The Feel of Objective-C

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Credits and Thanks to:



Objective-C

- Start with C
- Add the Smalltalk object model as a library
- Add a little syntax for
 - Class and method definition
 - Method calls
 - A few object literals



















Objective-C

- A mashup of two languages
- Smalltalk grafted onto C
- The boundaries are obvious:
 - Non-C-like syntax in special "zones"



- Flag characters to mark Objective-C zones
- In C code, objects are opaque

Objective-C: The Language

Calling Methods



Methods With Arguments [serviceNameField setEnabled:YES]

[in_stream read:readBuffer maxLength:4096]

(Yes, that method name is "read:maxLength:")





NSWhat?

- Objective-C has no namespaces
- Libraries (and apps) use prefixes instead
- Many type names begin with "NS" for NeXTStep

Implementations

// Album.m

@implementation Album

// method definitions go here

@end



Types

- Object variables are usually pointers
 - e.g., NSString *
- Methods can return any C type
 - including object pointers
 - use Objective-C method call anywhere an expression is valid
- Parameters can also be any C type

Basic Types

- NSNumber, NSInteger
- NSString
 - special literal syntax: @"foo"
- NSMutableString
- NSArray and NSMutableArray
- NSDictionary and NSMutableDictionary

Allocation

[NSAlert alloc] Allocates unitialized object

[new_object init] Performs default initialization

[[NSAlert alloc] init] Standard init pattern

[NSAlert new] Rarely used equivalent

NSAlert *alertSheet;
alertSheet = [[NSAlert alloc] init];

Initialization

- [[NSString alloc] init] [[NSString alloc] initWithString: username] [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"%@/%@", parentAbsPath, relativePath] [[NSString alloc] initWithBytes:value length:strlen(value)] [[NSString alloc] initWithBytes:value length:strlen(value)
- encoding:NSASCIIStringEncoding]
- [[NSString alloc] initWithData: data encoding: NSUTF8StringEncoding]
- [[NSString alloc] initWithContentsOfFile: path]

Special values

- self
- super
- nil



Memory Management

- Objective-C v4 supports garbage collection
 - (but not on the iPhone, yet...)
- Manual reference counting
 [obj retain]
 - [obj release]

Autorelease Example

// At the beginning of a block, do this: NSAutoreleasePool* pool=[[NSAutoreleasePool alloc] init];

// Then, within the block and also in methods
// *called* from that block, do things like this:
return [[time retain] autorelease];

// Then, at the end of the block, release the pool:
[pool release];

- There is always an autorelease pool available.
- Allows simpler division of memory management responsibility.

Incremental Typing

- Usually, Objective-C is statically typed
 - (or as static as C will allow)
- The typedef id represents "any Objective-C object"
- You can write methods that work on any type

Protocols

- In Smalltalk terminology, a 'protocol' is a set of methods that may be implemented by many classes.
- In Objective-C, this was formalized to resemble what you may know as an 'interface' in Java.



@protocol KeyValueAccess

- valueForKey:(NSString*)key;
- setValue:(id)val forKey:(NSString*)key;

@end





Protocols

// intersection types
id <InputStream, OutputStream> stream = ...

// or even...
NSFooBar <KeyValueAccess> foobar = ...;

// In Java, such types can be used to
// declare Class parameter constraints...

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