

# Inheritance and Lookup

## 2: Lookup

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W4S02



<http://www.pharo.org>



# Goal

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



# Inheritance

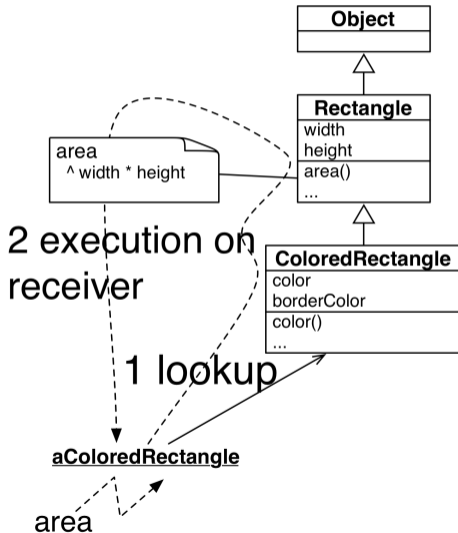
- Inheritance of state is static
- Inheritance of behavior is dynamic



# Message Sending

**Sending a message** is a two-step process:

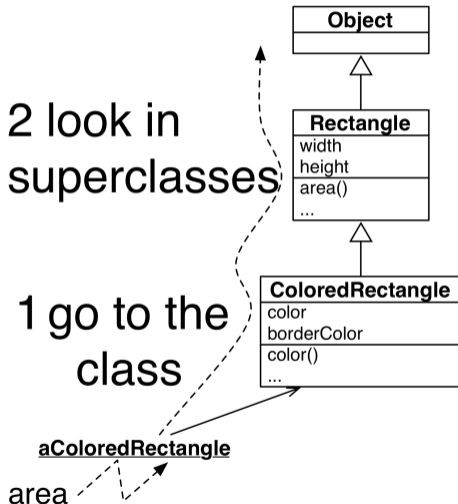
1. **look up** the **method** matching the message
2. execute this method on the **receiver**



# Method Lookup

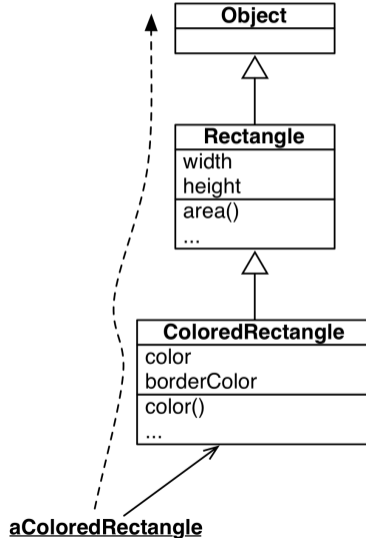
The lookup starts in the **class** of the **receiver** then:

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



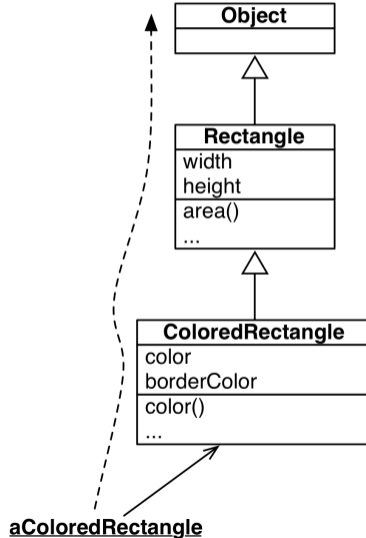
# Some Lookup Cases

Sending the message `color`  
to `aColoredRectangle`

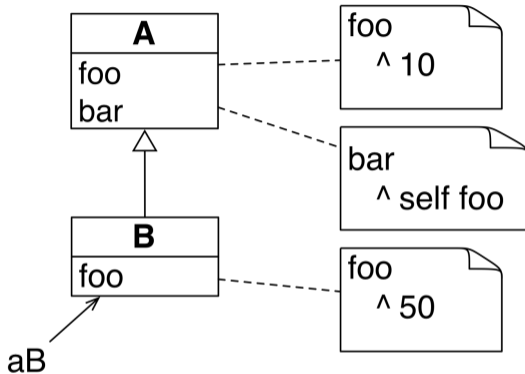


# Some Lookup Cases

Sending the message `area`  
to `aColoredRectangle`



# self Always Represents the Receiver



```
A new foo
```

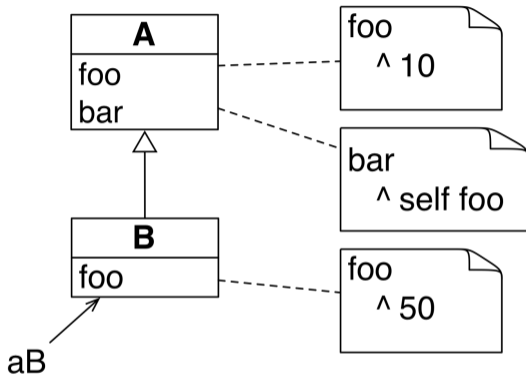
```
> ...
```

```
B new foo
```

```
> ...
```



# self Always Represents the Receiver



**A** new foo

> 10

**B** new foo

> 50

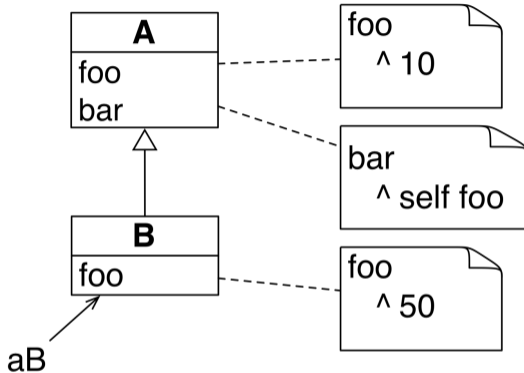
# What is self/this?

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`?

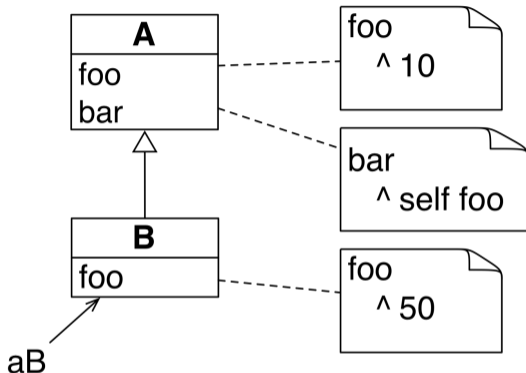


# self Always Represents the Receiver



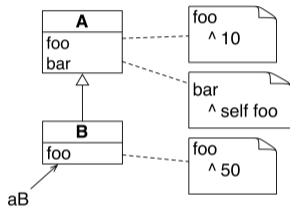
```
A new bar
> ...
B new bar
> ...
```

# self Always Represents the Receiver



A new bar  
> 10  
B new bar  
> 50

# self Always Represents the Receiver



**B** new bar  
> 50

Evaluation of aB bar

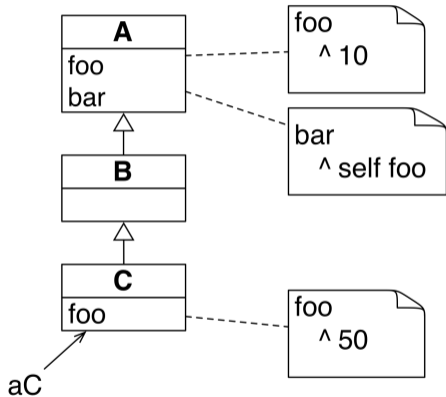
1. aB's class is B
2. no method bar in B
3. look up in A - bar is found
4. method bar is executed
5. self refers to the receiver aB
6. foo is sent to self
7. look up foo in the aB's class: B
8. foo is found there and executed

# self/this

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

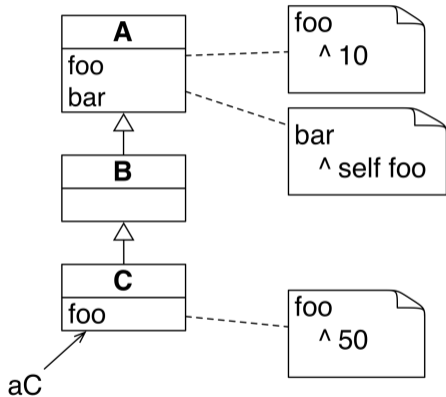


# self Always Represents the Receiver



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



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