

Name: _____

Date: _____

Lab 4 – Observer Pattern

Objectives

Part 1 – Setting up the Project

Part 2 – Using the Observer Pattern

Background/Scenario

The observer pattern lets objects be informed when something happens elsewhere. Traditionally, observers are implemented using interfaces—with the observer registering an interest with a subject. In this lab, you will start with a “Gamma” style code base and then refactor the code to use C# delegates/events.

In this lab you will work with an interface implementation of the observer pattern and then refactor to a C# delegate/event implementation of the observer pattern. The lab is a 'Console Clock' application. Using the Framework Class Library (FCL) Console APIs, various clocks are displayed in the console window. These clocks display time at various intervals ranging from once every hundredth of a second to once every hour. (Note: not all clocks are actually implemented.)

Required Resources

- Visual Studio 2017

Part 1: Setting up the Project

Step 1: Download the open the ObserverLabStarterCode project and familiarize yourself with the GammaConsoleClockObserver project.

The clocks are implemented as observers. They implement an `ITimerObserver` interface and are registered with the `Ticker` class. The `Ticker` class runs on its own thread and calls the observers. You will refactor this code to use delegates and events for observer registration and notification.

Run the `GammaConsoleClockObserver` application to see the clocks in action. You will see three clocks in the top-left corner of the console. The first one is updated each second, the second clock every tenth of a second, and the third clock every hundredth of a second.

Step 2: Make a copy of the GammaConsoleClockObserver project and name it CSharpConsoleClockObserver.

This new project is where you will be working. Close all the files that are currently open in Visual Studio and make sure you only edit the files from the `CSharpConsoleClockObserver` application.

You will only edit the newly created project so you can easily flip back and forth between both the old and new projects when debugging to verify you have the correct output.

Make sure `CSharpConsoleClockObserver` is set as the startup project so next time you debug, it launches the new project instead of the `Gamma`. The default project will have its name in bold in your solution explorer.

Part 2: Using the Observer Pattern

Next, we will update the Ticker class.

Step 1: Creating the delegates.

In the Ticker.cs file, add three global public delegate class types—call them OnSecondsDelegate, OnTenthsDelegate, and OnHundredthsDelegate. Note: The signatures must match the methods you need to invoke in your clock classes.

For example:

```
public delegate void OnTenthsDelegate();
```

Step 2: Update the Ticker class

Add 3 delegate instance variables, one for each delegate type. Call these instances OnTenthsTick, OnHundredthsTick, and OnSecondsTick. Use the “event” key word to wrap the delegates for safer use in our Observer pattern implementation.

For example:

```
public event OnTenthsDelegate OnTenthsTick;
```

Delete the timers list and the code that uses it inside the Run method.

Remove the RegisterTimer and UnRegisterTimer methods.

Add a NullHandler() method. Add a Ticker constructor and initialize the Ticker event delegates to the address of the NullHandler() method for thread safety around subscribe and unsubscribe events.

Inside the Run method, add code to invoke the delegates.

Step 3: Refactor each of the Derived Clock classes

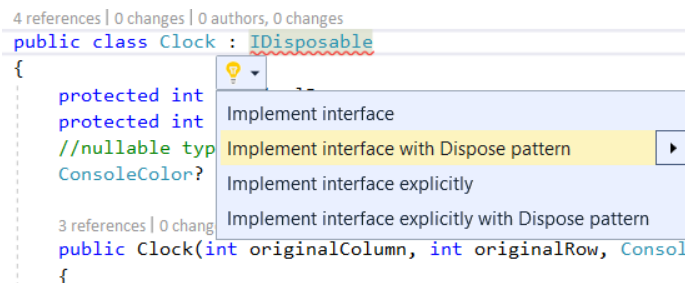
Add a Ticker parameter to the constructor. In the constructor add the appropriate method addresses to the Ticker's delegate invocation lists. Pass the ticker to the base constructor.

Add a protected data member of type Ticker in the Clock base to use in the Dispose method. Add a parameter Ticker to the constructor. Initialize this protected data member in the constructor.

Remove the ITimerObserver inheritance. Also, remove any methods that will not be used. Change each of the remaining methods to private access since they will only be invoked by the delegate invocation list.

Implement the IDisposable interface on the base Clock class using the Dispose pattern. Then, in each of the derived clock classes, override the virtual Dispose(bool) function and add the code to remove the appropriate method(s) from the Ticker's delegate invocation lists.

Note: The Dispose pattern must be implemented in the base class as well. Look for "Implement interface with Dispose pattern."



Step 4: Update Main

In Main, refactor the code to create an instance of Ticker. Then create an instance of each clock passing your Ticker instance as a parameter. The threading code should not be modified. Once this works, implement “using” statements to fire the Dispose() methods of each clock.

```
using (SecondClock clock1 = new SecondClock(0, 1, ConsoleColor.Yellow,
    ticker))
```

Step 5: Clean up the project

Remove any files the project no longer uses.

Reflection

1. What does the “event” keyword do?

2. What does the “using” statement do? (Not the using statements at the top, but the ones around your clock instantiation)

3. Why did we set the Ticker event to the NullHandler function? What would happen if we didn't set it? What design pattern is this?

4. In almost every C# event tutorial, you will see checking the event if it is null first, but in the lab, we set it to NullHandler. Both achieve the same purpose, but one is better in this case over the other. Which is better and why is that?
