The Smalltalk Environment, SUnit, and Inheritance

Creating Objects in Smalltalk

- Object are created by sending a message to some other (exisiting!) object called a *factory*
  - *Usually,* the factory object is a class, *e.g.*

```
OrderedCollection new.
Array with: 'one' with: 'two' with: 'three'.
s := Bag new.
```

  - The object will be deallocated automatically when it's no longer needed (garbage collected)

Blocks

- Blocks are Smalltalk objects that represent Smalltalk code

```
[ 1 + 2 ]
```

  They can have arguments:

```
[ :x | 1 + x ]        compare with  λ x. 1 + x
```

- Blocks understand messages in the value family:

```
value                 value:
value: value:         value: value: value:
```

- The Block is *not* evaluated until it receives a value message

Examples of Blocks

- If-then-else is not a built-in control structure: it's a message

```
aBoolean ifTrue: trueBlock ifFalse: falseBlock

discountRate := (transactionValue > 100)
   ifFalse: [0.05] ifTrue: [0.10]
```

- You can build your own control structures:

```
( keyEvent controlKeyPressed )
        and: [keyEvent shiftKeyPressed]
```


Returning an Answer

↑ returns an answer from a method

- if there is no ↑, the method returns *self*
- ↑ is very useful to return from a block

```
color
    color ifNil: [↑ Color black].
    ↑ color
```

- ↑ in a block returns from the method in which the block is defined
  - *not* the method that evaluates the block!

The Smalltalk Collections

Q: What is a Collection?

A: An object that understands (some of) the following methods:

isEmpty	do:	asSet
size	select:	asBag
includes:	collect:	asOrderedCollection
occurencesOf:	reject:	asSortedCollection
	detect:	
	detect:ifNone:	
	inject:into:	

Collections (cont.)

Q: Which classes have these methods?

A: Lots! In particular, most subclasses of **Collection**

Set	Bag
Interval	Dictionary
Array	SortedCollection
Ordered Collection	LinkedList
String	

What's the Difference?

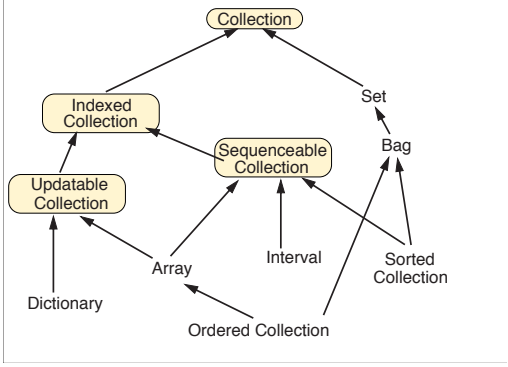
Each of these classes has some interesting *refinement* of the basic protocol

- Indexed Collections
  - map an index to a value with *at:* (also *at: put:*)
- Extensible Collections
  - size can be changed with *add:* (and *remove:*)
- Sequenceable Collections
  - Indexed Collections on which we can sequence through the index set; supports *first:, do:, collect: …*

- Ordered Collections
  - access, insertion and removal based on the order are allowed: *after: before: add:before: add:beforeIndex:*
- Sorted Collections
  - The order is maintained by a relation (block) supplied explicitly with *sortBlock: . at:put:* is not understood.

If we regard these classes as a way of specifying ***interfaces*** (aka ***protocols***) we can arrange them in a lattice by inclusion.

Interfaces of the Collections



Abstract Classes in Smalltalk

Smalltalk classes are sometimes used to group behavior that is not complete enough to build an object! Such classes are called:

- abstract classes, or abstract *super*classes
  - **collection>>add:** *newObject*
    "include *newObject* as one of my elements.
    Answer *newObject*..."
    self subclassResponsibility
  - **collection>>addAll:** *aCollection*
    aCollection do: [:each | self add: each].
    ↑ aCollection

Inheritance in Action!

- Subclasses of Collection don't need to implement *addAll:*
  - it will be "inherited"
  - it will work if and only if they implement *add:*
- Partially abstract superclasses are a convenient place to put common code
- It can be hard to know if a class is abstract or concrete
  - **Hint:** try sending *new* or *new:* to the class

Squeak's Collection Hierarchy

- Object
  - Collection
    - Bag
      - IdentityBag
    - CharacterSet
    - Matrix
    - SequenceableCollection
      - ArrayedCollection
        - Array
        - Bitmap
        - ByteArray
        - FloatArray
        - IntegerArray
        - RunArray
        - ShortIntegerArray
        - ShortRunArray
        - SparseLargeTable
        - String
        - Text
      - Heap
      - Interval
      - LinkedList
      - MappedCollection
      - OrderedCollection
        - SortedCollection
  - Set
    - Dictionary
      - IdentityDictionary
      - PluggableDictionary
      - RBSmallDictionary
      - WeakKeyDictionary
        - WeakIdentityKeyDictionary
          - WeakKeyToCollectionDictionary
      - WeakValueDictionary
    - IdentitySet
    - KeyedSet
      - KeyedIdentitySet
    - PluggableSet
    - WeakSet
  - SkipList
    - IdentitySkipList

Arrays

- Arrays in Smalltalk are Objects
  - Array is a subclass of Collection
  - Arrays are "special" in 2 ways
    1. there is language syntax to create them

```
#(1  3.4  #thing)                    an array literal

{4–3 .  17/5 asFloat . ('thi','ng') asSymbol}
                        a dynamically constructed array

Array with: 4–3 with: 17.0/5 with: #symbol        the same
```

    2. there are ByteArrays, FloatArrays as well as Arrays

Characters & Strings

- Characters are also objects

  $H is the literal for the character H

  $H asciiValue is 72

  $H digitValue is 17, $3 digitValue is 3

- collect: creates a new array by applying a function to all elements of the receiver

```
'01234567890ABCDEF' asArray
        collect: [ :each | each digitValue]
```

  evaluates to #(0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 10 11 12 13 14 15)

- collect: is part of the *enumeration* protocol

Other enumeration methods

anArray do: aBlock

applies aBlock to each element of anArray, and answers anArray

anArray withIndexCollect: a2ArgumentBlock

answers the new array containing the results of applying a2ArgumentBlock to each element of anArray, together with its index.

anArray withIndexDo: a2ArgumentBlock

Examples

```
#(#one #two #three #four) withIndexCollect:
   [ :each :i |
      each,' = ', i asString]
```

evaluates to #('one = 1' 'two = 2' 'three = 3' 'four = 4')

```
#(#one #two #three #four) withIndexDo:
   [ :each :i |
      Transcript nextPutAll: each,' = '; show: i; cr]
```

evaluates to #(#one #two #three #four), i.e., the receiver

Indexing Arrays

- {#eins. #zwei. #drei} at: 1
- {#eins. #zwei. #drei} first
- {#eins. #zwei. #drei} third
- {#eins. #zwei. #drei} at: 2 put: #deux

  modifies the receiver, and answers #deux

Names

- Names are the primary means of communication
  - Smalltalkers are fanatic about good names
- Capitalization conventions
  - local variables start with a lower-case letter
  - non-locals start with an upper-case letter
  - new words are capitalized
    - pairwise + product => pairwiseProduct
    - with + all + subclasses => withAllSubclasses

Naming Guidelines

- Name methods after what they accomplish
  - … **not** after the mechanism used in the implementation
  - imagine a very different implementation.
    - could you name this imagined method the same?
- Use the *same* name as the method in the other class that does a similar thing

Example

- what's the meaning of

  aSwitch on , or

  aSwitch setState: true ?
- What about:

  aSwitch isOn

  aSwitch turnOn

  aSwitch toggle ?

Naming Guidelines

- Name variables after their roles
  - instance variables and temporary variables should be named after their role

    sum result bounds
  - don't add a temporary variables unless there is a reason to do so!

    b := self bounds.
    children do: [:each | … b topLeft … b bottomRight …]

Unit Testing

- Code that isn't tested doesn't work
  - Well, it's true of my code — with the exception of simple accessors
- Two kinds of testing
  - Unit testing
  - Functional testing

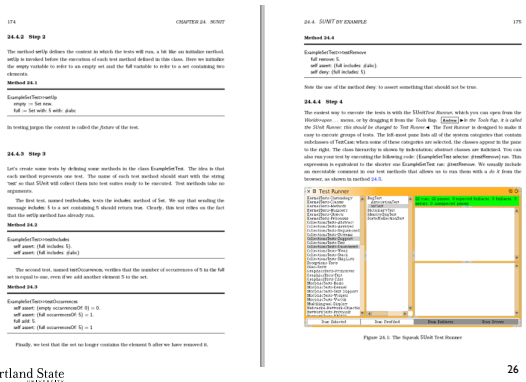
What are test for?

- Tests are an executable specification of the functionality that they cover
  - always synchronized with the code
- Tests increase the likelihood that the code is correct.
  - When you introduce a bug, you are more likely to find it *very quickly*, while it is still easy to fix
- Writing "tests first" improves your interfaces
  - you see your code from the client's point of view
- The presence of tests gives you the courage to make structural changes to the code: refactoring
  - refactoring is essential to prevent creeping entropy

Test-driven Development

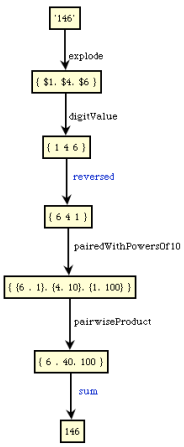
- When creating fresh code:
  - First write a test
    - only then write the code that makes the test run
- When maintaining old code
  - First write a (failing) test to isolate the bug
    - then fix the bug
    - … and run the *whole* test suite

SUnit Resources: Chapter 7 of SBE



Assignment 1: Whole objects

- Parse numerals into numbers without using explicit loops or recursion
- Use the algorithm shown



Where to put the Parsing Methods

- Where should the methods go in the class hierarchy?

parseAsNumeral	
digitValue	
reversed	
pairedWithPowersOf10	
pairwiseProduct	
sum	

Grading Rubric

Name: **Total:**

CS410/510 Advanced Programming **Assignment 1: parse numerals**

	Criteria	Comments	Pts/9
Mechanics	Package files-in. Code can be run using the provided instructions.		
Complete code	You wrote all of the methods required by the assignment		
Complete tests	You wrote a test for each method that could possibly fail		
Thorough tests	Tests explore likely failure modes		
It works	My tests pass		
Whole object	Methods don't use explicit loops or recursion		
Use of Inheritance	Methods are placed appropriately in the inheritance hierarchy		
Comments	Each method has a comment that does not merely re-phrase the name of the method, but adds information		
Appropriate temporary variables	If it would help to use an *explaining temporary variable*, you did so		
Blindingly obvious code	Clear code and class comments are all that you need		
Deadlines	Assignment was turned-in on time		