

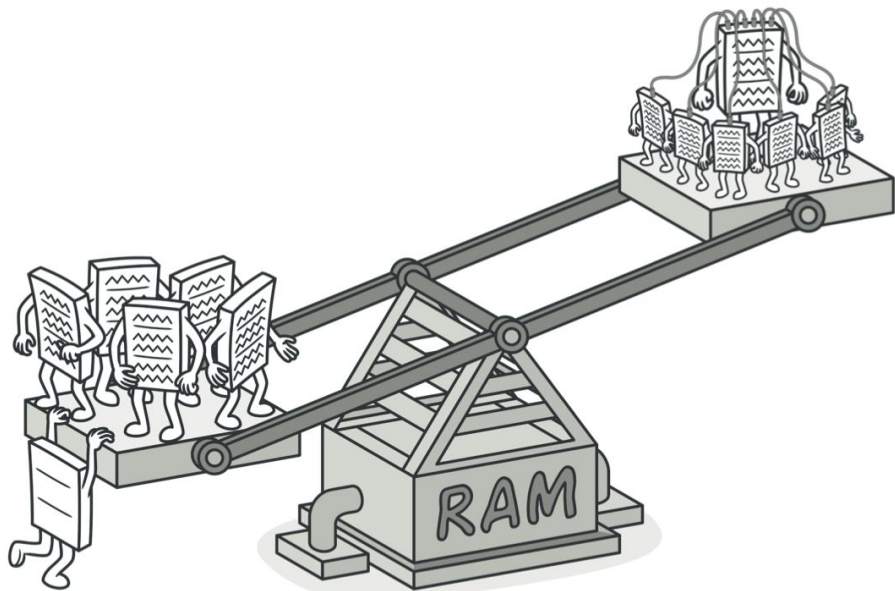
# Lecture X: Design Patterns

## Flyweight

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# Flyweight

Flyweight is a structural design pattern that lets you fit more objects into the available amount of RAM by sharing common parts of state between multiple objects instead of keeping all of the data in each object.



# Flyweight: Problem

To have some fun after long working hours, you decided to create a simple video game: players would be moving around a map and shooting each other. You chose to implement a realistic particle system and make it a distinctive feature of the game. Vast quantities of bullets, missiles, and shrapnel from explosions should fly all over the map and deliver a thrilling experience to the player.

# Flyweight: Problem

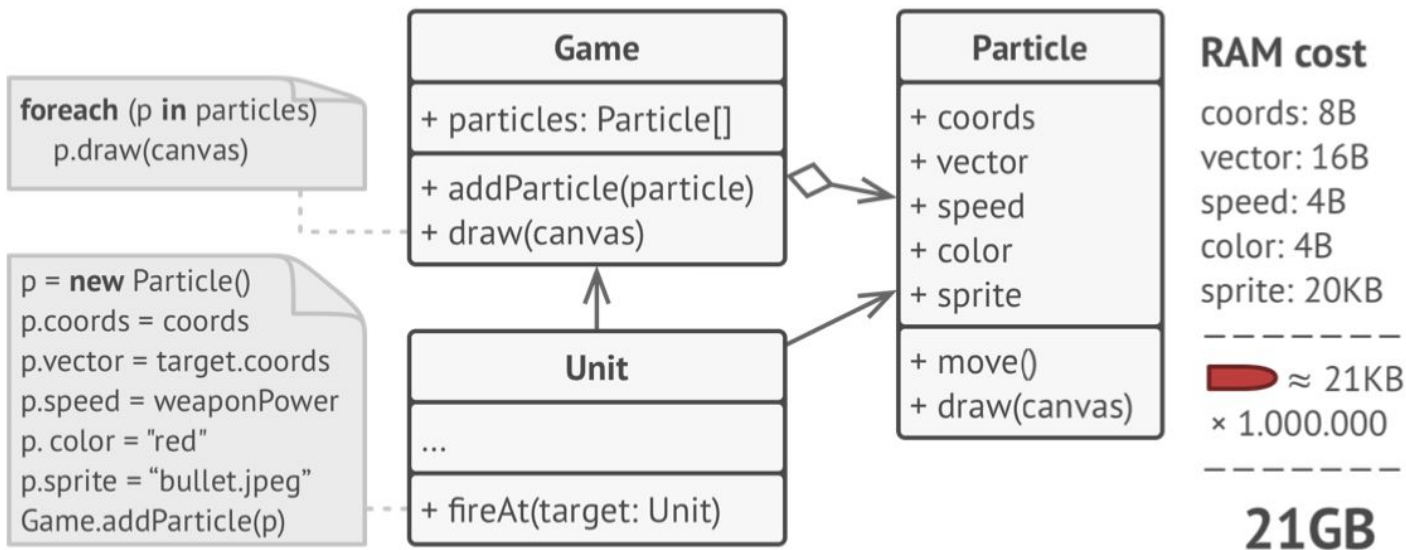
Upon its completion, you pushed the last commit, built the game and sent it to your friend for a test drive. Although the game was running flawlessly on your machine, your friend wasn't able to play for long. On his computer, the game kept crashing after a few minutes of gameplay.

# Flyweight: Problem

After spending several hours digging through debug logs, you discovered that the game crashed because of an insufficient amount of RAM.

It turned out that your friend's rig was much less powerful than your own computer, and that's why the problem emerged so quickly on his machine.

# Flyweight: Problem



# Flyweight: Problem

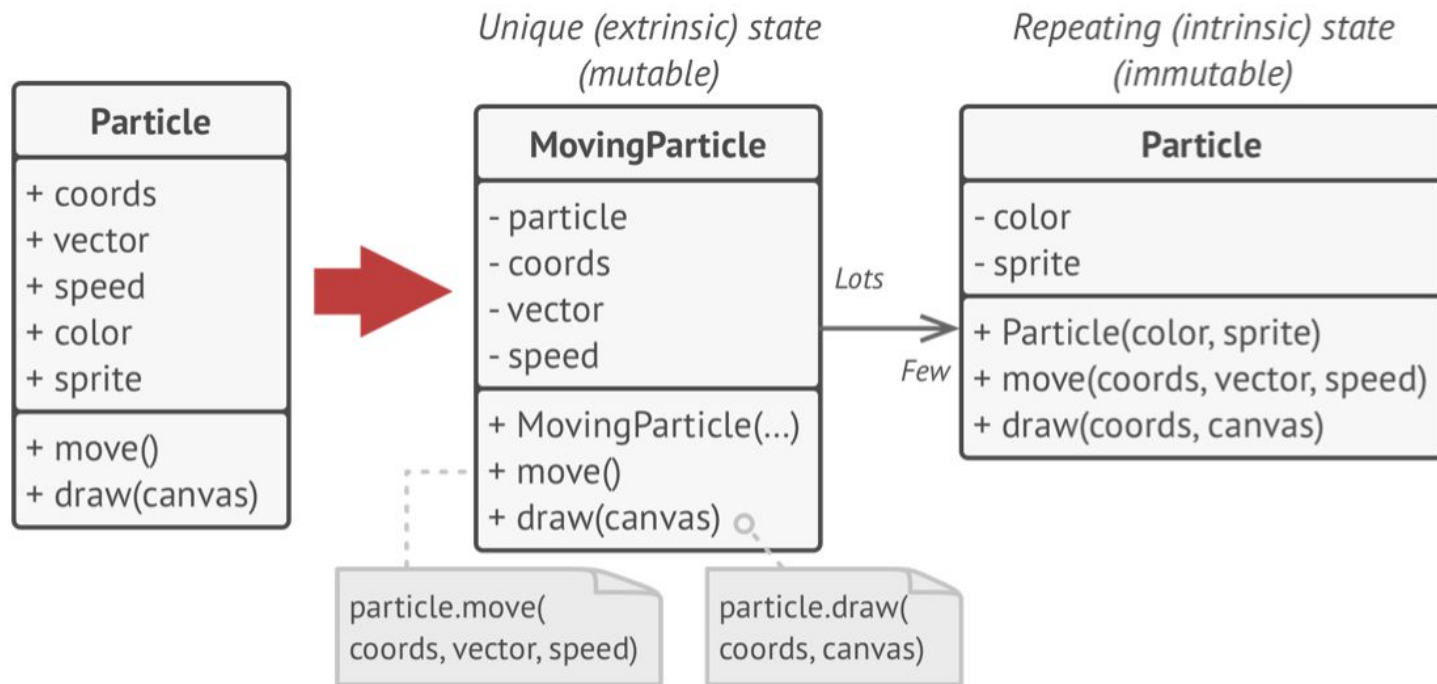
The actual problem was related to your particle system. Each particle, such as a bullet, a missile or a piece of shrapnel was represented by a separate object containing plenty of data. At some point, when the carnage on a player's screen reached its climax, newly created particles no longer fit into the remaining RAM, so the program crashed.

## Flyweight: Solution

On closer inspection of the Particle class, you may notice that the color and sprite fields consume a lot more memory than other fields. What's worse is that these two fields store almost identical data across all particles. For example, all bullets have the same color and sprite.



# Flyweight: Solution



# Flyweight: Solution

Other parts of a particle's state, such as coordinates, movement vector and speed, are unique to each particle. After all, the values of these fields change over time. This data represents the always changing context in which the particle exists, while the color and sprite remain constant for each particle.

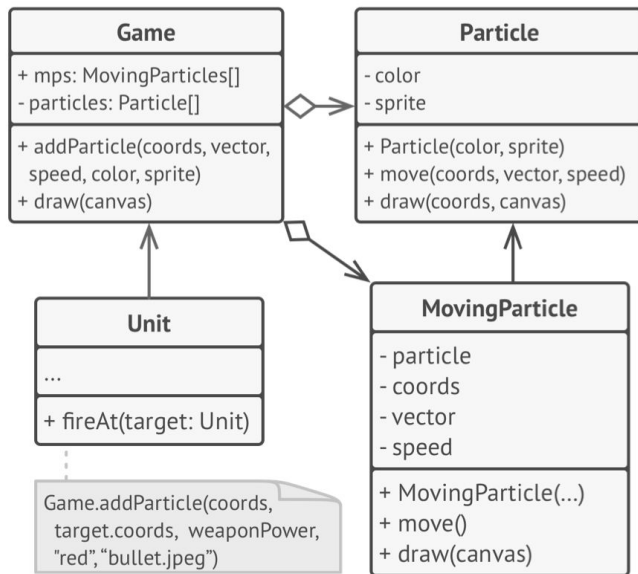
# Flyweight: Solution

This constant data of an object is usually called the intrinsic state. It lives within the object; other objects can only read it, not change it. The rest of the object's state, often altered “from the outside” by other objects, is called the extrinsic state.

# Flyweight: Solution

The Flyweight pattern suggests that you stop storing the extrinsic state inside the object. Instead, you should pass this state to specific methods which rely on it. Only the intrinsic state stays within the object, letting you reuse it in different contexts.

# Flyweight: Solution





## RAM cost

color: 4B  
sprite: 20KB  
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 ≈ 21KB

coords: 8B  
vector: 16B  
speed: 4B  
particle: 4B  
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 ≈ 32B

 × 1  
 × 1.000.000

**32MB**

# Flyweight: Solution

As a result, you'd need fewer of these objects since they only differ in the intrinsic state, which has much fewer variations than the extrinsic.

# Flyweight: Solution

Let's return to our game. Assuming that we had extracted the extrinsic state from our particle class, only three different objects would suffice to represent all particles in the game: a bullet, a missile, and a piece of shrapnel. As you've probably guessed by now, an object that only stores the intrinsic state is called a flyweight.

# Flyweight: Solution

## Extrinsic state storage

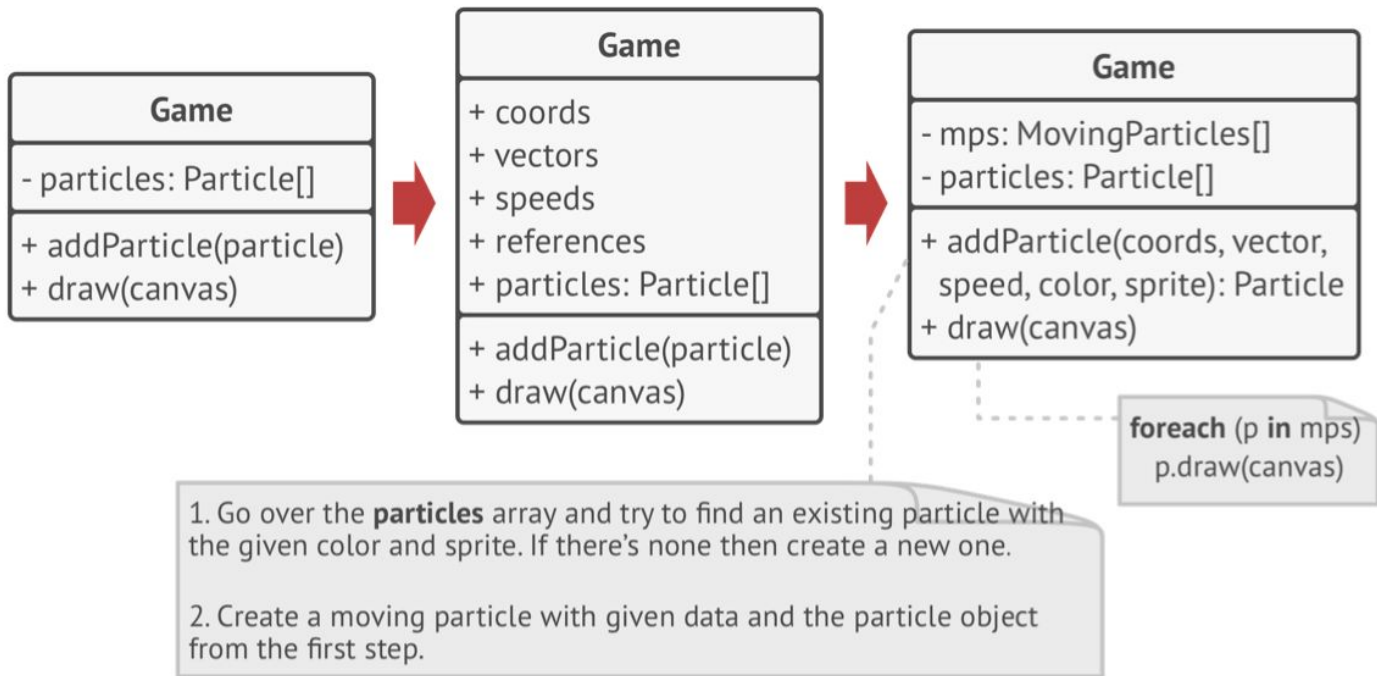
Where does the extrinsic state move to? Some class should still store it, right? In most cases, it gets moved to the container object, which aggregates objects before we apply the pattern.



# Flyweight: Solution

In our case, that's the main Game object that stores all particles in the particles field. To move the extrinsic state into this class, you need to create several array fields for storing coordinates, vectors, and speed of each individual particle. But that's not all. You need another array for storing references to a specific flyweight that represents a particle. These arrays must be in sync so that you can access all data of a particle using the same index.

# Flyweight: Solution



# Flyweight: Solution

A more elegant solution is to create a separate context class that would store the extrinsic state along with reference to the flyweight object. This approach would require having just a single array in the container class.

# Flyweight: Solution

Wait a second! Won't we need to have as many of these contextual objects as we had at the very beginning? Technically, yes. But the thing is, these objects are much smaller than before. The most memory-consuming fields have been moved to just a few flyweight objects. Now, a thousand small contextual objects can reuse a single heavy flyweight object instead of storing a thousand copies of its data.

# Flyweight: Immutability

Since the same flyweight object can be used in different contexts, you have to make sure that its state can't be modified. A flyweight should initialize its state just once, via constructor parameters. It shouldn't expose any setters or public fields to other objects.

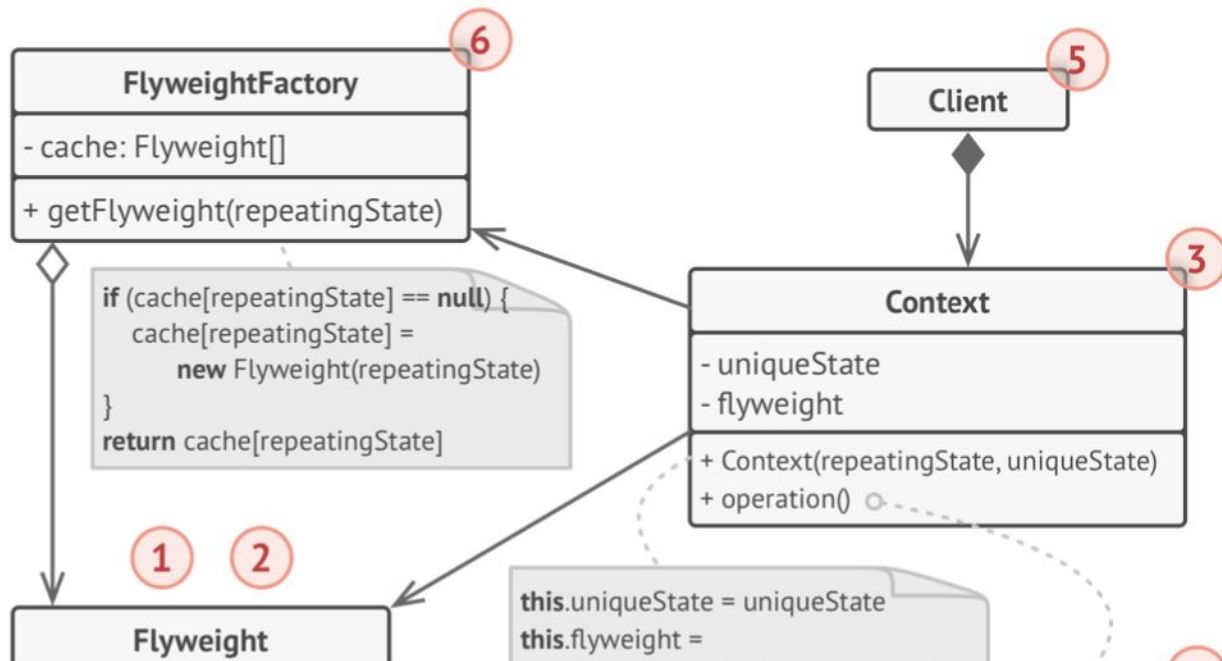
# Flyweight Factory

For more convenient access to various flyweights, you can create a factory method that manages a pool of existing flyweight objects. The method accepts the intrinsic state of the desired flyweight from a client, looks for an existing flyweight object matching this state, and returns it if it was found. If not, it creates a new fly- weight and adds it to the pool.

# Flyweight Factory

There are several options where this method could be placed. The most obvious place is a flyweight container. Alternatively, you could create a new factory class. Or you could make the factory method static and put it inside an actual flyweight class

# Flyweight Structure





# Flyweight: How to implement

1. The Flyweight pattern is merely an optimization. Before applying it, make sure your program does have the RAM consumption problem related to having a massive number of similar objects in memory at the same time. Make sure that this problem can't be solved in any other meaningful way.

# Flyweight: How to implement

2. The Flyweight class contains the portion of the original object's state that can be shared between multiple objects. The same flyweight object can be used in many different contexts. The state stored inside a flyweight is called "intrinsic." The state passed to the flyweight's methods is called "extrinsic."

# Flyweight: How to implement

3. The Context class contains the extrinsic state, unique across all original objects. When a context is paired with one of the flyweight objects, it represents the full state of the original object.

# Flyweight: How to implement

4. Usually, the behavior of the original object remains in the fly- weight class. In this case, whoever calls a flyweight's method must also pass appropriate bits of the extrinsic state into the method's parameters. On the other hand, the behavior can be moved to the context class, which would use the linked fly- weight merely as a data object.

# Flyweight: How to implement

5. The Client calculates or stores the extrinsic state of flyweights. From the client's perspective, a flyweight is a template object which can be configured at runtime by passing some contextual data into parameters of its methods.

## Flyweight: How to implement

6. The Flyweight Factory manages a pool of existing flyweights. With the factory, clients don't create flyweights directly. Instead, they call the factory, passing it bits of the intrinsic state of the desired flyweight. The factory looks over previously created flyweights and either returns an existing one that matches search criteria or creates a new one if nothing is found.

# When to use Flyweight

Use the Flyweight pattern only when your program must support a huge number of objects which barely fit into available RAM.

- an application needs to spawn a huge number of similar objects
- this drains all available RAM on a target device
- the objects contain duplicate states which can be extracted and shared between multiple objects

Object identity is not important for the application. We cannot rely on object identity because object sharing causes identity comparisons to fail (objects that appear different to the client code end up having the same identity).

# Flyweight: Pros and Cons

PRO: You can save lots of RAM, assuming your program has tons of similar objects.

CON: You might be trading RAM over CPU cycles when some of the context data needs to be recalculated each time somebody calls a flyweight method.

CON: The code becomes much more complicated. New team members will always be wondering why the state of an entity was separated in such a way.



# Flyweight: In-Class example

In this example, the Flyweight pattern helps to reduce memo-

ry usage when rendering millions of tree objects on a canvas.

The pattern extracts the repeating intrinsic state from a main Tree class and moves it into the flyweight class TreeType .

