

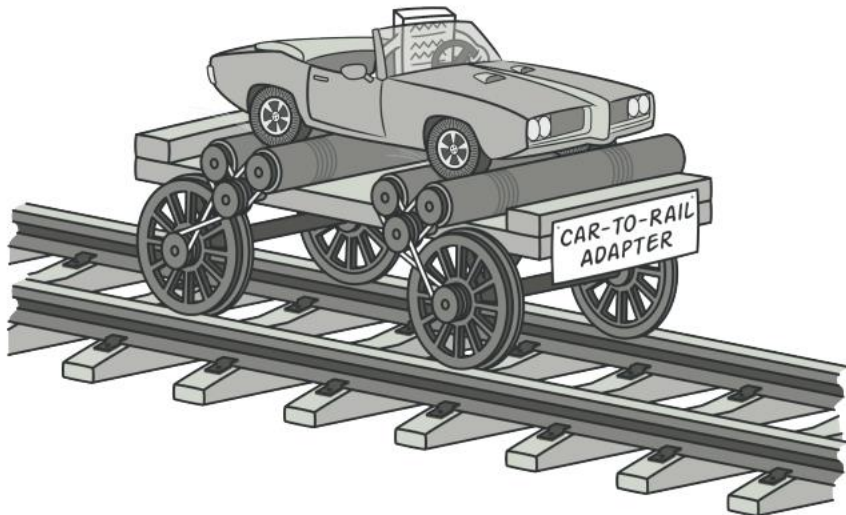
# Design Patterns(SE-408)

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## ADAPTER PATTERN

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# Adapter Pattern

- *Also known as: Wrapper*
- **Adapter** is a structural design pattern that allows objects with incompatible interfaces to collaborate.

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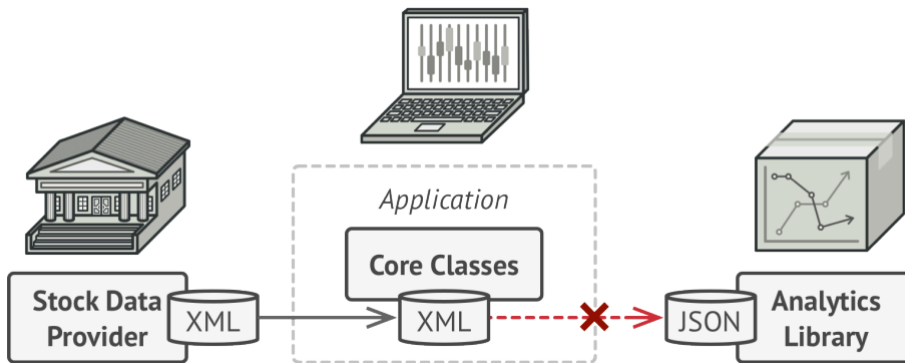


## Problem

Imagine that you're creating a stock market monitoring app. The app downloads the stock data from multiple sources in XML format and then displays nice-looking charts and diagrams for the user. At some point, you decide to improve the app by integrating a smart 3rd-party analytics library. But there's a catch: the analytics library only works with data in JSON format.

You could change the library to work with XML. However, this might break some existing code that relies on the library. And worse, you might not have access to the library's source code in the first place, making this approach impossible.

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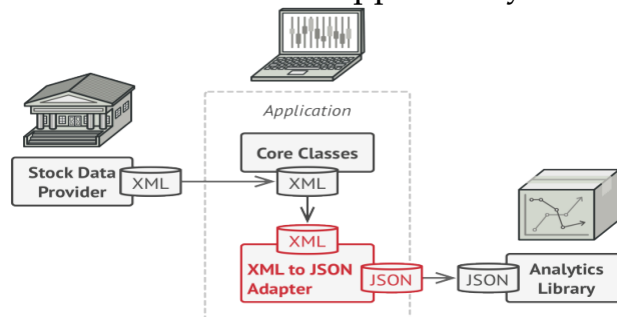
*You can't use the analytics library "as is" because it expects the data in a format that's incompatible with your app.*

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## Solution

You can create an *adapter*. This is a special object that converts the interface of one object so that another object can understand it.

To solve the dilemma of incompatible formats, you can create XML-to-JSON adapters for every class of the analytics library that your code works with directly. Then you adjust your code to communicate with the library only via these adapters. When an adapter receives a call, it translates the incoming XML data into a JSON structure and passes the call to the appropriate methods of a wrapped analytics object.

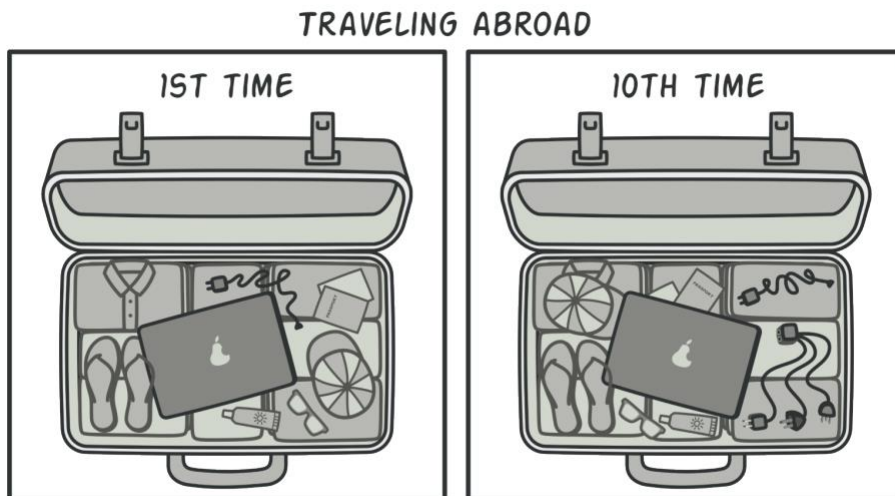


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## Real-World Analogy

- When you travel from the US to Europe for the first time, you may get a surprise when trying to charge your laptop. The power plug and sockets standards are different in different countries.
- That's why your US plug won't fit a German socket. The problem can be solved by using a power plug adapter that has the American-style socket and the European-style plug.

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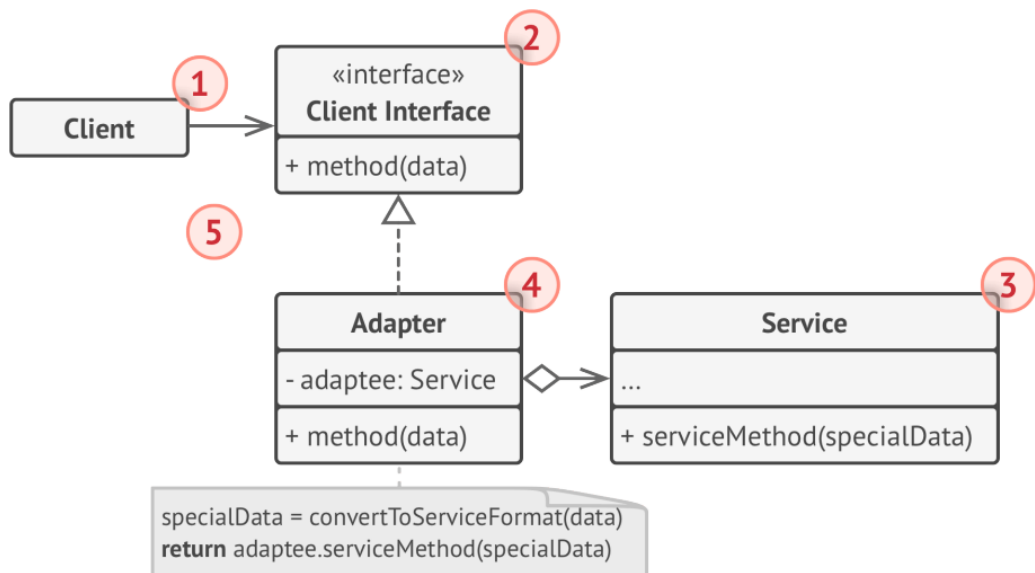
*A suitcase before and after a trip abroad.*

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# Structure (Object adapter)

- This implementation uses the composition principle: the adapter implements the interface of one object and wraps the other one. It can be implemented in all popular programming languages.


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- The **Client** is a class that contains the existing business logic of the program.
  - The **Client Interface** describes a protocol that other classes must follow to be able to collaborate with the client code.
  - The **Service** is some useful class (usually 3rd-party or legacy). The client can't use this class directly because it has an incompatible interface.
  - The **Adapter** is a class that's able to work with both the client and the service: it implements the client interface, while wrapping the service object. The adapter receives calls from the client via the adapter interface and translates them into calls to the wrapped service object in a format it can understand.

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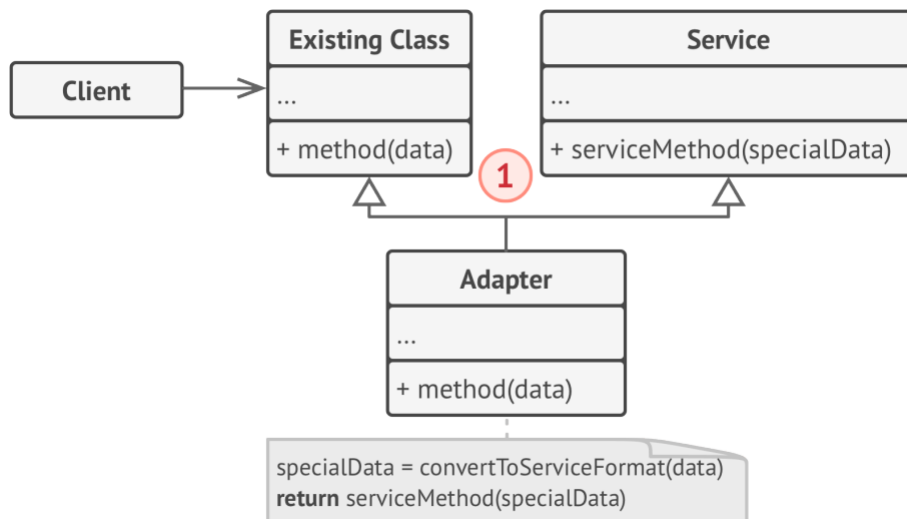
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- The client code doesn't get coupled to the concrete adapter class as long as it works with the adapter via the client interface. Thanks to this, you can introduce new types of adapters into the program without breaking the existing client code. This can be useful when the interface of the service class gets changed or replaced: you can just create a new adapter class without changing the client code.

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## Structure (Class adapter)

- This implementation uses inheritance: the adapter inherits interfaces from both objects at the same time. Note that this approach can only be implemented in programming languages that support multiple inheritance, such as C++.

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- The **Class Adapter** doesn't need to wrap any objects because it inherits behaviors from both the client and the service. The adaptation happens within the overridden methods. The resulting adapter can be used in place of an existing client class.

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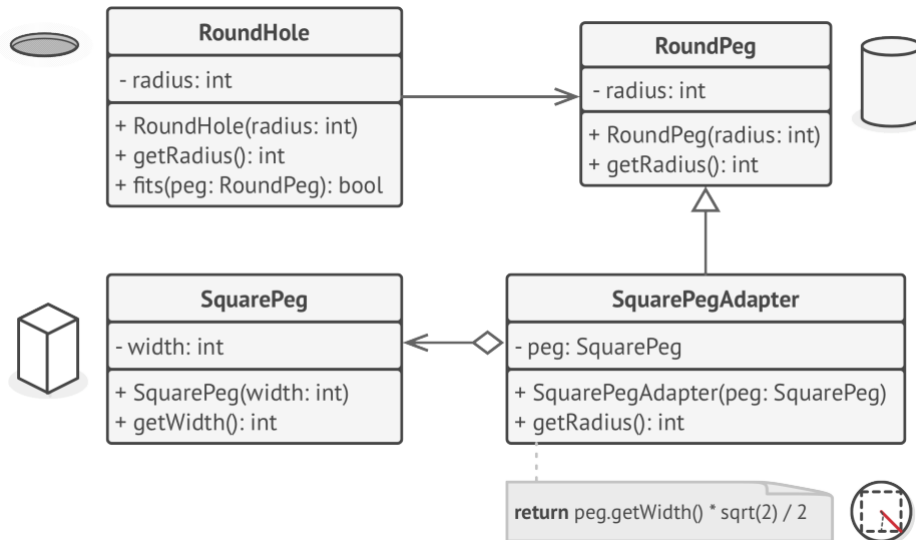


## Pseudocode

- This example of the **Adapter** pattern is based on the classic conflict between square pegs and round holes.
- The Adapter pretends to be a round peg, with a radius equal to a half of the square's diameter (in other words, the radius of the smallest circle that can accommodate the square peg).

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*Adapting square pegs to round holes.*

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```

1 // Say you have two classes with compatible interfaces:
2 // RoundHole and RoundPeg.
3 class RoundHole is
4 constructor RoundHole(radius) { ... }
5
6 method getRadius() is
7 // Return the radius of the hole.
8
9 method fits(peg: RoundPeg) is
10 return this.getRadius() >= peg.radius()
11
12 class RoundPeg is
13 constructor RoundPeg(radius) { ... }
14
15 method getRadius() is
16 // Return the radius of the peg.
17
18
  
```

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```

19 // But there's an incompatible class: SquarePeg.
20 class SquarePeg is
21 constructor SquarePeg(width) { ... }
22
23 method getWidth() is
24 // Return the square peg width.
25
26
27 // An adapter class lets you fit square pegs into round holes.
28 // It extends the RoundPeg class to let the adapter objects act
29 // as round pegs.
30 class SquarePegAdapter extends RoundPeg is
31 // In reality, the adapter contains an instance of the
32 // SquarePeg class.
33 private field peg: SquarePeg
34
35 constructor SquarePegAdapter(peg: SquarePeg) is
36 this.peg = peg
37

```

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```

38 method getRadius() is
39 // The adapter pretends that it's a round peg with a
40 // radius that could fit the square peg that the adapter
41 // actually wraps.
42 return peg.getWidth() * Math.sqrt(2) / 2
43
44
45 // Somewhere in client code.
46 hole = new RoundHole(5)
47 rpeg = new RoundPeg(5)
48 hole.fits(rpeg) // true
49
50 small_sqpeg = new SquarePeg(5)
51 large_sqpeg = new SquarePeg(10)
52 hole.fits(small_sqpeg) // this won't compile (incompatible types)
53
54 small_sqpeg_adapter = new SquarePegAdapter(small_sqpeg)
55 large_sqpeg_adapter = new SquarePegAdapter(large_sqpeg)
56 hole.fits(small_sqpeg_adapter) // true
57 hole.fits(large_sqpeg_adapter) // false

```

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# Java Code Example

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## Applicability

- Use the Adapter class when you want to use some existing class, but its interface isn't compatible with the rest of your code.

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## How to Implement

1. Make sure that you have at least two classes with incompatible interfaces:
  - a) A useful *service* class, which you can't change (often 3rdparty, legacy or with lots of existing dependencies).
  - b) One or several *client* classes that would benefit from using the service class.
2. Declare the client interface and describe how clients communicate with the service.
3. Create the adapter class and make it follow the client interface. Leave all the methods empty for now.

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## How to Implement

4. Add a field to the adapter class to store a reference to the service object. The common practice is to initialize this field via the constructor, but sometimes it's more convenient to pass it to the adapter when calling its methods.
5. One by one, implement all methods of the client interface in the adapter class. The adapter should delegate most of the real work to the service object, handling only the interface or data format conversion.
6. Clients should use the adapter via the client interface. This will let you change or extend the adapters without affecting the client code.

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## Pros and Cons

- *Single Responsibility Principle*. You can separate the interface or data conversion code from the primary business logic of the program.
- *Open/Closed Principle*. You can introduce new types of adapters into the program without breaking the existing client code, as long as they work with the adapters through the client interface.
- The overall complexity of the code increases because you need to introduce a set of new interfaces and classes. Sometimes it's simpler just to change the service class so that it matches the rest of your code.

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## Review

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