#### **Advanced Object-Oriented Design**

# **About results**

The case of Stone Paper Scissors

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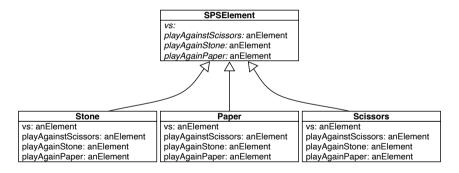
### Goals

- Think about results
- What to do with them



### Remember

>>> (Stone new vs: Paper new) #paper



## **Returning numbers**

StonePaperScissorsTest >> testPaperIsWinning self assert: (Stone new vs: Paper new) equals: -1

StonePaperScissorsTest >> testStoneAgainsStone self assert: (Stone new vs: Stone new) equals: 0

StonePaperScissorsTest >> testStoneIsWinning self assert: (Stone new vs: Scissors new) equals: 1



# **Returning number analysis**

- We have to know the call to know how to interpret the number.
- Here paper is winning but it got different results!

```
>>> Stone new vs: Paper new
-1
>>> Paper new vs: Stone new
1
```

## **Returning symbols analysis**

```
>>> Stone new vs: Paper new
#paper

>>> Paper new vs: Stone new
#paper
```

- With symbols we know who won.
- We will have to compare to do something

```
(aPlayer vs: anotherPlay) = #draw ifTrue: [ ... ]
```

### **Alternate solution**

```
Paper new vs: Paper new onDraw: [Game incrementDraw] onReceiverWin: [] onReceiverLose: []
```

Paper >> playAgainstStone: aStone onDraw: aDrawerBlock onReceiverWin: aWinnerBlock onReceiverLose: aLoserBlock

^ aWinnerBlock value

It feels that there are too many parameters.



# **Simply with objects**

Paper new vs: Paper new withResultHandler: ResultDisplayer new

Paper >> playAgainstStone: aStone withResultHandler: aResultHandler ^ aResultHandler paperWon

- It feels like the "Do not not ask tell"
- We can have different result handlers

# **Stepping back**

- Symbols looks better than numbers for returning information
- Creating result handlers can be heavy
- Context and scenarios often give you information to see
  - where to invest
  - what is worth to support reuse

### **Conclusion**

#### Objects are

- Powerful
- Modular
- Just send a message :)

#### A course by

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