Inheritance and Lookup

3: super

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Goal

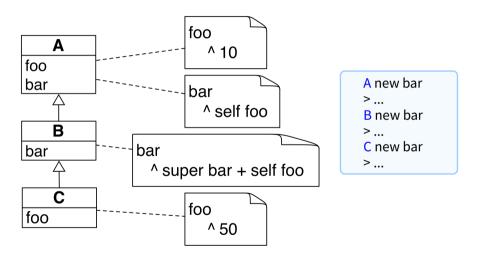
- Sending a message
- Method lookup
- super semantics and the differences with self

What is super?

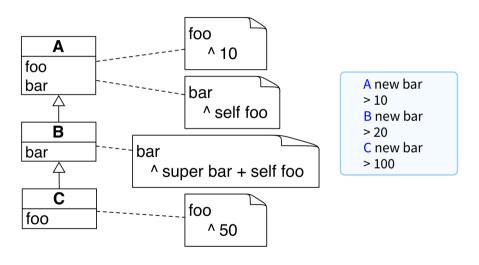
Take 5 min and write the definition of super

- your definition should have two points:
 - what does super represent?
 - how is a method looked up when a message is sent to super?

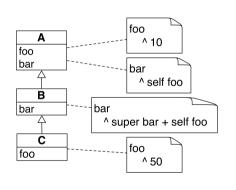
Challenge Yourself With super!



Challenge Yourself With super!



super Changes Where the Lookup Starts



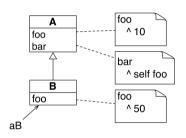
Evaluation of aC bar

- 1. aC's class is C
- 2. no method bar in C
- 3. look up in B bar is found
- 4. method bar is executed
- 5. bar is sent to super
- 6. super is aC but lookup starts in A
- 7. bar is found in A and executed
- 8. foo is sent to aC
- 9. foo is found in C

super Changes Where the Lookup Starts

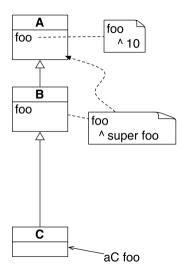
- super refers to the receiver of the message (just like self)
- The method lookup starts in the superclass of the class containing the super expression

self is Dynamic



We don't know which foo method bar refers to

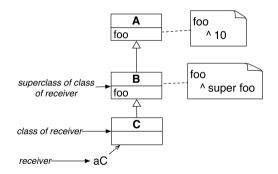
super is Static



- at compilation-time, we know that B>>foo refers to A>>foo
- we should look above the class containing the method using super

Even Some Books Got it Wrong

- Wrong definition: super looks for the method in the superclass of the receiver's class
- With this definition, this example would loop forever:



In reality it does not loop, the definition is wrong



What You Should Know

- self always represents the receiver
- super always represents the receiver
- super changes the lookup:
 - a super send starts the lookup in the class above it
- self sends act as a hook: code of subclasses may be invoked

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