



# Lecture 18: Observer Pattern

## IN628: Programming 4

### Semester One, 2020

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# OBSERVER PATTERN: GoF

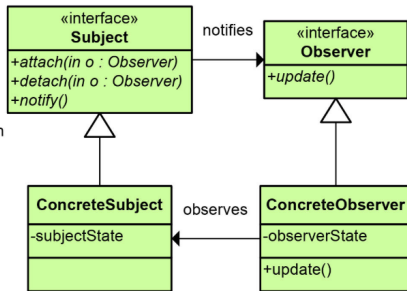
## ► GoF definition & UML

### Observer

**Type:** Behavioral

**What it is:**

Define a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically.

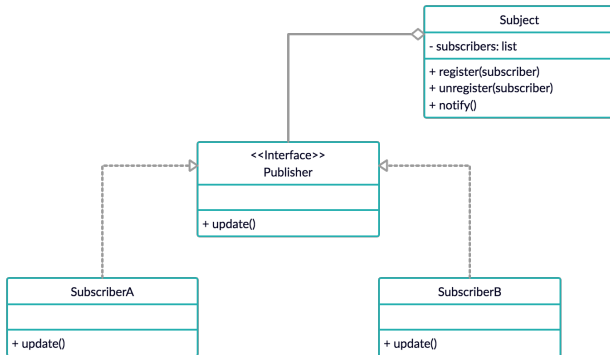


# OBSERVER PATTERN: DEFINITION

- ▶ Behavioural pattern
- ▶ An object (subject) maintains a list of its dependents (observers)
- ▶ The subject automatically notifies the observers of any state changes
- ▶ Mainly used to implement event handling systems
  - ▶ The subject is usually called stream of events
  - ▶ The observers are called sink of events
- ▶ Suits any process where data arrives through I/O
- ▶ Most modern programming languages have built-in event constructs

# OBSERVER PATTERN: SOLUTION

- ▶ Subject class
- ▶ Publisher/observer class
- ▶ Subscriber/observable classes

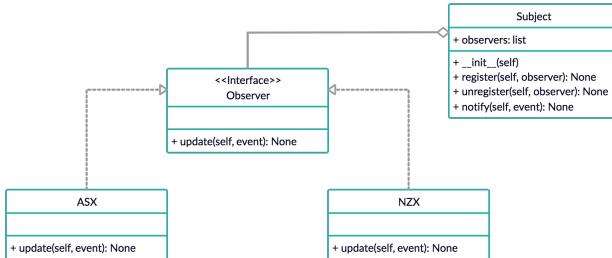


## OBSERVER PATTERN: REAL WORLD ANALOGY

- ▶ Subscription to Time Magazine
- ▶ Publisher sends a new issue directly to your address
- ▶ Publisher maintains a list of subscribers
- ▶ Subscribers can unsubscribe at anytime

# OBSERVER PATTERN: UML

- Consider the following UML diagram:



# OBSERVER PATTERN: IMPLEMENTATION

```
class Subject:
    def __init__(self):
        self.observers = []

    def register(self, observer):
        if not observer in self.observers:
            self.observers.append(observer)

    def unregister(self, observer):
        if observer in self.observers:
            self.observers.remove(observer)

    def notify(self, event):
        for o in self.observers:
            o.update(event)

class Observer:
    def update(self, event):
        pass

class ASX(Observer):
    def update(self, event):
        print(f'ASX--{event}')

class NZX(Observer):
    def update(self, event):
        print(f'NZX--{event}')

def main():
    subject = Subject()
    nzx = NZX()
    subject.register(nzx)
    subject.notify('Update: CEO of NZX has resigned effective immediately.')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main() # NZX - Update: CEO of NZX has resigned effective immediately.
```

# OBSERVER PATTERN: IMPLEMENTATION

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod

class Subject(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
    def register(self, observer):
        pass

    @abstractmethod
    def unregister(self, observer):
        pass

    @abstractmethod
    def notify(self, event):
        pass

class ConcreteSubject(Subject):
    def __init__(self):
        self.observers = []

    def register(self, observer):
        if not observer in self.observers:
            self.observers.append(observer)

    def unregister(self, observer):
        if observer in self.observers:
            self.observers.remove(observer)

    def notify(self, event):
        for o in self.observers:
            o.update(event)
```



# OBSERVER PATTERN: IMPLEMENTATION

```
class Observer(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
    def update(self, event):
        pass

class ASX(Observer):
    def update(self, event):
        print(f'ASX--{event}')

class NZX(Observer):
    def update(self, event):
        print(f'NZX--{event}')

def main():
    concrete_subject = ConcreteSubject()
    nzx = NZX()
    concrete_subject.register(nzx)
    concrete_subject.notify('Update: CEO of NZX has resigned effective immediately.')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main() # NZX - Update: CEO of NZX has resigned effective immediately.
```

## OBSERVER PATTERN: PROS

- ▶ New subscribers can be introduced without having to change the publisher's code
- ▶ Relations are established between object at runtime

## OBSERVER PATTERN: CONS

- ▶ Subscribers/observables are notified in random order

# PRACTICAL

- ▶ Series of tasks covering today's lecture
- ▶ Worth 1% of your final mark for the Programming 4 course
- ▶ Deadline: Friday, 12 June at 5pm