
Subject: Re: Object Widgets

Posted by [m218003](#) on Tue, 16 Nov 1999 08:00:00 GMT

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In article <38306F7E.F5371DDE@astro.cornell.edu>,

"J.D. Smith" <jdsmith@astro.cornell.edu> writes:

>
> I often do all sorts of things in the Start method. Usually they are
> along the
> lines of setting up variables (like window id's), that don't yet exist
> until a
> subsidiary object is Started. Also for drawing to widget_draw's, and similar
> things which require the widgets already to have been started up. But it's
> not
> just for widget issues.
>
> For instance, I have a color manager object which other object widgets
> inquire
> for various colors to set themselves up. Until this object is initialized,
> it
> makes no sense to inquire things of it. If there were only one object
> utilizing
> it... no problem -- just make sure it's init'd first. But when many objects
> being init'd in many different places might be involved, this is *much*
> easier.
>
> Another nice thing about having a standard method "Start" is that a
> controlling
> class can automatically "Start" all of it's composited objects, without
> knowing
> the details of what they're doing (be it widget or otherwise).
>

The last couple of days I experimented a little with a hierarchy of objects defining a rectangular box (superclass), a page (one subclass branch) and a [plotting] frame (another subclass branch). Halfway through it occurred to me that probably the best way to initialize the object is to call its own SetProperty method from the Init method (of course you need to make sure that the inherited methods are called as well and you must set default values for all possible keywords). I then recalled that this is what was proposed in onebook about OOP that I read (wait - 8 years? ago). Upon second thought, this method (pun intended) of course only works for the public properties of your object, i.e. those that are "visible" to the SetProperty method. The advantage of this approach is that you don't need to check your keywords twice for correctness.

Here's a quick example:

```
pro bogus:: SetProperty, afloat=afloat, anintarr=anintarr
```

```
  ; make sure arguments are correct
```

```
  if n_elements(afloat) eq 1 then self.afloat=float(afloat)
```

```
  if n_elements(anintarr) gt 0 then self.anintarr = fix(anintarr)
```

```
end
```

```
function bogus::Init, afloat=afloat, anintarr=anintarr
```

```
  ; need only set default values here
```

```
  if n_elements(afloat) eq 0 then afloat = 0.
```

```
  if n_elements(anintarr) eq 0 then anintarr = intarr(1)
```

```
  self -> SetProperty, afloat=afloat, anintarr=anintarr
```

```
end
```

Any thoughts about this?

Regards,

Martin

--

```
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