Design Patterns

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Adapter Design Pattern

Adapter Design Pattern

- Adapter pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces.

- This type of design pattern comes under **structural pattern** as this pattern combines the capability of two independent interfaces.

- This pattern involves a **single class** which is responsible to **join functionalities of independent or incompatible interfaces**.

Example 1

- A real life example could be a case of card reader which acts as an adapter between memory card and a laptop. You plugin the memory card into card reader and card reader into the laptop so that memory card can be read via laptop.

Example 2

- A real life example could be a Car mobile charger which acts as an adapter between cell phone USB cable and a car cigarette lighter power supply. You plugin the USB cable into car charger interface and car charger into the cigarette lighter power supply so that your cell phone can get the appropriate voltage required for charging.

Example 3

- We are demonstrating use of Adapter pattern via following example in which an audio player device can play mp3 files only and wants to use an advanced audio player capable of playing vlc and mp4 files.

Implementation

- We have a *MediaPlayer* interface and a concrete class *AudioPlayer* implementing the *MediaPlayer* interface. *AudioPlayer* can play mp3 format audio files by default.

- We are having another interface *AdvancedMediaPlayer* and concrete classes implementing the *AdvancedMediaPlayer* interface. These classes can play vlc and mp4 format files.

Implementation

- We want to make *AudioPlayer* to play other formats as well. To attain this, we have created an adapter class *MediaAdapter* which implements the *MediaPlayer* interface and uses *AdvancedMediaPlayer* objects to play the required format.

- *AudioPlayer* uses the adapter class *MediaAdapter* passing it the desired audio type without knowing the actual class which can play the desired format. *AdapterPatternDemo*, our demo class will use *AudioPlayer* class to play various formats.

MediaAdapter
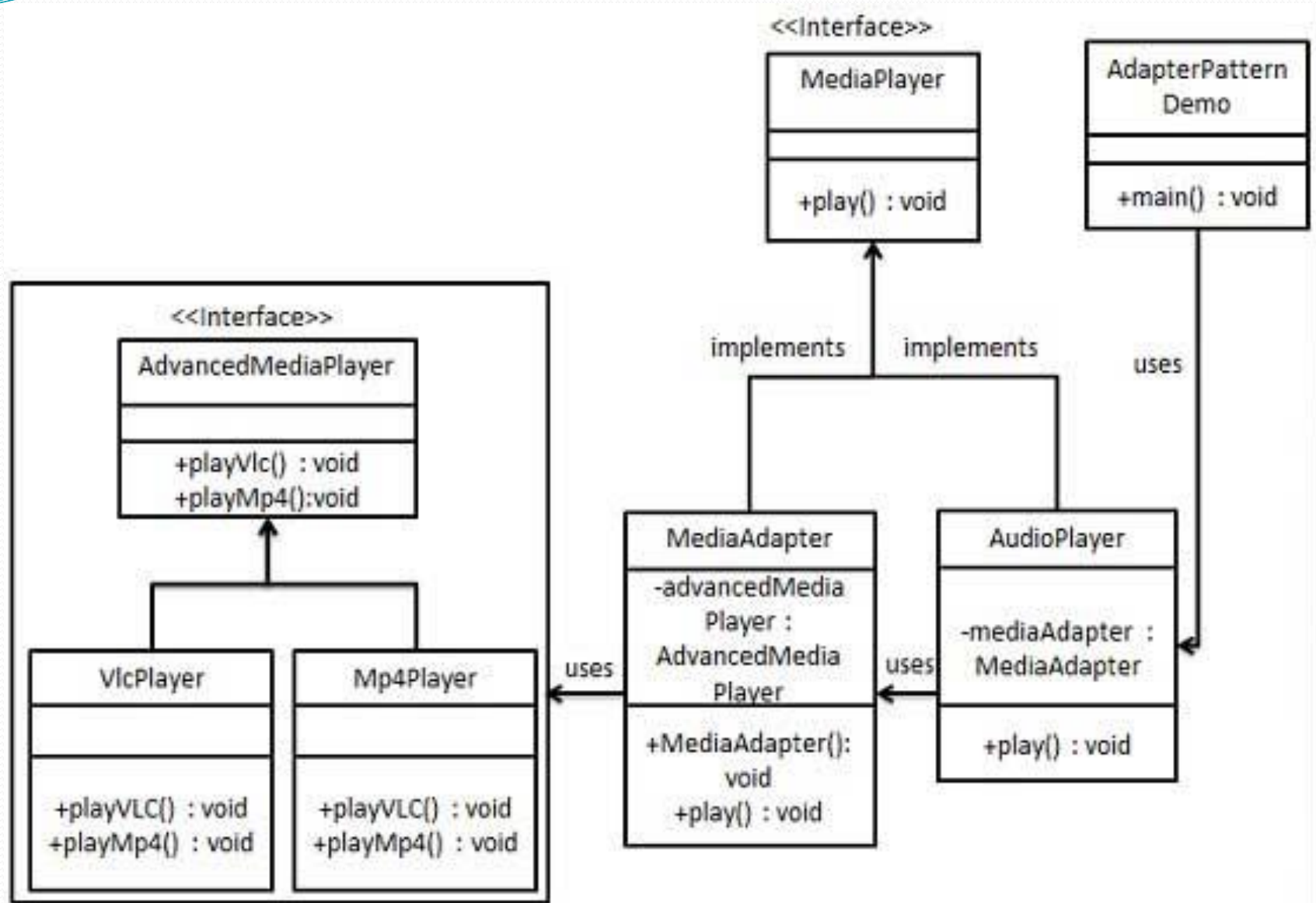
Step 1

- Create interfaces for Media Player and Advanced Media Player.

- *MediaPlayer.java*

```java
public interface MediaPlayer {
    public void play(String audioType, String fileName);
}
```

- *AdvancedMediaPlayer.java*

```java
public interface AdvancedMediaPlayer {
    public void playVlc(String fileName);
    public void playMp4(String fileName);
}
```

Step 2

- Create concrete classes implementing the *AdvancedMediaPlayer* interface.

- *VlcPlayer.java*

```java
public class VlcPlayer implements AdvancedMediaPlayer{
    @Override
    public void playVlc(String fileName) {
        System.out.println("Playing vlc file. Name: "+ fileName);
    }

    @Override
    public void playMp4(String fileName) {
        //do nothing
    }
}
```

Step 2

- Create concrete classes implementing the *AdvancedMediaPlayer* interface.

- *Mp4Player.java*

```java
public class Mp4Player implements AdvancedMediaPlayer{
    @Override
    public void playVlc(String fileName) {
        //do nothing
    }
    @Override
    public void playMp4(String fileName) {
        System.out.println("Playing mp4 file. Name: "+ fileName);

    }
}
```

Step 3

- Create adapter class implementing the *MediaPlayer* interface. (*MediaAdapter.java)*

```java
public class MediaAdapter implements MediaPlayer {
    AdvancedMediaPlayer advancedMusicPlayer;
    public MediaAdapter(String audioType){
        if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("vlc") ){
            advancedMusicPlayer = new VlcPlayer();
        } else if (audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("mp4")){
            advancedMusicPlayer = new Mp4Player();
    } }
    @Override
    public void play(String audioType, String fileName) {
        if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("vlc")){
            advancedMusicPlayer.playVlc(fileName);
        } else if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("mp4")){
            advancedMusicPlayer.playMp4(fileName);
        }
    }
}
```

Step 4

- Create concrete class implementing the *MediaPlayer* interface.
- *AudioPlayer.java*

```java
public class AudioPlayer implements MediaPlayer {
    MediaAdapter mediaAdapter;
    @Override
    public void play(String audioType, String fileName) {
        //inbuilt support to play mp3 music files
        if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("mp3")){
            System.out.println("Playing mp3 file. Name: " + fileName);
        }
        //mediaAdapter is providing support to play other file formats
        else if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("vlc") ||
            audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("mp4")){
            mediaAdapter = new MediaAdapter(audioType);
            mediaAdapter.play(audioType, fileName);
        } else{
            System.out.println("Invalid media. " + audioType + " format not
            supported");
        }
    }}
```

Step 5

- Use the AudioPlayer to play different types of audio formats.

- *AdapterPatternDemo.java*

```java
public class AdapterPatternDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AudioPlayer audioPlayer = new AudioPlayer();
        audioPlayer.play("mp3", "beyond the horizon.mp3");
        audioPlayer.play("mp4", "alone.mp4");
        audioPlayer.play("vlc", "far far away.vlc");
        audioPlayer.play("avi", "mind me.avi");
    }
}
```
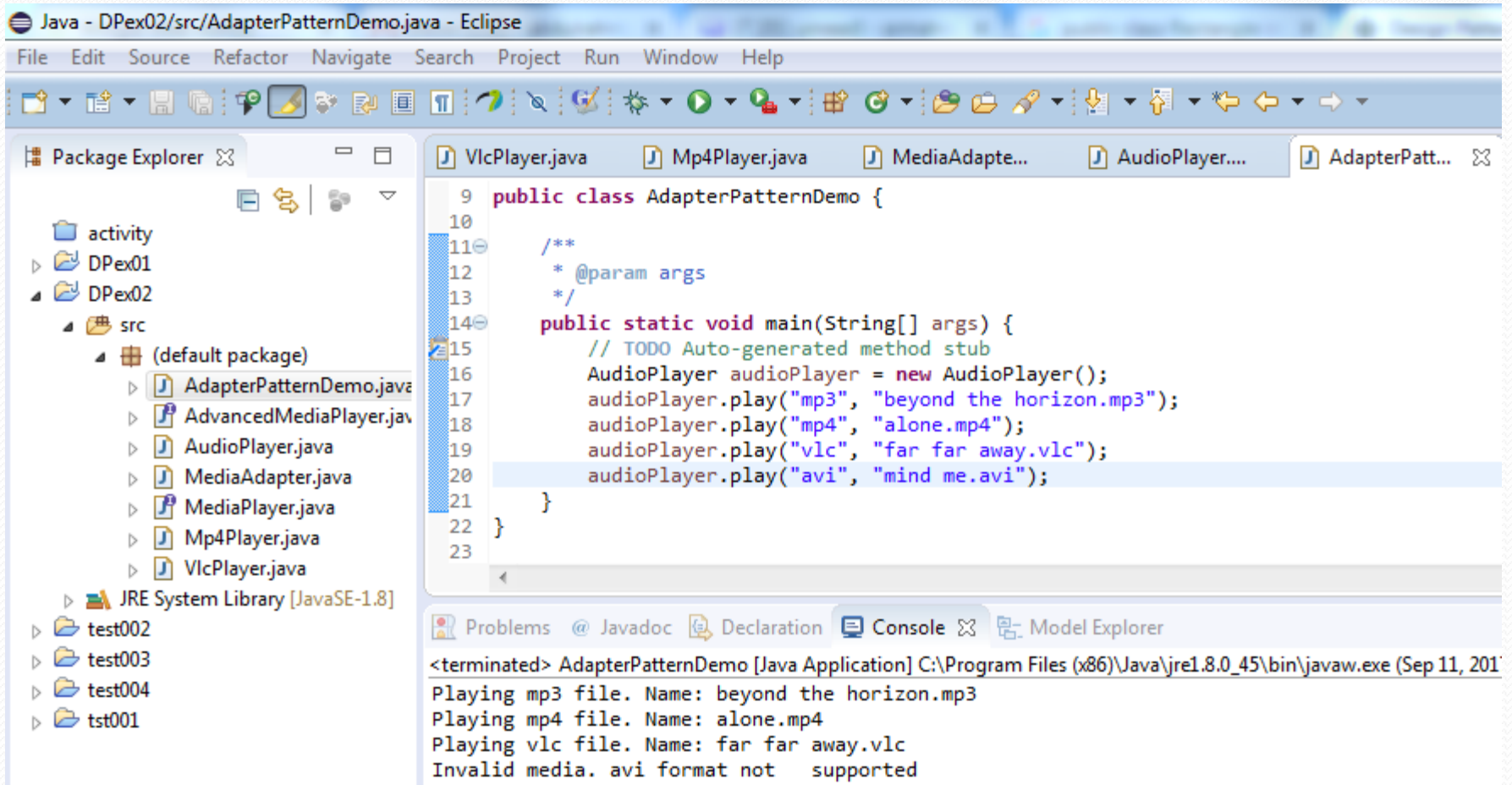
Step 6

- Verify the output.

```
Playing mp3 file. Name: beyond the horizon.mp3
Playing mp4 file. Name: alone.mp4
Playing vlc file. Name: far far away.vlc
Invalid media. avi format not supported
```

Eclipse workspace

Factory Design Pattern

Factory Pattern

- Factory pattern is one of the most used design patterns in Java. This type of design pattern comes under creational pattern as this pattern provides one of the best ways to create an object.

- In Factory pattern, we create object without exposing the creation logic to the client and refer to newly created object using a common interface.

Implementation

- We're going to create a *Shape* interface and concrete classes implementing the *Shape* interface. A factory class *ShapeFactory* is defined as a next step.

- *FactoryPatternDemo*, our demo class will use *ShapeFactory* to get a *Shape* object. It will pass information (*CIRCLE / RECTANGLE / SQUARE*) to *ShapeFactory* to get the type of object it needs.

Implementation
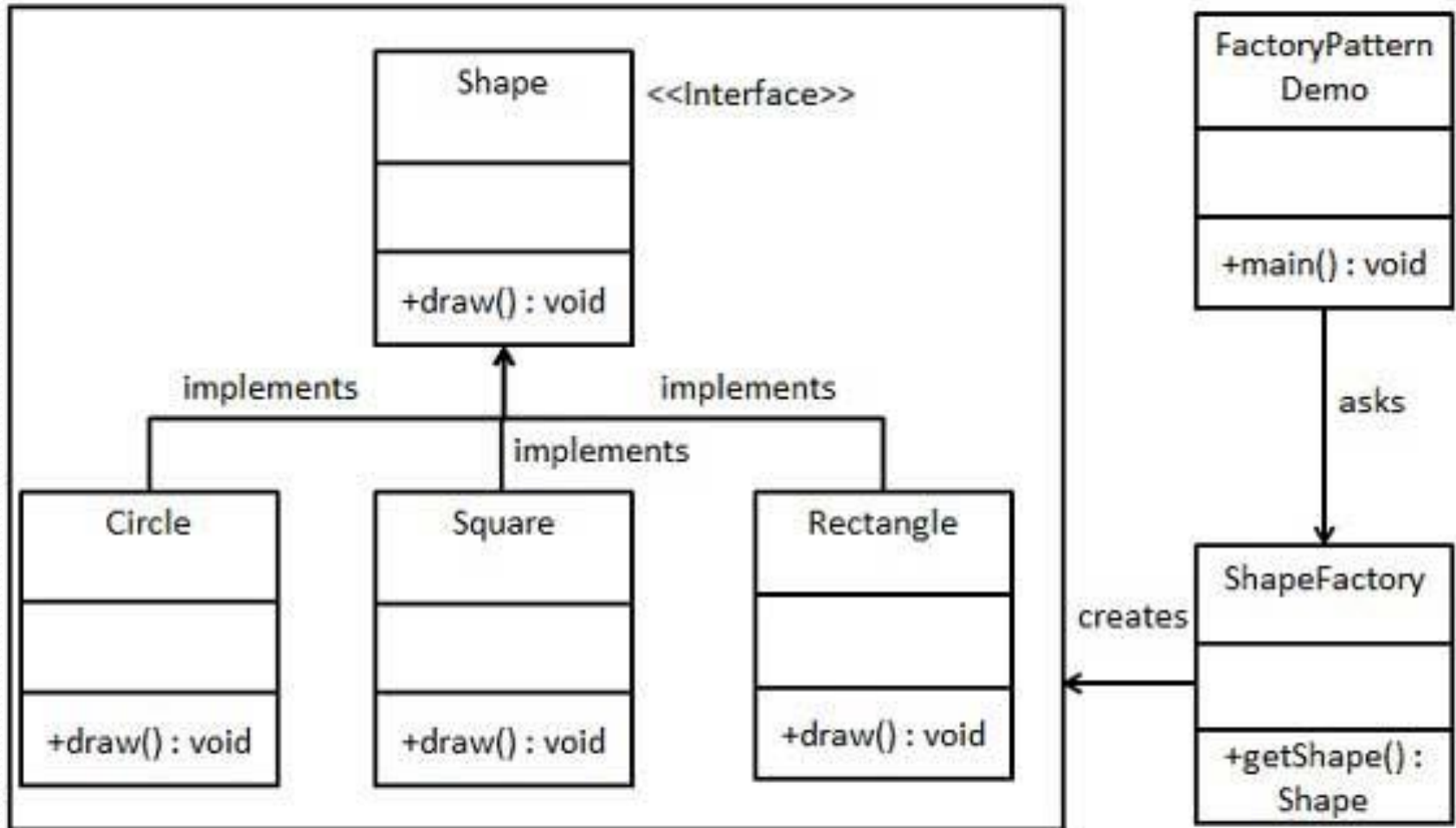
Step 1

- Create an interface. (*Shape.java*)

```java
public interface Shape {
    void draw();
}
```

Step 2

- Create concrete classes implementing the same interface.

```java
public class Rectangle implements Shape {
   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside Rectangle::draw() method.");
   } }
```

```java
public class Square implements Shape {
   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside Square::draw() method.");
   } }
```

```java
public class Circle implements Shape {
   @Override
   public void draw() {
      System.out.println("Inside Circle::draw() method.");
   } }
```

Step 3

- Create a Factory to generate object of concrete class based on given information. (*ShapeFactory.java*)

```java
public class ShapeFactory {
    //use getShape method to get object of type shape
    public Shape getShape(String shapeType){
        if(shapeType == null){
            return null;
        }
        if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("CIRCLE")){
            return new Circle();
        } else if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("RECTANGLE")){
            return new Rectangle();
        } else if(shapeType.equalsIgnoreCase("SQUARE")){
            return new Square();
        }
        return null;
    } }
```

Step 4

- Use Factory to get object of concrete class by passing information such as type. (*FactoryPatternDemo.java*)

```java
public class FactoryPatternDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ShapeFactory shapeFactory = new ShapeFactory();
        Shape shape1 = shapeFactory.getShape("CIRCLE");
        shape1.draw();
        Shape shape2 = shapeFactory.getShape("RECTANGLE");
        shape2.draw();
        Shape shape3 = shapeFactory.getShape("SQUARE");
        shape3.draw();
    }
}
```

Step 5

- Verify the output.

```
Inside Circle::draw() method.
Inside Rectangle::draw() method.
Inside Square::draw() method.
```

Eclipse workspace

Problem 2

- *Let's say you own a Cab service company and provide cars as a mode of transport to travelers. Soon your service becomes famous and you want to expand your service to provide other modes of transportation say bikes and Rikshas. To do so you have to change your entire codebase to support bikes.*

- *Identify the design pattern that can be used.*

- *Draw the class diagram*

- Implement the complete source code

- Show the sample output.

Class diagram

- `
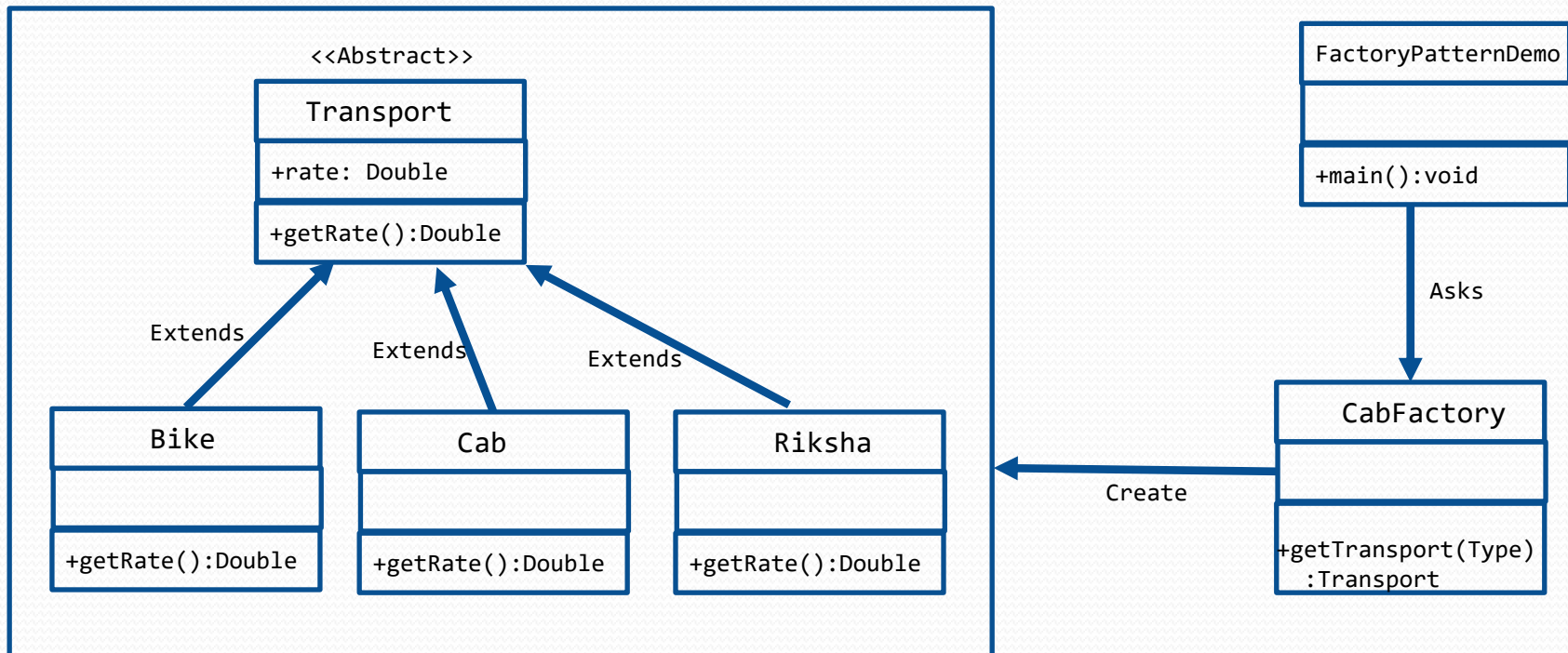
Implementation

```java
public abstract class Transport {
    double rate = 0;
    public double getRate() {
        return rate;
    }
}


public class Bike extends Transport{
double rate = 5;
    public double getRate() {
        return rate;
    }
}



public class Car extends Transport{
double rate = 15;
    public double getRate() {
        return rate;
    }
}


public class Riksha extends Transport{
double rate = 10;
    public double getRate() {
        return rate;
    }
}
```
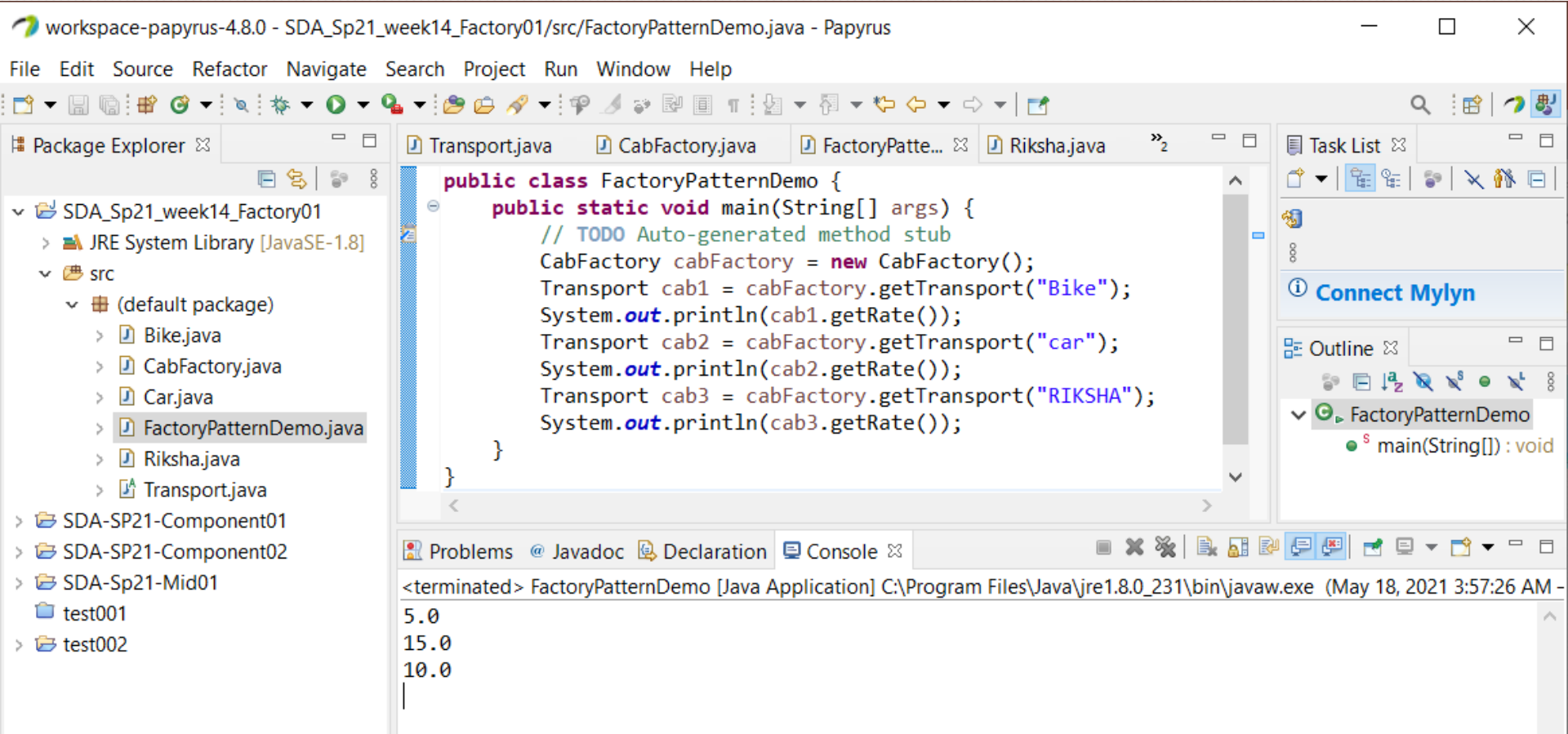
Implementation

```java
public class CabFactory {
public Transport getTransport(String type){
    if(type == null){
        return null;
    }
    if(type.equalsIgnoreCase("CAR")){
        return new Car();
    } else if(type.equalsIgnoreCase("BIKE")){
        return new Bike();
    } else if(type.equalsIgnoreCase("RIKSHA")){
        return new Riksha();
    }
    return null;
    }
}

public class FactoryPatternDemo {
public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
CabFactory cabFactory = new CabFactory();
Transport cab1 = cabFactory.getTransport("Bike");
System.out.println(cab1.getRate());
Transport cab2 = cabFactory.getTransport("car");
System.out.println(cab2.getRate());
Transport cab3 = cabFactory.getTransport("RIKSHA");
System.out.println(cab3.getRate());
}
}
```

```
Output
5.0
15.0
10.0
```

Eclipse!

References

- https://refactoring.guru/design-patterns/factory-method