Package-Local Nicknames

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1 ISSUES

1.1 Issue 1.

Inconsistency between return values of add-package-local-nickname and remove-package-local-nickname. First always returns designated package, second one returns true if a nickname was removed (but it is not specified what exactly is returned). (Somewhat similar functions from the standard-use-package and unuse-package always return T - their api is consistent.)

1.1.1 Proposal

- add-package-local-nickname should return *designated package* if a new nickname was added and NIL otherwise (if it already existed).
- remove-package-local-nickname should return designated package if nickname was removed and NIL otherwise.

1.1.2 Currently

sbcl, ccl, ecl, acl, abcl, clasp: add-package-local-nickname always returns designated package.

sbcl, ccl, ecl, acl, clasp: remove-package-local-nickname returns T on success and NIL

abcl: remove-package-local-nickname returns package nicknamed by the removed nickname on success and NIL. [That seems nice]

1.2 Issue 2

See PRINT-READ consistency.

1.2.1 Example

```
(defpackage #:a (:use) (:export #:+))
(defpackage #:b (:local-nicknames (#:a #:cl)))
(let ((*package* (find-package '#:b)))
    (print 'a:+))
; => a:+ everywhere
;; but in #:b package a:+ would refer to cl:+

(defpackage #:a (:use) (:export #:+))
(defpackage #:b (:use) (:export #:+))
(defpackage #:c (:use) (:local-nicknames (#:a #:b) (#:b #:a)))
(let ((*package* (find-package '#:c)))
    (print 'a:+))
; => b:+ (sbcl, ccl, abcl)
; => a:+ (clasp, acl, ecl)
;; but in #:c package a:+ would refer to b:+
```

1.2.2 Currently

sbcl, ccl, abcl: print symbol with package name when all package's names and nicknames are shadowed by *current package*'s *local nicknames*.

ecl, acl, clasp: don't print with local nicknames at all.

1.3 Issue 3

It is not clear whether *local nicknames* of the *current package* should affect make-package or defpackage.

1.3.1 Example

```
(defpackage #:a (:use) (:export #:x))
(defpackage #:b (:use) (:export #:x))
```

```
(defpackage #:c
  (:use #:cl)
  (:local-nicknames (#:a #:b) (#:b #:a)))
(in-package #:c)
(defpackage #:d
 (:use #:a)
  (:export #:x))
(print (package-name (symbol-package 'd:x)))
; => "B" (sbcl, ccl, acl, abcl)
; => "A" (ecl, clasp)
(defpackage #:e
  (:use)
  (:local-nicknames (#:x #:a)))
(let ((*package* (find-package '#:e)))
  (print (package-name (find-package '#:x))))
; => "B" (ccl, acl, abcl)
; => "A" (sbcl, ecl, clasp)
```

1.3.2 Proposal

They should affect all options like :use, :local-nicknames, :shadowing-import-from and :import-from.

1.3.3 Currently

```
ccl, acl, abcl: they do.
sbcl: partly (:use is affected, :local-nicknames are not)
ecl, clasp: they don't.
```

1.4 Issue 4

It is not clear whether *local nicknames* of the package **being defined** should affect make-package or defpackage.

1.4.1 Example

```
(defpackage #:a (:use) (:export #:x))
(defpackage #:b (:use) (:export #:x))
```

```
(defpackage #:c
  (:use #:a)
  (:local-nicknames (#:a #:b) (#:b #:a)))

(print (package-name (symbol-package 'c::x)));
; => "A" (sbcl, ccl, acl, abcl, clasp);; ecl errors...:/
```

1.4.2 Proposal

They should not.

1.4.3 Currently

```
sbcl, ccl, acl, abcl: they don't.
ecl: they do (or not? not sure).
```

clasp: they do in some weird way - also depends on order in which PLN are added.

1.5 Issue 5

It is not clear whether it is valid to have a *local nickname* in a package shadowing its own name or nickname.

Now: SBCL signals an error, but that doesn't make much sense, especially if a *local nickname* shadows the *global nickname* of a package and not its name. And it is possible to achieve a *local nickname* shadowing a *global nickname* or the *package name* by renaming the package.

1.5.1 Example

```
(defpackage #:a (:use) (:local-nicknames (#:a #:cl)))
; => error (sbcl, ccl, abcl)
; => ok (ecl, acl, clasp)
```

1.5.2 Proposal

It should be allowed, but a warning might be signaled.

1.5.3 Currently

```
sbcl, ccl, abcl: not allowed.
ecl, acl, clasp: allowed.
```

1.6 Proposal 6

Add:local-nicknames option to make-package similar to defpackage. See make-package.

1.6.1 Currently

```
ecl: takes keyword parameter, but segfaults on incorrect usage + doesn't have it in docstring. Also API differs :/
acl: has it
abcl, sbcl, ccl, clasp: don't have it.
```

1.7 Issue 7

It is not clear whether functions package-local-nicknames and package-locally-nicknamed-by-list should be allowed to return lists with duplicate entries.

1.7.1 Example

```
(defpackage #:a (:use) (:local-nicknames (#:b #:cl) (#:c #:cl)))
(print (mapcar #'package-name (package-locally-nicknamed-by-list '#:cl)))
; => ("A") (sbcl, acl, clasp)
; => ("A" "A") (ccl, ecl, abcl)
```

1.7.2 Proposal

They should not.

1.7.3 Currently

sbcl, acl, clasp, ccl, abcl, ecl: don't return duplicate entries from package-local-nicknames. sbcl, acl, clasp: don't return duplicate entries from package-locally-nicknamed-by-list. ccl, abcl, ecl: return duplicate entries from package-locally-nicknamed-by-list.

1.8 Issue 8 by |3b|

How PLN affect format's \~// directive? It seems tricky - compilers might want optimize it at compile time, but reffered symbol might change on rebinding the *package*.

2 Introduction

This is a specification for package-local nicknames extension in Common Lisp.

2.1 Rationale

Package-local nicknames allow to use short and easy-to-use names without potentially introducing name conflict as with normal nicknames.

2.2 Current state

Package-local nicknames are implemented (at least partially) in SBCL, CCL, ECL, Clasp, ABCL, Allegro CL, LispWorks. Unfortunately, there are multiple inconsistencies between implementations, and all implementations lose print-read consistency to some extent.

2.3 Goal

The purpose of this document is to standardize the package-local nicknames extension and to address some existing issues (mostly **print-read** consistency).

[TODO]

This CDR also aims to provide an extensive test suite for this extension.

3 Specification

3.1 Description

3.1.1 Concept

Package-local nickname (or local nickname) has the same effects as a normal package nickname (later global nickname), except that these effects only apply when *package* is bound to a package for which the nickname has been defined.

That means that calls to find-package with a *local nickname* defined in the *current package* should return the package nicknamed by this nickname.

This also affects all implied calls to find-package, including those performed by the lisp reader.

In addition, to maintain **print-read** consistency, the lisp printer is affected by *local nicknames* defined in the *current package*, for details see PRINT-READ consistency.

Local nickname is allowed to shadow a package name or a global nickname, except for the names #:CL, #:COMMON-LISP and #:KEYWORD which should always refer to their packages.

3.1.2 API

1. defpackage defpackage options are extended to include *local-nicknames-option*:

```
local-nicknames-option ::= (:local-nicknames (nickname package)*)
```

Each pair specifies a *local nickname* nickname for the corresponding package.

This option may appear more than once.

- (a) Arguments and Values: nickname must be a *string designator*. package must be a *package designator*.
- (b) Exceptional situations An error of type package-error is signaled when a package designated by package does not exists. Name conflict errors are handled by the underlying calls to add-package-local-nickname. See add-package-local-nickname: exceptional situations.
- (c) Implementation dependent The behaviour is unspecified when a local nickname is specified for the package that is being defined. The behaviour is unspecified when supplied local nicknames are at variance with the current state of the package that is being defined. An implementation might choose to remove all present local nicknames at the beginning of each redefinition of the package. [TODO: What happens when a package is redefined with local nicknames in other packages that it is nicknamed by? It probably can't be strictly defined since redefining package is implementation dependent... But seems like they must be left intact.]

2. make-package Proposal#6

make-package lambda list is extended to include an additional key parameter: local-nicknames.

```
local-nicknames ::= ((nickname package)*)
```

local-nicknames defaults to an empty list.

local-nicknames must be a *list* each element of which must be a *list* of form (nickname package). Specifies *local nicknames* in the new package.

- (a) Arguments and Values: local-nicknames must be a a *list* of pairs (nickname package).
 - ${\tt nickname}$ must be a $string\ designator.$
 - package must be a package designator.
- (b) Exceptional situations An error of type package-error is signaled when a package designated by package does not exists. Name conflict errors are handled by the underlying calls to add-package-local-nickname. See add-package-local-nickname: exceptional situations.
- (c) Implementation dependent The behaviour is unspecified when a local nickname is specified for the package that is being defined.

3. add-package-local-nickname

(add-package-local-nickname nickname actual-package &optional designated-package)
=> designated-package-object

designated-package defaults to the current package.

Adds a package-local nickname nickname for the actual-package in the designated-package.

Returns the package designated by designated-package.

If a *nickname* is already defined, checks that it is defined for the package designated by actual-package.

- (a) Arguments and Values nickname must be a string designator. actual-package and designated-package must be package designators.
 - designated-package-object is of type package.
- (b) Exceptional situations If a package designated by actual-package or a package designated by designated-package does not exists, an error of type *package-error* must be signaled.
 - If nickname is one of the names #:CL, #:COMMON-LISP or #:KEYWORD, an error of type package-error must be signaled.

If nickname is a *local nickname* for a package different from actual-package, an error of type *package-error* must be signaled.

(c) Implementation dependent **PROPOSAL** (See issues#4.)
If nickname shadows the designated-package's package name or one of its global nicknames, a style warning might signaled.

4. remove-package-local-nickname

(remove-package-local-nickname old-nickname &optional designated-package)
=> nickname-removed-p

designated-package defaults to the current package.

If designated-package has old-nickname as a *local nickname*, it is removed.

Returns *true* if the old-nickname existed (and was removed), and NIL otherwise.

- (a) Arguments and Values old-nickname must be a *string designator*. designated-package must be a *package designator*. nickname-removed-p is a *generalized boolean*.
- (b) Exceptional situations If a package designated by designated-package does not exists, an error of type package-error must be signaled.

5. package-local-nicknames

(package-local-nicknames package)
=> local-nicknames-alist

Returns an *alist* describing local nicknames defined in a package designated by package.

Each cons cell in local-nicknames-alist is of the form (nickname . package) where nickname is of type *string* and package is of type *package*.

(a) Arguments and Values package must be a package designator. local-nicknames-alist is an alist with keys of type string and values of type package.

- (b) Exceptional situations An error of type package-error is signaled when a package designated by package does not exists.
- (c) Notes The returned alist must be safe to be modified by the user.

6. package-locally-nicknamed-by-list

```
(package-locally-nicknamed-by-list package)
=> packages-list
```

Returns a *list* of packages that have a *local nickname* defined for the package designated by package.

- (a) Arguments and Values package must be a package designator. packages-list is a list with elements of type package.
- (b) Exceptional situations An error of type package-error is signaled when a package designated by package does not exists.
- (c) Notes The returned *list* must be safe to be modified by the user.

3.1.3 Affected symbols

1. defpackage See defpackage.

2. make-package See make-package.

3. find-package When argument to find-package is a *local nickname* that is defined in the *current package*, returns the package corresponding to this nickname.

This also affects all implied calls to find-package, including but not limited to those performed by the lisp reader as well as those performed by export, find-symbol, import, rename-package, shadow, shadowing-import, delete-package, with-package-iterator, unexport, unintern, in-package, unuse-package, use-package, do-symbols, do-external-symbols, do-all-symbols, intern, package-name, package-nicknames, package-shadowing-symbols, package-use-list, package-used-by-list.

add-package-local-nickname, remove-package-local-nickname, package-local-nicknames and package-locally-nicknamed-by are also affected.

There are two exceptions: make-package and defpackage must not be affected by *local nicknames* of the *current package*.

- 4. rename-package When a package is renamed via rename-package it maintains all *local nicknames* it is nicknamed by, as well as all *local nicknames* it has defined.
 - (a) Implementation dependent **PROPOSAL** (See issues#4.) If a new-name or one of new-nicknames is shadowed by one of the local nicknames of the package being redefined, a warning might be signaled.
- 5. delete-package When a package is deleted via delete-package all local nicknames defined in other packages that it was nicknamed by must be removed as well as all local nicknames defined in the package that is being deleted.

This also means that this package must not be available by calls to package-locally-nicknamed-by-list and package-local-nicknames.

3.1.4 Edge cases

1. PRINT-READ consistency Lisp reader uses find-package to read a symbol, and is affected by *local nicknames* of the *current package*. So in order to maintain **print-read** consistency it is required to use a correct *package prefix* - such prefix that calling find-package on it in the *current package* will return the symbol's *home package*.

There are several situations to consider:

- (a) There **is** a *local nickname* defined in the *current package* for the symbol's *home package*.
 - In this case such local nickname can be used as the package prefix.
- (b) Symbol's home package name or one of its global nicknames is not shadowed by any local nickname defined in the current package.

 In this case that package name or global nickname can be used as the package prefix.

(c) Symbol's home package name and all its global nicknames are shadowed by one of the local nicknames of the current package and there is no local nickname defined (in the current package) for the symbol's home package.

PROPOSALS

• The symbol must be printed using the #. syntax:

```
#.(cl:let ((cl:*package* (cl:find-package "KEYWORD")))
        (cl:find-symbol "BAR" "F00"))
;; or
#.(cl:let ((cl:*package* (cl:find-package "KEYWORD")))
        (cl:intern "BAR" "F00"))
```

Note that #:KEYWORD name is reserved for the #:KEYWORD package and cannot be used as a *local nickname* thus this expression will always evaluate to the symbol foo::bar.

• Shinmera's idea. In this case an extended #: syntax should be used:

```
#:(package name) and #::(package name)
```

• In this case the symbol must be printed using the #' syntax for reading an expression ignoring *local nicknames* in the *current package*:

(set-dispatch-macro-character #\# #\' #', | #', -reader |)

It is implementation dependent whether *local nicknames* are actually removed from the *current package* or not.

• In this case the symbol must be printed unreadably (specifics are implementation dependent):

#<SYMBOL IN THE SHADOWED PACKAGE FOO:BAR>
#<SYMBOL IN THE SHADOWED PACKAGE FOO::BAR>

If *print-readably* is *true* must signal an error of type print-not-readable without printing anything.

• In this case the symbol must be printed using ::: and :::: syntax to lookup and intern ignoring *local nicknames* respectively:

```
foo:::bar ; same as (cl:find-symbol "BAR" "FOO") in the #:KEYWORD package foo::::bar ; same as (cl:intern "BAR" "FOO") in #:KEYWORD package
```

3.1.5 *FEATURES*

If an implementation supports package-local nicknames it should add symbols:package-local-nicknames and:cdr-15 (per CDR 14) to *features*.

3.2 Examples

[TODO]

4 Links

3b's notes on package-local nicknames. phoe's tests. SBCL's manual entry.

5 Copying and License

[TODO]