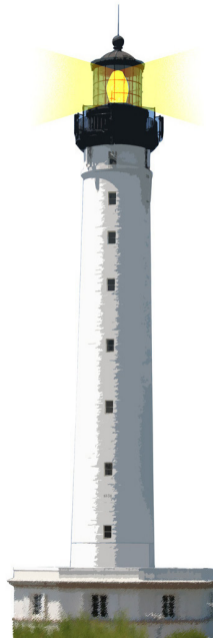


Inheritance and Lookup

101 on lookup

S. Ducasse and L. Fabresse



Goal

- Understanding
 - message sending
 - method lookup
 - semantics of `self`



Remember inheritance

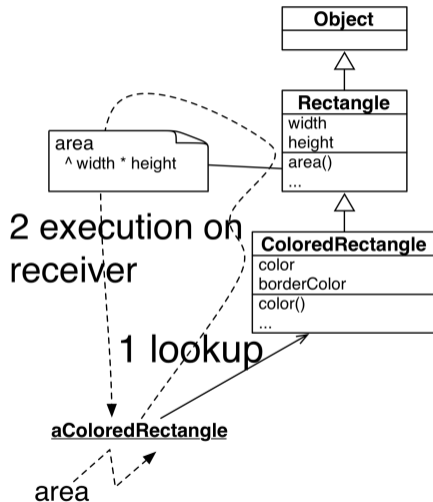
- Inheritance of **state** is **static** (done at compile time)
- Inheritance of **behavior** is **dynamic**
- In this lecture we focus on the behavior part



Message sending

Sending a message is a two-step process:

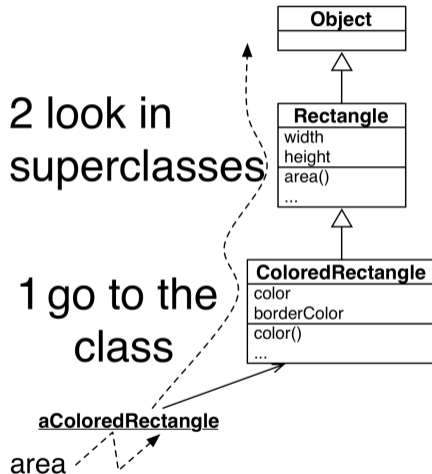
1. **look up** the **method** matching the message
2. execute this method on the **receiver**



Method lookup

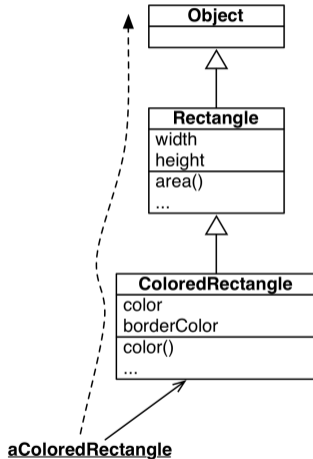
The lookup starts in the **class** of the **receiver** then:

- if the method is defined in the class, it is returned
- otherwise the search continues in the superclass



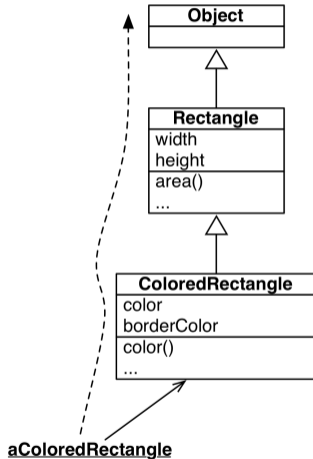
Some lookup cases

Sending the message `color` to `aColoredRectangle`

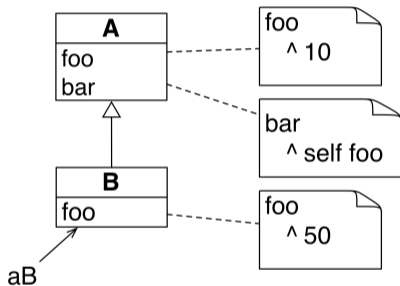


Some lookup cases

Sending the message `area` to `aColoredRectangle`



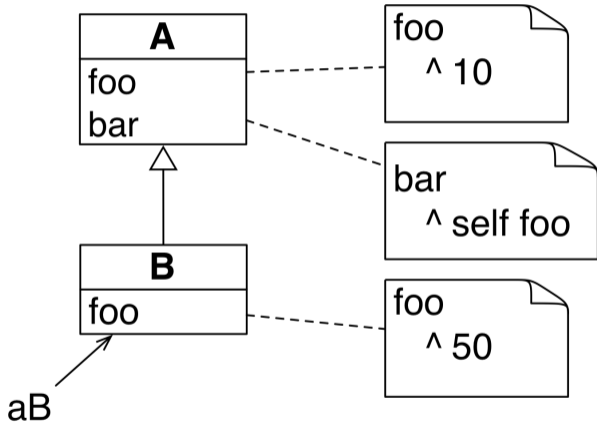
What is self/this?



Take 5 min and write the definition of `self` (`this` in Java).

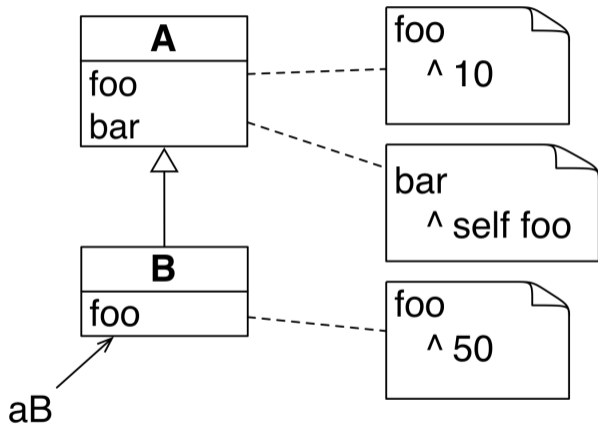
- your definition should have two points:
 - what does `self` represent?
 - how is a method looked up when a message is sent to `self`?

Let us explore a bit



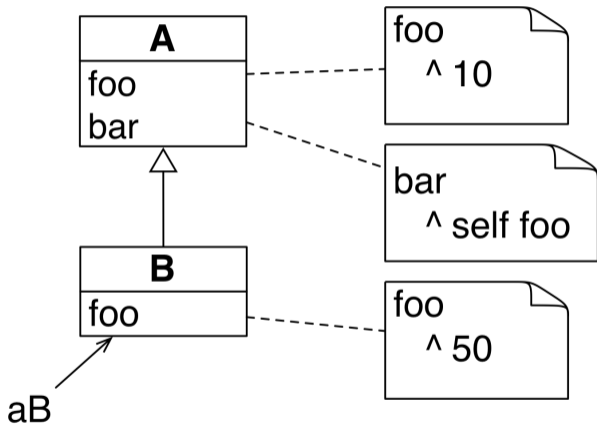
A new foo
> ...
B new foo
> ...

self always represents the receiver



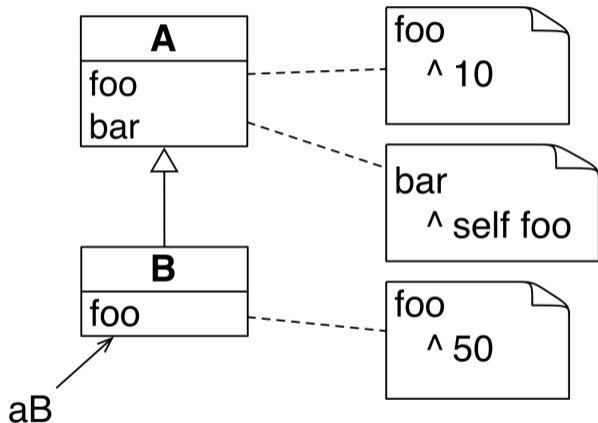
A new foo
> 10
B new foo
> 50

self always represents the receiver



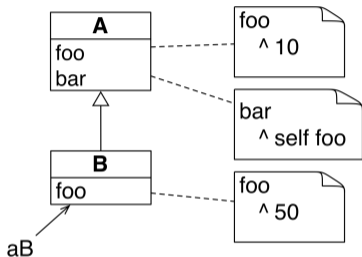
A new bar
> ...
B new bar
> ...

self always represents the receiver



A new bar
> 10
B new bar
> 50

Following message lookup and execution



B new bar
> 50

Evaluation of `aB bar`

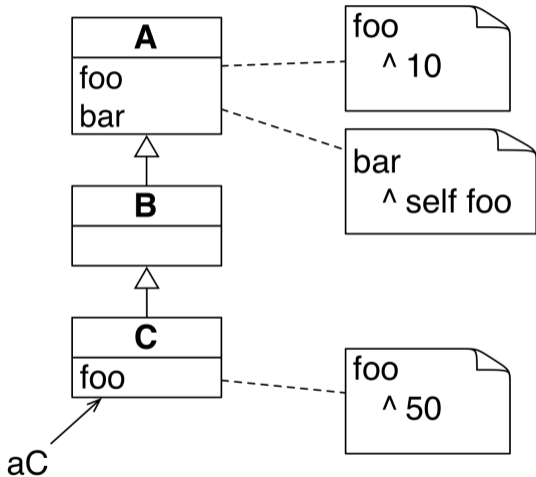
1. `aB`'s class is **B**
2. no method `bar` in **B**
3. look up in **A** - `bar` is found
4. method `bar` is executed
5. `self` refers to the receiver `aB`
6. `foo` is sent to `self`
7. look up `foo` in the `aB`'s class: **B**
8. `foo` is found there and executed

self/this in two sentences

- self represents the **receiver** of the message
 - self in Pharo, this in Java
- The method lookup **starts in the class of the receiver**

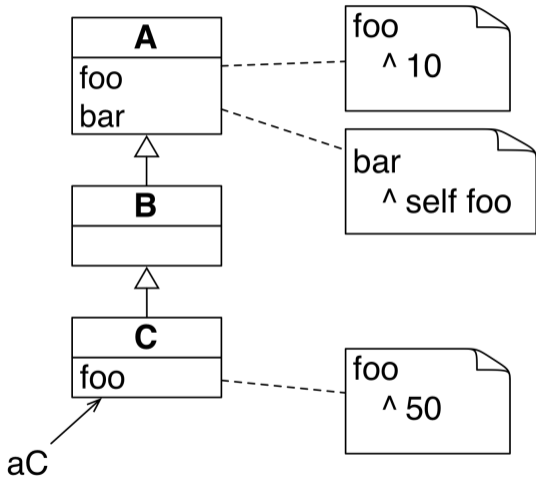


self always represents the receiver



```
A new bar  
> ...  
B new bar  
> ...  
C new bar  
> ...
```

self always represents the receiver



A new bar
> 10
B new bar
> 10
C new bar
> 50

What you should know

- `self` always represents the receiver
- Sending a message is a **two-step** process:
 1. **Look up** the method matching the message
 2. Execute this method **on the receiver**
- Method lookup maps a message to a method
- Method lookup starts in the **class of the receiver**
 - ...and goes up in the hierarchy



A course by

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