CSE 413
Programming Languages & Implementation

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Ruby: Multiple Inheritance, Interfaces, Mixins
Overview

- Essence of object-oriented programming: inheritance, overriding, dynamic-dispatch
- Classic inheritance includes specification (types) and implementation (code)
- What about multiple inheritance (>1 superclass)?
  - When does it make sense?
  - What are the issues?
Inheritance Models

• Single Inheritance: at most 1 superclass
  – Subclass inherits methods and state from superclass; can override methods, add more methods and instance variables

• Multiple Inheritance: >1 superclass
  – Useful – factor different traits/behavior to small classes, then extend several of them
  – But hard to use well (e.g., C++)
    • Typical problem: big, brittle inheritance graph, methods migrate to bloated superclasses over time; becomes (very) hard to make changes
Inheritance Models

• Java-style interfaces: >1 type
  – Doesn’t apply to dynamically-typed languages
  – Class “inherits” (has) multiple types, but
  – Only inherits code from one parent class
  – Fewer problems than multiple inheritance
• Mixins: >1 “source of methods”
  – Similarities to multiple inheritance – many of the goodies with fewer(?) problems
Multiple Inheritance

• If single inheritance is so useful, why not allow multiple superclasses?
  – Semantic and implementation complexities
  – Typing issues w/static typing
• Is it useful? Sure:
  – Color3DPoint extends 3DPoint, ColorPoint
• Naïve view: subclass has all fields and methods of all superclasses
Trees, DAGs, and Diamonds

- Class hierarchy forms a graph
  - Edges from subclasses to superclasses
  - Single inheritance: a tree
  - Multiple inheritance: a DAG

- Diamonds
  - With multiple inheritance, may be multiple ways to show that A is a (transitive) subclass of B
  - If all classes are transitive subclasses of e.g. Object, multiple inheritance always leads to diamonds
Multiple Inheritance: Semantic Issues

• What if multiple superclasses define the same message m or field f?
  – Classic example: Artists, Cowboys, ArtistCowboys

• Options for method m:
  – Reject subclass as ambiguous – but this is too restrictive (esp. w/diamonds)
  – “Left-most superclass wins” – too restrictive (want per-method flexibility) + silent weirdness
  – Require subclass to override m (can use explicitly qualified calls to inherited methods)
Multiple Inheritance: Semantic Issues

- Options for field f: One copy of f or multiple copies?
  - Multiple copies: what you want if Artist::draw and Cowboy::draw use inherited fields differently
  - Single copy: what you want for Color3dPoint x and y coordinates

- C++ provides both kinds of inheritance
  - Either two copies always, or one copy if field declared in same (parent) class
Java-Style Interfaces

• In Java we can define *interfaces* and classes can *implement* them
  – Interface describes methods and types
  – Interface *is* a type – can have variables, parameters, etc. with that type
  – If class C implements interface I, then instances of C have type I but must define everything in I (directly or via inheritance)
Interfaces are all about Types

- In Java, we can have 1 immediate superclass and implement any number of interfaces
- Interfaces provide no methods or fields – no duplication problems
  - If I1 and I2 both include some method m, implementing class must provide it somehow
- But this doesn’t allow what we want for Color3DPoints or ArtistCowboys
  - No code inheritance/reuse possible
Java Interfaces and Ruby

• Concept is totally irrelevant for Ruby
  – We can already send any message to any object (dynamic typing)
  – We need to get it right (can always ask an object what messages it responds to)
Interfaces vs Abstract Classes

- Interfaces are not needed in C++. Why?
- C++ allows methods and classes to be abstract
  - Specified in class declaration but not provided in implementation (same as Java)
  - Called pure virtual methods in C++
- So a class can extend multiple abstract classes
  - Same as implementing interfaces
- But if that’s all you need, you don’t need multiple inheritance
  - Multiple inheritance is not just typing
Mixins

• A mixin is a collection of methods
  – No fields, constructors, instances, etc.
• Typically a language with mixins allows 1 superclass and any number of mixins
  – We’ve seen this in Ruby
• Bad news: less powerful than multiple inheritance (what is in a class, what is in a mixin?)
• Good news: Clear semantics, great for certain idioms (Enumerate, Comparable using each, <=>)