 필요
           needDays = needTime / 6; // 하루에 6시간 공부
           System.out.println("Need time: " + needDays + " need days: " + needDays);
           break;
       case "Fast":
           needTime = (targetScore - previousScore) * 10; // 1점 올리는 데 10시간 필요
           needDays = needTime / 10; // 하루에 10시간 공부
       case "Worker":
           needTime = (targetScore - previousScore) * 10; // 1점 올리는 데 10시간 필요
           needDays = needTime / 2; // 하루에 6시간 공부
       default:
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unknown strategy type: " + strategyType);
```

```
OTest new *
void testStudyWhenMasterStrategy(){
    Exam exam = new Exam( name: "한지원", targetScore: 100, previousScore: 50);
    Context context = new Context(exam);
    context.setStudyStrategy(new MasterStudyStrategy());
    context.study();
}
```

- 다중 조건문 제거
- 유지보수성 및 가독성 향상
- 전략 세부 사항 은닉화

# 전략 패턴 주의사항



- - © Context
  - © FastStudyStrategy
  - MasterStudyStrategy
  - StudyStrategy
  - © WorkerStudyStrategy

• 객체 수 증가

#### 전략 패턴 주의사항



```
public interface StudyStrategy { 5 usages 3 implementations new *
    void study (int targetScore, int previousScore, int needTimeForOneScore, int workHours)
}
```

```
### public class WorkerStudyStrategy implements StudyStrategy { no usages new *

### Override 1 usage new *

### public void study(int targetScore, int previousScore, int needTimeForOneScore, int workHours) {

### System.out.println("Studying for worker");

### int needTime = (targetScore - previousScore) * needTimeForOneScore;

### int needDays = needTime / (12 - workHours); // 하루 공부 가능 시간: 12시간에서 근무 시간을 뺀다.

### System.out.println("Need time: " + needDays + " need days: " + needDays);

### }

### Public class WorkerStudyStrategy implements StudyStrategy { no usages new *

### Override 1 usage new *

### Public class WorkerStudyStrategy implements StudyStrategy { no usages new *

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```

```
public class FastStudyStrategy implements StudyStrategy { no usages new *

@Override 1 usage new *

public void study(int targetScore, int previousScore, int needTimeForOneScore, int workHours) {

    System.out.println("Studying fast");

    int needTime = (targetScore - previousScore) * needTimeForOneScore; // 1점 올리는 데 10시간 필요

    int needDays = needTime / 10; // 하루에 10시간 공부

    System.out.println("Need time: " + needDays + " need days: " + needDays);
}

}
```

Strategy 객체와 Context 객체 사이에 의사소통 오버헤드

# 전략 패턴 주의사항



```
public interface StudyStrategy { 5 usages 3 implementations new *
    void study(int targetScore, int previousScore, int needTimeForOneScore, int workHours);
}
```

```
public interface StudyStrategy {
    void study(Context context)
}
```



새로운 전략이 추가된다고 하더라도, 인터페이스가 바뀌면 안된다.



Context 자체를 파라미터로 전달하는 방법도 존재하나, 클래스 간 결합도가 높아질 수 있다.

#### 현재 코드는 과연 효율적일까?

```
@Test new*

void testStudyWhenMasterStrategy(){
    Exam exam = new Exam( name: "한지원", targetScore: 100, previousScore: 50):
    Context context = new Context(exam);
    context.setStudyStrategy(new MasterStudyStrategy());
    context.study();
}
```

# Strategy + Flyweight의 필요성

```
@Test new *
void inefficientWhenStrategy(){
    Exam exam = new Exam( name: "한지원", targetScore: 100, previousScore: 50);
    Context context = new Context();
    context.setExam(exam);
    context.setNeedTimeForOneScore(30);
   context.setStudyStrategy(new MasterStudyStrategy());
    context.study();
    Exam exam2 = new Exam( name: "홍길동", targetScore: 90, previousScore: 50);
    Context context2 = new Context();
    context2.setExam(exam2);
    context2.setNeedTimeForOneScore(20);
    context2.setStudyStrategy(new MasterStudyStrategy());
    // 다른 주소 값을 갖는 것을 검증
    assertNotEquals(context.getStudyStrategyHashCode(), context2.getStudyStrategyHashCode());
```

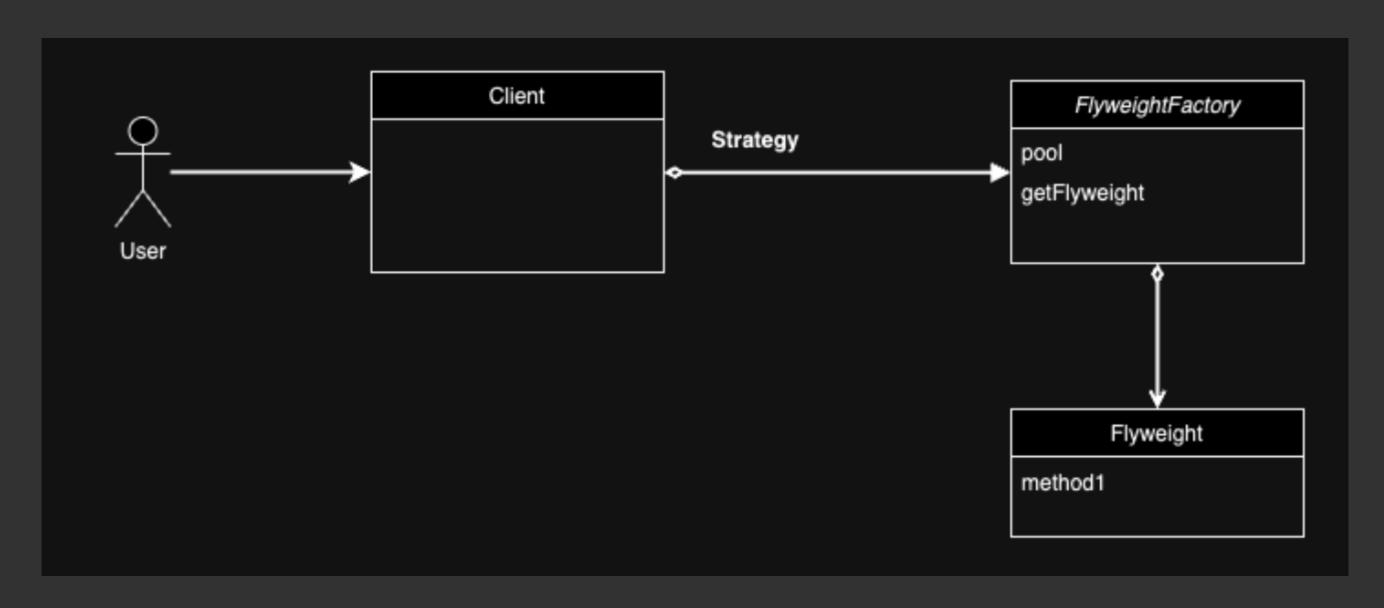
- 매번 new 연산 발생
- But, 전략 객체 반복 생성 필요 X

# Flyweight 패턴이란?



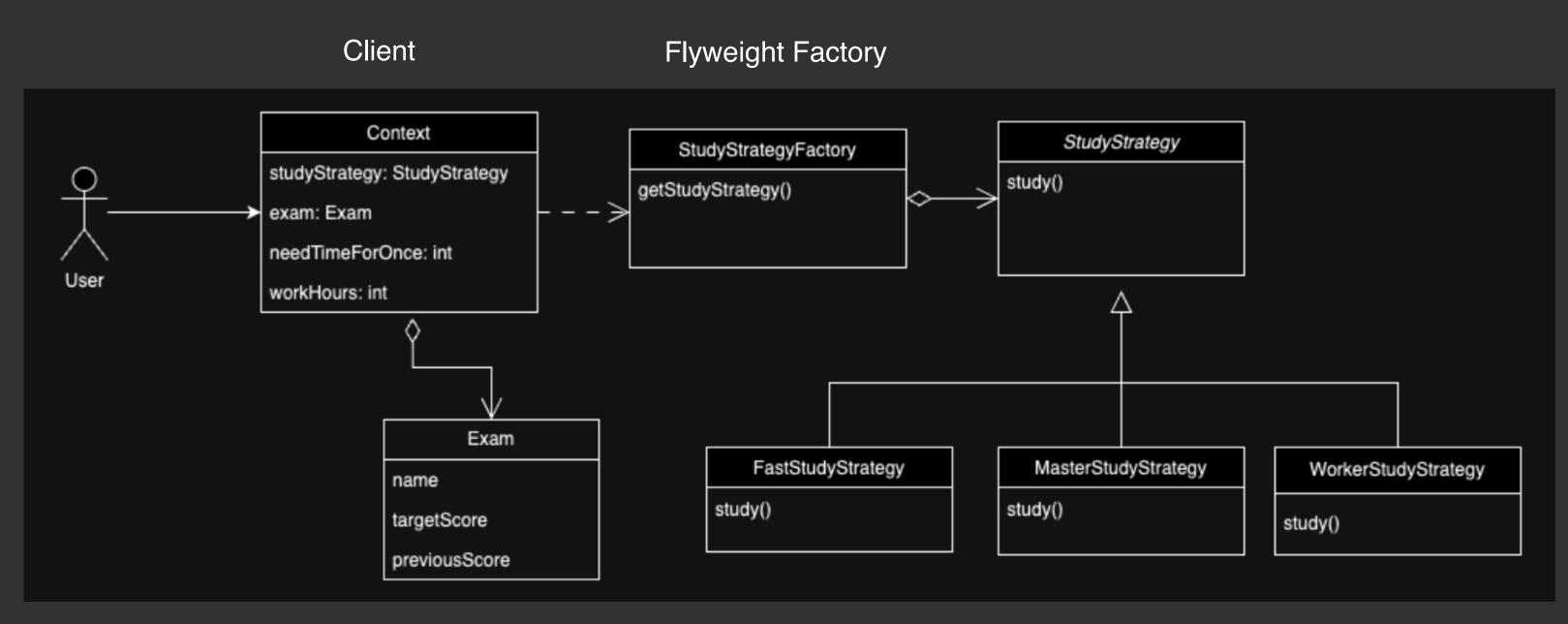
인스턴스를 최대한 공유하고 쓸데없이 new 하지 않는다.

# Flyweight 구성



- Flyweight: 매번 객체를 생성하지 않고 공유하여 가볍게 할 대상(클래스)
- FlyweightFactory: 인스턴스를 공유하게 할 공장 역할을 하는 클래스
- Client: FlyweightFactory를 사용하여 Flyweight를 이용하는 클래스

# Strategy + Flyweight



Flyweight

#### Flyweight 패턴의 효과



Test Results

```
    ✓ FlyweightContextTest

                                                                                                                     class FlyweightContextTest { new*
                                                                                                                                                                                  testFlyweightWhenMaste 8 ms
@Test new *
 public class FlyweightContext { 7 usages new *
                                                                                                                         void testFlyweightWhenMasterStrategy(){
                                                                                                                            Exam exam = new Exam( name: "한지원", targetScore: 100, previousScore: 50);
       private Exam exam; 3 usages
                                                                                                                            FlyweightContext context = new FlyweightContext();
       private StudyStrategy studyStrategy; 3 usages
                                                                                                                            context.setExam(exam);
                                                                                                                            context.setNeedTimeForOneScore(30);
       private int needTimeForOneScore; 2 usages
                                                                                                                            context.setStudyStrategy("Master");
       private int workHours; 1usage
                                                                                                                            Exam exam2 = new Exam( name: "홍길동", targetScore: 90, previousScore: 50);
                                                                                                                            FlyweightContext context2 = new FlyweightContext();
       public void setStudyStrategy(String studyType) { 3 usages new *
                                                                                                                             context2.setExam(exam2);
             this.studyStrategy = StudyStrategyFactory.getStudyStrategy(studyType);
                                                                                                                             context2.setNeedTimeForOneScore(20);
                                                                                                                             context2.setStudyStrategy("Master");
                                                                                                                            // 같은 주소 값을 갖는 것을 검증
                                                                                                                            assert \textit{Equals} (\texttt{context.getStudyStrategyHashCode}(), \ \texttt{context2.getStudyStrategyHashCode}()); \\
```

- new 생성자를 사용하지 않는다.
- 인스턴스의 공유로 자원 효율성 up

# Flyweight 패턴 주의사항

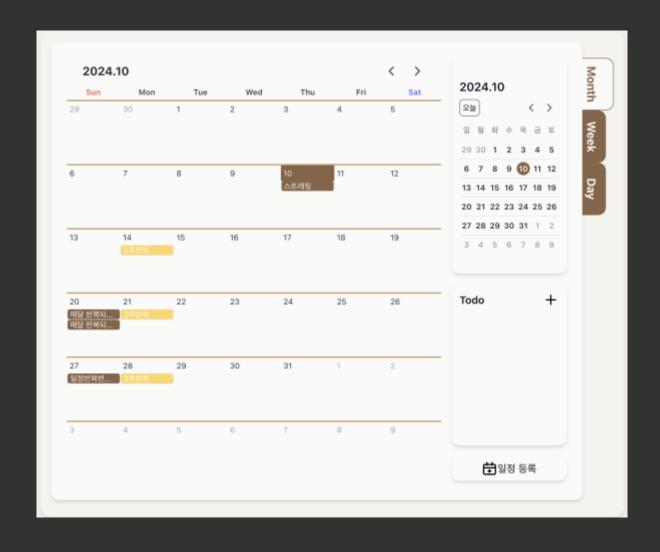


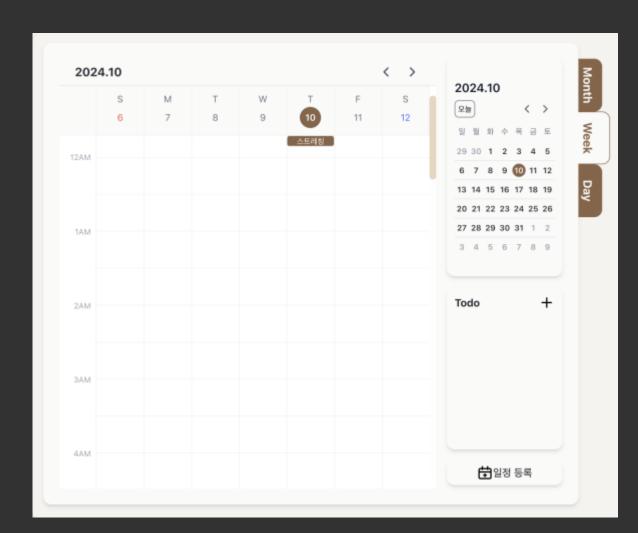
```
public class StudyStrategyFactory { 1usage new *
    private static final Map<String, StudyStrategy> studyStrategyMap = new HashMap<>();
    private StudyStrategyFactory() { no usages new *
    public synchronized static StudyStrategy getStudyStrategy(String strategyType) { 1
        if (!studyStrategyMap.containsKey(strategyType)) {
            switch (strategyType) {
                case "Fast":
                    studyStrategyMap.put(strategyType, new FastStudyStrategy());
                    break;
                case "Master":
                    studyStrategyMap.put(strategyType, new MasterStudyStrategy());
                    break;
                case "Worker":
                    studyStrategyMap.put(strategyType, new WorkerStudyStrategy());
                    break;
        return studyStrategyMap.get(strategyType);
```

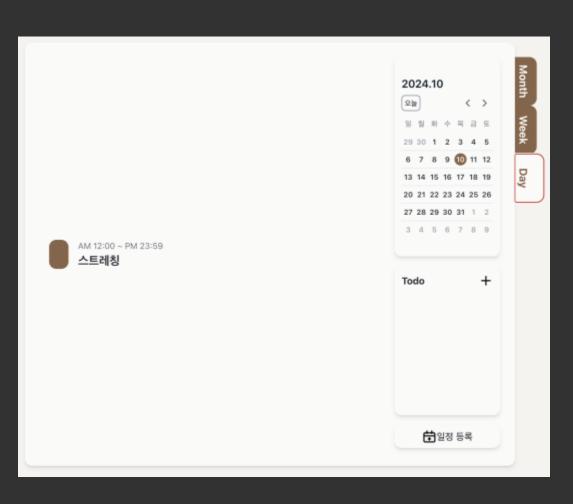
- Flyweight 객체는 가비지컬렉션되지 않는다.
- sychronized로 동기화한다.

### 와플 프로젝트 - 전략 패턴 적용 사례

# 달력 서비스







Month, Week, Day 단위로 달력을 조회하는 기능

#### AS-IS

```
switch (repetition.getRepetitionCycle()) {
   case MONTH -> {...}
   case WEEK -> {
       Duration diffDateTime = Duration.between(startDateTime, endDateTime);
       int repetitionWeek = originSchedule.getRepetition().getDayOfWeek();
       DayOfWeek <u>dayOfWeek</u>;
       int mask = 1;
       for (int i = 0; i < 7; i++) {
           if ((repetitionWeek & mask) != 0) {
               dayOfWeek = switch (i) {
                   case 0 -> DayOfWeek.SUNDAY;
                   case 1 -> DayOfWeek.MONDAY;
                   case 2 -> DayOfWeek.TUESDAY;
                   case 3 -> DayOfWeek.WEDNESDAY;
                   case 4 -> DayOfWeek.THURSDAY;
                   case 5 -> DayOfWeek.FRIDAY;
                   case 6 -> DayOfWeek.SATURDAY;
                   default -> throw new ScheduleException(ScheduleErrorCode.NOT_APPROPRIATE_REPETITION_CYCLE);
               startDateTime = originSchedule.getStartDate().with(TemporalAdjusters.next(dayOfWeek));
               endDateTime = startDateTime.plus(diffDateTime);
               while (startDateTime.toLocalDate().isEqual(repetitionEndDate) || startDateTime.toLocalDate()
                        .isBefore(repetitionEndDate)) {
                   Schedule repetitionSchedule = scheduleRepository.save(
                           originSchedule.toRepetitionSchedule(startDateTime, endDateTime));
                   memberScheduleService.createMemberSchedule(repetitionSchedule,
                           List.of(new MemberIdResponse(memberId)));
                   startDateTime = startDateTime.plusWeeks(1);
                   endDateTime = endDateTime.plusWeeks(1);
           mask <<= 1;
   default -> throw new ScheduleException(ScheduleErrorCode.NOT_APPROPRIATE_REPETITION_CYCLE);
```



#### 복잡한 switch ~ case 문으로 가독성 저하, 유지보수 어려움



#### TO-BE

```
public interface CalendarStrategy { 7 usages 2 implementations * jiwonhan

CalendarType getCalendarType(); 1 usage 2 implementations * jiwonhan

List<ScheduleFindResponse> getAllSchedule(long calendarId, LocalDate startDate);
}
```



캘린더의 타입으로 WEEK, DAY, MONTH, YEAR가 존재



각 캘린더 타입에 따라, 연산 후 Schedule 리스트를 반환



WeekCalendarStrategy,
DayCalendarStratey 등 캘린더 타입에 맞는 전략 패턴 적용

#### TO-BE

```
@Configuration ± jiwonhan
@Test new *
void testStrategyFlyweight() {

// Flyweight(CalendarStrategy)의 공유 역할을 하는 calendarStrategyMapOl 싱글톤으로 관리되는 지 확인
Map<?, ?> instance = (Map<?, ?>) applicationContext.getBean( name: "calendarStrategyMap");
Map<?, ?> instance2 = (Map<?, ?>) applicationContext.getBean( name: "calendarStrategyMap");
assertEquals(instance, instance2);

// 여러 번 호출 시 같은 전략 인스턴스가 호출되는 지 확인
assertEquals(instance.get("DAY"), instance2.get("DAY"));

}

V Tests passed: 2 of 2 tests - 403 ms

DAY : com.wypl.wyplcore.calendar.service.strategy.DayCalendarStrategy@1c848119
WEEK : com.wypl.wyplcore.calendar.service.strategy.WeekCalendarStrategy@651d2d15
```



매번 CalendarStrategy를 생성하지 않고 공유하게 하는 Flyweight 패턴 적용



자료구조 Map으로 CalendarStrategy를 공유하는 pool 생성



스프링 Bean 등록으로 calendarStrategyMap이 싱글톤으로 관리

#### 결과

```
switch (repetition.getRepetitionCycle()) {
    case YEAR -> {...}
    case MONTH -> {...}
    case WEEK -> {
        Duration diffDateTime = Duration.between(startDateTime, endDateTime);

    int repetitionWeek = originSchedule.getRepetition().getDayOfWeek();
        DayOfWeek dayOfWeek;

int mask = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < 7; i++) {
        if ((repetitionWeek & mask) != 0) {
            dayOfWeek = switch (i) {
                case 0 -> DayOfWeek.SUNDAY;
                case 1 -> DayOfWeek.MONDAY;
                case 2 -> DayOfWeek.TUESDAY;
                case 2 -> DayOfWeek.TUESDAY;
```

List<ScheduleFindResponse> foundScheduleFindResponses = calendarStrategyMap.get(calendarType).getAllSchedule(foundCalendar.getId(), startDate);

#### References

GoF의 디자인 패턴

Java 언어로 배우는 디자인 패턴 입문

