

Observer Pattern

Context:

One object (the *Subject*) is the source of events. Other objects (*Observers*) want to know when an event occurs.

Or: several objects should be immediately updated when the state of one object changes, e.g. an editor with live preview..

Forces:

We don't want the observers to *poll* for changes, which is inefficient.

We don't want to complicate the *Subject* with a lot of code for event notification. (*Not its purpose!*)

Observer Pattern

Solution:

(1) Subject provides a method for Observer to **register itself** as wanting to receive event notification.

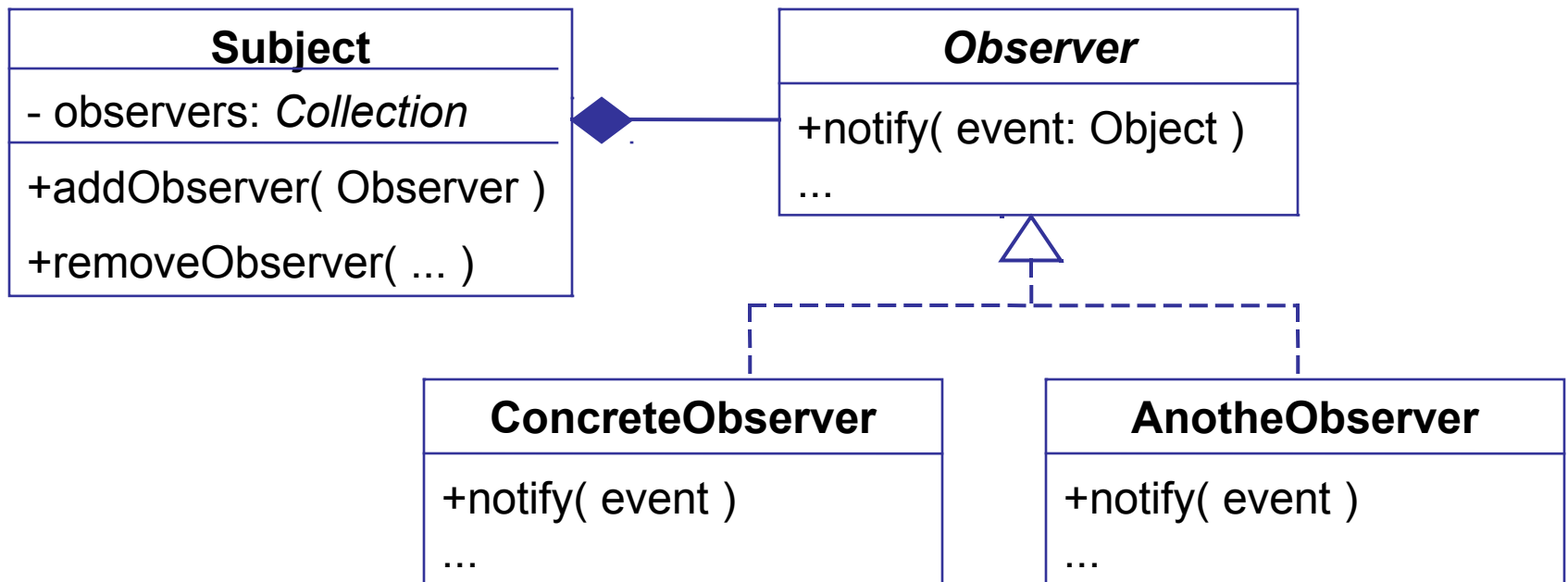
(2) Subject calls a method when observers should be notified.

(3) To avoid complicating the subject, implement the registration and event notification code in a separate class.

This can be a superclass of the Subject, or another class that the Subject uses (delegate to it).

UML for Observer Pattern

- (1) Subject provides a method for Observers to register themselves as wanting to be notified of events. Method: addObserver()
- (2) Each Observer implements a known method (*notify*) for the Subject to invoke when an event occurs.



What are some examples of the Observer Pattern?

JButton uses Observer

Subject: **JButton** is the source of events.

Event: button press (an *ActionEvent*)

Observer: any object that want to know when the button is pressed.

How to implement:

1. Observer implements `ActionListener`, and defines an `actionPerformed()` method.
2. Observer registers itself by calling `button.addActionListener()`

JButton Observers

This observer counts button presses.

```
/** An observer that counts button presses */
public class ClickCounter
    implements ActionListener {
    private int count = 0;

    /** The event notification method. */
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt)
    {
        count += 1;
        System.out.println("Click number "+count);
    }
    public int getClickCount() { return count; }
}
```

Register the Observer

We must add ClickCounter as an observer of the JButton.
This is called *registering an observer*.

```
JButton button = new JButton("Press Me");  
frame.add(button);  
  
ClickCounter counter = new ClickCounter();  
// register the observer  
button.addActionListener( counter );
```

Benefits of using Observers

1. JButton is not *coupled* to the actual observer classes.
JButton depends only on the *interface* for observers.
2. We can define and add new observers any time (*extensible*).
3. We can *reuse* the same observer for many components.

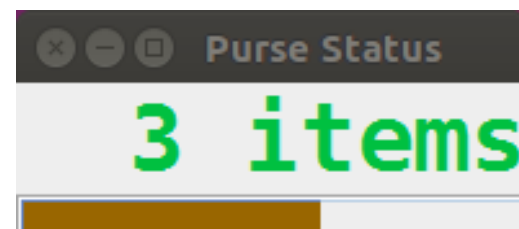
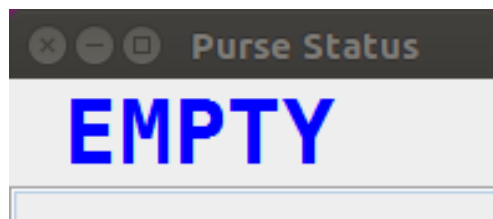
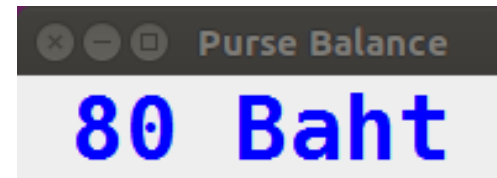
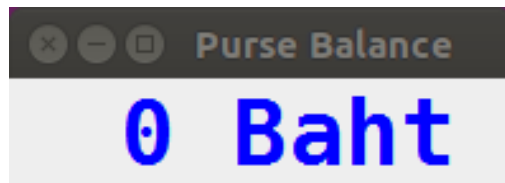
Table for Identifying a Pattern

Name In Pattern	Name in Application: this is for a JButton
Subject	JButton
<i>Observer</i>	<i>ActionListener</i>
Concrete Observer	a class that implements <i>ActionListener</i>
addObserver(Observer)	addActionListener()
notify(Event) [in the observer]	actionPerformed((ActionEvent))
notifyObservers [in Subject]	fireActionPerformed()

Adding Observers to your App

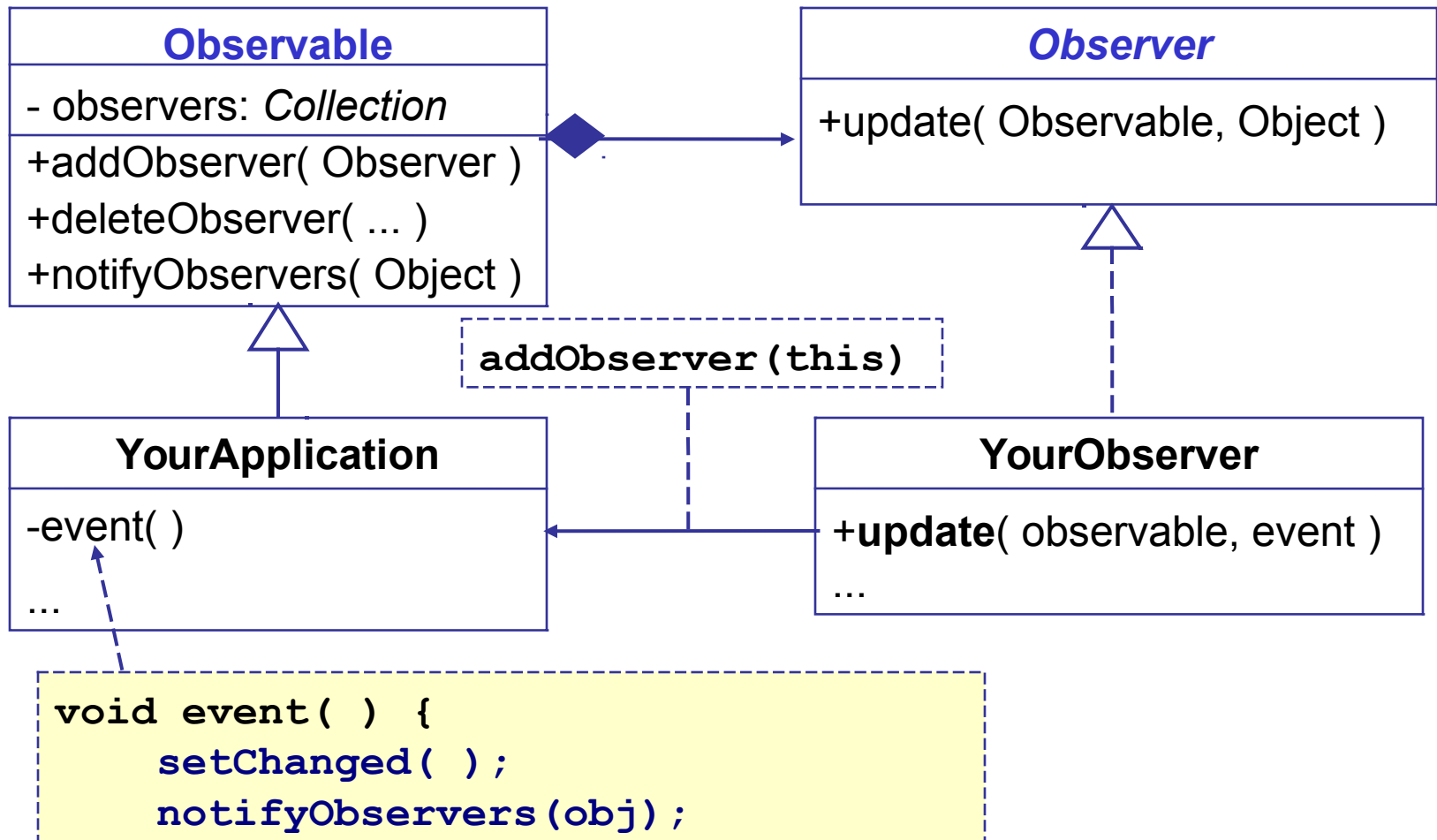
How can we apply the Observer Pattern to our code?

Example: A UI for coin purse that tells us what the balance is.



Observer Pattern in Java

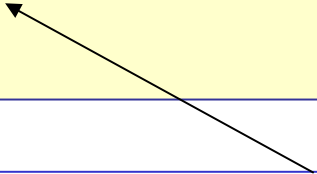
Java provides an **Observable** class and **Observer** interface that make it easy to use the Observer pattern..



Using the Observable class

(1) Declare that your Subject class extends **Observable**

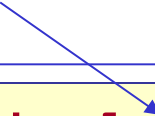
```
public class MySubject extends Observable
{
    /** An event the observers want to know about */
    public void somethingHappened( ) {
        doSomeWork( );
        // now notify the observers
        setChanged( );
        notifyObservers( ); // can include a parameter
    }
```



(2) When an event or change occurs, invoke `setChanged()` and `notifyObservers()`

Writing an Observer

(3) Declare that observers *implement* the Observer interface.



```
public class MyObserver implements Observer {  
    /* This method receives notification from the  
     * subject (Observable) when something happens  
     * @param subject Observable that caused notif.  
     * @param message is value of parameter sent  
     *    by subject. May be null.  
     */  
    public void update( Observable subject,  
                        Object message ) {  
        mySubject = (MySubject)subject;  
    }  
}
```

(4) update takes action using notification from the Subject.

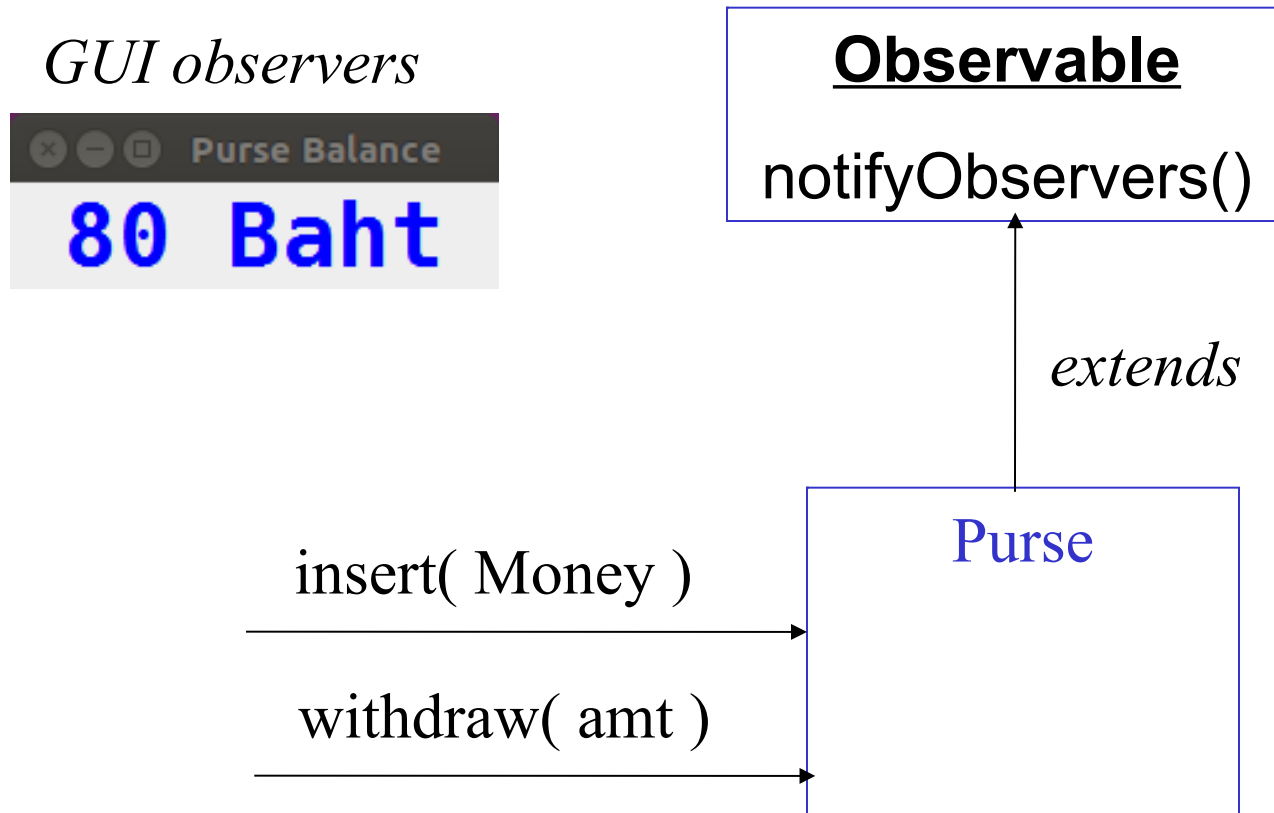
Last Step: add Observers to Subject

Call `addObserver()` to register the Observers with subject.

```
public static void main(String [] args) {  
    Observable subject = new MySubject( );  
    MyObserver observer = new MyObserver( );  
  
    subject.addObserver( observer );  
  
    subject.run( );  
  
}
```

Example for Coin Purse

What are the *interesting events*?



Purse with observer notification

The purse should notify observers when the state of the purse changes.

Draw a **sequence diagram** of what happens, using `insert()` as example.

C# Delegates as Observers

- Delegate is a type in the C# type system.
- It describes a group of functions with same parameters.
- Delegate can act as a collection for observers.

```
/** define a delegate that accepts a string **/  
public delegate void WriteTo( string msg );
```

```
/** create some delegates **/  
WriteTo observers = new WriteTo( out.WriteLine );  
observers += new WriteTo( button.setText );  
observers += new WriteTo( textarea.append );  
/** call all the observers at once! **/  
observers( "Wake Up!" );
```