



An introduction to
TOOP

A Tcl extension for
OO
Programming

Overview

- **What is TOOP**
- **TOOP Features**
- **Pro's and con's**
- **Conclusion**



TOOP

- **What :**

A Tcl extension (Tcl only 8.0 – x.x) that implements the object orientation paradigm to a great extent.



Introduces in Tcl:

A new proc TOOP

A library structure

A new file extension .tclClass



TOOP Space

TOOP Spaces are Tcl interpreters where the TOOP.tclClass file has been sourced.

```
% source TOOP.tclClass
```

TOOP Spaces :

- Know where the TOOPLibrary can be found.
- Take care of creation of new TOOP.Objects
- Take care of the sourcing of tclClass files
- Take care of the duplication of objects
- Take care of serialization of objects
- Manage communication with other TOOP Spaces
- Have a unique name in time and space



TOOP Objects

New TOOP objects are made using the
TOOP New command:

```
% TOOP New demo.Car.Ferrari
```

```
TOOPCharliesPC_1022665213_1
```

Object
Identity
(OID)

Unique
object
number in
TOOP
Space

TOOP Space Name
f(network name,timestamp,random)



TOOP Object State

The Object array, a global array named OO

`::OO ($OID , mySpeed)`

A Tcl array (hashtable)
that stores all Object
State in a TOOP Space

Changing Object State:

```
%set F [ TOOP New demo.Car.Ferrari ]
%$F Set mySpeed 20      OR      %set ::OO ($F, mySpeed) 20
20                          20
%$F Get mySpeed         OR      %set ::OO ($F, mySpeed)
20                          20
```

REMARK: there are NO notions of private and public data members!



TOOP Object Behavior - Methods

Method definitions are ordinary Tcl proc's:

FullClassName

MethodName

OID

```
proc demo.Car.Ferrari_Assemble { this } {  
  # Do whatever needed to assemble the car  
  $this Set myEngine [ TOOP New demo.Car.Engine ]  
  ...  
}
```

Note: the 'this' parameter must be provided, its value is the OID

TOOP Object Communication 1/2

Communication with an object happens through messages that are dispatched by its MDP (Message Dispatching Procedure)

```
proc OID_Equals_Name RequestedMethod args {  
  set this OID  
  set FCN FullClassName  
  
  eval  
    → FullClassName_Method1 this Arg1 Arg2  
    → FullClassName_Method2 this Arg1  
    → FullClassName_Method3 this Arg1  
  
}
```


TOOP Object Communication 2/2

Communication with objects results in
Object Behavior:

```
% set Obj [ TOOP New demo.Car.Ferrari ]
```

```
% $Obj Assemble
```

OR

```
% demo.Car.Ferrari_Assemble $Obj
```

**Speed loss by 5
times over
ordinary Tcl due
to MDP**

**No Speed loss over
Tcl
(MDP is not used)
Flexibility is gone**

TOOP Classes

Classes (.tclClass) files are templates for creation of TOOP objects that describe :

- (!) FullClassName e.g.: `Tcl.Application.vTcl.Main`
- Methods
- Static Fields
- Package Name

.tclClass files are pure .tcl files
They are evaluated in the interpreter
in the end.

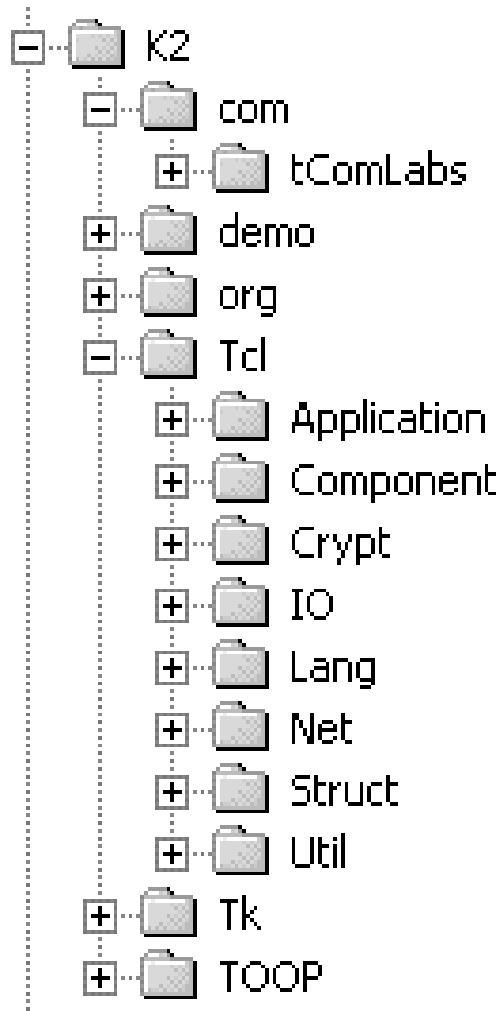
```
.\test\myClass.tclClass

TOOP.Class Extend \
TOOP.Object test.myClass {

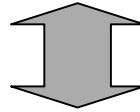
TOOP.Class Method SayHello { } {
    puts " by the Beatles"
}

}
```

TOOP Library

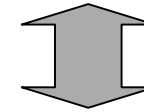


demo.Car.Ferrari



./demo/Car/Ferrari.tclClass

FullName



Location

Root of the tree is defined as location of the TOOP.tclClass file

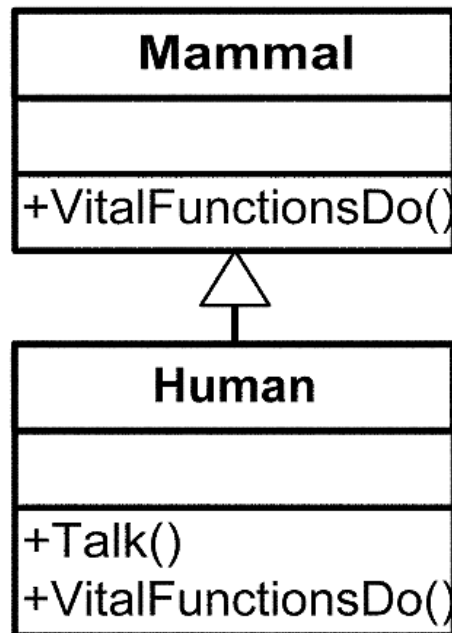
Auto-source of class definitions:

- Find file in local [pwd] directory
- Find file in TOOP Library
- Find file using the self defined ClassLoader (option)



TOOP Inheritance

The story of parents and children... Humans extend from mammals



```
proc Mammal_VitalFunctionsDo { } {
    puts "Eating, breathing, ..."
}
```

```
proc Human_VitalFunctionsDo { } {
    return [ Mammal_VitalFunctionsDo ]
}
```

```
proc Human_Talk { } {
    puts "We say Hello"
}
```

Single inheritance and multiple (interfaces) are possible in TOOP



TOOP Introspection 1/2

Since all TOOP classes extend from the base class `TOOP.Object` a uniform approach to all objects is possible using the `Get`, `Set` and `Info`, ... Methods.

```
%$AnObject Info -methods  
{Assemble this args} {Constructor this arg ...
```

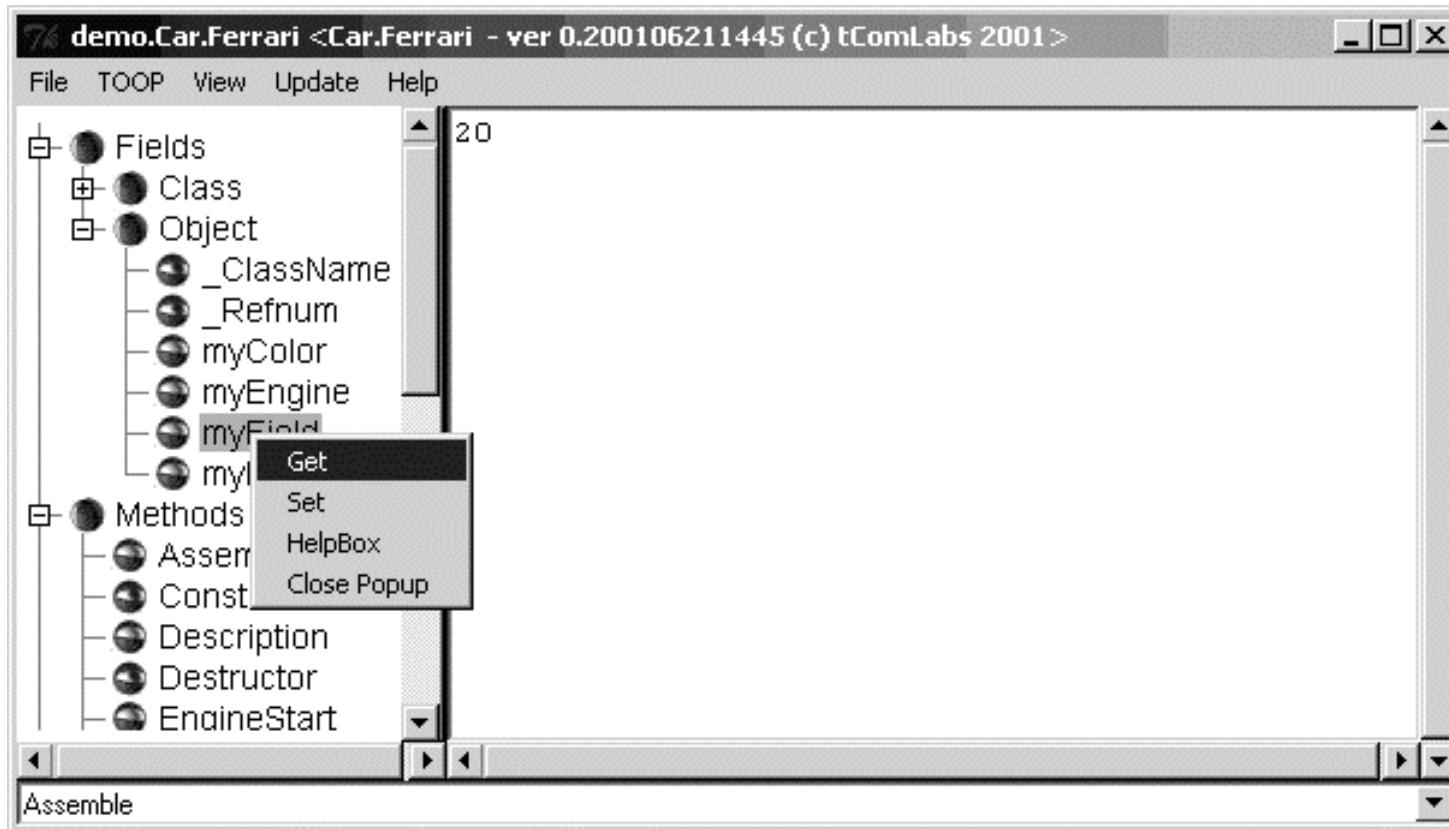
```
%$AnObject Info -fields  
{ClassCount Description ImplementList Pa ...
```

```
%$AnObject Info -documentmethod Info  
# Reflection/Introspection of every TOOP object...  
# <-methods> : returns MethodNameList of <this> ...  
# <-fields> : returns a 2 element list { StaticF ...
```



TOOP Introspection 2/2

`%$AnObject Tk`



TOOP Auto-Documentation 1/2

```
TOOP.Class Extend TOOP.Object Test.myClass {  
# All text here will be added to the class doc  
TOOP.Class Field myField 0 "Field Documentation"  
TOOP.Class Method SayHello { } {  
# Be friendly to all people  
# This text will be added in documentation  
    $this Field myField 20 "Documentation"  
}  
}
```

I - Class Level

II - Static Field Level

III - Method Level

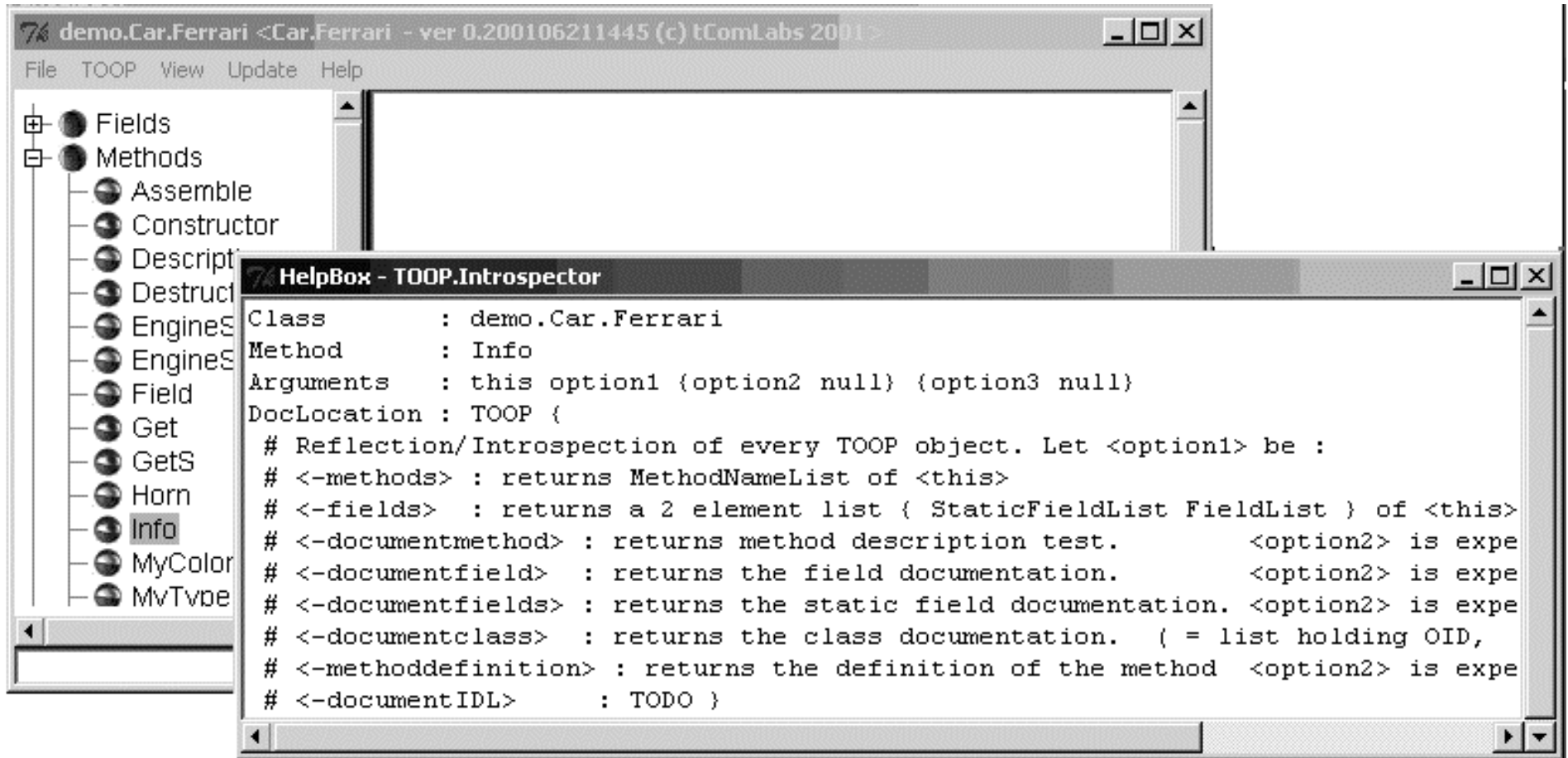
VI - Object Field Level

Rule N° 1 : Write first the documentation and then the code



TOOP Auto-Documentation 2/2

%\$AnObject Tk



The screenshot shows a graphical user interface for the TOOP application. The main window, titled "demo.Car.Ferrari", has a menu bar with "File", "TOOP", "View", "Update", and "Help". On the left, a tree view displays a class hierarchy under "demo.Car.Ferrari", including "Fields", "Methods", "Assemble", "Constructor", "Descriptor", "Destructor", "EngineS", "EngineS", "Field", "Get", "GetS", "Horn", "Info", "MyColor", and "MvType". The "Info" method is selected. A "HelpBox - TOOP.Introspector" dialog is open, displaying the following information:

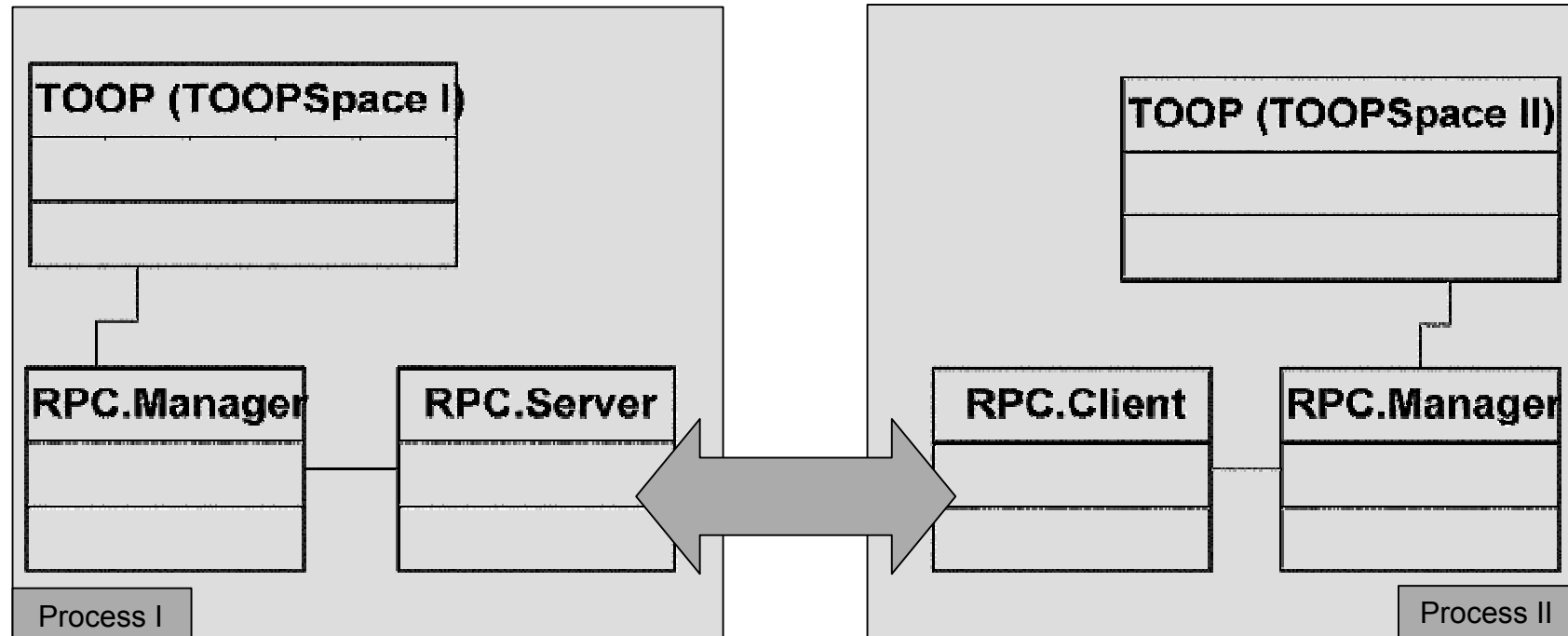
```
Class      : demo.Car.Ferrari
Method     : Info
Arguments  : this option1 {option2 null} {option3 null}
DocLocation : TOOP {
# Reflection/Introspection of every TOOP object. Let <option1> be :
# <-methods> : returns MethodNameList of <this>
# <-fields>   : returns a 2 element list { StaticFieldList FieldList } of <this>
# <-documentmethod> : returns method description test.      <option2> is expe
# <-documentfield>  : returns the field documentation.      <option2> is expe
# <-documentfields> : returns the static field documentation. <option2> is expe
# <-documentclass>  : returns the class documentation.      ( = list holding OID,
# <-methoddefinition> : returns the definition of the method <option2> is expe
# <-documentIDL>    : TODO }
```



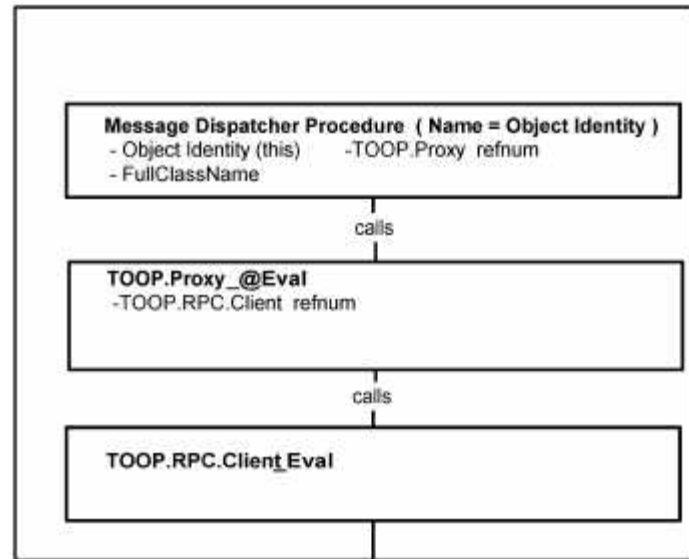
TOOP Distributed Operation 1/2

TOOP implements a transparent system that allows communication with objects in other TOOP Spaces

```
% TOOP New demo.Car -TOOP {-distributed OtherSpace }
```

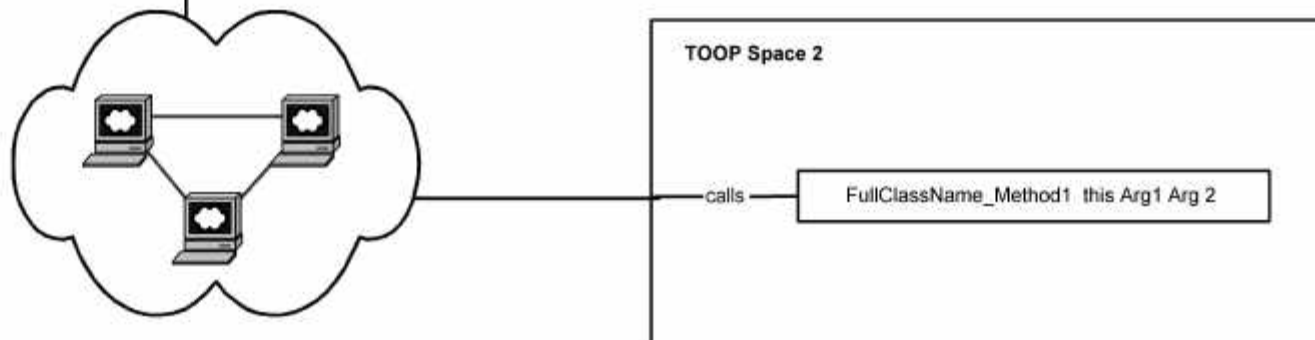


TOOP Distributed Operation 2/2

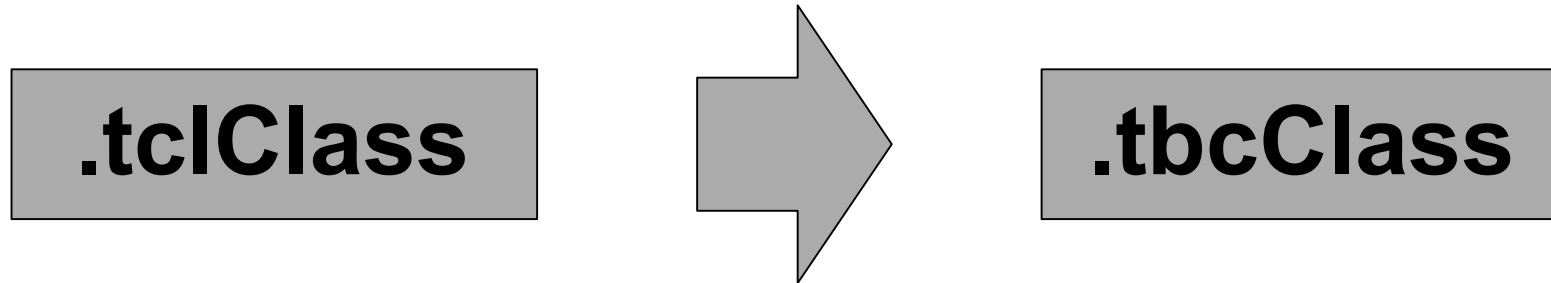


Proxy is hidden in the MDP

Result: No way of telling whether an object is local or remote! Full transparency



TOOP Compilation



A **.tbcClass** file:

- Contains the compiled (Tcl ByteCode) version of a **.tclClass** file
- Is interchangeable with a **.tclClass** file



TOOP - Object Orientation

- Abstraction
- Objects
- Object Identity
- Object State
- Object Behavior
- Messages
- Object Classification
- Object Copy
- Sharing (Inheritance)
- Polymorphism
- Encapsulation
- Object Lifetime
- Distributed Objects
- Class Library
- Introspection
- Object Serialization
- ...



TOOP Con's

- Requires basic OO knowledge (What is an object)
- Speed reduction by 5 times over plain Tcl (However can be overcome to 0 times!)
- All objects are stored in one array OO
- No notions of public/private



TOOP Pro's

- Is being used in mission critical software by tComLabs during the Euro-DOCSIS certification test process
- Introduces all advantages of OO design (UML, design patterns, reusability,...)
- Tcl only
- Compilable (Tcl Byte Code)



TOOP Conclusion

TOOP:

- Another OO extension for Tcl
- Standard GUI on all objects
- Framework for distributed applications
- Self descriptive

