Applying the Observer Design Pattern

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About Myself

Degree

- B.S. in Computer Science
- Rutgers University (go Scarlet Knights!)
- ExxonMobil Research & Engineering
 - Clinton, New Jersey
 - Senior Research Technician (1988-1998, 2004-present)
 - Systems Analyst (1998-2002)
- Ai-Logix, Inc.
 - Somerset, New Jersey
 - Technical Support Engineer (2003-2004)



About Myself (continued)

- ACGNJ
 - Java Users Group Leader
 - Secretary
- Publications
 - "Avoid Excessive Subclassing with the Decorator Design Pattern"
 - + Barry Burd and Michael Redlich
 - + Java Boutique, January 27, 2006
 - "James: The Java Apache Mail Enterprise Server"
 - + Barry Burd and Michael Redlich
 - + Java Boutique, September 30, 2005



The example source code was adapted from:

- Head First Design Patterns
 - + Eric & Elisabeth Freeman (with Kathy Sierra & Bert Bates)
- Download example source code from:
 - <u>http://tcf.redlich.net/</u>



Gang of Four (GoF)

- Erich Gamma
- Richard Helm
- Ralph Johnson
- John Vlissides
- Design Patterns Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software
 - ISBN 0-201-63361-2
 - 1995



Gang of Four (GoF) Next Generation?

- Eric Freeman
- Elisabeth Freeman
- Kathy Sierra
- Bert Bates
- Head First Design Patterns
 - ISBN 0-596-00712-4
 - 2004



- A <u>pattern</u> is a solution to a problem in a context
- The <u>context</u> is the situation in which the pattern applies
- The <u>problem</u> refers to the desired goal in the context, but also refers to any constraints that may occur
- The solution is a general design that anyone can apply

"If you find yourself in a context with a problem that has a goal that is affected by a set of constraints, then you can apply a design that resolves the goal and constraints and leads to a solution."



What are Design Patterns? (continued)

- Recurring <u>solutions</u> to software design <u>problems</u> that are <u>repeatedly</u> found in real-world application development
- All about the <u>design</u> and <u>interaction</u> of objects
- Four essential elements:
 - The pattern name
 - The problem
 - The solution
 - The consequences



How Design Patterns Solve Design Problems

- Find appropriate objects
 - Helps identify less obvious abstractions
- Design for change
 - Avoid creating objects directly
 - Avoid dependencies on specific operations
 - Avoid algorithmic dependencies
 - Avoid tight coupling



Thinking in Design Patterns

- Keep it simple
 - Goal should be simplicity
- Design patterns are not a magic bullet
 - No "plug and play"
- Know when to apply a design pattern
 - Ensure that a pattern fits the design
- Consider patterns during refactoring
 - Goal is to improve structure, not behavior
- Don't be afraid to remove a design pattern
 - Especially if design has become too complex



Design Pattern Categories

- Creational
 - Abstracts the instantiation process
 - Dynamically create objects so that they don't have to be instantiated directly
- Structural
 - Composes groups of objects into larger structures
- Behavioral
 - Defines communication among objects in a given system
 - Provides better control of flow in a complex application



Creational Patterns

Abstract Factory

- Provides an interface for creating related objects without specifying their concrete classes
- Builder
 - Reuses the construction process of a complex object
- Factory Method
 - Lets subclasses decide which class to instantiate from a defined interface
- Prototype
 - Creates new objects by copying a prototype



Creational Patterns (continued)

- Singleton
 - Ensures a class has only one instance with a global point of access to it



- Adapter
 - Converts the interface of one class to an interface of another
- Bridge
 - Decouples an abstraction from its implementation
- Composite
 - Composes objects into tree structures to represent hierarchies
- Decorator
 - Attaches responsibilities to an object dynamically



Structural Patterns (continued)

- Façade
 - Provides a unified interface to a set of interfaces
- Flyweight
 - Supports large numbers of fine-grained objects by sharing
- Proxy
 - Provides a surrogate for another object to control access to it



Behavioral Patterns

Chain of Responsibility

- Passes a request along a chain of objects until the appropriate one handles it
- Command
 - Encapsulates a request as an object
- Interpreter
 - Defines a representation and an interpreter for a language grammar
- Iterator
 - Provides a way to access elements of an object sequentially without exposing its implementation



Behavioral Patterns (continued)

- Mediator
 - Defines an object that encapsulates how a set of objects interact
- Memento
 - Captures an object's internal state so that it can be later restored to that state if necessary
- Observer
 - Defines a one-to-many dependency among objects
- State
 - Allows an object to alter its behavior when its internal state changes



Behavioral Patterns (continued)

- Strategy
 - Encapsulates a set of algorithms individually and makes them interchangeable
- Template Method
 - Lets subclasses redefine certain steps of an algorithm
- Visitor
 - Defines a new operation without changing the classes on which it operates



Weather Monitoring Station Application

- Objective:
 - Design an internet-based Weather Monitoring Station application that pulls weather-related data from a weather station and displays it onto a device
 - Temperature, humidity, and barometric pressure data is sent to the weather station



Weather Monitoring Station Application



Pressure Sensor



WeatherData Object

WeatherData

temperature

humidity

pressure

getTemperature

getHumidity

getPressure

measurementsChanged



```
public class WeatherData {
```

```
IS THIS A GOOD APPROACH?
// instance variables...
public void measurementsChanged()
  float temperature = getTemperature();
  float humidity = getHumidity();
                                    Area we expect to change
  float pressure = getPressure();
  currentConditions.update(temperature,humidity,pressure);
  statisticsDisplay.update(temperature,humidity,pressure);
  forecastDisplay.update(temperature,humidity,pressure);
// other methods here...
                                   Use of a common interface
```

Coding to concrete implementations



Observer

- Intent
 - Defines a one-to-many dependency among objects so that when one object changes state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically
 - A way of notifying change to a number of classes
- Also known as
 - Dependents
 - Publish-Subscribe
- Motivation
 - To avoid making classes tightly coupled that would reduce their reusability

Observer (continued)

Design Principle

- Strive for loosely coupled designs among objects that interact
- Use this pattern when:
 - A change to one object requires changing others, and the number of objects to be changed is unknown
 - An object should be able to notify other objects without making assumptions about who these objects are
 - + Avoids having these objects tightly coupled

Observer (continued)

Publisher + *Subscriber* = *Observer*

Weather Monitoring Station Application

• ...for the code review and demonstration!

Resources

- Design Patterns Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software
 - Erich Gamma, et. al
 - ISBN 0-201-63361-2
- Head First Design Patterns
 - Eric & Elisabeth Freeman (with Kathy Sierra & Bert Bates)
 - ISBN 0-596-00712-4
 - http://www.wickedlysmart.com/
- Java Design Patterns
 - James W. Cooper
 - ISBN 0-201-48539-7
 - http://www.patterndepot.com/put/8/JavaPatterns.ht
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Resources (continued)

UML Distilled

- Martin Fowler (with Kendall Scott)
- ISBN 0-201-32563-2
- Data & Object Factory
 - http://www.dofactory.com/

