

Bachelor Project Scripting Objects for the Web

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SqueakyJS

- Comparison between Squeak and JavaScript
- SqueakyJS class model
- Method name exceptions
- Inheritance and access to super methods
- Metaprogramming
- Block closures and non-local return
- Access to super methods



Comparison between Squeak and JS

Squeak	JavaScript
Class driven, class methods	Class free
Single inheritance from superclass	Prototype inheritance
Access superclass by using super	Apply can call functions in another context
Block closures with non-	No non-local return

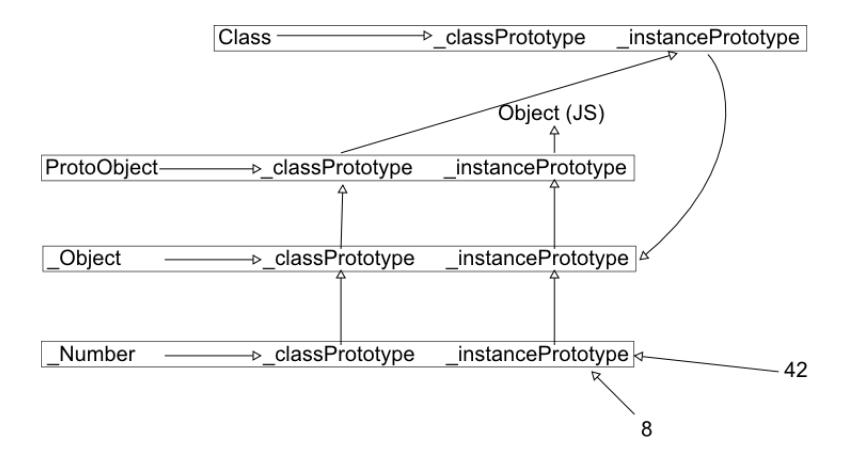


SqueakyJS class model

```
// class example
Class('Person', {
   instanceVariables: ['name'],
   instanceMethods: {
        setName: function(aName) {
               this.name = aName;
        },
       getName: function() {
               return this.name;
        },
       makeNoise: function() {
               return this.getName() + " says: ";
   },
});
// create an instance
aPerson = Person. newInstance();
```



SqueakyJS class model





Method name exceptions (1)

Exact mapping from Squeak to JS methods not possible -> we need to escape methods

Goal: avoid name conflicts!!



Method name exceptions (2)

Issue:

special characters can not be used as method names in JavaScript (e.g. +,*)

Solution:

provide dictionary for compiler, convert to _plus, _times - leading underscore assures, that there is no conflict with a possible plus or times Squeak method



Method name exceptions (3)

Issue:

accessor and variables have the same name, but accessor must be bound to *this* (*self*) -> conflict

Solution:

all instance variables have a leading \$ which is not a valid character in Squeak -> avoid conflicts



Method name exceptions (4)

Issue:

getters and setters only differ in trailing colon e.g. foobar, foobar: -> colon not valid in JavaScript

Solution:

setters have trailing underscores (foobar_)



Method name exceptions (5)

Issue:

multiple method parameters in Squeak

Squeak:

OrderedCollection>>at: anInteger put: anObject

Solution:

concatenation of method name partials

JavaScript:

```
at_put_(anInteger, anObject)
```



Method name exceptions (6)

Issue:

reserved keywords in JavaScript, (new, class)

Solution:

escape method names with leading underscore (_new, _class)



Inheritance and access to super methods

```
Class('Pirate', {
  // inherits from Person
   superclass: Person,
   instanceMethods: {
       makeNoise: function() {
               return this. super.makeNoise() +
                       this. class.noise();
   classMethods: {
       noise: function() {
               return 'Arrrrrr!!!';
});
aPirate = Pirate. newInstance();
```



Metaprogramming

```
Pirate._addClassMethods({
    printFoobar: function() {
        alert("foobar");
    }
});

// prints foobar
aPirate.__class.printFoobar();
```



Block closures and non-local return

```
aPirate. addClassMethods({
  evaluateBlock: function(aBlock) {
       aBlock.value("yiii").value("haaaa");
   },
   // overwrite noise method
  noise: function() {
       aBlock = block (function(a) {
               return block(function(b) {
                       nonLocalReturn(a+b);
               });
       });
        this.evaluateBlock(aBlock);
       // should never be called
       return 'Arrrrrr!!!';
});
```



Access to super methods (1)

Optimal: super as global object super.foobar(a, b);

Issue:

no object context!

Next idea: super as global function super().foobar(a, b);

Issue:

could get callers context, but can't provide method slot for this context



Access to super methods (2)

Current solution: bind super slot to object context this._super.foobar(a, b);

Benefit: comfortable use for programmer

Issue:

methods have to be copied into the slot on class creation -> no prototypical inheritance

Alternative: super as function with method parameter this._super(' f oobar ') (a, b);

Benefit: use of prototypical inheritance

Issue: uncomfortable for the JavaScript programmer



Access to super methods (3)

What would you prefer?

Comfortability vs.
Implementation