Advanced Object-Oriented Design

A double dispatch starter

Stone Paper Scissors

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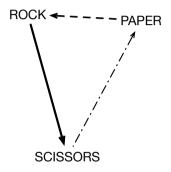


Goals

- Exercise dispatch
- Do not use conditionals!
- Implement:
 - > Stone new vs: Paper new #paper



Goals



Stone Paper Scissors: one Test

StonePaperScissorsTest >> testPaperIsWinning self assert: (Stone new vs: Paper new) equals: #paper

The inverse too

StonePaperScissorsTest >> testPaperIsWinning self assert: (Stone new vs: Paper new) equals: #paper

StonePaperScissorsTest >> testPaperIsWinning self assert: (Paper new vs: Stone new) equals: #paper

Let us start

StonePaperScissorsTest >> testPaperIsWinning self assert: (Stone new vs: Paper new) equals: #paper

Stone >> vs: anElement



Hint 1

- The solution does not contain an explicit condition (no if, no checks)
- Remember sending a message is making a choice: it selects the right method

Hint 2: 3 classes

- Stone
- Paper
- Scissors



More hints

- When we execute the method vs: we know the receiver of the message
- So we have already half of the solution
- Introduce another method playAgainstStone to make another choice

Defining Paper » playAgainstStone

Stone >> vs: anElement
^ ... playAgainstStone

Paper >> playAgainstStone

^ ..

Defining Paper » playAgainstStone

Stone >> vs: anElement ^ an Element play Against Stone

Paper >> playAgainstStone



Paper playAgainstStone definition

Stone >> vs: anElement
^ anElement playAgainstStone

Paper >> playAgainstStone
^ #paper

Stone new vs: Scissor new

Works for

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

But not for

```
> Stone new vs: Scissor new ...
```

- How to fix this?
- Easy!

Supporting aScissor as argument

Stone >> vs: aScissor
^ aScissor playAgainstStone

• So we should implement playAgainstStone on Scissor

Scissors >> playAgainstStone

Other playAgainstStone definitions

Scissors >> playAgainstStone
^ #stone

Stone >> playAgainstStone
^ #draw

Full code of Stone

Stone >> vs: anElement

^ an Element play Against Stone

Paper >> playAgainstStone
^ #paper

Scissors >> playAgainstStone
^ #stone

Stone >> playAgainstStone ^ #draw

Stepping back

- While executing the method Stone»vs:, we know that the method is executed on Stone class
- We send another message to the argument to select another method (here playAgainstStone)
- Conclusion: Two messages to be able to select a method based on its receiver AND argument

Full code of Scissors

Scissors >> vs: anElement
^ anElement playAgainstScissors

Scissors >> playAgainstScissors
^ #draw

Paper >> playAgainstScissors
^ #scissors

Stone >> playAgainstScissors
^ #stone

Full code of Paper

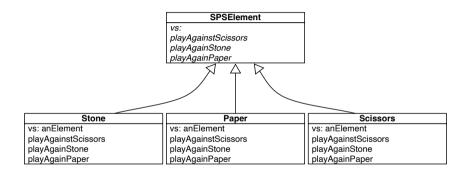
Paper >> vs: anElement
^ anElement playAgainstPaper

Scissors >> playAgainstPaper ^ #scissors

Paper >> playAgainstPaper ^ #draw

Stone >> playAgainstPaper ^ #paper

Solution overview



Double dispatch

- Two messages: vs: and one of playAgainstPaper, playAgainstStone or, playAgainstScissors
- First the system selects the correct vs:
- Second it selects the second method

Remark

- In this toy example we do not need to pass the argument during the double dispatch
- But in general this is important as we want to do something with the first receiver (as in Visitor Design Pattern)

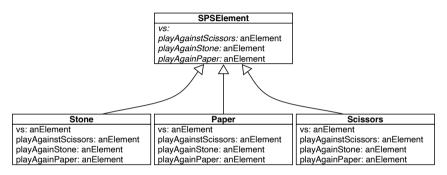
Scissors >> playAgainstPaper
^ #scissors

will just be

Scissors >> playAgainstPaper: aScissors
^ #scissors

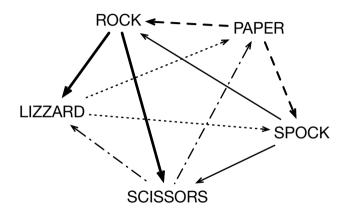


With an argument



Paper >> vs: anotherTool
^ anotherTool playAgainstPaper: self

Extending it...



Extensible

- You can extend Stone, Paper, Scissors with Spock and Lizard without changing any line of existing code.
- Implement it!



Conclusion

- Powerful
- Modular
- Just sending an extra message to an argument and using late binding

Produced as part of the course on http://www.fun-mooc.fr

Advanced Object-Oriented Design and Development with Pharo

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