

CS342: Software Design



Dec. 5, 2017

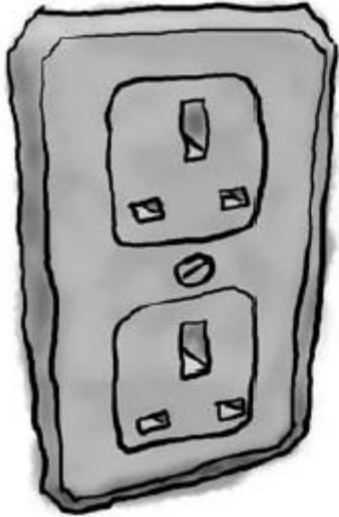
Today's topic

Adapter pattern

Solution stack

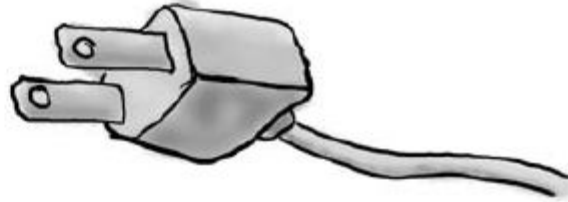
US plug vs European outlet

European Wall Outlet



Adaptee

Standard AC Plug

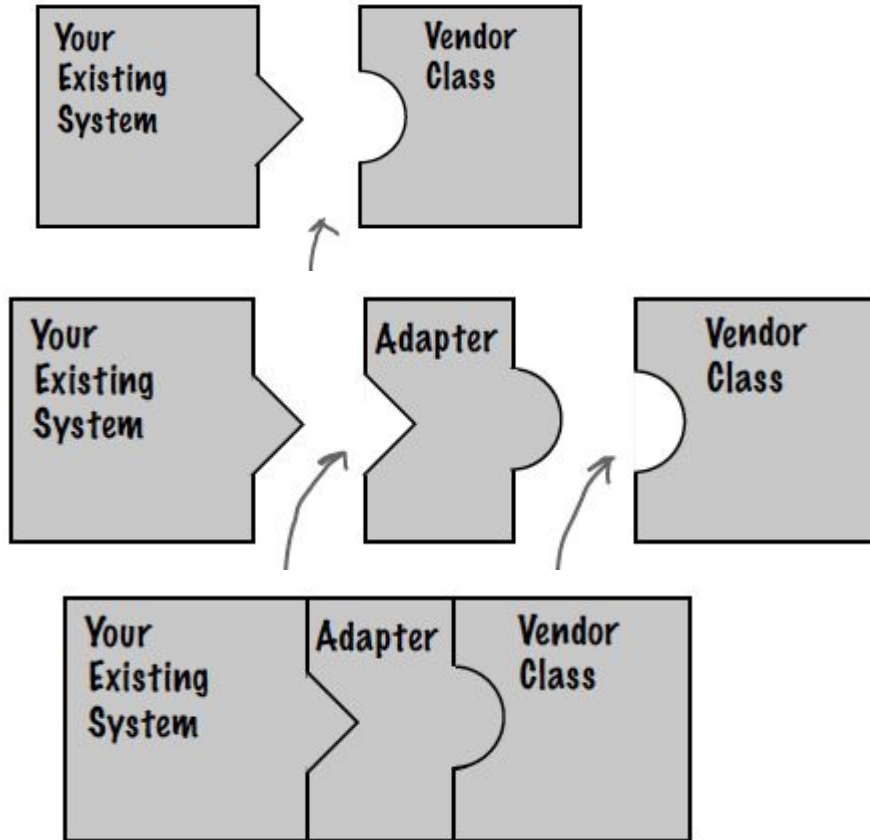


The US laptop expects another interface.

Adapter

Client

Object oriented adapters



Adapter pattern

The Adapter Pattern converts the interface of a class into another interface the clients expect.

- Lets classes work together that couldn't otherwise because of incompatible interfaces.
- Decouple the client from the implemented interface.
- Encapsulates that change so that the client doesn't have to be modified each time it needs to operate against a different interface

Duck vs. turkey


```
public interface Duck {  
    public void quack();  
    public void fly();  
}
```

```
public interface Turkey {  
    public void gobble();  
    public void fly();  
}
```

```
public class WildTurkey implements Turkey {  
    public void gobble() {  
        System.out.println("Gobble gobble");  
    }  
    public void fly() {  
        System.out.println("I'm flying a short distance");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class MallardDuck implements Duck {  
    public void quack() {  
        System.out.println("Quack");  
    }  
    public void fly() {  
        System.out.println("I'm flying");  
    }  
}
```

```
static void testDuck(Duck duck) {  
    duck.quack();  
    duck.fly();  
}
```



Adapter class

```
public class TurkeyAdapter implements Duck {
    Turkey turkey;
    public TurkeyAdapter(Turkey turkey) {
        this.turkey = turkey;
    }
    public void quack() {
        turkey.gobble();
    }
    public void fly() {
        for(int i=0; i < 5; i++) {
            turkey.fly();
        }
    }
}
```

Test drive the adapter

```
public class DuckTestDrive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MallardDuck duck = new MallardDuck();
        WildTurkey turkey = new WildTurkey();
        Duck turkeyAdapter = new TurkeyAdapter(turkey);
        System.out.println("The Turkey says...");
        turkey.gobble();
        turkey.fly();
        System.out.println("\nThe Duck says...");
        testDuck(duck);
        System.out.println("\nThe TurkeyAdapter says...");
        testDuck(turkeyAdapter);
    }
    static void testDuck(Duck duck) {
        duck.quack();
        duck.fly();
    }
}
```

```
File Edit Window Help Don'tForgetToDuck
%java RemoteControlTest
The Turkey says...
Gobble gobble
I'm flying a short distance

The Duck says...
Quack
I'm flying

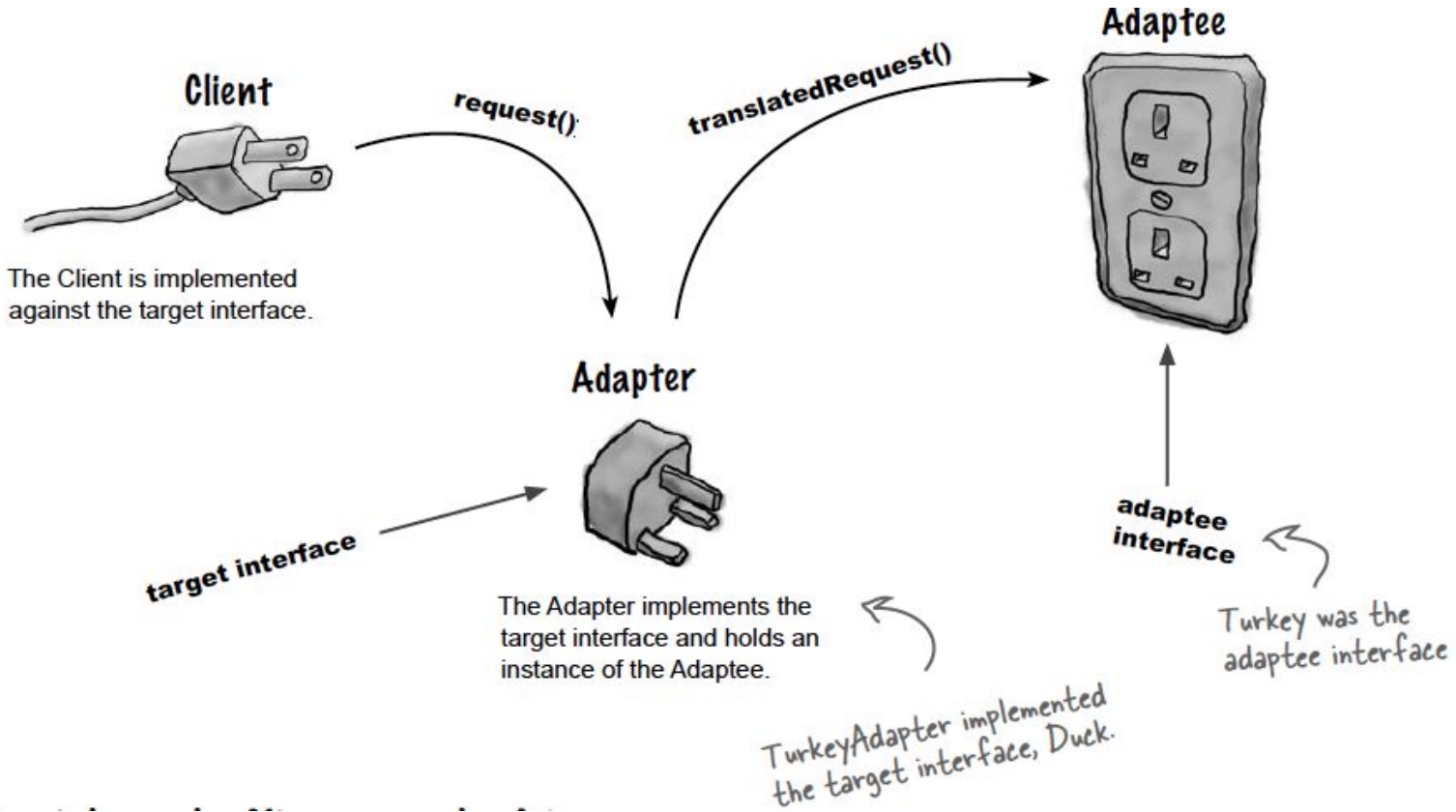
The TurkeyAdapter says...
Gobble gobble
I'm flying a short distance
I'm flying a short distance
I'm flying a short distance
I'm flying a short distance
I'm flying a short distance
```


Adapter pattern

The Adapter Pattern converts the interface of a class into another interface the clients expect.

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Adapter pattern explained



How does the client use the adapter?

- ❶ **The client makes a request to the adapter by calling a method on it using the target interface.**
- ❷ **The adapter translates the request into one or more calls on the adaptee using the adaptee interface.**
- ❸ **The client receives the results of the call and never knows there is an adapter doing the translation.**

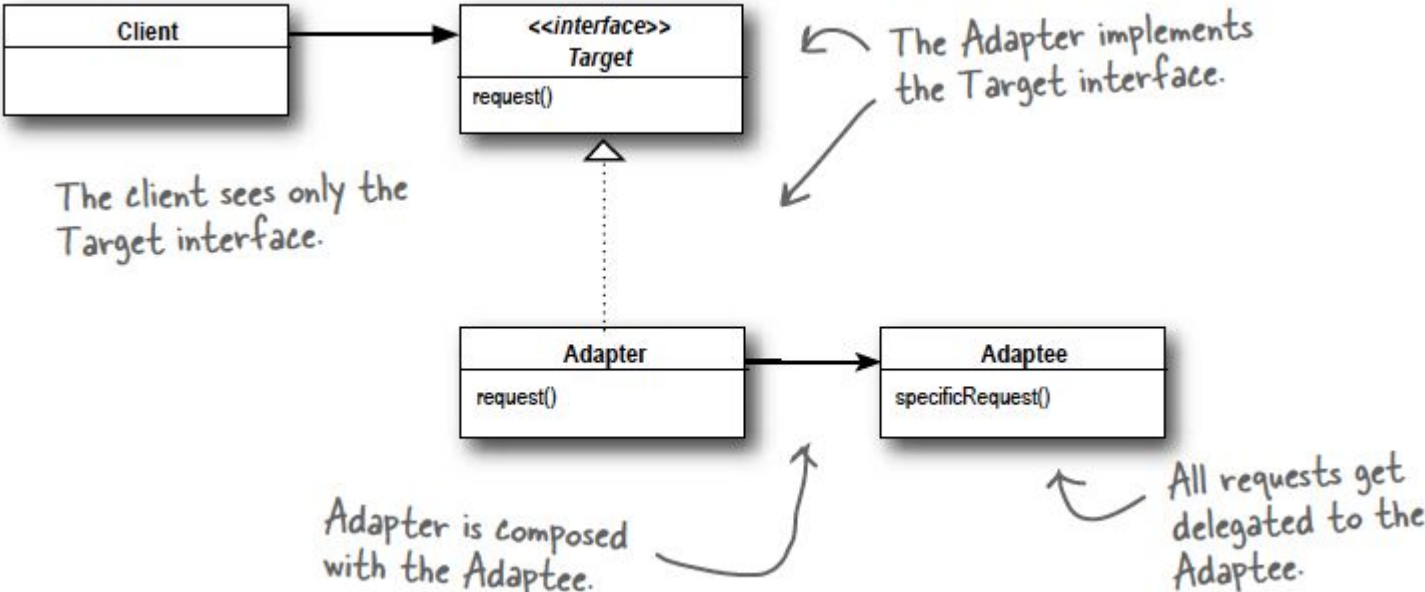
```
WildTurkey turkey = new WildTurkey();
Duck turkeyAdapter =
    new TurkeyAdapter(turkey);
turkeyAdapter.fly();
```

```
public class TurkeyAdapter implements Duck {
    Turkey turkey;
    public TurkeyAdapter(Turkey turkey) {
        this.turkey = turkey;
    }
    public void quack() {
        turkey.gobble();
    }
    public void fly() {
```

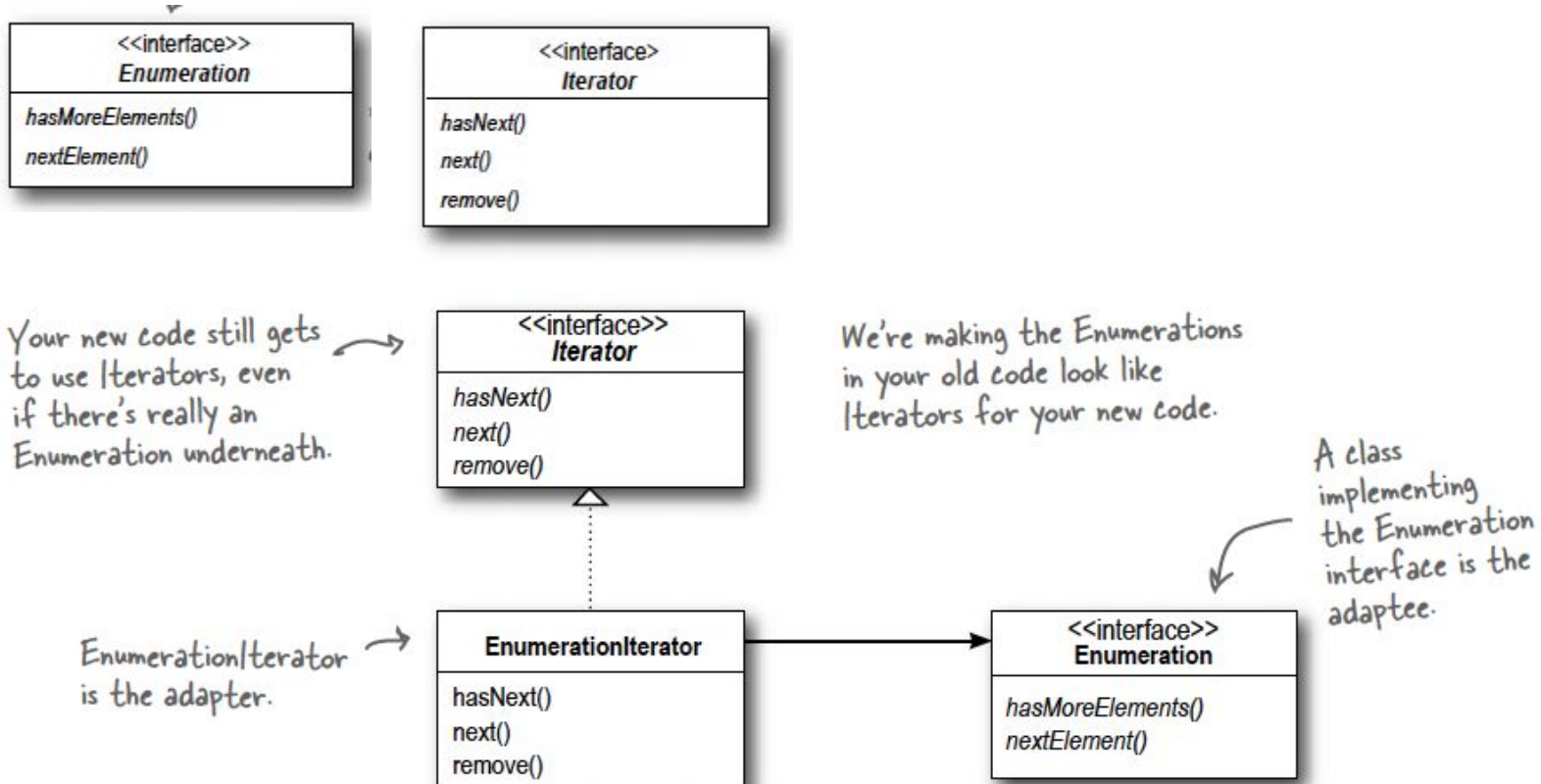
Adapter pattern advantages

- Object composition
- Program to an interface, not implementation
- Add new implementations without changing interface

Adapter diagram



Enumerator vs. Iterator



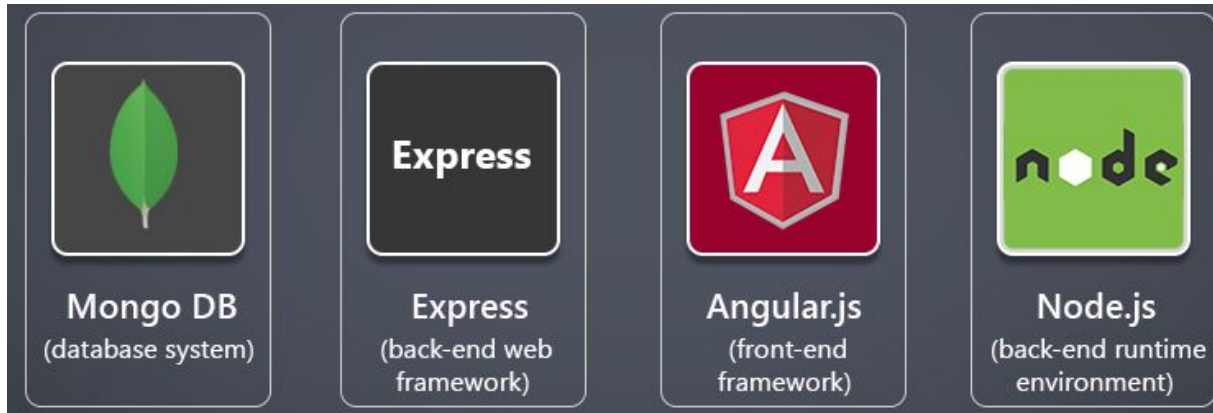
EnumerationIterator

```
public class EnumerationIterator implements Iterator
{
    Enumeration enum;
    public EnumerationIterator(Enumeration enum) {
        this.enum = enum;
    }
    public boolean hasNext() {
        return enum.hasMoreElements();
    }
    public Object next() {
        return enum.nextElement();
    }
    public void remove() {
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
    }
}
```

Technology stack (aka solution stack, software stack)

A set of software components to create a complete platform such that no additional software is needed to support applications

- LAMP - linux, apache, mysql, php
- NMP - Nginx, mysql, Php
- WINS (WISA) - Windows, IIS, .NET, SQL
- Java EE
- SMACK: Apache Spark, Mesos, Akka, Cassandra, Kafka
- MEAN/MERN/MEVN



Free and open-source JavaScript software stack for building dynamic web sites and web applications

- MongoDB: document oriented db (non-relational)
- Express.js: web application framework, middleware (backend)
- Angular.js: web application framework (front end, MVC)
- Node.js: Javascript runtime for server side

Similar stacks

MERN, MEVN: react.js (facebook, instagram), vue.js (Google)

- Javascript and JSON in all layers (show examples, code, db, service call)
- Advantages?