

All Programming is Metaprogramming

(Engineering Software as a Service §3.5)

Armando Fox



Metaprogramming & Reflection

- Reflection lets us ask an object questions about itself and have it modify itself
- Metaprogramming lets us define new code at runtime

- How can these make our code DRYer, more concise, or easier to read?
 - (or are they just twenty-dollar words to make me look smart?)



An international bank account

acct.deposi
acct.deposi
acct.deposi
cct.deposi
cct

ns_to_ ncy(

deposit \$100 llars(20)) verter.new(



An international bank account!

```
acct.deposit(100) # deposit $100
acct.deposit(20.euros) # about $25

•No problem with open classes....
class Numeric
  def euros; self * 1.292; end
end

http://pastebin.com/f6WuV2rC
```

 But what about acct.deposit(1.euro)

http://pastebin.com/WZGBhXci



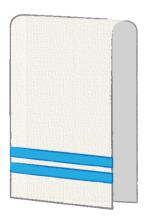
The power of method_missing

But suppose we also want to support

```
acct.deposit(1000.yen)
acct.deposit(3000.rupees)
```

Surely there is a DRY way to do this?

http://pastebin.com/agjb5qBF



http://pastebin.com/HJTvUid5



Reflection & Metaprogramming

- You can ask Ruby objects questions about themselves at runtime (introspection)
- You can use this information to generate new code (methods, objects, classes) at runtime (reflection)
- ...so can have code that writes code (metaprogramming)
- You can "reopen" any class at any time and add stuff to it.
 - ...in addition to extending/subclassing it!



5.euros.in(:rupees)



- □ Change Numeric.method_missing to detect calls to 'in' with appropriate args
- □ Change Numeric#method_missing to detect calls to 'in' with appropriate args
- □ Define the method Numeric#in
- □ Define the method Numeric.in





Blocks, Iterators, Functional Idioms

(Engineering Software as a Service §3.6)
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Functionally flavored

 How can techniques from functional programming help us rethink basic programming concepts like iteration?

And why is it worth doing that?



Loops—but don't think of them that way

```
["apple", "banana", "cherry"].each do |string|
  puts string
end
for i in (1..10) do
  puts i
end
1.upto 10 do |num|
  puts num
end
3.times { print "Rah, " }
```



If you're iterating with an index, you're probably doing it wrong

Iterators let objects manage their own traversal

```
\cdot (1..10).each do |x| ... end
 (1..10).each { |x| ... }
 1.upto(10) do |x| ... end
 => range traversal
my_array.each do |elt| ... end
 => array traversal
hsh.each_key do |key| ... end
 hsh.each_pair do |key,val| ... end
 => hash traversal
• 10.times {...} # => iterator of arity zero
· 10.times do ... end
```



"Expression orientation"

```
x = ['apple', 'cherry', 'apple', 'banana']
x.sort # => ['apple', 'apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
x.uniq.reverse # => ['banana', 'cherry', 'apple']
x.reverse! # => modifies x
x.map do |fruit|
  fruit.reverse
end.sort
  # => ['ananab', 'elppa', 'elppa', 'yrrehc']
x.collect { |f| f.include?("e") }
x.any? \{ |f| f.length > 5 \}
```

A real life example....

http://pastebin.com/Aggs4mhE



```
Which string will not appear in the result of:
['banana', 'anana', 'naan'].map do |food|
  food.reverse
end.select { |f| f.match /^a/ }
     naan
     ananab
     anana
```

The above code won't run due to syntax error(s)



Mixins and Duck Typing

(Engineering Software as a Service §3.7)

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So what if you're not my type

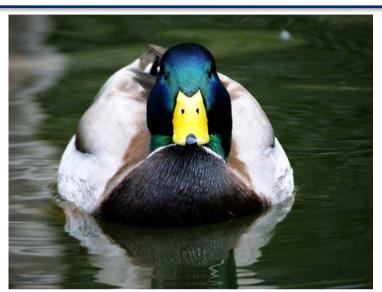
Ruby emphasizes
 "What methods do you respond to?"
 over
 "What class do you belong to?"

 How does this encourage productivity through reuse?



What is "duck typing"?

- If it responds to the same methods as a duck...it might as well be a duck
- Similar to Java Interfaces but easier to use
- Example: my_list.sort
 [5, 4, 3].sort
 ["dog", "cat", "rat"].sort
 [:a, :b, :c].sort
 IO.readlines("my_file").sort





Modules

- Collection of methods that aren't a class
 - you can't instantiate it
 - Some modules are namespaces, similar to Python: Math::sin(Math::PI / 2.0)
- Important use of modules: mix its methods into a class:

```
class A ; include MyModule ; end
```

- A.foo will search A, then MyModule, then method_missing in A & B, then A's ancestor
- sort is actually defined in module Enumerable,
 which is *mixed into* Array by default



A Mix-in is a Contract

- Example: Enumerable assumes target object responds to each
 - ...provides all?, any?, collect, find, include?, inject, map, partition,
- Enumerable also provides sort, which requires elements of collection (things returned by each) to respond to <=>
- Comparable assumes that target object responds to <=>(other_thing)
 - provides < <= => > == between? for free

<u>Class</u> of objects doesn't matter: only <u>methods</u> to which they respond

Example: sorting a file

- Sorting a file
 - File.open returns an IO object
 - I0 objects respond to each by returning each line as a String
- So we can say

```
File.open('filename.txt').sort
```

- relies on I0#each and String#<=>
- Which lines of file begin with vowel?

```
File.open('file').
  select { |s| s =~ /^[aeiou]/i }
```



- a = SavingsAccount.new(100)
- b = SavingsAccount.new(50)
- c = SavingsAccount.new(75)
- What's result of [a,b,c].sort
 - ☐ Works, because account balances (numbers) get compared
 - Doesn't work, but would work if we passed a comparison method to sort
 - Doesn't work, but would work if we defined <=> on SavingsAccount
 - Doesn't work: SavingsAccount isn't a basic Ruby type so can't compare them



Making accounts comparable

- Just define <=> and then use the Comparable module to get the other methods
- Now, an Account quacks like a numeric ©

http://pastebin.com/itkpaqMh



When Module? When Class?

- Modules reuse behaviors
 - high-level behaviors that could conceptually apply to many classes
 - Example: Enumerable, Comparable
 - Mechanism: mixin (include Enumerable)
- Classes reuse implementation
 - subclass reuses/overrides superclass methods
 - Mechanism: inheritance (class A < B)</p>
- Remarkably often, we will prefer composition over inheritance



yield()
(Engineering Software as a Service §3.8)

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Inelegant, this

```
ArrayList aList;
Iterator it = aList.iterator();
while (it.hasNext()) {
   Object element = it.getNext();
   // do some stuff with element
}
```

- Goal of the code: do stuff with elements of aList
- But iterator logic is all jumbled up with the code

Blocks (anonymous λ)

```
(map '(lambda (x) (+ x 2)) mylist)
mylist.map \{ |x| x+2 \}
(filter '(lambda (x) (even? x)) mylist)
mylist.select do |x|; x.even?; end
(map
  '(lambda (x) (+ x 2))
  (filter '(lambda (x) (even? x)) mylist))
mylist.select \{|x| x.even?\}.map \{|x| x+2 \}
```



Turning iterators inside-out

Java:

- You hand me each element of that collection in turn.
- I'll do some stuff.
- Then I'll ask you if there's any more left.

Ruby:

- Here is some code to apply to every element of the collection.
- You manage the iteration or data structure traversal. Give me each element to do stuff to.
- Let's do an example...



Iterators are just one nifty use of *yield*

```
# in File class
                                # in some other library
                                def open(filename)
def open(filename)
                                  ...before code...
  ...open a file...
                                  yield file_descriptor
end
                                  ...after code...
def close
  ...close a file...
                                end
end
# in your code
                                # in your code
def do_everything
                                def do_everything
                                  File.open("foo") do |f|
  f = File.open("foo")
                                    my_custom_stuff(f)
  my_custom_stuff(f)
  f.close()
                                  end
end
                                end
```

With yield(): expose 1 call in

other library

Without yield(): expose 2

calls in other library

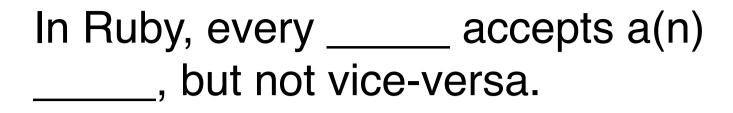


Blocks are Closures

- A closure is the set of all variable bindings you can "see" at a given point in time
 - In Scheme, it's called an environment
- Blocks are closures: they carry their environment around with them

http://pastebin.com/zQPh70NJ

- Result: blocks can help reuse by separating what to do from where & when to do it
 - We'll see various examples in Rails





- □ yield() statement; iterator
- □ closure; iterator
- ¬ block; iterator
- □ iterator; block



Summary

- Duck typing encourages behavior reuse
 - "mix-in" a module and rely on "everything is a method call—do you respond to this method?"
- Blocks and iterators
 - Blocks are anonymous lambdas that carry their environment around with them
 - Allow "sending code to where an object is" rather than passing an object to the code
 - Iterators are an important special use case



Summary (cont.)

