

# Meta Object Protocols

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## 1 CLOS

- History
- Generic Functions
- Classes

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Roots

- 1980: Flavors - TI Explorer
- 1985: NewFlavors - Symbolics
- 1986: Loops (Lisp Object Oriented Programming System), CommonLoops - Xerox Lisp Machines
- 1986: ObjectLisp - LMI Lambda
- 1987: Common Objects - HP

## Features

- Generic Functions, Multiple Dispatch.
- Classes, Multiple Inheritance.
- Meta-Objects, Protocols.

# Function Call

## Functional and Imperative Programming

`(foo a b)`  
↓  
`(call (function 'foo) a b)`

## Object-Oriented Programming - Single Dispatch

`(foo a b) ⇔ a.foo(b)`  
↓  
`(call (function 'foo (type-of a)) a b)`

## Object-Oriented Programming - Multiple Dispatch

`(foo a b)`  
↓  
`(call (function 'foo (type-of a) (type-of b)) a b)`

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defgeneric add (x y))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defgeneric add (x y))  
  
(defmethod add ((x number) (y number))  
  (+ x y))
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# Multiple Dispatch

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```
(defgeneric add (x y))

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  (+ x y))

;;Testing
> (add 1 3)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defgeneric add (x y))

(defmethod add ((x number) (y number))
  (+ x y))

;;Testing
> (add 1 3)
4
```



# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defgeneric add (x y))

(defmethod add ((x number) (y number))
  (+ x y))

;;Testing
> (add 1 3)
4
> (add '(1 2) '(3 4))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defgeneric add (x y))
```

```
(defmethod add ((x number) (y number))  
  (+ x y))
```

```
;;Testing
```

```
> (add 1 3)
```

```
4
```

```
> (add '(1 2) '(3 4))
```

```
No methods applicable for generic function
```

```
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ((1 2) (3 4)) of classes  
(CONS CONS)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defgeneric add (x y))
```

```
(defmethod add ((x number) (y number))  
  (+ x y))
```

```
;;Testing
```

```
> (add 1 3)
```

```
4
```

```
> (add '(1 2) '(3 4))
```

No methods applicable for generic function

#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ((1 2) (3 4)) of classes  
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```
(defmethod add ((x list) (y list))  
  (mapcar #'add x y))
```

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## Adding Entities

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(defgeneric add (x y))

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  (+ x y))

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> (add 1 3)
4
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No methods applicable for generic function
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(defmethod add ((x list) (y list))
  (mapcar #'add x y))

> (add '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
```

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(defgeneric add (x y))

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> (add '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
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> (add '(1 (2 3)) '(4 (5 6)))
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(5 7 9)
> (add '(1 (2 3)) '(4 (5 6)))
(5 (7 9))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add '(1 2) 3)
```



# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add '(1 2) 3)
```

```
No methods applicable for generic function
```

```
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ((1 2) 3) of classes  
(CONS FIXNUM)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add '(1 2) 3)
```

No methods applicable for generic function

```
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ((1 2) 3) of classes  
(CONS FIXNUM)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x list) (y t))  
  (add x (make-list (length x) :initial-element y)))
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## Adding Entities

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> (add '(1 2) 3)
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(defmethod add ((x list) (y t))
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> (add '(1 2) 3)
(4 5)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

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(defmethod add ((x list) (y t))
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```

```
> (add '(1 2) 3)
(4 5)
> (add 1 '(2 3))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add '(1 2) 3)
No methods applicable for generic function
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ((1 2) 3) of classes
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```

```
(defmethod add ((x list) (y t))
  (add x (make-list (length x) :initial-element y)))
```

```
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(4 5)
> (add 1 '(2 3))
No methods applicable for generic function
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args (1 (2 3)) of classes
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```

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(defmethod add ((x t) (y list))
  (add (make-list (length y) :initial-element x) y))
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```
(defmethod add ((x list) (y t))
  (add x (make-list (length x) :initial-element y)))
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```
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(4 5)
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No methods applicable for generic function
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args (1 (2 3)) of classes
(FIXNUM CONS)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x t) (y list))
  (add (make-list (length y) :initial-element x) y))
```

```
> (add 1 '(2 3))
(3 4)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6) )  
of classes (VECTOR VECTOR)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6) )  
of classes (VECTOR VECTOR)  
  
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y vector))  
  (map 'vector #'add x y))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6) )  
of classes (VECTOR VECTOR)  
  
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y vector))  
  (map 'vector #'add x y))  
  
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

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> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
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of classes (VECTOR VECTOR)  
  
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y vector))  
  (map 'vector #'add x y))  
  
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
#(5 7 9)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6) )  
of classes (VECTOR VECTOR)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y vector))  
  (map 'vector #'add x y))
```

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
#(5 7 9)  
> (add #(1 2 3) 4)  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) 4 ) of  
classes (VECTOR FIXNUM)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6) )  
of classes (VECTOR VECTOR)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y vector))  
  (map 'vector #'add x y))
```

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
#(5 7 9)  
> (add #(1 2 3) 4)  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) 4 ) of  
classes (VECTOR FIXNUM)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y number))  
  (add x (make-array (list (length x)) :initial-element y)))
```



# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6) )  
of classes (VECTOR VECTOR)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y vector))  
  (map 'vector #'add x y))
```

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
#(5 7 9)  
> (add #(1 2 3) 4)  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) 4 ) of  
classes (VECTOR FIXNUM)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y number))  
  (add x (make-array (list (length x)) :initial-element y)))
```

```
> (add #(1 2 3) 4)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6) )  
of classes (VECTOR VECTOR)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y vector))  
  (map 'vector #'add x y))
```

```
> (add #(1 2 3) #(4 5 6))  
#(5 7 9)  
> (add #(1 2 3) 4)  
No methods applicable for generic function  
#<STANDARD-GENERIC-FUNCTION ADD> with args ( #(1 2 3) 4 ) of  
classes (VECTOR FIXNUM)
```

```
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y number))  
  (add x (make-array (list (length x)) :initial-element y)))
```

```
> (add #(1 2 3) 4)  
#(5 6 7)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Beware!

- Are you ready to repeat the entire set of methods for subtract, multiply, and divide?
- Multiple dispatch still requires a good design approach
- Instead of supporting all combinations of types for each possible arithmetic operation, we can use the same approach that is used in almost all programming languages: *promotion*

# Multiple Dispatch

## Beware!

- Are you ready to repeat the entire set of methods for subtract, multiply, and divide?
- Multiple dispatch still requires a good design approach
- Instead of supporting all combinations of types for each possible arithmetic operation, we can use the same approach that is used in almost all programming languages: *promotion*

## Promotions

```
> (promote 1 1.5)
1.0
1.5
> (promote 1.5 1)
1.5
1.0
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defun promoting-call (f x y)
  (multiple-value-bind (xp yp)
    (promote x y)
    (funcall f xp yp)))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defun promoting-call (f x y)
  (multiple-value-bind (xp yp)
    (promote x y)
    (funcall f xp yp)))

(defgeneric promote (x y)
  (:method ((x t) (y t))
    (error "No promotion for args (~S ~S) of classes (~S ~S)"
           x y
           (class-name (class-of x))
           (class-name (class-of y)))))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defun promoting-call (f x y)
  (multiple-value-bind (xp yp)
    (promote x y)
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           x y
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           (class-name (class-of y)))))

(defgeneric add (x y)
  (:method ((x t) (y t))
    (promoting-call #'add x y)))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
(defun promoting-call (f x y)
  (multiple-value-bind (xp yp)
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(defgeneric add (x y)
  (:method ((x t) (y t))
    (promoting-call #'add x y)))

(defmethod add ((x number) (y number)) ...)
(defmethod add ((x list) (y list)) ...)
(defmethod add ((x vector) (y number)) ...)
```



# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

```
> (add '(1 2) 3)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

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```
> (add '(1 2) 3)
```

```
No promotion for args ((1 2) 3) of classes  
(CONS FIXNUM)
```

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```
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```
(defmethod promote ((x list) (y t))  
  (values x (make-list (length x) :initial-element y)))
```

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No promotion for args ((1 2) 3) of classes  
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```
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  (values x (make-list (length x) :initial-element y)))
```

```
(defmethod promote ((x t) (y list))  
  (values (make-list (length y) :initial-element x) y))
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## Adding Entities

```
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(defmethod promote ((x t) (y list))  
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```
(defmethod promote ((x vector) (y t))  
  (values x (make-array (list (length x)) :initial-element y)))
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```
> (add '(1 2) 3)
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```

```
> (add '(1 2) #(3 4)) ;;Can you guess the result?
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Adding Entities

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> (add '(1 2) 3)
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No promotion for args ((1 2) 3) of classes  
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(defmethod promote ((x list) (y t))  
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```
> (add '(1 2) #(3 4)) ;;Can you guess the result?  
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> (add '(1 2) #(3 4)) ;;Can you guess the result?  
(#(4 5) #(5 6))
```

```
> (add #(3 4) '(1 2)) ;;Can you guess the result?
```

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  (values (make-array (list (length y)) :initial-element x) y))
```

```
> (add '(1 2) #(3 4)) ;;Can you guess the result?  
#(4 5) #(5 6))  
> (add #(3 4) '(1 2)) ;;Can you guess the result?  
#((4 5) (5 6))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Improve the Design

- List and vectors are just different kinds of containers

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## Adding Entities

```
(defmethod promote ((x vector) (y list))  
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> (add '(1 2) #(3 4)) ;;Can you guess?  
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```

```
> (add #(3 4) '(1 2)) ;;Can you guess?
```



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```

```
> (add '(1 2) #(3 4)) ;;Can you guess?  
(4 6)
```

```
> (add #(3 4) '(1 2)) ;;Can you guess?  
#(4 6)
```

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## Improve the Design

- List and vectors are just different kinds of containers

## Adding Entities

```
(defmethod promote ((x vector) (y list))  
  (values x (coerce y 'vector)))
```

```
(defmethod promote ((x list) (y vector))  
  (values x (coerce y 'list)))
```

```
> (add '(1 2) #(3 4)) ;;Can you guess?  
(4 6)
```

```
> (add #(3 4) '(1 2)) ;;Can you guess?  
#(4 6)
```

```
> (add '(#(1 2) (3 4)) #((5 6) #(7 8))) ;;Can you guess?
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Improve the Design

- List and vectors are just different kinds of containers

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#(4 6)
```

```
> (add '(#(1 2) (3 4)) #((5 6) #(7 8))) ;;Can you guess?  
(#(6 8) (10 12))
```

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(#(6 8) (10 12))
```

```
> (add '(#(1 2) (3 4)) 5) ;;Can you guess?
```

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(#(6 8) (10 12))
> (add '(#(1 2) (3 4)) 5) ;;Can you guess?
(#(6 7) (8 9))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

```
(defgeneric subtract (x y)
  (:method ((x t) (y t))
    (promoting-call #'subtract x y)))
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```



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(defmethod subtract ((x vector) (y vector))
  (map 'vector #'subtract x y))

> (subtract 1 3)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

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  (- x y))

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  (mapcar #'subtract x y))

(defmethod subtract ((x vector) (y vector))
  (map 'vector #'subtract x y))

> (subtract 1 3)
-2
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

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(defgeneric subtract (x y)
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  (mapcar #'subtract x y))

(defmethod subtract ((x vector) (y vector))
  (map 'vector #'subtract x y))

> (subtract 1 3)
-2
> (subtract '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

```
(defgeneric subtract (x y)
  (:method ((x t) (y t))
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> (subtract 1 3)
-2
> (subtract '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
(-3 -3 -3)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

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(defgeneric subtract (x y)
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> (subtract 1 3)
-2
> (subtract '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
(-3 -3 -3)
> (subtract '(1 2) 3)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

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  (map 'vector #'subtract x y))

> (subtract 1 3)
-2
> (subtract '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
(-3 -3 -3)
> (subtract '(1 2) 3)
(-2 -1)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

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(defgeneric subtract (x y)
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> (subtract 1 3)
-2
> (subtract '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
(-3 -3 -3)
> (subtract '(1 2) 3)
(-2 -1)
> (subtract 1 '(2 3))
```



# Multiple Dispatch

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```
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> (subtract 1 3)
-2
> (subtract '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
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> (subtract '(1 2) 3)
(-2 -1)
> (subtract 1 '(2 3))
(-1 -2)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

```
> (subtract '(1 2) #(3 4))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

```
> (subtract '(1 2) #(3 4))  
(-2 -2)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

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(-2 -2)  
> (subtract #(3 4) '(1 2))  
#(2 2)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

```
> (subtract '(1 2) #(3 4))  
(-2 -2)  
> (subtract #(3 4) '(1 2))  
#(2 2)  
> (subtract '#(1 2) (3 4)) 5)
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

```
> (subtract '(1 2) #(3 4))  
(-2 -2)  
> (subtract #(3 4) '(1 2))  
#(2 2)  
> (subtract '#(1 2) (3 4)) 5)  
#(-4 -3) (-2 -1))
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# Multiple Dispatch

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```
> (subtract '(1 2) #(3 4))  
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> (subtract #(3 4) '(1 2))  
#(2 2)  
> (subtract '#(1 2) (3 4)) 5)  
#(-4 -3) (-2 -1))  
> (subtract 5 '#(1 2) (3 4)))
```



# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

```
> (subtract '(1 2) #(3 4))  
(-2 -2)  
> (subtract #(3 4) '(1 2))  
#(2 2)  
> (subtract '#(1 2) (3 4)) 5)  
#(-4 -3) (-2 -1))  
> (subtract 5 '#(1 2) (3 4)))  
#(4 3) (2 1))
```

# Multiple Dispatch

## Subtracting Entities

```
> (subtract '(1 2) #(3 4))  
(-2 -2)  
> (subtract #(3 4) '(1 2))  
#(2 2)  
> (subtract '#(1 2) (3 4)) 5)  
#(-4 -3) (-2 -1))  
> (subtract 5 '#(1 2) (3 4)))  
#(4 3) (2 1))
```

## Improve the Design

- Promotions seem to be symmetric
- We should only define one direction
- And the other should be automatically taken care

# Instance Specialization

## Factorial

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases}$$

# Instance Specialization

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$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases}$$

fact

```
(defgeneric fact (n))
```

# Instance Specialization

## Factorial

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases}$$

## fact

```
(defgeneric fact (n))  
  
(defmethod fact ((n integer)) ;;there is no class for n > 0  
  (* n (fact (1- n))))
```

# Instance Specialization

## Factorial

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases}$$

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(defgeneric fact (n))  
  
(defmethod fact ((n integer)) ;;there is no class for n > 0  
  (* n (fact (1- n))))  
  
(defmethod fact ((n (eql 0))) ;;but we can specialize on 0  
  1)
```

# Instance Specialization

## Factorial

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  1)

> (fact 5)
```

# Instance Specialization

## Factorial

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases}$$

## fact

```
(defgeneric fact (n))

(defmethod fact ((n integer)) ;;there is no class for n > 0
  (* n (fact (1- n))))

(defmethod fact ((n (eql 0))) ;;but we can specialize on 0
  1)

> (fact 5)
120
```



# Instance Specialization

foobar

$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Instance Specialization

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$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

foobar

```
(defmethod foobar ((x (eq1 (fact 5))))  
  1)
```

# Instance Specialization

foobar

$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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(defmethod foobar ((x (eq1 (fact 5))))  
  1)  
  
(defmethod foobar ((x t))  
  0)
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# Instance Specialization

foobar

$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

foobar

```
(defmethod foobar ((x (eq1 (fact 5))))  
  1)  
  
(defmethod foobar ((x t))  
  0)  
  
> (foobar 34)
```

# Instance Specialization

foobar

$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

foobar

```
(defmethod foobar ((x (eq1 (fact 5))))  
  1)
```

```
(defmethod foobar ((x t))  
  0)
```

```
> (foobar 34)  
0
```

# Instance Specialization

foobar

$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

foobar

```
(defmethod foobar ((x (eq1 (fact 5))))  
  1)
```

```
(defmethod foobar ((x t))  
  0)
```

```
> (foobar 34)
```

```
0
```

```
> (foobar (fact 5))
```

# Instance Specialization

foobar

$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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(defmethod foobar ((x (eq1 (fact 5))))  
  1)
```

```
(defmethod foobar ((x t))  
  0)
```

```
> (foobar 34)
```

```
0
```

```
> (foobar (fact 5))
```

```
1
```

# Instance Specialization

foobar

$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

foobar

```
(defmethod foobar ((x (eq1 (fact 5))))  
  1)
```

```
(defmethod foobar ((x t))  
  0)
```

```
> (foobar 34)
```

```
0
```

```
> (foobar (fact 5))
```

```
1
```

```
> (foobar 120)
```



# Instance Specialization

foobar

$$\text{foobar}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 5! \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

foobar

```
(defmethod foobar ((x (eq1 (fact 5))))  
  1)
```

```
(defmethod foobar ((x t))  
  0)
```

```
> (foobar 34)
```

```
0
```

```
> (foobar (fact 5))
```

```
1
```

```
> (foobar 120)
```

```
1
```

# Instance Specialization

## Fibonacci

$$\text{fib}(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0; \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1; \\ \text{fib}(n-1) + \text{fib}(n-2) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Instance Specialization

## Fibonacci

$$\text{fib}(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0; \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1; \\ \text{fib}(n-1) + \text{fib}(n-2) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## fib

```
(defgeneric fib (n))

(defmethod fib ((n (eq1 0)))
  0)

(defmethod fib ((n (eq1 1)))
  1)

(defmethod fib ((n number))
  (+ (fib (- n 1)) (fib (- n 2))))
```

# Method Combination

## Example

```
> (time (fib 40))  
; real time 22,612 msec  
102334155
```

# Method Combination

## Example

```
> (time (fib 40))  
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```

## *Memoization*

# Method Combination

## Example

```
> (time (fib 40))  
; real time 22,612 msec  
102334155
```

## *Memoization*

```
(let ((cached-results (make-hash-table)))
```

# Method Combination

## Example

```
> (time (fib 40))  
; real time 22,612 msec  
102334155
```

## Memoization

```
(let ((cached-results (make-hash-table)))  
  (defmethod fib :around ((n number))
```

# Method Combination

## Example

```
> (time (fib 40))  
; real time 22,612 msec  
102334155
```

## *Memoization*

```
(let ((cached-results (make-hash-table)))  
  (defmethod fib :around ((n number))  
    (or (gethash n cached-results)
```



# Method Combination

## Example

```
> (time (fib 40))  
; real time 22,612 msec  
102334155
```

## Memoization

```
(let ((cached-results (make-hash-table)))  
  (defmethod fib :around ((n number))  
    (or (gethash n cached-results)  
        (setf (gethash n cached-results)  
              (call-next-method)))))
```

# Method Combination

## Example

```
> (time (fib 40))  
; real time 22,612 msec  
102334155
```

## *Memoization*

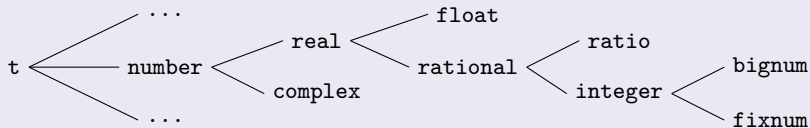
```
(let ((cached-results (make-hash-table)))  
  (defmethod fib :around ((n number))  
    (or (gethash n cached-results)  
        (setf (gethash n cached-results)  
              (call-next-method)))))
```

## Example

```
CL-USER> (time (fib 40))  
; real time 10 msec  
102334155
```

# Method Combination

## Numerical Types Hierarchy

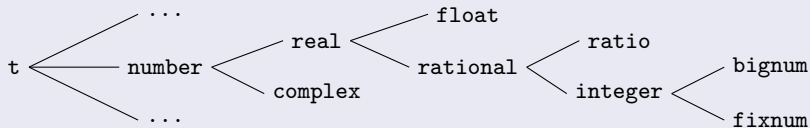


## explain

```
(defgeneric explain (entity)
  (:method ((entity fixnum)) (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))
  (:method ((entity rational)) (format t "~S is a rational" entity))
  (:method ((entity string)) (format t "~S is a string" entity)))
```

# Method Combination

## Numerical Types Hierarchy



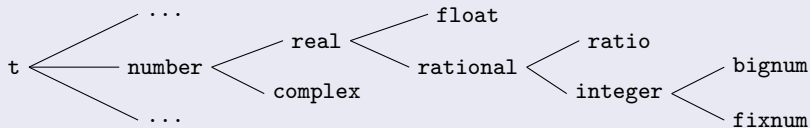
## explain

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  (:method ((entity string)) (format t "~S is a string" entity)))

> (explain 123)
```

# Method Combination

## Numerical Types Hierarchy



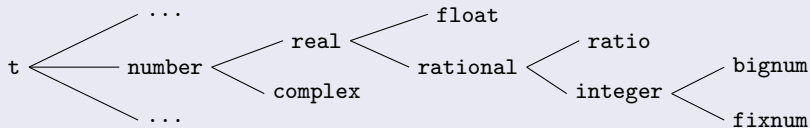
## explain

```
(defgeneric explain (entity)
  (:method ((entity fixnum)) (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))
  (:method ((entity rational)) (format t "~S is a rational" entity))
  (:method ((entity string)) (format t "~S is a string" entity)))

> (explain 123)
123 is a fixnum
```

# Method Combination

## Numerical Types Hierarchy



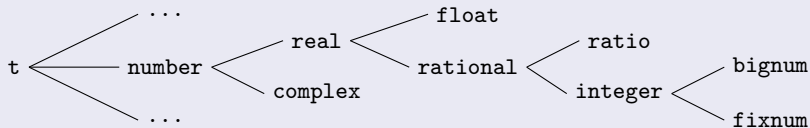
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  (:method ((entity fixnum)) (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))
  (:method ((entity rational)) (format t "~S is a rational" entity))
  (:method ((entity string)) (format t "~S is a string" entity)))

> (explain 123)
123 is a fixnum
> (explain "Hi")
```

# Method Combination

## Numerical Types Hierarchy



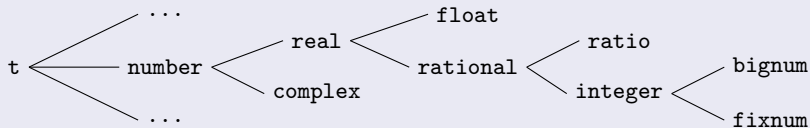
## explain

```
(defgeneric explain (entity)
  (:method ((entity fixnum)) (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))
  (:method ((entity rational)) (format t "~S is a rational" entity))
  (:method ((entity string)) (format t "~S is a string" entity)))

> (explain 123)
123 is a fixnum
> (explain "Hi")
"Hi" is a string
```

# Method Combination

## Numerical Types Hierarchy



## explain

```

(defgeneric explain (entity)
  (:method ((entity fixnum)) (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))
  (:method ((entity rational)) (format t "~S is a rational" entity))
  (:method ((entity string)) (format t "~S is a string" entity)))

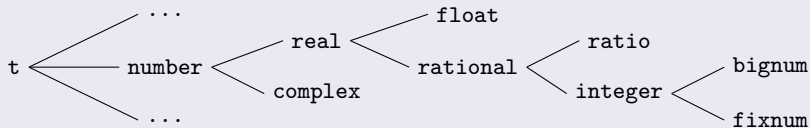
> (explain 123)
123 is a fixnum
> (explain "Hi")
"Hi" is a string
> (explain 1/3)

```



# Method Combination

## Numerical Types Hierarchy



## explain

```

(defgeneric explain (entity)
  (:method ((entity fixnum)) (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))
  (:method ((entity rational)) (format t "~S is a rational" entity))
  (:method ((entity string)) (format t "~S is a string" entity)))

> (explain 123)
123 is a fixnum
> (explain "Hi")
"Hi" is a string
> (explain 1/3)
1/3 is a rational
  
```

# Method Combination

explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

# Method Combination

explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))  
  
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
1/3 is a rational
```



# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
1/3 is a rational
```

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number "))
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
1/3 is a rational
```

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number "))
```

```
> (explain 123)
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
1/3 is a rational
```

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number " ))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
The number 123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
1/3 is a rational
```

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number " ))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
The number 123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
1/3 is a rational
```

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number ")))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
The number 123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
1/3 is a rational
```

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number " ))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
The number 123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)
```

# Method Combination

## explain

```
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
1/3 is a rational
```

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number " ))
```

```
> (explain 123)  
The number 123 is a fixnum (in binary, is 1111011)  
> (explain "Hi")  
"Hi" is a string  
> (explain 1/3)  
The number 1/3 is a rational
```

# Generic Functions

## Generic Function Application

- 1 Computes the **effective method**.
- 2 If it exists, calls the **effective method** with the same arguments of the generic function call.
- 3 If it does not exist, calls `no-applicable-method` using, as arguments, the original generic function and the arguments of the original call.

## Effective Method Computation

- 1 **Selects** the **applicable methods**.
- 2 **Sorts** applicable methods by precedence order.
- 3 **Combines** applicable methods, producing the **effective method**.



# Generic Functions

## Applicable Methods

- Given a generic function and required arguments  $a_0, \dots, a_n$ , an **applicable method** is a method whose parameter specializers  $p_0, \dots, p_n$  are satisfied by their corresponding arguments.
- A parameter specializer  $p_i$  is satisfied by their corresponding argument  $a_i$  if (typep  $a_i$  '  $p_i$ ).

## Applicable Methods for (explain 123)

```
(defmethod explain ((entity fixnum))  
  (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))  
(defmethod explain ((entity rational))  
  (format t "~S is a rational" entity))  
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number "))  
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

# Generic Functions

## Qualifiers

- Each method can have zero or more *qualifiers*.
- Each qualifier can be any object except a list (so that qualifiers can be distinguished from parameter lists).
- A **standard method combination** distinguishes:
  - Primary Methods: non-qualified methods.
  - Auxiliary Methods: methods qualified with the symbol :before, :after, or :around.
- Other method combinations can use other categories.
- New method combinations can be defined.

# Generic Functions

## Primary methods applicable to (explain 123)

```
(defmethod explain ((entity fixnum))  
  (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))  
  
(defmethod explain ((entity rational))  
  (format t "~S is a rational" entity))
```

## Auxiliary methods applicable to (explain 123)

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number "))  
  
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

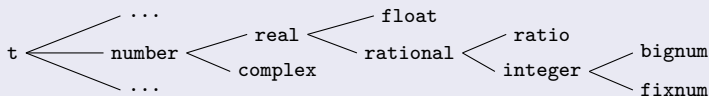
# Generic Functions

## Sorting the Applicable Methods

- Sorts applicable methods by precedence order from most specific to least specific.
- Given two applicable methods:
  - ① Their parameter specializers are examined in order (by default, from left to right).
  - ② When two specializers differ, the highest precedence method is the one whose parameter specializer occurs first in the **class precedence list** of the corresponding argument.
  - ③ When one specializer is an instance specializer (`(eq1 object)`), the highest precedence method is the one whose parameter contains that specializer.
  - ④ When all specializers are identical, the two methods must have different qualifiers and either one can be selected to precede the other.

# Generic Functions

## Class Precedence List for 123



fixnum, integer, rational, real, number, t

## Sorted Applicable Methods for (explain 123)

```
(defmethod explain ((entity fixnum))  
  (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))  
  
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))  
  
(defmethod explain ((entity rational))  
  (format t "~S is a rational" entity))  
  
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number "))
```

# Generic Functions

## Method Combination

- Happens after selecting and sorting applicable methods.
- Creates the **effective method** that will be applied to the generic function arguments.
- There are many pre-defined method combinations (known as *method combination types*):

**Simple** append, nconc, list, progn, max, min, +, and, or  
Requires using the same method combination type in the generic function and all methods of the generic function.

**Standard** standard  
Used by default when nothing is specified on the generic function. Implicitly used when the generic function is not specified.

# Generic Functions

## Standard Method Combination

- Primary methods define the main action of the effective method.
  - Only the most specific is (automatically) executed.
  - It can execute the next most specific method using `call-next-method`.
- Auxiliary methods modify that behavior:
  - `:before` Methods called *before* primary methods.
  - `:after` Methods called *after* primary methods.
  - `:around` Method called *instead* of other applicable methods but that can call some of them by using `call-next-method`.

# Generic Functions

## Standard Method Combination

If there are no applicable `:around` methods:

- ① All `:before` methods are called, from most specific to least specific, and their values are ignored.
- ② The most specific primary method is called.
  - If that method calls `call-next-method`, the next most specific method is called and their values are returned to the caller.
  - The values returned by the most specific primary method become the values returned by the generic function call.
- ③ All `:after` methods are called, from least specific to most specific, and their values are ignored.



# Generic Functions

## Standard Method Combination

If there are applicable `:around` methods, the most specific one is called. If that method calls `call-next-method`:

- ① If there are more applicable `:around` methods, the next most specific `:around` method is called.
- ② If there are no more applicable `:around` methods:
  - ① All `:before` methods are called, from most specific to least specific, and their values are ignored.
  - ② The most specific primary method is called.
    - If that method calls `call-next-method`, the next most specific method is called and their values are returned to the caller.
    - The values returned by the most specific primary method become the values returned by the generic function call.
  - ③ All `:after` methods are called, from least specific to most specific, and their values are ignored.

# Generic Functions

## Standard Method Combination

- `call-next-method` might be called
  - without arguments: it uses the same arguments that were used in the method call.
  - with arguments: it uses the provided arguments but these should produce the same ordered sequence of applicable methods that was produced by the arguments used in the method call.
- If there are no more applicable methods, `call-next-method` calls the generic function `no-next-method` using, as arguments:
  - The generic function that contains the method that called `call-next-method`.
  - The method that called `call-next-method`.
  - The arguments that were used for calling `call-next-method`.
- `next-method-p` can be used in a method to determine whether a next applicable method exists.

# Generic Functions

## Applicable methods to (explain 123) according to standard combination

```
(defmethod explain :before ((entity number))  
  (format t "The number "))  
  
(defmethod explain ((entity fixnum))  
  (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity))  
  
(defmethod explain ((entity rational))  
  (format t "~S is a rational" entity))  
  
(defmethod explain :after ((entity integer))  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

## Effective method for (explain 123) (simplified)

```
(lambda (entity)  
  (format t "The number ")  
  (format t "~S is a fixnum" entity)  
  (format t " (in binary, is ~B)" entity))
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

**Primary Methods:** methods qualified with the combination type (append, nconc, list, progn, max, min, +, and, or).

**Auxiliary Methods:** methods qualified with :around.

## Simple Method Combination

If there are no applicable :around methods:

- 1 The effective method is the application of the combination type (the operator) to the results of calling all the applicable primary methods sorted by precedence order.

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

If there are applicable `:around` methods, the most specific one is called. If that method calls `call-next-method`:

- ❶ If there are more applicable `:around` methods, the next most specific `:around` method is called.
- ❷ If there are no more applicable `:around` methods:
  - ❶ The effective method is the application of the combination type (the operator) to the results of calling all the applicable primary methods sorted by precedence order.

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defgeneric what-are-you? (obj)
  (:method-combination list :most-specific-last))
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defgeneric what-are-you? (obj)
  (:method-combination list :most-specific-last))

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj fixnum))
  "I am a FIXNUM")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj float))
  "I am a FLOAT")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj number))
  "I am a NUMBER")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defgeneric what-are-you? (obj)
  (:method-combination list :most-specific-last))

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj fixnum))
  "I am a FIXNUM")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj float))
  "I am a FLOAT")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj number))
  "I am a NUMBER")

> (what-are-you? 123)
```



# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defgeneric what-are-you? (obj)
  (:method-combination list :most-specific-last))

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj fixnum))
  "I am a FIXNUM")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj float))
  "I am a FLOAT")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj number))
  "I am a NUMBER")

> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defgeneric what-are-you? (obj)
  (:method-combination list :most-specific-last))
```

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj fixnum))
  "I am a FIXNUM")
```

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj float))
  "I am a FLOAT")
```

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj number))
  "I am a NUMBER")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1.23)
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defgeneric what-are-you? (obj)
  (:method-combination list :most-specific-last))

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj fixnum))
  "I am a FIXNUM")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj float))
  "I am a FLOAT")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj number))
  "I am a NUMBER")

> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")

> (what-are-you? 1.23)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defgeneric what-are-you? (obj)
  (:method-combination list :most-specific-last))

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj fixnum))
  "I am a FIXNUM")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj float))
  "I am a FLOAT")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj number))
  "I am a NUMBER")

> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")

> (what-are-you? 1.23)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")

> (what-are-you? 1/3)
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defgeneric what-are-you? (obj)
  (:method-combination list :most-specific-last))

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj fixnum))
  "I am a FIXNUM")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj float))
  "I am a FLOAT")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj number))
  "I am a NUMBER")

> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")

> (what-are-you? 1.23)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")

> (what-are-you? 1/3)
("I am a NUMBER")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))  
  "I am a RATIO")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))  
  "I am a RATIO")  
  
> (what-are-you? 123)
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))  
  "I am a RATIO")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 123)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```



# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))  
  "I am a RATIO")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 123)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1.23)
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))  
  "I am a RATIO")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 123)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1.23)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))  
  "I am a RATIO")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 123)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1.23)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1/3)
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))  
  "I am a RATIO")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 123)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1.23)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1/3)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a RATIO")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))
  "I am a RATIO")

> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")

> (what-are-you? 1.23)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")

> (what-are-you? 1/3)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a RATIO")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj (eq1 1)))
  "I am THE SPECIAL ONE")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))
  "I am a RATIO")

> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")

> (what-are-you? 1.23)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")

> (what-are-you? 1/3)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a RATIO")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj (eql 1)))
  "I am THE SPECIAL ONE")

> (what-are-you? 0)
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))
  "I am a RATIO")

> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")

> (what-are-you? 1.23)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")

> (what-are-you? 1/3)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a RATIO")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj (eql 1)))
  "I am THE SPECIAL ONE")

> (what-are-you? 0)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))
  "I am a RATIO")

> (what-are-you? 123)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")

> (what-are-you? 1.23)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")

> (what-are-you? 1/3)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a RATIO")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj (eql 1)))
  "I am THE SPECIAL ONE")

> (what-are-you? 0)
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")

> (what-are-you? 1)
```



# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj ratio))  
  "I am a RATIO")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 123)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1.23)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FLOAT")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1/3)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a RATIO")
```

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj (eq1 1)))  
  "I am THE SPECIAL ONE")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 0)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM")
```

```
> (what-are-you? 1)  
("I am a NUMBER" "I am a FIXNUM" "I am THE SPECIAL ONE")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj null))  
  "I am a NULL")  
  
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj symbol))  
  "I am a SYMBOL")  
  
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj list))  
  "I am a LIST")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj null))  
  "I am a NULL")  
  
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj symbol))  
  "I am a SYMBOL")  
  
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj list))  
  "I am a LIST")  
  
> (what-are-you? 'hi)
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj null))  
  "I am a NULL")  
  
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj symbol))  
  "I am a SYMBOL")  
  
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj list))  
  "I am a LIST")  
  
> (what-are-you? 'hi)  
("I am a SYMBOL")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj null))
  "I am a NULL")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj symbol))
  "I am a SYMBOL")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj list))
  "I am a LIST")

> (what-are-you? 'hi)
("I am a SYMBOL")

> (what-are-you? '(1 2 3))
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj null))
  "I am a NULL")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj symbol))
  "I am a SYMBOL")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj list))
  "I am a LIST")

> (what-are-you? 'hi)
("I am a SYMBOL")

> (what-are-you? '(1 2 3))
("I am a LIST")
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj null))
  "I am a NULL")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj symbol))
  "I am a SYMBOL")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj list))
  "I am a LIST")

> (what-are-you? 'hi)
("I am a SYMBOL")

> (what-are-you? '(1 2 3))
("I am a LIST")

> (what-are-you? '())
```

# Generic Functions

## Simple Method Combination

```
(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj null))
  "I am a NULL")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj symbol))
  "I am a SYMBOL")

(defmethod what-are-you? list ((obj list))
  "I am a LIST")

> (what-are-you? 'hi)
("I am a SYMBOL")

> (what-are-you? '(1 2 3))
("I am a LIST")

> (what-are-you? '())
("I am a LIST" "I am a SYMBOL" "I am a NULL")
```



# Generic Functions

## User-Defined Method Combination

```
(define-method-combination list ()  
  ((methods (list)))  
  `(list ,@(mapcar (lambda (method)  
                    `(call-method ,method))  
                methods)))
```

# Generic Functions

## User-Defined Method Combination

```
(define-method-combination list ()  
  ((methods (list)))  
  `(list ,@(mapcar (lambda (method)  
                    `(call-method ,method))  
                  methods)))
```

## Definition

- Name of the method combination.

# Generic Functions

## User-Defined Method Combination

```
(define-method-combination list ()  
  ((methods (list)))  
  `(list ,@(mapcar (lambda (method)  
                    `(call-method ,method))  
                methods)))
```

## Definition

- Name of the method combination.
- Parameters of the method combination (e.g., sorting order for applicable methods).

# Generic Functions

## User-Defined Method Combination

```
(define-method-combination list ()  
  ((methods (list)))  
  `(list ,@(mapcar (lambda (method)  
                    `(call-method ,method))  
                methods)))
```

## Definition

- Name of the method combination.
- Parameters of the method combination (e.g., sorting order for applicable methods).
- Local variable to contain methods whose qualifiers ...

# Generic Functions

## User-Defined Method Combination

```
(define-method-combination list ()  
  ((methods (list)))  
  `(list ,@(mapcar (lambda (method)  
                     `(call-method ,method))  
                  methods)))
```

## Definition

- Name of the method combination.
- Parameters of the method combination (e.g., sorting order for applicable methods).
- Local variable to contain methods whose qualifiers ...
- ...satisfy this pattern

# Generic Functions

## User-Defined Method Combination

```
(define-method-combination list ()  
  ((methods (list)))  
  `(list ,@(mapcar (lambda (method)  
                    `(call-method ,method))  
                methods)))
```

## Definition

- Name of the method combination.
- Parameters of the method combination (e.g., sorting order for applicable methods).
- Local variable to contain methods whose qualifiers ...
- ...satisfy this pattern
- Calls each applicable method in the effective method

# Generic Functions

## Standard Method Combination

```
(define-method-combination standard ()
  ((around (:around))
   (before (:before))
   (primary () :required t)
   (after (:after)))
  (flet ((call-methods (methods)
          (mapcar (lambda (method)
                    `(call-method ,method))
                  methods)))
    (let ((form (if (or before after (rest primary))
                    `(multiple-value-prog1
                     (progn ,@(call-methods before)
                           (call-method ,(first primary)
                                         ,(rest primary)))
                     ,@(call-methods (reverse after)))
                    `(call-method ,(first primary))))
      (if around
          `(call-method ,(first around)
                        (,@(rest around)
                          (make-method ,form)))
          form))))
```

# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5)
          :reader foo-slot1
          :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string
          :initarg :slot2
          :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
  (:default-initargs :slot2 "hi there"))
```



# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5)
          :reader foo-slot1
          :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string
          :initarg :slot2
          :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
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# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

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# Classes

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           :reader foo-slot1
           :writer set-foo-slot1)
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           :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
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# Classes

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  (:default-initargs :slot2 "hi there"))
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# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

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(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5)
          :reader foo-slot1
          :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string
          :initarg :slot2
          :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
  (:default-initargs :slot2 "hi there"))

(defmethod foo-slot1 ((obj foo))
  (slot-value obj 'slot1))
```

# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5)
          :reader foo-slot1
          :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string
          :initarg :slot2
          :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
  (:default-initargs :slot2 "hi there"))

(defmethod foo-slot1 ((obj foo))
  (slot-value obj 'slot1))

(defmethod set-foo-slot1 ((obj foo) new-value)
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot1) new-value))
```

# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5)
          :reader foo-slot1
          :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string
          :initarg :slot2
          :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
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(defmethod foo-slot1 ((obj foo))
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(defmethod set-foo-slot1 ((obj foo) new-value)
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot1) new-value))
```

# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

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          :accessor foo-slot2)
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(defmethod set-foo-slot1 ((obj foo) new-value)
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot1) new-value))
```



# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5)
          :reader foo-slot1
          :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string
          :initarg :slot2
          :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
  (:default-initargs :slot2 "hi there"))

(defmethod foo-slot1 ((obj foo))
  (slot-value obj 'slot1))

(defmethod set-foo-slot1 ((obj foo) new-value)
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot1) new-value))

(defmethod foo-slot2 ((obj foo))
  (slot-value obj 'slot2))

(defmethod (setf foo-slot2) (new-value (obj foo))
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot2) new-value))
```

# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5)
          :reader foo-slot1
          :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string
          :initarg :slot2
          :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
  (:default-initargs :slot2 "hi there"))

(defmethod foo-slot1 ((obj foo))
  (slot-value obj 'slot1))

(defmethod set-foo-slot1 ((obj foo) new-value)
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot1) new-value))

(defmethod foo-slot2 ((obj foo))
  (slot-value obj 'slot2))

(defmethod (setf foo-slot2) (new-value (obj foo))
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot2) new-value))
```

# Classes

## Class definition with defclass

```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5)
          :reader foo-slot1
          :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string
          :initarg :slot2
          :accessor foo-slot2)
   (slot3 :allocation :class))
  (:default-initargs :slot2 "hi there"))

(defmethod foo-slot1 ((obj foo))
  (slot-value obj 'slot1))

(defmethod set-foo-slot1 ((obj foo) new-value)
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot1) new-value))

(defmethod foo-slot2 ((obj foo))
  (slot-value obj 'slot2))

(defmethod (setf foo-slot2) (new-value (obj foo))
  (setf (slot-value obj 'slot2) new-value))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Example

```
(defclass shape ()  
  ( ))
```

```
(defclass device ()  
  ( ))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Example

```
(defclass shape ()  
  ())  
  
(defclass device ()  
  ())  
  
(defgeneric draw (shape device))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s shape) (d device))  
  (format t "draw what where?~%"))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Example

```
(defclass shape ()  
  ())  
  
(defclass device ()  
  ())  
  
(defgeneric draw (shape device))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s shape) (d device))  
  (format t "draw what where?~%" ))  
  
(defclass line (shape)  
  ())  
  
(defclass circle (shape)  
  ())
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Example

```
(defclass shape ()  
  ())  
  
(defclass device ()  
  ())  
  
(defgeneric draw (shape device))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s shape) (d device))  
  (format t "draw what where?~%" ))  
  
(defclass line (shape)  
  ())  
  
(defclass circle (shape)  
  ())  
  
(defclass screen (device)  
  ())  
  
(defclass printer (device)  
  ())
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Multiple Dispatch

```
(defmethod draw ((s line) (d device))  
  (format t "draw a line where?~%"))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s circle) (d device))  
  (format t "draw a circle where?~%"))
```



# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Multiple Dispatch

```
(defmethod draw ((s line) (d device))  
  (format t "draw a line where?~%"))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s circle) (d device))  
  (format t "draw a circle where?~%"))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s shape) (d screen))  
  (format t "draw what on screen?~%"))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s shape) (d printer))  
  (format t "draw what on printer?~%"))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Multiple Dispatch

```
(defmethod draw ((s line) (d screen))  
  (format t "drawing a line on screen!~%"))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s circle) (d screen))  
  (format t "drawing a circle on screen!~%"))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s line) (d printer))  
  (format t "drawing a line on printer!~%"))  
  
(defmethod draw ((s circle) (d printer))  
  (format t "drawing a circle on printer!~%"))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Multiple Dispatch

```
(let ((devices (list (make-instance 'screen)
                      (make-instance 'printer))))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Multiple Dispatch

```
(let ((devices (list (make-instance 'screen)
                     (make-instance 'printer)))
      (shapes (list (make-instance 'line)
                   (make-instance 'circle))))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Multiple Dispatch

```
(let ((devices (list (make-instance 'screen)
                     (make-instance 'printer)))
      (shapes (list (make-instance 'line)
                   (make-instance 'circle))))

  (dolist (device devices)
    (dolist (shape shapes)
      (draw shape device))))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Multiple Dispatch

```
(let ((devices (list (make-instance 'screen)
                     (make-instance 'printer)))
      (shapes (list (make-instance 'line)
                   (make-instance 'circle))))
```

```
  (dolist (device devices)
    (dolist (shape shapes)
      (draw shape device))))
```

```
drawing a line on screen!
drawing a circle on screen!
drawing a line on printer!
drawing a circle on printer!
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Slots

```
(defclass 2d-position ()  
  ((x :initarg :x)  
   (y :initarg :y)))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Slots

```
(defclass 2d-position ()  
  ((x :initarg :x)  
   (y :initarg :y)))  
  
(defclass line (shape)  
  ((origin :initarg :origin :accessor line-origin)  
   (end :initarg :end :accessor line-end)))  
  
(defclass circle (shape)  
  ((center :initarg :center :accessor circle-center)  
   (radius :initarg :radius :accessor circle-radius :initform 1)))
```



# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Slots

```
(defclass 2d-position ()  
  ((x :initarg :x)  
   (y :initarg :y)))  
  
(defclass line (shape)  
  ((origin :initarg :origin :accessor line-origin)  
   (end :initarg :end :accessor line-end)))  
  
(defclass circle (shape)  
  ((center :initarg :center :accessor circle-center)  
   (radius :initarg :radius :accessor circle-radius :initform 1)))  
  
> (make-instance 'circle  
  :center (make-instance '2d-position :x 10 :y 30)  
  :radius 5)
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Slots

```
(defclass 2d-position ()  
  ((x :initarg :x)  
   (y :initarg :y)))  
  
(defclass line (shape)  
  ((origin :initarg :origin :accessor line-origin)  
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(defclass circle (shape)  
  ((center :initarg :center :accessor circle-center)  
   (radius :initarg :radius :accessor circle-radius :initform 1)))  
  
> (make-instance 'circle  
  :center (make-instance '2d-position :x 10 :y 30)  
  :radius 5)  
#<CIRCLE @ #x71641c1a>
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Slots

```
(defclass 2d-position ()  
  ((x :initarg :x)  
   (y :initarg :y)))  
  
(defclass line (shape)  
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   (end :initarg :end :accessor line-end)))  
  
(defclass circle (shape)  
  ((center :initarg :center :accessor circle-center)  
   (radius :initarg :radius :accessor circle-radius :initform 1)))  
  
> (make-instance 'circle  
  :center (make-instance '2d-position :x 10 :y 30)  
  :radius 5)  
#<CIRCLE @ #x71641c1a>  
  
> (circle-radius (make-instance 'circle))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Slots

```
(defclass 2d-position ()  
  ((x :initarg :x)  
   (y :initarg :y)))  
  
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  ((origin :initarg :origin :accessor line-origin)  
   (end :initarg :end :accessor line-end)))  
  
(defclass circle (shape)  
  ((center :initarg :center :accessor circle-center)  
   (radius :initarg :radius :accessor circle-radius :initform 1)))  
  
> (make-instance 'circle  
  :center (make-instance '2d-position :x 10 :y 30)  
  :radius 5)  
#<CIRCLE @ #x71641c1a>  
  
> (circle-radius (make-instance 'circle))  
1
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Mixins

```
(defclass color-mixin ()  
  ((color :initarg :color :accessor color)))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Mixins

```
(defclass color-mixin ()  
  ((color :initarg :color :accessor color)))  
  
(defmethod draw :around ((s color-mixin) (d device))  
  (let ((previous-color (color d)))  
    (setf (color d) (color s))  
    (unwind-protect  
      (call-next-method)  
      (setf (color d) previous-color))))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Mixins

```
(defclass color-mixin ()  
  ((color :initarg :color :accessor color)))  
  
(defmethod draw :around ((s color-mixin) (d device))  
  (let ((previous-color (color d)))  
    (setf (color d) (color s))  
    (unwind-protect  
      (call-next-method)  
      (setf (color d) previous-color))))  
  
(defclass colored-line (color-mixin line)  
  ())  
  
(defclass colored-circle (color-mixin circle)  
  ())
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Mixins

```
(defclass colored-printer (printer)
  ((ink :initform :black :accessor color)))

(defmethod (setf color) :before (color (d colored-printer))
  (format t "changing printer ink color to ~A~%" color))
```



# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Mixins

```
(defclass colored-printer (printer)
  ((ink :initform :black :accessor color)))

(defmethod (setf color) :before (color (d colored-printer))
  (format t "changing printer ink color to ~A~%" color))

(let ((shapes (list (make-instance 'line)
                    (make-instance 'colored-circle :color :red)
                    (make-instance 'colored-line :color :blue))))
  (printer (make-instance 'colored-printer)))
(dolist (shape shapes)
  (draw shape printer))
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Mixins

```
(defclass colored-printer (printer)
  ((ink :initform :black :accessor color)))

(defmethod (setf color) :before (color (d colored-printer))
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(let ((shapes (list (make-instance 'line)
                    (make-instance 'colored-circle :color :red)
                    (make-instance 'colored-line :color :blue))))
  (printer (make-instance 'colored-printer)))
(dolist (shape shapes)
  (draw shape printer))
```

drawing a line on printer!

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Mixins

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(defclass colored-printer (printer)
  ((ink :initform :black :accessor color)))

(defmethod (setf color) :before (color (d colored-printer))
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(let ((shapes (list (make-instance 'line)
                    (make-instance 'colored-circle :color :red)
                    (make-instance 'colored-line :color :blue))))
  (printer (make-instance 'colored-printer)))
(dolist (shape shapes)
  (draw shape printer)))
```

```
drawing a line on printer!
changing printer ink color to RED
drawing a circle on printer!
changing printer ink color to BLACK
```

# CLOS-Common Lisp Object System

## Mixins

```
(defclass colored-printer (printer)
  ((ink :initform :black :accessor color)))

(defmethod (setf color) :before (color (d colored-printer))
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(let ((shapes (list (make-instance 'line)
                    (make-instance 'colored-circle :color :red)
                    (make-instance 'colored-line :color :blue)))
      (printer (make-instance 'colored-printer)))
  (dolist (shape shapes)
    (draw shape printer)))
```

```
drawing a line on printer!
changing printer ink color to RED
drawing a circle on printer!
changing printer ink color to BLACK
changing printer ink color to BLUE
drawing a line on printer!
changing printer ink color to BLACK
```

# Classes

## Class Inheritance

- A class  $C_1$  is a **direct subclass** of a class  $C_2$  (class  $C_2$  is a **direct superclass** of class  $C_1$ ) if  $C_1$  explicitly designates  $C_2$  as a superclass in its definition.
- A class  $C_1$  is a **subclass** of a class  $C_n$  (a class  $C_n$  is a **superclass** of class  $C_1$ ) if there exists a sequence of classes  $C_2, \dots, C_{n-1}$  such that  $C_i$  is a **direct subclass** of  $C_{i+1}$ ,  $0 < i < n$ .
- The **class precedence list** of class  $C$  is a total ordering of the set containing  $C$  and all its superclasses, from most specific to least specific.
- The ordering of the **class precedence list** of  $C$  is always consistent with the local ordering of the list of **direct superclasses** present in the definition of  $C$ .

# Classes

## Class Precedence List

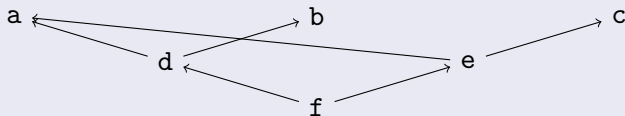
- Flavors** Depth-first, from left to right, duplicates removed from the right (standard-object and t appended on the right).
- Loops** Identical but duplicates removed from the left.
- CLOS** Topological sort of the inheritance graph using the local ordering of superclasses.

## Class Hierarchy Example

```
(defclass a () ())  
(defclass b () ())  
(defclass c () ())  
(defclass d (a b) ())  
(defclass e (a c) ())  
(defclass f (d e) ())
```

# Classes

## Class Inheritance Graph

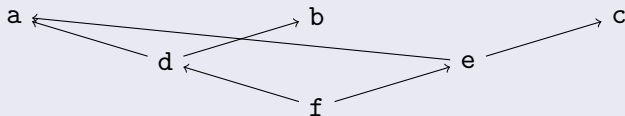


## Class Precedence List of Class f

Flavors (1980) f d a b e c

# Classes

## Class Inheritance Graph



## Class Precedence List of Class f

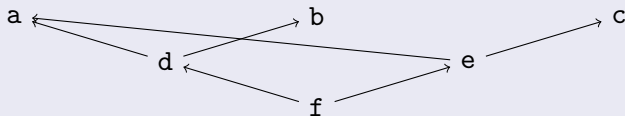
Flavors (1980) f d a b e c

Loops (1986) f d b e a c



# Classes

## Class Inheritance Graph



## Class Precedence List of Class f

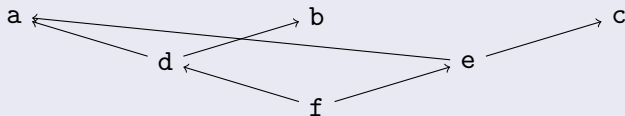
Flavors (1980) f d a b e c

Loops (1986) f d b e a c

CLOS (1991) f d e a c b

# Classes

## Class Inheritance Graph



## Class Precedence List of Class f

Flavors (1980) f d a b e c

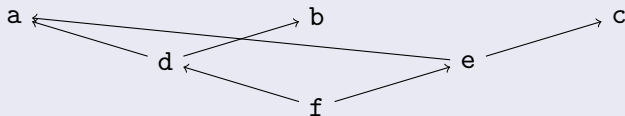
Loops (1986) f d b e a c

CLOS (1991) f d e a c b

Dylan (1996) f d e a b c

# Classes

## Class Inheritance Graph



## Class Precedence List of Class f

Flavors (1980) f d a b e c

Loops (1986) f d b e a c

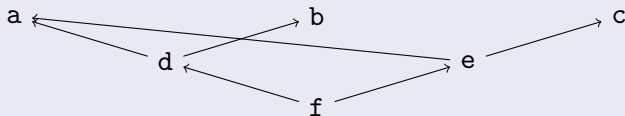
CLOS (1991) f d e a c b

Dylan (1996) f d e a b c

Python 2.1 (2001) f d a b e c

# Classes

## Class Inheritance Graph



## Class Precedence List of Class f

Flavors (1980) f d a b e c

Loops (1986) f d b e a c

CLOS (1991) f d e a c b

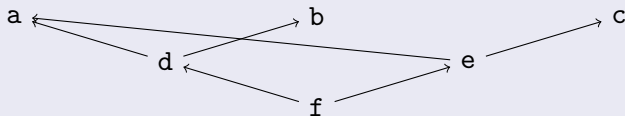
Dylan (1996) f d e a b c

Python 2.1 (2001) f d a b e c

Python 2.2 (2001) f d b e a c

# Classes

## Class Inheritance Graph



## Class Precedence List of Class f

Flavors (1980) f d a b e c

Loops (1986) f d b e a c

CLOS (1991) f d e a c b

Dylan (1996) f d e a b c

Python 2.1 (2001) f d a b e c

Python 2.2 (2001) f d b e a c

Python 2.3 (2003) f d e a b c

# Classes

## MetaClasses

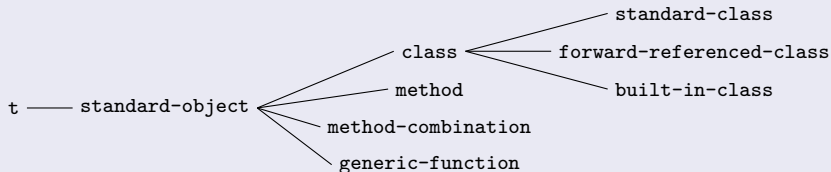
- Classes are represented by instances of other classes.
- A **metaclass** is a class whose instances are classes.
- The **metaclass** of an object is the class of the class of the object.

## MetaClass Responsibilities

- Determines the inheritance process that is used by the classes that are its instances.
- Determines the representation of the instances of the classes that are its instances.
- Determines the access to the slots of the instances of the classes that are its instances.

# Classes

## Metaclass Hierarchy



## Definition

- The `t` class does not have a superclass and is superclass of all classes except itself.
- The `standard-object` class is a direct subclass of class `t`, is an instance of class `standard-class` and is superclass of all classes that are instances of `standard-class` except itself.

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
```



# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class  
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
> (class-of (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo))))
```



# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
> (class-of (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo))))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;Looping
```

## Metaclass built-in-class

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
> (class-of (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo))))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;Looping
```

## Metaclass built-in-class

```
> (class-of 1)
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
> (class-of (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo))))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;Looping
```

## Metaclass built-in-class

```
> (class-of 1)
#<BUILT-IN-CLASS FIXNUM> ;Note #<metaclass class>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
> (class-of (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo))))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;Looping
```

## Metaclass built-in-class

```
> (class-of 1)
#<BUILT-IN-CLASS FIXNUM> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of 1)) ;The metaclass of 1
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
> (class-of (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo))))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;Looping
```

## Metaclass built-in-class

```
> (class-of 1)
#<BUILT-IN-CLASS FIXNUM> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of 1)) ;The metaclass of 1
#<STANDARD-CLASS BUILT-IN-CLASS> ; is BUILT-IN-CLASS
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
> (class-of (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo))))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;Looping
```

## Metaclass built-in-class

```
> (class-of 1)
#<BUILT-IN-CLASS FIXNUM> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of 1)) ;The metaclass of 1
#<STANDARD-CLASS BUILT-IN-CLASS> ; is BUILT-IN-CLASS
> (class-of (class-of (class-of 1))) ;The metaclass of FIXNUM
```

# Classes

## Metaclass standard-class

```
> (defclass foo () ()) ;A 'normal' class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
> (make-instance 'foo) ;A 'normal' instance
#<FOO @ #x717910a2> ;Note #<class instance>
> (class-of (make-instance 'foo))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo)))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;STANDARD-CLASS metaclass
> (class-of (class-of (class-of (make-instance 'foo))))
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;Looping
```

## Metaclass built-in-class

```
> (class-of 1)
#<BUILT-IN-CLASS FIXNUM> ;Note #<metaclass class>
> (class-of (class-of 1)) ;The metaclass of 1
#<STANDARD-CLASS BUILT-IN-CLASS> ; is BUILT-IN-CLASS
> (class-of (class-of (class-of 1))) ;The metaclass of FIXNUM
#<STANDARD-CLASS STANDARD-CLASS> ;is STANDARD-CLASS
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
```



# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...  
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...  
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>  
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...  
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>  
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))  
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...  
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>  
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))  
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.  
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...  
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>  
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))  
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.  
> (class-of (first bar-supers))  
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...  
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>  
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))  
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.  
> (class-of (first bar-supers))  
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>  
  
> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...  
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>  
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))  
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.  
> (class-of (first bar-supers))  
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>  
  
> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...  
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>

> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
> bar-supers ;...and the saved class
```



# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>

> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
> bar-supers ;...and the saved class
(#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>) ;changes to a become a different thing
```

## Function change-class

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>

> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
> bar-supers ;...and the saved class
(#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>) ;changes to a become a different thing
```

## Function change-class

```
> (setq foo-instance (make-instance 'foo)) ;;A normal instance
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>

> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
> bar-supers ;...and the saved class
(#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>) ;changes to a become a different thing
```

## Function change-class

```
> (setq foo-instance (make-instance 'foo)) ;;A normal instance
#<FOO @ #x717a0562>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>

> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
> bar-supers ;...and the saved class
(#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>) ;changes to a become a different thing
```

## Function change-class

```
> (setq foo-instance (make-instance 'foo)) ;;A normal instance
#<FOO @ #x717a0562>
> (change-class foo-instance 'baz) ;;Can we change its class?
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>

> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
> bar-supers ;...and the saved class
(#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>) ;changes to a become a different thing
```

## Function change-class

```
> (setq foo-instance (make-instance 'foo)) ;;A normal instance
#<FOO @ #x717a0562>
> (change-class foo-instance 'baz) ;;Can we change its class?
#<BAZ @ #x717a0562>
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>

> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
> bar-supers ;...and the saved class
(#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>) ;changes to a become a different thing
```

## Function change-class

```
> (setq foo-instance (make-instance 'foo)) ;;A normal instance
#<FOO @ #x717a0562>
> (change-class foo-instance 'baz) ;;Can we change its class?
#<BAZ @ #x717a0562>
> foo-instance
```

# Classes

## Metaclass forward-referenced-class

```
> (defclass bar (baz) ()) ;The class baz is not defined yet...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAR>
> (setq bar-supers (class-direct-superclasses (find-class 'bar)))
(#<FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS BAZ>) ;...but it exists already.
> (class-of (first bar-supers))
#<STANDARD-CLASS FORWARD-REFERENCED-CLASS>

> (defclass baz () ()) ;We now define baz...
#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>
> bar-supers ;...and the saved class
(#<STANDARD-CLASS BAZ>) ;changes to a become a different thing
```

## Function change-class

```
> (setq foo-instance (make-instance 'foo)) ;;A normal instance
#<FOO @ #x717a0562>
> (change-class foo-instance 'baz) ;;Can we change its class?
#<BAZ @ #x717a0562>
> foo-instance
#<BAZ @ #x717a0562> ;;Yes, we can!
```

# Classes

## To obtain a class

- From an object *foo*:  
(class-of *foo*)
- From the name of a type '*bar*':  
(find-class '*bar*)

## Example

```
> (class-of "I am a string")  
#<BUILT-IN-CLASS STRING>  
> (find-class 'string)  
#<BUILT-IN-CLASS STRING>  
  
> (defclass foo () ())  
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>  
> (find-class 'foo)  
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>
```



# Classes

## The generic function `make-instance`

```
(defgeneric make-instance (class &rest initargs))
```

## Method specialization for **symbols**

```
(defmethod make-instance ((class symbol) &rest initargs)  
  (apply #'make-instance (find-class class) initargs))
```

## Method specialization for **classes**

```
(defmethod make-instance ((class class) &rest initargs)  
  (let ((instance (apply #'allocate-instance class initargs)))  
    (apply #'initialize-instance instance initargs)  
    instance))
```

## Optimizer

```
(define-compiler-macro make-instance (class-expr &rest init-exprs)  
  (if (and (consp class-expr) (eq (first class-expr) 'quote))  
      (make-instance->constructor-call (second class-expr) init-exprs)  
      ...))
```

# Classes

## Slots

- ❶ The expression `(slot-value obj name)` returns the value of slot *name* in *obj*.
- ❷ If the slot does not exist, calls the generic function `slot-missing`:  
`(slot-missing (class-of obj) obj name 'slot-value)`
- ❸ If the slot exists but is unbound, calls the generic function `slot-unbound`:  
`(slot-unbound (class-of obj) obj name)`
- ❹ The expression `(setf (slot-value obj name) new-value)` changes the value of slot *name* in *obj*.
- ❺ If the slot does not exist, calls the generic function `slot-missing`:  
`(slot-missing (class-of obj) obj name 'setf new-value)`

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo ()  
  ((slot1)))
```

```
> (setq foo1 (make-instance 'foo))  
#<FOO @ #x716da0a2>
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo ()  
  ((slot1)))
```

```
> (setq foo1 (make-instance 'foo))
```

```
#<FOO @ #x716da0a2>
```

```
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot1) 1) ;Updating slot1  
1
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo ()  
  ((slot1)))  
  
> (setq foo1 (make-instance 'foo))  
#<FOO @ #x716da0a2>  
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot1) 1) ;Updating slot1  
1  
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot2) 2) ;Error: slot2 does not exist!
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo ()  
  ((slot1)))  
  
> (setq foo1 (make-instance 'foo))  
#<FOO @ #x716da0a2>  
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot1) 1) ;Updating slot1  
1  
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot2) 2) ;Error: slot2 does not exist!  
The slot SLOT2 is missing from the object #<FOO @ #x716da0a2> of  
class #<STANDARD-CLASS FOO> during operation SETF  
[Condition of type PROGRAM-ERROR]
```

### Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 3: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 4: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

A dynamic object can enlarge its set of slots.

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

A dynamic object can enlarge its set of slots.

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))  
  
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)  
                          (object dynamic-object)  
                          slot-name  
                          operation  
                          &optional new-value)
```



# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

A dynamic object can enlarge its set of slots.

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))  
  
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)  
                          (object dynamic-object)  
                          slot-name  
                          operation  
                          &optional new-value)  
  
  (case operation
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

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## Dynamic Objects

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(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))  
  
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)  
                          (object dynamic-object)  
                          slot-name  
                          operation  
                          &optional new-value)  
  (case operation  
    (slot-value
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

A dynamic object can enlarge its set of slots.

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))  
  
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)  
                          (object dynamic-object)  
                          slot-name  
                          operation  
                          &optional new-value)  
  (case operation  
    (slot-value  
     (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object))))
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

A dynamic object can enlarge its set of slots.

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))  
  
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)  
                          (object dynamic-object)  
                          slot-name  
                          operation  
                          &optional new-value)  
  (case operation  
    (slot-value  
     (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object)))  
    (setf
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

A dynamic object can enlarge its set of slots.

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))  
  
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)  
                          (object dynamic-object)  
                          slot-name  
                          operation  
                          &optional new-value)  
  (case operation  
    (slot-value  
     (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object)))  
    (setf  
     (setf (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object))  
             new-value)))
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

A dynamic object can enlarge its set of slots.

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))  
  
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)  
                          (object dynamic-object)  
                          slot-name  
                          operation  
                          &optional new-value)  
  (case operation  
    (slot-value  
     (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object)))  
    (setf  
     (setf (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object))  
             new-value))  
    (t
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

A dynamic object can enlarge its set of slots.

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defclass dynamic-object ()  
  ((extra-slots :reader extra-slots  
                :initform (make-hash-table :test #'eq))))  
  
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)  
                          (object dynamic-object)  
                          slot-name  
                          operation  
                          &optional new-value)  
  (case operation  
    (slot-value  
     (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object)))  
    (setf  
     (setf (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object))  
             new-value))  
    (t  
     (call-next-method))))
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...  
  ((slot1)))
```



# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...  
  ((slot1)))  
  
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1)      ;...but keeping old instances alive
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...  
  ((slot1)))  
  
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1) ;...but keeping old instances alive  
1
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...  
  ((slot1)))
```

```
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1)      ;...but keeping old instances alive  
1  
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot2) 2) ;Now, the slot exists...
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...  
  ((slot1)))  
  
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1)      ;...but keeping old instances alive  
1  
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot2) 2) ;Now, the slot exists...  
2
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...  
  ((slot1)))  
  
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1)      ;...but keeping old instances alive  
1  
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot2) 2) ;Now, the slot exists...  
2  
> (slot-value foo1 'slot2)      ;...and it keeps its value
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...
  ((slot1)))

> (slot-value foo1 'slot1)      ;...but keeping old instances alive
1
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot2) 2) ;Now, the slot exists...
2
> (slot-value foo1 'slot2)      ;...and it keeps its value
2
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...
  ((slot1)))

> (slot-value foo1 'slot1)      ;...but keeping old instances alive
1
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot2) 2) ;Now, the slot exists...
2
> (slot-value foo1 'slot2)      ;...and it keeps its value
2
> (slot-value foo1 'slot3)
```

# Classes

## Missing Slots

```
(defclass foo (dynamic-object) ;Redefining class foo...
  ((slot1)))

> (slot-value foo1 'slot1)      ;...but keeping old instances alive
1
> (setf (slot-value foo1 'slot2) 2) ;Now, the slot exists...
2
> (slot-value foo1 'slot2)      ;...and it keeps its value
2
> (slot-value foo1 'slot3)
NIL                               ;Humm, we should improve this
```

## Problem

*We should not return a value for “missing” slots that are not present in the set of extra slots.*



# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)
                          (object dynamic-object)
                          slot-name
                          operation
                          &optional new-value)
  (case operation
    (slot-value
     (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object)))
    (setf
     (setf (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object))
            new-value))
    (t
     (call-next-method))))
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

```
(defmethod slot-missing ((class t)
                          (object dynamic-object)
                          slot-name
                          operation
                          &optional new-value)
  (case operation
    (slot-value
     (multiple-value-bind (value found?)
       (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object))
       (if found?
           value
           (slot-unbound class object slot-name))))
    (setf
     (setf (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object))
           new-value))
    (slot-boundp
     (nth-value 1 (gethash slot-name (extra-slots object))))
    (slot-makunbound
     (remhash slot-name (extra-slots object)))))
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

```
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1) ;A 'normal' slot  
1
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

```
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1) ;A 'normal' slot  
1  
> (slot-value foo1 'slot2) ;An 'added' slot  
2
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

```
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1) ;A 'normal' slot  
1  
> (slot-value foo1 'slot2) ;An 'added' slot  
2  
> (slot-value foo1 'slot3) ;A slot without an assigned value
```

# Classes

## Dynamic Objects

```
> (slot-value foo1 'slot1) ;A 'normal' slot
1
> (slot-value foo1 'slot2) ;An 'added' slot
2
> (slot-value foo1 'slot3) ;A slot without an assigned value
The slot SLOT3 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x714a1f0a> of
class #<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```

### Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [STORE-VALUE] Store a value and return it
- 3: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 4: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 5: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance  
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>  
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
```

# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
The slot SLOT1 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x7161dfaa> of class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```



# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
The slot SLOT1 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x7161dfaa> of class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```

Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [STORE-VALUE] Store a value and return it
- 3: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 4: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 5: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
The slot SLOT1 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x7161dfaa> of class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```

Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [STORE-VALUE] Store a value and return it
- 3: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 4: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 5: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

```
:C 2 ;Choose option 2: [STORE-VALUE]
```

# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
The slot SLOT1 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x7161dfaa> of class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```

Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [STORE-VALUE] Store a value and return it
- 3: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 4: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 5: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

```
:C 2 ;Choose option 2: [STORE-VALUE]
enter expression which will evaluate to a value to use: 25
```

# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
The slot SLOT1 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x7161dfaa> of class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```

Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [STORE-VALUE] Store a value and return it
- 3: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 4: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 5: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

```
:C 2 ;Choose option 2: [STORE-VALUE]
enter expression which will evaluate to a value to use: 25
```

# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
The slot SLOT1 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x7161dfaa> of class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```

Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [STORE-VALUE] Store a value and return it
- 3: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 4: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 5: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

```
:C 2 ;Choose option 2: [STORE-VALUE]
enter expression which will evaluate to a value to use: 25
50
```

# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
The slot SLOT1 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x7161dfaa> of class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```

Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [STORE-VALUE] Store a value and return it
- 3: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 4: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 5: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

```
:C 2 ;Choose option 2: [STORE-VALUE]
enter expression which will evaluate to a value to use: 25
50
CL-USER> (slot-value foo2 'slot1)
```

# Classes

## Unbound Slots

```
> (setq foo2 (make-instance 'foo)) ;A new instance
#<FOO @ #x71648d6a>
> (* (slot-value foo2 'slot1) 2) ;Error: slot1 is unbound in foo2
The slot SLOT1 is unbound in the object #<FOO @ #x7161dfaa> of class
#<STANDARD-CLASS FOO>.
[Condition of type UNBOUND-SLOT]
```

Restarts:

- 0: [TRY-AGAIN] Try accessing the slot again
- 1: [USE-VALUE] Return a value
- 2: [STORE-VALUE] Store a value and return it
- 3: [RETRY] Retry SLIME interactive evaluation request.
- 4: [ABORT] Return to SLIME's top level.
- 5: [ABORT] Abort entirely from this (lisp) process.

```
:C 2 ;Choose option 2: [STORE-VALUE]
enter expression which will evaluate to a value to use: 25
50
CL-USER> (slot-value foo2 'slot1)
25
```

# Classes

## Slots

- slot-value and (setf slot-value) are **functions**...
- ... but **not generic functions**.
- In all implementations that include the MOP (all of them, in practice), they call the generic functions slot-value-using-class and (setf slot-value-using-class)

## The (non-generic) function slot-value

```
(defun slot-value (object slot-name)
  (let* ((class (class-of object))
         (slot-definition (find-slot-definition class slot-name)))
    (if (null slot-definition)
        (slot-missing class object slot-name 'slot-value)
        (slot-value-using-class class object slot-definition))))
```



# Classes

## The Generic Function slot-value-using-class

```
(defmethod slot-value-using-class
  ((class standard-class)
   (object standard-object)
   (slotdef standard-effective-slot-definition))
  (if ...
    (slot-unbound class object (slot-definition-name slotdef))
    ...))
```

## The Generic Function slot-unbound

```
(defmethod slot-unbound ((class t) instance slot-name)
  (restart-case
    (error 'unbound-slot :name slot-name :instance instance)
    (use-value (value)
      ...)
    (store-value (new-value)
      ...)))
```

# Object Protocol

## Protocol

Abstract Model of a *behavior*.

## Protocol

Set of generic functions that implement a *behavior*.

## Object Protocols in CLOS

- Instance creation and initialization
- Instance reinitialization
- Changing the class of an instance
- Class redefinition
- Slot accessing
- Generic function calling

# Object Protocol

## Instance Creation

- 1 Combine explicit initializations (`make-instance`) with default values (`:default-initargs` and `:initforms`).
- 2 Validate initializations.
- 3 Allocate memory space for the instance (`allocate-instance`).
- 4 Filling in the slots using initialization values (`initialize-instance` and `shared-initialize`).

# Object Protocol

## Instance Creation

- `make-instance` calls `allocate-instance` and `initialize-instance`.
- `allocate-instance` allocates space for the instance.
- `initialize-instance` calls `shared-initialize`.
- `shared-initialize` assigns slots using `:initargs`, `:default-initargs`, and `:initforms`.

# Object Protocol

## Instance Creation - make-instance

```
(defmethod make-instance ((class class) &rest initargs)

  ;; Verify initialization validity

  (let ((instance (apply #'allocate-instance class initargs)))
    (apply #'initialize-instance instance initargs)
    instance))
```

## Instance Creation - initialize-instance

```
(defmethod initialize-instance ((instance standard-object)
                                &rest initargs &key)
  (apply #'shared-initialize instance t initargs))
```

# Object Protocol

## Changing the Class of an Instance

- 1 Modifies the instance to conform to the new class, adding new slots and discarding slots that are not defined in the new class.
- 2 Initializes the new slots.

## Changing the Class of an Instance

- `change-class` modifies an object to become an instance of a different class.
- `change-class` calls `update-instance-for-different-class`.
- `update-instance-for-different-class` calls `shared-initialize`.

# Object Protocol

## Changing the Class of an Instance

```
(defmethod change-class ((instance standard-object)
                        (new-class standard-class)
                        &rest initargs &key)
  (let* ((old-class (class-of instance))
        (new-instance (allocate-instance new-class))
        (old-slots (get-slots instance))
        (new-slots (get-slots new-instance)))
    ;; Copy shared slots
    ;; Make the old instance point to the new storage.
    (apply #'update-instance-for-different-class
            new-instance
            instance
            initargs)
    instance))

(defmethod update-instance-for-different-class
  ((previous standard-object) (current standard-object)
  &rest initargs &key)
  ...
  (apply #'shared-initialize current added-slots initargs))
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

- ❶ Modifies the structure of the existing class.
- ❷ If there are added or removed slots or changes in their order, already existent instances are updated (in an undetermined moment but always before a slot access).
- ❸ For each instance,
  - ❶ Modifies the structure of the instance to conform to the redefined class, adding new slots and discarding slots that are not defined in the redefined class.
  - ❷ Initializes the new slots  
(`update-instance-for-redefined-class` and `shared-initialize`).



# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))

> (setq 1+2i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 1 :imag 2))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))

> (setq 1+2i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 1 :imag 2))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
> (setq 3+4i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 3 :imag 4))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717816b2>
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))

> (setq 1+2i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 1 :imag 2))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
> (setq 3+4i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 3 :imag 4))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717816b2>
> (slot-value 1+2i 'real)
1
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))
```

```
> (setq 1+2i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 1 :imag 2))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
> (setq 3+4i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 3 :imag 4))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717816b2>
> (slot-value 1+2i 'real)
1
```

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Redefine (polar) complex-number
  ((rho :initarg :rho)
   (theta :initarg :theta)))
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))
```

```
> (setq 1+2i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 1 :imag 2))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
> (setq 3+4i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 3 :imag 4))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717816b2>
> (slot-value 1+2i 'real)
1
```

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Redefine (polar) complex-number
  ((rho :initarg :rho)
   (theta :initarg :theta)))
```

```
> (slot-value 1+2i 'real) ;The slot 'real' is gone
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))

> (setq 1+2i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 1 :imag 2))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
> (setq 3+4i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 3 :imag 4))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717816b2>
> (slot-value 1+2i 'real)
1

(defclass complex-number () ;Redefine (polar) complex-number
  ((rho :initarg :rho)
   (theta :initarg :theta)))

> (slot-value 1+2i 'real) ;The slot 'real' is gone
The slot REAL is missing in the object #<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))

> (setq 1+2i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 1 :imag 2))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
> (setq 3+4i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 3 :imag 4))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717816b2>
> (slot-value 1+2i 'real)
1

(defclass complex-number () ;Redefine (polar) complex-number
  ((rho :initarg :rho)
   (theta :initarg :theta)))

> (slot-value 1+2i 'real) ;The slot 'real' is gone
The slot REAL is missing in the object #<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>

> (slot-value 1+2i 'rho) ;The slot 'rho' is unbound
```



# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defclass complex-number () ;Define (rectangular) complex-number
  ((real :initarg :real)
   (imag :initarg :imag)))

> (setq 1+2i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 1 :imag 2))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
> (setq 3+4i (make-instance 'complex-number :real 3 :imag 4))
#<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717816b2>
> (slot-value 1+2i 'real)
1

(defclass complex-number () ;Redefine (polar) complex-number
  ((rho :initarg :rho)
   (theta :initarg :theta)))

> (slot-value 1+2i 'real) ;The slot 'real' is gone
The slot REAL is missing in the object #<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>

> (slot-value 1+2i 'rho) ;The slot 'rho' is unbound
The slot RHO is unbound in the object #<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defmethod update-instance-for-redefined-class :before
  ((c complex-number)
   added-slots
   discarded-slots
   property-list           ;(real 3 imag 4)
   &rest args
   &key &allow-other-keys)
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defmethod update-instance-for-redefined-class :before
  ((c complex-number)
   added-slots
   discarded-slots
   property-list           ;(real 3 imag 4)
   &rest args
   &key &allow-other-keys)
  (let ((r (getf property-list 'real))    ;3
        (i (getf property-list 'imag)))  ;4
    (setf (slot-value c 'rho)
          (sqrt (+ (* r r) (* i i)))
          (slot-value c 'theta)
          (atan i r))))
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defmethod update-instance-for-redefined-class :before
  ((c complex-number)
   added-slots
   discarded-slots
   property-list           ;(real 3 imag 4)
   &rest args
   &key &allow-other-keys)
  (let ((r (getf property-list 'real))    ;3
        (i (getf property-list 'imag)))  ;4
    (setf (slot-value c 'rho)
          (sqrt (+ (* r r) (* i i)))
          (slot-value c 'theta)
          (atan i r))))

> (slot-value 1+2i 'rho) ;Too late for the first instance
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defmethod update-instance-for-redefined-class :before
  ((c complex-number)
   added-slots
   discarded-slots
   property-list           ;(real 3 imag 4)
   &rest args
   &key &allow-other-keys)
  (let ((r (getf property-list 'real))    ;3
        (i (getf property-list 'imag)))  ;4
    (setf (slot-value c 'rho)
          (sqrt (+ (* r r) (* i i)))
          (slot-value c 'theta)
          (atan i r))))
```

```
> (slot-value 1+2i 'rho) ;Too late for the first instance
The slot RHO is unbound in the object #<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>
```

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defmethod update-instance-for-redefined-class :before
  ((c complex-number)
   added-slots
   discarded-slots
   property-list           ;(real 3 imag 4)
   &rest args
   &key &allow-other-keys)
  (let ((r (getf property-list 'real))    ;3
        (i (getf property-list 'imag)))  ;4
    (setf (slot-value c 'rho)
          (sqrt (+ (* r r) (* i i)))
          (slot-value c 'theta)
          (atan i r))))
```

> (slot-value 1+2i 'rho) ;Too late for the first instance  
The slot RHO is unbound in the object #<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>

> (slot-value 3+4i 'rho) ;But on time for the second one

# Object Protocol

## Class Redefinition

```
(defmethod update-instance-for-redefined-class :before
  ((c complex-number)
   added-slots
   discarded-slots
   property-list           ;(real 3 imag 4)
   &rest args
   &key &allow-other-keys)
  (let ((r (getf property-list 'real))    ;3
        (i (getf property-list 'imag)))  ;4
    (setf (slot-value c 'rho)
          (sqrt (+ (* r r) (* i i)))
          (slot-value c 'theta)
          (atan i r))))
```

> (slot-value 1+2i 'rho) ;Too late for the first instance  
The slot RHO is unbound in the object #<COMPLEX-NUMBER @ #x717705a2>

> (slot-value 3+4i 'rho) ;But on time for the second one  
5.0

# Meta Object Protocol

## Hypothetical Example: Slot Access

- An instance is represented by an *array*.
- The first element of the *array* is the class of the instance.
- The remaining elements of the *array* are the values of the slots.

## Function slot-value

```
(defun slot-value (instance slot-name)
  (let ((class (aref instance 0)))
    (let ((slots (class-slots class)))
      (aref instance
              (1+ (position slot-name slots))))))
```

## Problem

An array is not the best representation for all possible cases. For instances with many slots, a hash table might be more efficient.



# Meta Object Protocol

## Hypothetical Example: Slot Access

- Solution: delegate the *implementation* of slot access.
- Candidate: the class of the class of the instance (i.e., the instance's metaclass).
- The metaclass *intermediates* the access to the instance.

## Function slot-value

```
(defun slot-value (instance slot-name)
  (slot-value-using-class (class-of instance)
                          instance
                          slot-name))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Hypothetical Example: Slot Access

- For the default metaclass (e.g., `default-class`), an instance is represented by an *array*.

## Function `slot-value`

```
(defmethod slot-value-using-class ((class default-class)
                                   instance
                                   slot-name)
  (let ((slots (class-slots class)))
    (aref instance
           (1+ (position slot-name slots)))))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Hypothetical Example: Slot Access

- For a different metaclass (e.g., `hash-table-class`), an instance is represented by an *hash-table*.

## Function `slot-value`

```
(defmethod slot-value-using-class ((class hash-table-class)
                                     instance
                                     slot-name)
  (gethash instance slot-name))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Real Example: Slot Access

- For the default metaclass standard-class:

### Function slot-value

```
(defun slot-value (object slot-name)
  (let* ((class (class-of object))
         (slot-definition (find-slot-definition class slot-name)))
    (if (null slot-definition)
        (slot-missing class object slot-name 'slot-value)
        (slot-value-using-class class object slot-definition))))
```

### Function slot-value-using-class

```
(defmethod slot-value-using-class
  ((class standard-class)
   (object standard-object)
   (slotdef standard-effective-slot-definition))
  (if ...
      (slot-unbound class object (slot-definition-name slotdef))
      ...))
```

# Undoable Programs

## Problem

- We want to be able to *undo* the execution of CLOS programs.
- We want to be able to create *checkpoints* representing the execution state of a CLOS program.
- We want to be able to force a program to go back in time until it reaches a given *checkpoint*.

# Undoable Programs

A person has a name, an age, and a friend - Java

```
class Person {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
    Person friend;  
  
    public String toString() {  
        return "[" + name + "," + age +  
            ((friend == null) ? "" : " with friend " + friend) +  
            "];"  
    }  
}
```

Yes, I know:

- Missing constructor.
- Missing *getters* and *setters*.
- They are not relevant for the example.

# Undoable Programs

## A person has a name, an age, and a friend - CLOS

```
(defclass person ()  
  ((name :accessor name :initarg :name)  
    (age :accessor age :initarg :age)  
    (friend :initform nil :accessor friend :initarg :friend))  
  (:metaclass undoable-class))  
  
(defmethod print-object ((p person) stream)  
  (format stream  
    "[~A,~A~@[ with friend ~A~]]"  
    (name p) (age p) (friend p)))
```

## Yes, I know:

- Defined constructor.
- Defined *readers* and *writers*.
- Nothing else is needed.

## Paul, John and Mary - Java

```
Person p0 = new Person() {{ name = "John"; age = 21; }};  
Person p1 = new Person() {{ name = "Paul"; age = 23; }};  
//Paul has friend named John  
p1.friend = p0;  
println(p1);//[Paul,23 with friend [John,21]]
```



## Paul, John and Mary - Java

```
Person p0 = new Person() {{ name = "John"; age = 21; }};
Person p1 = new Person() {{ name = "Paul"; age = 23; }};
//Paul has friend named John
p1.friend = p0;
println(p1);//[Paul,23 with friend [John,21]]
int state0 = History.currentState();
//32 years later, John changed his name to 'Louis' and got a friend
p0.age = 53;
p1.age = 55;
p0.name = "Louis";
p0.friend = new Person() {{ name = "Mary"; age = 19; }};
println(p1);//[Paul,55 with friend [Louis,53 with friend [Mary,19]]]
```

## Paul, John and Mary - Java

```
Person p0 = new Person() {{ name = "John"; age = 21; }};
Person p1 = new Person() {{ name = "Paul"; age = 23; }};
//Paul has friend named John
p1.friend = p0;
println(p1);//[Paul,23 with friend [John,21]]
int state0 = History.currentState();
//32 years later, John changed his name to 'Louis' and got a friend
p0.age = 53;
p1.age = 55;
p0.name = "Louis";
p0.friend = new Person() {{ name = "Mary"; age = 19; }};
println(p1);//[Paul,55 with friend [Louis,53 with friend [Mary,19]]]
int state1 = History.currentState();
//15 years later, John (hum, I mean 'Louis') died
p1.age = 70;
p1.friend = null;
println(p1);//[Paul,70]
```

## Paul, John and Mary - Java

```
Person p0 = new Person() {{ name = "John"; age = 21; }};
Person p1 = new Person() {{ name = "Paul"; age = 23; }};
//Paul has friend named John
p1.friend = p0;
println(p1);//[Paul,23 with friend [John,21]]
int state0 = History.currentState();
//32 years later, John changed his name to 'Louis' and got a friend
p0.age = 53;
p1.age = 55;
p0.name = "Louis";
p0.friend = new Person() {{ name = "Mary"; age = 19; }};
println(p1);//[Paul,55 with friend [Louis,53 with friend [Mary,19]]]
int state1 = History.currentState();
//15 years later, John (hum, I mean 'Louis') died
p1.age = 70;
p1.friend = null;
println(p1);//[Paul,70]
//Let's go back in time
History.restoreState(state1);
println(p1);//[Paul,55 with friend [Louis,53 with friend [Mary,19]]]
```

## Paul, John and Mary - Java

```
Person p0 = new Person() {{ name = "John"; age = 21; }};
Person p1 = new Person() {{ name = "Paul"; age = 23; }};
//Paul has friend named John
p1.friend = p0;
println(p1);//[Paul,23 with friend [John,21]]
int state0 = History.currentState();
//32 years later, John changed his name to 'Louis' and got a friend
p0.age = 53;
p1.age = 55;
p0.name = "Louis";
p0.friend = new Person() {{ name = "Mary"; age = 19; }};
println(p1);//[Paul,55 with friend [Louis,53 with friend [Mary,19]]]
int state1 = History.currentState();
//15 years later, John (hum, I mean 'Louis') died
p1.age = 70;
p1.friend = null;
println(p1);//[Paul,70]
//Let's go back in time
History.restoreState(state1);
println(p1);//[Paul,55 with friend [Louis,53 with friend [Mary,19]]]
//and even earlier
History.restoreState(state0);
println(p1);//[Paul,23 with friend [John,21]]
```

## Paul, John and Mary - CLOS

```
(setf p0 (make-instance 'person :name "John" :age 21)
      p1 (make-instance 'person :name "Paul" :age 23))
;;Paul has friend named John
(setf (friend p1) p0)
(print p1) ;;[Paul,23 with friend [John,21]]
(setf state0 (current-state))
;;32 years later, John changed his name to 'Louis' and got a friend
(setf (age p0) 53
      (age p1) 55
      (name p0) "Louis"
      (friend p0) (make-instance 'person :name "Mary" :age 19))
(print p1) ;;[Paul,55 with friend [Louis,53 with friend [Mary,19]]]
(setf state1 (current-state))
;;25 years later, John (hum, I mean 'Louis') died
(setf (age p1) 70
      (friend p1) nil)
(print p1) ;;[Paul,70]
;;Let's go back in time
(restore-state state1)
(print p1) ;;[Paul,55 with friend [Louis,53 with friend [Mary,19]]]
;;and even earlier
(restore-state state0)
(print p1) ;;[Paul,23 with friend [John,21]]
```

# Undoable Programs

## Save Program State - Java

```
import java.util.Stack;
import java.lang.reflect.*;

public class History {

    static Stack<ObjectFieldValue> undoTrail =
        new Stack<ObjectFieldValue>();

    public static void storePrevious(Object object,
                                    String className,
                                    String fieldName,
                                    Object value) {
        undoTrail.push(new ObjectFieldValue(object,
                                             className,
                                             fieldName,
                                             value));
    }

    ...
}
```

# Undoable Programs

## Save Program State - CLOS

```
(defparameter *undo-trail* (list))

(defun store-previous (object slot value)
  (push (list object slot value) *undo-trail*))
```

# Undoable Programs

## Save Program State - Java

```
import java.util.Stack;
import java.lang.reflect.*;

public class History {

    ...

    public static int currentState() {
        return undoTrail.size();
    }

    public static void restoreState(int state) {
        //undo all actions until size == state
        while (undoTrail.size() != state) {
            undoTrail.pop().restore();
        }
    }
}
```



# Undoable Programs

## Save Program State - CLOS

```
(defun current-state ()  
  *undo-trail*)  
  
(defun restore-state (trail)  
  (loop  
    until (eq *undo-trail* trail)  
    do (apply #'restore (pop *undo-trail*)))))
```

# Undoable Programs

## Save Program State - Java

```
class ObjectFieldValue {
    Object object;
    String className;
    String fieldName;
    Object value;

    ObjectFieldValue(Object object,
                     String className,
                     String fieldName,
                     Object value) {
        this.object = object;
        this.className = className;
        this.fieldName = fieldName;
        this.value = value;
    }

    ...
}
```

# Undoable Programs

## Save Program State - CLOS

# Undoable Programs

## Save Program State - Java

```
class ObjectFieldValue {  
  
    ...  
  
    void restore() {  
        try {  
            Field field =  
                Class.forName(className).  
                    getDeclaredField(fieldName);  
            field.setAccessible(true);  
            field.set(object, value);  
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {  
            throw new RuntimeException(e);  
        } catch (NoSuchFieldException e) {  
            throw new RuntimeException(e);  
        } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {  
            throw new RuntimeException(e);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Undoable Programs

## Save Program State - CLOS

```
(defparameter *save-previous-value* t)

(defun restore (object slot value)
  (let ((*save-previous-value* nil))
    (setf (slot-value object slot) value)))
```

# Undoable Programs

## Javassist

```
import javassist.*;
import javassist.expr.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.reflect.*;

public class Undoable {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ... {
        if (args.length < 1) {
            ...
        } else {
            Translator translator = new UndoableTranslator();
            ClassPool pool = ClassPool.getDefault();
            Loader classLoader = new Loader();
            classLoader.addTranslator(pool, translator);
            String[] restArgs = new String[args.length - 1];
            System.arraycopy(args, 1, restArgs, 0, restArgs.length);
            classLoader.run(args[0], restArgs);
        }
    }
}
```

# Undoable Programs

CLOS MOP

# Undoable Programs

## Javassist

```
class UndoableTranslator implements Translator {  
  
    public void start(ClassPool pool)  
        throws NotFoundException, CannotCompileException {  
    }  
  
    public void onLoad(ClassPool pool, String className)  
        throws NotFoundException, CannotCompileException {  
        CtClass ctClass = pool.get(className);  
        makeUndoable(ctClass);  
    }  
  
    void makeUndoable(CtClass ctClass) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```



# Undoable Programs

## CLOS MOP

```
(defclass undoable-class (standard-class)
  ())

(defmethod validate-superclass ((class undoable-class)
                                (superclass standard-class))
  t)
```

## Metaclass Compatibility

- Except for standard-object, all classes have at least one superclass.
- What happens when a class is instantiated from a metaclass and one of its superclasses is an instance from a different metaclass?
- The MOP requires that we validate metaclass compatibility.

# Undoable Programs

## Javassist

```

void makeUndoable(CtClass ctClass)
    throws NotFoundException, CannotCompileException {
    final String template =
        "{" +
        "  History.storePrevious($0, \"%s\\\", \"%s\\\", ($w)$0.%s);" +
        "  $0.%s = $1;" +
        "}";
    for (CtMethod ctMethod : ctClass.getDeclaredMethods()) {
        ctMethod.instrument(new ExprEditor() {
            public void edit(FieldAccess fa)
                throws CannotCompileException {
                if (fa.isWriter()) {
                    String name = fa.getFieldName();
                    fa.replace(String.format(template,
                                                fa.getClassName(),
                                                name, name, name));
                }
            }
        });
    }
}

```

# Undoable Programs

## CLOS MOP

```
(defmethod (setf slot-value-using-class) :before
  (new-value (class undoable-class) object slot)
  (when *save-previous-value*
    (when (slot-boundp-using-class class object slot)
      (store-previous object
        (slot-definition-name slot)
        (slot-value-using-class class object slot))))))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Basic MetaObject Classes

- `class`
- `slot-definition`
- `generic-function`
- `method`

## Standard MetaObject Classes

- `standard-class`
- `standard-direct-slot-definition`,  
`standard-effective-slot-definition`
- `standard-generic-function`
- `standard-method`, `standard-reader-method`, `standard-writer-method`
- `funcallable-standard-class`

# Meta Object Protocol

## Funcallable Instances

- Instances of classes which are themselves instances of `funcallable-standard-class` or one of its subclasses.
- Like standard instances, funcallable instances can have slots.
- They differ from standard instances in that they can be used as functions as well:
  - ① They can be passed to `funcall` and `apply`
  - ② They can be stored as the definition of a function name.
- Associated with each funcallable instance is the function which it runs when it is called. This function can be changed with `set-funcallable-instance-function`.

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```
(defclass funcallable-map ()  
  ((map :initform (make-hash-table) :reader function-map))  
  (:metaclass funcallable-standard-class))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```
(defclass funcallable-map ()  
  ((map :initform (make-hash-table) :reader function-map))  
  (:metaclass funcallable-standard-class))  
  
(defmethod get-value ((f funcallable-map) arg)  
  (gethash arg (function-map f)))  
  
(defmethod set-value ((f funcallable-map) arg result)  
  (setf (gethash arg (function-map f)) result))
```



# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```
(defclass funcallable-map ()  
  ((map :initform (make-hash-table) :reader function-map))  
  (:metaclass funcallable-standard-class))  
  
(defmethod get-value ((f funcallable-map) arg)  
  (gethash arg (function-map f)))  
  
(defmethod set-value ((f funcallable-map) arg result)  
  (setf (gethash arg (function-map f)) result))  
  
(defmethod initialize-instance :after ((f funcallable-map) &key)  
  (set-funcallable-instance-function  
   f  
   (lambda (arg)  
     (get-value f arg))))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```
> (setf (symbol-function 'car-prices)      ;Let's define a function to  
      (make-instance 'funcallable-map)) ;compute the price of a car  
#<FUNCALLABLE-MAP @ #x71670612>
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```
> (setf (symbol-function 'car-prices)      ;Let's define a function to  
      (make-instance 'funcallable-map)) ;compute the price of a car  
#<FUNCALLABLE-MAP @ #x71670612>  
> (car-prices 'audi)                      ;We don't have a price  
NIL  
NIL
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```
> (setf (symbol-function 'car-prices)      ;Let's define a function to  
      (make-instance 'funcallable-map)) ;compute the price of a car  
#<FUNCALLABLE-MAP @ #x71670612>  
> (car-prices 'audi)                      ;We don't have a price  
NIL  
NIL  
> (set-value #'car-prices 'audi 40000)    ;Let's give it a price  
40000
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```
> (setf (symbol-function 'car-prices) (make-instance 'funcallable-map)) ;Let's define a function to
                                     ;compute the price of a car
#<FUNCALLABLE-MAP @ #x71670612>
> (car-prices 'audi) ;We don't have a price
NIL
> (set-value #'car-prices 'audi 40000) ;Let's give it a price
40000
> (car-prices 'audi) ;OK, now it's working
40000
T
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```
> (setf (symbol-function 'car-prices) (make-instance 'funcallable-map)) ;Let's define a function to
                                     ;compute the price of a car
#<FUNCALLABLE-MAP @ #x71670612>
> (car-prices 'audi) ;We don't have a price
NIL
> (set-value #'car-prices 'audi 40000) ;Let's give it a price
40000
> (car-prices 'audi) ;OK, now it's working
40000
> (set-value #'car-prices 'bmw 50000) ;Let's define more prices
50000
> (set-value #'car-prices 'bentley 150000)
150000
> (set-value #'car-prices 'audi 35000) ;and redefine some
35000
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Pure Functions are Maps

```

> (setf (symbol-function 'car-prices) (make-instance 'funcallable-map)) ;Let's define a function to
                                                                    ;compute the price of a car
#<FUNCALLABLE-MAP @ #x71670612>
> (car-prices 'audi) ;We don't have a price
NIL
NIL
> (set-value #'car-prices 'audi 40000) ;Let's give it a price
40000
> (car-prices 'audi) ;OK, now it's working
40000
T
> (set-value #'car-prices 'bmw 50000) ;Let's define more prices
50000
> (set-value #'car-prices 'bentley 150000)
150000
> (set-value #'car-prices 'audi 35000) ;and redefine some
35000
> (mapcar #'car-prices '(bmw audi bentley)) ;Let's see some prices
(50000 35000 150000)

```

# Meta Object Protocol

## CLOS Introspection

- CLOS allows extensive introspection:
  - `class-name`, `class-direct-superclasses`, `class-precedence-list`, `class-slots`, `class-direct-slots`, etc.
  - `slot-definition-name`, `slot-definition-type`, `slot-definition-initform`, `slot-definition-readers`, etc.
  - `generic-function-name`, `generic-function-methods`, `generic-function-method-combination`, `generic-function-lambda-list`, etc.
  - `method-qualifiers`, `method-specializers`, `method-generic-function`, `method-function`, `method-lambda-list`, etc.
- However, “normal” functions are relatively opaque.



# Meta Object Protocol

## Introspectable Functions

```
(defclass introspectable-function ()  
  ((name :initarg :name :reader function-name)  
    (arglist :initarg :arglist :reader function-arglist)  
    (body :initarg :body :reader function-body))  
  (:metaclass funcallable-standard-class))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Introspectable Functions

```
(defclass introspectable-function ()  
  ((name :initarg :name :reader function-name)  
   (arglist :initarg :arglist :reader function-arglist)  
   (body :initarg :body :reader function-body))  
  (:metaclass funcallable-standard-class))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Introspectable Functions

```
(defclass introspectable-function ()  
  ((name :initarg :name :reader function-name)  
    (arglist :initarg :arglist :reader function-arglist)  
    (body :initarg :body :reader function-body))  
  (:metaclass funcallable-standard-class))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Introspectable Functions

```
(defclass introspectable-function ()  
  ((name :initarg :name :reader function-name)  
   (arglist :initarg :arglist :reader function-arglist)  
   (body :initarg :body :reader function-body))  
  (:metaclass funcallable-standard-class))  
  
(defmethod initialize-instance :after ((f introspectable-function)  
                                       &key base-function)  
  (set-funcallable-instance-function  
    f  
    base-function))
```

# Meta Object Protocol

## Introspectable Functions

```
(defclass introspectable-function ()
  ((name :initarg :name :reader function-name)
   (arglist :initarg :arglist :reader function-arglist)
   (body :initarg :body :reader function-body))
  (:metaclass funcallable-standard-class))

(defmethod initialize-instance :after ((f introspectable-function)
                                       &key base-function)
  (set-funcallable-instance-function
   f
   base-function))
```

## Fahrenheit from Centigrade

```
(setf (symbol-function 'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
      (make-instance 'introspectable-function
                     :name 'fahrenheit<-centigrade
                     :arglist '(c)
                     :body '(+ (* c 9/5) 32.0)
                     :base-function (lambda (c) (+ (* c 9/5) 32.0))))
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)  
50.0
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
```



# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(C)
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(C)
> (function-body #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(C)
> (function-body #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(+ (* C 9/5) 32.0)
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(C)
> (function-body #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(+ (* C 9/5) 32.0)
```

## Introspectable Functions

```
;To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (long version)
(setf (symbol-function 'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
      (make-instance 'introspectable-function
                      :name 'fahrenheit<-centigrade
                      :arglist '(c)
                      :body '(+ (* c 9/5) 32.0)
                      :base-function (lambda (c) (+ (* c 9/5) 32.0))))
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(C)
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(+ (* C 9/5) 32.0)
```

## Introspectable Functions

```
;To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (long version)
(setf (symbol-function 'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
      (make-instance 'introspectable-function
                      :name 'fahrenheit<-centigrade
                      :arglist '(c)
                      :body '(+ (* c 9/5) 32.0)
                      :base-function (lambda (c) (+ (* c 9/5) 32.0))))
```

```
;To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (short version)
(define fahrenheit<-centigrade (c)
  (+ (* c 9/5) 32.0))
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(C)
> (function-body #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(+ (* C 9/5) 32.0)
```

## Introspectable Functions

```
(defmacro define (name arglist body)
  `(setf (symbol-function ',name)
    (make-instance 'introspectable-function
      :name ',name
      :arglist ',arglist
      :body ',body
      :base-function (lambda ,arglist ,body))))

;To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (short version)
(define fahrenheit<-centigrade (c)
  (+ (* c 9/5) 32.0))
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
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(C)
> (function-body #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(+ (* C 9/5) 32.0)
```

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      :name ',name
      :arglist ',arglist
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;To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (short version)
(define fahrenheit<-centigrade (c)
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# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

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> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(C)
> (function-body #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(+ (* C 9/5) 32.0)
```

## Introspectable Functions

```
(defmacro define (name arglist body)
  `(setf (symbol-function ',name)
        (make-instance 'introspectable-function
                        :name ',name
                        :arglist ',arglist
                        :body ',body
                        :base-function (lambda ,arglist ,body))))

;To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (short version)
(define fahrenheit<-centigrade (c)
  (+ (* c 9/5) 32.0))
```



# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
> (fahrenheit<-centigrade 10)
50.0
> (function-arglist #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(C)
> (function-body #'fahrenheit<-centigrade)
(+ (* C 9/5) 32.0)
```

## Introspectable Functions

```
(defmacro define (name arglist body)
  `(setf (symbol-function ',name)
    (make-instance 'introspectable-function
      :name ',name
      :arglist ',arglist
      :body ',body
      :base-function (lambda ,arglist ,body))))

;To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (short version)
(define fahrenheit<-centigrade (c)
  (+ (* c 9/5) 32.0))
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# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

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struct IntrospectableFunction
  name
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## Introspectable Functions

```
struct IntrospectableFunction
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```
(f::IntrospectableFunction)(x...) = f.native_function(x...)
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## Fahrenheit from Centigrade

```
fahrenheit_from_centigrade =
    IntrospectableFunction(
        :fahrenheit_from_centigrade,
        (:c,),
        :(c*9/5 + 32.0),
        c -> c*9/5 + 32.0)
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

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## Introspectable Functions

```
> fahrenheit_from_centrigrade(10)
50.0
> fahrenheit_from_centrigrade.parameters
(:c,)
> fahrenheit_from_centrigrade.body
:((c * 9) / 5 + 32.0)
```

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

#To define the `fahrenheit<-centigrade` function (long version)

```
fahrenheit_from_centigrade =  
  IntrospectableFunction(  
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    c -> c*9/5 + 32.0)
```

#To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (short version)  
`@introspectable` fahrenheit\_from\_centigrade(c) = c\*9/5 + 32.0

# What about Julia?

## Introspectable Functions

```
macro introspectable(form)
  let name = form.args[1].args[1],
      parameters = form.args[1].args[2:end],
      body = form.args[2]
  esc(:($(name) =
    IntrospectableFunction(
      $(QuoteNode(name)),
      $((parameters...)),
      $(QuoteNode(body)),
      ($(parameters...),) -> $body)))
  end
end
```

```
#To define the fahrenheit<-centigrade function (short version)
@introspectable fahrenheit_from_centigrade(c) = c*9/5 + 32.0
```

# User Interface Macros

## Macro Call

```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :initform (fact 5) :reader foo-slot1 :writer set-foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :type string :initarg :slot2 :accessor foo-slot2))
  (:metaclass special-class))
```

## Macro Expansion

```
(ensure-class 'foo
  :direct-superclasses '(bar baz)
  :direct-slots
  (list
    (list :name 'slot1
          :initform '(fact 5)
          :initfunction (lambda () (fact 5))
          :readers '(foo-slot1) :writers '(set-foo-slot1))
    (list :name 'slot2
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          :readers '(foo-slot2) :writers '(((setf foo-slot2))))))
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# User Interface Macros

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```
(defclass foo (bar baz)
  ((slot1 :my-special-initform (fact 5) :your-reader foo-slot1)
   (slot2 :his-own-type string our-initarg :slot2))
  (their-option 1 2 3)
  (:metaclass strange-class))
```

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(ensure-class 'foo
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          :your-reader 'foo-slot1)
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          :his-own-type 'string
          'our-initarg 'slot2))
  :metaclass 'strange-class
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```

# User Interface Macros

## Macro Call

```
(defgeneric xpto (x y &optional z)
  (:argument-precedence-order y x)
  (:generic-function-class special-generic-function)
  (:method-class special-method)
  (:method-combination special-combination))
```

## Macro Expansion

```
(ensure-generic-function 'xpto
  :lambda-list '(x y &optional z)
  :initial-methods nil
  :method-combination '(special-combination)
  :method-class 'special-method
  :generic-function-class 'special-generic-function
  :argument-precedence-order '(y x))
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```

# User Interface Macros

## Macro Call

```
(defmethod xpto special-combination ((x foo) (y bar) &optional (z 1))  
  (some-special-computation x y z))
```

## Macro Expansion

```
(let ((gf (ensure-generic-function 'xpto)))  
  (add-method gf  
    (make-instance (generic-function-method-class gf)  
      :qualifiers '(special-combination)  
      :specializers (list (find-class 'foo)  
                          (find-class 'bar))  
      :lambda-list '((x foo) (y bar) &optional (z 1))  
      :function (lambda (x y &optional (z 1))  
                  (block xpto  
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      :lambda-list '((x foo) (y bar) &optional (z 1))  
      :function (lambda (x y &optional (z 1))  
                  (block xpto  
                    (some-special-computation x y z)))))))
```

# User Interface Macros

## Macro Call

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(defmethod xpto special-combination ((x foo) (y bar) &optional (z 1))  
  (some-special-computation x y z))
```

## Macro Expansion

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(let ((gf (ensure-generic-function 'xpto)))  
  (add-method gf  
    (make-instance (generic-function-method-class gf)  
      :qualifiers '(special-combination)  
      :specializers (list (find-class 'foo)  
                          (find-class 'bar))  
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