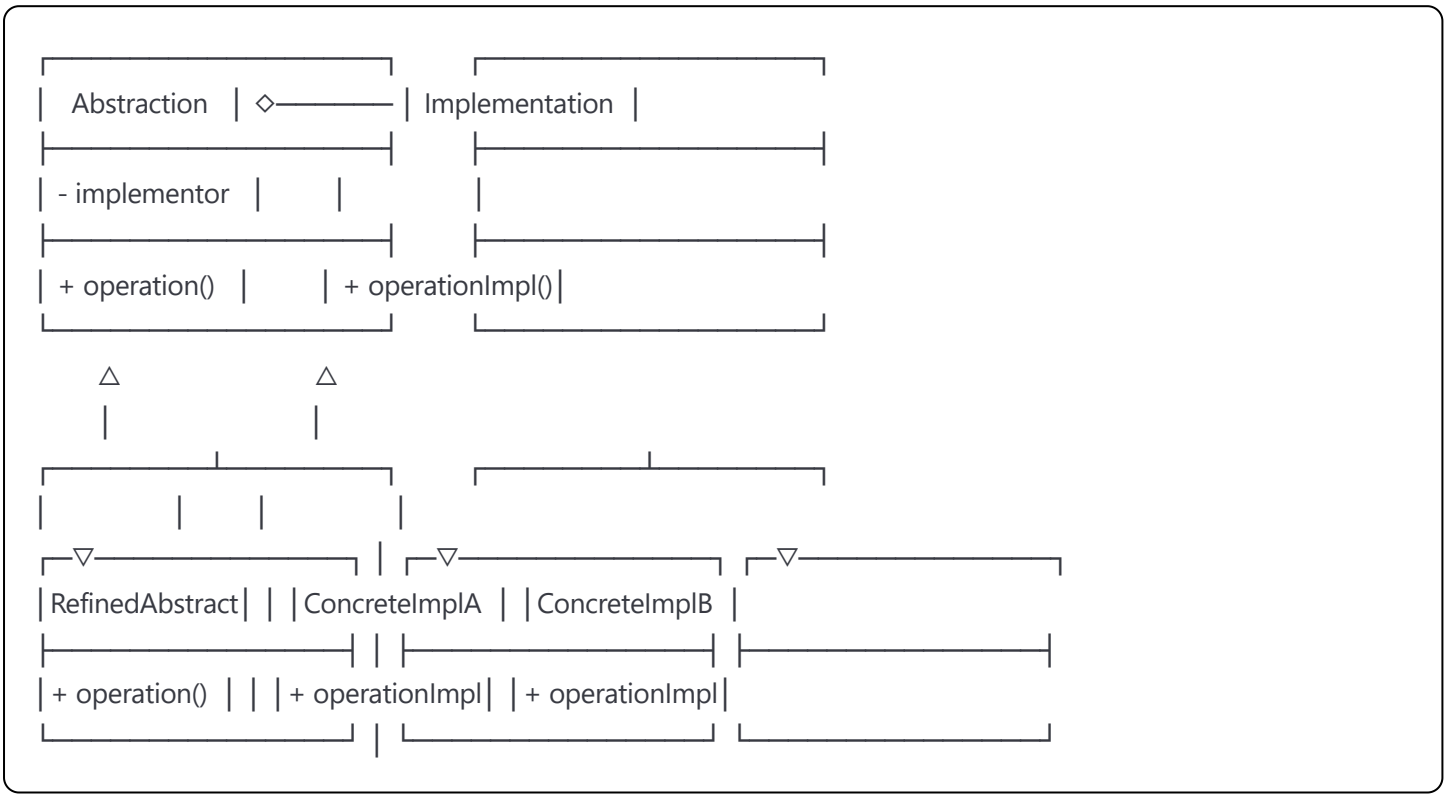
Bridge Design Pattern

Concept

The Bridge pattern separates an abstraction from its implementation so that both can vary independently. It uses composition over inheritance to achieve this separation.

UML Class Diagram



Java Implementation

Implementation Interface

java

```java
// Implementation interface
interface Engine {
    void start();
    void stop();
    void accelerate();
}
```

Concrete Implementations

java

```
// Concrete Implementation A
class ElectricEngine implements Engine {
    @Override
    public void start() {
        System.out.println("Electric engine: Silent start");
    }

    @Override
    public void stop() {
        System.out.println("Electric engine: Power down");
    }

    @Override
    public void accelerate() {
        System.out.println("Electric engine: Smooth acceleration");
    }
}

// Concrete Implementation B
class PetrolEngine implements Engine {
    @Override
    public void start() {
        System.out.println("Petrol engine: Ignition start");
    }

    @Override
    public void stop() {
        System.out.println("Petrol engine: Engine off");
    }

    @Override
    public void accelerate() {
        System.out.println("Petrol engine: Revving up");
    }
}

// Concrete Implementation C
class DieselEngine implements Engine {
    @Override
    public void start() {
        System.out.println("Diesel engine: Compression start");
    }

    @Override
    public void stop() {
        System.out.println("Diesel engine: Shutdown");
```

```
    }

    @Override
    public void accelerate() {
        System.out.println("Diesel engine: Turbo acceleration");
    }
}
```

Abstraction

java

```
// Abstraction
abstract class Vehicle {
    protected Engine engine;

    public Vehicle(Engine engine) {
        this.engine = engine;
    }

    public abstract void drive();
    public abstract void park();

    // Bridge methods
    protected void startEngine() {
        engine.start();
    }

    protected void stopEngine() {
        engine.stop();
    }

    protected void accelerateEngine() {
        engine.accelerate();
    }
}
```

Refined Abstractions

java

```java
// Refined Abstraction A
class Car extends Vehicle {
    public Car(Engine engine) {
        super(engine);
    }

    @Override
    public void drive() {
        System.out.println("Car: Starting to drive");
        startEngine();
        accelerateEngine();
        System.out.println("Car: Driving on road");
    }

    @Override
    public void park() {
        System.out.println("Car: Parking in garage");
        stopEngine();
    }
}

// Refined Abstraction B
class Truck extends Vehicle {
    public Truck(Engine engine) {
        super(engine);
    }

    @Override
    public void drive() {
        System.out.println("Truck: Starting heavy-duty drive");
        startEngine();
        accelerateEngine();
        System.out.println("Truck: Carrying heavy load");
    }

    @Override
    public void park() {
        System.out.println("Truck: Parking at loading dock");
        stopEngine();
    }
}

// Refined Abstraction C
class Motorcycle extends Vehicle {
    public Motorcycle(Engine engine) {
        super(engine);
```

```
    }

    @Override
    public void drive() {
        System.out.println("Motorcycle: Quick start");
        startEngine();
        accelerateEngine();
        System.out.println("Motorcycle: Weaving through traffic");
    }

    @Override
    public void park() {
        System.out.println("Motorcycle: Compact parking");
        stopEngine();
    }
}
```

Client Usage

```
java
```

```
public class BridgePatternDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Different combinations of vehicles and engines

        // Electric car
        Vehicle electricCar = new Car(new ElectricEngine());
        System.out.println("=== Electric Car ===");
        electricCar.drive();
        electricCar.park();

        System.out.println();

        // Diesel truck
        Vehicle dieselTruck = new Truck(new DieselEngine());
        System.out.println("=== Diesel Truck ===");
        dieselTruck.drive();
        dieselTruck.park();

        System.out.println();

        // Petrol motorcycle
        Vehicle petrolBike = new Motorcycle(new PetrolEngine());
        System.out.println("=== Petrol Motorcycle ===");
        petrolBike.drive();
        petrolBike.park();

        System.out.println();

        // Electric truck (new combination)
        Vehicle electricTruck = new Truck(new ElectricEngine());
        System.out.println("=== Electric Truck ===");
        electricTruck.drive();
        electricTruck.park();
    }
}
```

Expected Output

```
=== Electric Car ===
Car: Starting to drive
Electric engine: Silent start
Electric engine: Smooth acceleration
Car: Driving on road
Car: Parking in garage
Electric engine: Power down

=== Diesel Truck ===
Truck: Starting heavy-duty drive
Diesel engine: Compression start
Diesel engine: Turbo acceleration
Truck: Carrying heavy load
Truck: Parking at loading dock
Diesel engine: Shutdown

=== Petrol Motorcycle ===
Motorcycle: Quick start
Petrol engine: Ignition start
Petrol engine: Revving up
Motorcycle: Weaving through traffic
Motorcycle: Compact parking
Petrol engine: Engine off

=== Electric Truck ===
Truck: Starting heavy-duty drive
Electric engine: Silent start
Electric engine: Smooth acceleration
Truck: Carrying heavy load
Truck: Parking at loading dock
Electric engine: Power down
```

Advantages

- **Separation of Concerns**: Abstraction and implementation can evolve independently
- **Runtime Binding**: Implementation can be selected or changed at runtime
- **Extensibility**: New abstractions and implementations can be added without affecting existing code
- **Reduced Coupling**: Client code depends only on abstraction, not implementation
- **Multiple Implementations**: One abstraction can work with multiple implementations

Disadvantages

- **Increased Complexity**: More classes and interfaces to maintain
- **Indirection**: Extra layer between client and actual implementation

- **Design Overhead**: May be overkill for simple scenarios
- **Learning Curve**: Developers need to understand the bridge relationship

Common Use Cases

- **Database Drivers**: JDBC drivers for different databases
- **GUI Frameworks**: Same UI components on different platforms
- **Graphics Rendering**: Different rendering engines (OpenGL, DirectX)
- **Messaging Systems**: Different protocols (HTTP, TCP, UDP)
- **Payment Processing**: Different payment gateways
- **Device Drivers**: Same interface for different hardware

Key Differences from Other Patterns

- **vs Strategy**: Bridge separates abstraction from implementation; Strategy encapsulates algorithms
- **vs Adapter**: Bridge is designed upfront; Adapter makes incompatible interfaces work together
- **vs State**: Bridge focuses on varying implementations; State focuses on varying behavior based on state