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<style> body { font-family: "Open Sans", "DejaVu Sans", sans-serif; } </style>

### 1. ####

- ### # ###### ##########.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ##### = Unit

<sup>2</sup> ####### = Generics

<sup>3######## =</sup> Interface

# 2. ######

### 2.1. ####### "Hello world"

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-} // Използвайте този ред във всички нови програми

program MyProgram; // Запишете файла като myprogram.lpr

begin

WriteLn('Hello world!');
end.
```

- ### ######## FPC ## ####### ###, ###### #### ### ### myprogram.lpr ######## fpc myprogram.lpr.

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
program MyProgram;
```

```
procedure MyProcedure(const A: Integer);
begin
 WriteLn('A + 10 e: ', A + 10);
end:
function MyFunction(const S: string): string;
begin
  Result := S + 'низовете се управляват автоматично';
end;
var
  X: Single;
begin
 WriteLn(MyFunction('Забележка: '));
  MyProcedure(5);
  // Делението с "/" винаги дава резултат float,
  // използвайте "div" за целочислено делене
  X := 15 / 5;
 WriteLn('X сега e: ', X); // научна нотация
 WriteLn('X сега е: ', X:1:2); // 2 десетични знака
end.
```

```
function MyFunction(const S: string): string;
begin
  Result := S + 'нещо';
  Result := Result + ' още нещо!';
  Result := Result + ' ν οще!';
end;
```

```
function SumIntegersUntilZero: Integer;
var
    I: Integer;
begin
    Readln(I);
    Result := I;
    if I <> 0 then
        Result := Result + SumIntegersUntilZero();
end;
```

```
function AddName(const ExistingNames, NewName: string): string;
begin
  if ExistingNames = '' then
    Exit(NewName);
Result := ExistingNames + ', ' + NewName;
end;
```

```
var
   Count: Integer;
   MyCount: Integer;

function CountMe: Integer;
begin
   Inc(Count);
```

```
Result := Count;
end;

begin
    Count := 10;
    CountMe; // функцията се изпълнява но резултата й се игнорира, Count cera e 11
    MyCount := CountMe; // резултата от функцията се използва, MyCount става равно на Count, което сега e 12
end.
```

# 2.3. ####### (if)

```
var
  A: Integer;
  B: boolean;
begin
  if A > 0 then
    DoSomething;
  if A > 0 then
  begin
    DoSomething;
    AndDoSomethingMore;
  end;
  if A > 10 then
    DoSomething
  else
    DoSomethingElse;
  // еквивалентно на горното
  B := A > 10;
  if B then
    DoSomething
  else
    DoSomethingElse;
end;
```

####### else ## ##### ### ### if. #### ## ######, ##### ## ####:

```
if A <> 0 then
  if B <> 0 then
    AISNonzeroAndBToo
  else
    AISNonzeroButBIsZero;
```

```
if A <> 0 then
begin
  if B <> 0 then
    AISNonzeroAndBToo
  else
    AISNonzeroButBIsZero;
end;
```

## 

##########################

```
var
  A, B: Integer;
begin
  if A = 0 and B <> 0 then ... // HEKOPEKTEH πρимер
```

#### # #####:

```
var
A, B: Integer;
begin
if (A = 0) and (B <> 0) then ...
```

```
if MyFunction(X) and MyOtherFunction(Y) then...
```

- ################ #, ## ##### ###### MyFunction(X).
- ###### # ####### ## or #####. #####, ### ##### ####, ## true (##### ###### ##### true), ##### ##########.
- #### # ###### ######, ###### ##### ##### #####

```
if (A <> nil) and A.IsValid then...
```

# 

# 

type

```
TAnimalKind = (akDuck, akCat, akDog);
```





### type

```
TArrayOfTenStrings = array [0..9] of string;
TArrayOfTenStrings1Based = array [1..10] of string;

TMyNumber = 0..9;
TAlsoArrayOfTenStrings = array [TMyNumber] of string;

TAnimalKind = (akDuck, akCat, akDog);
TAnimalNames = array [TAnimalKind] of string;
```

```
type
  TAnimalKind = (akDuck, akCat, akDog);
  TAnimals = set of TAnimalKind;

var
  A: TAnimals;

begin
  A := [];
  A := [akDuck, akCat];
  A := A + [akDog];
  A := A * [akCat, akDog];
  Include(A, akDuck);
  Exclude(A, akDuck);
end;
```

# 2.7. ##### (for, while, repeat, for .. in)

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
{$R+} // включена проверка на диапазона - подходящо за дебъг
  MyArray: array [0..9] of Integer;
  I: Integer;
begin
  // инизиализация
  for I := 0 to 9 do
   MyArray[I] := I * I;
  // показване
  for I := 0 to 9 do
   WriteLn('Квадрата е', MyArray[I]);
  // прави същото като горното
  for I := Low(MyArray) to High(MyArray) do
   WriteLn('Квадрата е ', MyArray[I]);
  // прави същото като горното
  I := 0;
 while I < 10 do
  begin
   WriteLn('Квадрата е', MyArray[I]);
    I := I + 1; // или "I += 1", или "Inc(I)"
  end;
  // прави същото като горното
  I := 0;
```

```
repeat
    WriteLn('Kвадрата e ', MyArray[I]);
    Inc(I);
until I = 10;

// прави същото като горното
    // забележка: тук се изброяват стойностите на MyArray, а не индексите
for I in MyArray do
    WriteLn('Квадрата e ', I);
end.
```

#### ###### ##### repeat # while:

### ### ###### ##### #### #####:

### ####### #### for I := ...:

#### ####### for I in ...:

```
var
  AK: TAnimalKind;
begin
  for AK in TAnimalKind do...
```

```
var
  Animals: TAnimals;
  AK: TAnimalKind;
begin
  Animals := [akDog, akCat];
  for AK in Animals do ...
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses
  SysUtils, FGL;
type
  TMyClass = class
    I, Square: Integer;
  TMyClassList = specialize TFPGObjectList<TMyClass>;
var
  List: TMyClassList;
 C: TMyClass;
  I: Integer;
begin
  List := TMyClassList.Create(true); // true = притежава елементите си
    for I := 0 to 9 do
    begin
      C := TMyClass.Create;
```

```
C.I := I;
    C.Square := I * I;
    List.Add(C);
end;

for C in List do
    WriteLn('Квадрата на ', C.I, ' e ', C.Square);
finally
    FreeAndNil(List);
end;
end.
```

## 

```
WriteLn('Hello world!');
WriteLn('Може да отпечатате цяло число: ', 3 * 4);
WriteLn('Може да разширите полето на цяло число: ', 666:10);
WriteLn('Може да отпечатате число с плаваща запетая: ', Pi:1:4);
```

```
WriteLn('One line.\nSecond line.'); // НЕКОРЕКТЕН пример
```

```
WriteLn('Първи ред.' + LineEnding + 'Втори ред.');
```

### ####:

```
WriteLn('Първи ред.');
WriteLn('Втори ред.');
```

#### 

# 3. ##### (Unit-#)

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
unit MyUnit;
interface

procedure MyProcedure(const A: Integer);
function MyFunction(const S: string): string;
implementation

procedure MyProcedure(const A: Integer);
begin
  WriteLn('A + 10 e pabho Ha: ', A + 10);
end;

function MyFunction(const S: string): string;
begin
  Result := S + 'низовете се управляват автоматично';
end;
end.
```

####### #### ###### unit ### ###### uses:

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
program MyProgram;
```

```
uses
  MyUnit;

begin
  WriteLn(MyFunction('Забележка: '));
  MyProcedure(5);
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
unit initialization_finalization;
interface
implementation

initialization
   WriteLn('Hello world!');
finalization
   WriteLn('Goodbye world!');
end.
```

# 3.1. Unit-#, ##### ## ####### ######

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}}
unit AnotherUnit;
interface
uses Classes;
{ Типът (клас) "TComponent" е дефиниран в unit Classes.
Поради тази причина трябва да използваме uses Classes; по-горе. }
procedure DoSomethingWithComponent(var C: TComponent);
```

#### implementation

```
uses SysUtils;

procedure DoSomethingWithComponent(var C: TComponent);
begin
    { Процедурата FreeAndNil е дефинирана в unit SysUtils.
        Тъй като го използваме само в реализацията а не в интерфейсната част,
        достатъчно е да използваме uses SysUtils; в секция "implementation". }
    FreeAndNil(C);
end;
```

### 

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
unit UnitUsingColors;

// HEKOPEKTEH пример
interface
uses Graphics;
procedure ShowColor(const Color: TColor);
implementation
```

```
uses GoogleMapsEngine;
procedure ShowColor(const Color: TColor);
begin
    // WriteLn(ColorToString(Color));
end;
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
unit UnitUsingColors;

// НЕКОРЕКТЕН пример
// Ето какво "вижда" компилатора когато се опитва да компилира предишното
interface
uses Graphics;
procedure ShowColor(const Color: Graphics.TColor);
implementation
uses GoogleMapsEngine;
procedure ShowColor(const Color: GoogleMapsEngine.TColor);
begin
    // WriteLn(ColorToString(Color));
end;
end.
```

```
{Smode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
unit UnitUsingColors;

interface

uses Graphics;

procedure ShowColor(const Color: TColor);

implementation

uses GoogleMapsEngine;

procedure ShowColor(const Color: Graphics.TColor);
begin
    // WriteLn(ColorToString(Color));
end;
end.
```

# 

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
unit MyUnit;
interface
uses Graphics;
type
```

```
{ Представи TColor or unit Graphics като TMyColor. }

TMyColor = TColor;

{ Алтернативно, представи го под същото име.

Квалифицирай типа с името на unit-a, в противен случай ще изглежда,

че типа се позовава сам на себе си "TColor = TColor" в дефиницията. }

TColor = Graphics.TColor;

const

{ Може така да представите и константи от друг unit. }

clYellow = Graphics.clYellow;

clBlue = Graphics.clBlue;
```

#### implementation

end.

# 4. #######

### 4.1. ######

<sup>4 &</sup>quot;######## #### = wrappers

```
type
  TMyClass = class
    MyInt: Integer; // това е поле
    property MyIntProperty: Integer read MyInt write MyInt; // това е
    CBOЙСТВО
    procedure MyMethod; // това е метод
    end;

procedure TMyClass.MyMethod;
begin
    WriteLn(MyInt + 10);
end;
```

# 4.2. ############, ####### (is), ############# (as)

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}}
program MyProgram;

uses
    SysUtils;

type
    TMyClass = class
    MyInt: Integer;
    procedure MyVirtualMethod; virtual;
end;

TMyClassDescendant = class(TMyClass)
    procedure MyVirtualMethod; override;
end;

procedure TMyClass.MyVirtualMethod;
begin
    WriteLn('TMyClass shows MyInt + 10: ', MyInt + 10);
```

```
end;
procedure TMyClassDescendant.MyVirtualMethod;
begin
 WriteLn('TMyClassDescendant shows MyInt + 20: ', MyInt + 20);
end;
var
  C: TMyClass;
begin
  C := TMyClass.Create;
    C.MyVirtualMethod;
  finally
    FreeAndNil(C);
  end;
  C := TMyClassDescendant.Create;
    C.MyVirtualMethod;
  finally
    FreeAndNil(C);
  end:
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
program is_as;

uses
   SysUtils;

type
   TMyClass = class
```

```
procedure MyMethod;
  end;
  TMyClassDescendant = class(TMyClass)
    procedure MyMethodInDescendant;
  end;
procedure TMyClass.MyMethod;
 WriteLn('MyMethod');
end;
procedure TMyClassDescendant.MyMethodInDescendant;
begin
 WriteLn('MyMethodInDescendant');
end;
var
  Descendant: TMyClassDescendant;
  C: TMyClass;
begin
  Descendant := TMyClassDescendant.Create;
    Descendant.MyMethod;
    Descendant.MyMethodInDescendant;
    { Descendant има цялата функционалност, която се очаква от
      TMyClass, така че това присвояване е ОК }
    C := Descendant;
    C.MyMethod;
    { Това не може да сработи, тъй като TMyClass не дефинира този метод }
    //C.MyMethodInDescendant;
    if C is TMyClassDescendant then
      (C as TMyClassDescendant).MyMethodInDescendant;
  finally
    FreeAndNil(Descendant);
  end;
end.
```

#######, ## X # ####### ## TMyClass, ####### ### ### ### ### ########### is:

```
if A is TMyClass then
   (A as TMyClass).CallSomeMethodOfMyClass;
// долното е малко по-бързо
if A is TMyClass then
   TMyClass(A).CallSomeMethodOfMyClass;
```

### 4.3. ########

```
type
  TWebPage = class
  private
    FURL: string;
    FColor: TColor;
    function SetColor(const Value: TColor);
  public
    { Няма начин да се запише директно.
      Извикайте метода Load, например Load('http://www.freepascal.org/'),
      за да заредите страницатата и да установите свойството. }
    property URL: string read FURL;
    procedure Load(const AnURL: string);
    property Color: TColor read FColor write SetColor;
  end;
procedure TWebPage.Load(const AnURL: string);
  FURL := AnURL;
  NetworkingComponent.LoadWebPage(AnURL);
```

```
end;

function TWebPage.SetColor(const Value: TColor);

begin

if FColor <> Value then

begin

FColor := Value;

// за пример: предизвиква обновяване всеки път при промяна на

стойността

Repaint;

// пак за пример: осигурява, че някаква друга вътрешна инстанция,

// като "RenderingComponent" (каквато и да е тя),

// съдържа същата стойност за Color.

RenderingComponent.Color := Value;

end;

end;
```



### 

### 4.4. ######### - ###### ######

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}

program MyProgram;

uses
   SysUtils;

type
   TMyClass = class
    procedure MyMethod;
end;
```

```
procedure TMyClass.MyMethod;
begin
  if Random > 0.5 then
    raise Exception.Create('Raising an exception!');
end;
var
  C: TMyClass;
begin
  Randomize;
  C := TMyClass.Create;
  try
    C.MyMethod;
  finally
    FreeAndNil(C);
  end;
end.
```

### 4.5. #### ## ########

############################

#### public

#### private

######## #### # #### ####.

#### protected

### 

### 4.7. Self

### 

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses SysUtils;

type
   TMyClass1 = class
    procedure MyMethod;
end;
```

```
TMyClass2 = class(TMyClass1)
    procedure MyMethod;
    procedure MyOtherMethod;
  end;
procedure TMyClass1.MyMethod;
begin
 Writeln('TMyClass1.MyMethod');
end;
procedure TMyClass2.MyMethod;
begin
 Writeln('TMyClass2.MyMethod');
end;
procedure TMyClass2.MyOtherMethod;
begin
  MyMethod; // this calls TMyClass2.MyMethod
end:
var
  C: TMyClass2;
begin
  C := TMyClass2.Create;
 try
    C.MyOtherMethod;
  finally FreeAndNil(C) end;
end.
```

- ############ TMyClass2.MyMethod.
- ### ## ## #####, #### TMyClass1.MyMethod.
- ### ## ## #####, #### Tobject.MyMethod.

```
inherited MyMethod;
```



```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses SysUtils;
type
  TMyClass1 = class
    constructor Create;
    procedure MyMethod(const A: Integer);
  end;
  TMyClass2 = class(TMyClass1)
    constructor Create;
    procedure MyMethod(const A: Integer);
  end;
constructor TMyClass1.Create;
  inherited Create; // this calls TObject.Create
 Writeln('TMyClass1.Create');
end;
procedure TMyClass1.MyMethod(const A: Integer);
```

```
begin
 Writeln('TMyClass1.MyMethod ', A);
end:
constructor TMyClass2.Create;
  inherited Create; // this calls TMyClass1.Create
 Writeln('TMyClass2.Create');
end;
procedure TMyClass2.MyMethod(const A: Integer);
begin
  inherited MyMethod(A); // this calls TMyClass1.MyMethod
 Writeln('TMyClass2.MyMethod ', A);
end;
var
  C: TMyClass2;
begin
  C := TMyClass2.Create;
  try
    C.MyMethod(123);
  finally FreeAndNil(C) end;
end.
```



```
procedure TMyClass2.MyMethod(A: Integer);
```

#### begin

```
Writeln('TMyClass2.MyMethod начално ', A);
A := 456;
{ Това извиква TMyClass1.MyMethod with A = 456,
   независимо от стойността на А подадена на този метод
(TMyClass2.MyMethod). }
  inherited;
  Writeln('TMyClass2.MyMethod крайно ', A);
end;
```

### 4.9. ######### ######, ###### # #######

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses SysUtils;

type
   TFruit = class
    procedure Eat;
end;
```

```
TApple = class(TFruit)
    procedure Eat;
  end;
procedure TFruit.Eat;
  Writeln('Изядохме плод');
end;
procedure TApple.Eat;
begin
  Writeln('Изядохме ябълка');
end;
procedure DoSomethingWithAFruit(const Fruit: TFruit);
  Writeln('Имаме плод от клас ', Fruit.ClassName);
  Writeln('Ядем го:');
  Fruit.Eat;
end;
var
  Apple: TApple; // Забележка: тук също така може да декларирате "Apple:
 TFruit"
begin
  Apple := TApple.Create;
  try
    DoSomethingWithAFruit(Apple);
  finally FreeAndNil(Apple) end;
end.
#### ###### ## ########
Имаме плод от клас TApple
Ядем го:
Изядохме плод
```

# #### ## ###### ########### ## TApple.Eat.

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses SysUtils;

type
   TFruit = class
    procedure Eat; virtual;
end;

TApple = class(TFruit)
    procedure Eat; override;
end;

procedure TFruit.Eat;
begin
   Writeln('Ν3ЯДОХМЕ ПЛОД');
end;

procedure TApple.Eat;
begin
```

```
Writeln('Изядохме ябълка');
end;
procedure DoSomethingWithAFruit(const Fruit: TFruit);
begin
 Writeln('Имаме плод от клас ', Fruit.ClassName);
 Writeln('Ядем го:');
 Fruit.Eat;
end;
var
 Apple: TApple; // Забележка: тук също така може да декларирате "Apple:
TFruit"
begin
 Apple := TApple.Create;
    DoSomethingWithAFruit(Apple);
  finally FreeAndNil(Apple) end;
end.
```

#### #### ###### ## ########

```
Имаме плод от клас TApple
Ядем го:
Изядохме ябълка
```

Eat ##########.

####### #### reintroduce. ## # ####### ##### e ##-##### ## ####### ### #######, ## ## ###### #######.

### 

### 5.2. ### ## ######## ######

###############################

```
if A <> nil then
begin
   A.Destroy;
   A := nil;
end;
```

##### ## ###### # ## ## ####### A.Free.##### ######

```
if A <> nil then
  A.Destroy;
```

### 

#####:

```
uses SysUtils;

type
   TGun = class
   end;

TPlayer = class
   Gun1, Gun2: TGun;
   constructor Create;
   destructor Destroy; override;
   end;

constructor TPlayer.Create;
begin
   inherited;
Gun1 := TGun.Create;
```

```
Gun2 := TGun.Create;
end;

destructor TPlayer.Destroy;
begin
   FreeAndNil(Gun1);
   FreeAndNil(Gun2);
   inherited;
end;
```

```
type
  TGun = class(TComponent)
  end;

TPlayer = class(TComponent)
    Gun1, Gun2: TGun;
    constructor Create(AOwner: TComponent); override;
  end;

constructor TPlayer.Create(AOwner: TComponent);
begin
  inherited;
Gun1 := TGun.Create(Self);
Gun2 := TGun.Create(Self);
end;
```

```
uses SysUtils, Classes, FGL;
type
  TGun = class
  end;
  TGunList = specialize TFPGObjectList<TGun>;
  TPlayer = class
    Guns: TGunList;
    Gun1, Gun2: TGun;
    constructor Create;
    destructor Destroy; override;
  end;
constructor TPlayer.Create;
begin
  inherited;
  // Всъщност, стойността true (за OwnsObjects) е зададена по подразбиране
  Guns := TGunList.Create(true);
  Gun1 := TGun.Create;
  Guns.Add(Gun1);
  Gun2 := TGun.Create;
  Guns.Add(Gun2);
end;
destructor TPlayer.Destroy;
begin
  { Трябва да се погрижим за освобождаването на списъка.
    Той ще освободи елементите си автоматично. }
  FreeAndNil(Guns);
```

```
{ Вече няма нужда да освобождаваме ръчно Gun1, Gun2. Хубав навик е да установим на "nil"

техните препратки, тъй като знаем, че са освободени. В този прост клас и с

този прост деструктор, очевидно е, че те няма да бъдат достъпвани повече --

но правейки така ще ни помогне в случая на по-големи и по-сложни деструктори.

Алтернативно, можем да си спестим декларирането на Gun1 и Gun2, и вместо това да използваме Guns[0] и Guns[1] в нашия код.

Или да създадем метод Gun1, който връща Guns[0]. }

Gun1 := nil;
Gun2 := nil;
inherited;
end;
```

# 5.4. ######### ##### Destroy

##### ###### ####### ##-#### Destroy.



### 5.5. ######## ### ################

```
var
   Obj1, Obj2: TObject;
begin
   Obj1 := TObject.Create;
   Obj2 := Obj1;
   FreeAndNil(Obj1);

// какво ще се случи ако достъпим тук Obj1 или Obj2?
end;
```

```
if Obj1 <> nil then
WriteLn(Obj1.ClassName);
```

### ### ####### ###### ## #####:

```
type
  TControl = class(TComponent)
end;

TContainer = class(TComponent)
private
  FSomeSpecialControl: TControl;
  procedure SetSomeSpecialControl(const Value: TControl);
protected
  procedure Notification(AComponent: TComponent; Operation:
TOperation); override;
public
  destructor Destroy; override;
  property SomeSpecialControl: TControl
```

```
read FSomeSpecialControl write SetSomeSpecialControl;
  end;
implementation
procedure TContainer.Notification(AComponent: TComponent; Operation:
 TOperation);
begin
  inherited;
  if (Operation = opRemove) and (AComponent = FSomeSpecialControl) then
    { set to nil by SetSomeSpecialControl to clean nicely }
    SomeSpecialControl := nil;
end;
procedure TContainer.SetSomeSpecialControl(const Value: TControl);
  if FSomeSpecialControl <> Value then
  begin
    if FSomeSpecialControl <> nil then
      FSomeSpecialControl.RemoveFreeNotification(Self);
    FSomeSpecialControl := Value;
    if FSomeSpecialControl <> nil then
      FSomeSpecialControl.FreeNotification(Self);
  end;
end;
destructor TContainer.Destroy;
  { set to nil by SetSomeSpecialControl, to detach free notification }
  SomeSpecialControl := nil;
  inherited;
end;
```

# 5.6. ########################### (Castle Game Engine)

```
type
  TControl = class(TComponent)
  end;
  TContainer = class(TComponent)
  private
    FSomeSpecialControlObserver: TFreeNotificationObserver;
    FSomeSpecialControl: TControl;
    procedure SetSomeSpecialControl(const Value: TControl);
    procedure SomeSpecialControlFreeNotification(const Sender:
 TFreeNotificationObserver);
  public
    constructor Create(AOwner: TComponent); override;
    property SomeSpecialControl: TControl
      read FSomeSpecialControl write SetSomeSpecialControl;
  end;
implementation
uses CastleComponentSerialize;
constructor TContainer.Create(AOwner: TComponent);
begin
  inherited;
  FSomeSpecialControlObserver := TFreeNotificationObserver.Create(Self);
  FSomeSpecialControlObserver.OnFreeNotification := {\sifdef FPC}@{\sendif}
 SomeSpecialControlFreeNotification;
end;
procedure TContainer.SetSomeSpecialControl(const Value: TControl);
begin
  if FSomeSpecialControl <> Value then
  begin
    FSomeSpecialControl := Value;
    FSomeSpecialControlObserver.Observed := Value;
```

```
end;
end;

procedure TContainer.SomeSpecialControlFreeNotification(const Sender:
    TFreeNotificationObserver);
begin
    // set property to nil when the referenced component is freed
    SomeSpecialControl := nil;
end;
```

##### https://castle-engine.io/custom\_components .

# 6. #########

### 6.1. #######

- ######## # ######## (## #######) #### ####, ##### ###### E, ## # T. ####### ESomethingBadHappened.

### 6.2. ##############

```
type
    EInvalidParameter = class(Exception);

function ReadParameter: String;
begin
    Result := Readln;
    if Pos(' ', Result) <> 0 then
```

```
raise EInvalidParameter.Create('Invalid parameter, space is not
  allowed');
end;
```

```
type
    EInvalidParameter = class(Exception);

function ReadParameter: String;
begin
    Result := Readln;
    if Pos(' ', Result) <> 0 then
        raise EInvalidParameter.CreateFmt('Невалиден параметър %s, не са
    позволени интервали.', [Result]);
end;
```

# 6.3. ##########

###### ## ######### ##############

```
var
Parameter1, Parameter2, Parameter3: String;
begin
try
Writeln('Въведете 1-ви параметър:');
Parameter1 := ReadParameter;
Writeln('Въведете 2-ри параметър:');
Parameter2 := ReadParameter;
Writeln('Въведете 3-ти параметър:');
Parameter3 := ReadParameter;
except
// прихващане на EInvalidParameter предизвикан от някое от извикванията на ReadParameter
on EInvalidParameter do
Writeln('Възникна изключение EInvalidParameter');
```

```
end;
end;
##########:
try
. . .
except
 on E: EInvalidParameter do
  Writeln('Възникна изключение EInvalidParameter със съобщение: ' +
 E.Message);
end;
try
. . .
except
 on E: EInvalidParameter do
  Writeln('Възникна изключение EInvalidParameter със съобщение: ' +
E. Message);
 on E: ESomeOtherException do
  Writeln('Възникна изключение ESomeOtherException със съобщение: ' +
 E.Message);
end;
## ######## ##### on :
try
. . .
except
 Writeln('Предупреждение: Възникна изключение');
// ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ: НЕ СЛЕДВАЙТЕ ПРИМЕРА БЕЗ ДА СТЕ ПРОЧЕЛИ ЗАБЕЛЕЖКАТА ПО-
ДОЛУ
// ОТНОСНО "ПРИХВАЩАНЕ НА ВСИЧКИ ИЗКЛЮЧЕНИЯ"
```

```
try
...
except
on E: TObject do
Writeln('Предупреждение: Възникна изключение');
end;
// ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ: НЕ СЛЕДВАЙТЕ ПРИМЕРА БЕЗ ДА СТЕ ПРОЧЕЛИ ЗАБЕЛЕЖКАТА ПО-
ГОРЕ
// ОТНОСНО "ПРИХВАЩАНЕ НА ВСИЧКИ ИЗКЛЮЧЕНИЯ"
```

```
try
...
except
on E: Exception do
    Writeln('Предупреждение: Възникна изключение: ' + E.ClassName + ',
    Cъобщение: ' + E.Message);
end;
// ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ: НЕ СЛЕДВАЙТЕ ПРИМЕРА БЕЗ ДА СТЕ ПРОЧЕЛИ ЗАБЕЛЕЖКАТА ПО-
ГОРЕ
// ОТНОСНО "ПРИХВАЩАНЕ НА ВСИЧКИ ИЗКЛЮЧЕНИЯ"
```

```
try
...
except
on E: EInvalidSoundFile do
begin
if E.InvalidUrl = 'http://example.com/blablah.wav' then
Writeln('Предупреждение: зареждането на http://example.com/
blablah.wav се провали, игнорирайте го')
else
raise;
end;
end;
```

# 

```
procedure MyProcedure;
var
  MyInstance: TMyClass;
begin
  MyInstance := TMyClass.Create;
  try
    MyInstance.DoSomething;
    MyInstance.DoSomethingElse;
  finally
    FreeAndNil(MyInstance);
end;
end;
```

```
// HEKOPEKTEH NPUMEP:
procedure MyProcedure;
var
   MyInstance: TMyClass;
begin
   try
    CallSomeOtherProcedure;
   MyInstance := TMyClass.Create;
   MyInstance.DoSomething;
   MyInstance.DoSomethingElse;
   finally
   FreeAndNil(MyInstance);
end;
end;
```

```
procedure MyProcedure;
var
   MyInstance1: TMyClass1;
   MyInstance2: TMyClass2;
   MyInstance3: TMyClass3;
begin
   MyInstance1 := TMyClass1.Create;
   try
```

```
MyInstance1.DoSomething;
    MyInstance2 := TMyClass2.Create;
     try
      MyInstance2.DoSomethingElse;
      MyInstance3 := TMyClass3.Create;
      try
         MyInstance3.DoYetAnotherThing;
      finally
         FreeAndNil(MyInstance3);
       end;
    finally
       FreeAndNil(MyInstance2);
    end;
  finally
     FreeAndNil(MyInstance1);
  end;
end;
######## #### # ##-###### ### #### ##-###:
procedure MyProcedure;
var
  MyInstance1: TMyClass1;
  MyInstance2: TMyClass2;
  MyInstance3: TMyClass3;
begin
  MyInstance1 := nil;
  MyInstance2 := nil;
  MyInstance3 := nil;
  try
    MyInstance1 := TMyClass1.Create;
    MyInstance1.DoSomething;
    MyInstance2 := TMyClass2.Create;
    MyInstance2.DoSomethingElse;
    MyInstance3 := TMyClass3.Create;
    MyInstance3.DoYetAnotherThing;
  finally
    FreeAndNil(MyInstance3);
    FreeAndNil(MyInstance2);
    FreeAndNil(MyInstance1);
  end;
```

end;



### 

# 7. Run-time #########

# 7.1. ####/##### # ###### ## ######

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses
SysUtils, Classes;
```

```
var
  S: TStream;
  InputInt, OutputInt: Integer;
begin
  InputInt := 666;
  S := TFileStream.Create('my_binary_file.data', fmCreate);
  try
    S.WriteBuffer(InputInt, SizeOf(InputInt));
  finally
    FreeAndNil(S);
  end;
  S := TFileStream.Create('my_binary_file.data', fmOpenRead);
    S.ReadBuffer(OutputInt, SizeOf(OutputInt));
  finally
    FreeAndNil(S);
  end;
 WriteLn('Read from file got integer: ', OutputInt);
```

```
EnableNetwork := true;
S := Download('https://castle-engine.io/latest.zip');
S := Download('file:///home/michalis/my_binary_file.data');
S := Download('castle-data:/gui/my_image.png');
```

```
Text := TTextReader.Create('castle-data:/my_data.txt');
try
  while not Text.Eof do
    WriteLnLog('NextLine', Text.ReadLn);
finally
  FreeAndNil(Text);
end;
```

- ##### Generics.Collections (## FPC >= 3.2.0)
- ##### FGL
- ##### GVector (####### # fcl-stl)

- ######### FPC # Delphi,

# Castle Game Engine: ### ######## ####### Generics.Collections # ######## ######### Generics.Collections #

<sup>5###### =</sup> Dictionary, a.k.a. Associative array

#### **TList**

### **TObjectList**

### **TDictionary**

######### #####<sup>5</sup>.

### **TObjectDictionary**

### ### ## ######## TObjectList:

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses SysUtils, Generics.Collections;
type
  TApple = class
    Name: string;
  end;
  TAppleList = specialize TObjectList<TApple>;
var
  A: TApple;
 Apples: TAppleList;
begin
  Apples := TAppleList.Create(true);
  try
    A := TApple.Create;
    A. Name := 'my apple';
    Apples.Add(A);
    A := TApple.Create;
    A. Name := 'another apple';
    Apples.Add(A);
    Writeln('Count: ', Apples.Count);
    Writeln(Apples[0].Name);
    Writeln(Apples[1].Name);
  finally FreeAndNil(Apples) end;
```

end.

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
{ If GENERICS_CONSTREF is defined, then various routines used with
 Generics.Collections
  (like callbacks we pass to TComparer, or OnNotify callback or Notify
 virtual method)
  should have "constref" parameter, not "const".
 This was the case of FPC<= 3.2.0, FPC changed it in
 https://gitlab.com/freepascal.org/fpc/source/-/
commit/693491048bf2c6f9122a0d8b044ad0e55382354d .
  It is also applied to FPC fixes branch 3.2.3. }
{$ifdef VER3_0} {$define GENERICS_CONSTREF} {$endif}
{\$ifdef VER3_2_0} {\$define GENERICS_CONSTREF} {\$endif}
{\$ifdef VER3_2_2} {\$define GENERICS_CONSTREF} {\$endif}
uses SysUtils, Generics. Defaults, Generics. Collections;
type
  TApple = class
    Name: string;
  end;
  TAppleList = specialize TObjectList<TApple>;
function CompareApples(
  {\$ifdef GENERICS_CONSTREF}\constref{\$else}\const{\$endif}
  Left, Right: TApple): Integer;
begin
```

```
Result := AnsiCompareStr(Left.Name, Right.Name);
end;
type
  TAppleComparer = specialize TComparer<TApple>;
var
  A: TApple;
  L: TAppleList;
  L := TAppleList.Create(true);
  try
    A := TApple.Create;
    A. Name := '11';
    L.Add(A);
    A := TApple.Create;
    A. Name := '33';
    L.Add(A);
    A := TApple.Create;
    A. Name := '22';
    L.Add(A);
    L.Sort(TAppleComparer.Construct(@CompareApples));
    Writeln('Count: ', L.Count);
    Writeln(L[0].Name);
    Writeln(L[1].Name);
    Writeln(L[2].Name);
  finally FreeAndNil(L) end;
end.
```

######## ###, ######## #####:

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses SysUtils, Generics.Collections;

type
   TApple = class
    Name: string;
end;
```

```
TAppleDictionary = specialize TDictionary<string, TApple>;
var
  Apples: TAppleDictionary;
  A, FoundA: TApple;
  ApplePair: TAppleDictionary.TDictionaryPair;
  AppleKey: string;
begin
  Apples := TAppleDictionary.Create;
  try
   A := TApple.Create;
    A. Name := 'моята ябълка';
    Apples.AddOrSetValue('ключ за ябълка 1', A);
    if Apples.TryGetValue('ключ за ябълка 1', FoundA) then
      Writeln('Намерена ябълка с ключ "ключ за ябълка 1" с име: ' +
        FoundA. Name);
    for AppleKey in Apples.Keys do
      Writeln('Намерен ключ за ябълка: ' + AppleKey);
    for A in Apples. Values do
      Writeln('Намерена ябълка с име: ' + A. Name);
    for ApplePair in Apples do
      Writeln('Намерен ключ за ябълка->име на ябълка: ' +
        ApplePair.Key + '->' + ApplePair.Value.Name);
    { Долният ред също работи, но може да се използва само да
      зададе стойност на *съществуващ* ключ в речника.
      Вместо това обикновено се използва AddOrSetValue
      за да се зададе или добави нов ключ ако е необходимо. }
    // Apples['ключ за ябълка 1'] := ... ;
    Apples.Remove('ключ за ябълка 1');
    { Забележете, че TDictionary не притежава елементите си
      и трябва да ги освобожавате ръчно.
      Може да използвате TObjectDictionary за да имате автоматичен
      режим за притежание. }
    A.Free;
  finally FreeAndNil(Apples) end;
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses SysUtils, Generics.Collections;
type
  TApple = class
    Name: string;
  end;
  TAppleDictionary = specialize TObjectDictionary<string, TApple>;
var
  Apples: TAppleDictionary;
  A: TApple;
  ApplePair: TAppleDictionary.TDictionaryPair;
begin
  Apples := TAppleDictionary.Create([doOwnsValues]);
  try
    A := TApple.Create;
    A. Name := 'my apple';
    Apples.AddOrSetValue('apple key 1', A);
    for ApplePair in Apples do
      Writeln('Found apple key->value: ' +
        ApplePair.Key + '->' + ApplePair.Value.Name);
    Apples.Remove('apple key 1');
  finally FreeAndNil(Apples) end;
end.
       ###
                              ##########
                                               ######
                                                          FGL
                                                                   ######
```

Generics.Collections, ###-################# FGL ##:

### **TFPGList**

### **TFPGObjectList**

### **TFPGMap**

######## ##### 5

# 7.3. ########: TPersistent.Assign

```
var
  X, Y: TMyObject;
begin
  X := TMyObject.Create;
  Y := X;
  // X и Y сега са два указателя към една и съща инстанция
  Y.MyField := 123; // ще се промени също и X.MyField
  FreeAndNil(X);
end;
```

```
var
  X, Y: TMyObject;
begin
  X := TMyObject.Create;
  Y := TMyObject.Create;
  Y.Assign(X);
  Y.MyField := 123; // τοβα не променя X.MyField
  FreeAndNil(X);
  FreeAndNil(Y);
end;
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses
 SysUtils, Classes;
type
  TMyClass = class(TPersistent)
  public
    MyInt: Integer;
    procedure Assign(Source: TPersistent); override;
  end;
  TMyClassDescendant = class(TMyClass)
  public
    MyString: string;
    procedure Assign(Source: TPersistent); override;
  end;
procedure TMyClass.Assign(Source: TPersistent);
  SourceMyClass: TMyClass;
begin
  if Source is TMyClass then
```

```
begin
    SourceMyClass := TMyClass(Source);
    MyInt := SourceMyClass.MyInt;
    // Xxx := SourceMyClass.Xxx; // копирайте още полета ако е
 необходимо ...
  end else
    { Поради това, че TMyClass е директен наследник на TPersistent,
      той извиква inherited CAMO когато не знае как да обработи Source.
      Виж кометарите по-долу. }
    inherited Assign(Source);
end;
procedure TMyClassDescendant.Assign(Source: TPersistent);
var
  SourceMyClassDescendant: TMyClassDescendant;
begin
  if Source is TMyClassDescendant then
  begin
    SourceMyClassDescendant := TMyClassDescendant(Source);
    MyString := SourceMyClassDescendant.MyString;
    // Xxx := SourceMyClassDescendant.Xxx; // копирайте още полета ако е
 необходимо ...
  end;
  { Поради това, че TMyClassDescendant има предшественик, който вече е
    заменил Assign (in TMyClass.Assign), той извиква inherited ВИНАГИ,
    за да позволи TMyClass.Assign да копира останалите полета.
    Виж кометарите по-долу за детайлно обяснение. }
  inherited Assign(Source);
end;
var
  C1, C2: TMyClass;
  CD1, CD2: TMyClassDescendant;
begin
  // rect TMyClass.Assign
  C1 := TMyClass.Create;
  C2 := TMyClass.Create;
  try
    C1.MyInt := 666;
    C2.Assign(C1);
   WriteLn('C2 state: ', C2.MyInt);
  finally
    FreeAndNil(C1);
    FreeAndNil(C2);
```

```
end;

// Tect TMyClassDescendant.Assign

CD1 := TMyClassDescendant.Create;
CD2 := TMyClassDescendant.Create;

try

   CD1.MyInt := 44;
   CD1.MyString := 'blah';
   CD2.Assign(CD1);
   WriteLn('CD2 state: ', CD2.MyInt, ' ', CD2.MyString);

finally
   FreeAndNil(CD1);
   FreeAndNil(CD2);
end;
end.
```

###### ######## Assign.### ### ######:

### ###### #### ######### Assign.

```
procedure TPersistent.Assign(Source: TPersistent);
begin
  if Source <> nil then
    Source.AssignTo(Self)
  else
```

```
raise EConvertError...
end;

procedure TPersistent.AssignTo(Destination: TPersistent);
begin
  raise EConvertError...
end;
```





# 

# 8.1. ###### (######) ############

####### ### ####### ## #########

```
function SumOfSquares(const N: Integer): Integer;
function Square(const Value: Integer): Integer;
begin
   Result := Value * Value;
end;

var
   I: Integer;
begin
```

```
Result := 0;
  for I := 0 to N do
    Result := Result + Square(I);
end;
##### #####, # ##### ####### Square ######## #######
###### ## I:
function SumOfSquares(const N: Integer): Integer;
var
  I: Integer;
  function Square: Integer;
  beain
    Result := I * I;
  end;
begin
  Result := 0;
  for I := 0 to N do
    Result := Result + Square;
end;
```

# 

Callback-## #### ## ###:

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
```

```
function Add(const A, B: Integer): Integer;
  begin
    Result := A + B;
  end;
  function Multiply(const A, B: Integer): Integer;
  begin
    Result := A * B;
  end;
  type
    TMyFunction = function (const A, B: Integer): Integer;
  function ProcessTheList(const F: TMyFunction): Integer;
  var
    I: Integer;
  begin
    Result := 1;
    for I := 2 to 10 do
      Result := F(Result, I);
  end;
  var
    SomeFunction: TMyFunction;
  begin
    SomeFunction := @Add;
    WriteLn('1 + 2 + 3 ... + 10 = ', ProcessTheList(SomeFunction));
    SomeFunction := @Multiply;
    WriteLn('1 * 2 * 3 ... * 10 = ', ProcessTheList(SomeFunction));
  end.
• ####: ######### ## of object ######.
  {$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
  uses
    SysUtils;
  type
    TMyMethod = procedure (const A: Integer) of object;
    TMyClass = class
      CurrentValue: Integer;
       procedure Add(const A: Integer);
       procedure Multiply(const A: Integer);
```

```
procedure ProcessTheList(const M: TMyMethod);
  end;
procedure TMyClass.Add(const A: Integer);
begin
  CurrentValue := CurrentValue + A;
end;
procedure TMyClass.Multiply(const A: Integer);
  CurrentValue := CurrentValue * A;
end;
procedure TMyClass.ProcessTheList(const M: TMyMethod);
  I: Integer;
begin
  CurrentValue := 1;
  for I := 2 to 10 do
    M(I);
end;
var
  C: TMyClass;
begin
  C := TMyClass.Create;
  try
    C.ProcessTheList(@C.Add);
    WriteLn('1 + 2 + 3 ... + 10 = ', C.CurrentValue);
    C.ProcessTheList(@C.Multiply);
    WriteLn('1 * 2 * 3 ... * 10 = ', C.CurrentValue);
  finally
    FreeAndNil(C);
  end;
end.
```

```
type
TMyMethod = function (const A, B: Integer): Integer of object;
```

```
TMyClass = class
    class function Add(const A, B: Integer): Integer;
    class function Multiply(const A, B: Integer): Integer;
end;

var
    M: TMyMethod;
begin
    M := @TMyClass(nil).Add;
    M := @TMyClass(nil).Multiply;
end;
```

## ########, ## ###### ## ###### @TMyClass(nil).Add ###### @TMyClass.Add.

### 8.3. ########

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses
SysUtils;
```

```
type
  generic TMyCalculator<T> = class
    Value: T;
    procedure Add(const A: T);
  end;
procedure TMyCalculator.Add(const A: T);
  Value := Value + A;
end;
type
  TMyFloatCalculator = specialize TMyCalculator<Single>;
  TMyStringCalculator = specialize TMyCalculator<string>;
var
  FloatCalc: TMyFloatCalculator;
  StringCalc: TMyStringCalculator;
begin
  FloatCalc := TMyFloatCalculator.Create;
    FloatCalc.Add(3.14);
    FloatCalc.Add(1);
    WriteLn('FloatCalc: ', FloatCalc.Value:1:2);
  finally
    FreeAndNil(FloatCalc);
  end;
  StringCalc := TMyStringCalculator.Create;
  try
    StringCalc.Add('something');
    StringCalc.Add(' more');
    WriteLn('StringCalc: ', StringCalc.Value);
  finally
    FreeAndNil(StringCalc);
  end;
end.
####### # #######:
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses
  SysUtils;
```

```
{ Note: this example requires FPC 3.1.1 (will not compile with FPC 3.0.0
  or older). }

generic function Min<T>(const A, B: T): T;

begin
  if A < B then
    Result := A else
    Result := B;
end;

begin
  WriteLn('Min (1, 0): ', specialize Min<Integer>(1, 0));
  WriteLn('Min (3.14, 5): ', specialize Min<Single>(3.14, 5):1:2);
  WriteLn('Min (''a'', ''b''): ', specialize Min<string>('a', 'b'));
end.
```

## 8.4. Overloading

#### 8.5. ############

- ## ######## #### #### # ####,

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
unit PreprocessorStuff;
interface
{$ifdef FPC}
{ Това е дефинирано само ако се компилира с FPC, не с други компилатори
 (напр. Delphi). }
procedure Foo;
{$endif}
{ Дефиниране на константата NewLine. Тук може да видите как нормалния
 синтаксис на Паскал
  се "чупи" с препроцесорните директиви. Когато компилирате за Unix
  (вкл. Linux, Android, Mac OS X), компилатора вижда това:
   const NewLine = #10;
  Когато компилирате за Windows, компилатора вижда това:
    const NewLine = #13#10;
  За други операционни системи, кодът няма да се компилира,
  защото компилатора вижда това:
   const NewLine = ;
  *Хубаво е*, че компилирането се проваля в този случай -- така ако трябва
 да
 пригодите програмата към ОС, която не е Unix или Windows, компилатора ще
  припомни да изберете конвенция за нов ред (newline) за тази система. }
const
  NewLine =
    {\$ifdef UNIX\} #10 {\$endif\}
```

```
{\$ifdef MSWINDOWS} #13#10 {\$endif};
{$define MY_SYMBOL}
{$ifdef MY_SYMBOL}
procedure Bar;
{\$endif}
{$define CallingConventionMacro := unknown}
{\$ifdef UNIX}
  {$define CallingConventionMacro := cdecl}
{\$endif}
{\$ifdef MSWINDOWS}
  {$define CallingConventionMacro := stdcall}
{$endif}
procedure RealProcedureName;
 CallingConventionMacro; external 'some_external_library';
implementation
{\$include some_file.inc}
// $I е съкращение за $include
{$I some_other_file.inc}
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}
{$H+}
{$J-}
{$modeswitch advancedrecords}
{$ifndef VER3}
{$error Този код може да се компилира само с FPC версия 3.х. или повисока}
{$endif}
```

```
{$ifdef UNIX} {$I my_unix_implementation.inc} {$endif}
{$ifdef MSWINDOWS} {$I my_windows_implementation.inc} {$endif}
```

## 8.6. ######

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
{$modeswitch advancedrecords}
type
 TMyRecord = record
  public
    I, Square: Integer;
    procedure WriteLnDescription;
  end;
procedure TMyRecord.WriteLnDescription;
 WriteLn('Square of ', I, ' is ', Square);
end;
var
  A: array [0..9] of TMyRecord;
  R: TMyRecord;
  I: Integer;
begin
  for I := 0 to 9 do
  begin
    A[I].I := I;
    A[I].Square := I * I;
  end;
  for R in A do
    R.WriteLnDescription;
end.
```

- - # ## ###### # ##### ## ###### ######,

## 8.7. ######, #### ####

### 8.8. #########

#### type

```
PMyRecord = ^TMyRecord;
TMyRecord = record
  Value: Integer;
  Next: PMyRecord;
end;
```

```
type
  TMyClass = class
   Value: Integer;
   Next: TMyClass;
end;
```

## 8.9. ###### ## #########

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses
   StrUtils;

operator* (const S: string; const A: Integer): string;
begin
   Result := DupeString(S, A);
end;

begin
   WriteLn('bla' * 10);
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses
   SysUtils;

type
   TMyClass = class
   MyInt: Integer;
```

```
end;
operator* (const C1, C2: TMyClass): TMyClass;
begin
  Result := TMyClass.Create;
  Result.MyInt := C1.MyInt * C2.MyInt;
end;
var
  C1, C2: TMyClass;
begin
  C1 := TMyClass.Create;
  try
    C1.MyInt := 12;
    C2 := C1 * C1;
    try
      WriteLn('12 * 12 = ', C2.MyInt);
    finally
      FreeAndNil(C2);
    end;
  finally
    FreeAndNil(C1);
  end;
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
uses
    SysUtils;

type
    TMyRecord = record
        MyInt: Integer;
    end;

operator* (const C1, C2: TMyRecord): TMyRecord;
begin
    Result.MyInt := C1.MyInt * C2.MyInt;
end;

var
```

```
R1, R2: TMyRecord;
begin
  R1.MyInt := 12;
  R2 := R1 * R1;
  WriteLn('12 * 12 = ', R2.MyInt);
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
{$modeswitch advancedrecords}
uses
  SysUtils, FGL;
type
  TMyRecord = record
    MyInt: Integer;
    class operator+ (const C1, C2: TMyRecord): TMyRecord;
    class operator= (const C1, C2: TMyRecord): boolean;
  end;
class operator TMyRecord.+ (const C1, C2: TMyRecord): TMyRecord;
  Result.MyInt := C1.MyInt + C2.MyInt;
end;
class operator TMyRecord.= (const C1, C2: TMyRecord): boolean;
begin
  Result := C1.MyInt = C2.MyInt;
end;
type
  TMyRecordList = specialize TFPGList<TMyRecord>;
var
  R, ListItem: TMyRecord;
```

```
L: TMyRecordList;
begin

L := TMyRecordList.Create;
try

R.MyInt := 1; L.Add(R);
R.MyInt := 10; L.Add(R);
R.MyInt := 100; L.Add(R);

R.MyInt := 0;
for ListItem in L do
 R := ListItem + R;

WriteLn('1 + 10 + 100 = ', R.MyInt);
finally
FreeAndNil(L);
end;
end.
```

## 9.1. ###### # ##########

<sup>6####### =</sup> friends

```
type
  TMyClass = class
  private
    type
      TInternalClass = class
        Velocity: Single;
        procedure DoSomething;
      end;
    var
      FInternalClass: TInternalClass;
  public
    const
      DefaultVelocity = 100.0;
    constructor Create;
    destructor Destroy; override;
  end;
constructor TMyClass.Create;
begin
  inherited;
  FInternalClass := TInternalClass.Create;
  FInternalClass. Velocity := DefaultVelocity;
  FInternalClass.DoSomething;
end;
destructor TMyClass.Destroy;
  FreeAndNil(FInternalClass);
  inherited;
end;
{ забележете, че дефиницията на метода долу има префикс
  "TMyClass.TInternalClass". }
```

```
procedure TMyClass.TInternalClass.DoSomething;
begin
end;
```

## 9.3. ###### ## #####

```
type
  TEnemy = class
    procedure Kill;
    class procedure KillAll;
end;

var
    E: TEnemy;
begin
    E := TEnemy.Create;
    try
        E.Kill;
    finally FreeAndNil(E) end;
    TEnemy.KillAll;
end;
```

## 9.4. ######## ### ####

```
type
  TMyClass = class(TComponent)
  end;
  TMyClass1 = class(TMyClass)
  end;
  TMyClass2 = class(TMyClass)
  end;
  TMyClassRef = class of TMyClass;
var
  C: TMyClass;
  ClassRef: TMyClassRef;
begin
  // Obviously you can do this:
  C := TMyClass.Create(nil); FreeAndNil(C);
  C := TMyClass1.Create(nil); FreeAndNil(C);
  C := TMyClass2.Create(nil); FreeAndNil(C);
  // В допълнение, използвайки препратки към клас, може да направите и
 следното:
  ClassRef := TMyClass;
  C := ClassRef.Create(nil); FreeAndNil(C);
  ClassRef := TMyClass1;
  C := ClassRef.Create(nil); FreeAndNil(C);
  ClassRef := TMyClass2;
  C := ClassRef.Create(nil); FreeAndNil(C);
end;
```

```
type
  TMyClass = class(TComponent)
    class procedure DoSomething; virtual; abstract;
  end;
  TMyClass1 = class(TMyClass)
    class procedure DoSomething; override;
  end;
  TMyClass2 = class(TMyClass)
    class procedure DoSomething; override;
  end;
  TMyClassRef = class of TMyClass;
var
  C: TMyClass;
  ClassRef: TMyClassRef;
begin
  ClassRef := TMyClass1;
  ClassRef.DoSomething;
  ClassRef := TMyClass2;
  ClassRef.DoSomething;
  { Това ще предизвика изключение по време на изпълнение
    защото DoSomething e абстрактен в TMyClass. }
  ClassRef := TMyClass;
  ClassRef.DoSomething;
end;
```

```
type
  TMyClass = class(TComponent)
    procedure Assign(Source: TPersistent); override;
    function Clone(AOwner: TComponent): TMyClass;
end;

TMyClassRef = class of TMyClass;

function TMyClass.Clone(AOwner: TComponent): TMyClass;
begin
    // Това трябва винаги да създаде инстанция точно от клас TMyClass:
    //Result := TMyClass.Create(AOwner);
    // Това може потенциално да създаде инстанция от наследник на TMyClass:
    Result := TMyClassRef(ClassType).Create(AOwner);
    Result.Assign(Self);
end;
```

#### 9.5. ######## ##### ## ####

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
```

```
type
  TMyCallback = procedure (A: Integer);

TMyClass = class
    class procedure Foo(A: Integer);
end;

class procedure TMyClass.Foo(A: Integer);
begin
end;

var
  Callback: TMyCallback;
begin
  // Грешка: TMyClass.Foo не е съвместим с TMyCallback
  Callback := @TMyClass(nil).Foo;
end.
```



```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
type
   TMyCallback = procedure (A: Integer);

TMyClass = class
     class procedure Foo(A: Integer); static;
end;

class procedure TMyClass.Foo(A: Integer);
begin
end;

var
   Callback: TMyCallback;
begin
   Callback := @TMyClass.Foo;
end.
```

#### 9.6. ###### # ####### ## ####

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
type
  TMyClass = class
  strict private
```

```
// Alternative:
    // FMyProperty: Integer; static;
    class var
      FMyProperty: Integer;
    class procedure SetMyProperty(const Value: Integer); static;
    class property MyProperty: Integer
      read FMyProperty write SetMyProperty;
  end;
class procedure TMyClass.SetMyProperty(const Value: Integer);
begin
 Writeln('MyProperty changes!');
 FMyProperty := Value;
end:
begin
  TMyClass.MyProperty := 123;
 Writeln('TMyClass.MyProperty is now ', TMyClass.MyProperty);
end.
```

```
procedure Render(const Obj1: TMy3DObject; const Color: TColor);
```

```
var
    I: Integer;
begin
    for I := 0 to Obj1.ShapesCount - 1 do
        RenderMesh(Obj1.Shape[I].Mesh, Color);
end;
```

```
type
  TMy3DObjectHelper = class helper for TMy3DObject
    procedure Render(const Color: TColor);
end;

procedure TMy3DObjectHelper.Render(const Color: TColor);
var
    I: Integer;
begin
    { забележете, че тук достъпваме ShapesCount и Shape без да ги квалифицираме }
    for I := 0 to ShapesCount - 1 do
        RenderMesh(Shape[I].Mesh, Color);
end;
```



## 9.8. ######### #########, #########

#### 

X := TMyClass.Create;

```
{\$mode objfpc}{\$H+}{\$J-}
uses
  SysUtils;
type
  TGun = class
  end;
  TPlayer = class
    Gun1, Gun2: TGun;
    constructor Create;
    destructor Destroy; override;
  end;
constructor TPlayer.Create;
begin
  inherited;
  Gun1 := TGun.Create;
  raise Exception.Create('Предизвикано изключение от конструктор!');
  Gun2 := TGun.Create;
end;
destructor TPlayer.Destroy;
begin
  { в случай, че конструктора крашне, бихме могли
    да имаме ситуация с Gun1 <> nil и Gun2 = nil. Справете се с това.
    ... Всъщност в случая FreeAndNil ще се справи без
    допълнителни усилия от наша страна, защото FreeAndNil проверява
    дали инстанцията e nil преди да извика деструктора. }
  FreeAndNil(Gun1);
  FreeAndNil(Gun2);
  inherited;
end;
begin
  try
    TPlayer.Create;
  except
    on E: Exception do
      WriteLn('Уловено ' + E.ClassName + ': ' + E.Message);
```

end; end.

## 10. ##########

## 10.1. #### (CORBA) #########

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
{$interfaces corba} // See below why we recommend CORBA interfaces

uses
   SysUtils, Classes;

type
   IMyInterface = interface
   ['{79352612-668B-4E8C-910A-26975E103CAC}']
    procedure Shoot;
end;

TMyClass1 = class(IMyInterface)
   procedure Shoot;
end;

TMyClass2 = class(IMyInterface)
   procedure Shoot;
end;
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>API = Application Program Interface

```
TMyClass3 = class
    procedure Shoot;
  end;
procedure TMyClass1.Shoot;
 WriteLn('TMyClass1.Shoot');
end;
procedure TMyClass2.Shoot;
begin
 WriteLn('TMyClass2.Shoot');
end;
procedure TMyClass3.Shoot;
 WriteLn('TMyClass3.Shoot');
end;
procedure UseThroughInterface(I: IMyInterface);
begin
 Write('Shooting...');
 I.Shoot;
end;
var
  C1: TMyClass1;
  C2: TMyClass2;
  C3: TMyClass3;
begin
  C1 := TMyClass1.Create;
  C2 := TMyClass2.Create;
  C3 := TMyClass3.Create;
  try
    if C1 is IMyInterface then
      UseThroughInterface(C1 as IMyInterface);
    if C2 is IMyInterface then
      UseThroughInterface(C2 as IMyInterface);
    // The "C3 is IMyInterface" below is false,
    // so "UseThroughInterface(C3 as IMyInterface)" will not execute.
    if C3 is IMvInterface then
      UseThroughInterface(C3 as IMyInterface);
  finally
    FreeAndNil(C1);
    FreeAndNil(C2);
```

```
FreeAndNil(C3);
end;
end.
```

## 10.2. ######### CORBA # COM

#### 

#### ################### {\$interfaces corba}?

#### ##### # COM #######?

- ###### ##### QueryInterface.

#### 

#### 

#### 10.3. ########## GUIDs

{\$mode objfpc}{\$H+}{\$J-}

uses

```
SysUtils;
var
  MyGuid: TGUID;
begin
  Randomize;
  CreateGUID(MyGuid);
  WriteLn('[''' + GUIDToString(MyGuid) + ''']');
end.
```

## 10.4. #################### (COM)

## ####### #### ######, ##:

- - TComponent ########## #### ##### # ########## #### ## ######### ## Castle ## ###### ############## Game Engine ### ## ####### ######### TNonRefCountedInterfacedObject ####### ## TNonRefCountedInterfacedPersistent ## #### ###, ##### https:// github.com/castle-engine/castle-engine/ blob/0519585abc13e8386cdae5f7dfef6f9659dc9b57/src/base/ castleinterfaces.pas.

- ## ####### ####, ## reference-counted,

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
{$interfaces com}
uses
  SysUtils, Classes;
type
  IMyInterface = interface
  ['{3075FFCD-8EFB-4E98-B157-261448B8D92E}']
    procedure Shoot;
  end;
  TMyClass1 = class(TInterfacedObject, IMyInterface)
    procedure Shoot;
  end:
  TMyClass2 = class(TInterfacedObject, IMyInterface)
    procedure Shoot;
  end;
  TMyClass3 = class(TInterfacedObject)
    procedure Shoot;
  end;
procedure TMyClass1.Shoot;
```

```
begin
 WriteLn('TMyClass1.Shoot');
end;
procedure TMyClass2.Shoot;
  WriteLn('TMyClass2.Shoot');
end;
procedure TMyClass3.Shoot;
begin
 WriteLn('TMyClass3.Shoot');
end;
procedure UseThroughInterface(I: IMyInterface);
 Write('Shooting...');
  I.Shoot;
end;
var
  C1: IMyInterface; // COM се грижи за унищожаването
  C2: IMyInterface; // COM се грижи за унищожаването
  C3: TMyClass3; // ВИЕ трябва да се погрижите за унищожаването
begin
  C1 := TMyClass1.Create as IMyInterface;
  C2 := TMyClass2.Create as IMyInterface;
  C3 := TMyClass3.Create;
  try
    UseThroughInterface(C1); // няма нужда от оператор "as"
    UseThroughInterface(C2);
    if C3 is IMyInterface then
      UseThroughInterface(C3 as IMyInterface); // това няма да се изпълни
  finally
    { Променливи C1 и C2 излизат от обхват и тук би трябвало да се
      унищожат автоматично.
      За разлика от тях, СЗ е инстанция, която не се управлява от
 интерфейс
      и трябва да се унищожи ръчно. }
   FreeAndNil(C3);
  end;
end.
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
{\$interfaces com}
uses
  SysUtils, Classes;
type
  IMyInterface = interface
  ['{3075FFCD-8EFB-4E98-B157-261448B8D92E}']
    procedure Shoot;
  end;
  TMyClass1 = class(TComponent, IMyInterface)
    procedure Shoot;
  end;
  TMyClass2 = class(TComponent, IMyInterface)
    procedure Shoot;
  end;
  TMyClass3 = class(TComponent)
    procedure Shoot;
  end;
```

```
procedure TMyClass1.Shoot;
begin
  WriteLn('TMyClass1.Shoot');
end;
procedure TMyClass2.Shoot;
begin
  WriteLn('TMyClass2.Shoot');
end;
procedure TMyClass3.Shoot;
  WriteLn('TMyClass3.Shoot');
end;
procedure UseThroughInterface(I: IMyInterface);
begin
  Write('Shooting...');
  I.Shoot;
end;
var
  C1: TMyClass1;
  C2: TMyClass2;
  C3: TMyClass3;
procedure UseInterfaces;
begin
  if C1 is IMyInterface then
  //if Supports(C1, IMyInterface) then // equivalent to "is" check above
    UseThroughInterface(C1 as IMyInterface);
  if C2 is IMyInterface then
    UseThroughInterface(C2 as IMyInterface);
  if C3 is IMyInterface then
    UseThroughInterface(C3 as IMyInterface);
end;
begin
  C1 := TMyClass1.Create(nil);
  C2 := TMyClass2.Create(nil);
  C3 := TMyClass3.Create(nil);
  try
    UseInterfaces;
  finally
    FreeAndNil(C1);
```

```
FreeAndNil(C2);
FreeAndNil(C3);
end;
end.
```

```
UseThroughInterface(Cx as IMyInterface);
```

```
UseThroughInterface(Cx);
```

3. ##### #### #### ## ##### IMyInterface(Cx):

```
UseThroughInterface(IMyInterface(Cx));
```

```
{$mode objfpc}{$H+}{$J-}
// {$interfaces corba} // забележете, че "as" конверсии за CORBA няма да
 се компилират
uses Classes;
type
  IMyInterface = interface
  ['{7FC754BC-9CA7-4399-B947-D37DD30BA90A}']
    procedure One;
  end;
  IMyInterface2 = interface(IMyInterface)
  ['{A72B7008-3F90-45C1-8F4C-E77C4302AA3E}']
    procedure Two;
  end:
  IMyInterface3 = interface(IMyInterface2)
  ['{924BFB98-B049-4945-AF17-1DB08DB1C0C5}']
    procedure Three;
  end;
  TMyClass = class(TComponent, IMyInterface)
    procedure One;
  end;
```

```
TMyClass2 = class(TMyClass, IMyInterface, IMyInterface2)
    procedure One;
    procedure Two;
  end;
procedure TMyClass.One;
begin
  Writeln('TMyClass.One');
end;
procedure TMyClass2.One;
begin
  Writeln('TMyClass2.One');
end;
procedure TMyClass2.Two;
begin
  Writeln('TMyClass2.Two');
end;
procedure UseInterface2(const I: IMyInterface2);
begin
  I.One;
  I.Two;
end;
procedure UseInterface3(const I: IMyInterface3);
begin
  I.One;
  I.Two;
  I.Three;
end;
var
  My: IMyInterface;
  MyClass: TMyClass;
begin
  My := TMyClass2.Create(nil);
  MyClass := TMyClass2.Create(nil);
  // Това не може да с компилира, не е известно дали My e IMyInterface2.
  // UseInterface2(My);
  // UseInterface2(MyClass);
  // Това се компилира и работи.
```

```
UseInterface2(IMyInterface2(My));
 // Това не може да с компилира. Преобразуването InterfaceType(ClassType)
 се проверява при компилация.
  // UseInterface2(IMyInterface2(MyClass));
 // Това се компилира и работи.
 UseInterface2(My as IMyInterface2);
  // Това се компилира и работи.
 UseInterface2(MyClass as IMyInterface2);
  // Това се компилира но не работи при изпълнение, с грозно "Access
 violation".
 // UseInterface3(IMyInterface3(My));
 // Това не може да с компилира. Преобразуването InterfaceType(ClassType)
 се проверява при компилация.
 // UseInterface3(IMyInterface3(MyClass));
 // Това се компилира но не работи при изпълнение, с хубаво
 "EInvalidCast: Invalid type cast".
 // UseInterface3(My as IMyInterface3);
 // Това се компилира но не работи при изпълнение, с хубаво
 "EInvalidCast: Invalid type cast".
 // UseInterface3(MyClass as IMyInterface3);
 Writeln('Край');
end.
```

## 11. ####### #### #########

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Thank you for reading!

###### ## ####### ###: ##### #####, 2023