

# Reflection: Stack as an Object

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<http://www.pharo.org>



# Just to Reveal a Bit of It

To let you know that it exists

- On demand the stack can be turned into an object
- We can walk but also **modify** it



# Coding in the Debugger

- When a method is not found, we may end up with a debugger
- In the debugger, we can ask for the creation of a method on the fly
- The system compiles on the spot a special method
- Then it reexecutes the method
- It raises a `shouldBeImplemented` exception
- Then you can edit the method in the debugger
- Then proceed and the program continues to run



# Operation Supporting Coding in the Debugger

- On the fly method definition
- Stack navigation / manipulation



# Stack Frame as an Object

- Execution stack can be turned into a live object
- By default the stack is not an object
  - Can be reified on demand
- Support exception definitions from within the language
- Basis for continuations and web serving



# thisContext

- thisContext is one of the three pseudovariables with self and super
- Returns an object that represents the method activation
- Can walk and change the stack
- Put self halt in the code to see it and walk



# Example: Better Deprecated Message

We declare deprecation

```
A >> foo  
self deprecated: 'Use bar.' on: '31/12/2015' in: 'Pharo50'.  
self bar
```

should print: 'Message foo is deprecated in Pharo50. Use bar'

# Example: Better Deprecated Message

```
deprecated: anExplanationString on: date in: version  
"Warn that the sending method has been deprecated"
```

(**Deprecation**

method: **thisContext** sender method

explanation: anExplanationString

on: date

in: version) signal

thisContext sender method returns compiled method A>>#foo





# Example: Conditional Halt and Test

- How to halt a method that is heavily used?
- How to stop execution only from a given execution flow?

```
foo  
...  
Halt if: #testSetInitialized  
...
```

Only halt if executed from testSetInitialized



# if: Implementation

**Halt** class >> if: condition

"This is the typical message to use for inserting breakpoints during debugging.

The argument can be one of the following:

- a block: if the Block has one arg, the calling object is bound to that.
- an expression
- a selector: Halt if found in the call chain"

```
condition isSymbol ifTrue: [ ^ self haltIfCallChainContains:  
    condition ].
```

```
condition isBlock ifTrue: [ ^ self haltIfBlockWithCallingObject:  
    condition ].
```

```
condition ifTrue: [self signal].
```



# How if: is implemented?

```
Halt class >> haltIfCallChainContains: aSelector  
| cntxt |  
cntxt := thisContext.  
[ cntxt sender isNil ] whileFalse: [  
  cntxt := cntxt sender.  
  (cntxt selector = aSelector) ifTrue: [ self signal ] ].
```

# Foundation for Innovation

- Continuations
- Seaside: Powerful dynamic web framework for dynamic web applications
  - <http://www.seaside.st>
  - <http://book.seaside.st>



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