

Perl orienté objet

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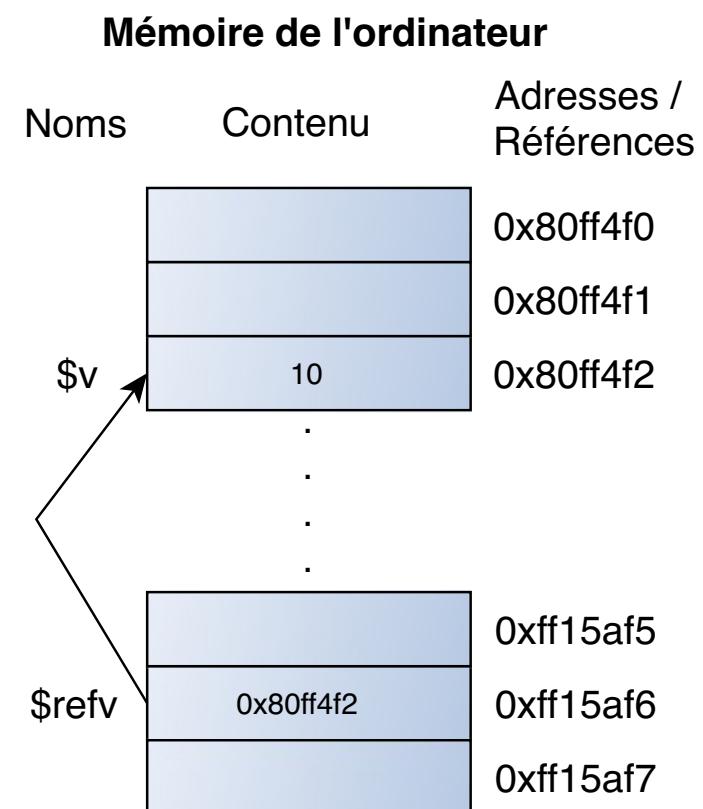


Références

Références

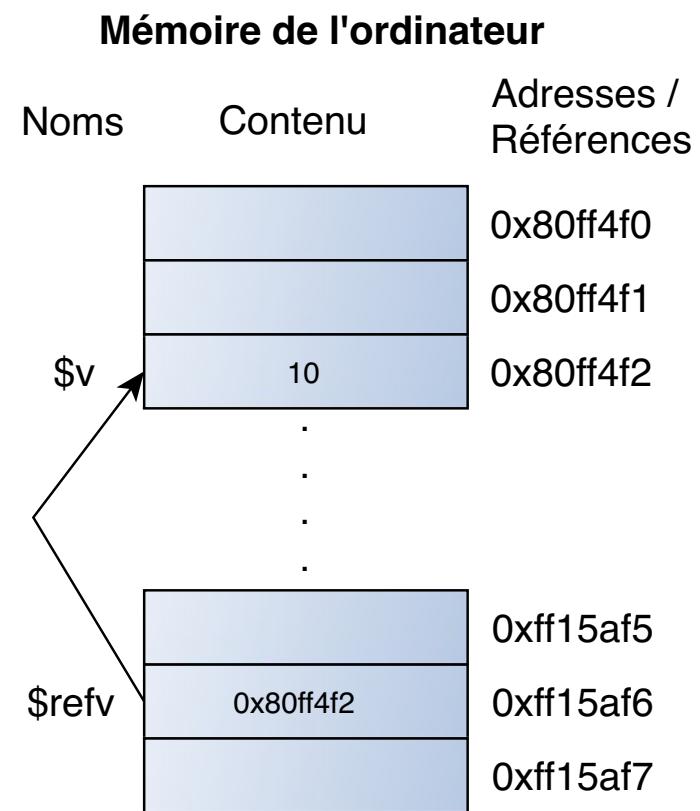
- Objectif :
 - Construire des structures complexes
- ~ pointeurs en C/C++ et références en Java

Références



Références sur les scalaires

Principe



```
my $v = 10;  
my $refv = \$v;
```

Principe

```
my $v = 10;  
my $refv = \$v;  
print "$refv\n";
```

```
print "$$refv\n";
```

```
$$refv = 56;  
print "$$refv\n";  
print "$v\n";
```

Utilisation

Modification dans une fonction

```
sub f1{
    my ($ref) = @_;
    $$ref = $$ref + 10;
}
my $v = 20;
my $refv = \$v;
f1( $refv );
print "$v\n";
f1( \$v );
print "$v\n";
```

Utilisation

Renvoi d'une variable par une fonction

```
sub f2{  
    my $v = 20;  
    return \$v;  
}  
my $ref = f2();  
print "$$ref\n";
```

QCM

```
sub f{
    my ($x,$y) = @_;
    $$x = 20;
    $z = $y+10;
    return (\$z);
}
my $v = 10;
my $w = 20;
my $x = f(\$v,$w);
my $y = $$x + $v;
```

Que contient \$y?

30

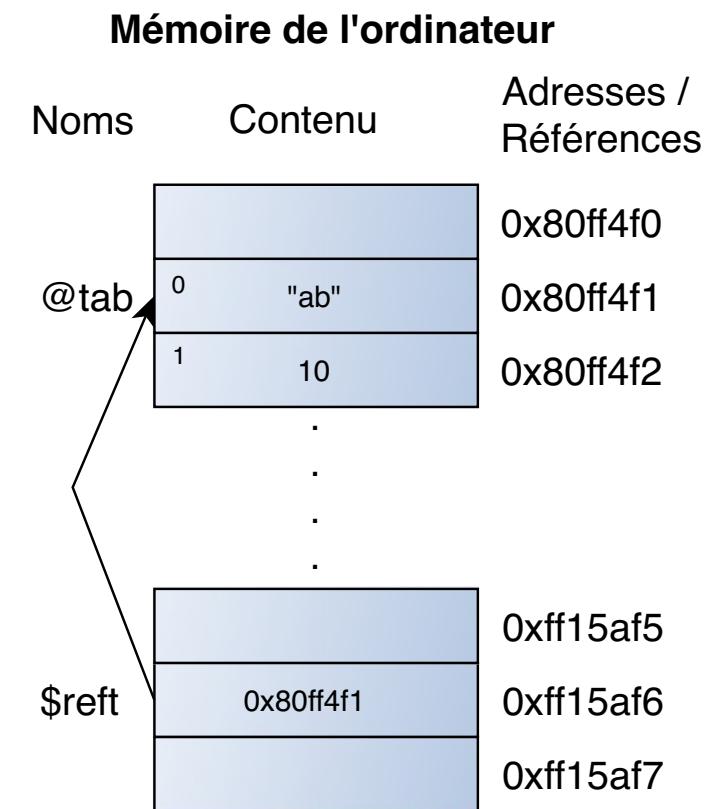
40

50

60

Références sur les tableaux

Principe



```
my @tab = ("ab", 10);
my $reft = \@tab;
```

Principe

```
my @tab = ("ab",10);  
my $reft = \@tab;
```

```
my @tab2 = @$reft;  
print "$tab2[1]\n";  
print "$$reft[1]\n";
```

```
@$reft = ("bc",11);  
print "$tab[0],$tab[1]\n";
```

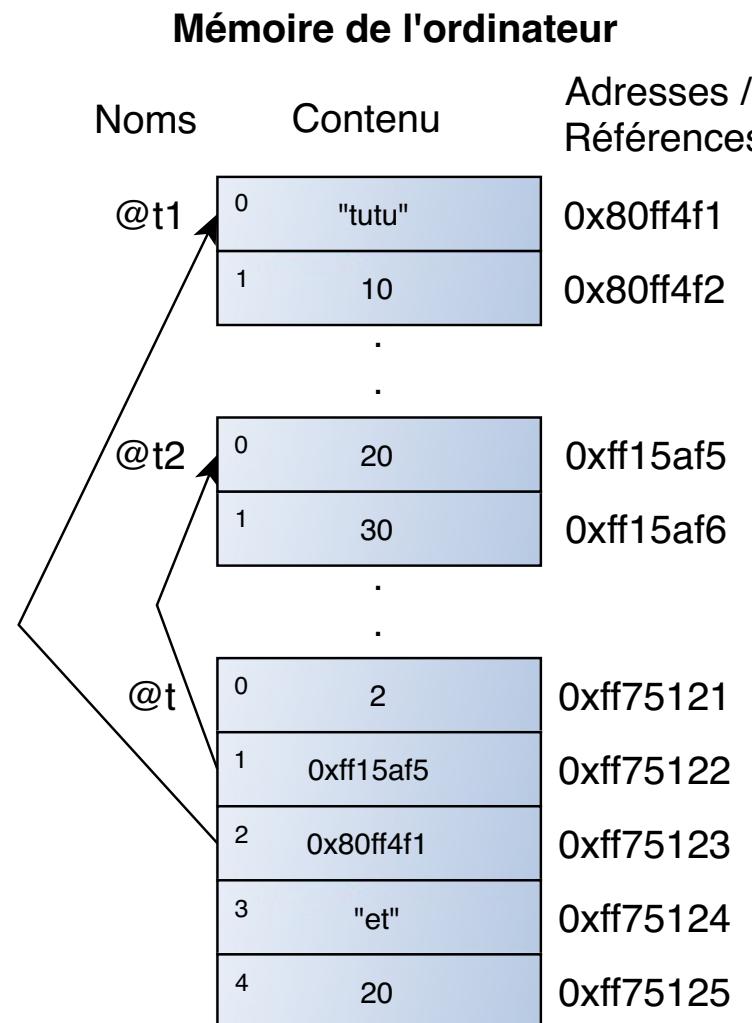
```
$reft->[1] = 12;  
print "$tab[1]\n";
```

Principe

Tableau	Référence
tab	\$reft
@tab	@\$reft
\$tab[i]	\$\$reft[i]
\$tab[i]	\$reft->[i]

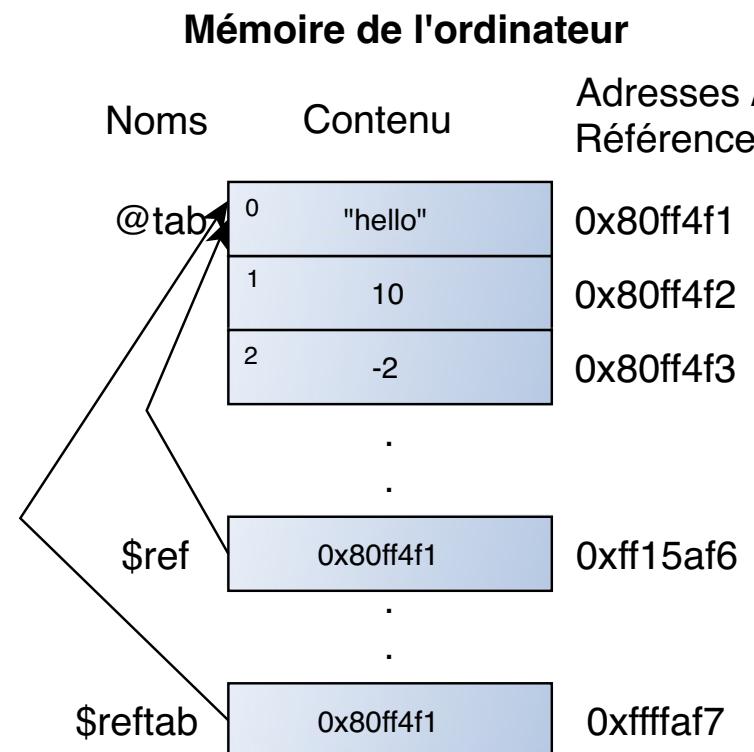
Tableaux de tableaux

```
my @t1 = ("tutu", 10);
my @t2 = (20, 30);
my @t = (2, \@t2, \@t1, ("et", 20));
```



Référence à un tableau dans une fonction

```
sub f{
    my ($reftab) = @_;
    $reftab->[2] = 40;
}
my @tab = ( "hello", 10, -2 );
my $ref = \@tab;
f( $ref );
```



QCM

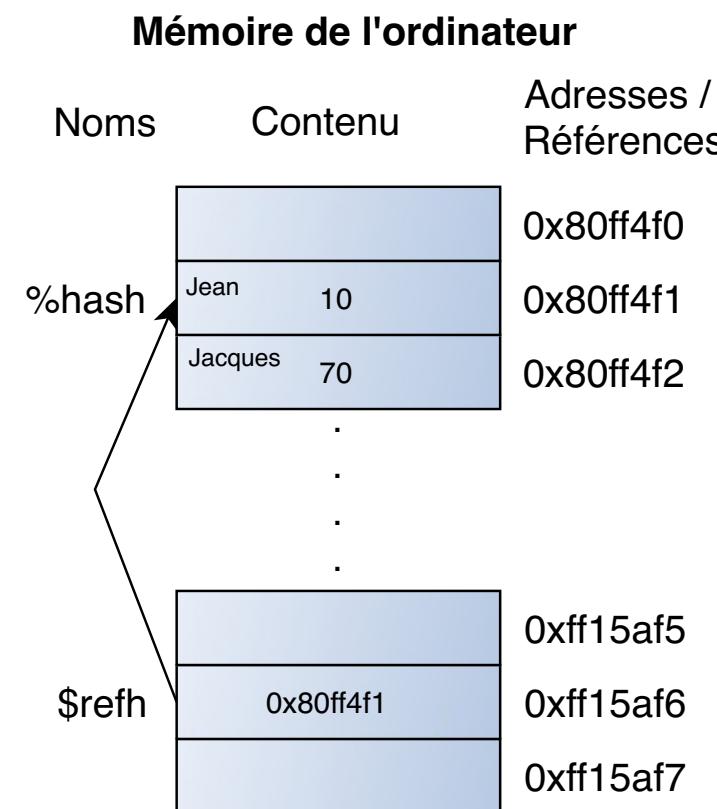
```
my $v = 10;  
my @t1 = (1,2, \$v);  
my @t2 = (20, \@t1);
```

Comment accéder à \$v depuis @t2?

- \$@\$t2[1][2]
- \${\${t2[1]}->[2]}
- \${{@{\${t2[1]}}}[2]}
- \$t2[1][2]

Références sur les tableaux associatifs

Principe



```
my %hash = ("Jean" => 10, "Jacques" => 70);
my $refh = \%hash;
```

Principe

```
my %hash = ('Jean' => 10, 'Jacques' => 70);  
my $refh = \%hash;
```

```
my %hash2 = %$refh;  
print "$hash2{'Jean'}\n";
```

```
print "$$refh{'Jacques'}\n";  
print "$refh->{'Jacques'}\n";
```

Principe

Tableau associatif Référence

hash	\$refh
%hash	%\$refh
\$hash{Paul}	\$\$refh{Paul}
\$hash{Paul}	\$refh->{Paul}

QCM

```
my $v = 10;
my %hash1 = ('tata' => \$v, 'titi' => $v, 'toto' => $v);
my %hash2 = ('toto' => 3, 'tutu' => \%hash1);
my $refh = \%hash2;
my $x = $refh->{'tutu'}->{'tata'}+1;
```

Quel est le contenu de \$x?

- SCALAR(0x7ff615809458)
- 11
- 140694899430489
- Erreur

Modules en Perl

Modules

Fichier Perl regroupant un ensemble de variables et de fonctions touchant un à même domaine

~ Bibliothèque, librairie

Liste des répertoires contenant des modules

```
$ perl -V
Summary of my perl5 (revision 5 version 16 subversion 0) configuration:

...
@INC:
/Users/bbatut/perl5/perlbrew/perls/perl-5.16.0/lib/site_perl/5.16.0/
/Users/bbatut/perl5/perlbrew/perls/perl-5.16.0/lib/site_perl/5.16.0
/Users/bbatut/perl5/perlbrew/perls/perl-5.16.0/lib/5.16.0/darwin-2le
/Users/bbatut/perl5/perlbrew/perls/perl-5.16.0/lib/5.16.0
.
```

Utilisation d'un module

```
use NomModule;
```

Documentation

```
$ perldoc File::Copy
```

NAME

File::Copy - Copy files or filehandles

SYNOPSIS

```
use File::Copy;

copy("file1","file2") or die "Copy failed: $!";
copy("Copy.pm",\*STDOUT);
move("/dev1/fileA","/dev2/fileB");

use File::Copy "cp";

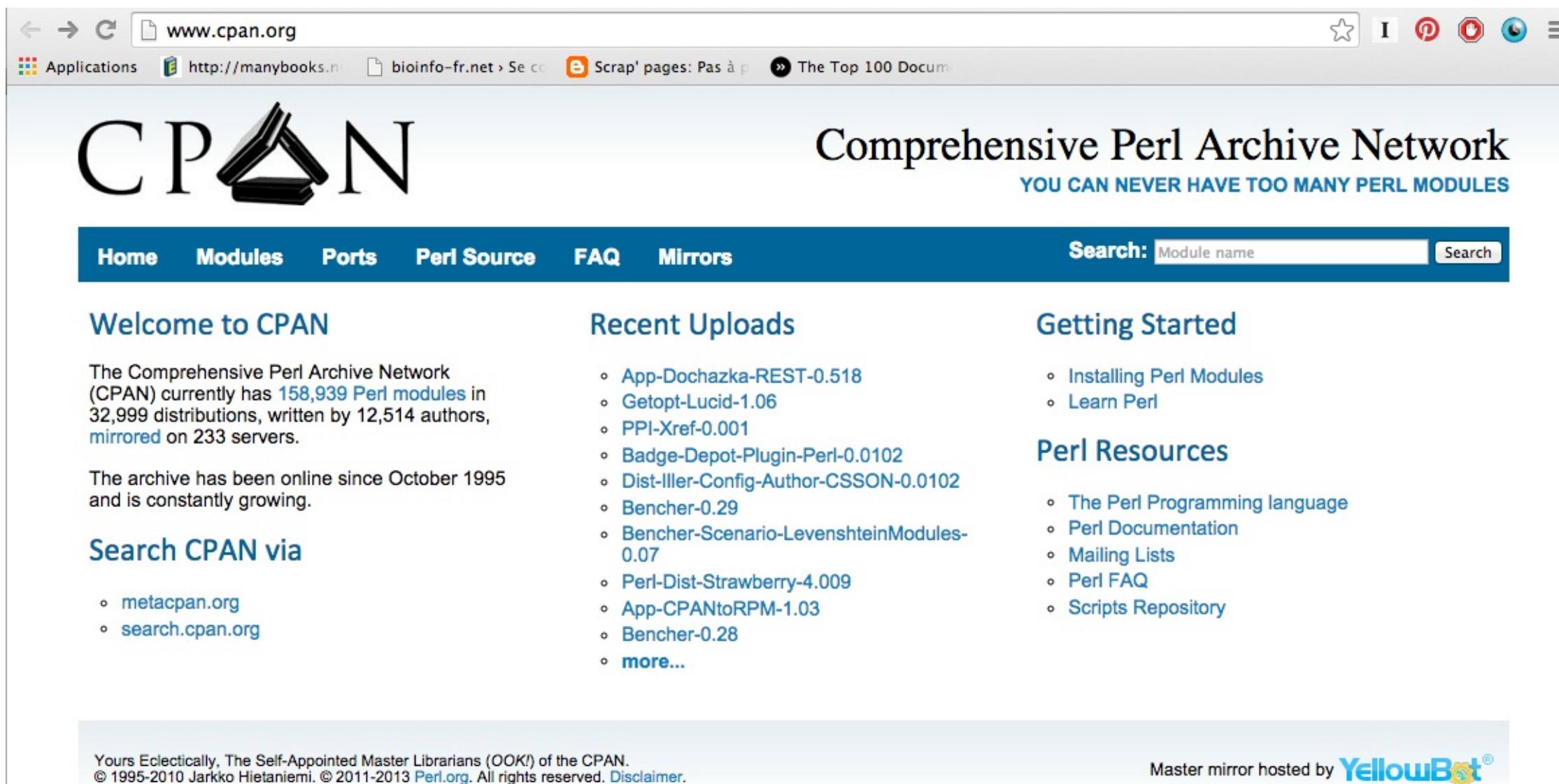
$n = FileHandle->new("/a/file","r");
cp($n,"x");
```

Utilisation

```
use File::Copy;  
  
copy("files/file1.txt","files/file2.txt") or die "Copy failed: $!";  
  
copy("files/file1.txt",\*STDOUT);  
  
move("files/file2.txt","files/file3.txt");
```

Où trouver des modules?

CPAN



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN). The page features a large logo with the letters 'CPAN' where the 'A' is stylized as a stack of books. The title 'Comprehensive Perl Archive Network' is prominently displayed, along with the tagline 'YOU CAN NEVER HAVE TOO MANY PERL MODULES'. A navigation bar at the top includes links for Home, Modules, Ports, Perl Source, FAQ, and Mirrors. A search bar allows users to search for module names. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Welcome to CPAN' (informing visitors about the archive's size and history), 'Recent Uploads' (listing the latest modules added), 'Getting Started' (providing links for installation and learning), and 'Perl Resources' (linking to various Perl-related documentation and tools). At the bottom, there is a footer with copyright information and a note about the master mirror being hosted by YellowBot.

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CPAN

Comprehensive Perl Archive Network

YOU CAN NEVER HAVE TOO MANY PERL MODULES

Home Modules Ports Perl Source FAQ Mirrors

Search: Module name Search

Welcome to CPAN

The Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN) currently has [158,939 Perl modules](#) in 32,999 distributions, written by 12,514 authors, mirrored on 233 servers.

The archive has been online since October 1995 and is constantly growing.

Search CPAN via

- [metacpan.org](#)
- [search.cpan.org](#)

Recent Uploads

- [App-Dochazka-REST-0.518](#)
- [Getopt-Lucid-1.06](#)
- [PPI-Xref-0.001](#)
- [Badge-Depot-Plugin-Perl-0.0102](#)
- [Dist-Iller-Config-Author-CSSON-0.0102](#)
- [Bench-0.29](#)
- [Bench-Scenario-LevenshteinModules-0.07](#)
- [Perl-Dist-Strawberry-4.009](#)
- [App-CPANtoRPM-1.03](#)
- [Bench-0.28](#)
- [more...](#)

Getting Started

- [Installing Perl Modules](#)
- [Learn Perl](#)

Perl Resources

- [The Perl Programming language](#)
- [Perl Documentation](#)
- [Mailing Lists](#)
- [Perl FAQ](#)
- [Scripts Repository](#)

Yours Eclectically, The Self-Appointed Master Librarians (OOK!) of the CPAN.
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Ecriture d'un module

Principe

1 fichier

- Indépendant des scripts qui l'utilise
- Extension : .pm
- Dans un des répertoires de la variable @INC

Structure du fichier

```
# --- MonModule.pm ---
package MonModule;

use strict;
use warnings;

sub bonjour {
    my ($prenom) = @_;
    print "Bonjour $prenom\n";
}

1;
```

Utilisation du module

```
# --- script.pl ---
#!/usr/bin/perl

use strict;
use warnings;

use MonModule;

MonModule::bonjour( "Paul" );
```

Variables dans un module

- Accessibles seulement aux fonctions dans le module : my
- Accessibles depuis l'extérieur du module : our

Variables dans un module

```
# --- MonModule.pm ---
package MonModule;
use strict;
use warnings;

our $x = 'toto';
my $y = 'toto';
sub bonjour {
    # Variable locale
    my ($prenom) = @_;
    print "$x $y\n";
}

1;
```

```
# --- script.pl ---
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;
use Utils;
Utils::bonjour("Paul");
print "$Utils::x\n";
print "$Utils::y\n";
# Erreur
```

Dernière ligne d'un module

1;

Valeur de chargement du module

Documentation

```
# --- MonModule.pm ---

=head1 NAME

MonModule.pm - Useful functions

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use MonModule;
bonjour("Paul");

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Blabla blabla

=cut
```

Documentation

```
# --- MonModule.pm (suite) ---
package MonModule;
use strict;
use warnings;

=head1 FUNCTION bonjour

This function prints hello in french

=cut

sub bonjour {
    my ($prenom) = @_;
    print "Bonjour $prenom\n";
}

1;
```

Documentation

```
$ perldoc MonModule.pm
```

NAME

MonModule.pm - Useful functions

SYNOPSIS

```
use MonModule;  
bonjour("Paul");
```

DESCRIPTION

Blabla blabla

FUNCTION bonjour

This function prints hello in french

QCM

```
package UnModule;  
use strict;  
use warnings;  
my @t = (13,24);  
our $reft = \@t;
```

Comment accéder au premier élément du tableau t depuis un script invoquant le module?

- @{\$UnModule::reft}[0]
- Impossible
- @UnModule::t[0]
- @UnModule::reft[0]

Programmation orientée objet

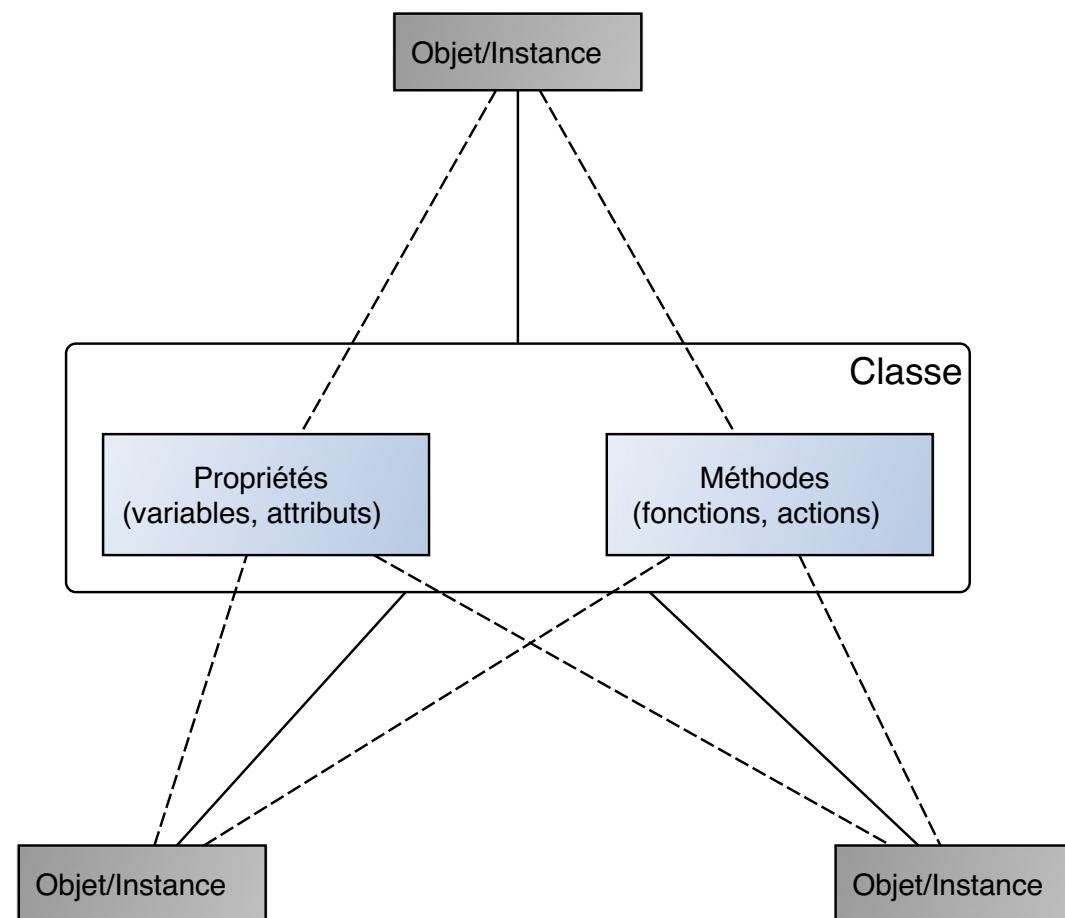
Programmation procédurale

Quelles sont les fonctions/actions à faire ?

Programmation orientée objet

Quelles sont les données du problème ?

Principe



Exemple : Employe

Classe

- Propriétés
 - Nom
 - Date de naissance
 - Salaire
- Méthodes
 - Récupération des informations
 - Augmentation de salaire

Exemple : Employe

Embauche d'un nouvel employé

- Création d'un nouvel objet
- Remplissage des différentes propriétés

Principe

- Classe = Module
- Objet/Instance = Référence associée à la classe

Construction d'une classe et des objets

Création d'un fichier Employe.pm

```
# --- fichier Employe.pm ---
package Employe;
use strict;

...
1;
```

Ecriture du constructeur

- Création d'une référence vers un tableau associatif
- Association de la référence au package (*bless*)
- Remplissage du tableau associatif avec les propriétés

Constructeur de la classe Employe

```
# --- Employe.pm ---
...
# Constructeur
sub new {
    my ($class, $nom, $salaire) = @_;
    my $this = {};
    bless ($this, $class);
    $this->{NOM} = $nom;
    $this->{SALAIRE} = $salaire;
    return $this;
}
...
```

Création d'objets

```
# --- script.pl ---
#!/usr/bin/perl

use strict;
use warnings;

use Employe;

my $e1 = Employe->new("Jean Dupont", 2000);
my $e2 = Employe->new("Robert Duval", 1500);
```

Manipulation

Connaissance de la classe

```
my $e1 = Employe->new("Jean Dupont", 2000);  
print "$e1\n";
```

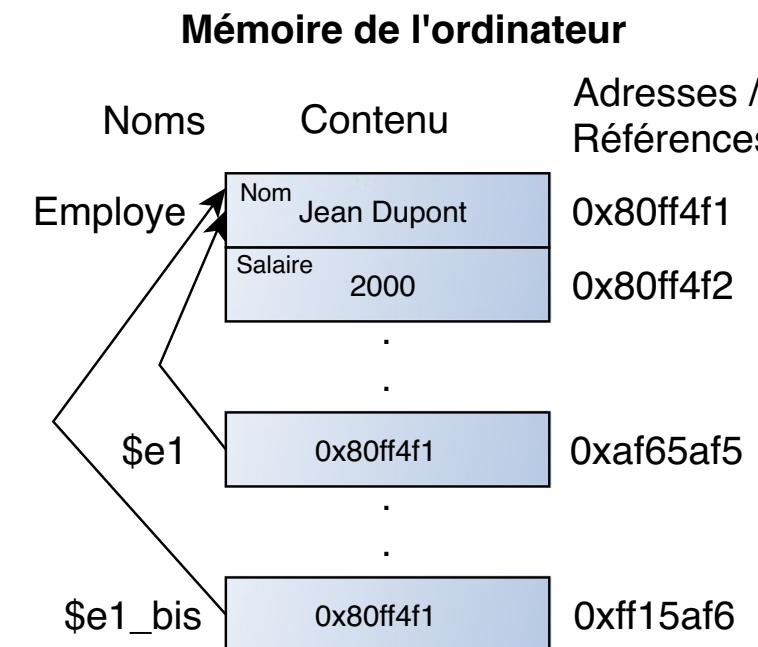
```
Employe=HASH(0x7fc802b5e698)
```

Visualisation d'un objet

```
use Data::Dumper;  
print Dumper($e1)."\n";  
  
$VAR1 = bless( {  
    'SALAIRE' => 2000,  
    'NOM' => 'Jean Dupont'  
}, 'Employe' );
```

”Copie” d'un objet

```
my $e1_bis = $e1;  
print "$e1_bis\n"
```



Méthodes

Ecriture

```
# --- Employe.pm ---
...
sub recuperation_info{
    my ($this) = @_;
    return $this->{NOM} . " " . $this->{SALAIRE};
}

sub augmentation_salaire {
    my ($this, $pourcentage) = @_;
    my $p = (100+$pourcentage)/100;
    $this->{SALAIRE} = $this->{SALAIRE}*$p;
}
```

Utilisation

```
# --- script.pl ---
#!/usr/bin/perl

use strict;
use warnings;

use Employe;

my $e1 = Employe->new("Jean Dupont", 2000);
print "$e1->recuperation_info(2)\n";
e1->augmentation_salaire(2);
print "$e1->recuperation_info(2)\n";
```

Question

```
# --- fichier Vehicule.pm ---
use warnings;

sub new{
    my ($class, $nbRoues, $couleur) = @_;
    my $this = {};
    $this->{NB_ROUES} = $nbRoues;
    return $this;
}
```

Que manque-t-il pour bien déclarer la classe Vehicule avec deux propriétés (nombre de roues et couleur)?

Références

- Guide Perl

BioPerl