

I Object

or ... How I Learned
to Stop Worrying
and Love OOP

Oscar Nierstrasz
scg.unibe.ch

1. Office Objects

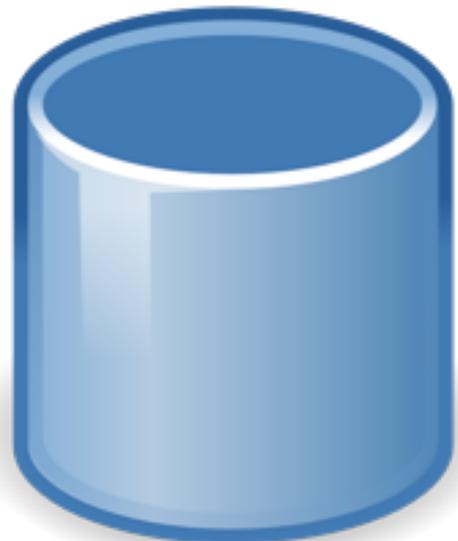


How to build the “electronic office”?



OFS

TLA



MRS



**Uh, where
are the
objects?**

Introducing the Smalltalk-80 System

Adele Goldberg
 Manager, Learning Research Group
 Xerox Palo Alto Research Center
 3333 Coyote Hill Rd
 Palo Alto CA 94304

It is rare when one can indulge in one's prejudices with relative impunity, poking a bit of good humored fun to make a point.

With this statement, Carl Helmers opened his remarks in the "About the Cover" section of the August 1978 issue of BYTE. The issue was a special on the language Pascal, so Helmers took the opportunity to present Pascal's triangle as drawn by artist Robert Tinney. The primary allegory of the cover was the inversion of the Bermuda Triangle myth to show smooth waters within the area labeled "Pascal's Triangle." In explaining the allegory, Helmers guided the traveler through the FORTRAN Ocean, the BASIC Sea, around the Isle of BAL, and up to the Land of Smalltalk.

Traveling upward (in the picture) through heavy seas we come to the pinnacle, a snow white island rising like an ivory tower out of the surrounding shark infested waters. Here we find the fantastic kingdom of Smalltalk, where great and magical things happen. But alas . . . the craggy aloofness of the kingdom of Smalltalk keeps it out of the mainstream of things.

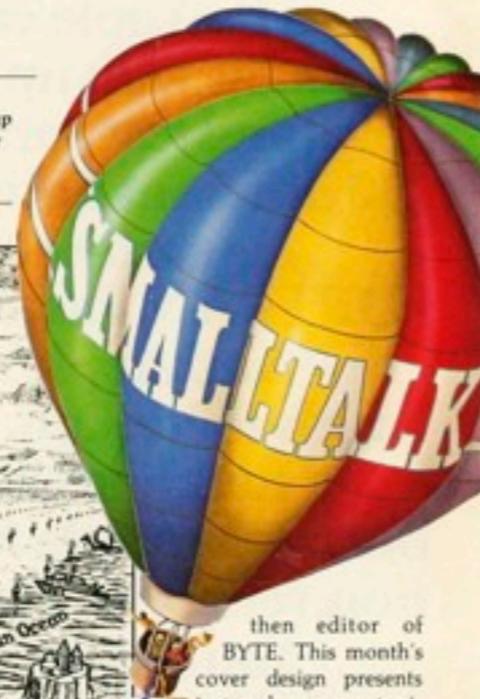
It is rare when one can indulge in one's fantasies to respond to so pointed a remark as that provided by the

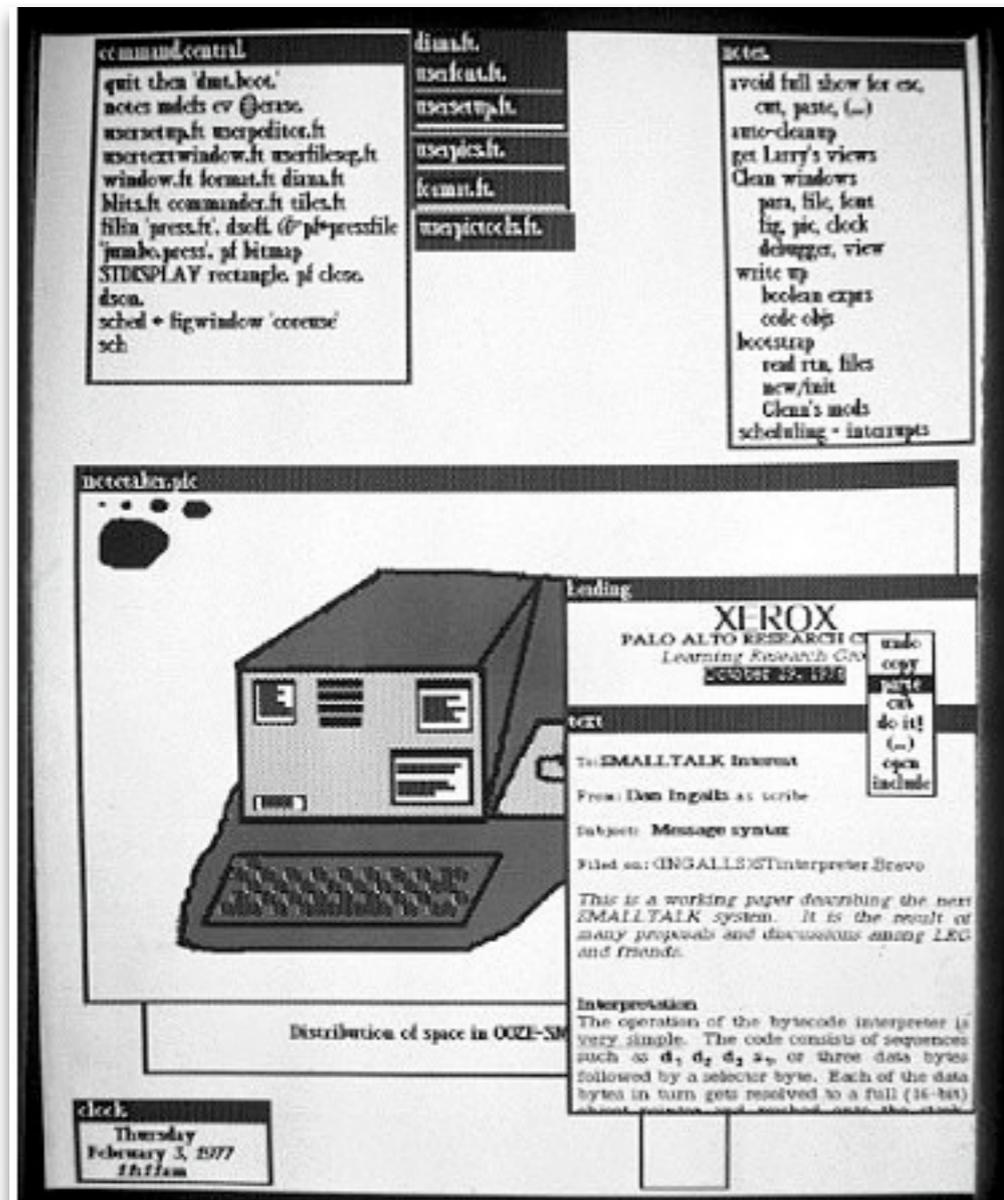


then editor of BYTE. This month's cover design presents just such an opportunity. It depicts the clouds clearing from around the kingdom of Smalltalk, and, with banners streaming, the Smalltalk system is taking flight into the mainstream of the computer programming community. This cover was also executed by Robert Tinney, to the delight of the Learning Research Group (LRG) of the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center. LRG is the group that has designed, implemented, and evaluated several generations of Smalltalk over the past ten years.

The balloon on the cover symbolizes the Smalltalk-80 system that is being released this year for more general access. The release is in the form of publications and a file containing the Smalltalk-80 programming system. Twelve articles describing the system appear in this issue of BYTE. Through such publication, LRG's research will become generally accessible, dispelling the clouds.

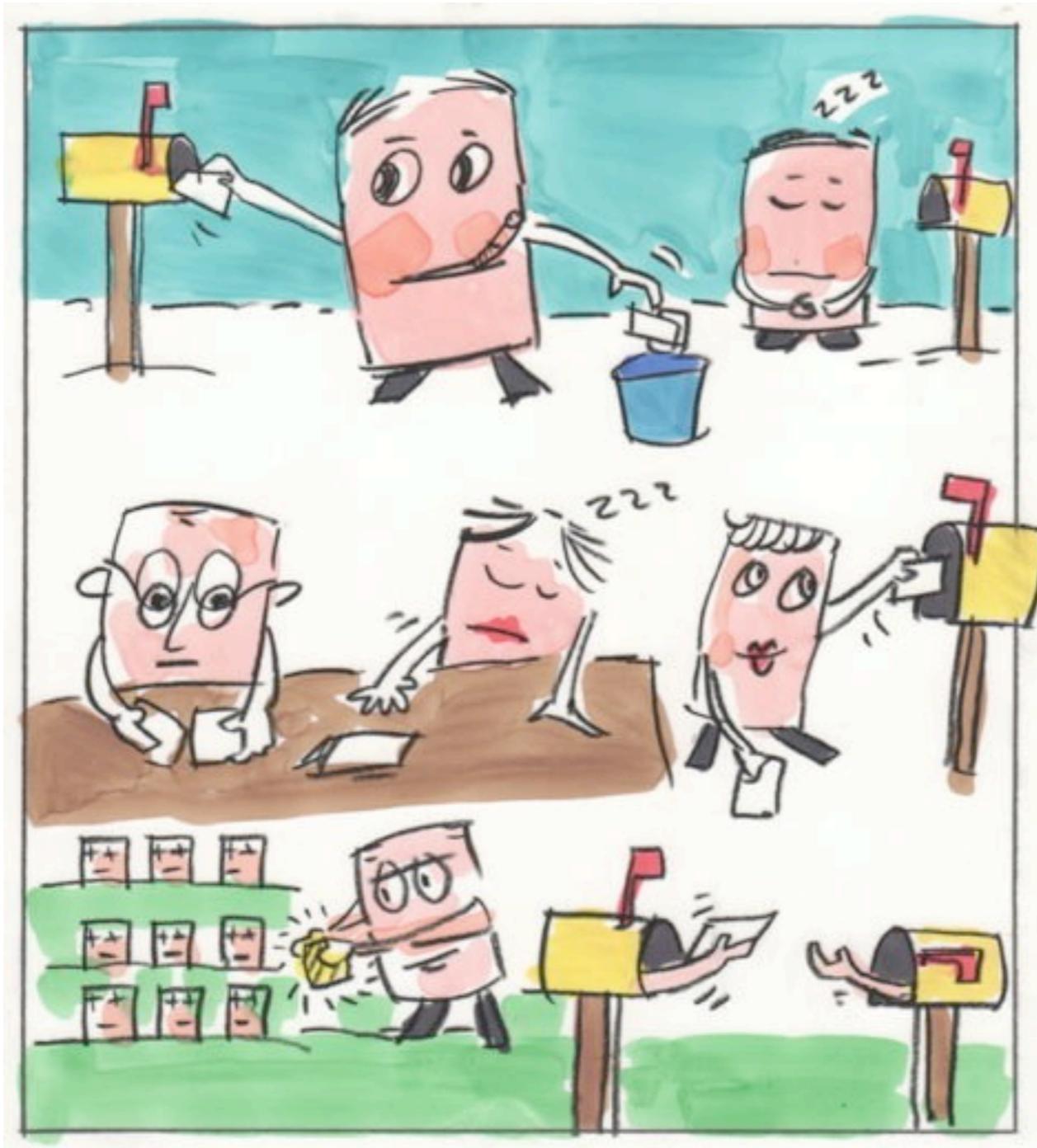
Smalltalk is the name LRG assigned to the software



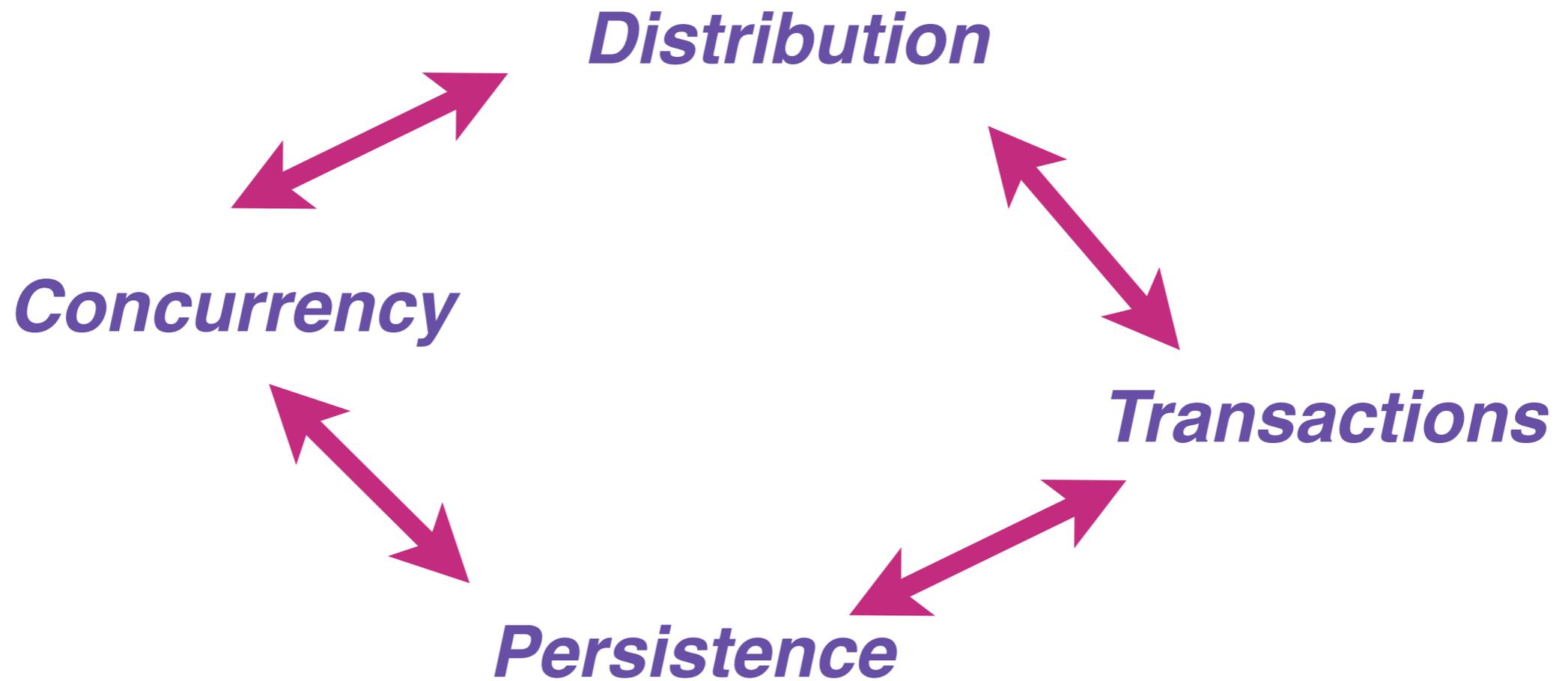


Uh, what's a Dorado?

Oz: Objects with Rules



```
customer : office {  
  name, owner : string ;  
  set_name (n) {  
    ~ : office ;  
    n : string ;  
    ~.owner = owner ;  
    name := n ;  
  }  
}
```

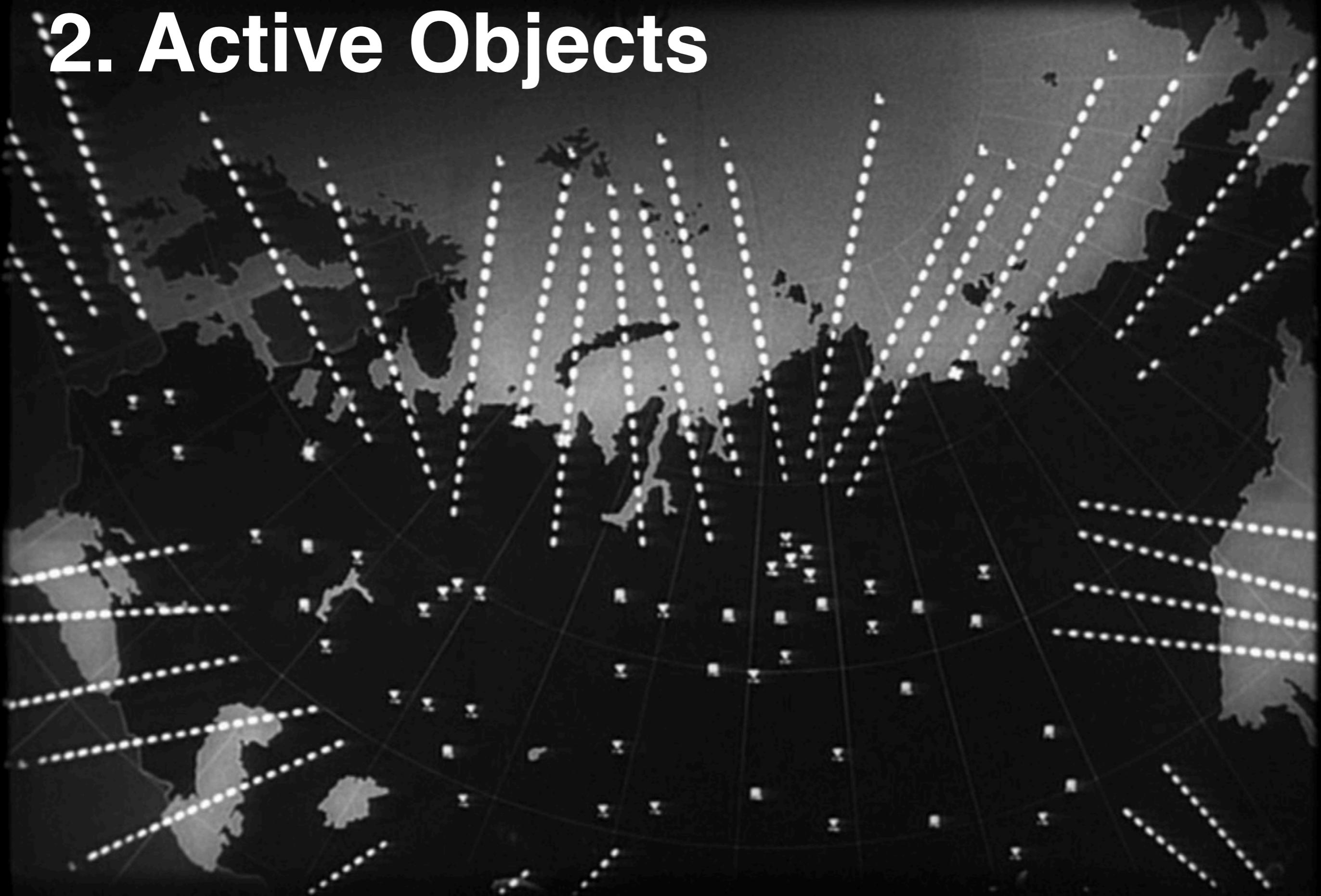


What I learned ...



*Objects are
complicated*

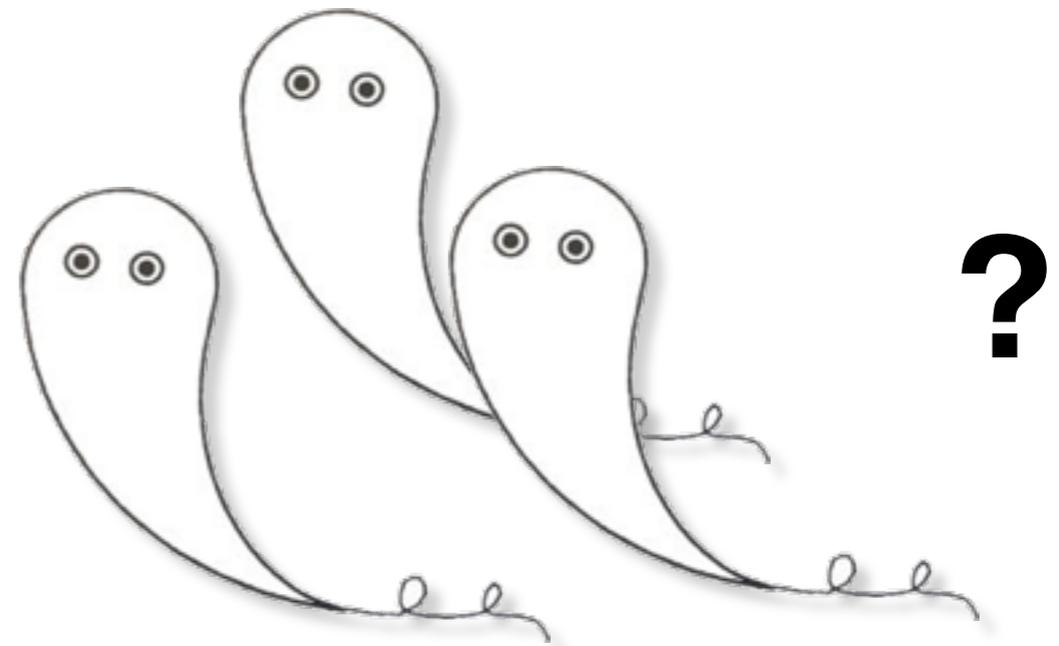
2. Active Objects



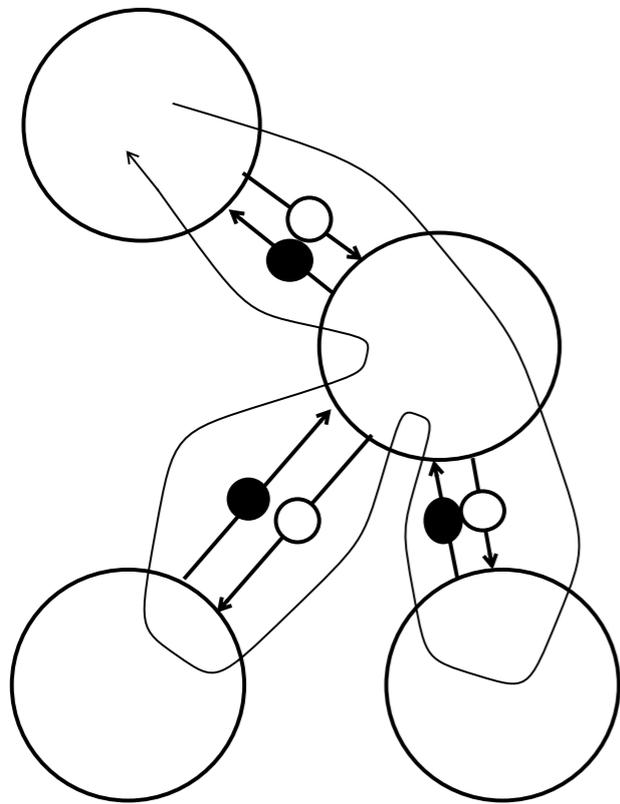
How to meld objects and concurrency?



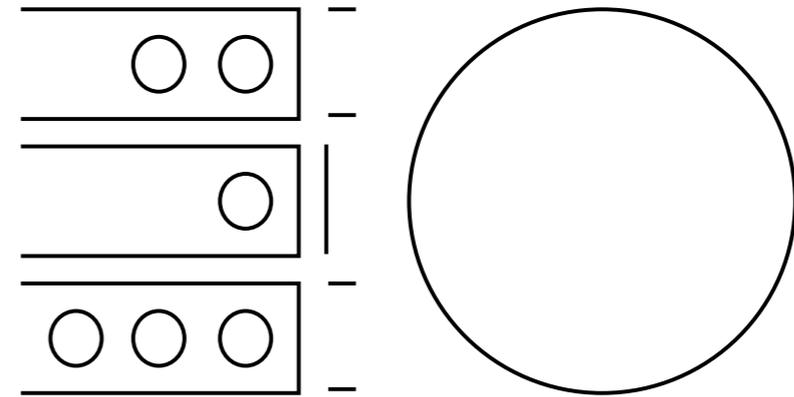
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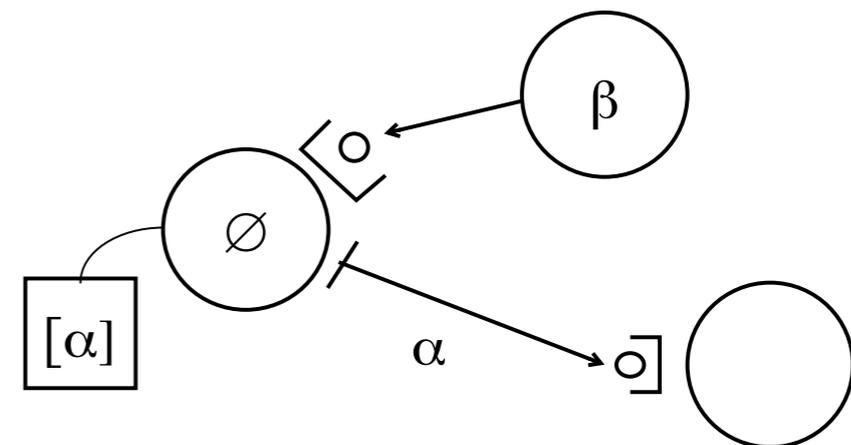
Hybrid



Domains & Activities

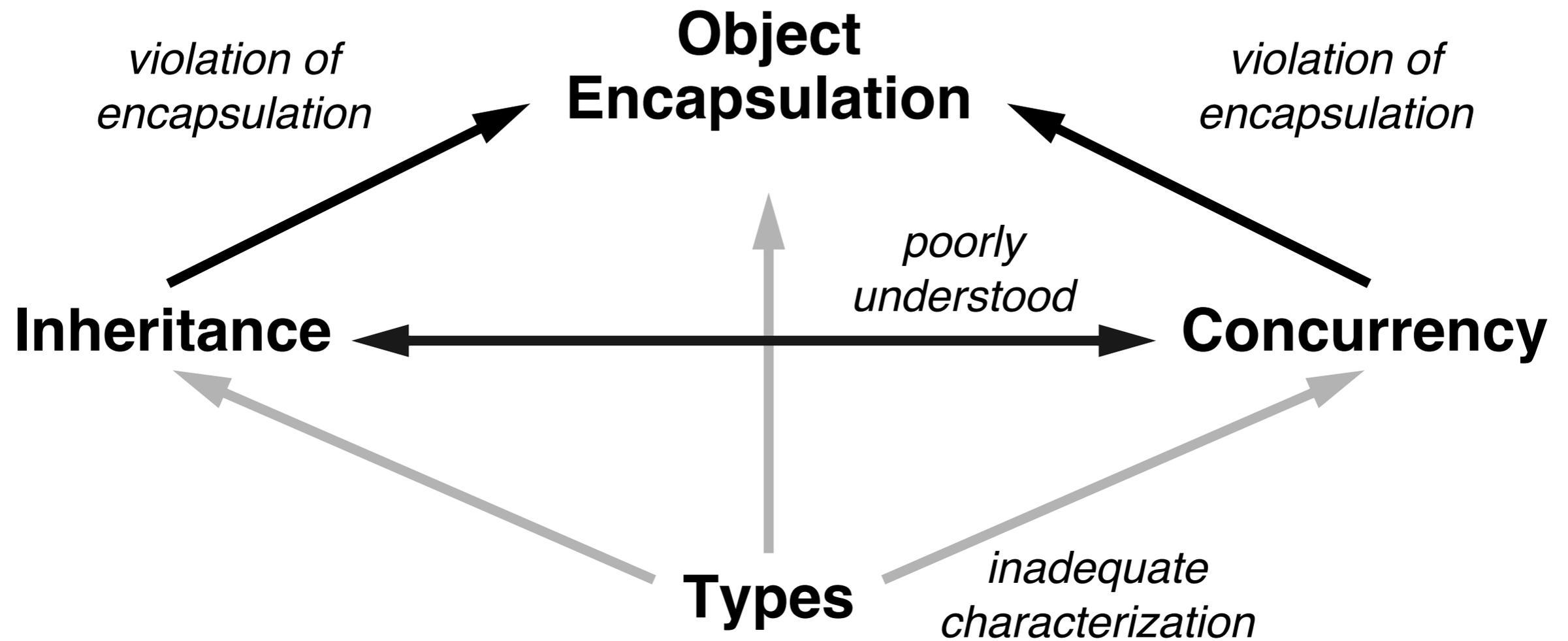


Delay Queues

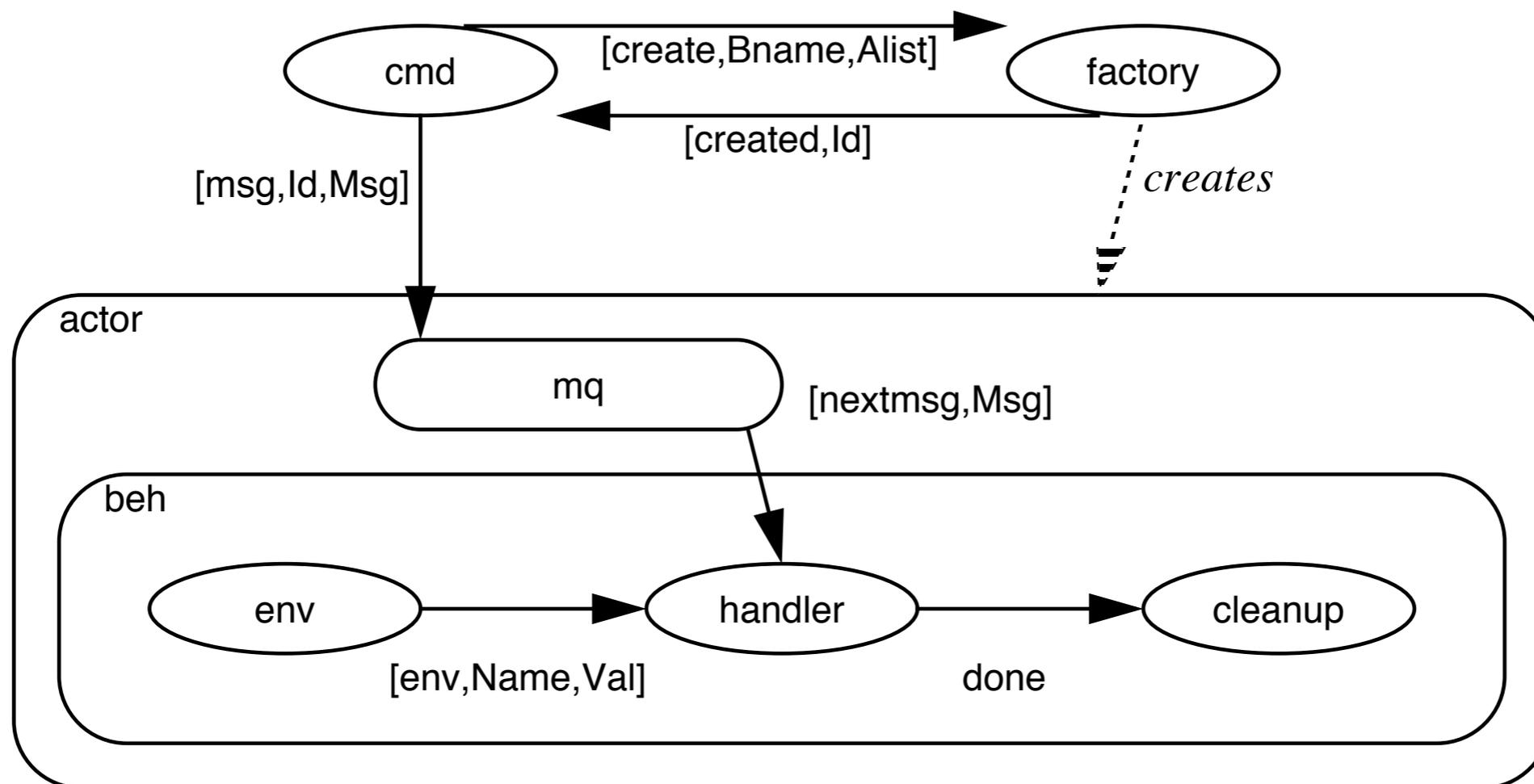


Delegation

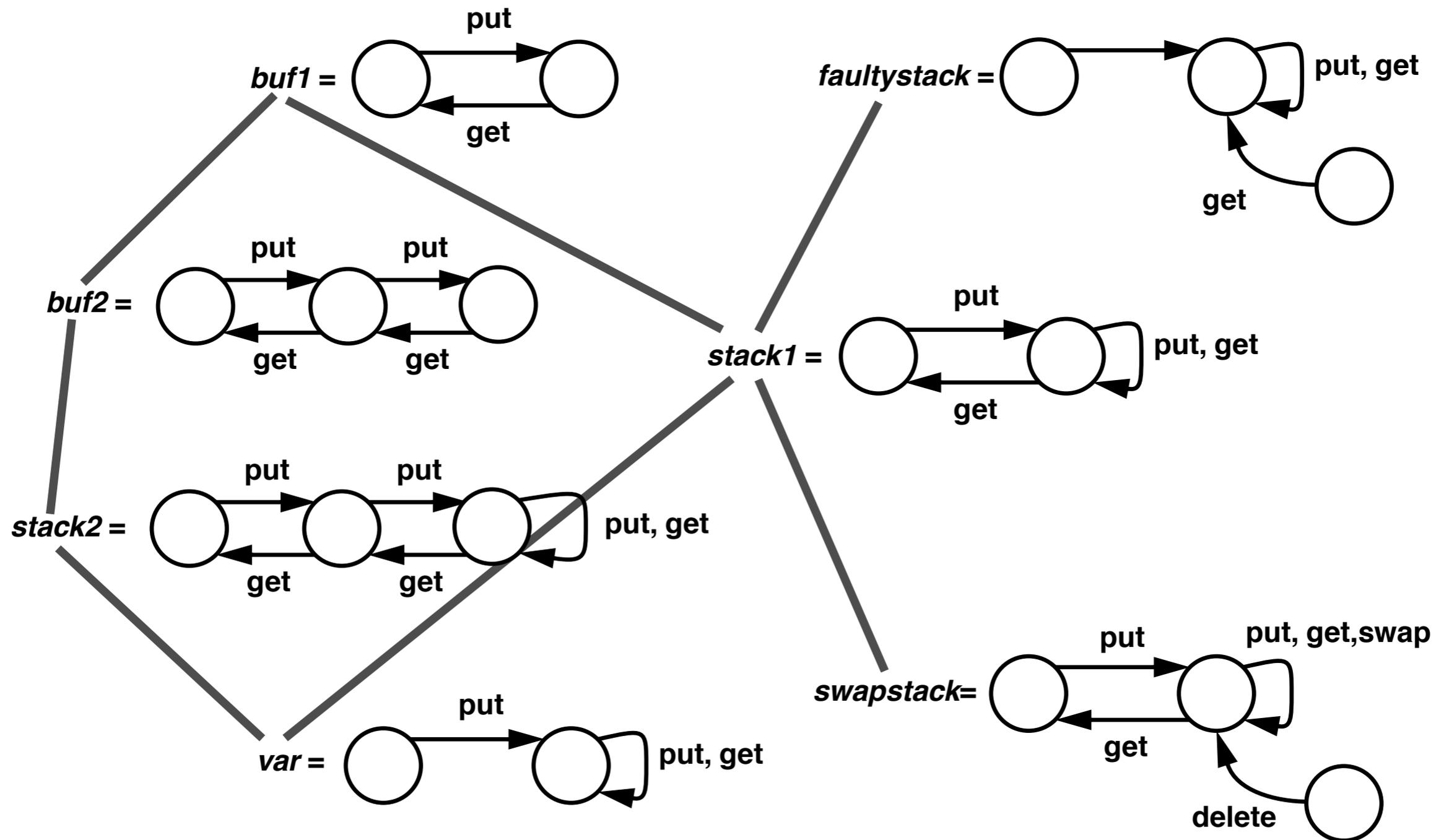
Semantics?



Object calculi



Regular Types



What I learned ...



*Active objects
are very
complicated*

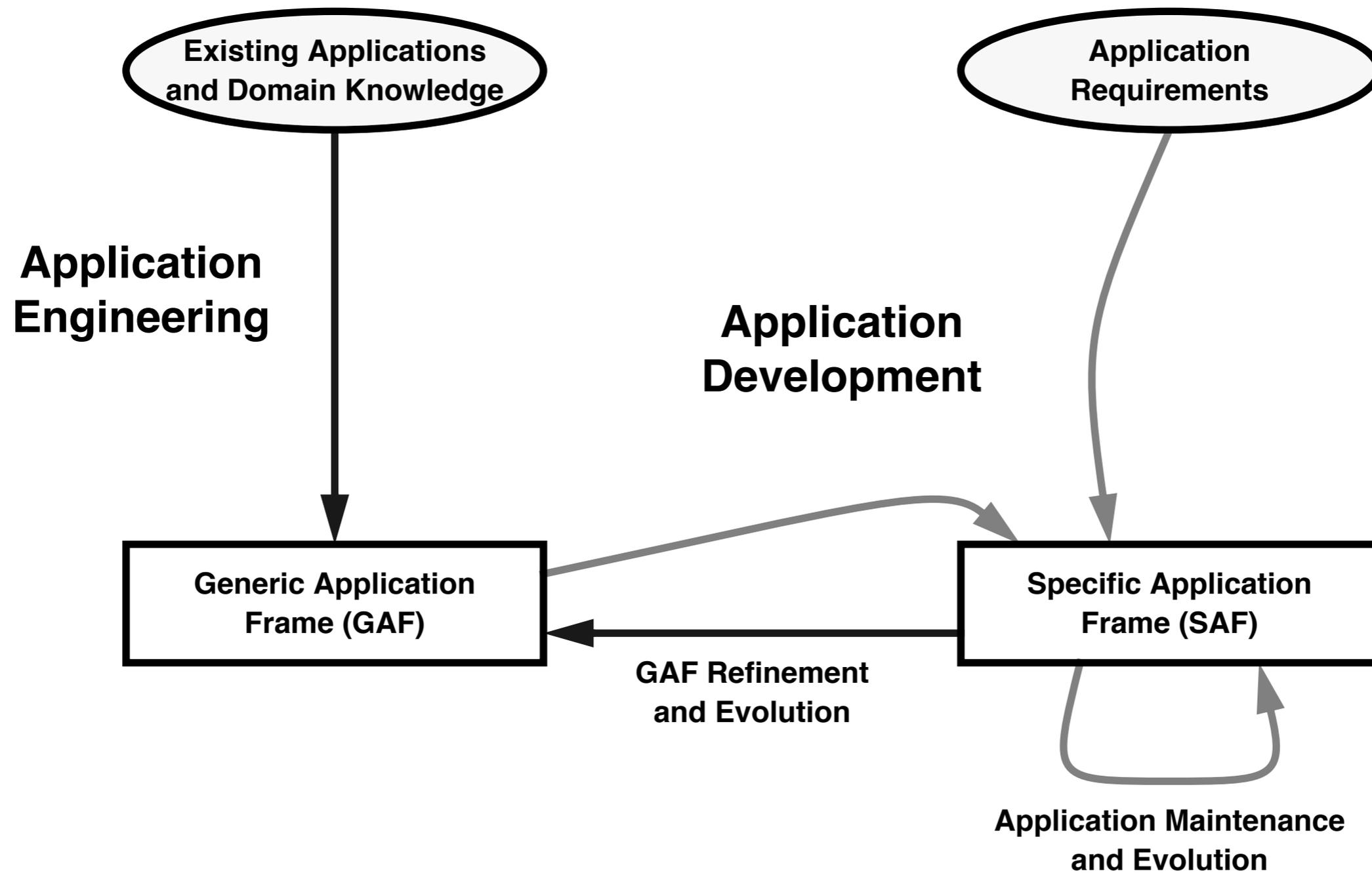


3. Components

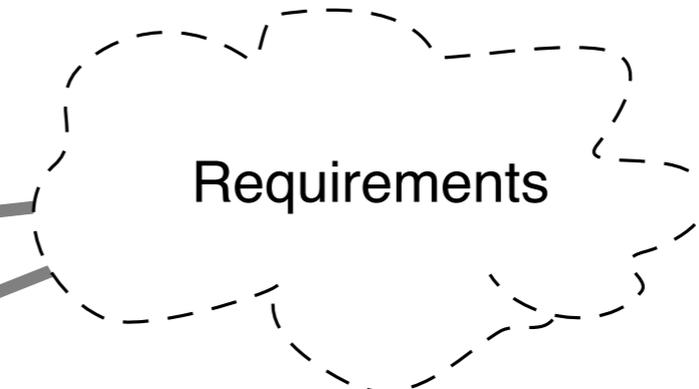
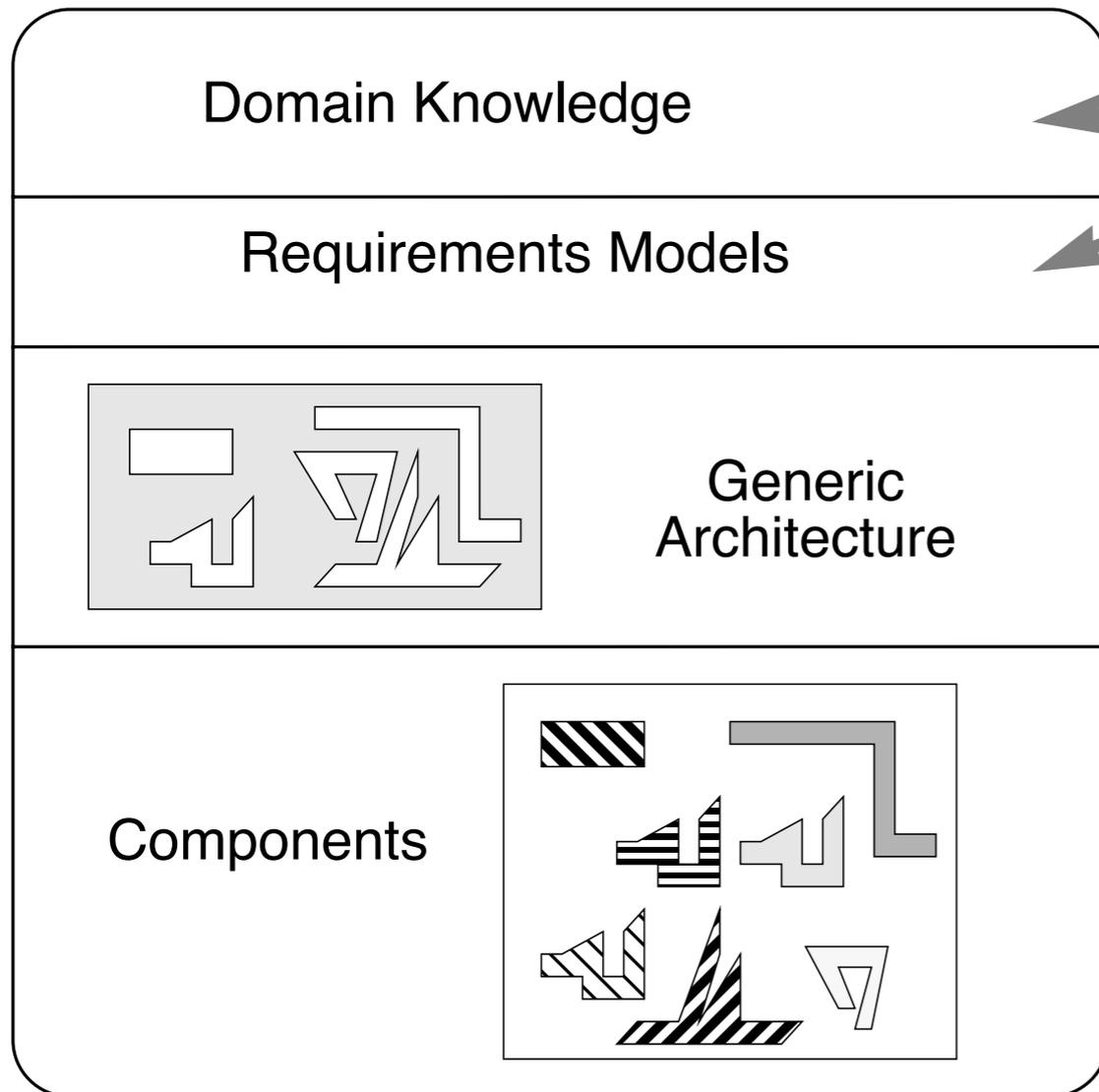
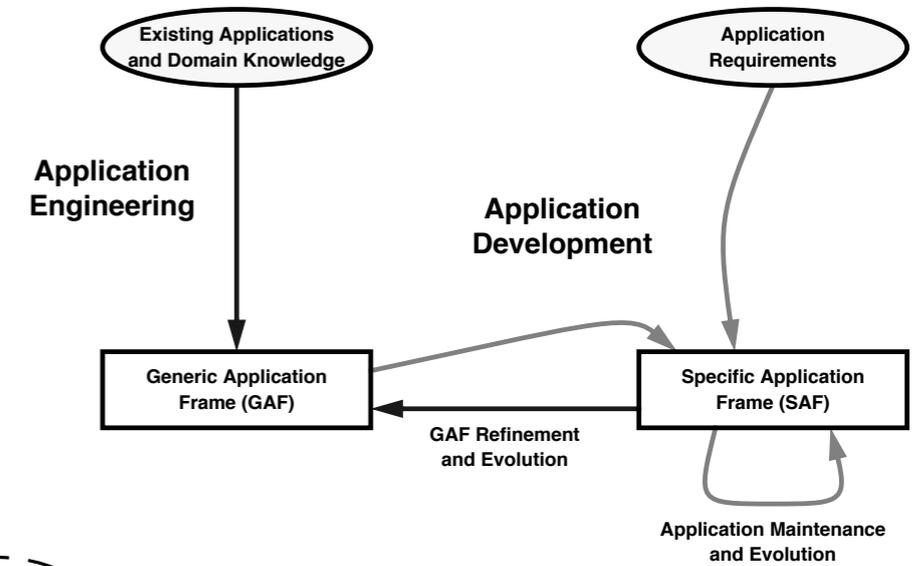
How to compose applications from “reusable” parts?



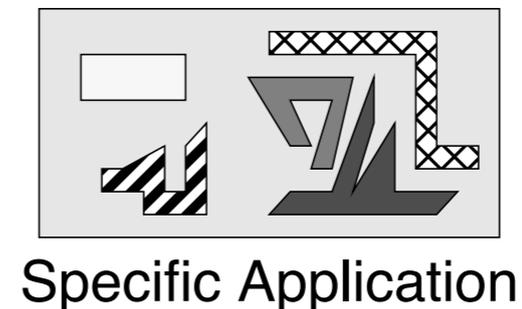
Ithaca



Ithaca

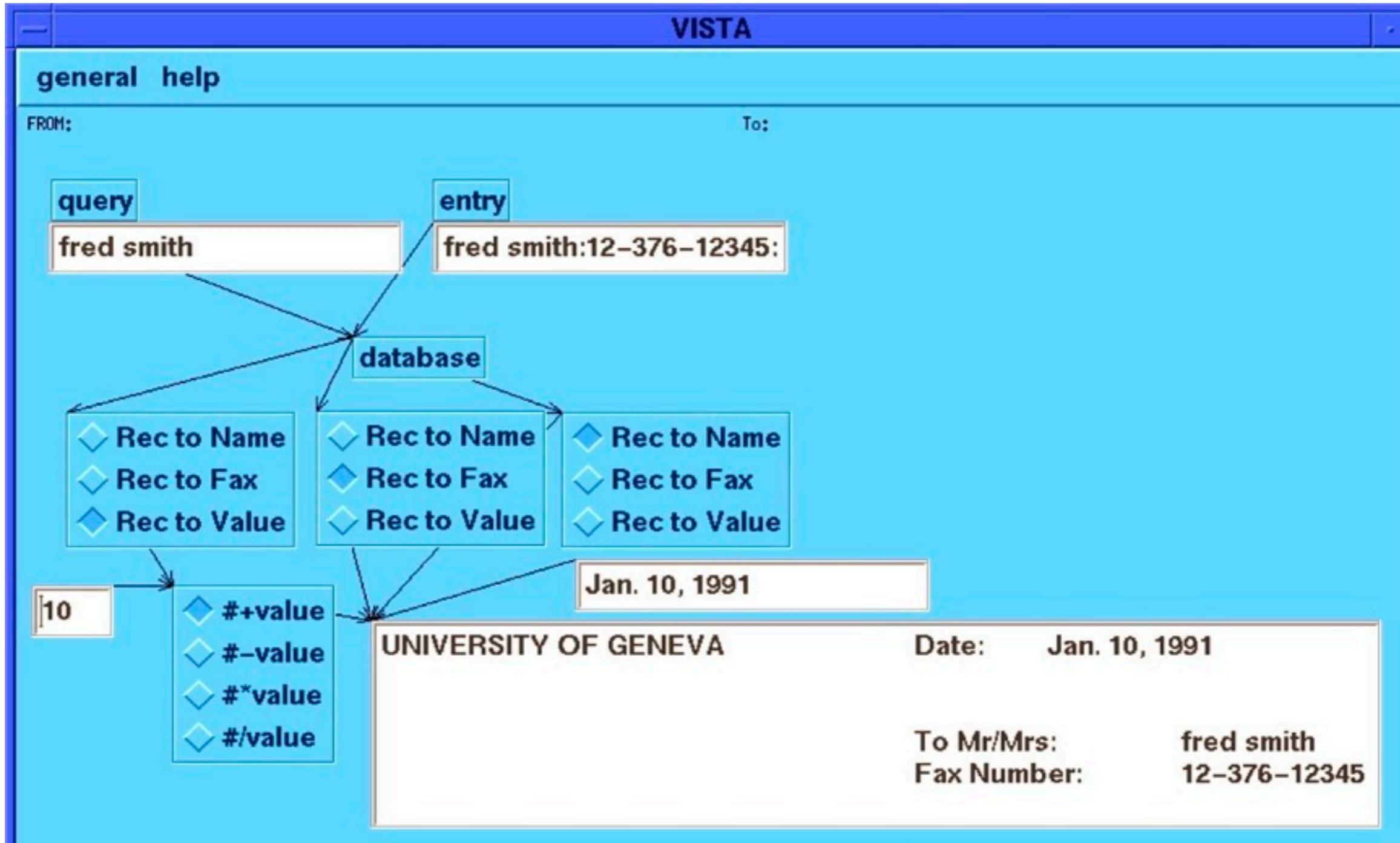


Component-Oriented Software Development is *Framework-Driven*



Nierstrasz, et al. *Component-Oriented Software Development*. CACM 1992

Visual Scripting



**What would be a *pure*
composition language?**

Applications = Components + Scripts (+ Glue)

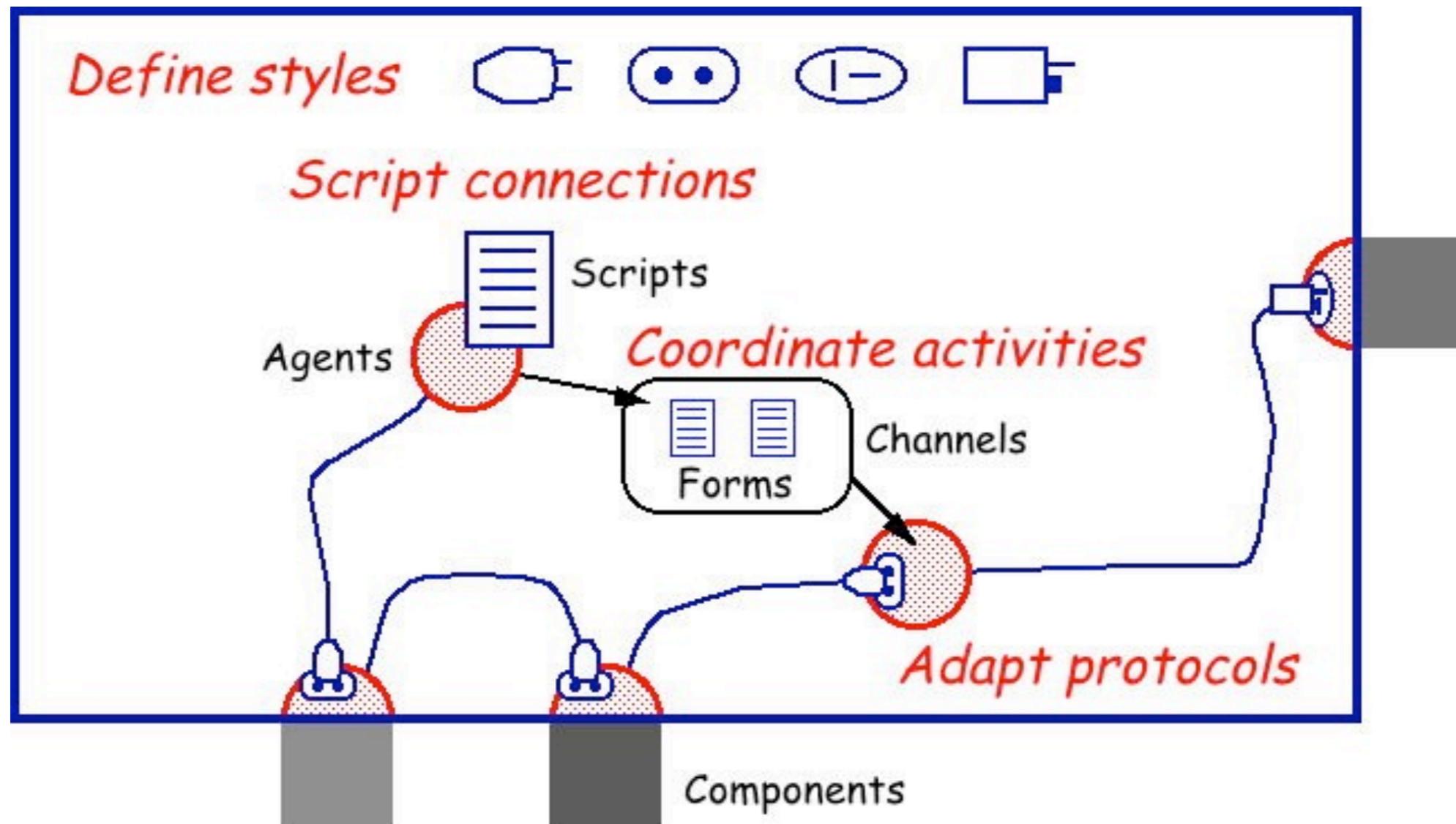
Components
both *import* and
export services



Scripts *plug*
components
together

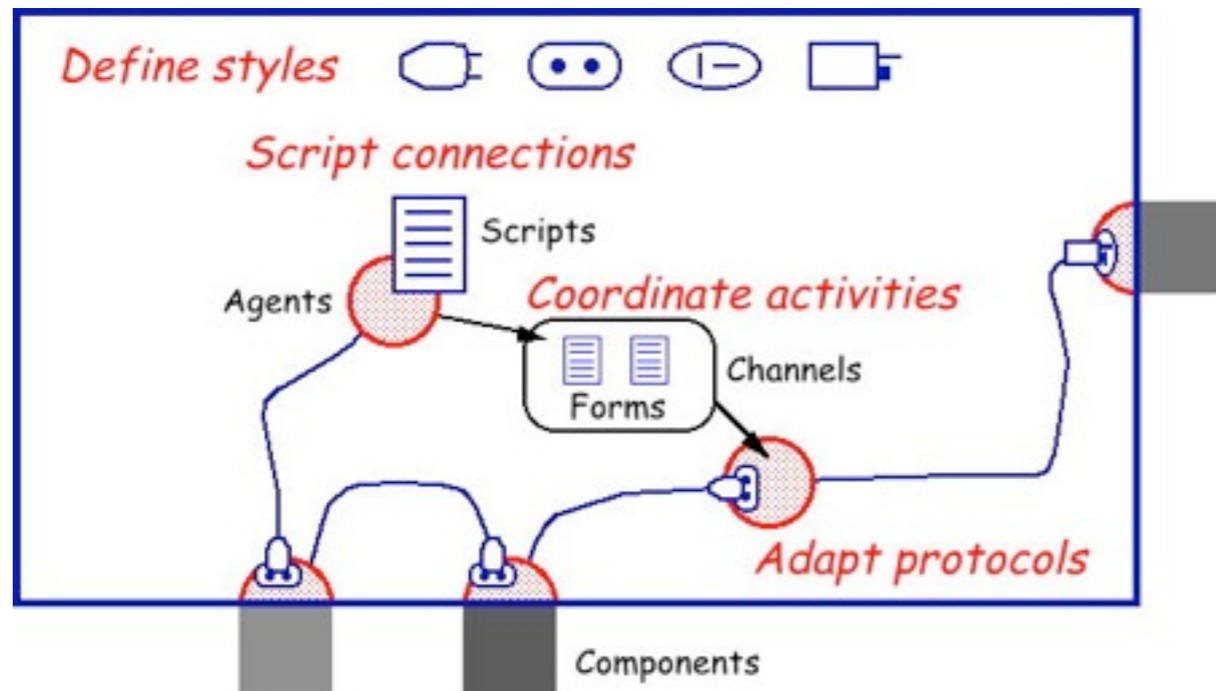
A scripting language is a dedicated language for orchestrating a set of tasks (or components).

Piccola



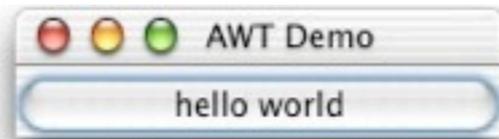
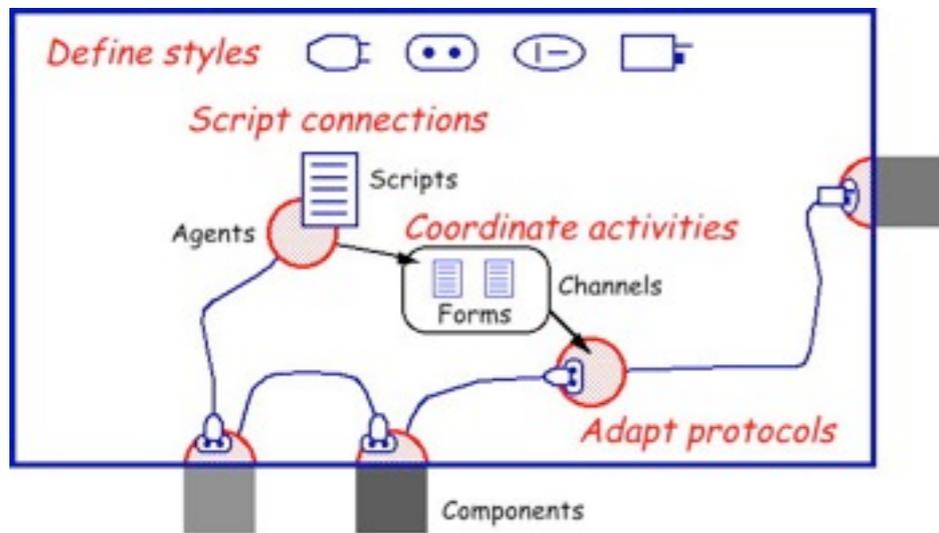
Piccola is a minimal language for defining plugs, connectors and scripts

Piccola



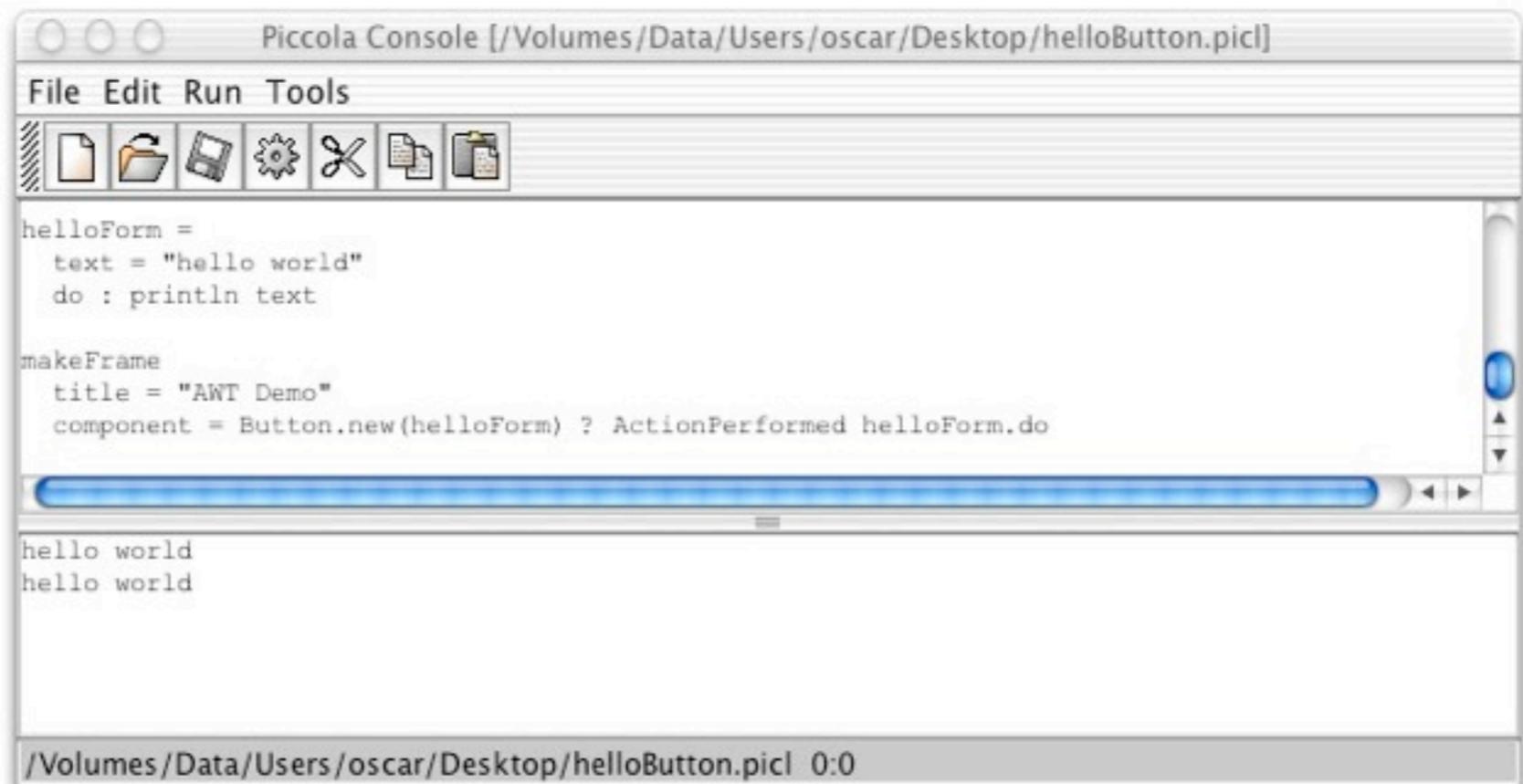
built on a process calculus
with explicit environments

A, B, C	$::=$	ϵ	<i>empty form</i>
		$x \mapsto$	<i>bind</i>
		x	<i>variable</i>
		$A; B$	<i>sandbox</i>
		$hide_x$	<i>hide</i>
		$A \cdot B$	<i>extension</i>
		$\lambda x. A$	<i>abstraction</i>
		AB	<i>application</i>
		\mathbf{R}	<i>current root</i>
		\mathbf{L}	<i>inspect</i>
		$A \mid B$	<i>parallel</i>
		$\nu c. A$	<i>restriction</i>
		$c?$	<i>input</i>
		c	<i>output</i>



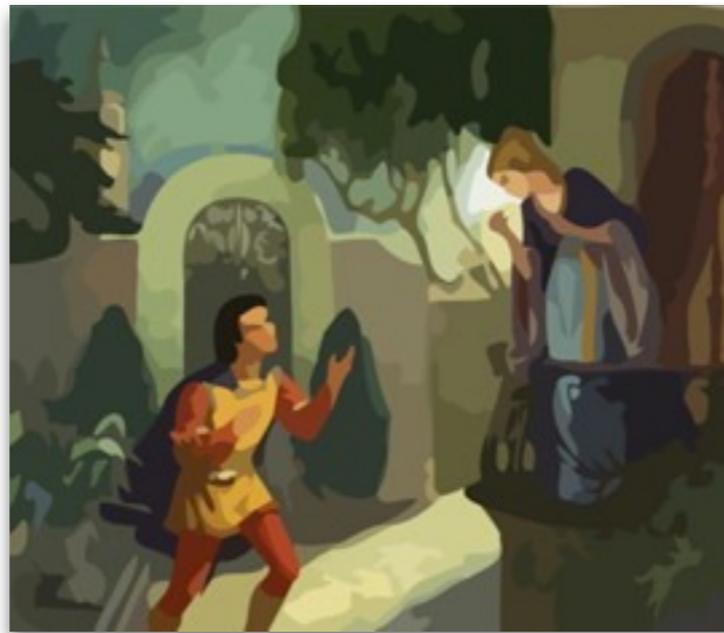
$A, B, C ::= \epsilon$	empty form
$x \mapsto$	bind
x	variable
$A; B$	sandbox
$hide_x$	hide
$A \cdot B$	extension
$\lambda x. A$	abstraction
AB	application
\mathbf{R}	current root
\mathbf{L}	inspect
$A \mid B$	parallel
$\nu c. A$	restriction
$c?$	input
c	output

for **scripting**
components
written in Java





API = Metamodel = DSL



Configuration = Model = Script

What I learned ...



*Scripts, not
components, are the
key to composition*

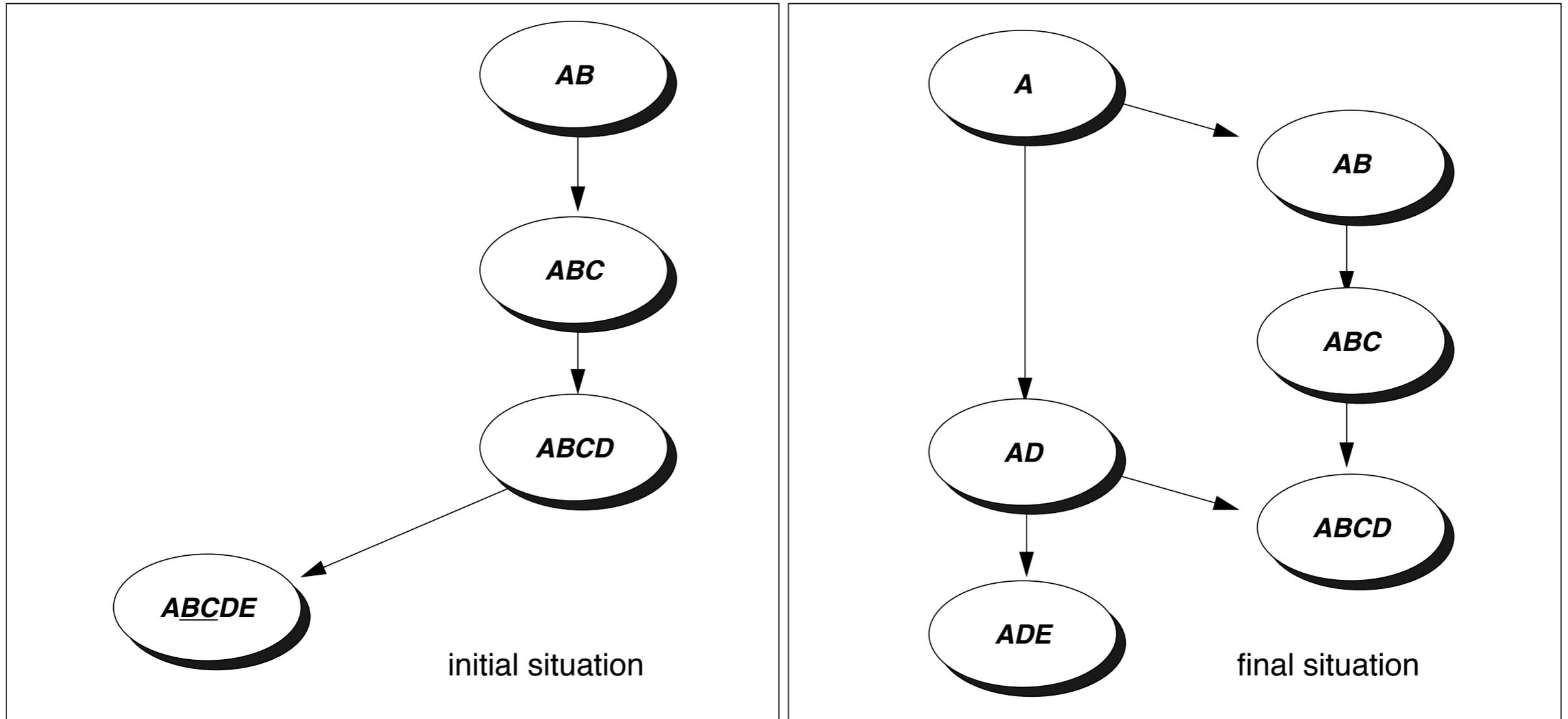
4. Legacy OOP



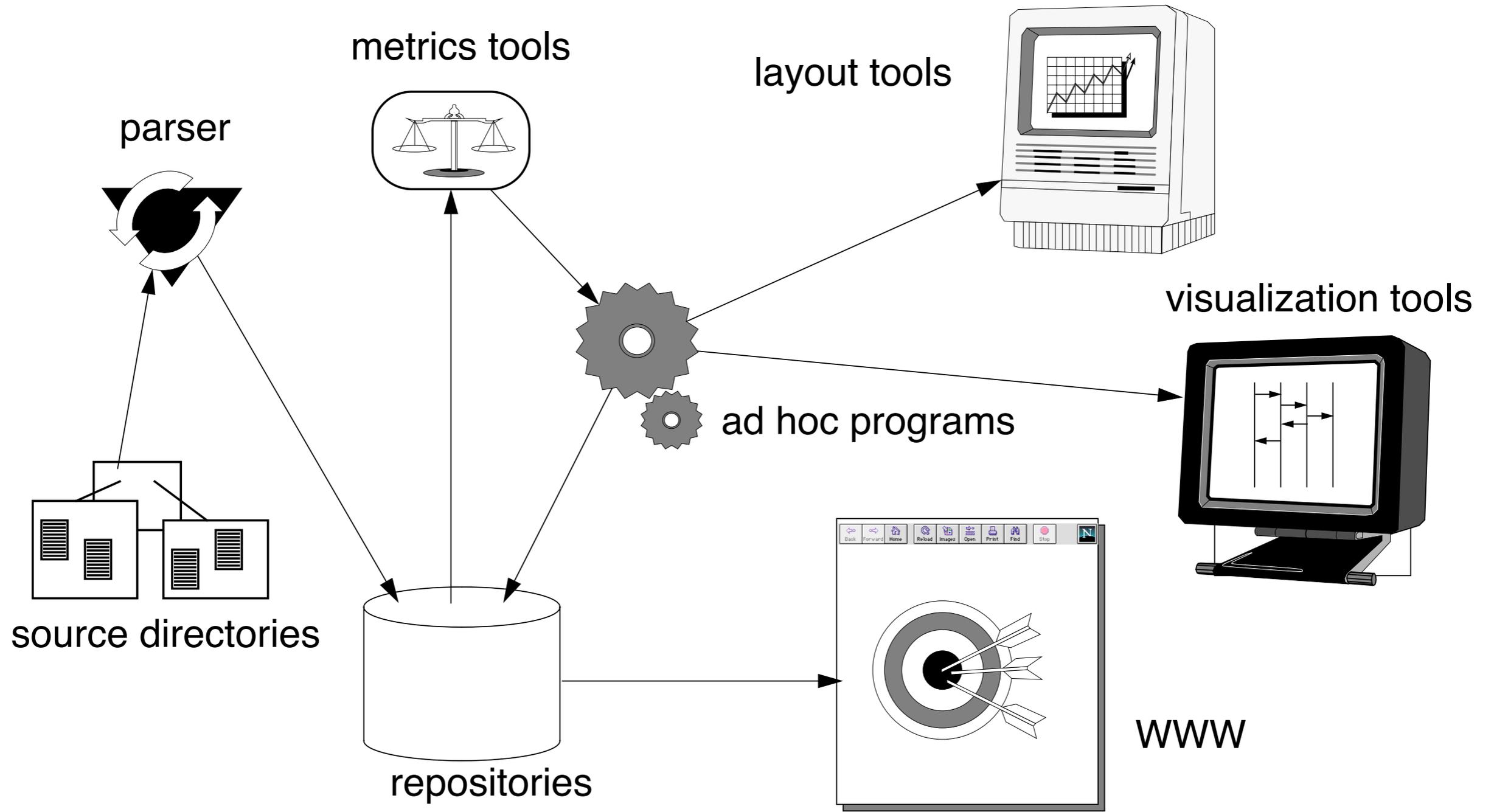
How to reengineer OO legacy systems towards component- based frameworks?



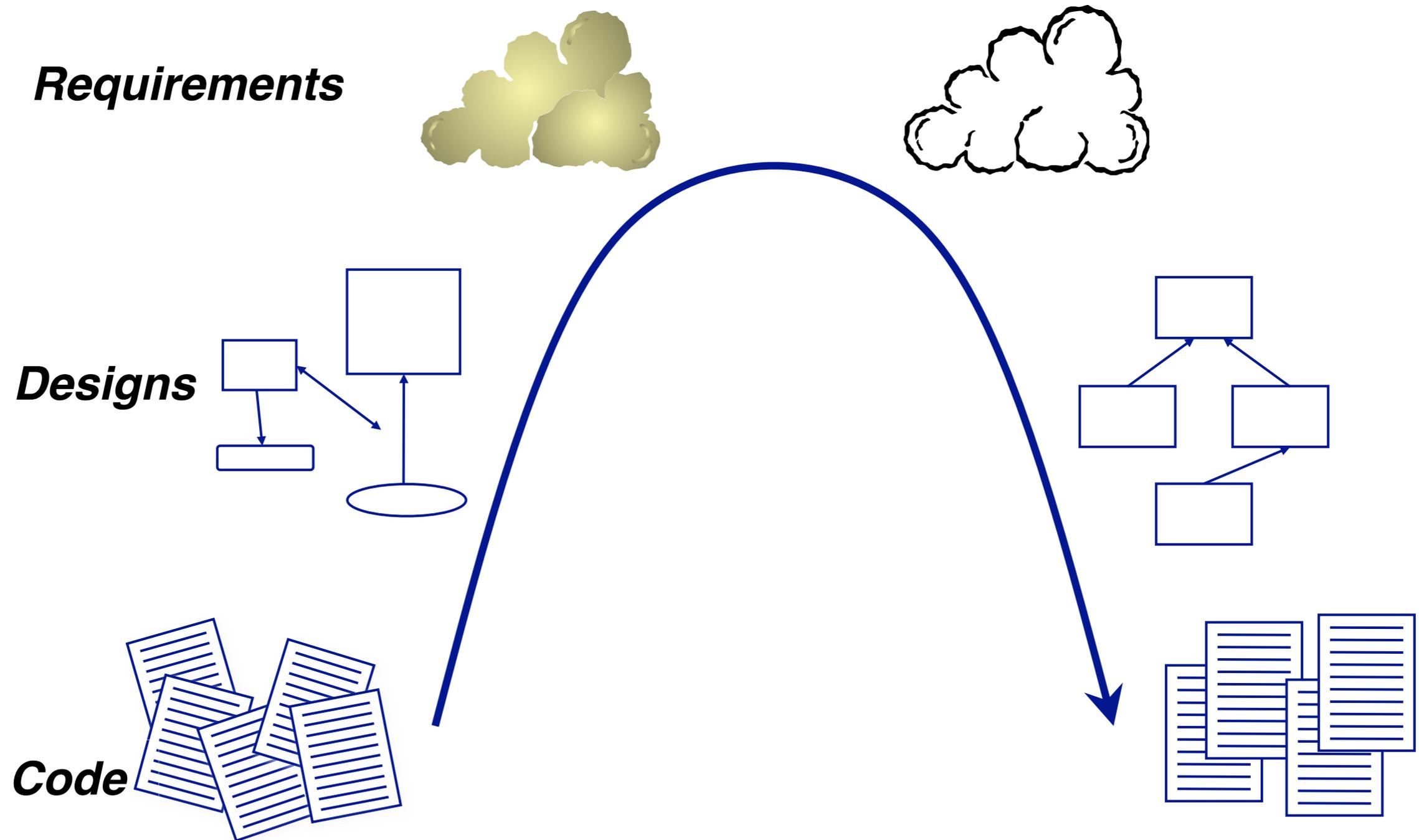
Refactoring



FAMOOS

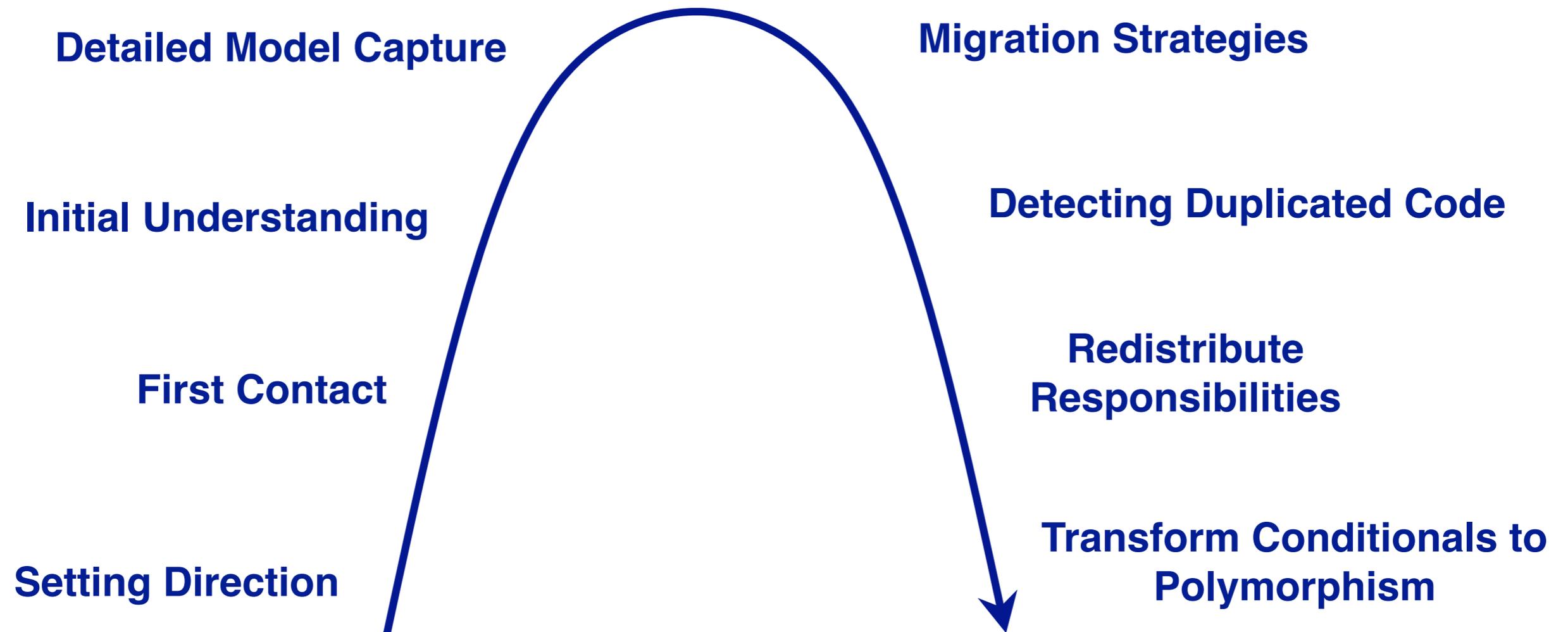


The Reengineering Life-Cycle

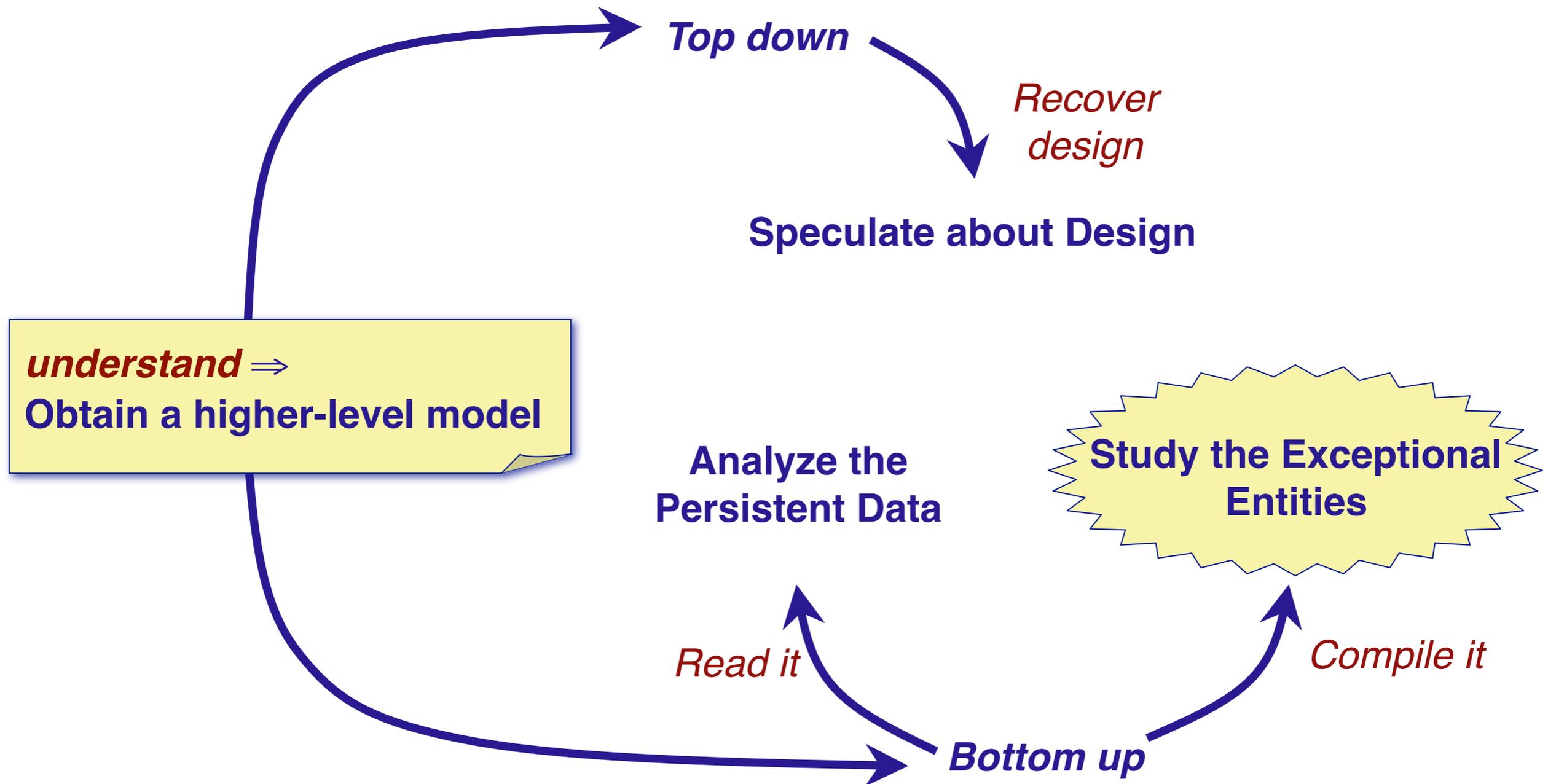


Lightweight Reengineering Patterns

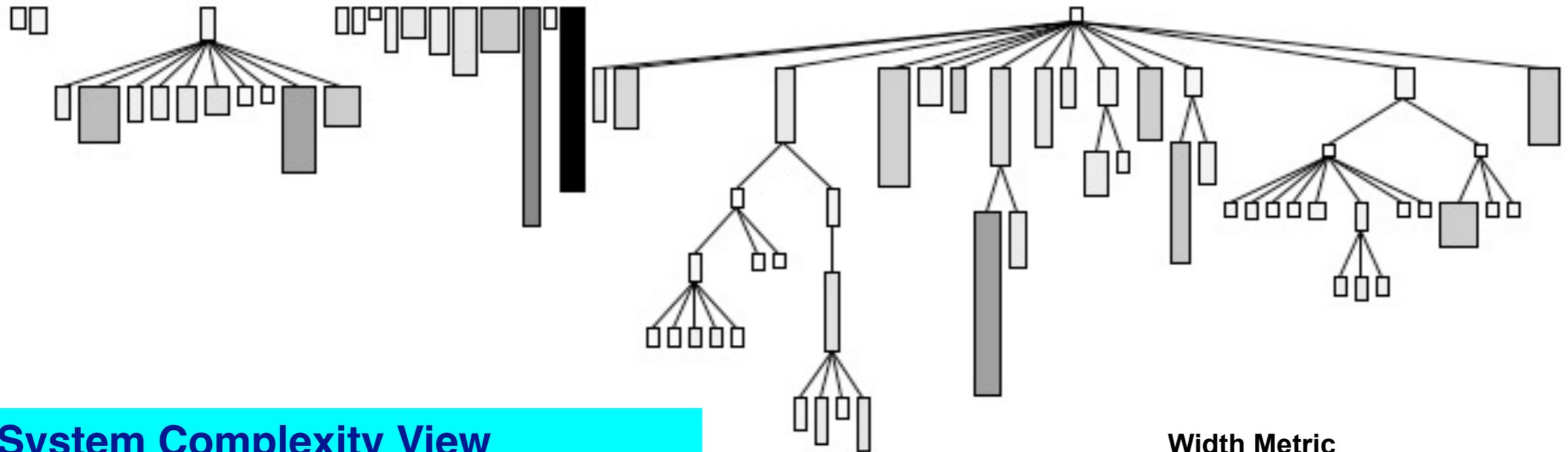
Tests: Your Life Insurance



Initial Understanding



System Complexity View



System Complexity View

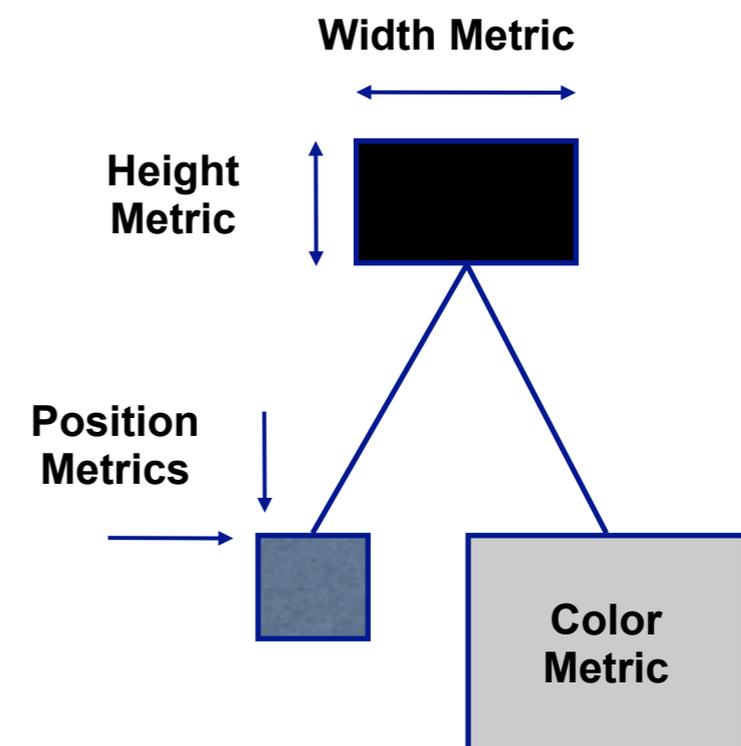
Nodes = Classes

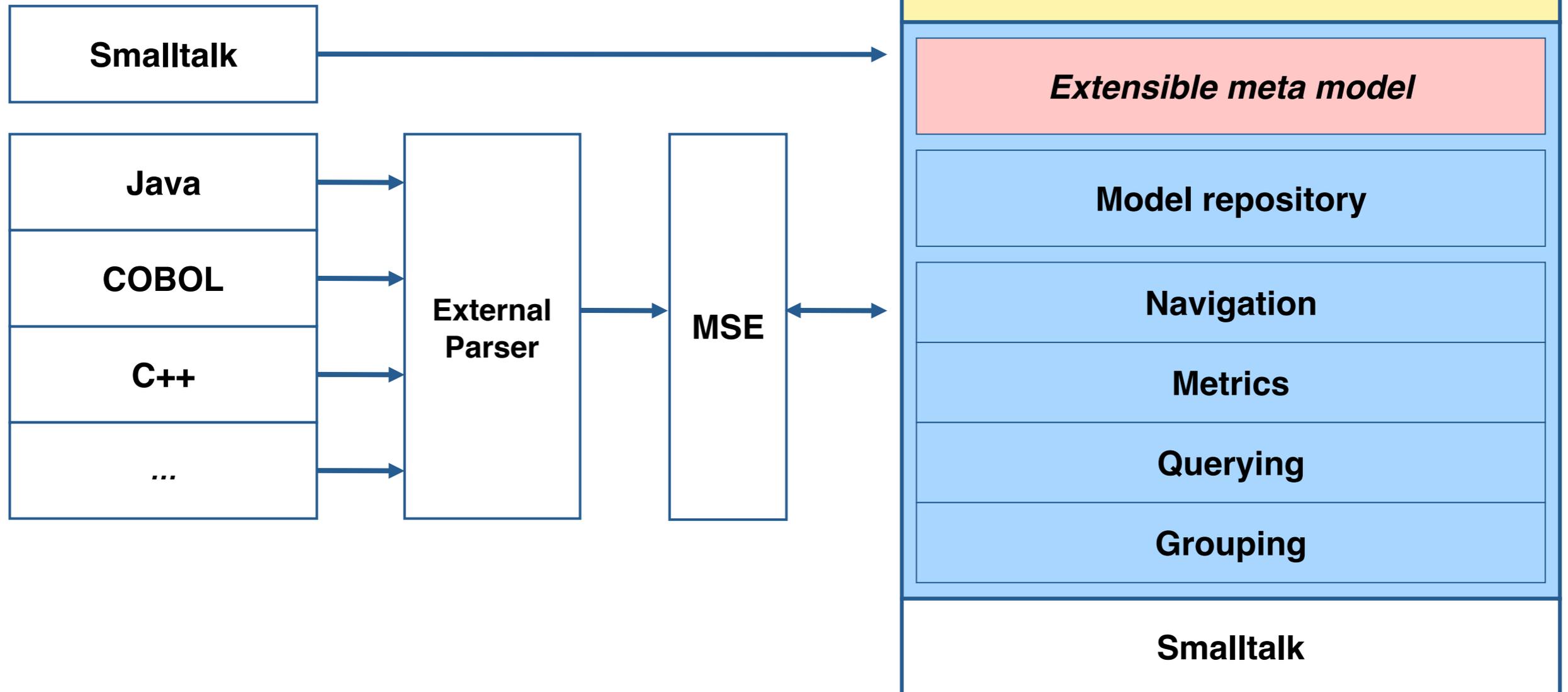
Edges = Inheritance Relationships

Width = Number of Attributes

Height = Number of Methods

Color = Number of Lines of Code





What I learned ...

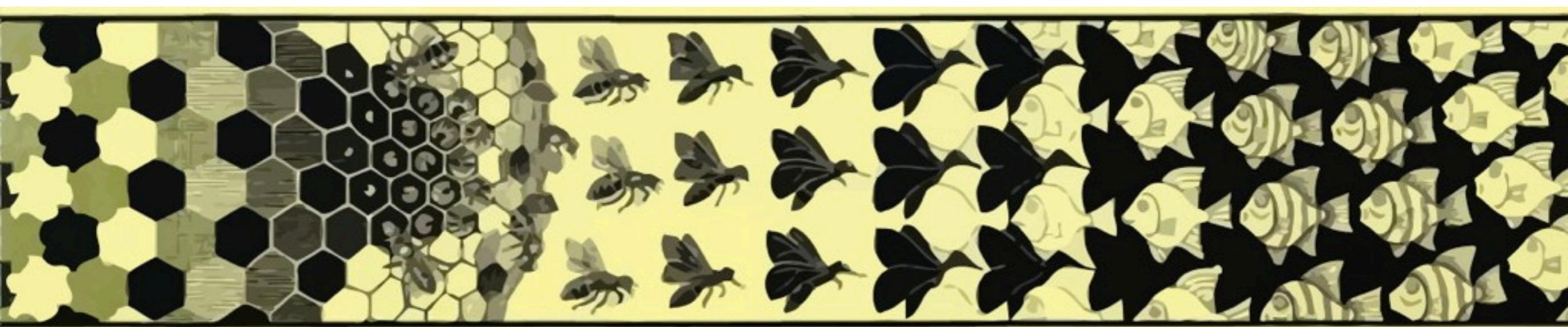


Less is more

5. Software Evolution



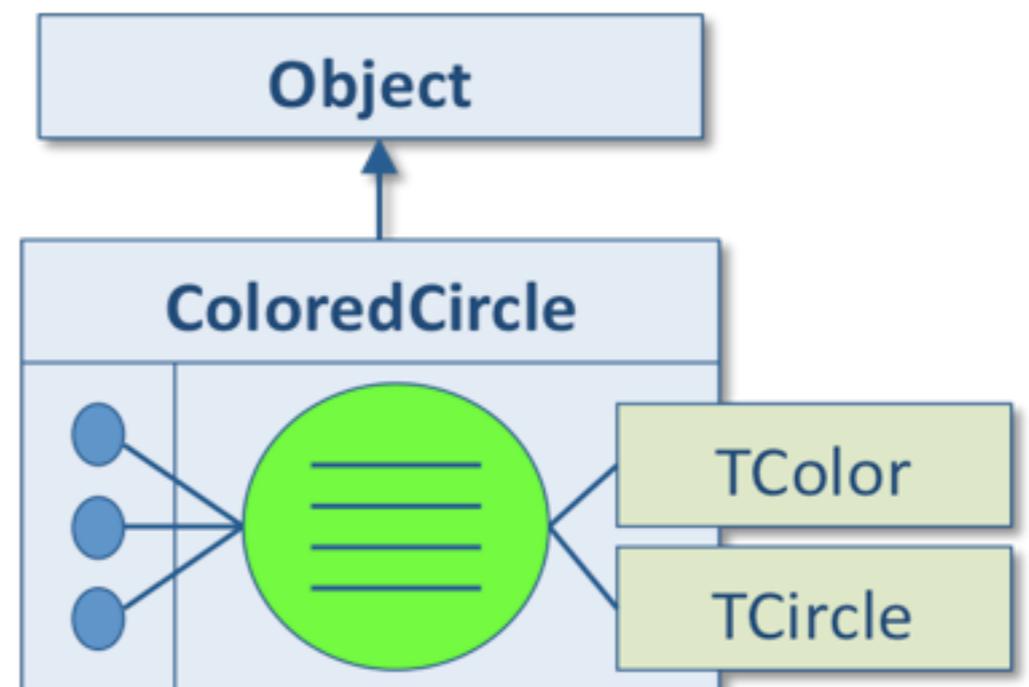
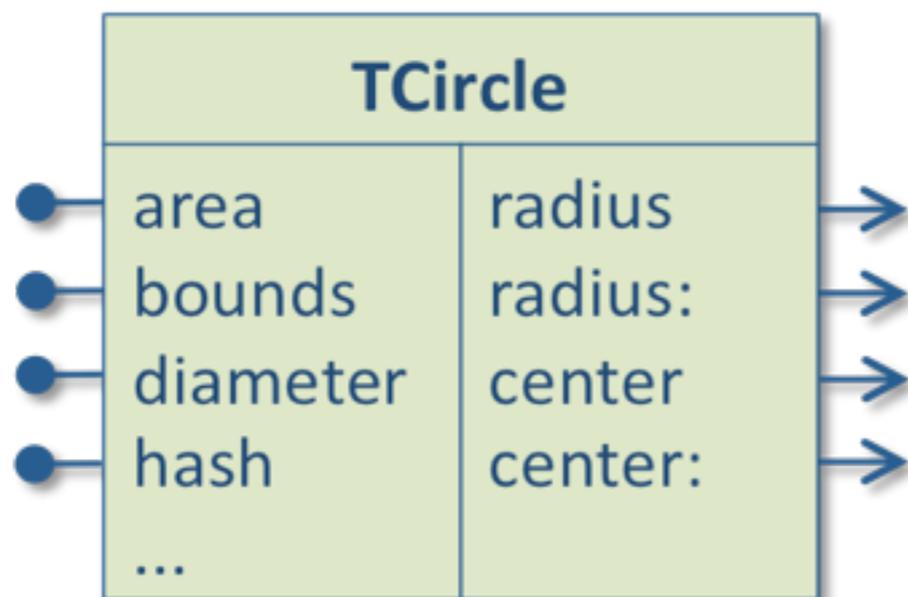
How to gracefully evolve running software systems?



Traits

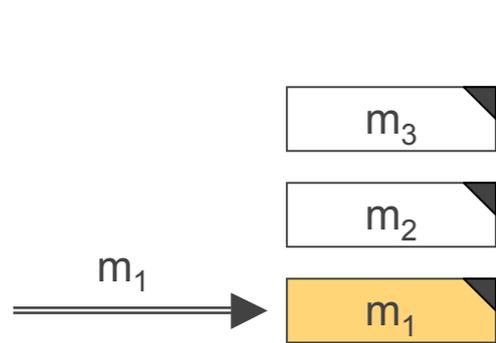
Class = superclass + state + traits + glue

Traits provide and require methods

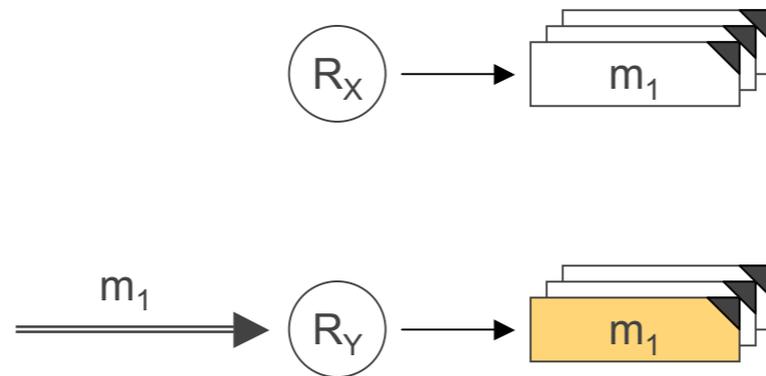


The composing class retains control

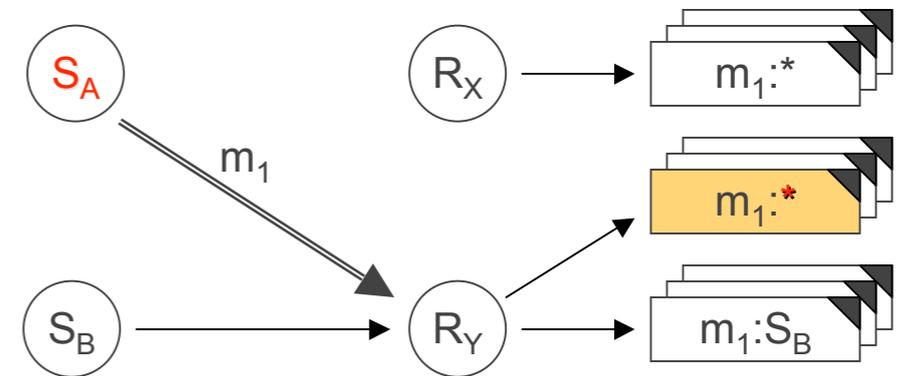
Context-Oriented Programming



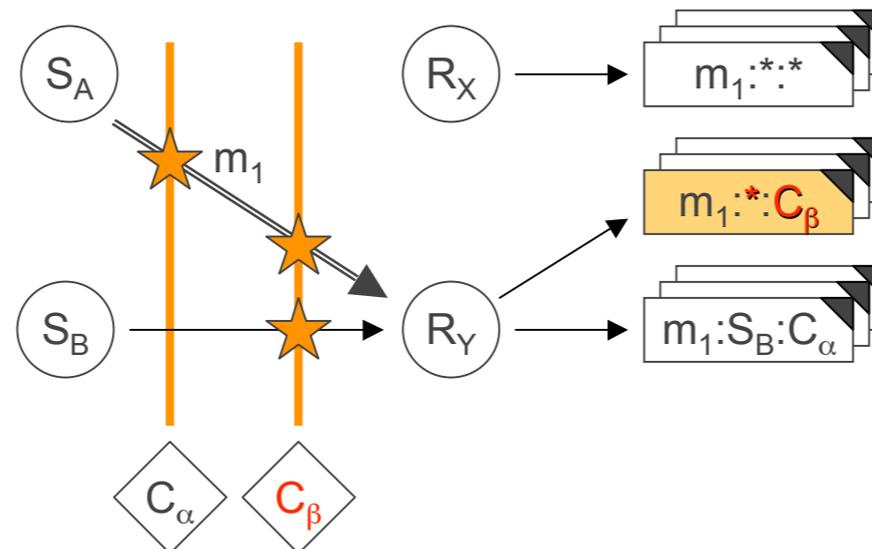
1D: procedural



2D: OOP

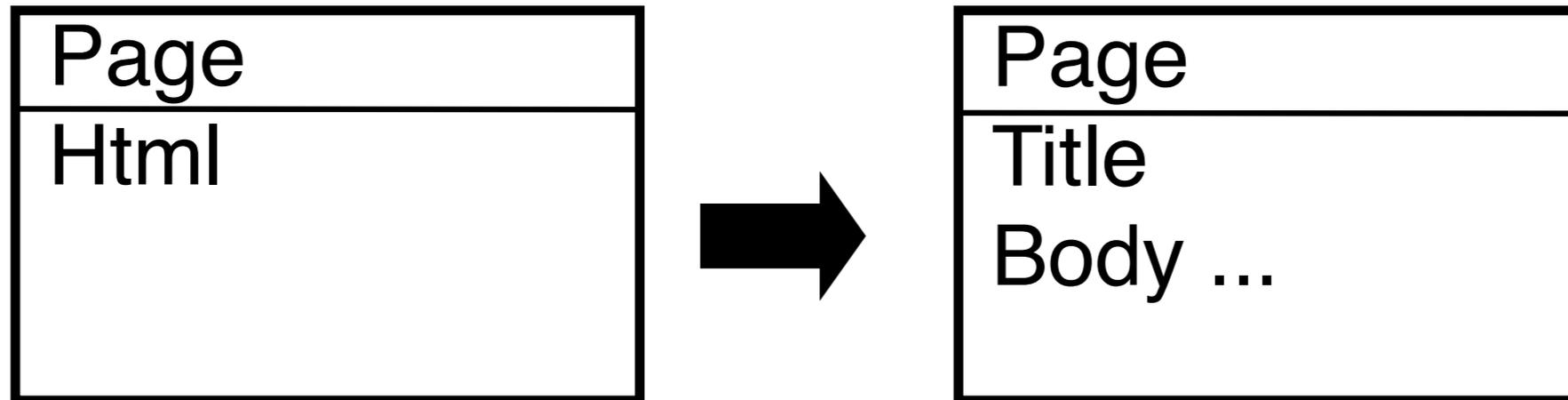


3d: subject-oriented

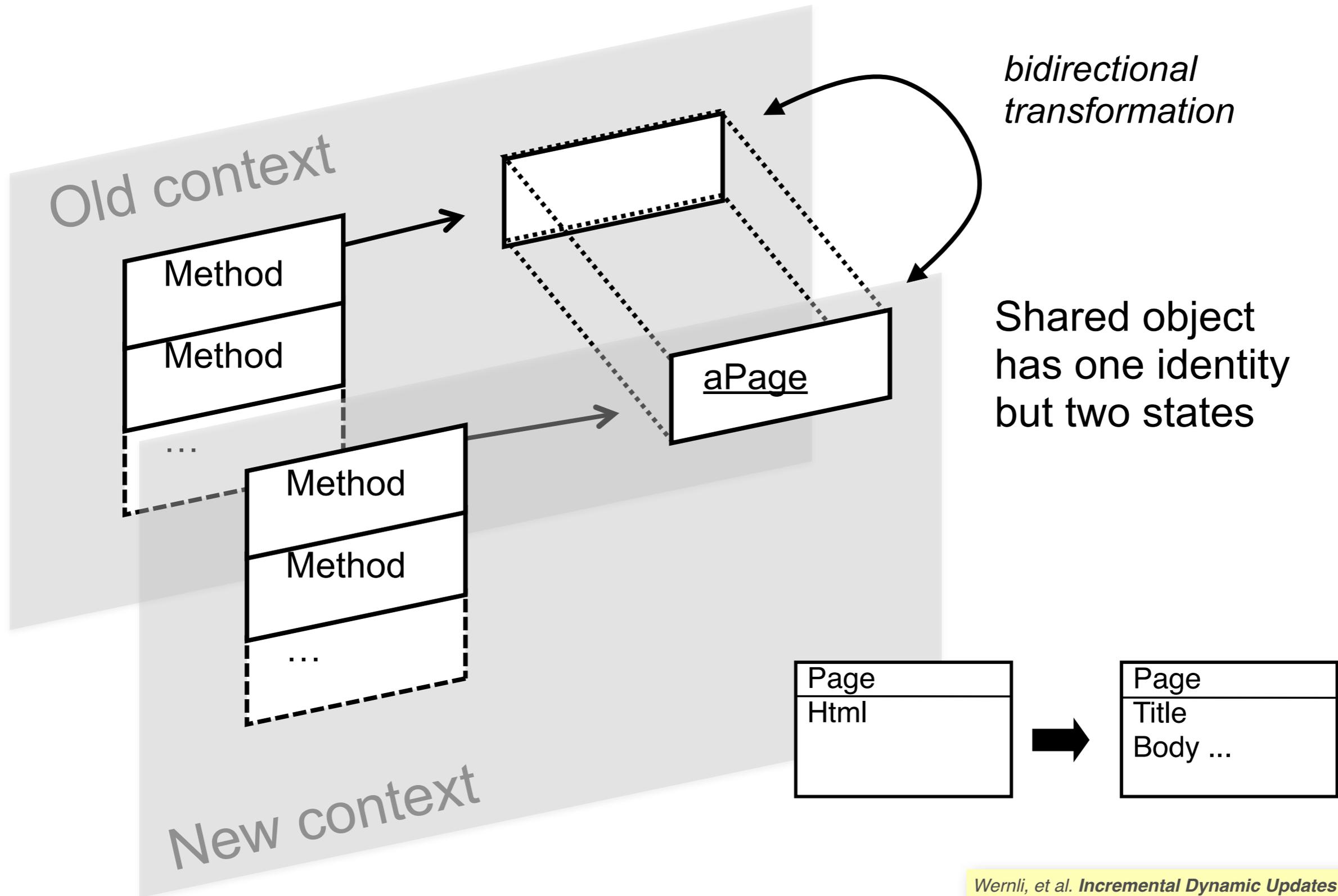


n-D: COP

First-class contexts enable dynamic updates



First-class contexts enable dynamic updates



What I learned ...



*Explicit context supports
software evolution*

6. The end

A black and white photograph of an astronaut on the moon. The astronaut is wearing a full space suit and is standing on a checkered flag. The astronaut's head is tilted back, and they appear to be shouting or calling out. In the background, the Earth is visible in the sky, showing a large portion of the planet's surface. The lunar surface is rugged and rocky.

... or is it?

Embrace Objects

**Everything is an Object
(Keep it Simple)**



**Scripts are the flip
side of objects**

**Context is the *other*
flip side of objects**



SCG Present and Past



