## Software Design Pattern

**Final Homework Presentation** 

Serum Storage in stark industries <u>-using flyweight design pattern</u>

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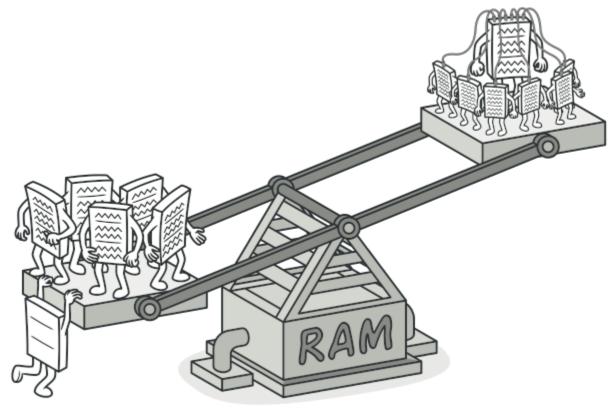
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#### Intent

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.



## Explanation

## Real world example:

In stark industries lab has some super soldier and super human and some power serum. Many of the serum are the same so there is no need to create new object for each of them. Instead one object instance can represent multiple shelf items so memory footprint remains small.

## In Plain words

It is used to minimize memory usage or computational expenses by sharing as much as possible with similar objects.

## Wikipedia says

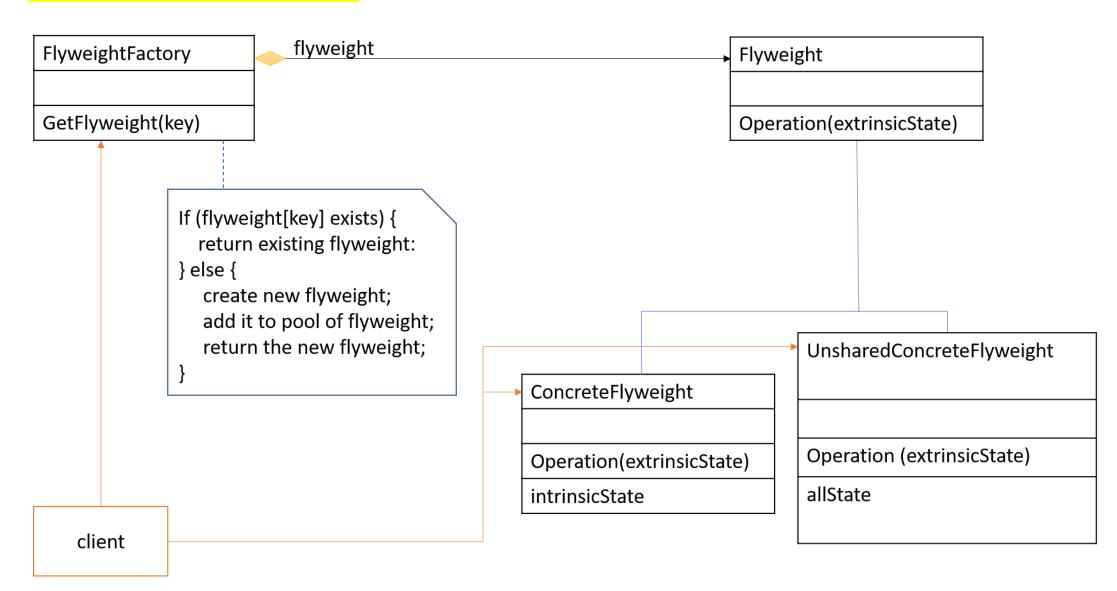
In computer programming, flyweight is a software design pattern. A flyweight is an object that minimizes memory use by sharing as much data as possible with other similar objects; it is a way to use objects in large numbers when a simple repeated representation would use an unacceptable amount of memory.

## Advantage of Flyweight Design Pattern

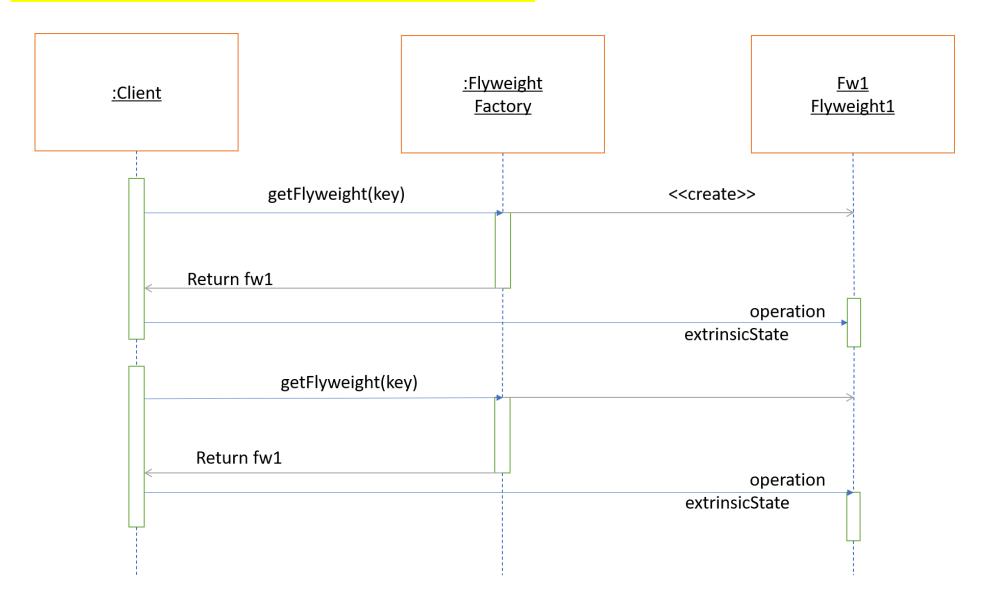
- It reduces the number of objects
- It reduces the amount of memory and storage device required if the objects are persisted.

#### Structure

Sample class diagram



## Sample Sequence diagram



## 1. Flyweight

Declares an interface through flyweights can receive and action extrinsic state.

## 2. Concrete Flyweight

Implements the Flyweight interface and adds storage for intrinsic state, if any. A ConcreteFlyweight object must be sharable. Any state it stores must be intrinsic; that is, it must be independent of the ConcreteFlyweight object's context.

## 3. Unshared Concrete Flyweight

Not all Flyweight subclasses need to be shared. The Flyweight interface enables sharing; it doesn't enforce it. It's common for UnsharedConcreteFlyweight objects to have ConcreteFlyweight objects as children at some level in the flyweight object structure (as the Row and Column classes have).

## 4. Flyweight Factory

- creates and manages flyweight objects.
- ensures that flyweights are shared properly. When a client requests a flyweight, the FlyweightFactory object supplies an existing instance or creates one, if none exists.

#### 5. Client

- maintains a reference to flyweights
- computes or stores the extrinsic state of flyweight

In this example stark industries lab has some super soldier and super human and some power serum. Many of the serum are the same so there is no need to create new object for each of them. Instead one object instance can represent multiple shelf items so memory footprint remains small.

Let's create Serum Interface

```
* Interface for Serums.
public interface Serum {
    void push();
```

Now let's create enumeration for serums types

Now let's create different types of serum class

```
public class BecomeHulkSerum implements Serum {

@Override

public void push() {

System.out.println("You will be Hulk and get his power. (Serum=" + System.identityHashCode( x this) + ")");

}

}
```

```
public class BeDeadpoolSerum implements Serum {

@Override

public void push() {

System.out.println("You will have Deadpool power and will have chance to join Avengers. (Serum=" + System.identityHashCode( x: this) + ")

}

}
```

Then the actual Flyweight object which is the factory for creating serums

```
import java.util.EnumMap;
import java.util.Map;
public class SerumFactory {
   private final Map<SerumType, Serum> Serums;
   public SerumFactory() { Serums = new EnumMap<>(SerumType.class); }
   Serum createPotion(SerumType type) {
       Serum serum = Serums.get(type);
       if (serum == null) {
            switch (type) {
               case HEALING:
                    serum = new HealingSerum();
                   Serums.put(type, serum);
                    serum = new HolyWaterSerum();
                   Serums.put(type, serum);
                    serum = new InvisibilitySerum();
                    Serums.put(type, serum);
```

```
break;
            serum = new SerumOfMinecraft();
            Serums.put(type, serum);
            break;
        case WOLVERINE:
            serum = new BeWolverineSerum();
            Serums.put(type, serum);
            break;
            serum = new BeJackieChanSerum();
           Serums.put(type, serum);
            break;
            serum = new SerumOfRegenerator();
            Serums.put(type, serum);
            break;
            serum = new MindReaderSerum();
            Serums.put(type, serum);
            break;
            break;
return serum;
```

Now create stark industries lab to uses Serum Factory to provide the serums

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class StarkIndustriesLab {
   private List<Serum> lab01;
   private List<Serum> lab02;
   public StarkIndustriesLab() {
       fillShelves();
   private void fillShelves() {
       SerumFactory factory = new SerumFactory();
        lab01.add(factory.createPotion(SerumType.INVISIBILITY))
       lab01.add(factory.createPotion(SerumType.INVISIBILITY));
        lab01.add(factory.createPotion(SerumType.STRENGTH));
        lab01.add(factory.createPotion(SerumType.HEALING));
```

```
* @return The bottom shelf serums
public final List<Serum> getLab02() { return Collections.unmodifiαbleList(this.lab02); }
public void enumerate() {
   System.out.println("Bellow the serum you will find in stark lab 1\n" +
    for (Serum p : lab01) {
        p.push();
   System.out.println("\nBellow the serum you will find in stark lab 2\n" +
    for (Serum p : lab02) {
        p.push();
```

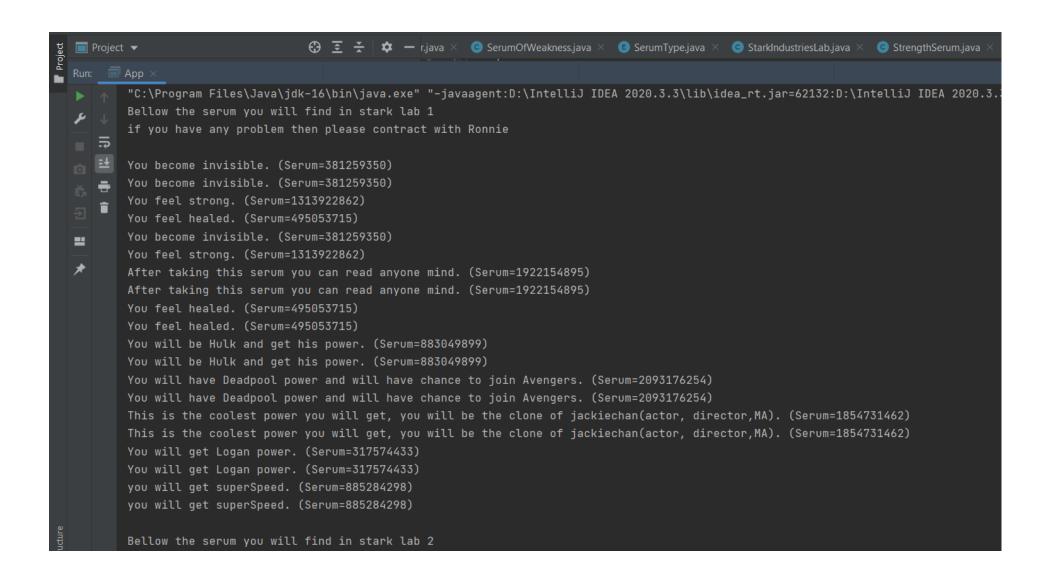
• It will be use like this

```
SerumFactory factory = new SerumFactory();
factory.createSerum(SerumType.HULK).push(); // You will be Hulk and get his power. (Serum=883049899)
factory.createSerum(SerumType.WOLVERINE).push(); // You will get Logan power. (Serum=317574433)
factory.createSerum(SerumType.DEADPOOL).push(); // You will have Deadpool power and will have chance to join Avengers. (Serum=2093176
factory.createSerum(SerumType.HULK).push(); // You will be Hulk and get his power. (Serum=883049899)
factory.createSerum(SerumType.WOLVERINE).push(); // You will get Logan power. (Serum=317574433)
factory.createSerum(SerumType.DEADPOOL).push(); // You will have Deadpool power and will have chance to join Avengers. (Serum=2093176
```

Now create a App class and run the program

```
* In this example {@link StarkIndustriesLab} has great amount of potions on its shelves. To fill the
* shelves {@link StarkIndustriesLab} uses {@link SerumFactory} (which represents the Flyweight in this
* example). Internally {@link SerumFactory} holds a map of the serums and lazily creates new ones
public class App {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        StarkIndustriesLab starkIndustriesLab = new StarkIndustriesLab();
        starkIndustriesLab.enumerate();
```

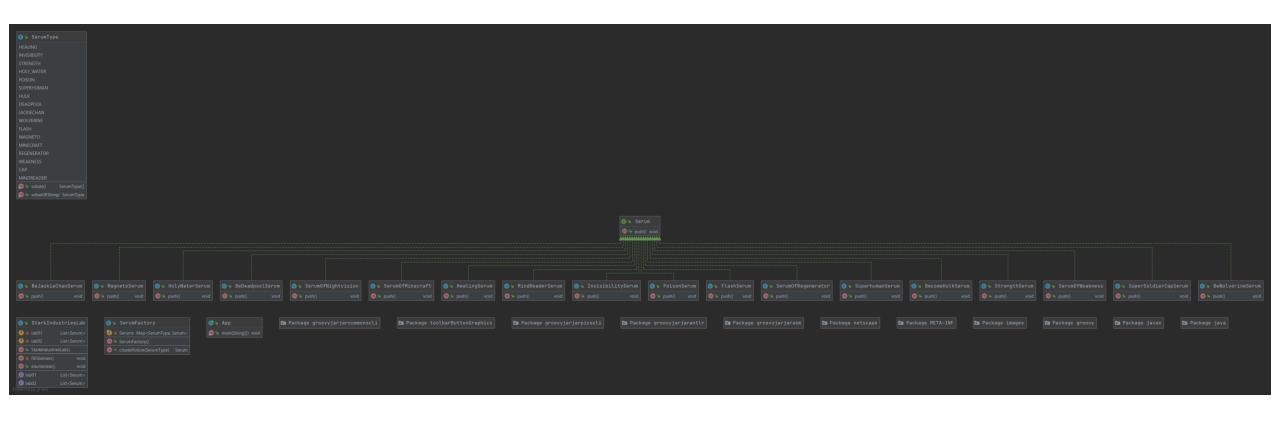
## Result



## Result

```
Bellow the serum you will find in stark lab 2
if you have any problem then please contract with Ronnie
This is poisonous. (Serum=1389133897)
This is poisonous. (Serum=1389133897)
This is poisonous. (Serum=1389133897)
You feel blessed. (Serum=1534030866)
You feel blessed. (Serum=1534030866)
Once you drink this you won't be weak anymore. (Serum=664223387)
You will become super human(like superman). (Serum=824909230)
You can control metal. (Serum=122883338)
You can control metal. (Serum=122883338)
You can read anyone mind. (Serum=666641942)
You will be able to regenerate anything from a small piece. (Serum=960604060)
You will be able to regenerate anything from a small piece. (Serum=960604060)
You will be able to regenerate anything from a small piece. (Serum=960604060)
Once you drink this you won't be weak anymore. (Serum=664223387)
using this you will be powerful like (captain america). (Serum=1349393271)
Process finished with exit code 0
```

## Class Diagram



## **Applicability**

The Flyweight pattern's effectiveness depends heavily on how and where it's used. Apply the Flyweight pattern when all of the following are true:

- An application uses a large number of objects.
- Storage costs are high because of the sheer quantity of objects.
- Most object state can be made extrinsic.
- Many groups of objects may be replaced by relatively few shared objects once extrinsic state is removed.
- The application doesn't depend on object identity. Since flyweight objects may be shared, identity tests will return true for conceptually distinct objects.

# THANK MOU

