

Overview

The design is based on the classic Decorator Pattern, where:

- **Component**: The abstract `Beverage` class serves as the base component.
- **Concrete Components**: Classes such as `Espresso`, `HouseBlend`, `DarkRoast`, and `Decaf`.
- **Decorator**: The abstract class `CondimentDecorator` extends `Beverage`.
- **Concrete Decorators**: Classes like `Mocha`, `Whip`, `Soy`, and `SteamedMilk`.

Execution Steps

1. **Initialization of Beverages**: Instances of concrete `Beverage` classes are created.
2. **Dynamic Decoration**: Beverages are decorated dynamically using condiment decorators.
3. **Printing the Final Beverage**: The application prints out the full description and final cost.

How the Decorator Pattern is Dynamically Implemented

- **Wrapping and Extensibility**: Each decorator takes a `Beverage` object as a parameter.
- **Dynamic Composition**: Condiments can be added, removed, or reordered at runtime.
- **Separation of Concerns**: Base beverage classes handle core logic, decorators handle enhancements.

Benefits of Using the Decorator Pattern in This Example

1. **Flexibility**: Allows dynamic composition without creating multiple subclasses.
2. **Enhanced Readability and Maintainability**: Each class has a single responsibility.
3. **Dynamic Behavior**: Decorators modify objects at runtime.
4. **Open/Closed Principle**: Open to extension without modifying base classes.

Output:

```
Espresso $1.99
DarkRoast, Mocha, Mocha, Whip $1.49
House Blend Coffee, Soy, Mocha, Whip $1.34
```

UML:

