







Object-Oriented Approaches to Programming ∼ CLOS: Common Lisp Object System ✓

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Introduction

Classes and Objects

Classes and Objects Information Scope and Accessibility Type / Class Integration

Inheritance

Reminder Inheritance Model Problems Related to Inheritance

Polymorphism

Reminder

Generic Functions and Methods (Sub-)Class / (Sub-)Type Relationship





⊖ ⊖ ⊖ Origins

- Experimentation since the 70's
 - Smalltalk, original ideas, etc.
- ▶ 1986: ACM Lisp and Functional Programming Conference
 - Informal group for standardizing an object system Strong pressure for standardizing the whole language
- X3J13 committee for Common Lisp standardization
 - ANSI standard X3.226:1994 (R1999)
- Result: a "best-of" from ideas / systems of that time
 - ► [New] Flavors (Symbolics Inc., MIT Lisp Machines), Dave Moon & Sonya Keene
 - [Portable] Common Loops (Xerox PARC, Interlisp-D), Daniel Bobrow & Gregor Kiczales
 - Lucid. Dick Gabriel & Linda DeMichiel

⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Characteristics I

- Stratified, flexible
 - ► API (syntactic) ⇒ API (fonctional) ⇒ Implementation
- \triangleright Generic functions (\neq message passing)
 - Message passing ill-suited to n-ary operations
 - Multi-methods
 - Natural extension to classical functions
- Multiple inheritance
 - Linearized class precedence system
- Method combinations
 - Multiple / simple invocation
 - Several standard ones, programmable





⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Characteristics II

- Higher order (MOP)
 - Meta-objects: generic functions, classes, etc.
 - 1st class: anonymous manipulation, etc.
- Dynamic typing
 - ► It's Lisp!
- No encapsulation or protection mechanism
 - Orthogonal to object-oriented programming
 - Cf. accessors and packages



Classes and Objects

Classes and Objects Information Scope and Accessibility Type / Class Integration



Classes and Objects

Classes and Objects



The human class

(defclass human () (name size birth-year))

Remarks

- Functional definition (defclass is a macro)
- Dynamic life cycle (both a type and an object)
- Dynamic typing
- No member method (cf. generic functions)
- No protection mechanism
- No abstract / final classes, etc.





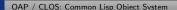


⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Instantiation: Allocation

General mechanism

(make-instance 'human)

- Remarks
 - Function instantiation (≠ constructor)
 - Function common to all classes
 - ▶ Reminder: garbage-collector ⇒ no destructor
- Problem: slot initialization







⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Instantiation: Initialization I

Initialization arguments

```
(defclass human ()
  ((name :initarg :name)
  (size :initarg :size)
  (birth-year :initarg :birth-year)))
(make-instance 'human
  :name "Alain Térieur" :size 1.80 :birth-year 1970)
```

Problem: initialization by default

⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Instantiation: Initialization II

Initialization values

```
(defclass human ()
  ((name :initarg :name)
  (size :initarg :size)
  (birth-year :initarg :birth-year :initform 1970)))
(make-instance 'human :name "Alain Térieur" :size 1.80)
```

Problem: mandatory initialization

⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Instantiation: Initialization III

Instantiation function

```
(defun make-human (name size &rest keys &key birth-year)
  (apply #'make-instance 'human :name name :size size
                                 kevs))
```

```
(make-human "Alain Térieur" 1.80)
```

```
(make-human "Alex Térieur" 1.80 :birth-year 1939)
```

Remarks

- make-<class> is conventional
- Prefer keywords over optional parameters
- Call semantics ≠ Overloading











Classes and Objects

Information Scope and Accessibility

Local vs. shared slots

```
(defclass human ()
  ((population :allocation :class :initform 0)
   (name :initarg :name)
   (size :initarg :size)
   (birth-year :initarg :birth-year :initform 1970))
```

Remarks

- By default: :allocation :instance
- No standard access to shared slots through classes
- ► No direct equivalent to class (static) methods







⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Information Accessibility I

General mechanism

(slot-value alain 'birth-year)

- Remarks
 - Functional access (≠ syntactic)
 - Function common to all classes
 - No protection mechanism (little sense) Not even packages, no friendship concept, etc.
- Problem: lack of abstraction

⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Information Accessibility II

Accessors

```
(defclass human ()
 ((name :initarg :name :reader name :writer rename)
  (size :initarg :size :accessor size)
  (birth-year :initarg :birth-year :initform 1970 :reader birth-year)))
(name alain) ;; => "Alain Térieur"
(rename "Alain Verse" alain) :: => "Alain Verse"
(size alain) ;; => 1.80
(setf (size alain) 1.78) ;; => 1.78
(birth-year alain) ;; => 1970
(setf (birth-year alain) 1971) ;; error
```

Remark: Automatic generation of (generic) accessor functions

● ● ● Outside Class Behavior

Example

```
(defun hello (human)
  (format t "Hello! I'm ~A, ~Am, ~Ayo.~%"
    (name human)
    (size human)
    (age human))
  (values))
```

Remarks

- Traditional systems: methods
- ► Here: simple functions (generic ones later on)
- Generic behavior nevertheless (dynamic typing)











Classes and Objects

Type / Class Integration

⊖ ⊖ ⊖ Classes, Objects, Types

- Strong type / class integration
 - ► Single hierarchy: root class t (class-of)
 - Class / type correspondance (type-of, typep)
 - Native type / class correspondance Specialization possible, instantiation forbidden
- Note: sub-classing ←⇒ sub-typing (subtypep)
 - Cf. traditional systems, although more robust
- MOP (total reflexivity: introspection / intercession)
 - Classes are objects (1st class type system)
 - ► Meta-class: class of a class
 - standard-class: class of all user classes (among others)
 Class of aggregative classes, circularity







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⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Reminder: Relations Between Classes

- Copy-Paste: evil!
- Aggregation: "set / parts" relationship
- Composition: stronger aggregation
- Inheritance: implicit inclusion Structural and behavioral inheritance

Inheritance

```
(defclass employee (human)
  ((company :initarg :company :reader company)
  (salary :initarg :salary :accessor salary)
  (hiring-year :initarg hiring-year)))
```









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⊖ ⊖ ⊖ Specificities

- Implicit inheritance:
 - Unique class hierarchy
 - lacktriangledown user-class $\longrightarrow \ldots \longrightarrow$ standard-object \longrightarrow t
 - ▶ No slot, cf. print-object, etc.
- Slot inheritance:
 - ▶ ≠ traditional systems
 - A unique slot (no ambiguity)
- ► Slot options inheritance:
 - initargs, initforms, etc.
 - Modalities may depend on the option
- Method inheritance:
 - ▶ Sub-classing ⇔ sub-typing
- Multiple inheritance





⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Instantiation in the Presence of Inheritance

Exemple

```
(defun make-employee (name size company salary hiring-year
                      &rest keys &key birth-year)
 (let ((employee (apply #'make-instance 'employee
                         :name name :size size
                         :company company :salary salary
                         :hiring-year hiring-year
                         keys)))
   (incf (slot-value employee 'population))
   employee))
```

Remarks

- One single entry point (make-instance)
- No constructor chain







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⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Problems Related to Inheritance

Persisting:

- Inheritance vs. Instantiation ("is a") Class-based system
- Inheritance ambivalence (interface / implementation) Sub-classing ←⇒ sub-typing

Alternatives:

- Inheritance by restriction / Differential Programming Cf. next chapter: dynamic aspects of CLOS
- Multiple / diamond inheritance
 - ▶ Definition merging / ≠ packages
 - Cf. next chapter: method combinations





Polymorphism

Reminder

Generic Functions and Methods (Sub-)Class / (Sub-)Type Relationship





Polymorphism

Reminder

⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Reminder: 3 Kinds of Polymorphism

- Static Polymorphism
 - 1. Overloading
 - Types: nonsensical in a dynamic language
 - Cardinality: too ambiguous / complicated
 - Replaced with a richer call semantics
 - 2. Masking
 - Specific to member methods
 - Nonsensical with generic functions
- Dynamic polymorphism
 - 3 Rewriting
 - Generic functions
 - Methodes







Polymorphism

Generic Functions and Methods

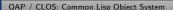
⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Generic Functions

The translate function

(defgeneric translate (object x &optional y))

Remarks

- Functional definition (defgeneric is a macro)
- Dynamic life cycle (meta-object)
- Dynamic typing
- Interface only (≠ regular function)
- Optional declaration
- Accessors are generic functions
- Behavior identical to regular functions Same call syntax, function-cell, anonymous generic functions, etc.



● ● ● Methods

A translate method

```
(defmethod translate ((circle circle) x &optional (y 0))
  (translate (center circle) x y))
```

Remarks

- Functional definition (defmethod is a macro)
- Dynamic life cycle (meta-object)
- Dynamic typing
- Method = one specific implementation
- Specialization on mandatory arguments
- Multi-methods (specialization on several arguments possible)
- Default method = not specialized (class t)
- Methods are anonymous and not executable

⊖ ⊖ ⊖ Methods Chaining

call-next-method

```
(defgeneric hello (object))
(defmethod hello ((human human))
  (format t "Hello! I'm ~A, ~Am, ~Ayo.~%"
   (name human)
   (size human)
   (age human))
  (values))
(defmethod hello ((employee employee))
  (call-next-method)
  (format t "Working at ~A for ~A euros, started at the age of ~A.~%"
    (company employee)
   (salary employee)
    (hiring-age employee))
  (values))
```

Remark: sorted list of applicable methods



Polymorphism

(Sub-)Class / (Sub-)Type Relationship

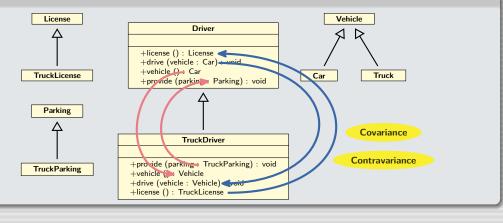






⊖ ⊖ ⊖ (Sub-)Class / **(Sub-)Type** Relationship

Reminder



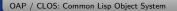
⊕ ⊕ ⊕ Covariance / Contravariance

- **Everything is expressible** $(\neq AOP1)$ $Expressible \Rightarrow compilable$
 - Contravariance on return values
 - Covariance on arguments
 - Why: dynamic typing / external methods
- Not everything might make sense (= AOP1)
 - Contravariance on return values
 - Potential failure
 - Example: (drive DRIVER (vehicle TRUCK-DRIVER))
 - Covariance on argument
 - Potentially ignored error
 - Exemple: (offer TRUCK-DRIVER PARKING)
- ➤ ⇒ Dynamic checks thanks to new (multi-)methods





Bibliography





⊖ ⊖ ⊖ Bibliography

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