

Adapter Pattern

Adapter pattern falls under Structural Pattern of [Gang of Four \(GOF\) Design Patterns in .Net](#). The Adapter Design pattern allows a system to use classes of another system that is incompatible with it. It is especially used for toolkits and libraries. In this article, I would like to share what is adapter pattern and how it work?

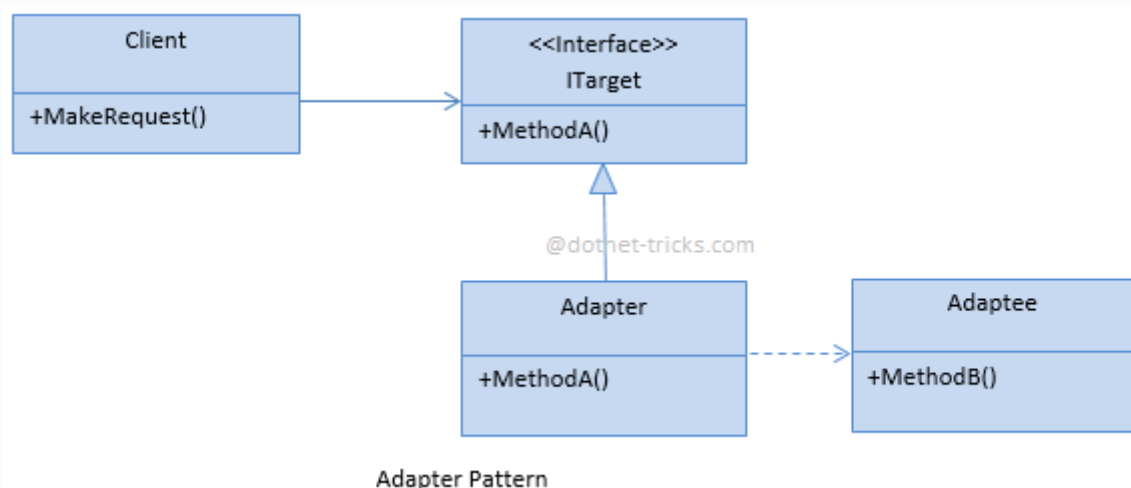
What is Adapter Pattern

Adapter pattern acts as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces. This pattern involves a single class called adapter which is responsible for communication between two independent or incompatible interfaces.

For Example: A card reader acts as an adapter between a memory card and a laptop. You plug the memory card into card reader and card reader into the laptop so that memory card can be read via laptop.

Adapter Pattern - UML Diagram & Implementation

The UML class diagram for the implementation of the Adapter design pattern is given below:



The classes, interfaces, and objects in the above UML class diagram are as follows:

1. **ITarget**

This is an interface which is used by the client to achieve its functionality/request.

2. **Adapter**

This is a class which implements the ITarget interface and inherits the Adaptee class. It is responsible for communication between Client and Adaptee.

3. **Adaptee**

This is a class which has the functionality, required by the client. However, its interface is not compatible with the client.

4. **Client**

This is a class which interacts with a type that implements the ITarget interface. However, the communication class called adaptee, is not compatible with the client

C# - Implementation Code

```
public class Client{  
    private ITarget target;  
    public Client(ITarget target){  
        this.target = target;  
    }  
    public void MakeRequest(){  
        target.MethodA();  
    }  
}
```

```

public interface ITarget
{
    void MethodA();
}

public class Adapter : Adaptee, ITarget{

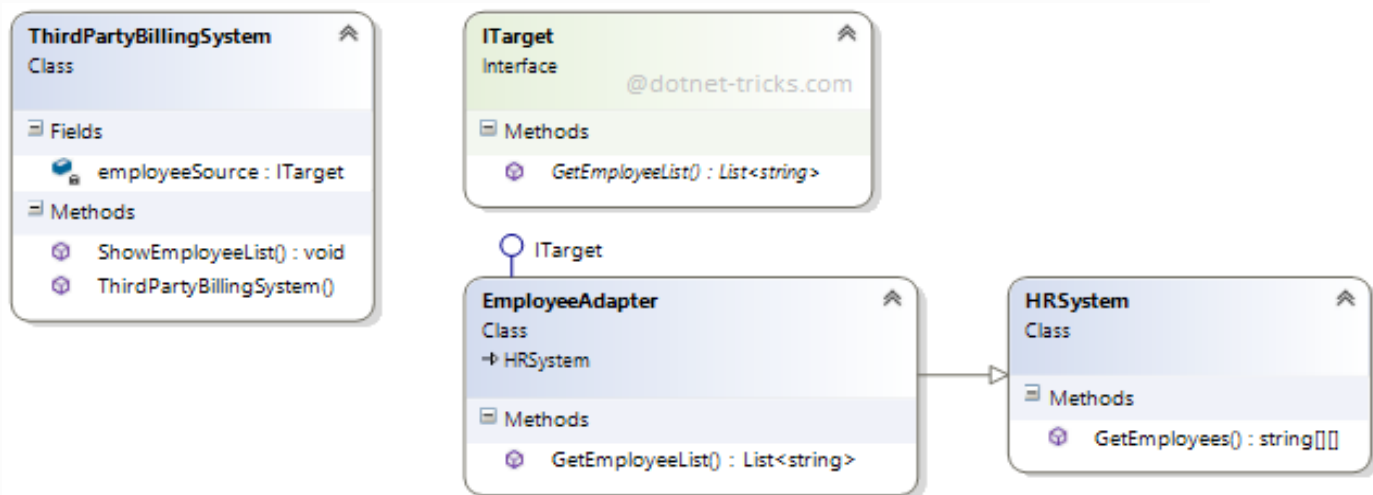
    public void MethodA(){
        MethodB();
    }
}

public class Adaptee{

    public void MethodB(){
        Console.WriteLine("MethodB() is called");
    }
}

```

Adapter Pattern - Example



Adapter Pattern

Who is what?

The classes, interfaces, and objects in the above class diagram can be identified as follows:

1. ITraget - Target interface
2. Employee Adapter- Adapter Class
3. HR System- Adaptee Class
4. ThirdPartyBillingSystem - Client

C# - Sample Code

```
/// <summary>
/// The 'Client' class
/// </summary>
public class ThirdPartyBillingSystem
{
    private ITarget employeeSource;

    public ThirdPartyBillingSystem(ITarget employeeSource)
    {
        this.employeeSource = employeeSource;
    }

    public void ShowEmployeeList()
    {
        List<string> employee = employeeSource.GetEmployeeList();
        //To DO: Implement you business logic

        Console.WriteLine("##### Employee List #####");
    }
}
```

```
foreach (var item in employee)
```

```
{
```

```
    Console.Write(item);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// The 'ITarget' interface
```

```
/// </summary>
```

```
public interface ITarget
```

```
{
```

```
    List<string> GetEmployeeList();
```

```
}
```

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// The 'Adaptee' class
```

```
/// </summary>
```

```
public class HRSystem
```

```
{
```

```
    public string[][] GetEmployees()
```

```
    {
```

```
        string[][] employees = new string[4][];
```

```
        employees[0] = new string[] { "100", "Deepak", "Team Leader" };
```

```
employees[1] = new string[] { "101", "Rohit", "Developer" };  
employees[2] = new string[] { "102", "Gautam", "Developer" };  
employees[3] = new string[] { "103", "Dev", "Tester" };
```

```
return employees;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// The 'Adapter' class
```

```
/// </summary>
```

```
public class EmployeeAdapter : HRSystem, ITarget
```

```
{
```

```
public List<string> GetEmployeeList()
```

```
{
```

```
List<string> employeeList = new List<string>();
```

```
string[][] employees = GetEmployees();
```

```
foreach (string[] employee in employees)
```

```
{
```

```
employeeList.Add(employee[0]);
```

```
employeeList.Add(",");
```

```
employeeList.Add(employee[1]);
```

```
employeeList.Add(",");
```

```
employeeList.Add(employee[2]);
```

```
employeeList.Add("\n");
```

```
}
```

```

return employeeList;
}
}

///
/// Adapter Design Pattern Demo
///
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        ITarget Itarget = new EmployeeAdapter();
        ThirdPartyBillingSystem client = new ThirdPartyBillingSystem(Itarget);
        client.ShowEmployeeList();

        Console.ReadKey();
    }
}

```

Adapter Pattern Demo - Output

```

##### Employee List #####
100,Deepak,Team Leader
101,Rohit,Developer
102,Gautam,Developer
103,Dev,Tester

```

When to use it?

1. Allow a system to use classes of another system that is incompatible with it.

2. Allow communication between a new and already existing system which are independent of each other
3. ADO.NET SqlAdapter, OracleAdapter, MySqlAdapter are the best example of Adapter Pattern.

Note

1. Internally, Adapter uses [Factory design pattern](#) for creating objects. But it can also use [Builder design pattern](#) and [prototype design pattern](#) for creating a product. It completely depends upon your implementation for creating products.
2. Adapter can be used as an alternative to Facade to hide platform-specific classes.
3. When Adapter, Builder, and Prototype define a factory for creating the products, we should consider the following points :
 1. Adapter uses the factory for creating objects of several classes.
 2. Builder uses the factory for creating a complex product by using simple objects and a step by step approach.
 3. Prototype use the factory for building a product by copying an existing product.

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