

clojure



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clojure's four elevators

java interop

lisp

functional

state

I. java interop

java new

java	new Widget("foo")	
clojure	(new Widget "foo")	
clojure sugar	(Widget. "red")	

access static members

java	Math.PI
clojure	(. Math PI)
clojure sugar	Math.PI

access instance members

java	rnd.nextInt()	
clojure	(. rnd nextInt)	
clojure sugar	(.nextInt rnd)	

chaining access

java	person.getAddress().getZipCode()	
clojure	(. (. person getAddress) getZipCode)	
clojure sugar	(person getAddress getZipCode)	

parenthesis count

java	()()()
clojure	()()

atomic data types

type	example	java equivalent
string	"foo"	String
character	\f	Character
regex	#"fo*"	Pattern
a. p. integer	42	Integer/Long/BigInteger
double	3.14159	Double
a.p. double	3.14159M	BigDecimal
boolean	true	Boolean
nil	nil	null
symbol	foo, +	N/A
keyword	:foo, ::foo	N/A

example: refactor apache commons isBlank

initial implementation

```
public class StringUtils {
  public static boolean isBlank(String str) {
    int strLen;
  if (str == null || (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {
     return true;
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < strLen; i++) {
    if ((Character.isWhitespace(str.charAt(i)) == false)) {
     return false;
    }
  }
  return true;
}</pre>
```

- type decls

```
public class StringUtils {
  public isBlank(str) {
    if (str == null || (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {
      return true;
    }
    for (i = 0; i < strLen; i++) {
      if ((Character.isWhitespace(str.charAt(i)) == false)) {
        return false;
      }
    }
    return true;
}</pre>
```

- class

```
public isBlank(str) {
   if (str == null | | (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {
      return true;
   }
   for (i = 0; i < strLen; i++) {
      if ((Character.isWhitespace(str.charAt(i)) == false)) {
        return false;
      }
   }
   return true;
}</pre>
```

+ higher-order function

```
public isBlank(str) {
   if (str == null || (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {
      return true;
   }
   every (ch in str) {
      Character.isWhitespace(ch);
   }
   return true;
}
```

- corner cases

```
public isBlank(str) {
   every (ch in str) {
     Character.isWhitespace(ch);
   }
}
```

lispify

```
(defn blank? [s]
  (every? #(Character/isWhitespace %) s))
```

clojure is a better java than java



macros capture common idioms

repeated this

```
(.add frame panel)
(.pack frame)
(.setVisible frame true)
```

repeated this: doto

resource cleanup

```
(let [x (FileInputStream. "datafile")]
  (try
   #_ (... do something with x ...)
   (finally
        (.close x))))
```

resource cleanup: with-open

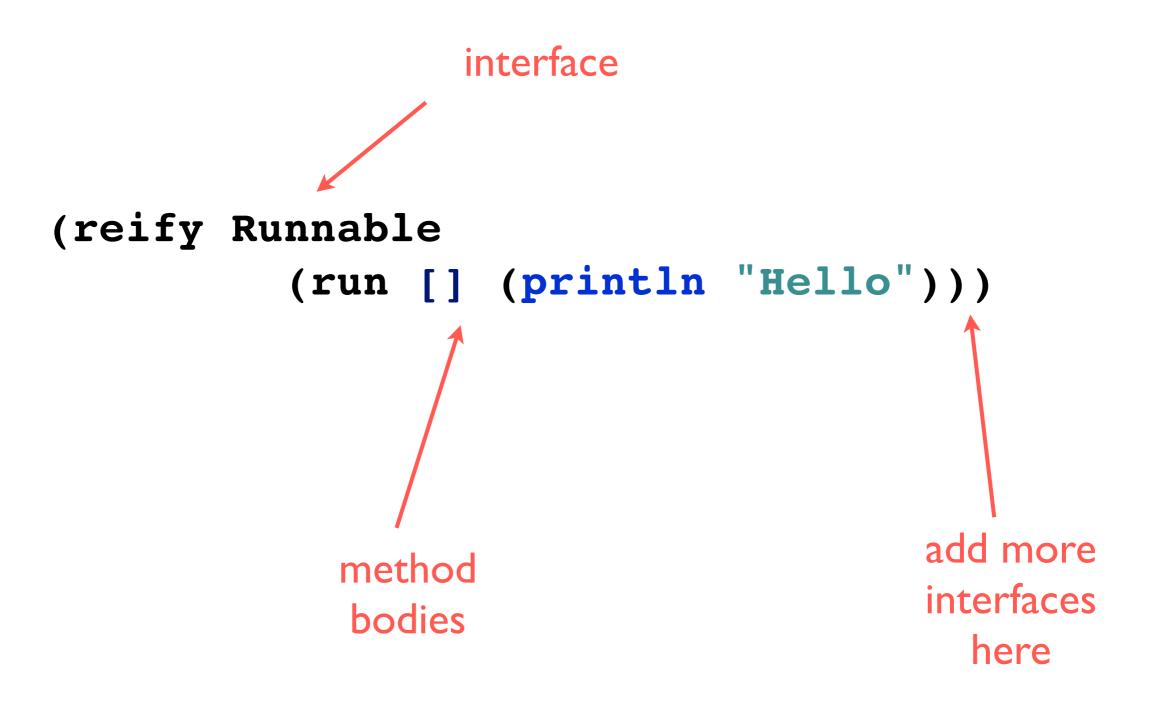
```
(with-open [x (FileInputStream. "datafile")]
#_ (... do something with x ...))
```

letting java call you

implement interface

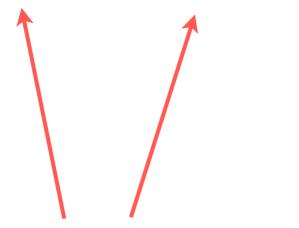
```
base class
       base class,
                                       cons args
       interfaces
(let [r (proxy [Runnable] []
            (run [] (println "Hello")))]
  (doto (Thread. r) (.run)))
                                   method
                                   bodies
```

prefer reify (clojure 1.2)



don't need a method? skip it!

(reify Runnable Callable)



implements two interfaces, but all methods will throw AbstractMethodError

2. lisp

what makes lisp different

feature	industry norm	cool kids	clojure
conditionals	✓	✓	✓
variables	✓	✓	✓
garbage collection	✓	✓	✓
recursion		✓	✓
function type		✓	✓
symbol type		✓	✓
whole language available		✓	✓
everything's an expression			✓
homoiconicity			✓

http://www.paulgraham.com/diff.html

regular code

foo.bar(x,y,z);

foo.bar x y z

special forms

imports

scopes

protection

metadata

control flow

anything using a keyword

outside lisp, special forms

look different

may have special semantics unavailable to you

prevent reuse

in a lisp, special forms

look just like anything else
may have special semantics **available** to you
can be augmented with macros

all forms created equal

form	syntax	example
function	list	(println "hello")
operator	list	(+ 1 2)
method call	list	(.trim " hello ")
import	list	(require 'mylib)
metadata	list	(with-meta obj m)
control flow	list	(when valid? (proceed))
scope	list	(dosync (alter))

clojure is turning the tide in a fiftyyear struggle against bloat



3. functional

data literals

type	properties	example
list	singly-linked, insert at front	(1 2 3)
vector	indexed, insert at rear	[1 2 3]
map	key/value	{:a 100 :b 90}
set	key	#{:a :b}

higher-order functions

some data

lunch-companions

```
-> ({:fname "Neal", :lname "Ford"}
{:fname "Stu", :lname "Halloway"}
{:fname "Dan", :lname "North"})
```

"getter" function

pass fn to fn

anonymous fn

```
(sort-by body
(fn [n]
(get n :fname))
lunch-companions)

anonymous fn
```

anonymous #()

maps are functions

```
map is fn!

(sort-by
#(%:fname)
lunch-companions)
```

keywords are functions

```
keyword
    is fn!

(sort-by
#(:fname %)
lunch-companions)
```

beautiful

(sort-by :fname lunch-companions)

good implementations have a 1-1 ratio of pseudocode/code



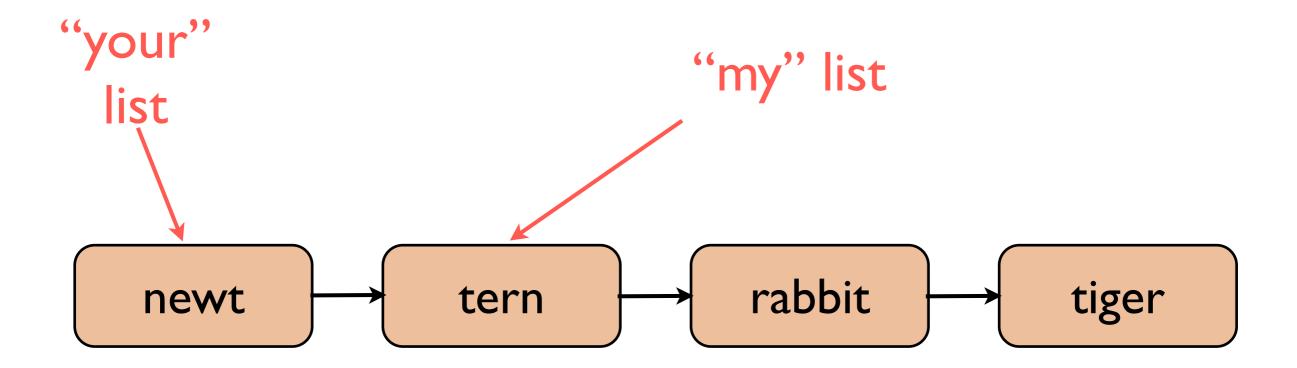
persistent data structures

persistent data structures

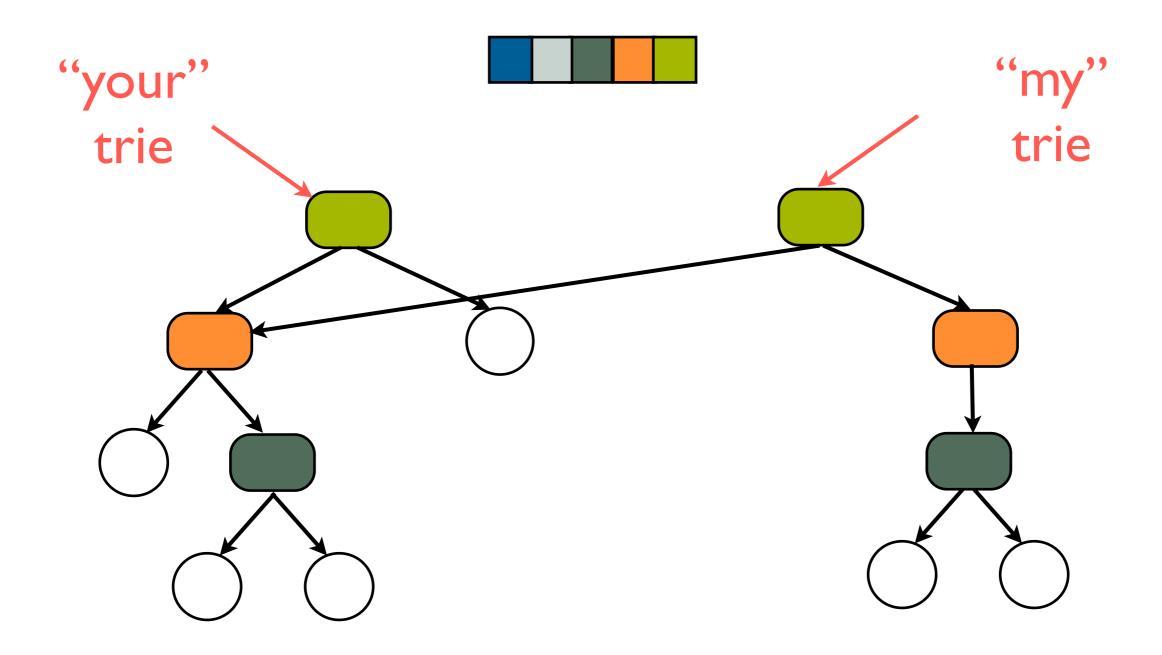
immutable

"change" by function application maintain performance guarantees full-fidelity old versions

persistent example: linked list

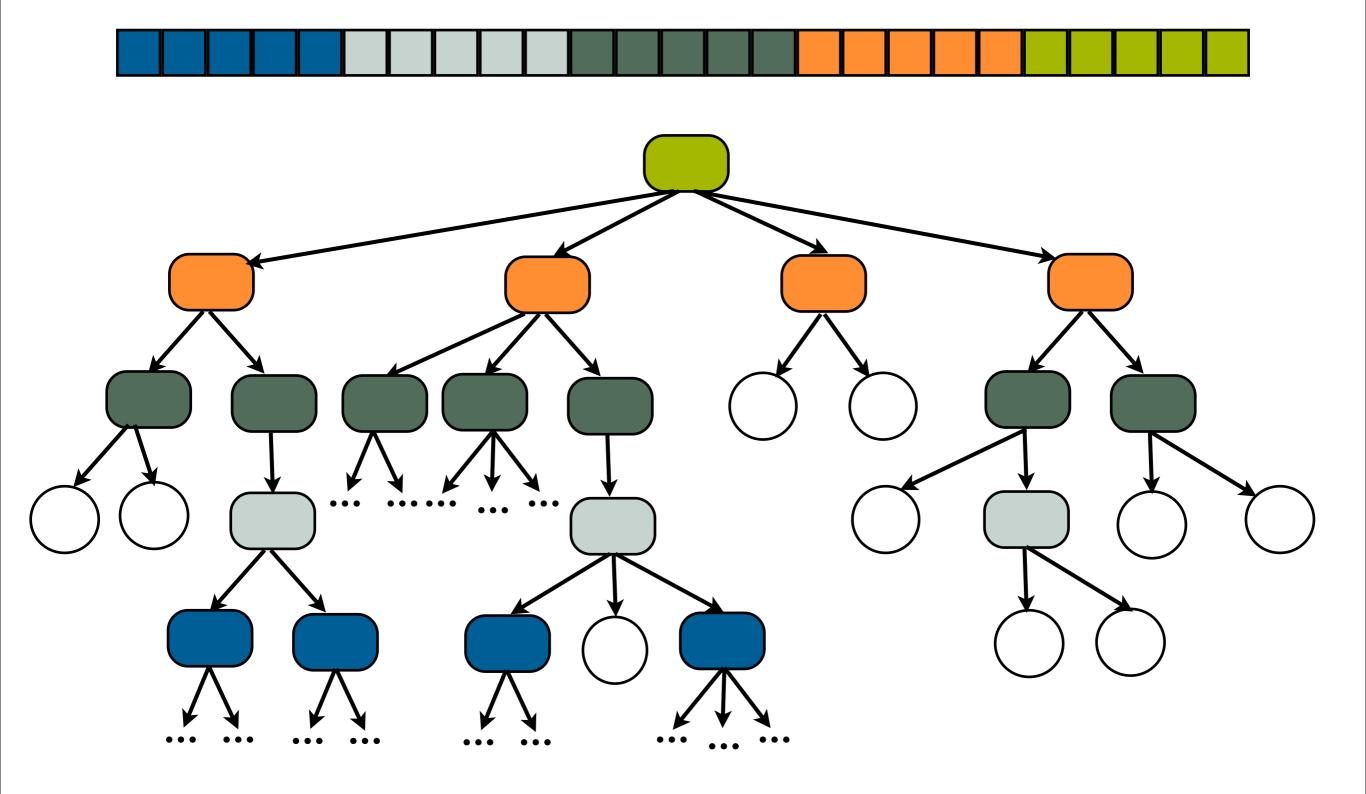


bit-partitioned tries



log2 n: too slow!

32-way tries



clojure: 'cause log32 n is fast enough!



sequence library

first / rest / cons

```
(first [1 2 3])
-> 1

(rest [1 2 3])
-> (2 3)

(cons "hello" [1 2 3])
-> ("hello" 1 2 3)
```

take / drop

```
(take 2 [1 2 3 4 5])
-> (1 2)

(drop 2 [1 2 3 4 5])
-> (3 4 5)
```

map / filter / reduce

```
(range 10)
-> (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)
(filter odd? (range 10))
-> (1 \ 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 9)
(map odd? (range 10))
-> (false true false true false true
false true false true)
(reduce + (range 10))
-> 45
```

sort

```
(sort [ 1 56 2 23 45 34 6 43])
-> (1 2 6 23 34 43 45 56)

(sort > [ 1 56 2 23 45 34 6 43])
-> (56 45 43 34 23 6 2 1)

(sort-by #(.length %)
  ["the" "quick" "brown" "fox"])
-> ("the" "fox" "quick" "brown")
```

conj / into

```
(conj '(1 2 3) :a)
-> (:a 1 2 3)
(into '(1 2 3) '(:a :b :c))
-> (:c :b :a 1 2 3)
(conj [1 2 3] :a)
-> [1 2 3 :a]
(into [1 2 3] [:a :b :c])
-> [1 2 3 :a :b :c]
```

lazy, infinite sequences

```
(set! *print-length* 5)
-> 5
(iterate inc 0)
-> (0 1 2 3 4 ...)
(cycle [1 2])
-> (1 2 1 2 1 ...)
(repeat :d)
-> (:d :d :d :d ...)
```

interpose

```
(interpose \, ["list" "of" "words"])
-> ("list" \, "of" \, "words")
(apply str
  (interpose \, ["list" "of" "words"]))
-> "list, of, words"
(use 'clojure.contrib.str-utils)
(str-join \, ["list" "of" "words"]))
-> "list,of,words"
```

predicates

```
(every? odd? [1 3 5])
-> true
(not-every? even? [2 3 4])
-> true
(not-any? zero? [1 2 3])
-> true
(some nil? [1 nil 2])
-> true
```

nested ops

destructuring



Sample Code: http://github.com/stuarthalloway/programming-clojure

```
early impl:
          a snake
        is a sequence
                                 first point is
         of points
                                     head
(defn describe [snake]
  (println "head is " (first snake))
  (println "tail is" (rest snake)))
                         rest is tail
```

```
destructure
                                  capture
         first element
                               remainder as a
          into head
                                 sequence
(defn describe [[head & tail]]
  (println "head is " head) \
  (println "tail is" tail))
```

destructure remaining elements into tail

snake is more than location

```
(defn create-snake []
    {:body (list [1 1])
        :dir [1 0]
        :type :snake
        :color (Color. 15 160 70)})
```

read attributes

```
(defn describe-snake
 [snake]
 (println "Color is " (:color snake))
 (println "Direction is " (:dir snake))
 (println "Body is " (:body snake)))
                       keyword
                       attribute
                       lookup
```

destructure attributes

```
let multiple
                                    names with
                                    map literal
(defn describe-snake
   [snake]
   (let [{color :color
          dir :dir
          body :body} snake]
     (println "Color is " color)
     (println "Direction is " dir)
     (println "Body is " body)))
```

simplify with: keys

destructure in arglist (?)

```
(defn describe-snake
  [{:keys [dir color body]}]
  (println "Color is\" color)
  (println "Direction is " dir)
  (println "Body is " body))
```

"I don't care if you are a snake, so long as you have dir, color, and body!"

nesting destructures

2. nested destructure to pull head and tail from the :body value

```
(defn describe [{[head & tail] :body}]
  (println "head is " head)
    (println "tail is" tail))
```

I. destructure map, looking up the :tail

losing the game

```
(defn lose? [{[head & tail] :body}]
  (includes? tail head))

defn lose? [snake]

(let [{[head & tail] :body} snake]
  (includes? tail head)))
```

where are we?

- I. java interop
- 2. lisp
- 3. functional

does it work?

example: refactor apache commons indexOfAny

indexOfAny behavior

```
StringUtils.indexOfAny(null, *) = -1
StringUtils.indexOfAny("", *) = -1
StringUtils.indexOfAny(*, null) = -1
StringUtils.indexOfAny(*, []) = -1
StringUtils.indexOfAny("zzabyycdxx",['z','a']) = 0
StringUtils.indexOfAny("zzabyycdxx",['b','y']) = 3
StringUtils.indexOfAny("aba", ['z']) = -1
```

indexOfAny impl

```
// From Apache Commons Lang, <a href="http://commons.apache.org/lang/">http://commons.apache.org/lang/</a>
public static int indexOfAny(String str, char[] searchChars)
  if (isEmpty(str) | ArrayUtils.isEmpty(searchChars)) {
    return -1;
  for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
    char ch = str.charAt(i);
    for (int j = 0; j < searchChars.length; j++) {</pre>
       if (searchChars[j] == ch) {
         return i;
  return -1;
```

simplify corner cases

```
public static int indexOfAny(String str, char[] searchChars)
{
  when (searchChars)
  for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
    char ch = str.charAt(i);
    for (int j = 0; j < searchChars.length; j++) {
        if (searchChars[j] == ch) {
            return i;
        }
     }
   }
}</pre>
```

- type decls

```
indexOfAny(str, searchChars) {
    when (searchChars)
    for (i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
        ch = str.charAt(i);
        for (j = 0; j < searchChars.length; j++) {
            if (searchChars[j] == ch) {
                return i;
            }
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

+ when clause

```
indexOfAny(str, searchChars) {
  when (searchChars)
  for (i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
    ch = str.charAt(i);
    when searchChars(ch) i;
  }
}</pre>
```

+ comprehension

```
indexOfAny(str, searchChars) {
  when (searchChars)
  for ([i, ch] in indexed(str)) {
    when searchChars(ch) i;
  }
}
```

lispify!

```
(defn index-filter [pred coll]
  (when pred
    (for [[idx elt] (indexed coll) :when (pred elt)] idx)))
```

functional is simpler

	imperative	functional
functions		
classes		0
internal exit points	2	0
variables	3	0
branches	4	0
boolean ops		0
function calls*	6	3
total	18	4

functional is more general!

reusing index-filter

```
; idxs of heads in stream of coin flips
(index-filter #{:h}
[:t :t :h :t :h :t :t :h :h])
-> (2 4 8 9)

; Fibonaccis pass 1000 at n=17
(first
  (index-filter #(> % 1000) (fibo)))
-> 17
```

imperative	functional		
searches strings	searches any sequence		
matches characters	matches any predicate		
returns first match	returns lazy seq of all matches		

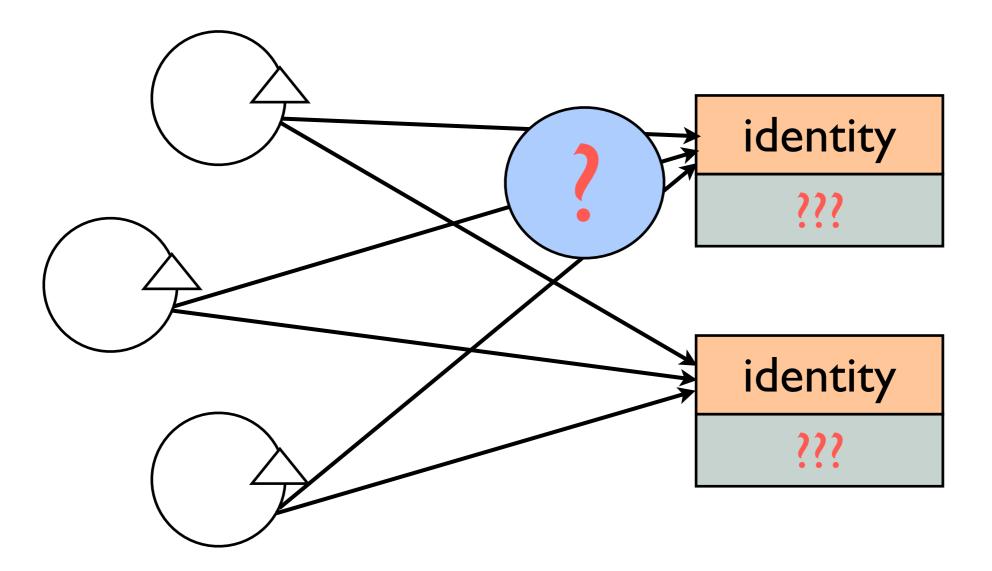
fp reduces incidental complexity by an order of magnitude



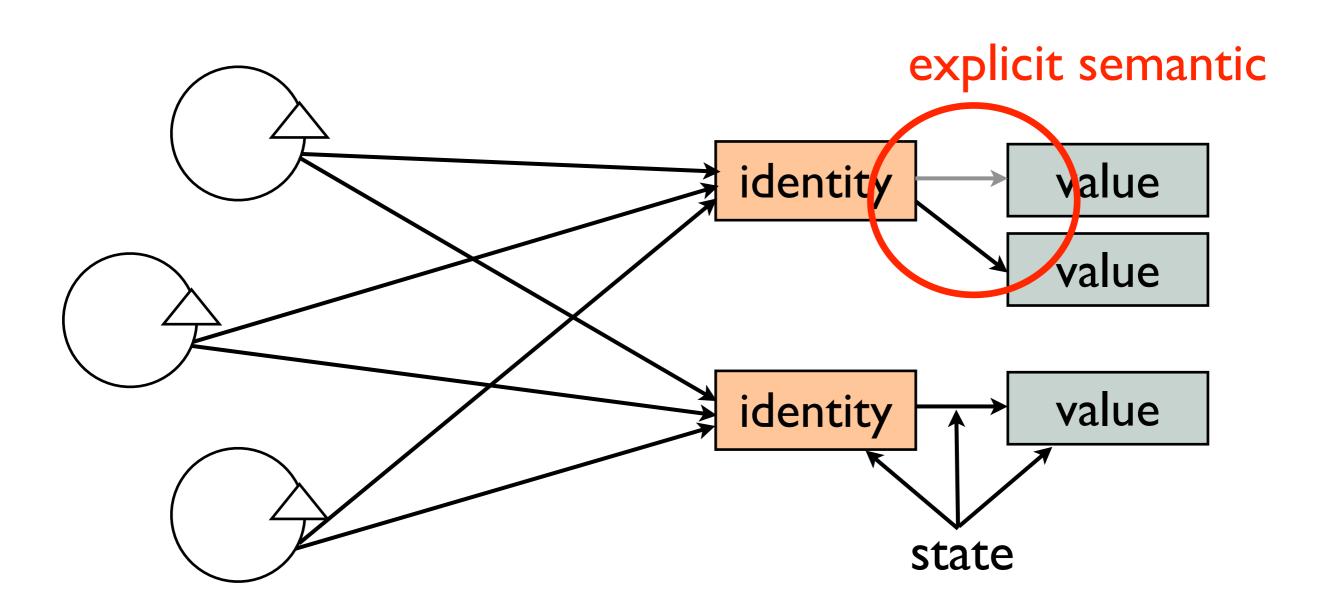
4. concurrency

4. state concurrency

mutable oo is incoherent



clojure



terms

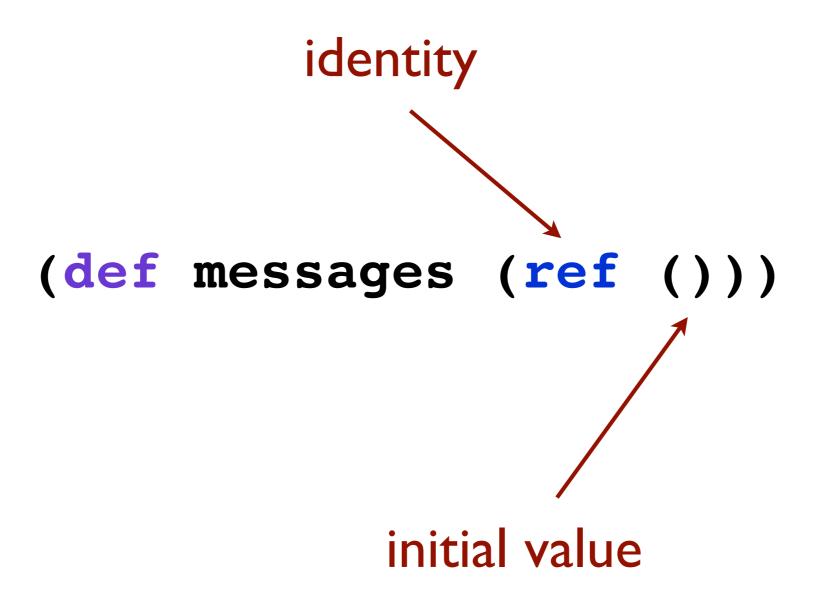
- I. value: immutable data in a persistent data structure
- 2. identity: series of causally related values over time
- 3. state: identity at a point in time

identity types (references)

	shared	isolated
synchronous/ coordinated	refs/stm	-
synchronous/ autonomous	atoms	vars
asynchronous/ autonomous	agents	-

identity I: refs and stm

ref example: chat



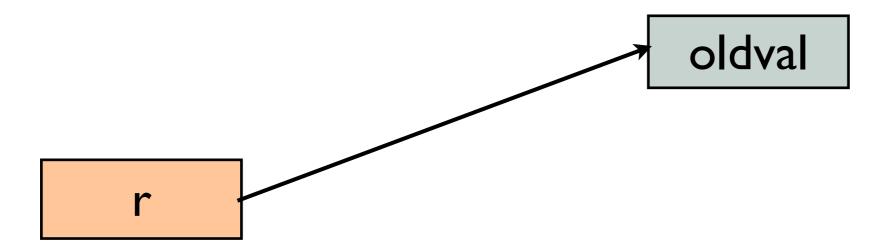
reading value

```
(deref messages)
=> ()

@messages
=> ()
```

alter

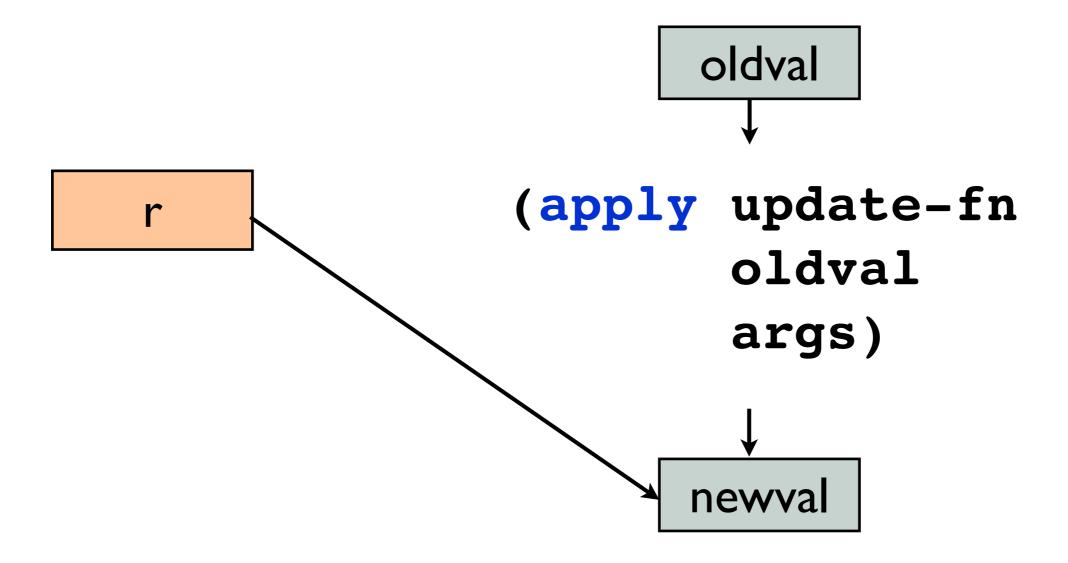
(alter r update-fn & args)



newval

alter

(alter r update-fn & args)



updating

```
apply an...
(defn add-message [msg]
  (dosync (alter messages conj msg)))
                           ...update fn
  scope a
transaction
```

unified update model

update by function application readers require no coordination readers never block anybody writers never block readers

a sane approach to local state permits coordination, but does not require it

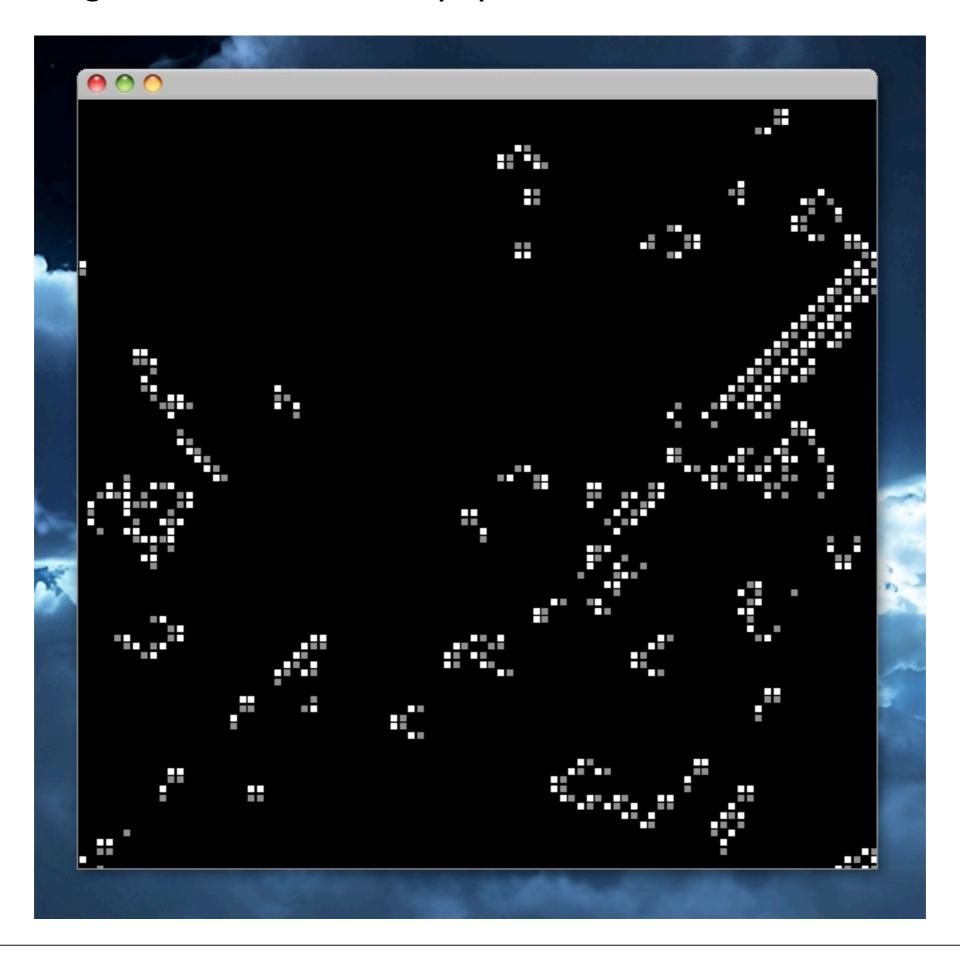


unified update model

	ref	atom	agent	var
create	ref	atom	agent	def
deref	deref/@	deref/@	deref/@	deref/@
update	alter	swap!	send	alter- var- root

identity 2: atoms

http://blog.bestinclass.dk/index.php/2009/10/brians-functional-brain/



board is just a value

update is just a function

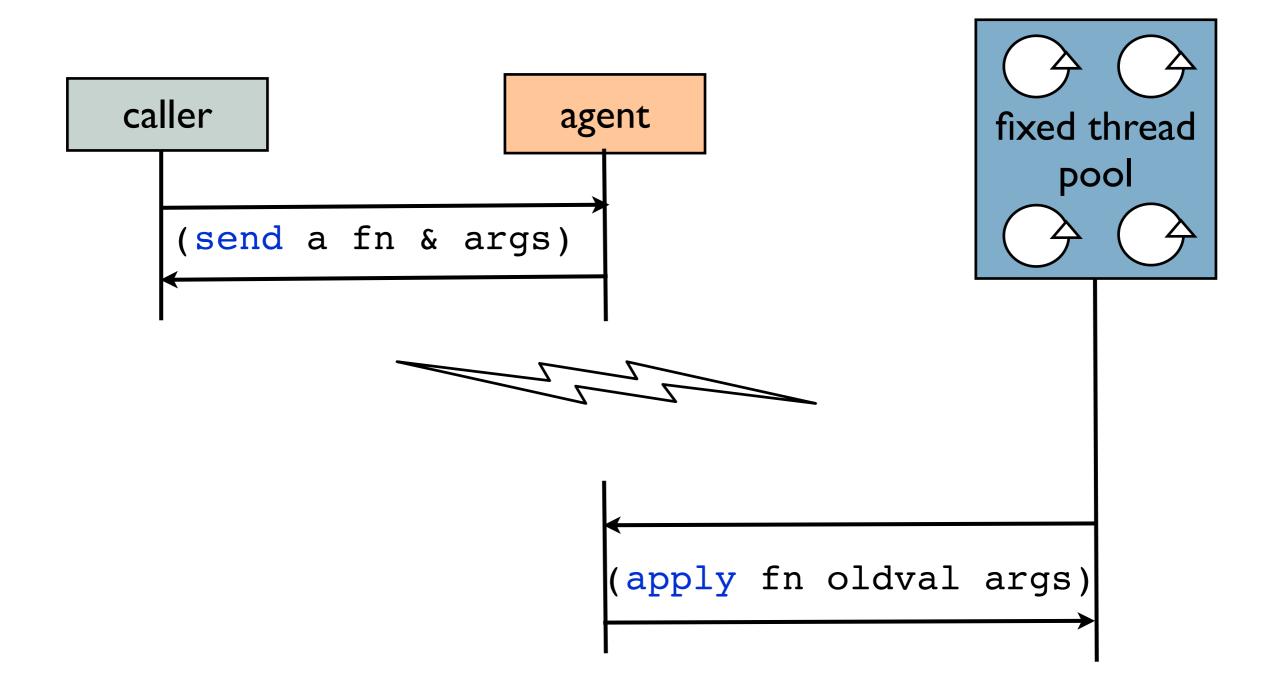
```
rules
(defn step
 "Advance the automation by one step, updating all
  cells."
 [board]
 (doall
   (map (fn [window]
          (apply #(doall (apply map rules %&))
                 (doall (map torus-window window))))
        (torus-window board))))
             cursor over previous, me, next
```

state is trivial

```
initial value
      identity
(let [stage (atom (new-board))]
  ...)
(defn update-stage
  "Update the automaton."
  [stage]
  (swap! stage step))
                            update fn
```

identity 3: agents

send



example: deferred logging

```
initial value
         identity
(def *logging-agent* (agent nil))
(if log-immediately?
  (impl-write! log-impl level msg err)
  (send-off *logging-agent*
            agent-write! log level msg err))
```

identity 4: vars

def forms create vars

```
(def greeting "hello")
(defn make-greeting [n]
  (str "hello, " n)
```

vars can be rebound

api	scope	
alter-var-root	root binding	
set!	thread-local, permanent	
binding	thread-local, dynamic	

system settings

```
(set! *print-length* 20)
=> 20
primes
=> (2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41
    43 47 53 59 61 67 71 ...)
(set! *print-length* 5)
=> 5
primes
=>(2 \ 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 11 \dots)
```

var	usage		
in, *out*, *err*	standard streams		
print-length, *print-depth*	structure printing		
warn-on-reflection	performance tuning		
ns	current namespace		
file	file being evaluated		
command-line-args	guess		

with-... helper macros

```
(def bar 10)
-> #'user/bar
(with-ns 'foo (def bar 20))
-> #'foo/bar
user/bar
-> 10
                             bind a var
foo/bar
                           for a dynamic
-> 20
                               scope
```

other def forms

form	usage		
defonce	set root binding once		
defvar	var plus docstring		
defunbound	no initial binding		
defstruct	map with slots		
defalias	same metadata as original		
defhinted	infer type from initial binding		
defmemo	defn + memoize		

many of these are in clojure.contrib.def...

unified update, revisited

update mechanism	ref	atom	agent
pure function application	alter	swap!	send
pure function (commutative)	commute		-
pure function (blocking)	-	-	send-off
setter	ref-set	reset!	-

send-off to *agent* for background iteration

monte carlo via ongoing agent

```
queue more
                                          work
(defn background-pi [iter-count]
 (let
   [agt (agent {:in-circle 0 :total 0})
    continue (atom true)
    iter (fn sim [a-val]
            (when continue (send-off *agent* sim))
            (run-simulation a-val iter-count))]
    (send-off agt iter)
   {:guesser agt :continue atom})
                                         do the
          escape hatch
                                          work
```

(not (= agents actors))

agents	actors	
in-process only	оор	
no copying	copying	
no deadlock	can deadlock	
no workflow	workflow	



```
create a
                              that checks
function
                              every item...
(def validate-message-list
   (partial
     every?
     #(and (:sender %) (:text %))))
(def messages
                              for some criteria
   (ref
     :validator validate-message-list))
             and associate in with updates to a ref
```

agent error handling

```
(def counter (agent 0 :validator integer?))
-> #'user/counter
(send counter (constantly :fail))
-> #<Agent 0>
                                   will fail soon
(agent-errors counter)
-> (#<IllegalStateException</pre>
     java.lang.IllegalStateException:
     Invalid reference state>)
(clear-agent-errors counter)
                                      list of errors
-> nil
                      reset and move on
@counter
-> 0
```

agents and and transactions

tying agent to a tx

where are we?

- I. java interop
- 2. lisp
- 3. functional
- 4. value/identity/state

does it work?

a workable approach to state

good values: persistent data structures

good identities: references

mostly functional?

usable by mortals?

mostly functional?

I line in 1000 creates a reference



project	loc	calls to ref	calls to agent	calls to atom
clojure	7232	3	1	2
clojure-contrib	17032	22	2	12
compojure	1966	1	0	0
incanter	6248	1	0	0

usable by mortals?

```
multimethod
; compojure session management
                                      dispatch
(def memory-sessions (ref {}))
(defmethod read-session :memory
   [repository id]
   (@memory-sessions id))
(definethod write-session :memory
   [repository session]
   (dosync
     (alter memory-sessions
       assoc (session :id) session)))
                             update
read
```

```
cache previous
                                  results
  ; from clojure core
  (defn memoize [f]
     (let [mem (atom {})]
       (fn [& args]
         (if-let [e (find @mem args)]
cache hit (val e)
            (let [ret (apply f args)]
              (swap! mem assoc args ret)
              ret)))))
                                cache miss:
                                call f, add to
                                   cache
```

clojure

values are

immutable, persistent

identities are

well-specified, consistent

state is

mostly functional

usable by mortals

languages that emphasize immutability are better at mutation



exploring

reading code

semantics: fn call arg (println "Hello World") symbol string structure: list

defn semantics

```
define a fn fn name
                              docstring
         (defn greet
           "Returns a friendly greeting"
           [your-name]
           (str "Hello, " your-name))
arguments
                    fn body
```

defn structure

```
symbol symbol
                              string
       (defn greet
         "Returns a friendly greeting"
         [your-name]
         (str "Hello, " your-name))
vector
                    list
```

doc

```
(doc name)
-----
clojure.core/name
([x])
  Returns the name String of a symbol
or keyword.
```

find-doc

source

```
(use '[clojure.contrib.repl-utils :only (source)])
(source odd?)
(defn odd?
  "Returns true if n is odd, throws an exception if n is not an integer"
  [n] (not (even? n)))
```

javadoc

(javadoc "foo")



Overview Package Class Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

Java™ Platform Standard Ed. 6

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS
SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD

FRAMES NO FRAMES All Classes
DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD

java.lang

Class String

java.lang.Object _ java.lang.String

All Implemented Interfaces:

Serializable, CharSequence, Comparable < String>

```
public final class String
extends Object
implements Serializable, Comparable<String>, CharSequence
```

The String class represents character strings. All string literals in Java programs, such as "abc", are implemented as instances of this class.

Strings are constant; their values cannot be changed after they are created. String buffers support mutable strings. Because String objects are immutable they can be shared. For example:

```
String str = "abc";
```

dir

```
(use '[clojure.contrib.ns-utils :only (dir)
(dir clojure.contrib.java-utils)
as-file
as-properties
as-str
as-url
file
get-system-property
read-properties
relative-path-string
set-system-properties
with-system-properties
write-properties
```

show (java)

```
(use '[clojure.contrib.repl-utils :only (show)])
(show 1)
=== public final java.lang.Integer ===
[ 0] static MAX VALUE : int
[ 1] static MIN VALUE : int
[ 2] static SIZE : int
[ 3] static TYPE : Class
[ 4] static bitCount : int (int)
[ 5] static decode : Integer (String)
[ 6] static getInteger : Integer (String)
[ 7] static getInteger : Integer (String, Integer)
[ 8] static getInteger : Integer (String,int)
[ 9] static highestOneBit : int (int)
[10] static lowestOneBit : int (int)
```

show (clojure)

```
(use '[clojure.contrib.repl-utils :only (show)])
user=> (show [1 2 3])
=== public clojure.lang.PersistentVector ===
[ 0] static EMPTY : PersistentVector
[ 1] static applyToHelper : Object (IFn, ISeq)
[ 2] static create : PersistentVector (ISeq)
[ 3] static create : PersistentVector (List)
[ 4] static create : PersistentVector (Object[])
[ 5] add : boolean (Object)
[ 6] add : void (int,Object)
[ 7] addAll : boolean (Collection)
[ 8] addAll: boolean (int, Collection)
[ 9] applyTo : Object (ISeq)
[10] arrayFor : Object[] (int)
```

pprint

```
(use '[clojure.contrib.pprint :only (pprint)])
-> nil
(pprint
 (for [rank (range 8 0 -1)]
   (for [file "abcdefgh"]
     (str file rank))))
(("a8" "b8" "c8" "d8" "e8" "f8" "g8" "h8")
 ("a7" "b7" "c7" "d7" "e7" "f7" "g7" "h7")
 ("a6" "b6" "c6" "d6" "e6" "f6" "g6" "h6")
 ("a5" "b5" "c5" "d5" "e5" "f5" "g5" "h5")
 ("a4" "b4" "c4" "d4" "e4" "f4" "g4" "h4")
 ("a3" "b3" "c3" "d3" "e3" "f3" "g3" "h3")
 ("a2" "b2" "c2" "d2" "e2" "f2" "g2" "h2")
 ("a1" "b1" "c1" "d1" "e1" "f1" "g1" "h1"))
```

concurrency options

prepare to parallelize

done

delay

```
(def e (delay (expensive-calculation)))
-> #'demo.delay/e
(delay? e)
-> true
(force e)
-> :some-result
                                   first call blocks
                                     until work
(deref e)
                                    completes on
-> :some-result
                                    this thread,
                                    later calls hit
@e
                                       cache
-> :some-result
```

future

cancelling a future

```
(def e2 (future (expensive-calculation)))
-> #'demo.future/e2

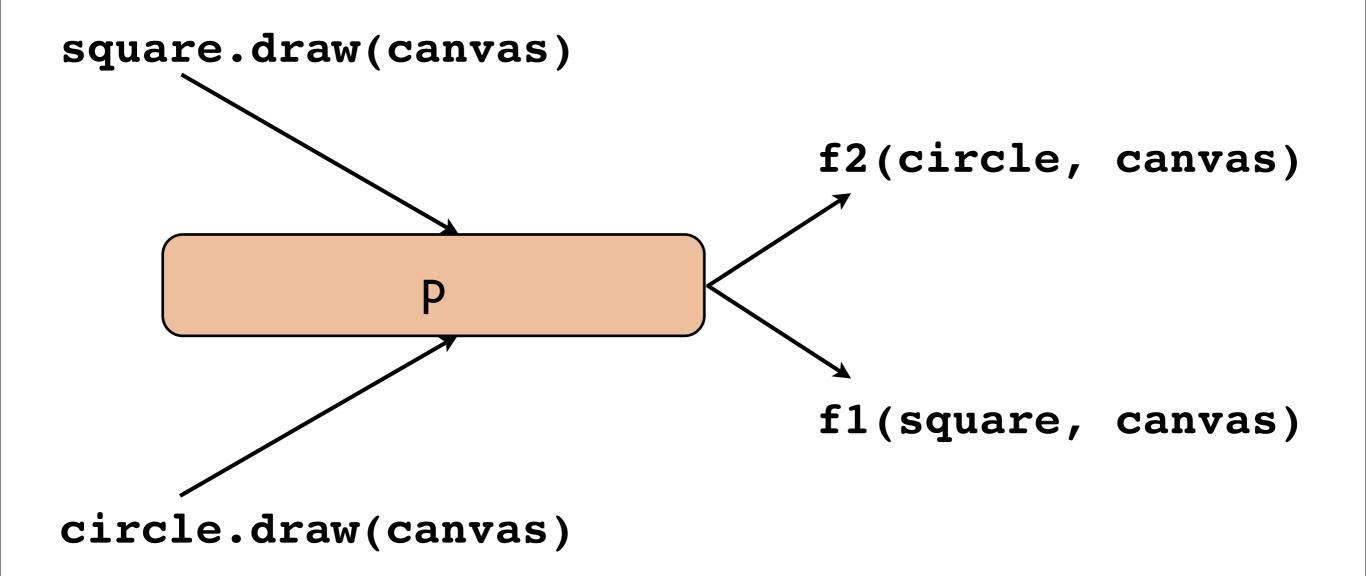
(future-cancel e2)
-> true

(future-cancelled? e2)
-> true

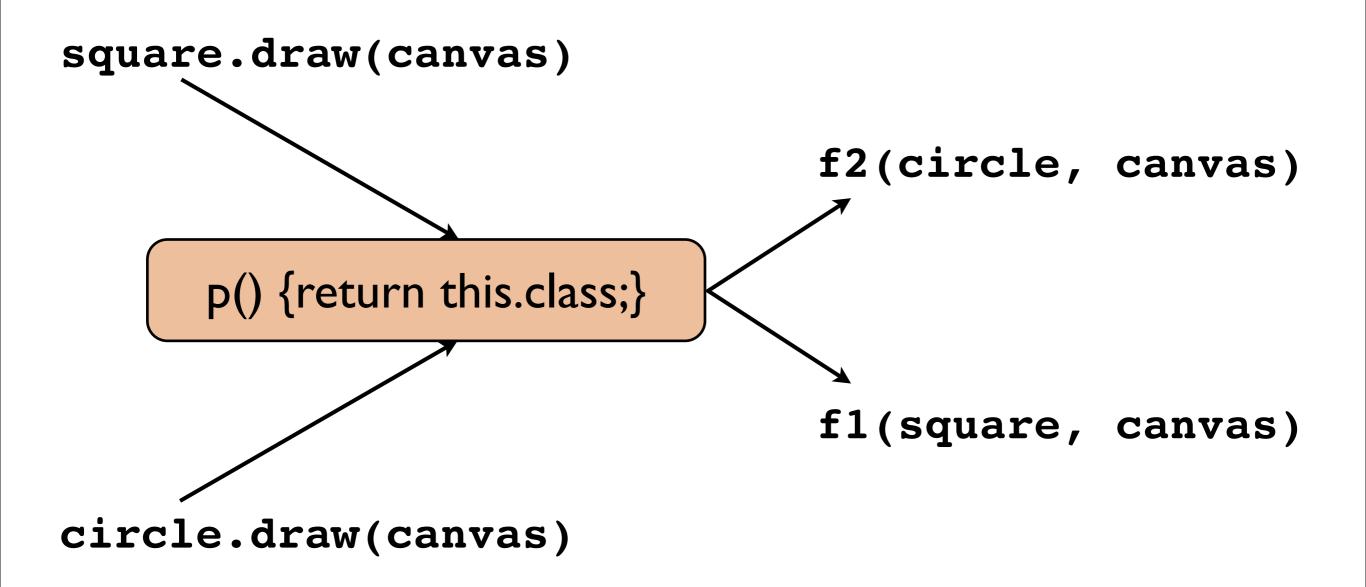
(deref e2)
-> java.util.concurrent.CancellationException
```



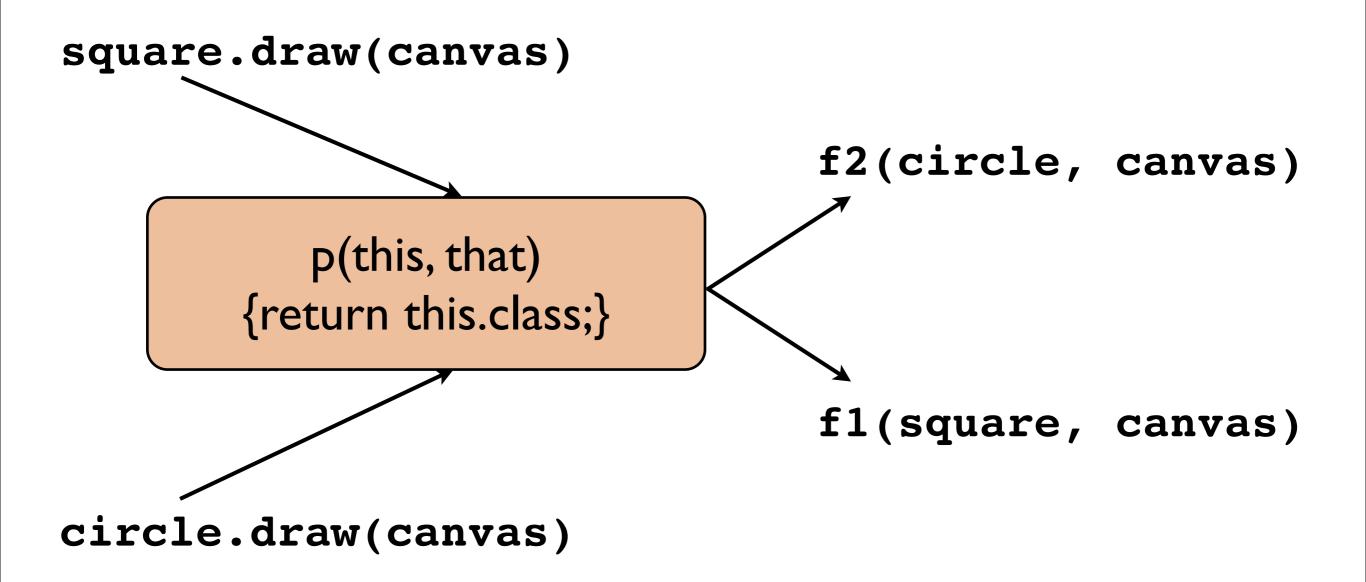
polymorphism



p is just a function



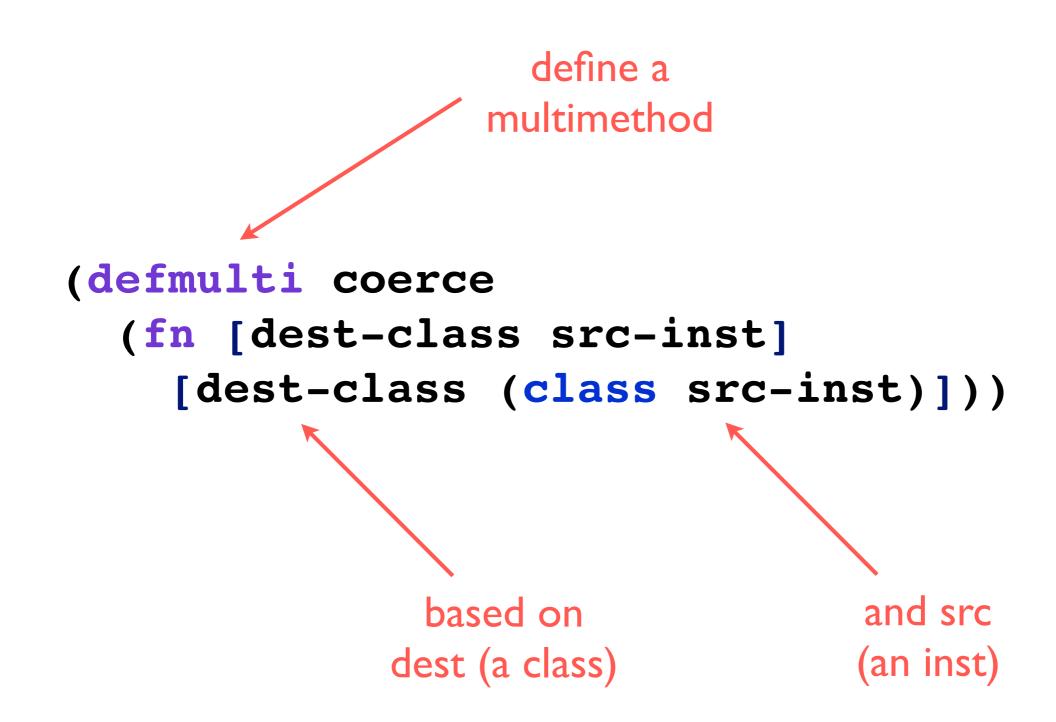
this isn't special



check all args

check arg twice

example: coerce



method impls

```
dispatch value
                                to match
    (defmethod coerce
      [java.io.File String]
       [ str]
      (java.io.File. str))
args
                                  body
    (defmethod coerce
      [Boolean/TYPE String] [ str]
      (contains?
       #{"on" "yes" "true"}
       (.toLowerCase str)))
```

defaults

```
(defmethod coerce
  :default
  [dest-cls obj]
  (cast dest-cls obj))
```

dispatch comparison

language	java	ruby	clojure
basic polymorphism?	✓	✓	✓
change "methods" at runtime?		✓	✓
change "types" at runtime?		✓	✓
dispatch based on all arguments?		*	✓
arbitrary fn dispatch?		*	✓
pattern matching		*	*

dispatch workarounds are the middle management of the design patterns movement



class inheritance

```
(defmulti whatami? class)
           (defmethod whatami? java.util.Collection
              [ ] "a collection")
           (whatami? (java.util.LinkedList.))
           -> "a collection"
add methods (defmethod whatami? java.util.List
              [_] "a list")
  anytime
           (whatami? (java.util.LinkedList.))
-> "a list"
                                                most derived
                                                 type wins
```

name inheritance

```
(defmulti interest-rate :type)
(defmethod interest-rate ::account
  [_] OM)
(defmethod interest-rate ::savings
  [_] 0.02)
```

double colon (::) is shorthand for resolving keyword into the current namespace, e.g. ::savings == :my.current.ns/savings

deriving names

```
derived name
                             base name
(derive ::checking ::account)
(derive ::savings ::acount)
(interest-rate {:type ::checking})
-> OM
  there is no ::checking method, so select
```

method for base name ::account

multimethods

function	notes	
prefer-method	resolve conflicts	
methods	reflect on {dispatch, meth} pairs	
get-method	reflect by dispatch	
remove-method	remove by dispatch	
prefers	reflect over preferences	



the if special form

```
evaluate only
                          if test is
(if test
                         logical true
   then
   else?)
                   evaluate only
                    if test is
                    logical false
```

if-like things cannot be functions!

function calls

evaulate their args

pass args to implementation

if

evaluates an arg

decides which other args to evaluate, and when

lisp macros

get access to source forms

after they are read

before compile/interpret

macroexpand forms into other forms

choose when/how to evaluate each argument

example: when

```
(when x
                       (println "x is true")))
(defmacro when
[test & body]
(list
 'if test
                               macroexpansion
 (cons 'do body)))
                     (if x
                       (do (println "x is true")))
```

quoting and list-building

```
(defmacro when
  [test & body]
  (list
    if test
   (cons 'do body)))
                 quoting
list-building
```

syntax-quoting

```
unquote
(defmacro when
                              (defmacro when
  [test & body]
                                [test & body]
  (list
                                 (if ~test
   'if test
                                    (do ~@body)))
   (cons 'do body)))
                        syntax-quote
                                      unquote-splicing
```

test your macros!

a bench macro

not done yet...

start/result can capture caller bindings

not done yet...

avoiding accidental capture

```
(defmacro bench [expr]
  `(let [start (System/nanoTime)
         result ~expr]
     {:result result
      :elapsed (- (System/nanoTime)
                   start) }))
(bench (x))
-> java.lang.Exception:
   Can't let qualified name: user/start
```

not done yet...

use auto-gensyms

suffix generates unique symbol within a quoted form

generated symbols

common macro types

type	examples
control flow	when when-not and or
vars	defn defmacro defmulti
java interop	doto deftype proxy
rearranging	-> ->> -?>
scopes	dosync time with-open
"special form"	fn lazy-seq let



metadata: data that is orthogonal to the value of an object

metadata uses

documentation

serialization

protection

optimization

relationships (e.g. test -> testee)

grouping/typing (?)

add & retrieve metadata

```
add
  metadata
(def x (with-meta
        {:password "swordfish"}
        {:secret true}))
-> #'user/x
                            metadata
X
-> {:password "swordfish"}
(meta x)
->\{:secret true}
      metadata
```

sugar: #^

```
add
                                     metadata
     metadata
                                       first!
       (def y #^{:secret true}
                 {:password "swordfish"}))
       -> #'user/y
       (meta y)
       -> {:secret true}
retrieve
metadata
```

subtleties

metadata can be on data, or on a var

to place metadata on a var:

put it on the symbol when defing the var

compiler will copy it to the var

metadata on functions added Jan 19, 2010

var: add metadata

```
(meta z)
-> nil
```

z's data has no metadata

var: retrieve metadata

```
#' is
var-quote
  (meta #'z)
  -> {:ns #<Namespace user>,
       :name z,
       :file "NO_SOURCE_PATH",
       :line 34,
       :secret true}
                                      implicit
                                     metadata
  explicit
 metadata
```

add type hints to improve performance

type metadata example

```
(defn capitalize
  "Upcase the first character of a string,
  lowercase the rest."
  [S]
  (if (.isEmpty s)
    S
    (let [up (.. s
                  (substring 0 1)
                  (toUpperCase))
          down (.. s
                    (substring 1)
                    (toLowerCase))]
      (.concat up down))))
```

warn-on-reflection

```
(set! *warn-on-reflection* true)
-> true
(require :reload 'demo.capitalize)
Reflection warning, demo/capitalize.clj:6 -
  reference to field is Empty can't be resolved.
Reflection warning, demo/capitalize.clj:8 -
  call to substring can't be resolved.
Reflection warning, demo/capitalize.clj:8 -
  call to toUpperCase can't be resolved.
Reflection warning, demo/capitalize.clj:11 -
  call to substring can't be resolved.
Reflection warning, demo/capitalize.clj:11 -
  call to toLowerCase can't be resolved.
Reflection warning, demo/capitalize.clj:14 -
  call to concat can't be resolved.
-> nil
```

add type metadata

```
(defn capitalize
  "Upcase the first character of a string,
  lowercase the rest."
  [#^String_s]
  (if (.isEmpty s)
                    s is known to be a String
    S
    (let [up (.. s
                  (substring 0 1)
                  (toUpperCase))
          down (.. s
                    (substring 1)
                    (toLowerCase))]
      (.concat up down))))
```

no more warnings

```
(set! *warn-on-reflection* true)
-> true

(require :reload 'demo.capitalize)
-> nil
```

more idiomatic

compojure routes

```
(defroutes snippet-app
 "Create and view snippets."
  (GET "/"
     (new-snippet))
  (GET "/:id"
     (show-snippet (params :id)))
  (POST "/"
    (create-snippet (:body params)))
  (GET "/public/*"
    (or (serve-file (params :*)) :next))
  (ANY "*"
    (page-not-found)))
```

compojure html

```
(defn show-snippet [id]
  (layout
    (str "Snippet " id)
    (let [snippet (select-snippet (Integer/parseInt id))]
        (html
        [:div [:pre [:code.clojure (escape-html snippet)]]]
        [:div.date (:created_at snippet)]))))
```

compojure handler

```
(defn hello-world [request]
  {:status 200
    :headers {}
    :body "Hello World"})
```

compojure middleware

clojure's four elevators

java interop

lisp

functional

state

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Programming Clojure



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