

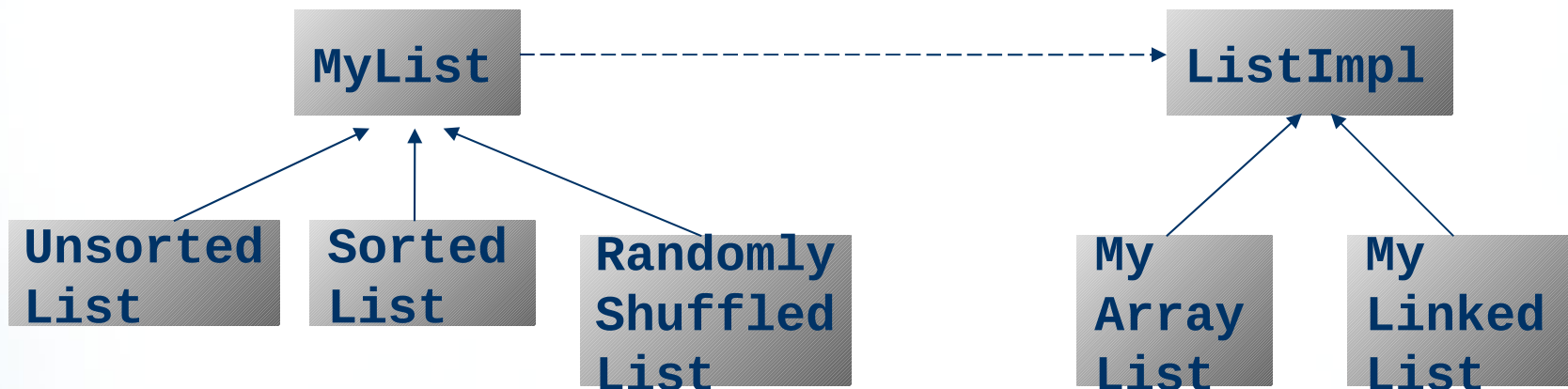
# Bridge Pattern



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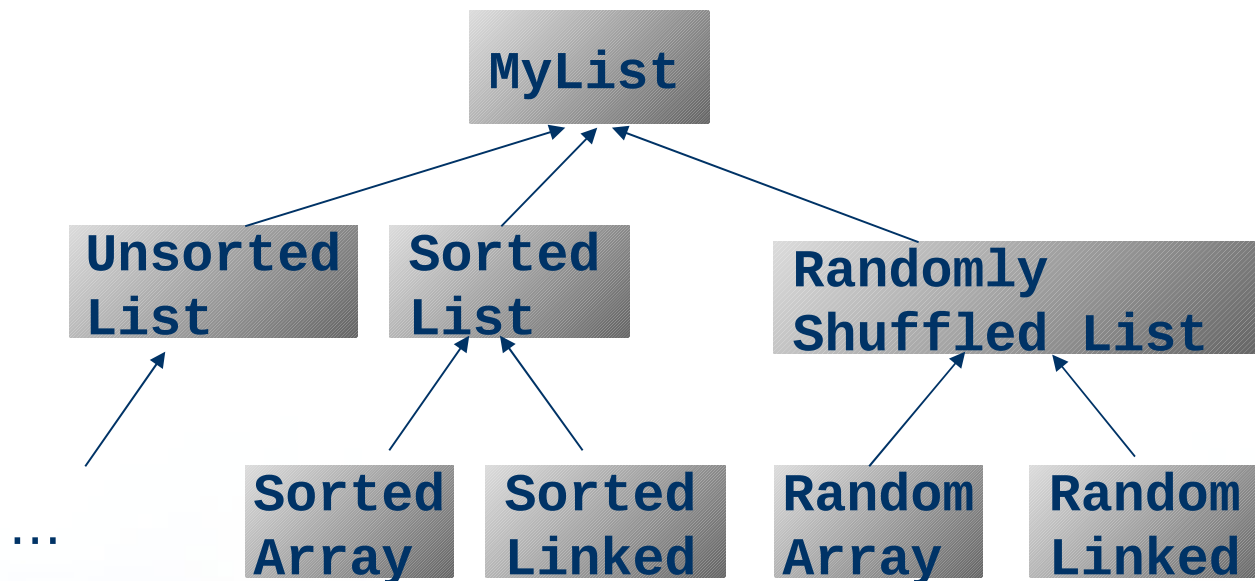
# Bridge Pattern Overview

- Separates implementation from abstraction so that both may be varied (changed) independently.
- Consider the following unrelated hierarchies:
  - Abstraction: Lists with different sorting capabilities.
  - Implementation: either a vector (array) or a linked list.

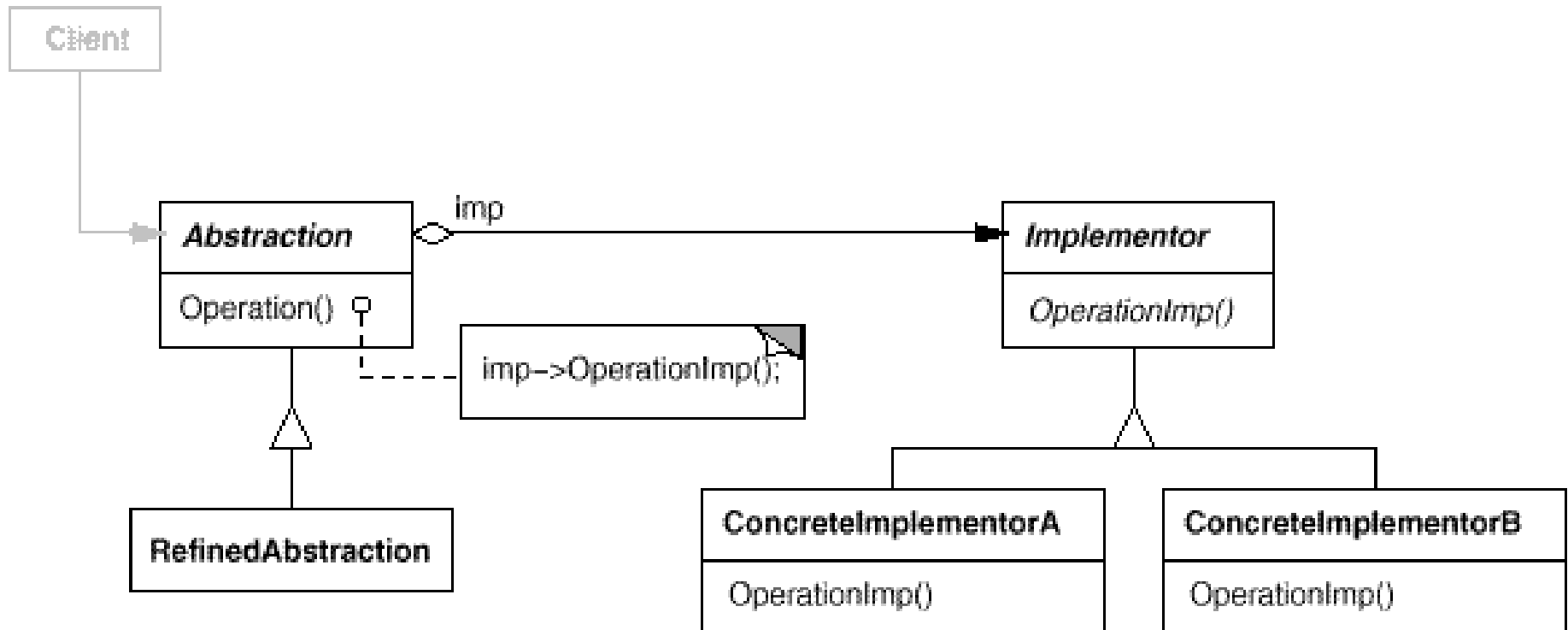


# Bridge Pattern Overview

- Bridge allows the evolution of 2 separate hierarchies (abstract / impl).
- Use different combinations of them, while avoiding the following **BAD** design:



# Bridge Pattern UML Diagram



**Abstraction base class holds an instance of Impl. Thus, we allow the independent evolution of 2 hierarchy trees (one for abstraction, one for impl), and we may use different combinations of the two.**

## >Note:

- > Our example **doesn't** follow the existing `java.util` design.
  - > our lists will sort themselves (while java collections are sorted through `Collections.sort`).
- > Some **simplification** have been made (this may be fixed once we discuss more patterns).
  - > We use the *Comparable* interface instead of the fancier *Comparator*.
  - > We don't use iterators.

## > Base class of the abstract hierarchy:

```
Class abstract MyList {  
    private IListStructure impl; // MyVector or MyLinkedList  
    public MyList(IListStructure impl) {  
        this.impl=impl;  
        // Or select impl based on system properties, etc.  
    }  
    protected void insert(Object e, int i) { impl.insert(e, i);  
    public int size() {  
        return impl.getSize();  
    }  
    public Object get(int I) {  
        return impl.get(i);  
    }  
    public abstract void add(Object e);  
}
```

MyList is the base of an hierarchy of lists with different sorting capabilities

Can be used with different kinds of impl (e.g. vector of linked list)



# List- abstraction sub-class #1

```
public class MySortedList extends MyList {
    public MySortedList(IListStructure impl) {
        this.impl=impl;
    }
    // Inserts into appropriate place, relying on base class methods:
    @Override
    public void add(Object comparable){
        if (!(comparable instanceof Comparable))
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Not comparable");
        Comparable comp = (Comparable)comparable;
        int j=0;
        while (j<size() && 0 > comp.compareTo(get(j))) {
            j++;
        }
        super.insert(comp, j);
    }
}
```

**Sub-class:**  
**list that keeps**  
**itself sorted**



# List- abstraction sub-class #2

```
// A randomly-shuffled list, where new elements
// are inserted into a random index:
public class MyRandomList extends MyList {
    public MyRandomList(..) {
        super(...);
    }

    // Inserts into random position:
    @Override
    public void add(Object obj){
        int j= (int) (Math.random() * size());
        insert(obj, j);
    }
}
```

**Sub-class:**

**list that keeps  
itself randomly-  
shuffled**

# List - Impl classes

## >Interface for concrete implementations:

```
public interface IListStructure {  
    void insert(Object obj, int i);  
    int getSize();  
    Object get(int i);  
}
```

## >Concrete Implementation: vector

```
public class MyVector implements IListStructure {  
    private Object[] data;  
    ...  
    // Or: we may simply wrap an adapter around the existing  
    // java.util.ArrayList  
}
```

# Bridge - Windows example

- Separate abstract window functionality from *platform-dependent* window implementation:
  - Abstract window hierarchy:
    - BlinkingWin.
    - CloseAfterTimeoutWin ...
  - Those may rely (compose a) on different OS-dependant windows:
    - LinuxWinImpl.
    - SolarisWinImpl.

# Bridge: discussion

- Bridges (like other designs that aim for flexibility and platform-independence) may encounter the problem of:

**lowest common denominator.**

- **Can you detect it with the list example ?**

\* hint: binary search

