

# Adapter Pattern

Design Patterns



# Motivating Example

## Adapter Pattern

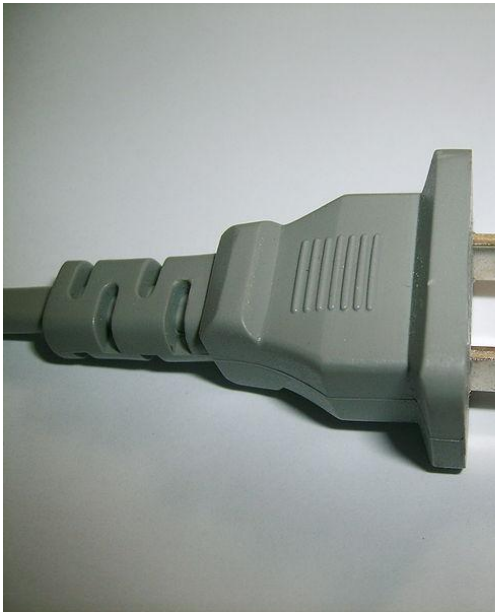
- A class that would be useful to your application does not implement the interface you require
- You are designing a class or a framework and you want to ensure it is usable by a wide variety of as-yet-unwritten classes and applications
- Adapters are also commonly known as *Wrappers*
- In this module, we will refer only to *object adapters*, which do not require multiple inheritance (as *class adapters* do)

## Adapter Pattern



# Adapters in the Real World

Adapter  
Pattern



# Intent

## Adapter Pattern

- Convert the interface of a class into another interface clients expect.
- Allow classes to work together that couldn't otherwise due to incompatible interfaces.
- *Future-proof* client implementations by having them depend on Adapter interfaces, rather than concrete classes directly

# Applicability

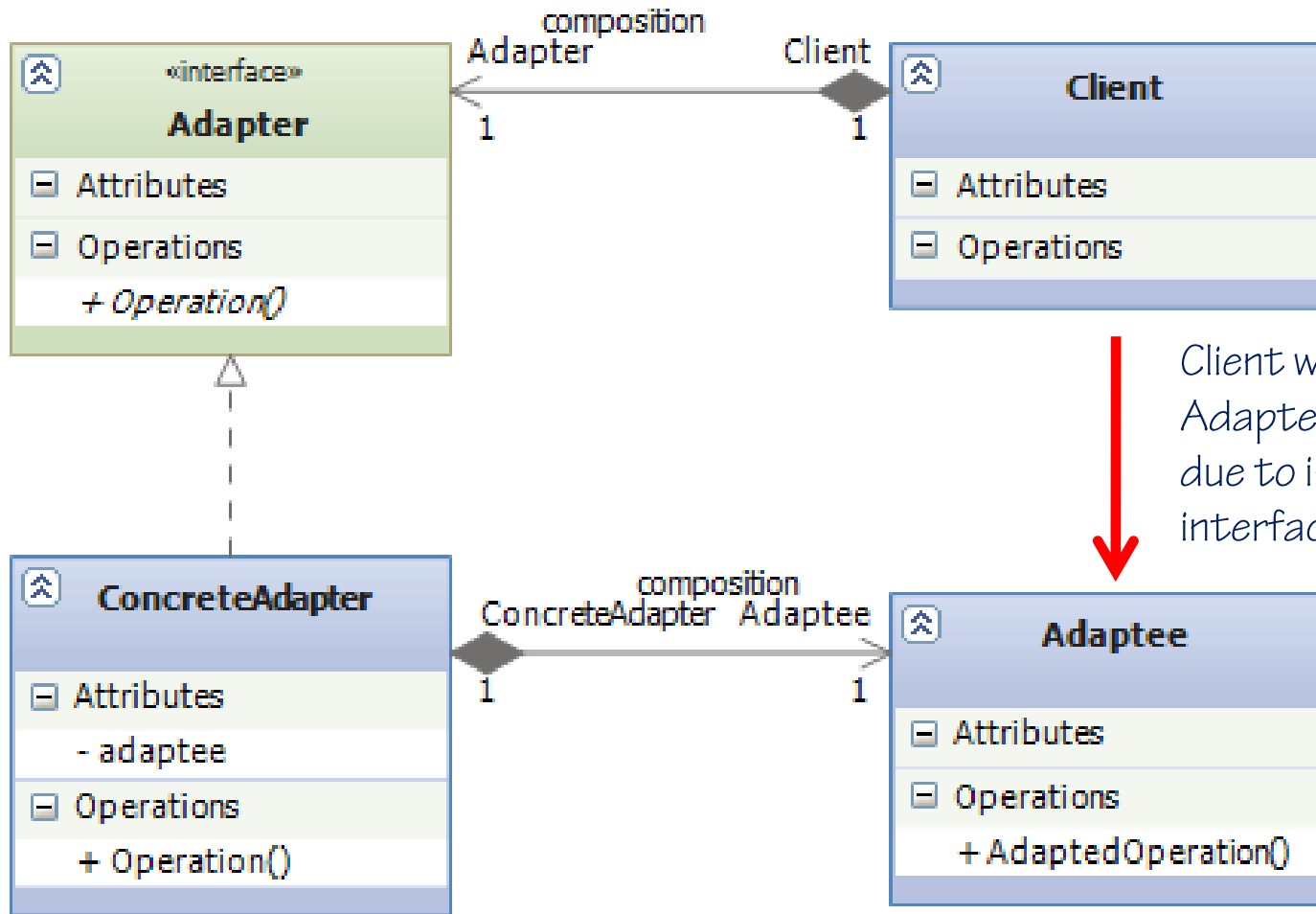
## Adapter Pattern

Use the Adapter Pattern when:

- You want to use an existing class, but its interface does not match the one you require
- You want to create a reusable class that cooperates with unrelated or unforeseen classes (i.e. classes that won't necessarily share the same interface)
- You need to use several existing subclasses, but it's impractical to adapt their interface by subclassing every one.

# Structure

## Adapter Pattern



Client wants to use  
Adaptee directly, but can't  
due to incompatible  
interface

# How It Gets Used

## Adapter Pattern

- Clients depend on the Adapter interface, rather than a particular implementation
- At least one concrete Adapter class is created to work with a particular class that
- Future client needs for alternate implementation are satisfied through the creation of additional classes
- Effective way to achieve Open/Closed Principle

Learn more  
about the  
**Open/Closed Principle**  
in the  
**Principles of Object  
Oriented Design** course  
at Pluralsight On Demand



# Collaboration

## Adapter Pattern

- Clients call operations on an Adapter instance;
- Adapter instance calls Adaptee operations that carry out the request

# Consequences

## Adapter Pattern

- **A single Adapter interface may work with many Adaptees**
  - One Adaptee and all of its subclasses
  - Separate Adaptees via separate concrete Adapter implementations
- **Can be difficult to override Adaptee behavior (with *Object Adapter*)**
  - Must subclass Adaptee and add overridden behavior
  - Then, change concrete Adapter implementation to refer to Adaptee subclass

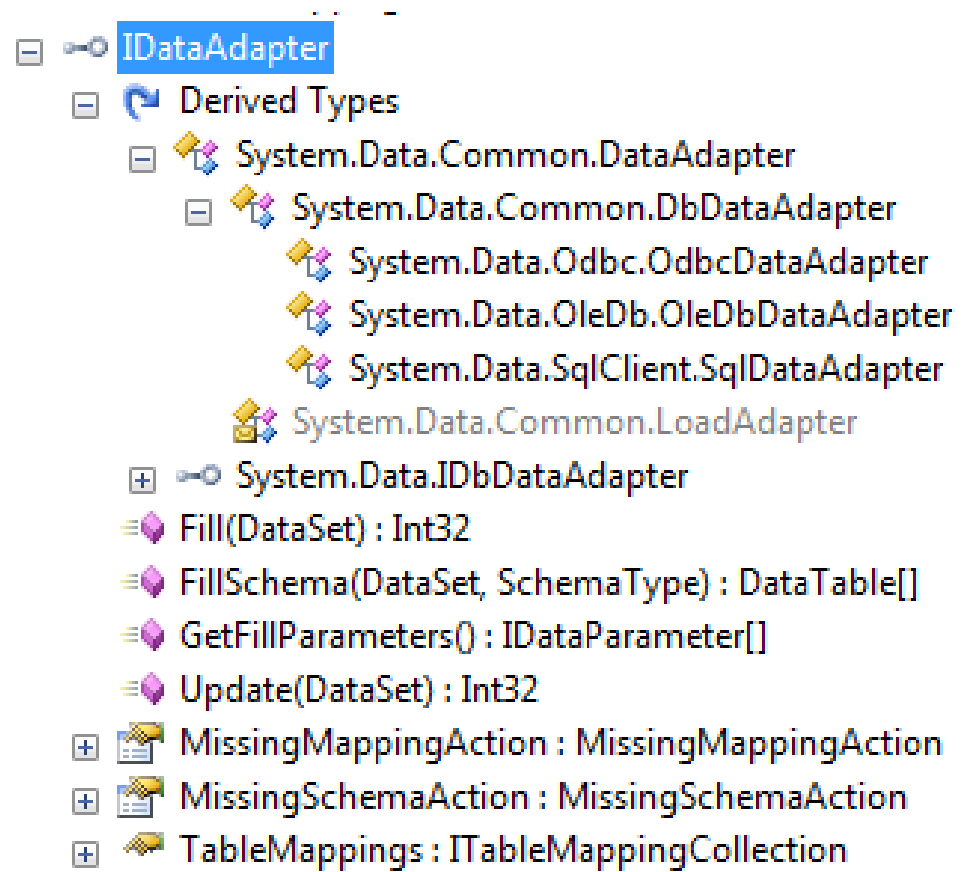
Difficult when compared to  
using multiple inheritance

# Implementation Example

Adapter  
Pattern

## ADO.NET

- IDataAdapter
  - DbDataAdapter
    - OdbcDataAdapter
    - OleDbDataAdapter
    - SqlClientDataAdapter



# Related Patterns

## Adapter Pattern

- **Repository**

- The Repository pattern is a very common use of the Adapter pattern

- **Strategy**

- The Adapter pattern is often passed into a class that depends on it, thus implementing the Strategy pattern

- **Facade**

- Adapter and Façade are both wrappers. The Façade pattern attempts to simplify the interface and often wraps many classes, while the Adapter typically wraps a single Adaptee, and is not generally concerned with simplifying the interface.

***You can learn more about these patterns in the Pattern Library at PluralSight On Demand.***

# References

Adapter  
Pattern

## ■ Books

- Design Patterns, <http://amzn.to/95q9ux>
- Design Patterns Explained, <http://amzn.to/cr8Vxb>
- Design Patterns in C#, <http://amzn.to/bqJgdU>
- Head First Design Patterns, <http://amzn.to/aA4RS6>

## ■ Online

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adapter\\_pattern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adapter_pattern)

# Summary

## Adapter Pattern

- The Adapter pattern is used to wrap a needed class with one that implements a required interface.
- By writing client classes so they depend on adapters, we future-proof these classes, ensuring they can be made to work with as-yet-unwritten implementation libraries.
- Remember the Open/Closed Principle:  
*Modules should be open to extension, but closed to modification*

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