## 享元（Flyweight）

### Intent

利用共享的方式来支持大量细粒度的对象，这些对象一部分内部状态是相同的。

### Class Diagram

* Flyweight：享元对象
* IntrinsicState：内部状态，享元对象共享内部状态
* ExtrinsicState：外部状态，每个享元对象的外部状态不同

### Implementation

public interface Flyweight {
 void doOperation(String extrinsicState);
}

public class ConcreteFlyweight implements Flyweight {

 private String intrinsicState;

 public ConcreteFlyweight(String intrinsicState) {
 this.intrinsicState = intrinsicState;
 }

 @Override
 public void doOperation(String extrinsicState) {
 System.out.println("Object address: " + System.identityHashCode(this));
 System.out.println("IntrinsicState: " + intrinsicState);
 System.out.println("ExtrinsicState: " + extrinsicState);
 }
}

public class FlyweightFactory {

 private HashMap<String, Flyweight> flyweights = new HashMap<>();

 Flyweight getFlyweight(String intrinsicState) {
 if (!flyweights.containsKey(intrinsicState)) {
 Flyweight flyweight = new ConcreteFlyweight(intrinsicState);
 flyweights.put(intrinsicState, flyweight);
 }
 return flyweights.get(intrinsicState);
 }
}

public class Client {

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 FlyweightFactory factory = new FlyweightFactory();
 Flyweight flyweight1 = factory.getFlyweight("aa");
 Flyweight flyweight2 = factory.getFlyweight("aa");
 flyweight1.doOperation("x");
 flyweight2.doOperation("y");
 }
}

Object address: 1163157884
IntrinsicState: aa
ExtrinsicState: x
Object address: 1163157884
IntrinsicState: aa
ExtrinsicState: y

### JDK

Java 利用缓存来加速大量小对象的访问时间。

* java.lang.Integer#valueOf(int)
* java.lang.Boolean#valueOf(boolean)
* java.lang.Byte#valueOf(byte)
* java.lang.Character#valueOf(char)