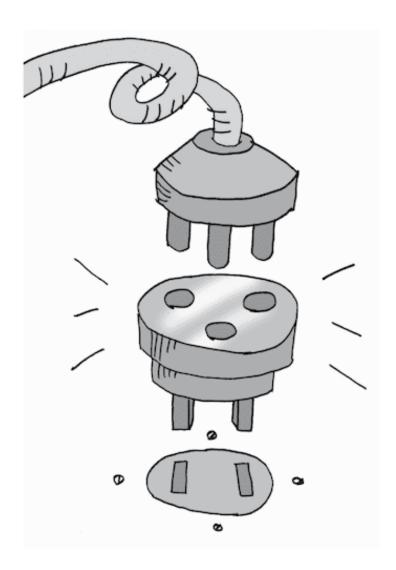
Adapter Pattern

Reuse through Adaptation



Adapter Pattern

Adapter Pattern

- Power Adapter → Converts U.S. 110V to EU 220V
- HDMI to VGA → Connects new laptop to old projector

Adapt one interface to another, making them compatible.

The Problem

- Old class: Banner("Hello").show_with_paren()
- New interface: Print("Hello").print_weak()
- Goal: Reuse old code (Banner) without rewriting to match the new interface (Print).

The challenge: how to make **incompatible interfaces** work together and **reuse existing code** without modifying it?

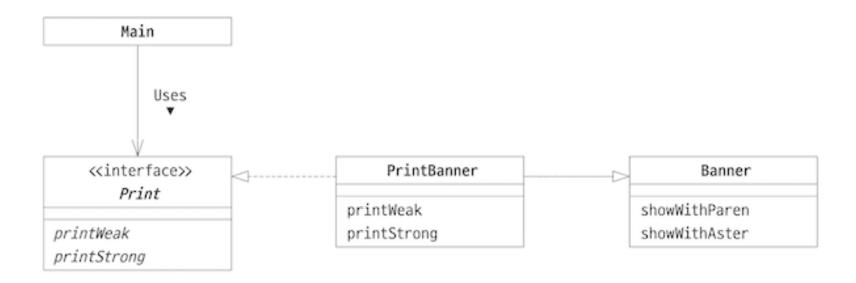
The Solution

We use the Adapter DP.

```
# We want to use the new Print interface
print_obj = PrintBanner(Banner, Print) # Adapter
print_obj.print_weak() # New API
```

- The PrintBanner is an adapter that allows us to use the new print_weak interface with the old Banner class.
- We can reuse existing code through adaptation.
 - For this, we should use the same interface with the new class, but reuse the old code/implementation with the old class.

The Design



- We have two interfaces: Banner (old) and Print (new).
- We need the Adator PrintBanner that knows both interfaces.
 - In this example, the adapter uses the new interface and old code through inheritance.

Example

Step 1: The Players

In this design, we have players:

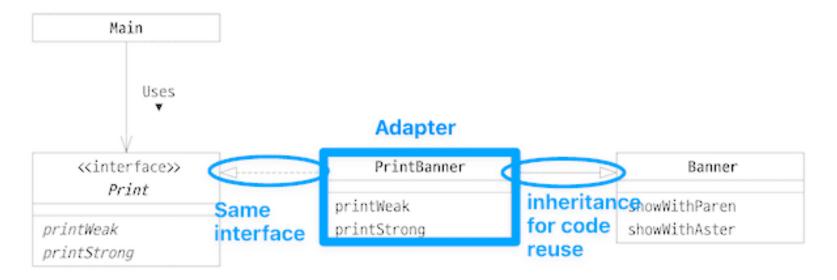
- Target (new interface Print)
- Adaptee (old class Banner)
- Adapter (bridges Target and Adaptee PrintBanner)

The client uses the new (not old) interface with old code.

Client uses the new interface

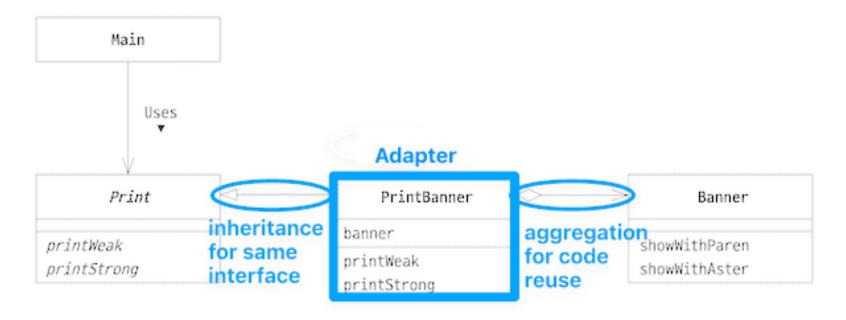
Step 2: Two Implementations

1. Inheritance-based Adapter



- Adapter uses the same interface of the Target, and use the old code from Adaptee.
- Adapter can inherit from both Target and Adaptee.

2. Delegation-based Adapter



- Adapter implements Target for reusing the interface.
- Adapter aggregates (owns) the Adaptee for code reuse.

Code

- Main Method
- Banner (Adaptee)
- Print Interface (Target)
- PrintBanner (Adapter)

Main Method

```
from print_banner import PrintBanner

def main():
    print("=== Adapter Pattern Example ===\n")

    p = PrintBanner("Hello")

    print("Client code using Print interface:")
    p.print_weak()  # Adapted to Banner's show_with_paren()
    p.print_strong() # Adapted to Banner's show_with_aster()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Step 1: Create adapter instance

```
p = PrintBanner("Hello")
```

- **PrintBanner** is the adapter that implements *Print* interface.
- It internally uses **Banner** functionality.

Step 2: Use the new interface

```
p.print_weak()  # Uses Banner's show_with_paren()
p.print_strong() # Uses Banner's show_with_aster()
```

- Client code uses the new Print interface methods.
- The adapter translates these calls to the old Banner methods.

Old API (Adaptee)

```
class Banner:
    def __init__(self, string: str):
        self._string = string

def show_with_paren(self):
    print(f"({self._string})")

def show_with_aster(self):
    print(f"*{self._string}*")
```

New API (Target)

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod

class Print(ABC):
    def print_weak(self): pass
    def print_strong(self): pass
```

Adapter Implementation

```
from banner import Banner
from print_interface import Print
class PrintBanner(Banner, Print):
    def __init__(self, string: str):
        super().__init__(string)
    def print_weak(self):
        self.show with paren() # Adapt to old method
    def print_strong(self):
        self.show_with_aster() # Adapt to old method
```

Delegation-based Alternative

```
class PrintBanner(Print):
    def __init__(self, string: str):
        self._banner = Banner(string) # Aggregation

def print_weak(self):
        self._banner.show_with_paren()

def print_strong(self):
        self._banner.show_with_aster()
```

Discussion

- The Adapter pattern can be used even when we do not have the source code: we just call the old method to implement the new interface.
- The Adapter pattern is used for supporting legacy code by making the legacy code the Target and the new code the Adaptee.
- When the Adaptee and Target are too different, we can't use this pattern.

UML

