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CS 252: Advanced Programming Language Principles

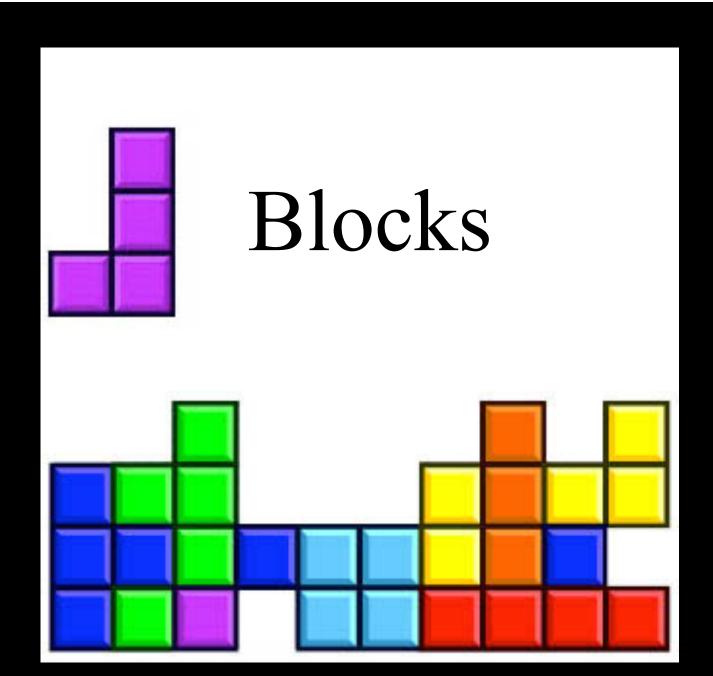


Blocks and Message Passing

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Smalltalk influences on Ruby

- Everything is an object
- Blocks
- Message passing



```
File I/O
file = File.open(
           'temp.txt', 'r')
file.each line do |line|
  puts line
end
file.close
```

File I/O with blocks

```
File.open('file','r') do |f|
  f.each_line { |ln| puts ln }
end
```

Creating custom blocks

Ruby methods can accept blocks to

- create custom
 control structures
- eliminateboilerplate code



```
with prob
```

- Accepts:
 - -a probability (between 0 and 1)
 - −a block
- Executes block probabilistically

```
-with_prob 0 { puts "hi" }
-with_prob 1 { puts "hi" }
-with prob 0.5 { puts "hi" }
```

def with prob (prob) yield if (Random.rand < prob)</pre> end Single-line if statements come after the body with prob 0.42 do puts "There is a 42% chance + "that this code will print" end

```
def with_prob (prob, &blk)
blk.call if (Random.rand < prob)
end Note that there
is no '&' here.

We can explicitly
name the block of code
with prob 0.42 do</pre>
```

```
def with_prob (prob, &blk)
  blk.call if (Random.rand < prob)
end</pre>
```

```
def half_the_time (&block)
  with_prob(0.5, &block)
end
```

Explicitly naming the block is useful if we wish to pass it to another method

Conversion table example (in class)

Blocks are *closures*, though there are some differences between JavaScript functions and Ruby blocks.

Let's see how the two compare...

Writing with Prob in JavaScript

```
function withProb(prob, f) {
   if (Math.random() < prob) {
     return f();
   }
}
JavaScript uses
   callbacks rather
   than blocks</pre>
```

What is the difference?

Singleton classes

JavaScript & prototypes

```
function Employee (name, salary) {
  this.name = name;
  this.salary = salary;
var a = new Employee("Alice", 75000);
var b = new Employee("Bob", 50000);
                                Can we do the
b.signingBonus = 2000;____
                                 same thing in
console.log(a.signingBonus);
                                   Ruby?
console.log(b.signingBonus);
```

In Ruby, every object has a special singleton class.

This class holds methods unique to that object.

Singleton Class Example (in-class)



Message passing (object interaction)

- Sender sends
 - -message: method name
 - -data: method parameters
- Receiver
 - -processes the message
 - -(optionally) returns data

```
If receiver doesn't understand message?
irb> "hello".foo
NoMethodError: undefined
method `foo' for
"hello":String
   from (irb):2
   from /usr/bin/irb:12:in
`<main>'
irb>
```

method missing

- You can override this behavior
 - -Smalltalk: doesNotUnderstand
 - -Ruby: method missing
- This method is called when an unknown method is invoked

```
class Person
  attr accessor :name
  def initialize (name)
    @name = name
  end
  def method missing(m)
    puts "Didn't understand #{m}"
  end
end
```

```
bob = Person.new "Robert"
class << bob
  def method missing m
   phrase = m.to s.sub(
       /say (.*)/, 11)
    puts phrase
  end
end
```

Rails ActiveRecord example

```
Person.find_by(first_name: 'David')
Person.find_by_first_name "John"
Person.find_by_first_name_and_last_name \
"John", "Doe"
```

Lab: Ruby Metaprogramming

Today's lab explores blocks and method missing.

Download tree.rb from the course website. The lab description is available in both Canvas and the course website.