



# Compilers

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## Self Type Usage

- The parser checks `SELF_TYPE` appears only where a type is expected
- But `SELF_TYPE` is not allowed everywhere a type can appear:
  1. `class T inherits T' {...}`
    - `T, T'` cannot be `SELF_TYPE`
  2. `x : T`
    - Attribute `x`
    - `T` can be `SELF_TYPE`

3. `let x : T in E`

- `T` can be `SELF_TYPE`

4. `new T`

- `T` can be `SELF_TYPE`
- Creates an object of the same type as `self`

5. `m@T(E1,...,En)`

- `T` cannot be `SELF_TYPE`

6.  $m(x : T) : T' \{ \dots \}$

- Only  $T'$  can be `SELF_TYPE` !

What could go wrong if  $T$  were `SELF_TYPE`?

```
class A { comp(x : SELF_TYPE) : Bool {...}; };
```

```
class B inherits A {
```

```
  b : int;
```

```
  comp(x : SELF_TYPE) : Bool { ... x.b ...}; };
```

```
...
```

```
let x : A ← new B in ... x.comp(new A); ...
```

```
...
```

Which of the following usages of SELF\_TYPE is incorrect?

☐ ...  
let x: SELF\_TYPE <-  
 (new SELF\_TYPE) in  
 { ... };  
...

☐ class Animal {  
 addFriend(friend: Animal): SELF\_TYPE  
 { ... }  
 ...  
}

☐ ...  
(new Animal)@SELF\_TYPE.bark();  
...

☐ ...  
(new SELF\_TYPE).foo();  
...