

# Observer Pattern



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# Topics

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- 1) What is a software design pattern?
- 2) How can an object be notified when an event occurs in another object?



# Software Design Patterns

# OOD

- Object Oriented Design (OOD)
  - ..
    - Coding techniques to arrange dependencies such that object can tolerate change
    - Prevents changes cascade from one module to another
  - Ex: FPS video game tightly coupled to select-gun module
    - never refactored because it was core to the *structure* of the game
  - Common Technique
    - Often decouple code by adding
      - ..
      - between modules (ex: adding an interface)



# Design Patterns

- Design Patterns
  - ..
- Not Code
  - Design patterns are design ideas
  - *Archetypes* (like the mysterious wizard, or hero) to help us understand the big picture quickly
- Common Language
  - Gives common language to more easily discuss complex solutions

# Design Patterns

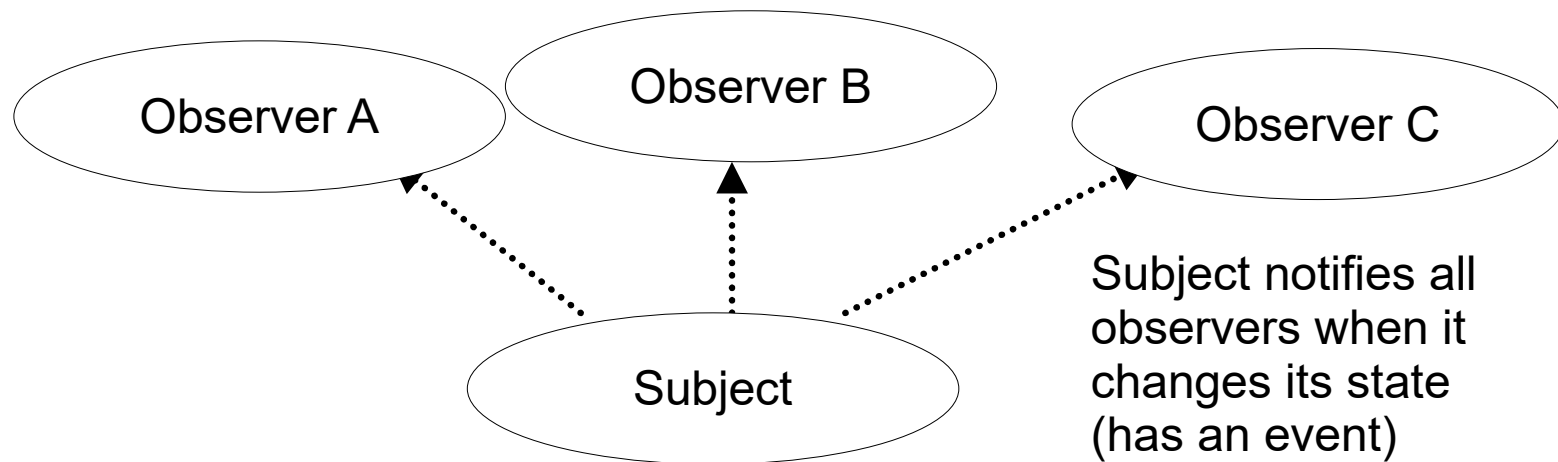
- A design pattern addresses a common problem
  - We must learn..  
and..  
so we can apply it to future problems
- Use in incorrect situations is bad
  - it forces us to conform to a design which does not fit
  - we must adapt design pattern to our needs
  - Ex: CMPT 276 students wanting to apply Singleton to every class



# Observer Pattern

# Motivation

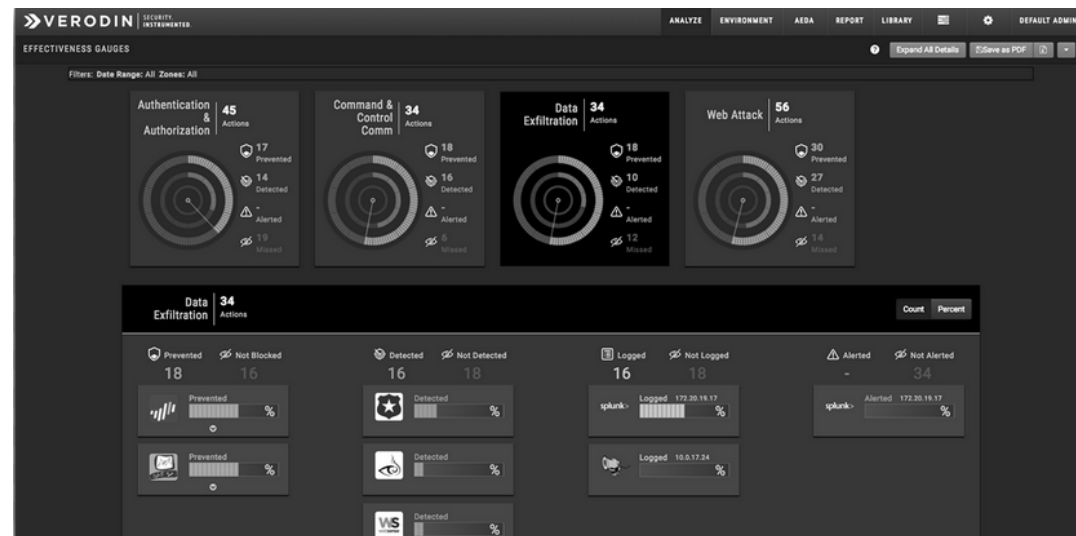
- Situation
  - An object (..) needs to notify any number of objects (..) to..
- Diagram (showing notification, not UML dependencies)





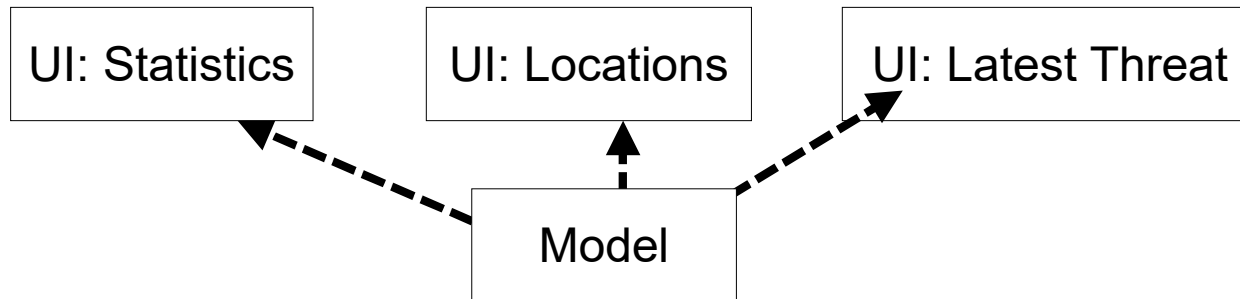
# Motivation

- Ex: Network threat analysis
  - Model watches network traffic for threats
  - UI shows:
    - traffic sources & statistics
    - latest threat
    - highest priority threat
    - etc.
  - Model notifies UI components when updated analysis data is available



# Idea 1: Model calls UI

- Idea 1: Model call methods in UI
  - Model knows which UI objects to call



Model depends on  
(has reference to)  
each individual part  
of UI

- Good: Works! Easy to understand
- Bad:
  - Couples the model to each parts of the UI  
(Couples the subject to each of the observes)
  - Since UI already holds reference to model, this would  
create a circular dependency

# Idea 1: The code

```
class ThreatModel {
    private UiThreatList uiList;
    private UiThreatLocations uiLocations;
    private UiThreatLatest uiLatest;

    public void notifyUiOfNewAnalysis() {
        uiList.notifyNewAnalysis();
        uiLocations.notifyNewAnalysis();
        uiLatest.notifyNewAnalysis();
    }
}
```

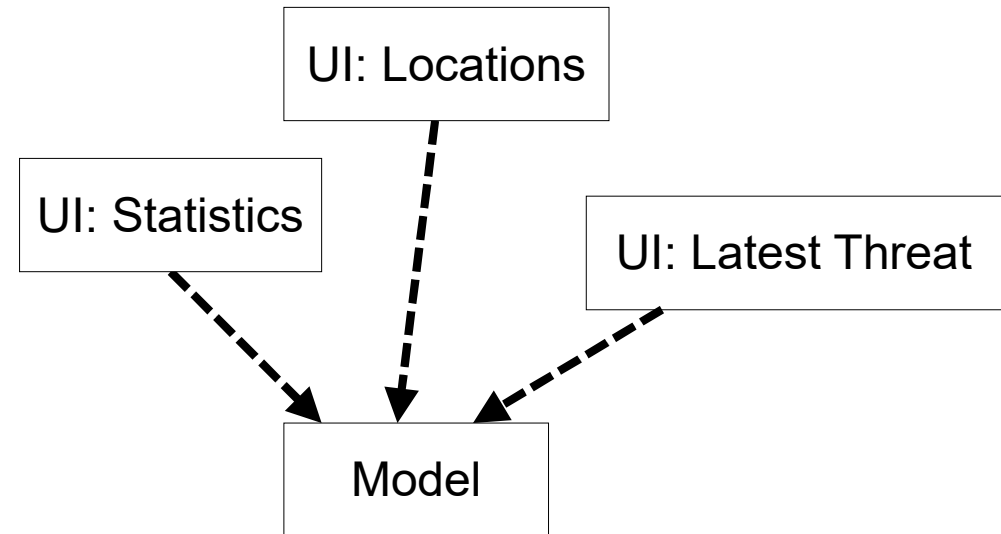
- How could model get references to UI?
  - Instantiate them? (Coupling!); DI (dependency injection)
- Model tightly coupled to UI:  
change to UI requires change to model
  - Violates the Open-Closed principle

# Idea 2: UI Polls

- Each UI class polls model for updates
  - Often model replies that nothing has changed

- Good?
  - ..

- Bad?
  - ..
  - Slow to update UI



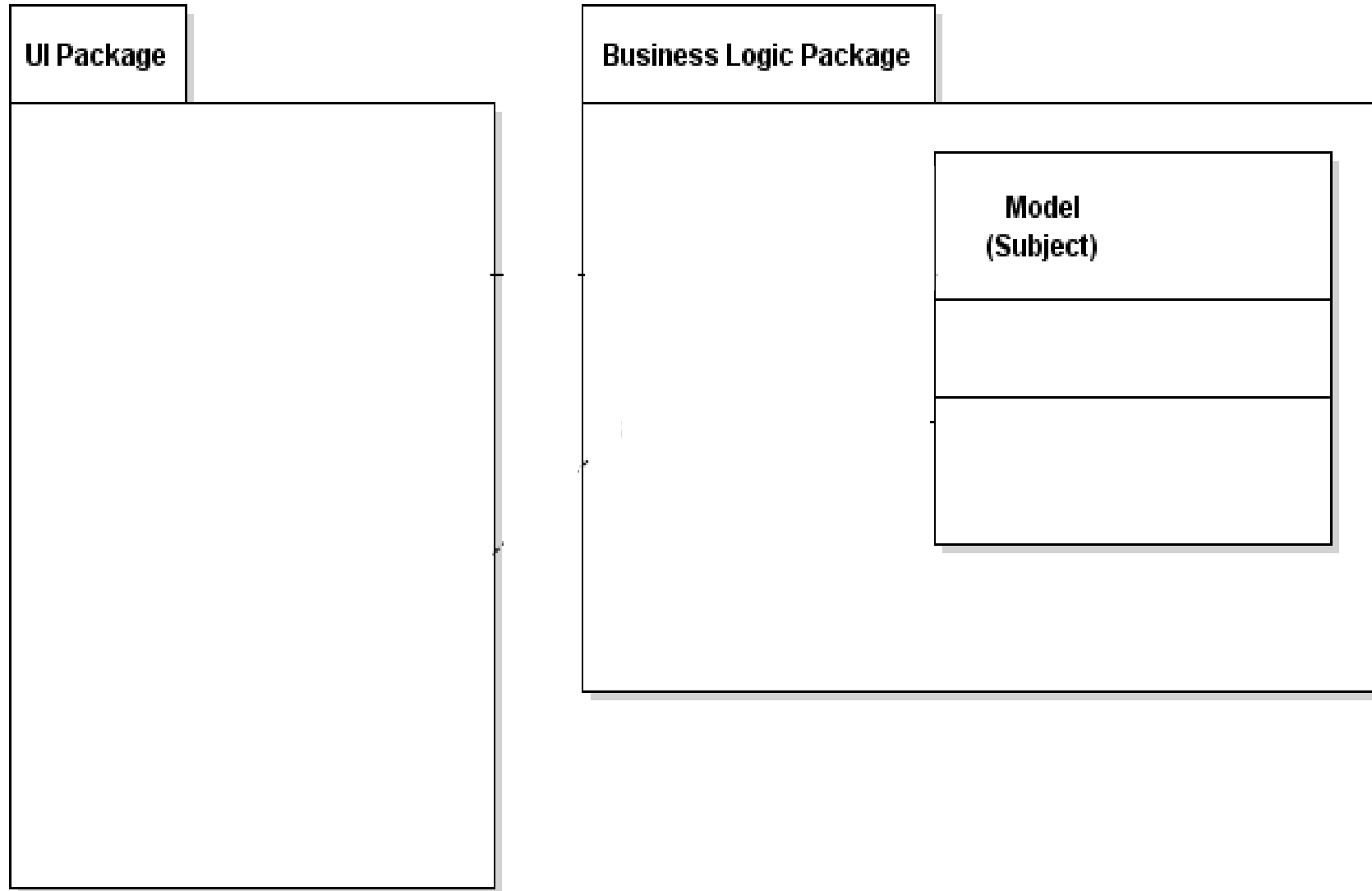
UI classes each reference model (good)  
but repeatedly ask for changes (bad)

# Idea 3: Observer

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- Observer Process
  - Model defines an Observer interface
  - UI classes create Observer objects (often anonymous classes)
  - UI register's its Observer object with the Model
  - Model calls `notifyChangedState()` (or the like) to inform Observers of an event
- When no longer needing notifications
  - UI unregisters its Observer object from the Model

# Observer UML



# Demo

- Open Patterns-Observer IntelliJ Project
- Without Observers
  - Package: `no_observer.simple`
  - Class: `MainText`
- With Observers
  - Package: `no_observer.simple`
  - Class: `MainText`
  - UI: `MainUI`

# Observer Pros / Cons

- Advantages

- ..

- Can change UI and not change the Model's code

- Multiple observers can register with subject; all get updated for each change

- Ex: Multiple views in a UI

- Drawback

- ..

- No compile time references to see what code will be executed when data changes



# Adapt Observer Pattern

- Patterns are design ideas: not rigid
  - Just 1, or many observers?
  - Observer have one notify method, or several?
- Android Adapts Observer Pattern
  - Button click:  
`myButton.setOnClickListener(...)`
  - Text change in TextEdit:  
`myEditText.addTextChangedListener(...)`
- Java Swing
  - `myJButton.addActionListener(...)`

# Summary

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- Observer
  - Objects register an observer to a subject at runtime
  - Subject notifies all registered observers when an event occurs
  - Observers can unregister
- Benefits
  - Loosely couples subject to the observing object
  - Allows for efficient notifications