



# 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 <sup>*dynamic*</sup> type as `self`

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

- T cannot be `SELF_TYPE`

$$\frac{e.m(e')}{e':T_0} \quad \underbrace{T_0 \leq \text{SELF\_TYPE}}_{\text{c}}$$

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

- 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();  
...