

# Module 12: "Flyweight"



**TEKNOLOGISK**  
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# Agenda

- ▶ Introductory Example: Brewing Coffee
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Implementing the Flyweight Pattern
- ▶ Pattern: Flyweight
- ▶ Overview of Flyweight Pattern
- ▶ .NET Framework Example: String Interning
- ▶ Additional Comments on Flyweight

# Introductory Example: Brewing Coffee

```
interface ICoffee
{
    CoffeeKind Kind { get; }
    int Strength { get; }
    CoffeeSize Size { get; }
    string CustomerName { get; }

    void Serve();
}
```

```
class Cappuccino : Coffee
{
    public Cappuccino( string name )
        : base(
            CoffeeKind.Cappuccino,
            3,
            CoffeeSize.Regular,
            customerName) { }
}
```

```
ICoffee c1 = new Cappuccino("John Doe");
c1.Serve();
ICoffee c2 = new Espresso("Jane Doe");
c2.Serve();
```

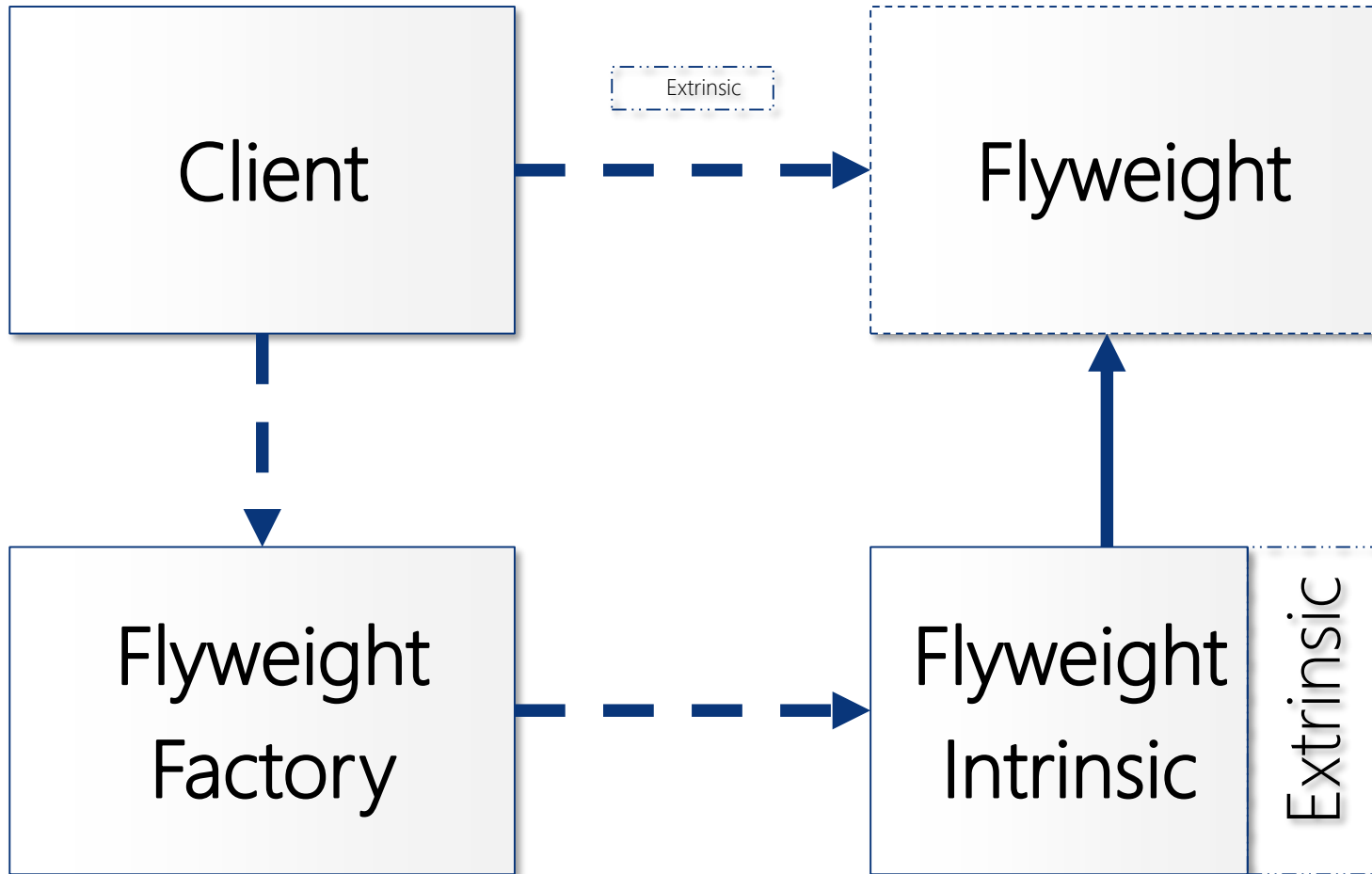
# Challenges

- ▶ Very many (nearly) identical objects are created
- ▶ But how could that be avoided when customer names varies..?
- ▶ Can we separate objects' state into
  - Shared +
  - Non-shared?

# Pattern: Flyweight

- ▶ *Use sharing to support large numbers of fine-grained objects efficiently.*
- ▶ Outline
  - Creating a large number of objects should be avoided
  - Store "*intrinsic*" (i.e. invariant) state that can be shared
  - Allow "*extrinsic*" (i.e. variant) state to be passed in methods
- ▶ Origin:
  - Paul Calder and Mark Linton (1990) (also in Gang of Four)

# Overview of Flyweight Pattern



# Overview of Flyweight Pattern

- ▶ Client
  - Gets Flyweight Intrinsic object from Flyweight Factory
  - Invokes operations on Flyweight Intrinsic providing extrinsic state
- ▶ Flyweight Factory
  - Cache for Flyweight objects
- ▶ Flyweight
  - Interface or abstract base class for concrete Flyweight objects
- ▶ Flyweight Intrinsic
  - Concrete Flyweight class storing intrinsic state
  - Immutable value object

# .NET Framework Example: String Interning

- ▶ Strings in .NET are interned as flyweights
  - Intrinsic state only

```
string s1 = "Hello";  
string s2 = "Hello";  
string s3 = Console.ReadLine();  
string s4 = string.Intern( s3 );  
  
Console.WriteLine( ReferenceEquals( s1, s2 ) );  
Console.WriteLine( ReferenceEquals( s1, s3 ) );  
Console.WriteLine( ReferenceEquals( s1, s4 ) );
```



# Additional Comments on Flyweight

- ▶ Mostly applicable to very specific scenarios
  - Frameworks
  - Graphics and rendering
- ▶ Not used very frequently nowadays in business code
- ▶ Flyweights should be immutable for safe sharing
- ▶ Should flyweight be structs?
- ▶ What about thread-safety?



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