With the Decorator Pattern we create an Object that encloses a Component object. Also delegates to the component and perform additional actions before or after. It is more flexible than inheritance because you can mix the responsibilities in more combinations and for an unlimited number of responsibilities.

First thing I did was to create the Decorator which I can use it to decorate any component. I used Forwardable which allows me to delegate methods out of the 'blue' very handy. I need it to delegate two methods only – cost and description.

```
require 'forwardable'

class CoffeeDecorator
  extend Forwardable

def_delegators :@component, :description, :cost

def initialize(component)
    @component = component
end
end
```

Next I created my four types of coffee Objects – *Espresso, Decaffeinato, DarkRoastCoffee* and *HouseBlendCoffee*, they were with a description and cost methods returning the relevant information. At this point my decorator came in play. All five Condiments – Sugar, Milk, Soy, Sweetener and Syrup extended the CoffeeDecorator created. The description and cost methods were implemented by appending the relevant description and price to the component. There is an example how it was done:

```
require relative 'coffee decorator.rb'
class Soy < CoffeeDecorator</pre>
 def description
    @component.description << " soy "</pre>
  end
 def cost
    @component.cost + 0.40
  end
require relative 'coffee decorator.rb'
class Sugar < CoffeeDecorator</pre>
  def description
    @component.description << " sugar "</pre>
  end
 def cost
    @component.cost + 0.20
 end
end
```

So far so good. Now I needed a DecoratedCoffee object $% \left(1\right) =1$ which I can use to return me any type of coffee created with any condiments.

```
require_relative 'coffee_decorator.rb'
class DecoratedCoffee < CoffeeDecorator</pre>
  def description
    @component.description
  end
 def cost
    @component.cost
 end
end
All what left now was a bit of imagination to make the perfect coffee. There are
some test I ran and the outputs for them:
decaff = Decaffeinato. new
espresso = Espresso.new
dark coffee = DarkRoastCoffee.new
house blend coffee = HouseBlendCoffee.new
decaff with milk = Milk.new(decaff)
decaff_with_milk_sugar = Sugar.new(decaff_with_milk)
my coffee = DecoratedCoffee.new(decaff with milk sugar)
puts 'My coffee is:'
puts my\_coffee.description
puts "and costs: €#{my coffee.cost}"
decaff with syrup = Syrup.new(decaff)
decaff_with_syrup_sugar = Sugar.new(decaff_with_syrup)
my coffee = DecoratedCoffee.new(decaff with syrup sugar)
puts 'My coffee is:'
puts my_coffee.description
puts "and costs: €#{my coffee.cost}"
espresso_with_milk = Milk.new(espresso)
espresso with milk sugar = Sugar.new(espresso with milk)
my coffee = DecoratedCoffee.new(espresso with milk sugar)
puts 'My coffee is: '
puts my_coffee.description
puts "and costs: €#{my_coffee.cost}"
my coffee = DecoratedCoffee.new(espresso)
puts 'My coffee is: '
puts my coffee.description
puts "and costs: €#{my_coffee.cost}"
my coffee = DecoratedCoffee.new(decaff)
puts 'My coffee is:'
puts my coffee.description
puts "and costs: €#{my_coffee.cost}"
dark_coffee_with_milk = Milk.new(dark_coffee)
my_coffee = DecoratedCoffee.new(dark_coffee_with_milk)
puts 'My coffee is:'
puts my_coffee.description
puts "and costs: €#{my coffee.cost}"
house_blend_coffee_with_soy = Soy.new(house_blend_coffee)
my coffee = DecoratedCoffee.new(house blend coffee with soy)
puts 'My coffee is:'
puts my_coffee.description
puts "and costs: €#{my_coffee.cost}"
```

There are the outputs in the correct order:

My coffee is:

decaffeinated coffee milk sugar

and costs: €2.7 My coffee is:

decaffeinated coffee syrup sugar

and costs: €2.5 My coffee is:

espresso coffee milk sugar

and costs: €2.2 My coffee is: espresso coffee and costs: €1.5 My coffee is: decaffeinated coffee

and costs: €2.0 My coffee is:

dark roast coffee milk

and costs: €3.4 My coffee is:

house blend coffee soy

and costs: $\in 3.1$