

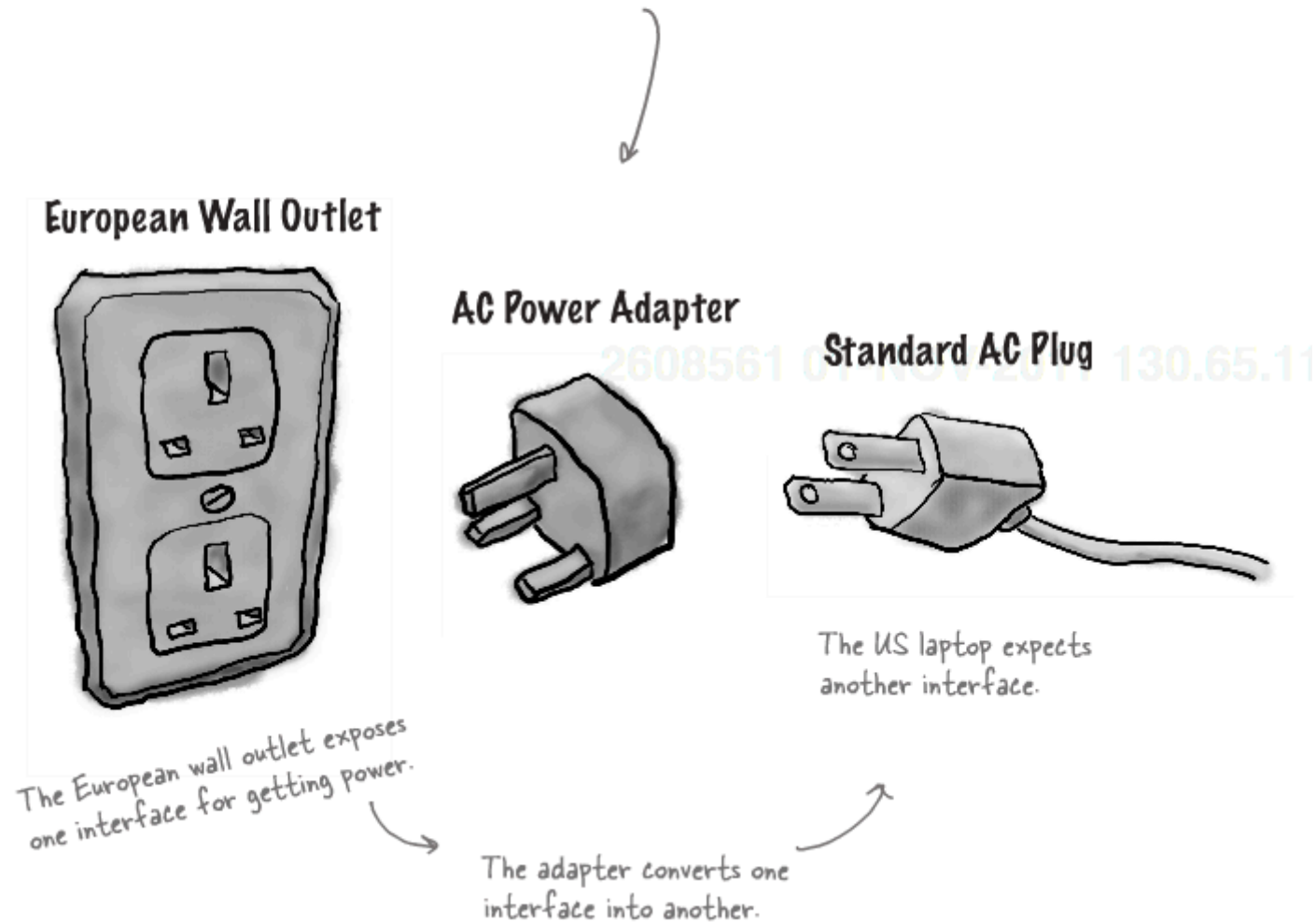
CMPE 202

Gang of Four Design Patterns

Adapter

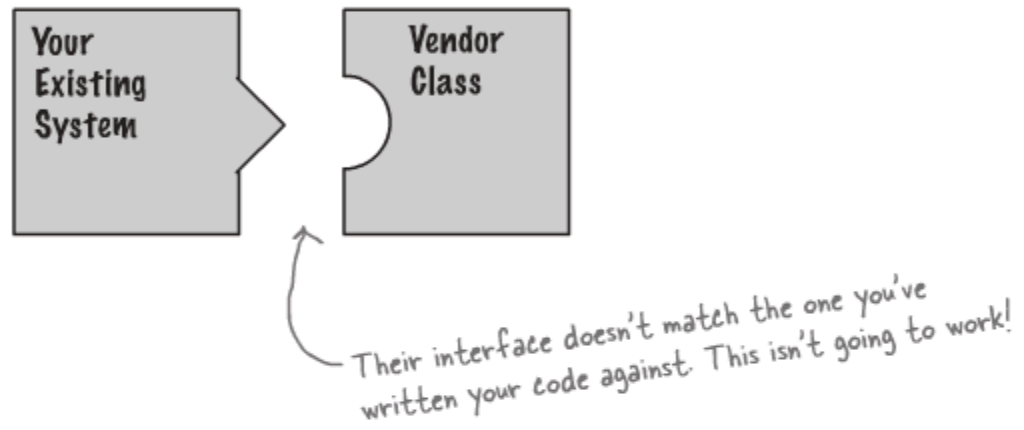
Adapters all around us

You'll have no trouble understanding what an OO adapter is because the real world is full of them. How's this for an example: Have you ever needed to use a US-made laptop in a European country? Then you've probably needed an AC power adapter...

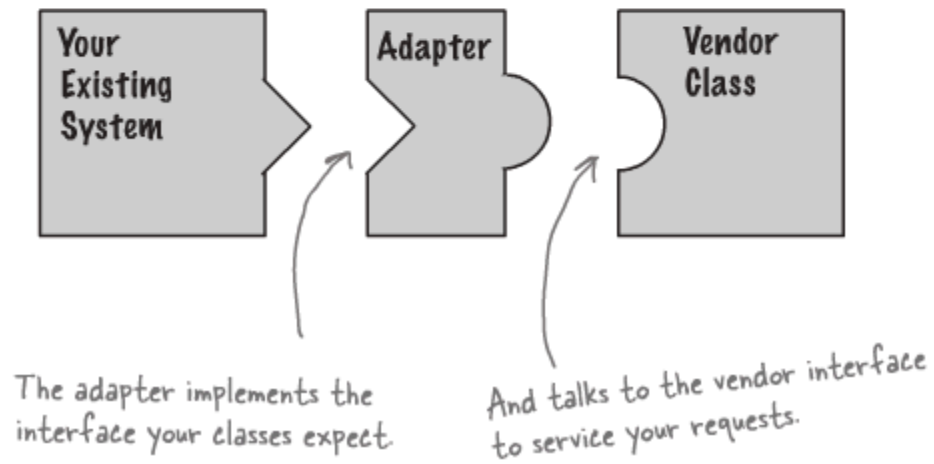


Object oriented adapters

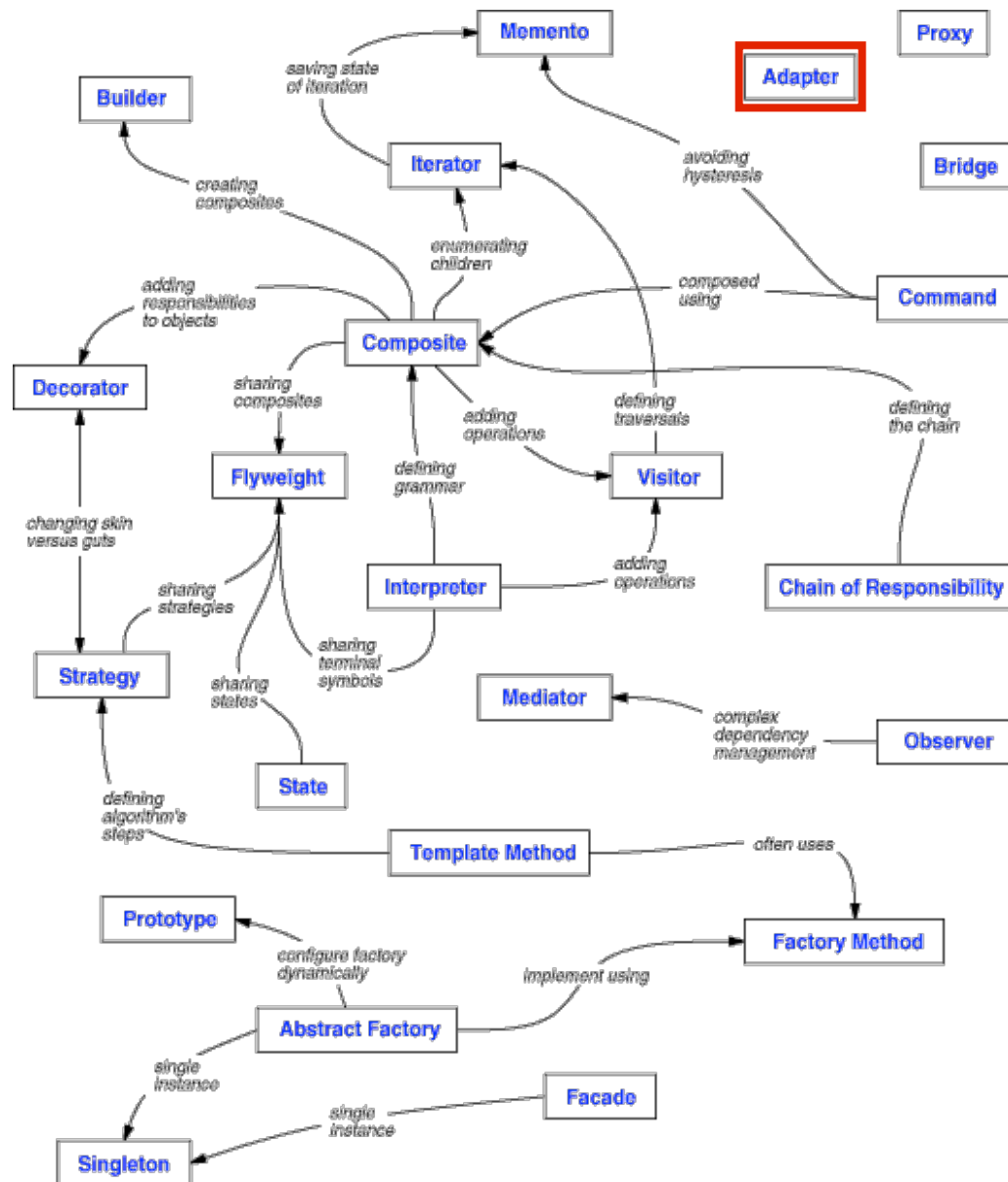
Say you've got an existing software system that you need to work a new vendor class library into, but the new vendor designed their interfaces differently than the last vendor:



Okay, you don't want to solve the problem by changing your existing code (and you can't change the vendor's code). So what do you do? Well, you can write a class that adapts the new vendor interface into the one you're expecting.



Adapter



		Purpose		
		Creational	Structural	Behavioral
Scope	Class	Factory Method (97)	Adapter (139)	Interpreter (243) Template Method (325)
	Object	Abstract Factory (97) Builder (97) Prototype (117) Singleton (127)	Adapter (139) Bridge (151) Composite (163) Decorator (175) Facade (185) Proxy (207)	Chain of Responsibility (223) Command (233) Iterator (257) Mediator (273) Memento (283) Flyweight (195) Observer (293) State (305) Strategy (315) Visitor (331)

Design Pattern Catalog

Purpose	Design Pattern	Aspect(s) That Can Vary
Creational	Abstract Factory (87)	families of product objects
	Builder (97)	how a composite object gets created
	Factory Method (107)	subclass of object that is instantiated
	Prototype (117)	class of object that is instantiated
	Singleton (127)	the sole instance of a class
Structural	Adapter (139)	interface to an object
	Bridge (151)	implementation of an object
	Composite (163)	structure and composition of an object
	Decorator (175)	responsibilities of an object without subclassing
	Facade (185)	interface to a subsystem
	Flyweight (195)	storage costs of objects
	Proxy (207)	how an object is accessed; its location
Behavioral	Chain of Responsibility (223)	object that can fulfill a request
	Command (233)	when and how a request is fulfilled
	Interpreter (243)	grammar and interpretation of a language
	Iterator (257)	how an aggregate's elements are accessed, traversed
	Mediator (273)	how and which objects interact with each other
	Memento (283)	what private information is stored outside an object, and when
	Observer (293)	number of objects that depend on another object; how the dependent objects stay up to date
	State (305)	states of an object
	Strategy (315)	an algorithm
	Template Method (325)	steps of an algorithm
	Visitor (331)	operations that can be applied to object(s) without changing their class(es)

Intent

Convert the interface of a class into another interface clients expect. Adapter lets classes work together that couldn't otherwise because of incompatible interfaces.

Also Known As

Wrapper

Applicability

Use the Adapter pattern when

- you want to use an existing class, and its interface does not match the one you need.
- you want to create a reusable class that cooperates with unrelated or unforeseen classes, that is, classes that don't necessarily have compatible interfaces.
- (*object adapter only*) you need to use several existing subclasses, but it's impractical to adapt their interface by subclassing every one.
An object adapter can adapt the interface of its parent class.

Participants

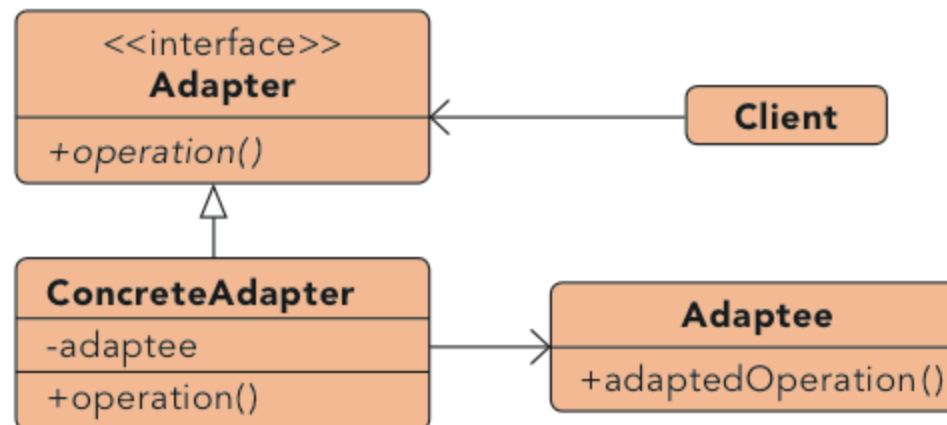
- **Target** (Interface)
 - defines the domain-specific interface that Client uses.
- **Client**
 - collaborates with objects conforming to the Target interface.
- **Adaptee** (Interface)
 - defines an existing interface that needs adapting.
- **Adapter**
 - adapts the interface of Adaptee to the Target interface.

Collaborations

- Clients call operations on an Adapter instance. In turn, the adapter calls Adaptee operations that carry out the request.

ADAPTER

Class and Object Structural



Purpose

Permits classes with disparate interfaces to work together by creating a common object by which they may communicate and interact.

Use When

- A class to be used doesn't meet interface requirements.
- Complex conditions tie object behavior to its state.
- Transitions between states need to be explicit.


```

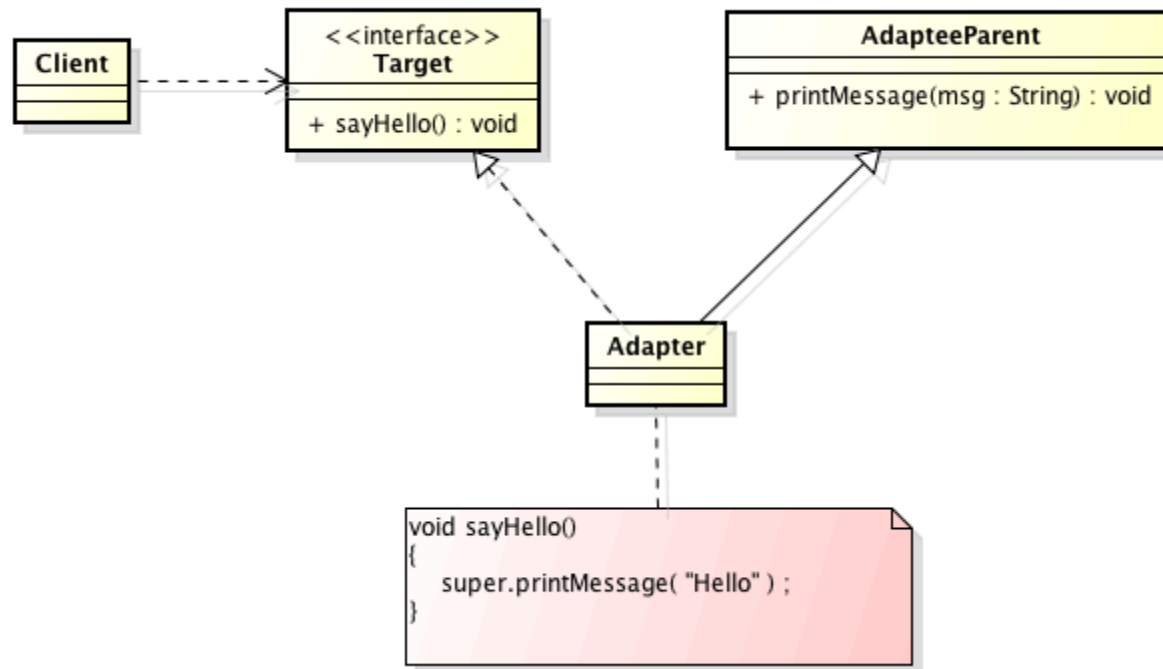
public class Client {
    public void runTest()
    {
        Target obj = new Adapter() ;
        obj.sayHello() ;
    }
}

```

```

public class AdapteeParent {
    public void printMessage(String msg) {
        System.out.println( msg );
    }
}

```



```

public class Adapter extends AdapteeParent implements Target {
    /**
     * @see adapter.classAdapter.Target#sayHello()
     */
    public void sayHello() {
        super.printMessage( "Hello" );
    }
}

```

```

public class Client {

    public void runTest()
    {
        Target obj = new TargetObject() ;
        obj.sayHello() ;
    }

}

```

```

public class TargetObject implements Target {

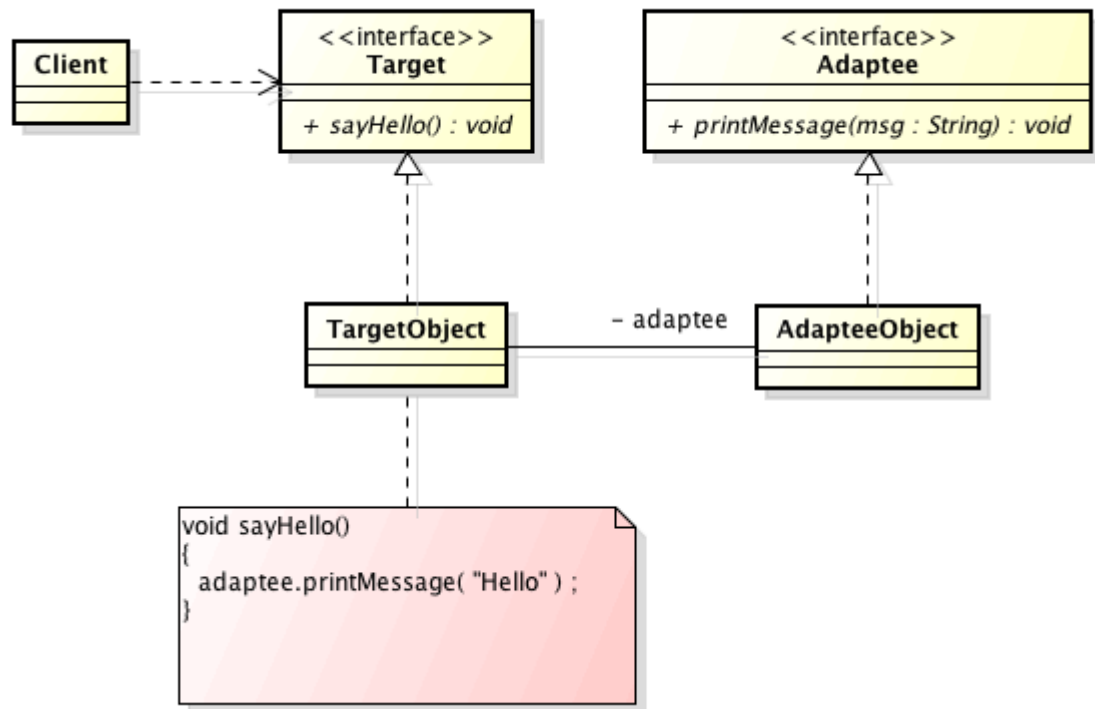
    private AdapteeObject adaptee;

    public TargetObject()
    {
        adaptee = new AdapteeObject() ;
    }

    /**
     * @see adapter.objectAdapter.Target#sayHello()
     */
    public void sayHello() {
        adaptee.printMessage("Hello");
    }

}

```



```

public class AdapteeObject implements Adaptee {

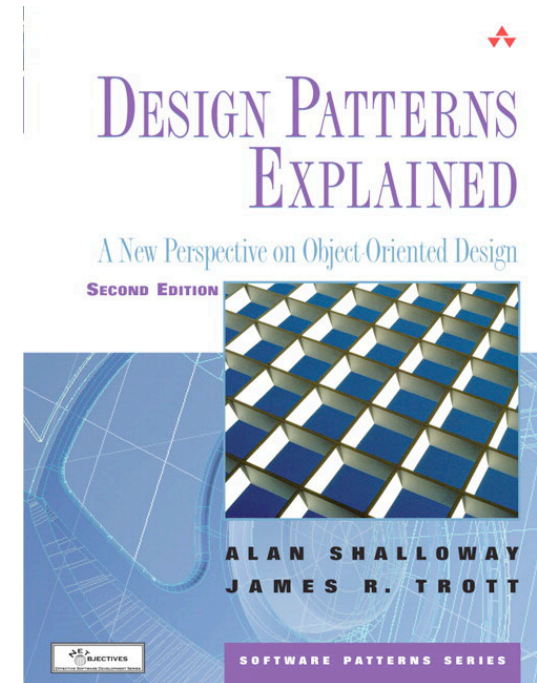
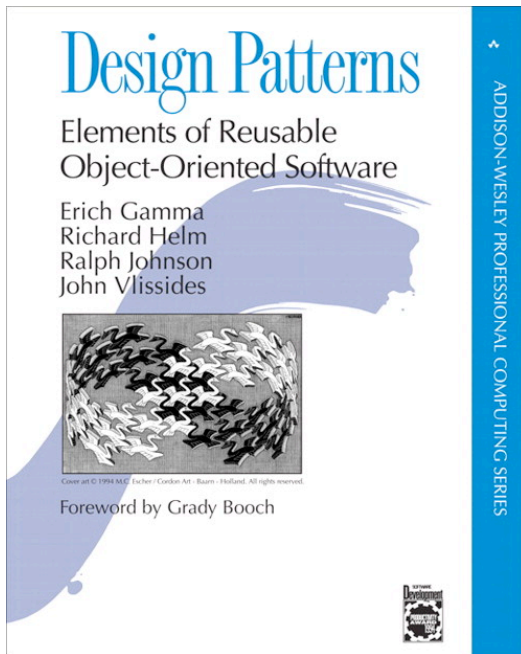
    private TargetObject targetObject;

    /**
     * @see adapter.objectAdapter.Adaptee#printMessage(java.lang.String)
     */
    public void printMessage(String msg) {
        System.out.println( msg ) ;
    }

}

```

Resources for this Tutorial



CONTENTS INCLUDE:

- Chain of Responsibility
- Command
- Interpreter
- Iterator
- Mediator
- Observer
- Template Method and more...

Design Patterns

By Jason McDonald