## Homework:

1、 试用 Bridge 模式完成下列事情: 饮料的杯子有大、中、小; 行为有: 加奶, 加糖, 啥都不加。

答:使用桥接模式(Bridge Pattern)可以分离抽象和实现,使得两者可以独立地变化。Drink 类充当抽象部分。它包含一个 Additive 类型的引用,这个引用是一个接口,表明饮料可以添加的成分。Drink 类自身是抽象的,定义了 serve()方法的框架,但不实现具体的加料逻辑。

```
23 🔍 abstract class Drink {
          4 个用法
           protected Additive additive;
           3 个用法
           public Drink(Additive additive) {
              this.additive = additive;
26
           3 个用法 3 个实现
28
           abstract void serve();
29
      1 个用法
     class SmallDrink extends Drink {
          1 个用法
          public SmallDrink(Additive additive) {
              super(additive);
           3 个用法
36 ● 🖯
           public void serve() {
              System.out.print("饮料-小杯-");
              additive.add();
39
           }
40
41
      1 个用法
42
     class MediumDrink extends Drink {
          1 个用法
           public MediumDrink(Additive additive) {
              super(additive);
44
46
          3 个用法
           public void serve() {
              System.out.print("饮料-中杯-");
48
49
              additive.add();
50
51
     1
      1 个用法
     class LargeDrink extends Drink {
          1 个用法
54
           public LargeDrink(Additive additive) {
              super(additive);
56
57
          3 个用法
58 1
           public void serve() {
59
              System.out.print("饮料-大杯-");
60
              additive.add();
61
62 🔒
```

Additive 接口及其实现类(Milk, Sugar, NoAdditive)充当实现部分。这些类实现了 Additive 接口,具体定义了可以添加哪些配料。

```
1 ■ interface Additive {
          3 个用法 3 个实现
2
           void add();
3
      1}
4
       1 个用法
      class Milk implements Additive {
          3 个用法
6 D
          public void add() {
              System.out.println("加奶");
7
8
9
      }
       1 个用法
      class Sugar implements Additive {
          3 个用法
12 1
          public void add() {
13
              System.out.println("加糖");
14
      }
      1 个用法
17
      class NoAdditive implements Additive {
          3 个用法
18 DT
          public void add() {
              System.out.println("无额外添加");
19
```

在 main 方法中使用并测试桥接模型:

```
public class Main {
           0 个用法
           public static void main(String[] args) {
65
               Drink smallWithSugar = new SmallDrink(new Sugar());
               smallWithSugar.serve();
67
               Drink mediumWithMilk = new MediumDrink(new Milk());
69
               mediumWithMilk.serve();
               Drink largeNoAdd = new LargeDrink(new NoAdditive());
               largeNoAdd.serve();
           7
72
     (a)
73
```

运行结果如下:



可以发现,程序中饮料的大小和加料的种类可以独立进行修改和扩展,而不会相互影响。例如,如果需要添加一种新的饮料大小(比如超大杯),只需扩展 Drink 类。同样,若需添加新的配料(如加蜂蜜),只需实现 Additive 接口。在运行时,可以灵活地组合任意大小的饮料与任意类型的添加剂,这是通过在 Drink 的构造函数中传递不同的 Additive 实例实现的。这种组合是动态的,提供了极高的灵活性。

```
2
      附录
1) Additive
interface Additive {
   void add():
2) Milk
class Milk implements Additive {
    public void add() {
       System. out. println("加奶");
}
3) Sugar
class Sugar implements Additive {
    public void add() {
       System. out. println("加糖");
}
4) NoAdditive
class NoAdditive implements Additive {
    public void add() {
       System. out. println("无额外添加");
5) Drink
abstract class Drink {
    protected Additive additive;
    public Drink(Additive additive) {
        this. additive = additive;
    abstract void serve();
```

```
6) SmallDrink
class SmallDrink extends Drink {
    public SmallDrink(Additive additive) {
        super(additive);
    public void serve() {
        System. out. print ("饮料-小杯-");
        additive.add();
}
7) MediumDrink
class MediumDrink extends Drink {
    public MediumDrink(Additive additive) {
        super(additive);
    public void serve() {
        System. out. print ("饮料-中杯-");
        additive.add();
}
8) LargeDrink
class LargeDrink extends Drink {
    public LargeDrink(Additive additive) {
        super(additive);
    public void serve() {
        System. out. print ("饮料-大杯-");
        additive.add();
    }
}
9) Main
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Drink smallWithSugar = new SmallDrink(new Sugar());
        smallWithSugar.serve();
        Drink mediumWithMilk = new MediumDrink(new Milk());
```

```
mediumWithMilk.serve();
    Drink largeNoAdd = new LargeDrink(new NoAdditive());
    largeNoAdd.serve();
}
```