

## Metaprogramming

 Metaprogramming is writing code that manipulates language constructs at runtime.

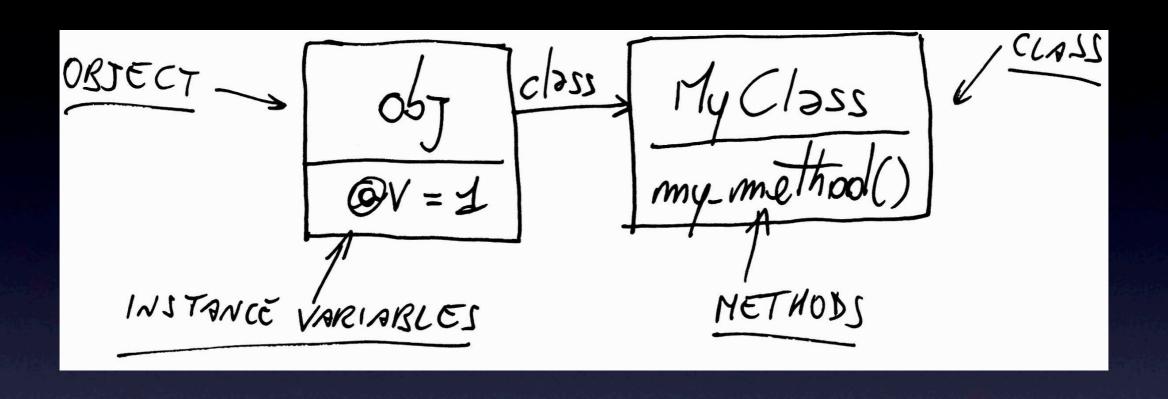
## Agenda

- Object, Class and Module
- Singleton Methods and Metaclass
- Eval Family

# Object, Class and Module

## Object Introspection

```
class MyClass
  def my_method
    @val = 1
  end
end
obj = MyClass.new
puts obj.class
puts obj.class.superclass
puts obj.my_method
puts obj.instance_variables
puts obj.methods.grep(/my_/)
```



Objects of the same class share methods, but they don't share instance variables.

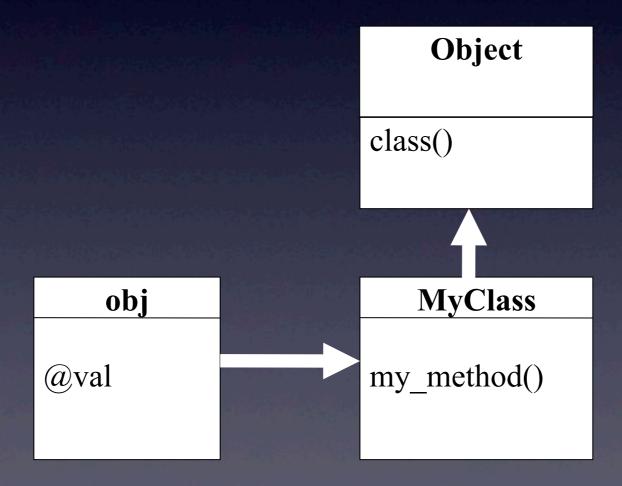
#### Classes

- Classes themselves are nothing but objects.
- Classes are instances of a class called Class. puts MyClass.class

```
# => Class
puts MyClass.methods
puts MyClass.class.superclass
# => Module
puts MyClass.class.superclass.superclass
# => Object
```

### Method Lookup

• One step to the right, then up.



## Open Class

 You can always reopen existing classes, and modify them. class Fixnum def hour self \* 3600 end def hours self \* 3600 end end puts 1.hour

puts 3.hours

## Module (I)

- Modules are also objects.
- When you include a module:
  - Ruby creates an anonymous class wraps the module.
  - Ruby then insert the anonymous class into the ancestors chain.

## Module (II)

```
module M
  def m_method
     puts "M Method"
                                                      Object
  end
                                                      class
end
class MyClass
                                                       (M)
  include M
                                                     m_method
end
obj = MyClass.new
                                           obj
                                                     Myclass
obj.m_method
                                                     my method
                                           @val
puts obj.methods.grep(/m_/)
```

## Singleton Methods and Metaclass

## Singleton Method

class MyClass end

```
obj = MyClass.new
def obj.my_singleton_method
  puts "my singleton method"
end
```

obj.my\_singleton\_method
puts obj.singleton\_methods

## Class Method are Singleton Method

```
class MyClass
  def self.class_method_1
    puts "class_method_1"
  end
end
def MyClass.class_method_2
  puts "class_method_2"
end
puts MyClass.singleton_methods
```

## Metaclass (I)

- Where is singleton method?
- An object can have its own special, hidden class named Metaclass.
- Also named eigenclass.

## Metaclass (II)

```
metaclass = class << obj
    self
end</pre>
```

```
puts metaclass.class
puts metaclass.superclass
puts metaclass.instance_methods.grep(/my_/)
```

#### Define Class Method

```
class MyClass
  class << self
    def class_method_2
      puts "class_method_2"
    end
  end
end
MyClass.class_method_2
```

#### What about Module?

```
module M
  class << self
    def m_method_2
      puts "m_method_2"
    end
  end
end
class MyClass
  include M
  extend M
end
#MyClass.m_method_2
#MyClass.new.m_method_2
M.m_method_2
```

# Define Methods Dynamically

```
class SystemConfig
  class << self
    %w(column1 column2 column3).each do Inamel
      define_method(name) do
        puts "Hi #{name}"
      end
    end
  end
end
```

SystemConfig.column1

# Calling Methods Dynamically

%w(column1 column2 column3).each do Inamel
 SystemConfig.send(name)
end

## method\_missing()

- If method can't be found, then self calling method\_missing().
- method\_missing is an instance method of Kernal that every object inherits.
- It responded by raising a NoMethodError.

## Overriding method\_missing()

以Rails的ActiveModel 作例子:

https://github.com/rails/rails/blob/master/activemodel/lib/active\_model/attribute\_methods.rb

## Hook Methods (I)

```
module M
  def self.included(base)
    puts "M was included"
    base.extend(ClassMethods)
  end
  module ClassMethods
    def m_method
      puts "m_method"
    end
  end
end
```

## Hook Methods (II)

- inherited
- included
- extended



## Kernel#eval()

- It takes a string of code.
- It executes the code in the string.

```
str = "2 * 3"
puts eval(str)
```

#### The Troubles with eval

- Your editor's features mayn't support.
- Not easy to read and modify.
- Not easy to debug.
- Code injection.

### Object#instance\_eval

```
class MyClass
end
obj = MyClass.new
puts obj
obj1 = obj.instance_eval do
   self
end
puts obj1
```

#### Module#class eval

```
def add_mothod_to(clazz)
  clazz.class_eval do
    def m1
      puts "m1"
    end
    def self.m2
      puts "m2"
    end
  end
end
```

## Classes are objects

```
class MyClass end
```

```
MyClass.instance_eval do
def m3
   puts "m3"
   end
end
```

MyClass.m3