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The Observer Design Pattern

For details see Gamma et al. in "Design Patterns"



Observer Design Pattern

Intent

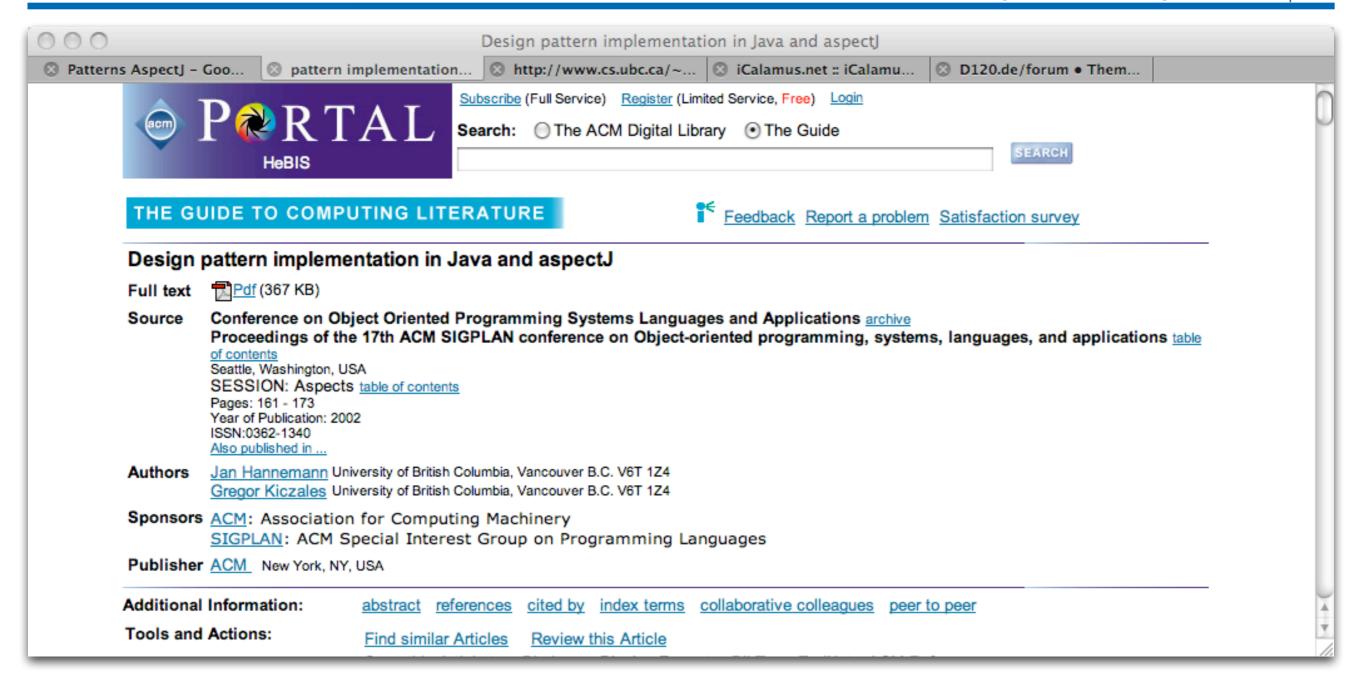
Define a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when an object changes it's state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically.



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The Observer Design Pattern Alternative Implementation using AspectJ

Rethinking The GoF Design Patterns



Rethinking The GoF Design Patterns

- We want to...
 - avoid the decision between Push or Pull mode observers
 - better support observers interested only in specific events



Parts Common to Potential Instantiations of the Pattern

- The existence of Subject and Observer roles
 (i.e. the fact that some classes act as Observers and some as Subjects)
- 2. Maintenance of a mapping from **Subject**s to **Observer**s
- 3. The general update logic: **Subject** changes trigger Observer updates

Will be implemented in a reusable ObserverProtocol aspect.

Parts Specific to Each Instantiation of the Pattern

- 4. Which classes can be **Subject**s and which can be **Observer**s
- 5. A set of changes of interest on the **Subject**s that trigger updates on the **Observer**s
- 6. The specific means of updating each kind of **Observer** when the update logic requires it

Rethinking The GoF Design Patterns |

```
public abstract aspect ObserverProtocol {

// Realization of the Roles of the Observer Design Pattern

protected interface Subject { }

protected interface Observer { }

...

of the part

common to

instantiations

of the pattern.
```

Rethinking The GoF Design Patterns

```
public abstract aspect ObserverProtocol {
   // Mapping and Managing Subjects and Observers
   private WeakHashMap<Subject, List<Observer>> perSubjectObservers;
   protected List<Observer> getObservers(Subject s) {
      if (perSubjectObservers == null)
          perSubjectObservers = new WeakHashMap<Subject, List<Observer>>()
      List<Observer> observers = perSubjectObservers.get(s);
      if ( observers == null ) {
          observers = new LinkedList<Observer>();
          perSubjectObservers.put(s, observers);
      return observers;
   public void addObserver(Subject s,Observer o){
      getObservers(s).add(o);
   public void removeObserver(Subject s,Observer o){
      getObservers(s).remove(o);
```

The part common to instantiations of the pattern.

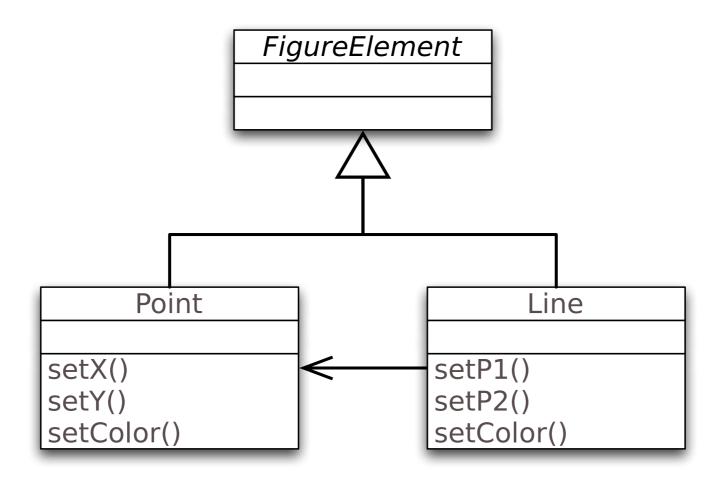
Rethinking The GoF Design Patterns

```
public abstract aspect ObserverProtocol {
   // Notification related functionality
                                                                               The part
   abstract protected pointcut subjectChange(Subject s);
                                                                             common to
                                                                            instantiations
   abstract protected void updateObserver(Subject s, Observer o);
                                                                            of the pattern.
   after(Subject s): subjectChange(s) {
      Iterator<Observer> iter = getObservers(s).iterator();
      while ( iter.hasNext() ) {
          updateObserver(s, iter.next());
```

The Observer Design Pattern

Alternative Implementation using AspectJ - Example

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Task: Observe Changes of the Color

```
public aspect ColorObserver extends ObserverProtocol {
   declare parents: Point implements Subject;
   declare parents: Line implements Subject;
   declare parents: Screen implements Observer;
   protected pointcut subjectChange(Subject s):
      (call(void Point.setColor(Color)) | |
       call(void Line.setColor(Color)) ) && target(s);
   protected void updateObserver(Subject s, Observer o) {
      ((Screen)o).display("Color change.");
```

To create a mapping between an Observer and a Subject:

```
ColorObserver.aspectOf().addObserver(P, S);
```

Locality

All code that implements the Observer pattern is in the abstract and concrete observer aspects, none of it is in the participant classes; there is no coupling between the participants. Potential changes to each Observer pattern instance are confined to one place.

Reusability

The core pattern code is abstracted and reusable. The implementation of ObserverProtocol is generalizing the overall pattern behavior. The abstract aspect can be reused and shared across multiple Observer pattern instances.

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Composition transparency

Because a pattern participant's implementation is not coupled to the pattern, if a Subject or Observer takes part in multiple observing relationships their code does not become more complicated and the pattern instances are not confused. Each instance of the pattern can be reasoned about independently.

(Un)pluggability

It is possible to switch between using a pattern and not using it in the system.

Observer Design Pattern

How it is implemented depends on the available programming language mechanisms; the consequences may also change!

Programming Languages ← Design Pattern