CMSC 132: OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING II

Iterator, Marker, Observer Patterns

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Design Patterns

- Descriptions of reusable solutions to common software design problems (e.g., Iterator pattern)
- Captures the experience of experts
- Goals
  - Solve common programming challenges
  - Improve reliability of solution
  - Aid rapid software development
  - Useful for real-world applications
- Design patterns are like recipes – generic solutions to expected situations
- Design patterns are language independent
- Recognizing when and where to use design patterns requires familiarity & experience
- Design pattern libraries serve as a glossary of idioms for understanding common, but complex solutions
- Design patterns are used throughout the Java Class Libraries
Iterator Pattern

- **Definition**
  - Move through collection of objects without knowing its internal representation

- **Where to use & benefits**
  - Use a standard interface to represent data objects
  - Uses standard iterator built in each standard collection, like List, Sort, or Map
  - Need to distinguish variations in the traversal of an aggregate

- **Example**
  - Iterator for collection
  - Original
    - Examine elements of collection directly
  - Using pattern
    - Collection provides Iterator class for examining elements in collection
**Iterator Example**

```java
public interface Iterator<V> {
    boolean hasNext();
    V next();
    void remove();
}
```

```java
Iterator<V> it = myCollection.iterator();

while (it.hasNext()) {
    V x = it.next(); // finds all objects
    ...
    // in collection
}
```
Marker Interface Pattern

**Definition**
- Label semantic attributes of a class

**Where to use & benefits**
- Need to indicate attribute(s) of a class
- Allows identification of attributes of objects without assuming they are instances of any particular class

**Example**
- Classes with desirable property GoodProperty
  - *Original*
    - Store flag for GoodProperty in each class
  - *Using pattern*
    - Label class using GoodProperty interface

**Examples from Java**
- Cloneable
- Serializable
Marker Interface Example

public interface SafePet { } // no methods

class Dog implements SafePet { … }
class Piranha { … }

Dog dog = new Dog();
Piranha piranha = new Piranha();

if (dog instanceof SafePet) … // True
if (piranha instanceof SafePet) … // False
Observer Pattern

• Definition
  • Updates all dependents of object automatically once object changes state

• Where to use & benefits
  • One change affects one or many objects
  • Many object behavior depends on one object state
  • Need broadcast communication
  • Maintain consistency between objects
  • Observers do not need to constantly check for changes
Observer Pattern

• Example
  • Multiple windows (views) for single document
  • Original
    • Each window checks document
    • Window updates image if document changes
    • Think of window as asking “Are we there yet?”
  • Using pattern
    • Each window registers as observer for document
    • Document notifies all of its observers when it changes
Observer Example

```java
public interface Observer {
    // called when observed object o changes
    public void update(Observable o, Object a)
}

public class Observable {
    protected void setChanged() {
    }
    protected void clearChanged() {
    }
    boolean hasChanged() {
    }
    void addObserver(Observer o) {
    }
    void notifyObservers() {
    }
    void notifyObservers(Object a) {
    }
}

public class MyWindow implements Observer {
    public void openDoc(Observable doc) {
        doc.addObserver(this); // add window to list
    }
    public void update(Observable doc, Object arg) {
        redraw(doc); // display updated document
    }
}

public class MyDoc extends Observable {
    public void edit() {
        …
        // edit document
        setChanged(); // mark change
        notifyObservers(arg); // invokes update()
    }
}
```