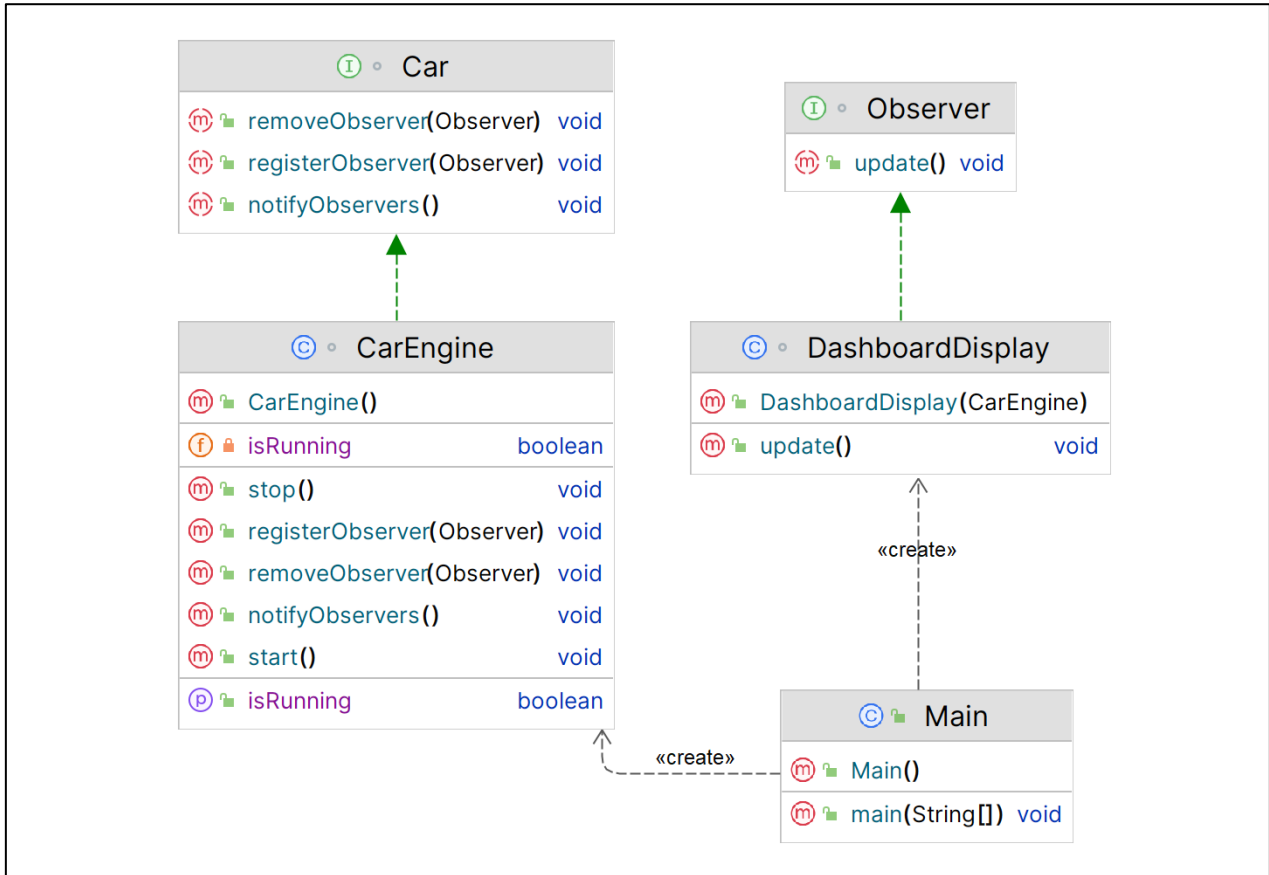


## Assignment 15: Observer Design Pattern

### What is Observer Design Pattern?

**Observer** is a **behavioural** design pattern that lets you define a **subscription mechanism** to **notify** multiple objects about any events that happen to the object they're **observing**.

### Structure (Class Diagram)



### Implementation (Code)

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

*// Define the Subject interface*

```
interface Car {
    void registerObserver(Observer observer);
    void removeObserver(Observer observer);
    void notifyObservers();
}
```

*// Define the Observer interface*

```
interface Observer {
    void update();
}
```

**// Define the concrete Subject class**

```
class CarEngine implements Car {  
    private List<Observer> observers = new ArrayList<>();  
    private boolean isRunning = false;  
    public void registerObserver(Observer observer) {  
        observers.add(observer);  
    }  
    public void removeObserver(Observer observer) {  
        observers.remove(observer);  
    }  
    public void notifyObservers() {  
        for (Observer observer : observers) {  
            observer.update();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**// This method is called to start the car engine**

```
public void start() {  
    System.out.println("Starting the car engine.");  
    isRunning = true;  
    notifyObservers();  
}
```

**// This method is called to stop the car engine**

```
public void stop() {  
    System.out.println("Stopping the car engine.");  
    isRunning = false;  
    notifyObservers();  
}
```

**// This method is called to check if the car engine is running**

```
public boolean isRunning() {  
    return isRunning;  
}  
}
```

**// Define the concrete Observer class**

```
class DashboardDisplay implements Observer {  
    private CarEngine carEngine;  
  
    public DashboardDisplay(CarEngine carEngine) {  
        this.carEngine = carEngine;  
    }  
    public void update() {  
        if (carEngine.isRunning()) {  
            System.out.println("Displaying current speed.");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Displaying engine warning light.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

*// Usage example*

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Create the subject (car engine)  
        CarEngine carEngine = new CarEngine();  
  
        // Create some observers (dashboard displays)  
        DashboardDisplay display1 = new DashboardDisplay(carEngine);  
        DashboardDisplay display2 = new DashboardDisplay(carEngine);  
  
        // Register the observers with the subject  
        carEngine.registerObserver(display1);  
        carEngine.registerObserver(display2);  
  
        // Start the car engine  
        carEngine.start();  
  
        // Stop the car engine  
        carEngine.stop();  
    }  
}
```

**Output**

```
Starting the car engine.  
Displaying current speed.  
Displaying current speed.  
Stopping the car engine.  
Displaying engine warning light.  
Displaying engine warning light.
```

**Applicability**

1. Use the **Observer** pattern when changes to the state of one object may **require changing other objects**, and the actual set of objects is unknown beforehand or **changes dynamically**.
2. Use the pattern when some objects in your app must **observe others**, but only for a **limited time** or in specific cases.