

Software Design Pattern

Singleton & Flyweight

2014/2/8

YodaLee

讀書會#6

- * Singleton
- * Flyweight



The background of the slide features a large, semi-circular fan. The fan is partially open, revealing a traditional East Asian landscape painting. The painting depicts a mountainous region with a winding river or path, several small buildings or pavilions, and various types of trees. The style is characteristic of traditional Chinese ink and wash painting. The fan itself has a light-colored, possibly silk or paper, texture. The overall color palette is muted, with earthy tones and soft greys.

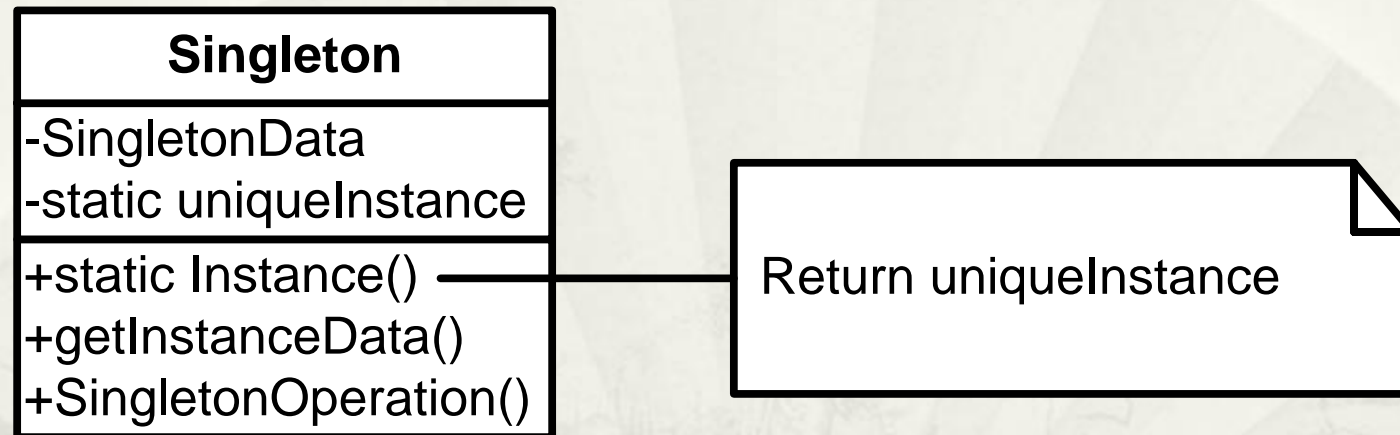
Singleton Pattern

Definition

- * Intent in GoF
 - * Ensure a class only has one instance, and provide a global point of access to it.

僅此一家，絕無分店

UML diagram



Benefit of Singleton 1

- * Controlled access to sole instance
- * Reduced name space
 - * 相對於global 的好處

EX:

Struct QCL	writeHomework(QCL->homework)
Singleton QCL	writeHomework(QCL->homework()) //safety, prevent plagiarism

Benefit of Singleton (cont.)

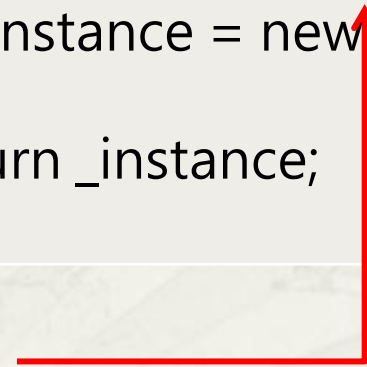
- * Permits refinement of operations and representation
- * Permits a variable number of instances
- * More flexible than class operations

Implementation 1

```
class Singleton {  
    public:  
        static Singleton* Instance();  
    protected:  
        Singleton();  
    private:  
        static Singleton* _instance;  
};
```

```
Singleton* Singleton::_instance =  
0;  
  
Singleton* Singleton::Instance ()  
{  
    if (_instance == 0) {  
        _instance = new Singleton;  
    }  
    return _instance;  
}
```

Here should apply mutex lock



Implementation 2 subclass

```
class Singleton {  
    public:  
        static void Register(const char* name, Singleton*);  
        static Singleton* Instance();  
    protected:  
        static Singleton* Lookup(const char* name);  
    private:  
        static Singleton* _instance;  
        static List<NameSingletonPair>* _registry;  
};
```

Implementation 2 subclass

```
Singleton* Singleton::Instance () {  
    if (_instance == 0) {  
        const char* singletonName = getenv("SINGLETON");  
        // user or environment supplies this at startup  
  
        _instance = Lookup(singletonName);  
        // Lookup returns 0 if there's no such singleton  
    }  
    return _instance;  
}
```

```
MySingleton::MySingleton() {  
    // ...  
    Singleton::Register("MySingleton", this);  
}
```

Other issue

- * Metaclass in many language.
- * Relation to other pattern:
 - * Factory, Builder, Prototype



Flyweight Pattern

Definition

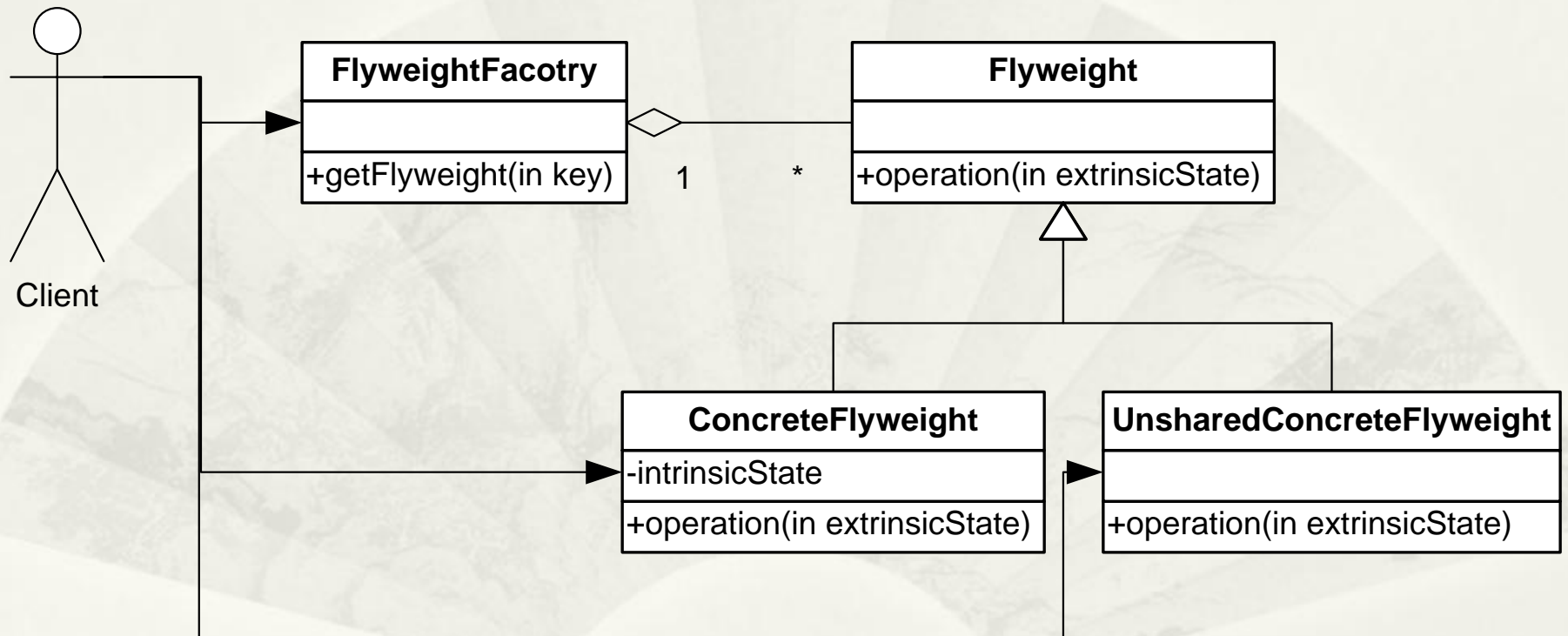
- * Intent in GoF
 - * Use sharing to support large numbers of fine-grained objects efficiently.
- * 十萬青年十萬肝，GG輪班救台灣(誤)
 - * 這是一個邪惡的pattern

何時用之？

Condition	Example
large number of objects.	員工很多
Storage costs are high	$22K * 300000 = (OAO)$
Most object state can be made extrinsic	生產線的狀態，不用員工來記
groups of objects may be replaced by relatively few shared objects	你是「勞工」
application doesn't depend on object identity	派遣工的概念.....

身寸☆惹儿--By obov

UML diagram



Implementation step

1. Removing extrinsic state
2. Managing shared objects

Related Pattern

- * Composite Pattern
 - * Manage composite by flyweight
- * State, Strategy Pattern
 - * Recommend implement by Flyweight

Other issue

- * .NET pattern: use frequency: low

