

# **Hooks and Templates**

An application of self-sends are plans for reuse Stéphane Ducasse

http://stephane.ducasse.free.fr

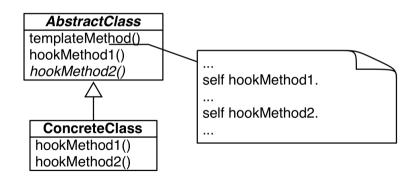


#### Remember...

- A message send leads to a choice
- A class hierarchy defines the choices
- Code can be reused and refined in subclasses
- Sending a message in a class defines a hook:
  - i.e., a place where subclasses can inject variations

# **The Template Method**

- a template method specifies a skeleton
- the skeleton has hooks, i.e., places to be customized
  - hooks may or may not have a default behavior



# The case of printString

(Delay forSeconds: 10) printString

> 'a Delay(10000 msecs)'



# printString Template Method

Object >> printString

"Answer a String whose characters are a description of the receiver."

### printOn: Default Hook

```
Node new
> a Node

Apple new
> an Apple
```

#### Default behavior:

```
Object >> printOn: aStream

"Append to the argument, aStream, a sequence of characters that identifies the receiver."

| title |
title := self class name.
aStream
nextPutAll: (title first isVowel ifTrue: ['an'] ifFalse: ['a']);
nextPutAll: title
```

### printOn: Refinement

```
(Delay forSeconds: 1)
> a Delay(1000 msecs)
```

#### Reusing and extending default behavior:

```
Delay >> printOn: aStream
  super printOn: aStream.
  aStream
  nextPutAll: '(';
  print: millisecondDelayDuration;
  nextPutAll: ' msecs)'
```

### printOn: Redefinition

true not

> false

#### **Redefinition in False:**

False >> printOn: aStream aStream nextPutAll: 'false'

### printOn: Redefinition

```
1 to: 100
> (1 to: 100)
1 to: 100 by: 3
> (1 to: 100 by: 3)
```

#### **Redefinition in Interval:**

```
Interval >> printOn: aStream
   aStream
   nextPut: $(;
   print: start;
   nextPutAll: ' to: ';
   print: stop.
   step ~= 1
   ifTrue: [ aStream nextPutAll: ' by: '; print: step ].
   aStream nextPut: $)
```

# **Another Template Method: Object Copy**

- Copying objects is complex:
  - graph of connected objects
  - cycles
  - Each class may want a different copy strategy
- Simple solution for simple cases: copy/postCopy

# **Object Copy**

#### Object >> copy

"Answer another instance just like the receiver. Subclasses typically override postCopy . Copy is a template method in the sense of Design Patterns. So do not override it. Override postCopy instead. Pay attention that normally you should call postCopy of your superclass too."

^ self shallowCopy postCopy

#### Object >> shallowCopy

"Answer a copy of the receiver which shares the receiver's instance variables.

Subclasses that need to specialize the copy should specialize the postCopy hook method."

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..

### **Default hook**

#### Object >> postCopy

"I'm a hook method in the sense of Design Patterns TemplateHook/Methods. I'm called by copy. self is a shallow copy, subclasses should copy fields as necessary to complete the full copy"

^ self

### postCopy: Refinement

Collection subclass: #Bag instanceVariableNames: 'contents' classVariableNames: '' package: 'Collections—Unordered'

Bag >> postCopy
super postCopy.
contents := contents copy

### postCopy: Deeper copy

#### Dictionary >> postCopy

"Must copy the associations, or later store will affect both the original and the copy" array := array collect: [:association | association ifNotNil: [association copy]]

### **Conclusion**

- Template Method is a very common design pattern
- Sending a message defines a hook
- Sending a message increases potential reuse

#### Resources

- Pharo mooc Videos W6S05: http://mooc.pharo.org
- Pharo by Example: http://books.pharo.org

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

Reusing some parts of the Pharo Mooc by

Damien Cassou, Stéphane Ducasse, Luc Fabresse http://mooc.pharo.org

