

Bridge design pattern

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Introduction

- It is a structural design pattern
- Used when we need to decouple abstraction from implementation
- Decouples implementation class and abstract class by providing a bridge between them

Problems solved

- An abstraction and its implementation should be defined and extended independently from each other.
- A compile-time binding between an abstraction and its implementation should be avoided so that an implementation can be selected at run-time.

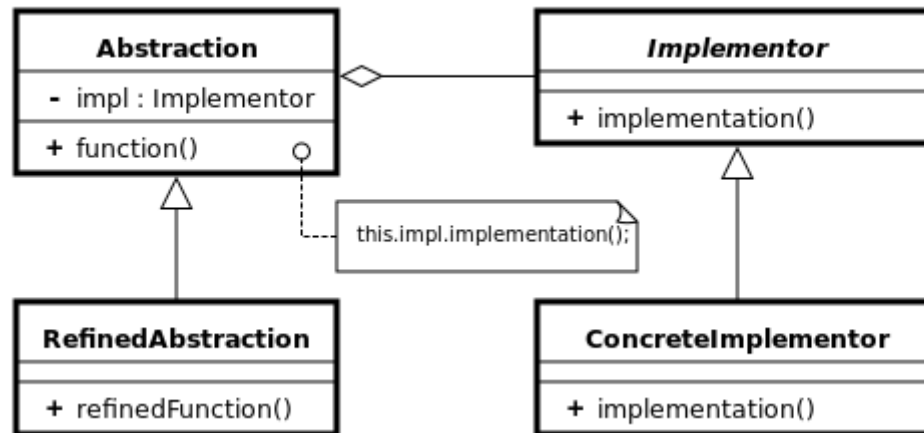
Advantages

- Reduction in the number of sub classes – Sometimes, using pure inheritance will increase the number of sub-classes.
- Cleaner code and Reduction in executable size
- Interface and implementation can be varied independently – Maintaining two different class hierarchies for interface and implementation entitles to vary one independent of the other.

Disadvantages

- Increases complexity.
- Double indirection – This will have a slight impact on performance. The abstraction needs to pass messages along to the implementor for the operation to get executed.

Class diagram



Abstraction (abstract class)

defines the abstract interface
maintains the *Implementor* reference.

RefinedAbstraction (normal class)

extends the interface defined by *Abstraction*

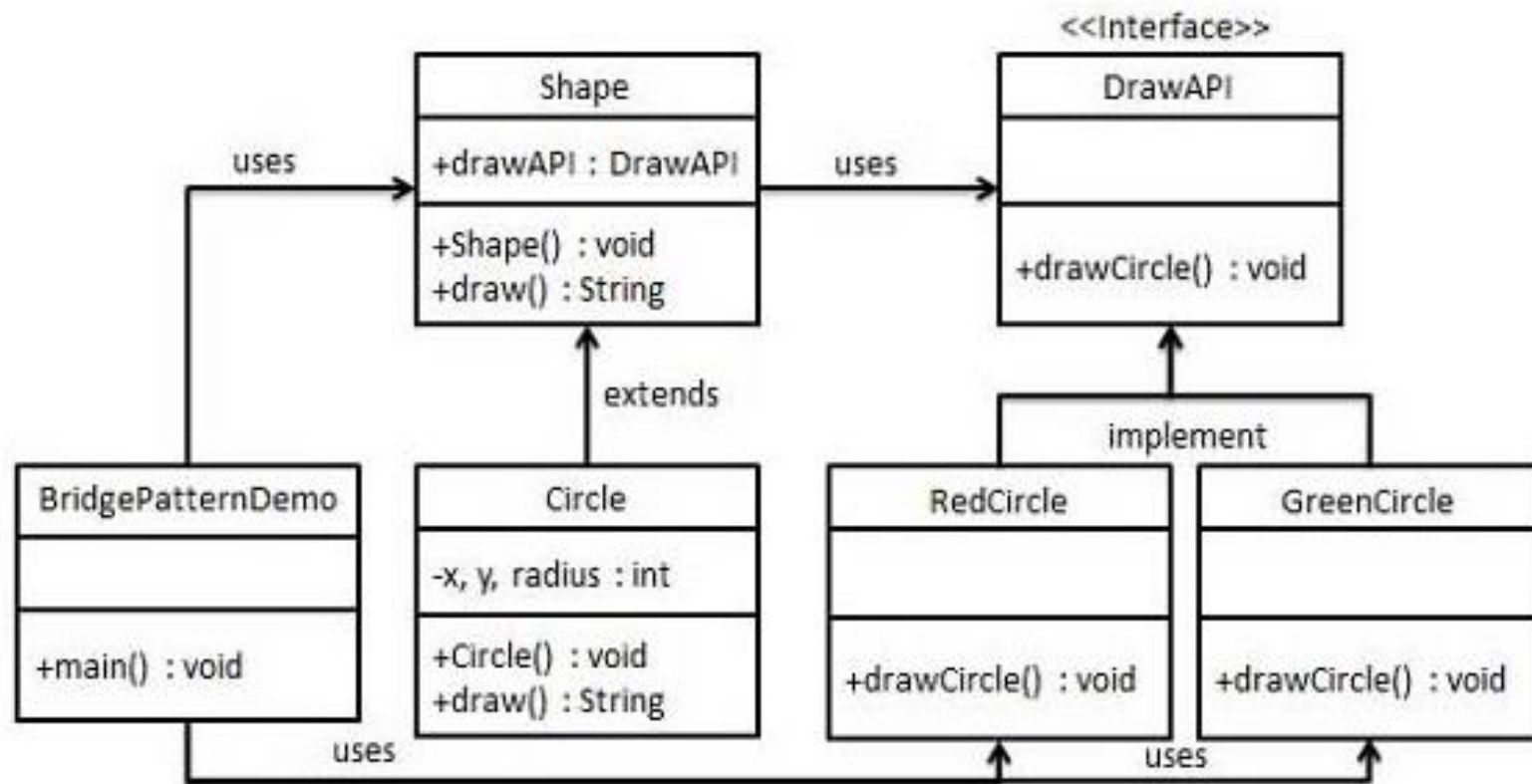
Implementor (interface)

defines the interface for implementation classes

ConcreteImplementor (normal class)

implements the *Implementor* interface

Example



Code

```
public interface DrawAPI {  
    public void drawCircle(int radius, int x, int y);  
}
```

```
public class RedCircle implements DrawAPI {  
    @Override  
    public void drawCircle(int radius, int x, int y) {  
        System.out.println("Drawing Circle[ color: red, radius: " + radius + ", x: " + x + ", y: " + y + " ]");  
    }  
}
```

```
public abstract class Shape {  
    protected DrawAPI drawAPI;  
  
    protected Shape(DrawAPI drawAPI){  
        this.drawAPI = drawAPI;  
    }  
    public abstract void draw();  
}
```

```
public class Circle extends Shape {  
    private int x, y, radius;  
  
    public Circle(int x, int y, int radius, DrawAPI drawAPI) {  
        super(drawAPI);  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
        this.radius = radius;  
    }  
  
    public void draw() {  
        drawAPI.drawCircle(radius,x,y);  
    }  
}
```


References

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridge_pattern
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/design_pattern/bridge_pattern.htm
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/bridge-design-pattern/>