

Objets: structurel (OCaml) vs. nominal (Java) vs. prototypes (JS)

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Introduction

- > Typage structurel:
 - ➤ La flexibilité.
- > Typage nominal:
 - > Une meilleure sécurité de typage.
- **➤** Prototypage:
 - > La précision et la rapidité.

Les objets en Java

- Les classes et les instances
- Les constructeurs
- Les membres statiques
- La classe principale Object
- Le mot-clé this
- L'héritage
- L'abstraction

Les classes et les instances

```
public class Personne {
                                                 public class CreatePersonne {
      int age;
                                                       public static void main (String[] args){
      String nom;
                                                             Personne p = new Personne();
      public getNom(){
                                                             p.changeNom("Martin");
            return nom;
      public changeNom(String nom){
            this.nom = nom;
```

Les constructeurs

```
public class Personne {
      int age;
      String nom;
      public Personne(int age, String nom){
            this.age =age;
            this.nom =nom;
```

Les membres statiques

```
public class Femme extends Personne {
    static float taille = 70.9;
    public Femme(){}
}
```

La classe principale Object

```
public class Personne extends Object {
      int age;
      String nom;
      public getNom(){
             return nom;
      public setNom(String nom){
             this.nom = nom;
```

Le mot clé "this"

```
public class Personne {
      int age;
      public AgePersonne(int age){
            this.age=age;
      Personne * RetournePersonne(){
            return this;
```

L'héritage

```
public class Femme extends Personne {
    public String chanter(){
        return "la la la....";
    }
}
```

```
public class CreatePersonne {
    public static void main (String[] args){
        Femme f = new Femme();
        f.changeNom("Camille");
        System.out.println(f.chanter());
    }
```

L'abstraction

```
abstract class Personne{
    public abstract void chanter();
}
Personne p = new Personne(); // Erreur
```

```
interface Personne Interf {
      void chanter();
interface Personne Interf extends another interf{
      void parler();
class Personne implements another_interf{
      void chanter(){
            System.out.println("la la la ..");
```

Les objets en Ocaml

- Les objets
- Les classes
- Self
- Les initialisateurs
- Les méthodes virtuelles
- Les méthodes privées
- L'héritage
- Les méthodes binaires et les amis

Les objets

```
Mutable
# let p =
  object
   val mutable x = 0
   method get_x = x
   method move d = x < -x + d
  end;;
val p : < get_x : int; move : int -> unit > = <obj>
```

```
# p#get_x;;
-: int = 0
# p#move 3;;
-: unit = ()
# p#get_x;;
-: int = 3
```

Les objets

Immutable # let imm_stack init = object val v = initmethod pop = match v with $| hd :: tl -> Some (hd, {< v = tl >})$ |[]-> None method push $hd = \{ \langle v = hd :: v \rangle \}$ method get = vend:: val imm_stack:

'a list -> (< pop: ('a * 'b) option; push: 'a -> 'b > as 'b) = <fun>

```
# let is = imm_stack[5;7;9];;
val is : < get : int list; pop : (int * 'a) option;
push: int -> 'a > as 'a =
 <obj>
# is#pop;;
-: (int * (< get: int list; pop: 'a; push: int ->
'b > as 'b)) option
  as 'a
= Some (5, <obj>)
# match is#pop with | Some(v, im) ->
Some(v, im#get) | None -> None;;
-: (int * int list) option = Some (5, [7; 9])
# (is#push 3)#get;;
-: int list = [3; 5; 7; 9]
# is#get;;
-: int list = [5; 7; 9]
```

Les classes

```
# class point =
  object
  val mutable x = 0
    method get_x = x
  method move d = x <- x + d
  end;;

class point :
  object val mutable x : int method get_x : int method move : int -> unit end
```

```
# let p = new point;;
val p : point = <obj>
# p#get_x;;
- : int = 0
# p#move 3;;
- : unit = ()
# p#get_x;;
- : int = 3
```

Self

```
# class printable_point x_init =
 object (self)
     val mutable x = x init
     method get_x = x
     method move d = x < -x + d
     method print = print_int self#get_x
 end;;
class printable_point:
 int ->
 object
  val mutable x : int
  method get x:int
  method move : int -> unit
  method print : unit
 end
```

```
# let p = new printable_point 7;;
val p : printable_point = <obj>
# p#print;;
7- : unit = ()
```

Les initialisateurs

```
#class printable point x init =
      object (self)
         val mutable x = x_init
         method get_x = x
         method move d = x < -x + d
         method print = print_int self#get_x; print_newline ()
         initializer print string "new point at "; self#print
      end;;
class printable_point:
 int ->
object
 val mutable x: int
 method get_x:int
 method move: int -> unit
 method print : unit
end
```

```
# let p2 = new printable_point 17;;
new point at 17
val p2 : printable_point = <obj>
# p2#move 5;;
- : unit = ()
# p2#print;;
22
- : unit = ()
# p2#get_x;;
- : int = 22
```

Les méthodes virtuelles

```
# class virtual abstract_point x_init =
 object (self)
  val mutable virtual x: int
  method virtual get_x: int
  method get_offset = self#get_x - x_init
  method virtual move · int -> unit
 end::
class virtual abstract_point:
int ->
object
 val mutable virtual x: int
 method get_offset : int
 method virtual get_x: int
 method virtual move · int -> unit
end
```

```
# class point x_init =
 object
  inherit abstract_point x_init
  val mutable x = x_init
  method get_x = x
  method move d = x < -x + d
 end::
class point:
 int ->
 object
 val mutable x: int
 method get_offset : int
 method get_x:int
 method move: int -> unit
 end
```

```
# let abspoint = new abstract point 5;;
Error: Cannot instantiate the virtual
class abstract point
\# let p = new point 5;;
val p : point = <obj>
# p#get;;
Error: This expression has type point
   It has no method get
# p#get x;;
-: int = 5
# p#move 7;;
-: unit = ()
# p#get_x;;
-: int = 12
# p#get_offset;;
-: int = 7
```

Les méthodes privées

```
# class restricted point x init =
 object (self)
  val mutable x = x_init
  method get = x
  method private pmove d = x < -x + d
  method move d = self#pmove d
 end;;
class restricted_point:
int ->
object
 val mutable x: int
 method get_x:int
 method move: int -> unit
 method private pmove : int -> unit
end
```

```
# let p = new restricted point 0;;
val p : restricted point = <obj>
# p#pmove 5;;
Error: This expression has type restricted point
    It has no method pmove
Hint: Did you mean move?
# p#move 5;;
- : unit = ()
# p#get x;;
- : int = 5
```

L'héritage

```
class ['a] stack init = object
val mutable v : 'a list = init
method get = v
 method pop =
 match v with
 | hd :: tl ->
  v <- tl;
  Some hd
 |[]-> None
 method push hd =
 v <- hd :: v
end;;
```

```
class double_stack init = object
inherit [int] stack init as super

method push hd =
   super#push (hd * 2)
end;;
```

```
class ['a] stack:
 'a list ->
 object
 val mutable v : 'a list
 method get: 'a list
 method pop: 'a option
 method push: 'a -> unit
 end
class double_stack:
int list ->
 object
 val mutable v: int list
 method get: int list
 method pop: int option
 method push: int -> unit
 end
```

L'héritage

```
class ['a] stack init = object
val mutable v : 'a list = init
method get = v
method pop =
 match v with
 | hd :: tl ->
  v <- tl;
  Some hd
 |[]-> None
method push hd =
 v <- hd :: v
end;;
```

```
class double_stack init = object
inherit [int] stack init as super

method push hd =
   super#push (hd * 2)
end;;
```

```
# let st = new stack[3;5;7];
val st:int stack = <obj>
# st#get;;
-: int list = [3; 5; 7]
# let st2 = new stack [(1,1);(2,3);(5,0)];
val st2: (int * int) stack = <obj>
# st2#get;;
-: (int * int) list = [(1, 1); (2, 3); (5, 0)]
# let ds = new double_stack [2;3];;
val ds: double stack = <obj>
# ds#get;;
-: int list = [2; 3]
# ds#push 4;;
-: unit = ()
# ds#get;;
-: int list = [8; 2; 3]
# ds#pop;;
-: int option = Some 8
# ds#get;;
-: int list = [2; 3]
```

L'héritage et les méthodes privées

```
object (self)
  val mutable x = x init
  method get = x
  method private pmove d = x < -x + d
  method move d = self#pmove d
 end;;
class restricted point:
int ->
object
 val mutable x: int
 method get_x:int
 method move: int -> unit
 method private pmove : int -> unit
end
```

class restricted point x init =

```
# class point_again x =
 object (self)
  inherit restricted point x
  method virtual pmove:_
 end;;
class point_again:
int ->
object
 val mutable x: int
 method get: int
 method move: int -> unit
 method pmove: int -> unit
 end
```

```
# let p = new point_again 8;;
val p : point_again = <obj>
# p#pmove;;
-: int -> unit = <fun>
# p#get;;
-: int = 8
# p#pmove 6;;
-: unit = ()
# p#get;;
-: int = 14
```

Les méthodes binaires

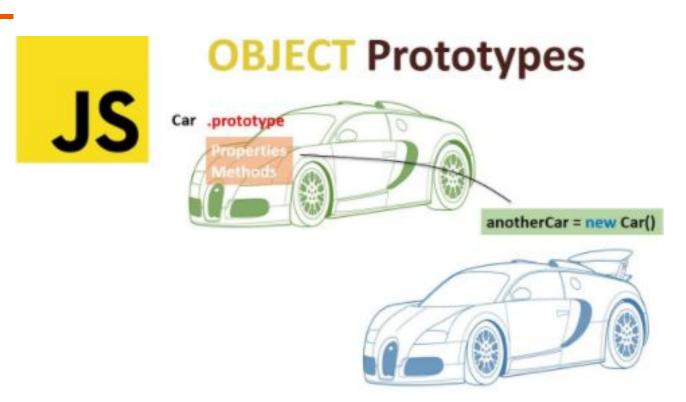
```
# class square w = object(self : 'self)
method width = w
method area = Float.of_int (self#width * self#width)
method equals (other: 'self) = other#width = self#width
end;;
class square:
int ->
object ('a)
 method area: float
 method equals: 'a -> bool
 method width: int
end
```

```
# let sq = new square 6;;
val sq : square = <obj>
# sq#area;;
-: float = 36.
# sq#width;;
- \cdot int = 6
\# let sq2 = new square 7;
val sq2: square = <obj>
# sq#equals sq2;;
-: bool = false
# let sq3 = new square 6;;
val sq3: square = <obj>
# sq#equals sq3;;
-: bool = true
# (new square 5)#equals (new square 5);;
- · bool = true
```

Les objets en JavaScript

- Les prototypes objets
- Les "classes" en JavaScript
- Le mot-clé this
- L'héritage
- Les objets de portée globale (Global objects)

Les prototypes Objets



Les "classes" en Javascript

```
class Personne {
  constructor(firstname, lastname) {
    this.firstname = firstname;
    this.lastname= lastname;
  }
}
```

```
function Personne {
    this.firstname = firstname;
    this.lastname= lastname;
}
```

Le mot clé "this"

```
var personne = {
      firstName: "Camille",
       lastName: "Albane",
      fullName : function() {
        return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
```

L'héritage

```
function Personne(prenom, nom, age) {
 this.nom = {prenom, nom};
 this.age = age;
 Personne.prototype.presenter = function() {
 console.log('Salut! Je suis ' + this.nom.prenom + ' ' +
this.nom.nom + 'et j'ai ' + this.age + 'ans.');
};
function Professeur(prenom, nom, age, matiere) {
 Personne.call(this, prenom, nom, age);
 this.matiere = matiere;
 Professeur.prototype = Object.create(Personne.prototype);
 Professeur.prototype.constructor = Professeur;
Professeur.prototype.presenter = function() {
  Personne.prototype.presenter.call(this);
 console.log('J'enseigne la matière ' + this.matiere);}
```

```
> let nina = new Personne("Nina", "Dupont", 23);
< undefined
> nina.presenter();
[Log] Salut! Je suis Nina Dupont et j'ai 23 ans.
< undefined
> mary = new Professeur("Mary", "Wilson", 42,
"anglais");
< Professeur {nom: {prenom: "Mary", nom:</pre>
"Wilson"}, age: 42, matiere: "anglais", presenter:
function}
> mary.presenter();
[Log] Salut! Je suis Mary Wilson et j'ai 42 ans.
[Log] J'enseigne la matière anglais
< undefined
```

Les objets de portée globale

Window

```
> var foo = "foobar"; foo === window.foo;
< true
> function greeting() {console.log("Hi!");}
< undefined
> window.greeting();
[Log] Hi!
< undefined
> greeting();
[Log] Hi!
< undefined</pre>
```

Java ou Javascript?



- Interpréteur de bytecode.
- Compilation explicite en bytecode.
- Nombreux types de base.
- Statique.
- Orienté objet.
- Rapidité d'exécution des programmes.

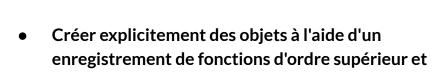


- Exécuté par un navigateur web.
- Pas d'étape de compilation.
- Peu de types de base.
- Dynamique.
- Multiple.
- Lents.

Ocaml ou Java?

d'un état masqué.





 Flexibilité par la composition: les objets ne peuvent implémenter qu'une seule interface.



- Notion primitive de création d'objets (classes, avec champs, méthodes et constructeurs)
- Flexibilité grâce à l'extension: le sous-typage permet aux objets associés de partager une interface commune.

Ocaml ou Java?



Récapitulatif

	Java	Ocaml	JavaScript
Objet et classe	Objet = Instance d'une classe. Classe d'objets	Séparés l'un de l'autre	La classe est un sucre syntaxique
Héritage	Une classe peut hériter d'une seule autre classe, mais de plusieurs interfaces.	Héritage multiple entre classes	Héritage simple entre objets. Chaîne de prototypes
this	Mot-clé. Instance courante.	Identificateur au choix. Doit être explicitement lié à l'objet.	Mot-clé. Dépend du contexte (global, fonction). Choix de lier this à un contexte.
Abstraction	Oui	Oui	Non
Privé/Public	Oui	Privé modifiable par sous-classe	Pas de privé.

Merci pour votre attention. Avez-vous des questions?

Références

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