



Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

Revisiting the Visitor: the “Just Do It” Pattern

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Introduction

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Just Do It

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Introduction

C++

LISP

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Step 2: brute force
Step 3: first class
Step 4: mapping
Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects
Step 7: closures
step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

Necessary literature

- **The GoF Book:** Design Patterns, Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software. *Gamma, Helm, Johnson, Vlissides.*
- **The POSA Book:** Pattern-Oriented Software Architecture. *Buschmann, Meunier, Rohnert, Sommerlad, Stal.*
- What is a software design pattern ?
 - ▶ Context (POSA)
 - ▶ Problem
 - ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Consequences (GoF)



A constataction

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

Peter Norvig (Object World, 1996)

About the GoF book:

*16 of 23 patterns are either invisible or simpler
[...] in Dylan or Lisp*

- **Peter Norvig is right, so**
 - ▶ is the GoF book (70%) wrong ?
 - ▶ are patterns (70%) useless ?



Some clues from the GoF book itself

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP
Step 2: brute force
Step 3: first class
Step 4: mapping
Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects
Step 7: closures
step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

*Although design patterns describe object-oriented designs, they are based on **practical** solutions that have been implemented in **mainstream** object-oriented programming languages [...]*

Similarly, some of our patterns are supported directly by the less common object-oriented languages.

► That's what people usually miss



Patterns descriptions / organizations

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

- **GoF:** Creational, Structural, Behavioral
 - ▶ usage-oriented
- **POSA:** Architectural, Design, Idioms
 - ▶ abstraction-oriented

Idioms according to POSA

An idiom is a low-level pattern specific to a programming language. An idiom describes how to implement particular aspects of components or the relationships between them using the features of the given language. [...] They address aspects of both design and implementation.

- ▶ **GoF's design patterns are closer to POSA's idioms**



The risk: blind pattern application

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

POSA's advice:

[...] sometimes, an idiom that is useful for one programming language does not make sense into another.

GoF's Visitor example:

Use the Visitor pattern when [...] many distinct and unrelated operations need to be performed on objects in an object structure, and you want to avoid "polluting" their classes with these operations.

► But who said operations belong to classes ?



Table of contents

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

1 Visiting in C++

2 Visiting in LISP

- Step 1: plain LISP
- Step 2: brute force visiting
- Step 3: first class generic functions
- Step 4: mapping
- Step 5: generic mapping

3 Visiting with state

- Step 6: objects
- Step 7: lexical closures
- Step 8: dynamic visitation schemes



Visiting in C++

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

Problems:

- Original hierarchy R/O
- Abstract the visiting process away

Solution:

- 1 Equip original hierarchy for visits
 - ▶ A `Visitable` abstract class
 - ▶ An `accept` method in each visitable component
- 2 Write independent visitors
 - ▶ A `Visitor` abstract class
 - ▶ A `visit` method for each visitable component



Step 1: plain LISP

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

Classes

```
(defclass class (superclass1 superclass2 ...)  
  ((slot :initform <form> :initarg :slot :accessor slot)  
   ...)  
  options ...)  
  
(make-instance 'class :slot <value> ...)
```

Generic functions, methods

```
(defgeneric func (arg1 arg2 ...)  
  (:method ((arg1 class1) arg2 ...)  
    body)  
  options ...)  
  
(defmethod func ((arg1 class1) arg2 ...)  
  body)
```

- ▶ **Methods are *outside* the classes** (ordinary function calls)
- ▶ **Multiple dispatch** (multi-methods)



Summary of step 1

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

1 Original hierarchy untouched

- ▶ Generic function model (outside the classes)

2 Abstract the visiting process away

- ▶ Still needs to be done



Step 2: brute force visiting

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

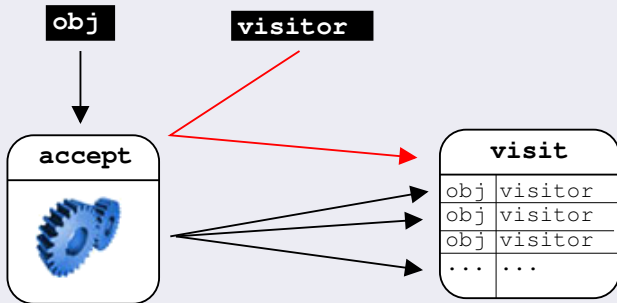
step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

■ Abstract the visiting process away

- ▶ OK: the `accept` generic function

But what's wrong with this picture ?



- ▶ One indirection too many



Step 3: first class (generic) functions

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

Notion of first class / order (Christopher Strachey, 1916–1975)

- storage (in variables)
- aggregation (in structures)
- argument (to functions)
- return value (from functions)
- anonymous manipulation
- dynamic creation
- . . .

► Generic functions are first class objects in LISP



The better picture

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

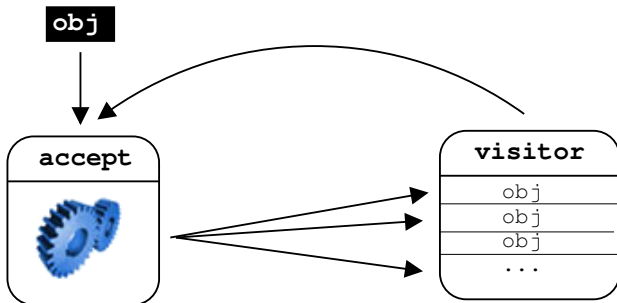
State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion



Retrieving function objects in LISP

```
(function func) ;; => #<FUNCTION FUNC>
#'func          ;; => #<FUNCTION FUNC>
```



Step 4: mapping

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Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

■ Prominent concept in functional programming

- ▶ Along with folding (reduction), filtering *etc.*

■ Thanks to first class functions

- ▶ Argument passing

Typical mapping example

```
(mapcar #'string-upcase '("foo" "bar" "baz"))  
;; => ("FOO" "BAR" "BAZ")
```

- ▶ “visiting” is a form of *structural mapping*



Step 5: generic mapping

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Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

■ Having to specialize `mapobject` is boring

- ▶ Mapping over lists, vectors, arrays, *even class slots* should be written only once

The CLOS Meta-Object Protocol (MOP)

■ CLOS *itself* is object-oriented

- ▶ The CLOS MOP: a *de facto* implementation standard
 - ▶ The CLOS components (classes *etc.*) are (meta-)objects of some (meta-)classes
- ▶ We have *reflexive* (introspective) access to class slots



Step 6: objects

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

How about a component counter visitor ?

- **C++:** left as an exercise...
- **LISP:** how does that fit with first class functions ?
 - ▶ Global state (yuck !)
 - ▶ Behavior + state = objects !
- So we're back to visitor *objects* ?

▶ There has *got* to be a better way...



Step 7: lexical closures

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

■ Behavior + State without the OO machinery

Typical functional example (with anonymous function)

```
(defun make-adder (n)
  (lambda (x) (+ n x)))

(funcall (make-adder 3) 5) ;; => 8
```

Closures with mutation (impure functional programming)

```
(let ((count 0))
  (defun increment ()
    (incf count)))

(increment) ;; => 1
(increment) ;; => 2
;; ...
```



Step 8: dynamic visitation schemes

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP

Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

How about a component *nesting* counter visitor ?

- **C++:** left as an exercise...
- **LISP:** modification of the visit process required
 - 1 increment nesting level before visiting an object
 - 2 actual visit
 - 3 decrement nesting level afterwards
- Do we need a dedicated `mapobject` for that ?

► No ! We have the MOP's generic function protocol



The generic function protocol

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

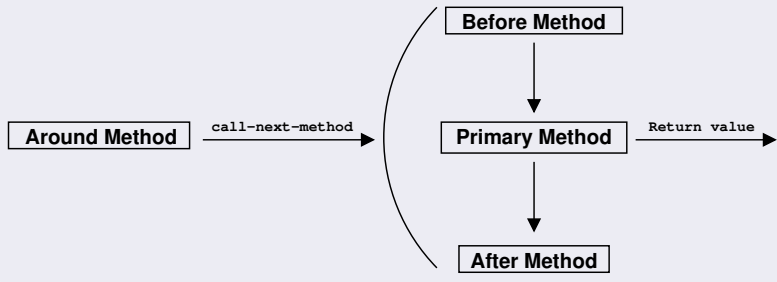
Step 1: plain LISP
Step 2: brute force
Step 3: first class
Step 4: mapping
Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects
Step 7: closures
step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

Generic function invocation



- Methods are CLOS meta-objects
- Methods can be added/removed dynamically



Summary

Visitor:
Just Do It

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Introduction

C++

LISP

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Step 2: brute force

Step 3: first class

Step 4: mapping

Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects

Step 7: closures

step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

- **Decoupling from original hierarchy:** n/a
 - ▶ Generic function model (outside the classes)
- **Visiting infrastructure:**
 - ▶ First class generic functions (as argument)
 - ▶ CLOS MOP (introspection)
 - ▶ **Generic machinery in 10 lines of code**
- **Visiting with state:**
 - ▶ Lexical closures
 - ▶ First class functions (anonymous)
 - ▶ Generic function protocol (before/after)-methods
 - ▶ **5–10 more lines of code (original code untouched)**



Conclusion

The “iceberg” metaphor

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Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

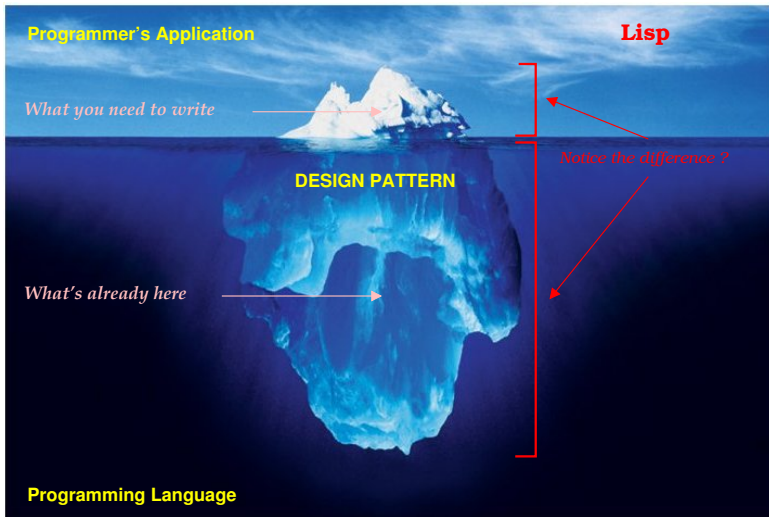
LISP

Step 1: plain LISP
Step 2: brute force
Step 3: first class
Step 4: mapping
Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects
Step 7: closures
step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion





Next LISP Events

Visitor:
Just Do It

Didier Verna

Introduction

C++

LISP

Step 1: plain LISP
Step 2: brute force
Step 3: first class
Step 4: mapping
Step 5: generic map

State

Step 6: objects
Step 7: closures
step 8: visit schemes

Conclusion

■ **ELS'09: 2nd European LISP Symposium**

May 27-29 2009, Milan, Italy

<http://www.european-lisp-symposium.org>

■ **ELW'09: 6th European LISP Workshop**

July 6 2009, Genova, Italy

co-located with ECOOP.

<http://elw.bknr.net/2009>