

Bridge Pattern

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Bridge Pattern

- Three kinds of patterns:
 - Creational Pattern
 - Structural Pattern
 - Behavioral Pattern

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- Creational Pattern

- Structural Pattern



- Behavioral Pattern

Bridge Pattern

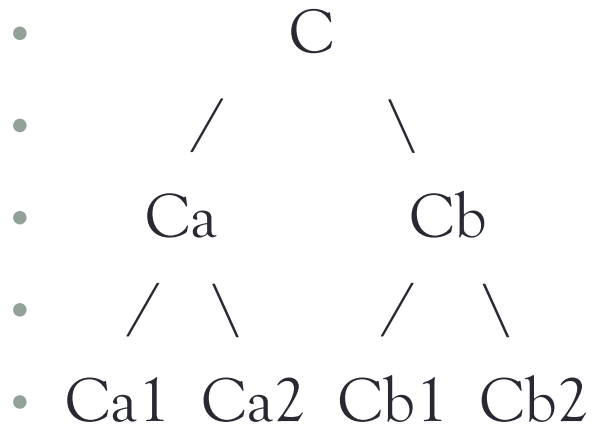
- Decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.

Motivation

- When an abstraction has several possible implementations, the usual way to accommodate them is to use inheritance.
- An abstract class defines the interface to the abstraction, while concrete subclasses implement it in different ways.
- But, this approach isn't always **flexible** enough.
- Why?
- Because inheritance binds an implementation to the abstraction permanently, which makes it difficult to modify, extend, and reuse abstractions and implementations **independently**.

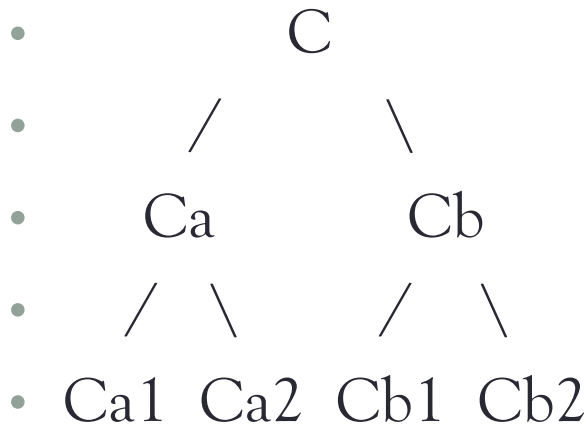
Benefits

- Inheritance only handles the variation in one dimension



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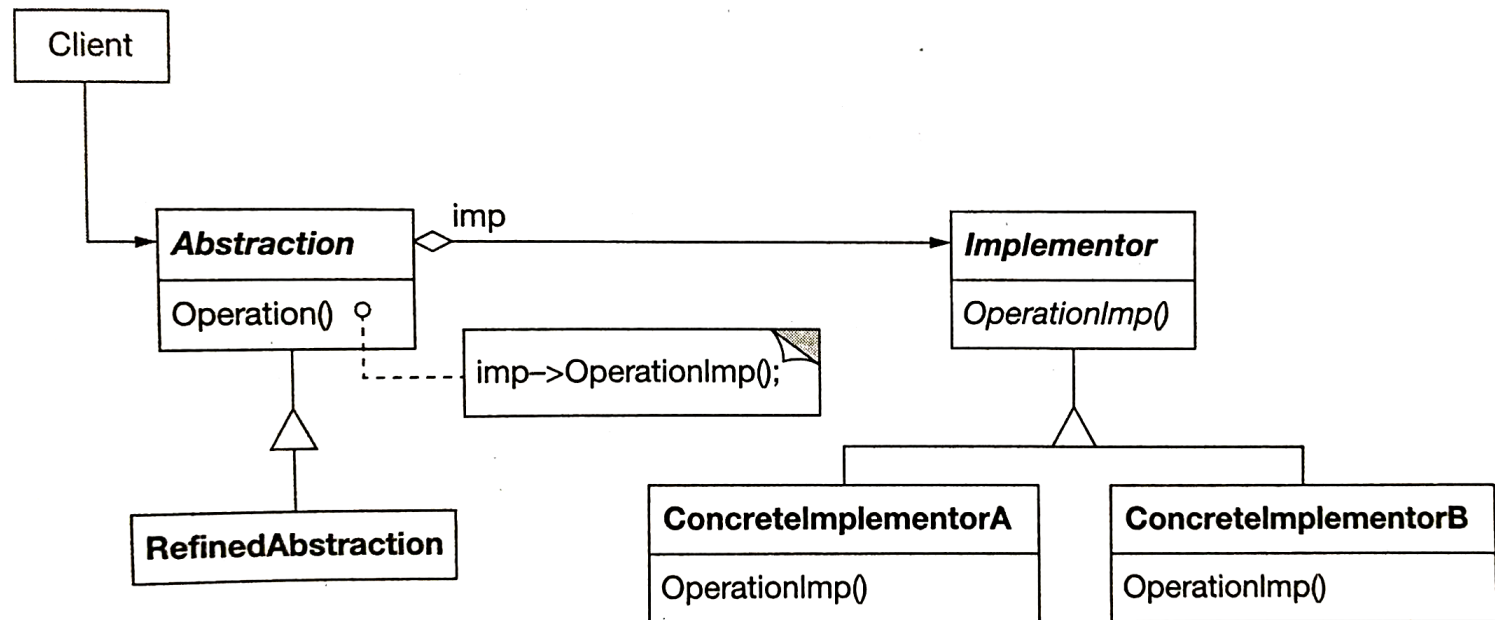
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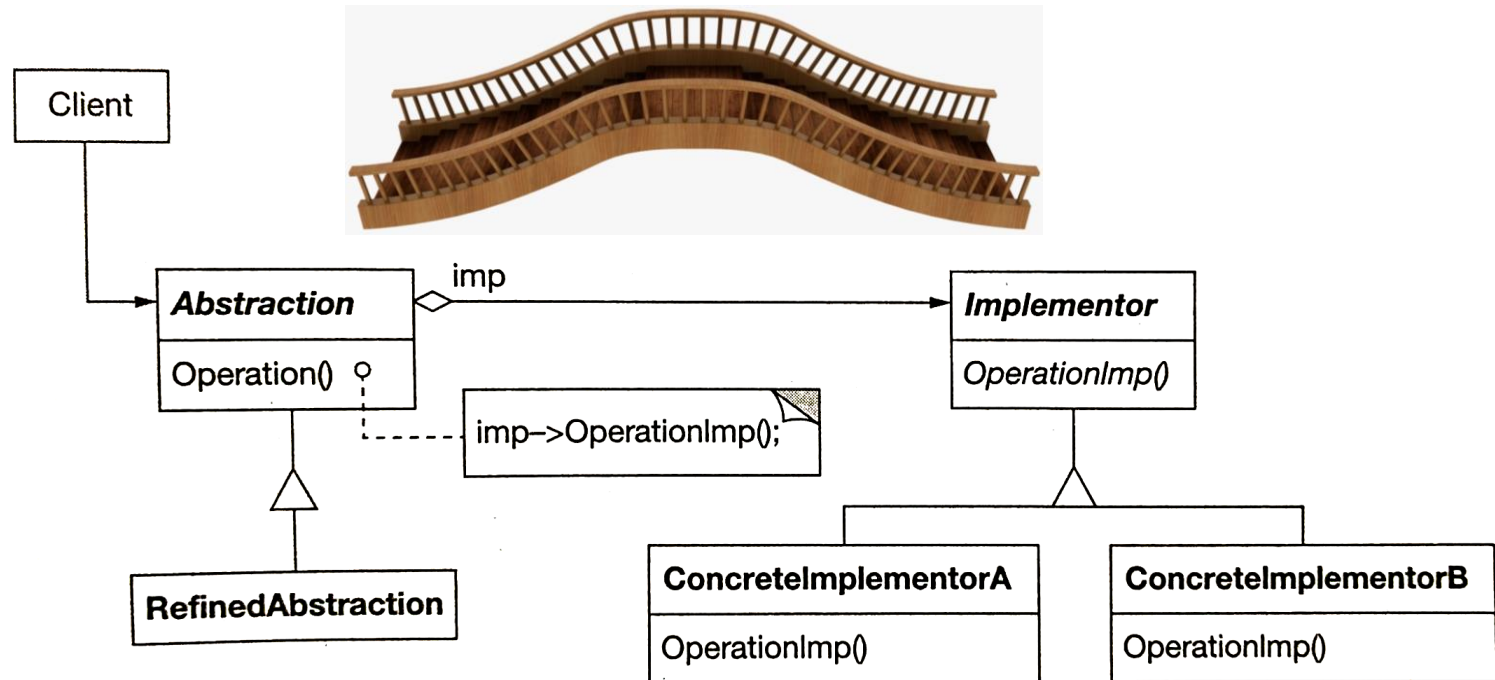
- Refactor to



UML

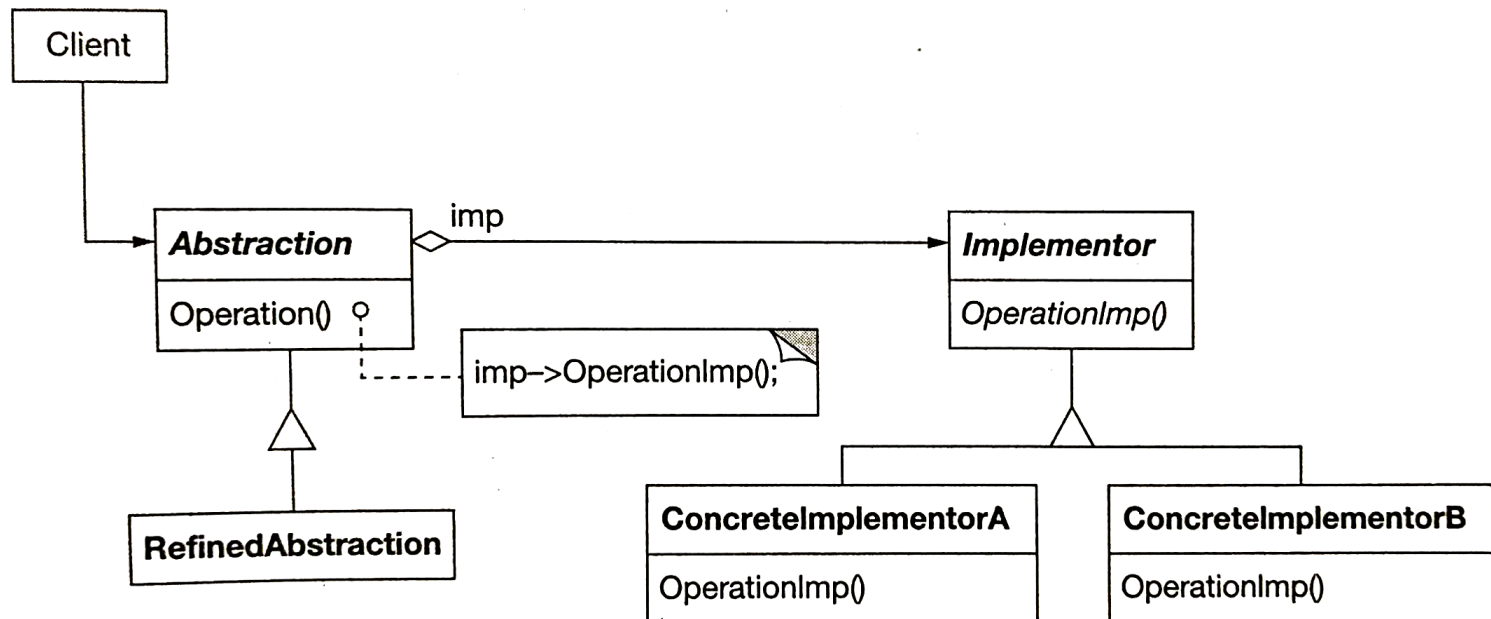


UML



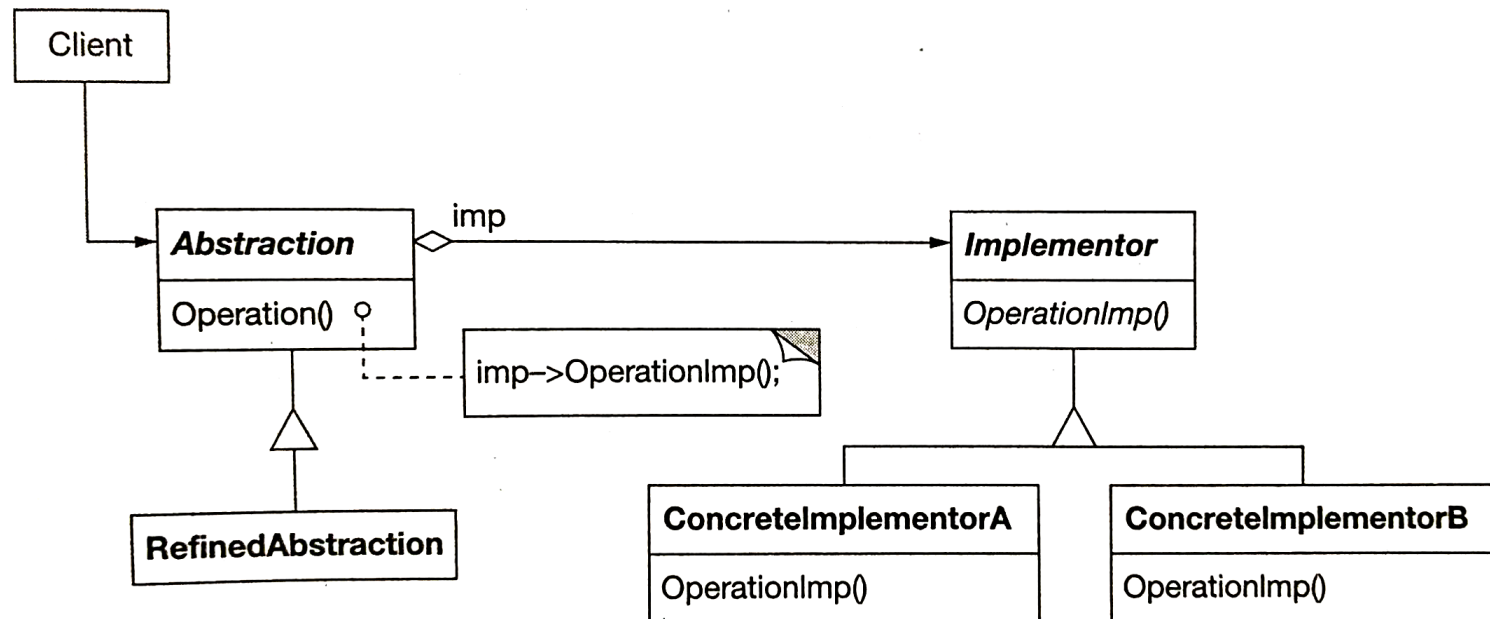
UML

How to implement the bridge?
Aggregation. (“uses”, but not “owns”)



UML

Interfaces of abstraction and interfaces of implementor:
The same or different. (High level v.s. Low level)



Consequences

- 1. Decoupling interface and implementation.
 - not bound permanently
 - can be configured / changed at run-time
 - eliminate compile-time dependencies
 - no need to recompile abstraction and clients
- 2. Improved extensibility.
 - extend the two hierarchies independently
- 3. Hiding implementation details from clients.
 - e.g. the sharing of implementor objects and reference count

Related Patterns

- Abstract Factory can create and configure a particular Bridge.
- Adapter pattern makes unrelated classes work together. It is usually applied to systems **after** they are designed. While Bridge pattern is used **up-front** in a design to let abstractions and implementations vary independently.

Example

