

The `ltx3obj` package

An Object-Oriented System for L^AT_EX3*

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This is not an official L^AT_EX3 package.

One of the major struggles facing the contributing developers of L^AT_EX packages is the *absolutely foreign* language syntax and behaviour. I can't help most of that, but L^AT_EX3 will hopefully be making it a fair bit less mind-bendy. Still, a language constructed entirely around the idea of a *control sequence* is foreign to most developers (if not all of those who are not in-the-know). Thus, I present `ltx3obj`, a package that aspires to implement object-orientation in L^AT_EX both at the programming level.

1 Introduction

I realize many aspiring L^AT_EX package developers may not be ‘in-the-know’ about what object-orientation really is. Thus, I will attempt to explain it concisely for the attentive reader, and defer you to many online resources for deeper explanations.

Object-orientation is that paradigm in computer programming and systems design where every element of the program is perceived to have state and function. It is a system by which you can look at things like `l3seq` and create *new* data structures with associated abilities. It is a means by which you can create and maintain a `circle` object, give it properties, give it abilities, and give it uses.¹

2 Document-Level Use

2.1 Data Structures

We will work through this package as most early languages worked through their own time. Through T_EX we have data (via macros) and through L^AT_EX3 we have a certain set of *data structures*.² Wouldn't it be nice to have your *own* data structure?

*This file describes v0, last revised August 15th, 2013.

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¹That is, a `circle` could be a property of another class.

²Briefly, a *data structure* is what we call a collection of different pieces of data that have cohesive meaning or value when grouped together and taken as a whole.

<hr/> <code>\NewDataStructureSpecification</code> <hr/>	<code>\NewDataStructureSpecification</code> [<i><superstructure name></i>] { <i><structure name></i> } { <i><property specification></i> }
Updated: 2013/08/16	

Declares a new data structure. *<superstructure name>* is another *defined* data structure name (as was given in its own *<structure name>*).

This creates a `\prop` property list of the form `\g_@@_ds_<class name>__properties_` to hold something like the following:

```

        color = default,
    some_base_property = values,
some_object_property = here

```

Note that this continues the L^AT_EX3 trend of ‘it all depends on interpretation.’ There is only one real type for any given property, and that’s the token list. It is the methods of your object which will do the interpreting.

<hr/> <code>\NewClass</code> <hr/>	<code>\NewClass</code> [<i><superclass name></i>] { <i><data structure name></i> } { <i><class name></i> } { <i><functions></i> }
Updated: 2013/08/15	

```

\NewClass { shape } { Shape } {
  print:N = {
    The object is
    ##1 % is always the object
  },

  print_qualities:N = {
    % \shape_get/set family from data structure
    The object has size \shape_get_size:N { ##1 }
  }
}

```

<hr/> <code>\NewObject</code> <hr/>	<code>\NewObject</code> { <i><class name></i> } { <i><handler></i> } [<i><property specification></i>]
Updated: 2013/08/11	Creates an object of type <i><class name></i> with the handler <i><handler></i> and optionally its properties.

<hr/> <code>\SetObject</code> <hr/>	<code>\SetObjectProperties</code> { <i><handler></i> } { <i><property specification></i> }
Updated: 2013/08/11	Sets specific properties for <i><handler></i> . It is a type error if those properties do not exist.

3 propbox implementation

```

1 <*initex | package>
2 <@@=propbox>
3 <*package>
4 \ProvidesExplPackage
5   { \ExplFileName } { \ExplFileDate } { \ExplFileVersion } { \ExplFileDescription }

```

```

6  \_expl\_package\_check:
7  \</package>

    Believe it or not, this is on my computer at work. I forgot to turn Dropbox on.
    (This is before I made the git repository, of course.)
8  { % Create a new class called Shape
9    \NewClass{Shape}
10
11    \prop_new:c \g__propbox_Class__Shape
12  }
13
14  \def\_propbox_add_class_prop:w #1.#2 #3..\{ \prop_add:Nnn { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } }
15
16  { % Set its properties
17    \SetClassProperties{Shape}{
18      .color tl,
19      .parent \ReferenceClass{Shape}
20    }
21
22    \clist_set:Nn \l_tmpa_clist { #2 }
23    \clist_map:Nn \l_tmpa_clist {
24      \_propbox_add_class_prop:w { g__propbox_Class__Shape } ##1..
25    }
26  }
27
28  { % Create a new subclass Ball(Shape) with properties
29    \NewClass[Shape]{Ball}[
30      .radius int
31    ]
32
33    \prop_new:c { g__propbox_Class__Ball }
34    \prop_set_eq:NN \g__propbox_Class__Ball \g__propbox_Class.Shape
35
36    \clist_set:Nn \l_tmpa_clist { #2 }
37    \clist_map:Nn \l_tmpa_clist {
38      \_propbox_add_class_prop:w { g__propbox_Class.Ball } ##1..
39    }
40  }
41
42  { % Create a new Shape called myShape
43    \NewObject{Shape}{myShape}
44    % and set its properties; note the undefined \ClassReference should have a -NoValue- marker
45    \SetObjectProperties{myShape}{
46      color = blue,
47    }
48
49    \prop_new:N \g__propbox_Object__myShape
50
51  }
52

```

```
53 { % Create a new Ball called myBall and set its properties
54   \NewObject{Ball}{myBall}[
55     color = purple with a hint of orange,
56     radius = 5
57     parent = \ReferenceObject{myShape}
58   ]
59 }
60
61 \UseObjectProperty{myBall.color}
62 \SetObjectProperty{myBall.parent}{\ReferenceObject{myShape}}
63
```