

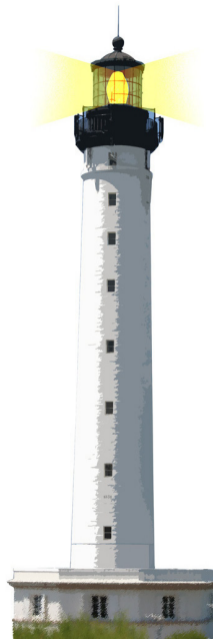


## Learning Object-Oriented Programming and Design with TDD

# About Double Dispatch

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# Outline

- Some fun exercises
- Thinking about them
- Discovering double dispatch
- Stepping back



# Exercise 1

Given

primitive `addi(i,j)` returns  $i + j$   
primitive `addf(f1,f2)` returns  $f1 + f2$   
`i.asFloat()` returns a float

# Adding Integer and Float

```
1 + 2  
>>> 3
```

```
1.1 + 2  
>>> 3.1
```

```
2 + 1.3  
>>> 3.3
```

```
1.1 + 2.2  
>>> 3.3
```

Implement +  
But with

- Not a single explicit conditional
- No static type support



# A First Hint

- Two classes Integer and Float



# Let Us See

```
Integer >> + aNumber  
"fill me up :)"
```

```
Float >> + aNumber
```

```
"fill me up :)"
```



## Another Key Hint

When you execute a method you know that the receiver is from the class of the method!



# Even More Hints

- Remember the Boolean implementation
- Sending a message to an object is a choice operator





# Let Us Get Started

Imagine that we add one method `sumWithInteger: anInteger`

```
Integer >> + aNumber
```

```
Integer >> sumWithInteger: anInteger
```

```
Float >> + aNumber
```

```
"fill me up :)"
```



# Look Like An Easy Definition

```
Integer >> + aNumber
```

```
Integer >> sumWithInteger: anInteger  
  ^ addi(self, anInteger)
```

```
Float >> + aNumber
```

```
"fill me up :)"
```

# How Do We Connect Them?

`Integer` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithInteger: `self`

`Integer` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

^ addi(`self`, anInteger)

`Float` >> + aNumber

"fill me up :)"



# On Float Too

`Integer` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithInteger: `self`

`Integer` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

^ addi(`self`, anInteger)

`Float` >> + aNumber

`Float` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

"fill me up :)"



# On Float Too

`Integer` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithInteger: `self`

`Integer` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

^ addi(`self`, anInteger)

`Float` >> + aNumber

`Float` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

^ addf(`self`, asFloat(anInteger))



# Supporting 1.2 + 2

`Integer` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithInteger: `self`

`Integer` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

^ addi(`self`, anInteger)

`Float` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithFloat: `self`

`Float` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

^ addf(`self`, asFloat(anInteger))



## Supporting 1.2 + 2

`Integer` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithInteger: `self`

`Integer` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

^ addi(`self`, anInteger)

> `Integer` >> sumWithFloat: aFloat

> ^ addf(aFloat, asFloat(`self`))

`Float` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithFloat: `self`

`Float` >> sumWithInteger: anInteger

^ addf(`self`, asFloat(anInteger))

> `Float` >> sumWithFloat: aFloat

> ^ addf(`self`, aFloat)



# Ok now Relax!

- Take a pen and follow the calls to the following expressions
- Follow with your fingers if necessary :)

$$1 + 2$$

$$1.1 + 2$$

$$2 + 1.3$$

$$1.1 + 2.2$$



# Key Point

`Integer` >> + aNumber  
^ aNumber sumWithInteger: `self`

Two choices/messages:

- one for +
- one for sumWithInteger:



## Exercise2: How to Add Fraction?

```
f := Fraction num: 1 denum: 2.
```

```
f num
```

```
>>> 1
```

```
f denum
```

```
>>> 2
```

```
f asFloat
```

```
>>> 0.5
```

```
1/2 + 3
```

```
3 + 3.3
```

```
1.3 + 2/5
```

```
1/3 + 4/3
```

# Introducing Fraction

```
Fraction >> + aNumber  
  ^ aNumber sumWithFraction: self  
...
```

# Introducing Fraction

```
Fraction >> + aNumber
```

```
  ^ aNumber sumWithFraction: self
```

```
Fraction >> sumWithFraction: aFrac
```

```
...
```

# Introducing Fraction

`Fraction` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithFraction: `self`

`Fraction` >> sumWithFraction: aFrac

^ `Fraction` num: (`self` num \* aFrac denum) + (aFrac num \* `self` denum)  
denum: aFrac denum \* `self` denum

...



# Taking Care of Integer and Float

`Fraction` >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithFraction: `self`

`Fraction` >> sumWithFraction: aFrac

^ `Fraction` num: (`self` num \* aFrac denom) + (aFrac num \* `self` denom)  
denom: aFrac denom \* `self` denom

`Integer` >> sumWithFraction: aFrac

...

`Float` >> sumWithFraction: aFrac

...

# Introducing Fraction

**Fraction** >> + aNumber

^ aNumber sumWithFraction: **self**

**Fraction** >> sumWithFraction: aFrac

^ **Fraction** num: (**self** num \* aFrac denum) + (aFrac num \* **self** denum)  
denum: aFrac denum \* **self** denum

...

**Integer** >> sumWithFraction: aFrac

^ **Fraction** num: (**self** \* aFrac denum) + aFrac num denum: aFrac denum

**Float** >> sumWithFraction: aFrac

^ addf(**self**, aFrac asFloat)



# Full Code for Fraction

```
Fraction >> + aNumber
```

```
  ^ aNumber sumWithFraction: self
```

```
Fraction >> sumWithFraction: aFrac
```

```
  ^ Fraction num: (self num * aFrac denum) + (aFrac num * self denum)  
    denum: aFrac denum * self denum
```

```
Fraction >> sumWithInteger: anInteger
```

```
  ^ Fraction num: (self num + anInteger * aFrac denum) denum: aFrac denum
```

```
Fraction >> sumWithFloat: aFloat
```

```
  ^ addf(self aFloat, aFloat)
```

```
Integer >> sumWithFraction: aFrac
```

```
  ^ Fraction num: (self * aFrac denum) + aFrac num denum: aFrac denum
```

```
Float >> sumWithFraction: aFrac
```

```
  ^ addf(self, aFrac asFloat)
```





# Ok Now Relax

- Take a pen and follow the calls to the following expressions
- Follow with your fingers if necessary :)

$$1/2 + 3$$

$$3 + 3.3$$

$$1.3 + 2/5$$

$$1/3 + 4/3$$

# Stepping Back

- We can add Fraction without changing any previous method
- Another example of "Sending a message is making a choice"
- We send two messages
  - + to select Integer, Float, Fraction
  - then the message sumWith... to reselect the correct definition in Integer, Float, Fraction

Different kinds of messages

- Primary operations
- Double dispatching methods

# Double Dispatch

- Essence of Visitor Design Pattern (see Lecture)
- Double dispatch is a clear illustration of **Do not ask, Tell** OOP tenet
- Used really frequently for event, drawing, ...



# When not using Double Dispatch

- No class to dispatch on!
- We need an different instance of dispatch to



# What about Overloading

- Double dispatch is also useful in statically typed languages
- Avoid overloading for double dispatch - some type systems do not work well



# Conclusion

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



A course by Stéphane Ducasse  
<http://stephane.ducasse.free.fr>

Reusing some parts of the Pharo Mocc by

Damien Cassou, Stéphane Ducasse, Luc Fabresse  
<http://mocc.pharo.org>



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