

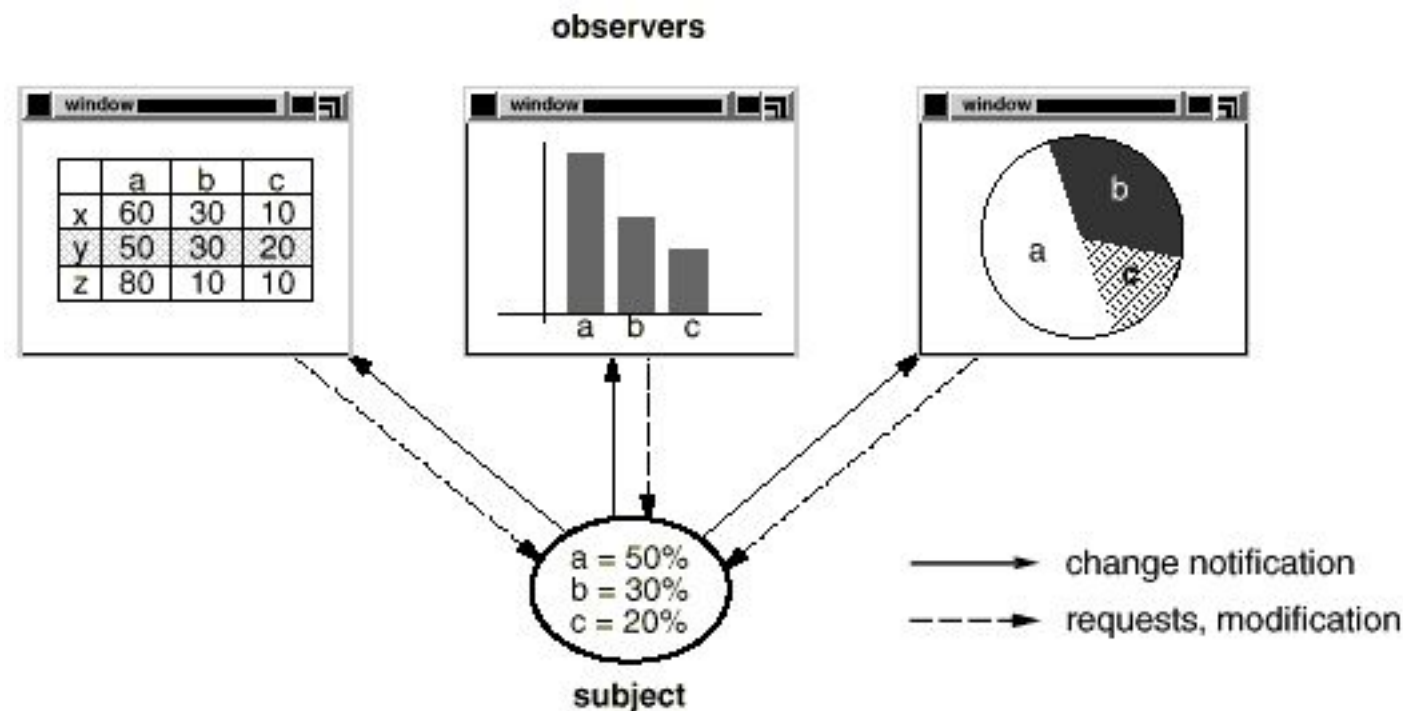
# CMPE 202

Gang of Four Design Patterns

# Observer

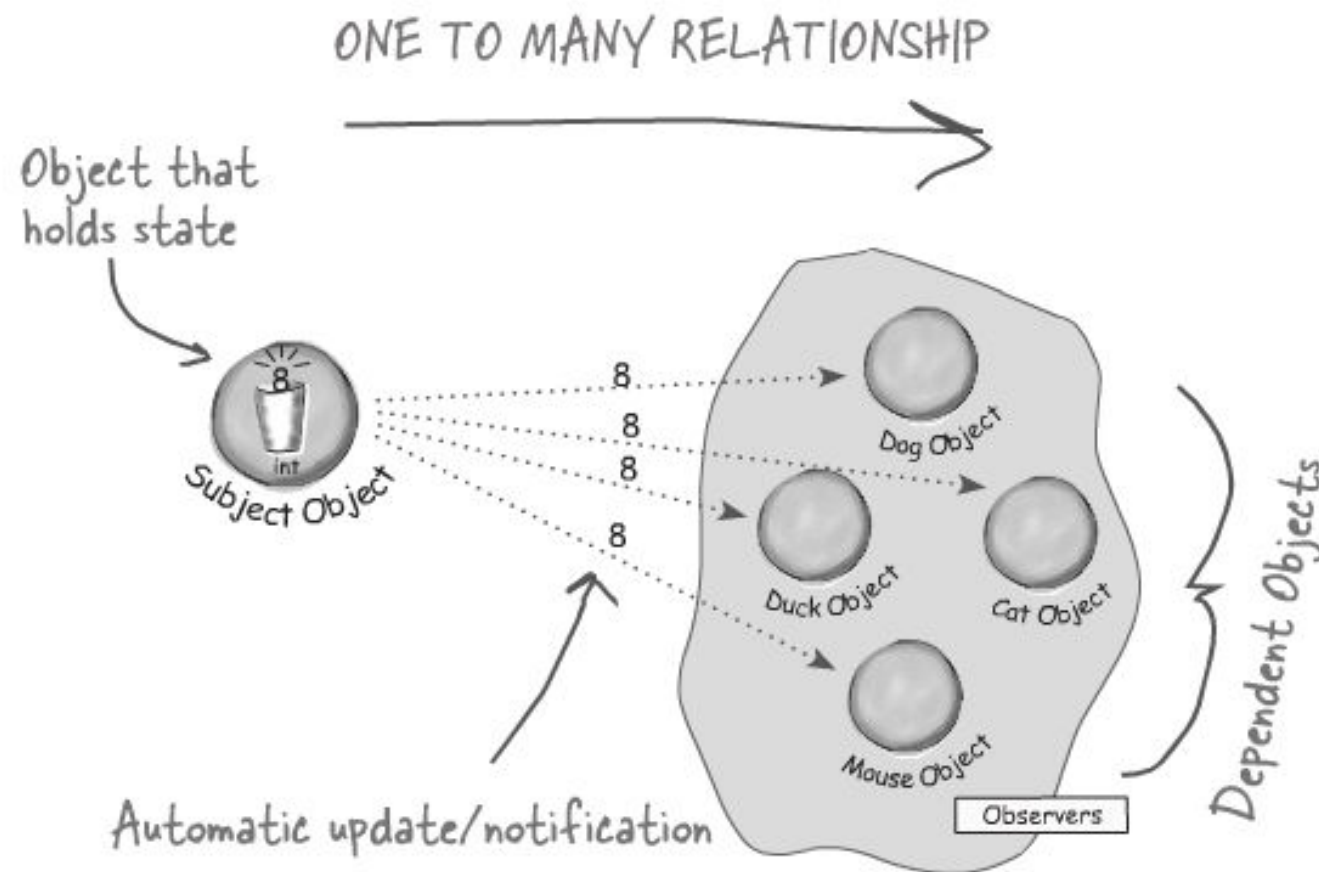
# Motivation

- Would like to decompose problem into classes, but doing so can sometimes introduce inconsistencies.
- Want to maintain consistency without tight coupling



**The Observer Pattern** defines a **one-to-many dependency** between objects so that when one object changes state, all of its dependents are notified and updated automatically.

Let's relate this definition to how we've been talking about the pattern:



**The Observer Pattern** defines a **one-to-many relationship** between a set of objects.

When the state of one object changes, **all of its dependents are notified.**



Eliminates the many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically.

## Also Known As

Dependents, Publish-Subscribe

## Applicability

Use the Observer pattern in any of the following situations:

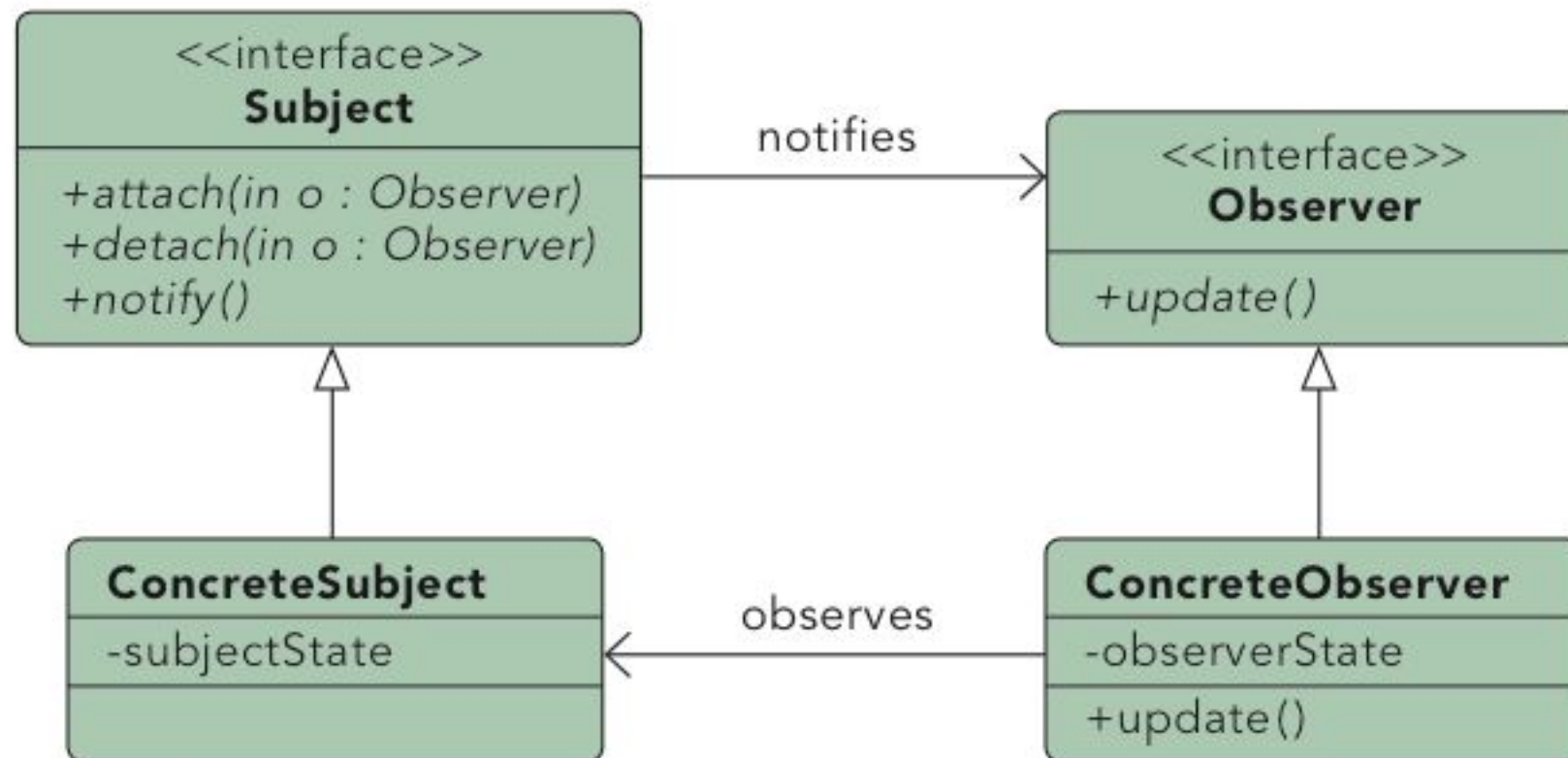
- When an abstraction has two aspects, one dependent on the other. Encapsulating these aspects in separate objects lets you vary and reuse them independently.
- When a change to one object requires changing others, and you don't know how many objects need to be changed.
- When an object should be able to notify other objects without making assumptions about who these objects are. In other words, you don't want these objects tightly coupled.

## Participants

- **Subject (Interface)**
  - knows its observers. Any number of Observer objects may observe a subject.
  - provides an interface for attaching and detaching Observer objects.
- **Observer (Interface)**
  - defines an updating interface for objects that should be notified of changes in a subject.
- **ConcreteSubject**
  - stores state of interest to ConcreteObserver objects.
  - sends a notification to its observers when its state changes.
- **ConcreteObserver**
  - maintains a reference to a ConcreteSubject object.
  - stores state that should stay consistent with the subject's.
  - implements the Observer updating interface to keep its state consistent with the subject's.

## Collaborations

- ConcreteSubject notifies its observers whenever a change occurs that could make its observers' state inconsistent with its own.
- After being informed of a change in the concrete subject, a ConcreteObserver object may query the subject for information. ConcreteObserver uses this information to reconcile its state with that of the subject.



### Purpose

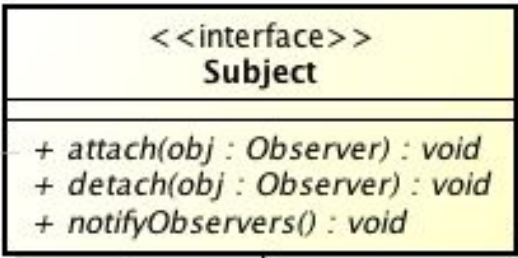
Lets one or more objects be notified of state changes in other objects within the system.

### Use When

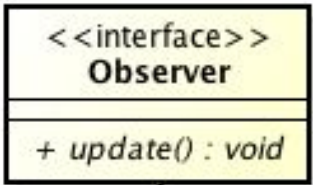
- State changes in one or more objects should trigger behavior in other objects
- Broadcasting capabilities are required.
- An understanding exists that objects will be blind to the expense of notification.



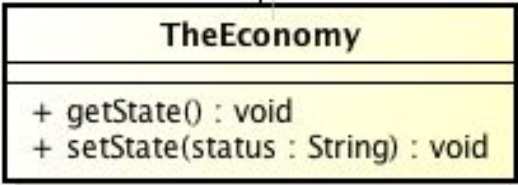
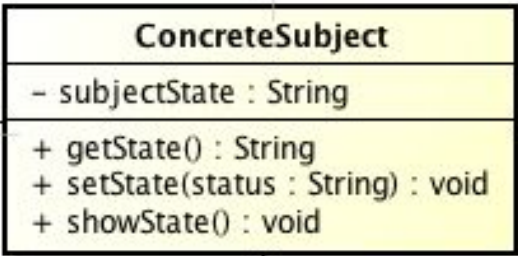
knows its observers. Any number of Observer objects may observe a subject.  
provides an interface for attaching and detaching Observer objects.



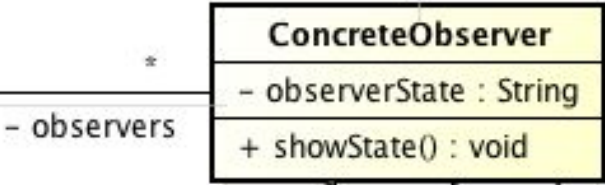
for all o in observers {  
o.update();  
}



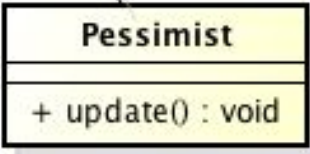
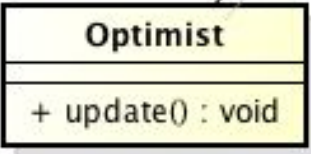
stores state of interest to ConcreteObserver objects.  
sends a notification to its observers when its state changes.



- subject

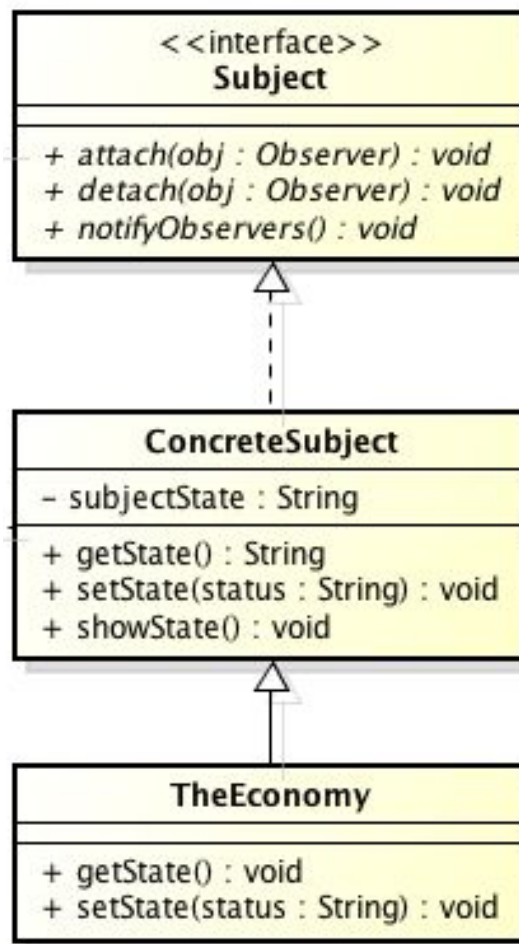


- observers



observerState =  
subject.getState()

maintains a reference  
to a ConcreteSubject  
object.  
stores state that should  
stay consistent with the  
subject's.  
implements the  
Observer updating  
interface to keep its  
state consistent with  
the subject's.



```

public class ConcreteSubject implements Subject {

    private String subjectState;

    private ArrayList<Observer> observers = new ArrayList<>() ;

    public String getState() {
        return subjectState ;
    }

    public void setState(String status) {
        subjectState = status ;
        notifyObservers();
    }

    public void attach(Observer obj) {
        observers.add(obj) ;
    }

    public void detach(Observer obj) {
        observers.remove(obj) ;
    }

    public void notifyObservers() {
        for (Observer obj : observers)
        {
            obj.update();
        }
    }

    public void showState()
    {
        System.out.println( "Subject: " + this.getClass().getName() + " = " + subjectState );
    }

}
  
```

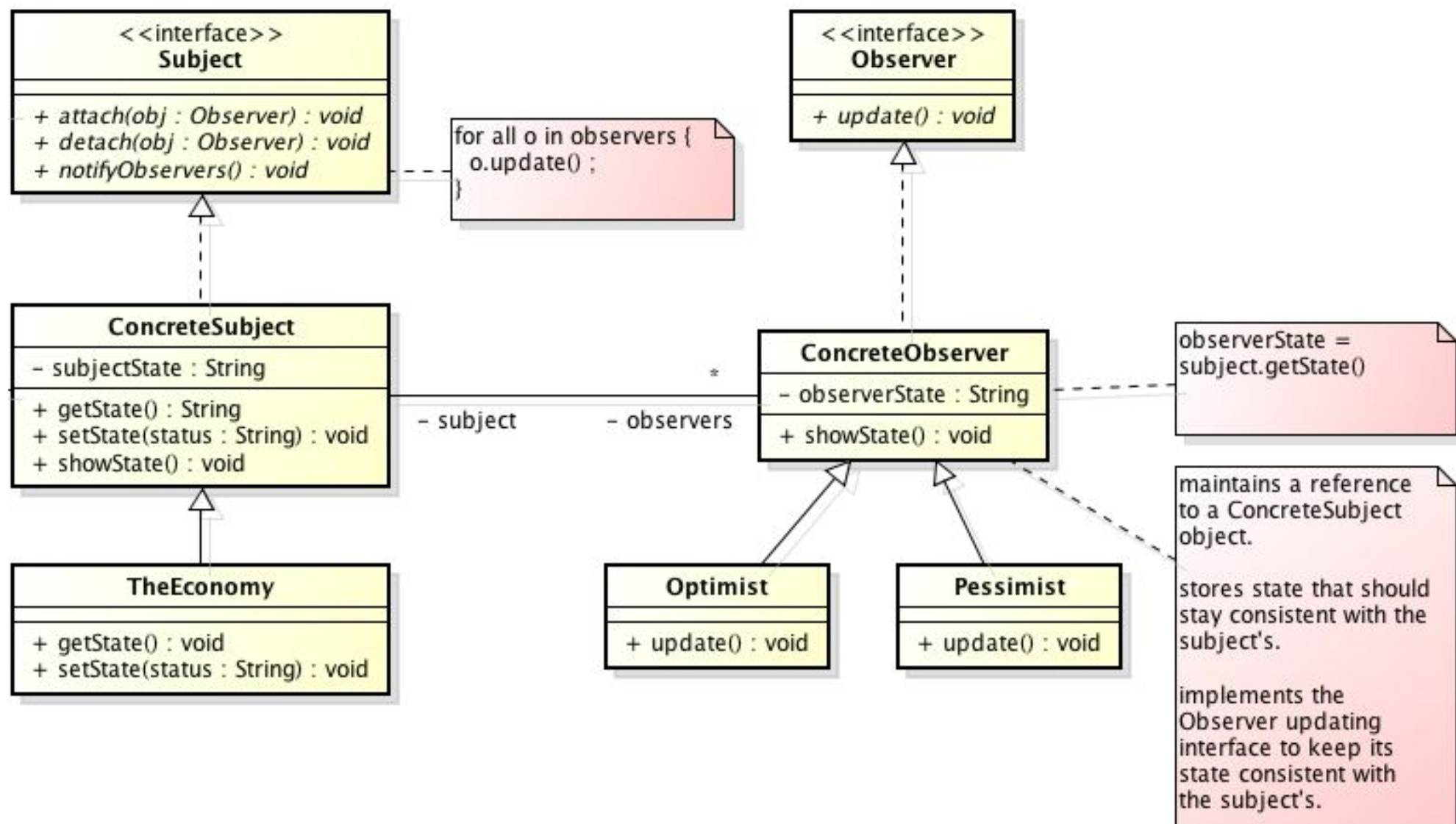
```

public class TheEconomy extends ConcreteSubject {

    public TheEconomy()
    {
        super.setState("The Price of gas is at $5.00/gal");
    }

}
  
```





```

public class ConcreteObserver implements Observer {

    protected String observerState;
    protected ConcreteSubject subject;

    public ConcreteObserver( ConcreteSubject theSubject )
    {
        this.subject = theSubject ;
    }

    public void update() {
        // do nothing
    }

    public void showState()
    {
        System.out.println( "Observer: " + this.getClass().getName() + " = " + observerState );
    }

}

```

```

public class Optimist extends ConcreteObserver {

    public Optimist( ConcreteSubject sub )
    {
        super( sub ) ;
    }

    public void update() {
        if ( subject.getState().equalsIgnoreCase("The Price of gas is at $5.00/gal") )
        {
            observerState = "Great! It's time to go green." ;
        }
        else if ( subject.getState().equalsIgnoreCase( "The New iPad is out today" ) )
        {
            observerState = "Apple, take my money!" ;
        }
        else
        {
            observerState = ":)" ;
        }
    }
}

```

```

public class Pessimist extends ConcreteObserver {

    public Pessimist( ConcreteSubject sub )
    {
        super( sub ) ;
    }

    public void update() {
        if ( subject.getState().equalsIgnoreCase("The Price of gas is at $5.00/gal") )
        {
            observerState = "This is the beginning of the end of the world!" ;
        }
        else if ( subject.getState().equalsIgnoreCase( "The New iPad is out today" ) )
        {
            observerState = "Not another iPad!" ;
        }
        else
        {
            observerState = ":(" ;
        }
    }
}

```