COMP 401 – Recitation 8

Observer Pattern

Agenda

- Quick review of the Observer pattern
- Worked example
- Exam review (~30 minutes)
- Quiz (on your own time)

Observer Pattern – Problem Statement

- I have some object A whose state (properties) changes from time to time.
- I have some other objects {B} which care about the state of A and may wish to take actions when A changes state, e.g.:
 - Update some user interface element
 - Record the change event
 - Notify some other component about the change
 - Etc.

Observer pattern -- Abstraction

- The Observed object (a.k.a. "Subject") implements some interface (or extends some class) allowing other classes to "register" their desire to receive events from the Observed class
- The Observing objects (Observers) implement a callback and register themselves with the Observed object
- At runtime, the Observed object will notify the Observers of state changes or other events



Same pattern, different nouns and verbs

In Java:

- > Observer/Observable
- PropertyChangeListener/firePropertyChange
- > Action/ActionListener
- Other eventing interfaces
- In web applications
 - Subscribe/Notify pattern
 - (related) Publish/Subscribe/Notify
- Most user interface SDKs use a similar model

Callbacks

- A callback, in general, is a method in one object that is registered with and invoked by some other object(s)
- In the present context, these are generally of the form of update(...), onXXXAction(...), propertyChange(...), etc.
- The callback is passed one or more parameters informing it of, e.g.:
 - The source of the event
 - Metadata about the event, e.g.:
 - The type of event
 - Values related to the event (e.g., old value/new value, which key was pressed, etc.)

Example (from the exercise)

public interface Listenable {

public void addPropertyChangeListener(PropertyChangeListener);

public void removePropertyChangeListener(PropertyChangeListener listener);

}

public class AnObservableStrokedLine extends AStrokedLine implements Listenable {

protected PropertyChangeSupportpropertyListenerSupport;

@Override

public void addPropertyChangeListener(PropertyChangeListener listener) {

propertyListenerSupport.addPropertyChangeListener(listener);

} @Override

```
public void setX(int newX) {
```

```
int old = getX();
```

```
super.setX(newX);
```

```
if (null != propertyListenerSupport) {
```

```
propertyListenerSupport.
```

```
firePropertyChange(PROPERTY_X, old, getX());
```

//Elsewhere...

}

```
someLine.addPropertyChangeListener(this);
```

}

Another Example (from the exercise)

//In some code...

JButton leftButton = new JButton("Left");

leftButton.addActionListener(

new LineMoverAction(line, MoveDirection.LEFT, MOVE_INCR));

public class LineMoverAction implements ActionListener {

protected Line line, MoveDirection direction, int increment;

public LineMoverAction(Line line, MoveDirection direction, int increment) {}

@Override
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {

```
switch (direction) {
    case LEFT:
    line.setX(line.getX()-increment);
    break;
    case RIGHT:
    line.setX(line.getX()+increment);
    break;
    ....
}
```

}

}

Exercise

- Run Driver.java; the main application code is in AppDemo1.java
- OE shows two lines, but nothing else happens. The buttons don't do anything either. Hmmph.
- Find POI #1 and #2 around line 49 of AppDemo1.java and swap the comments so that we use AnObservableStrokedLine.
- What happens?
- Find POI #8 around line 67 (*idem*) and uncomment the subsequent line.
- What do happens now?
- Try adding buttons to do other things, e.g.:
 - Move the line up and down
 - Move line2
- Check out LineMoverAction.actionPerformed() (line 30)
 - Print the output from some of the getters on the ActionEvent passed to this callback.
 - Could we figure out whether the event was generated by a mouse click of the button or a keyboard event (space) on the button?