Ruby does not allow private method to be called if receiver is given. Calling private method with receiver is prohibited even if it is written as self, though the fact that the receiver is self is still clear.

This ticket is to propose to allow the private method to be called if its receiver is written as self.

The following Ruby program is to explain my idea.

class A
  private
  def f
  end
end

A.new.instance_eval do
  f()       # Okay, without receiver
  self.f    # Currently NoMethodError, but should be okay in my opinion
  self.itself.f # NoMethodError anyway; the receiver is not written as self
end

This change will allow to call private accessor method like self.title=.
It also will make refactoring to make a public method private easier. Currently, such kind of refactoring may require to rename duplicated local variables or add () to method calls.

Related issues:
Has duplicate Ruby master - Feature #16123: Allow calling a private method wi... Closed

Associated revisions
Revision 7fd2f7c - 09/19/2019 05:20 PM - dylants (Dylan Thacker-Smith)
Allow calling a private method with self.
This makes it consistent with calling private attribute assignment methods, which currently is allowed (e.g. self.value =).
Calling a private method in this way can be useful when trying to assign the return value to a local variable with the same name.

[Feature #11297] [Feature #16123]

Revision d583df52 - 09/19/2019 05:21 PM - nobu (Nobuyoshi Nakada)
Added version guard

[Feature #11297] [Feature #16123]

Revision e6378cdc - 09/19/2019 05:21 PM - nobu (Nobuyoshi Nakada)
Allow calling a private accessor with self.

[Feature #11297] [Feature #16123]

Revision b80df6e8 - 09/19/2019 05:40 PM - nobu (Nobuyoshi Nakada)
Update NEWS and documents [ci skip]

[Feature #11297] [Feature #16123]
Revised 26831719 - 09/20/2019 07:43 AM - nobu (Nobuyoshi Nakada)

[DOC] DOT is not a part of a receiver [ci skip]

[Feature #11297] [Feature #16123]

History

#1 - 07/28/2015 07:42 AM - matz (Yukihiro Matsumoto)
It changes the concept of private methods a little. It's OK to merge the patch if the document is updated at the same time.

Matz.

#2 - 07/28/2015 07:44 AM - nobu (Nobuyoshi Nakada)
- Description updated

#3 - 08/14/2015 11:01 AM - jwmittag (Jörg W Mittag)

Yukihiro Matsumoto wrote:

It changes the concept of private methods a little. It's OK to merge the patch if the document is updated at the same time.

It does change it, but it makes it much simpler in my opinion. It is basically "the receiver is statically the explicit literal special variable self or implicit." This gets rid of the current exception for private writer methods (self.foo = bar).

It also resolves the problems with private operator methods (self + bar) and compound assignments with private writers and/or private operators (self += bar, self.foo += bar, where either + or foo= or both are private). It removes pretty much all edge cases in one blow.

See also #9907 which would be simplified by this proposal. In particular, implementing the simple rule would make Charles Oliver Nutter's confusion go away (#9907-6, #9907-8), be consistent with Nobuyoshi Nakada's expectations (#9907-7) and alleviate Benoit Daloze's concerns about being decidable statically at parse time (#9907-9).

In fact, I believe that with this feature all of these should work:

```ruby
#!/usr/bin/env ruby

class Private
def doit
  self.foo = self
  self.foo !=== self
  self.foo *= self
  self.foo /= self
  self.foo %== self
  self.foo +== self
  self.foo -= self
  self.foo <<= self
  self.foo >>= self
  self.foo &== self
  self.foo ||= self
end
end
```

03/31/2020
Allow calling a private method with `self.

This makes it consistent with calling private attribute assignment methods, which currently is allowed (e.g. `self.value =`).

Calling a private method in this way can be useful when trying to assign the return value to a local variable with the same name.