Approches Objet de la Programmation

CLOS Avancé

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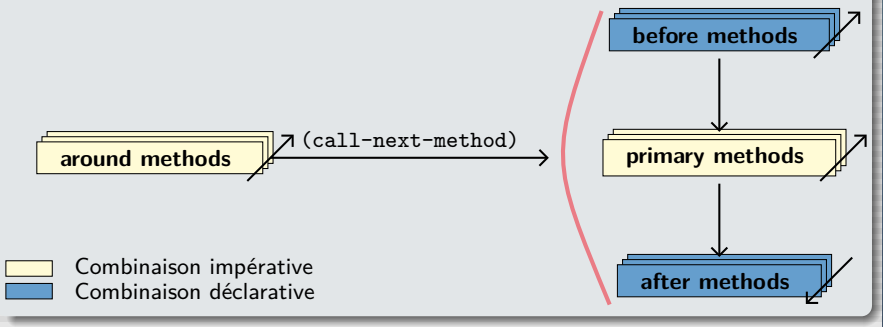
Plan

Plan

Fonctions Génériques

Protocole standard



- **Rôles des méthodes :**
  - `primary` : travail principal, retour de valeur
  - `before` / `after` : effets de bords
  - `around` : travail auxiliaire

Application : Accumulation Déclarative

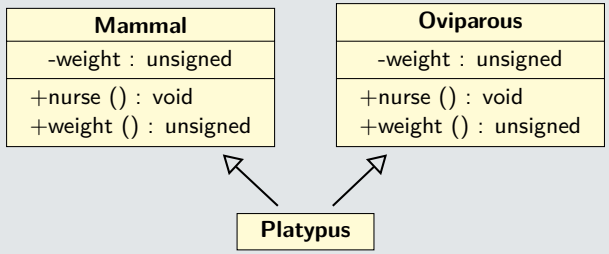
```
(defmethod hello ((human human))
  (format t "Hello! I'm ~A, ~Am, ~Ayo.~%"
    (name human)
    (size human)
    (age human))
  (values))

(defmethod hello :after ((employee employee))
  (call-next-method)
  (format t "Working at ~A for ~A euros, started at the age of ~A.~%"
    (company employee)
    (salary employee)
    (hiring-age employee))
  (values))
```

Combinaisons de Méthodes

- Utilisation d'une ou plusieurs méthodes (primaires) applicables
- Spécification déclarative plutôt qu'impérative
- Combinaison standard (par défaut) : méthode la plus spécifique
  + `before`, `after` et `around`
- Combinaisons disponibles (built-in)
  - `+`, `min`, `max`, `list`, `nconc`, `append`, `and`, `or`, `progn`
  - Ni `before`, ni `after`
  - `call-next-method` interdit
- Programmation de nouvelles combinaisons
  - `define-method-combination` (macro)
  - Deux formes
- Voir aussi [Verna, 2018]

Application

Rappel



- `weight` : problème traité (fusion des définitions de slot)
- `nurse` ?

Application

La combinaison `progn`

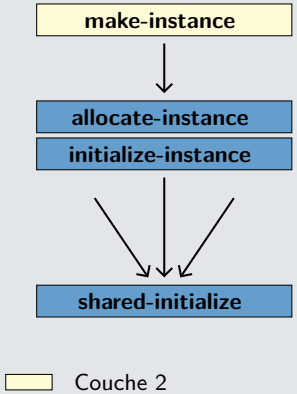
```
(defgeneric nurse (animal)
  (:method-combination progn))

(defmethod nurse progn ((mammal mammal))
  (when (next-method-p) (call-next-method))
  (format t "I suckle my children.~%")
  (values))

(defmethod nurse progn ((oviparous oviparous))
  (when (next-method-p) (call-next-method))
  (format t "I brood my eggs.~%")
  (values))
```

- **Note :** pas de méthode spécifique aux `platypus` requise

Instanciation

- `make-instance` :
  calcul et validité des options d'initialisation
- `allocate-instance` :
  allocation d'un objet non initialisé
- `initialize-instance` :
  appel à `shared-initialize`
- `shared-initialize` :
  initialisation des slots
- **Note :** fonctions génériques *spécialisables*

Protocole



Application : Vérification Post-Initialisation

```
(defmethod initialize-instance :after ((human human) &key)
  (slot-value human 'name)
  (slot-value human 'size)
  (incf (slot-value human 'population))) ;; bonus

(defmethod initialize-instance :after ((employee employee) &key)
  (slot-value employee 'company)
  (slot-value employee 'salary)
  (slot-value employee 'hiring-year))
```

- **Voir également :**
  - `slot-boundp` (fonction)
  - `slot-unbound` (fonction générique)
  - `unbound-slot` (condition)
- **Remarque :** vérification dynamique (run-time)

`eql` Specializers

- Spécialisation sur des objets particuliers

Example : pattern matching

```
(defgeneric product (x y)
  (:method (x (y (eql 0))) 0)
  (:method ((x (eql 0)) y) 0)
  (:method (x y) (* x y)))
```


`eql` Specializers

- Les objets peuvent être des classes

Example : une classe singleton

```
(defclass singleton (#/.../#)
  (#/.../#))
(let (instance)
  (defmethod make-instance
      ((class (eql (find-class 'singleton))) &key)
    (or instance (setf instance (call-next-method)))))
```

eql Specializers

- Les objets peuvent être des (noms de) classes

Example : un faux slot partagé

```
(defclass human (#/.../#)
  (#/.../#))
(let ((population 0))
  (defmethod initialize-instance :after ((human human) &key)
    (incf population))
  (defgeneric census (obj)
    (:method ((human human)) population)
    (:method ((class (eql (find-class 'human)))) population)
    (:method ((symbol (eql 'human))) population)))
```

Plan

Méta-Classes Utilisateur

- **Principe :**
  - Spécialiser le comportement d'un *ensemble* de classes
  - Classe de classes (méta-classe)
- **Processus :**
  1. Créer une méta-classe (sous-classer `standard-class`)
  2. Macrologie (couche 1)
  3. Déclarer sa validité (couche 3 / MOP)
  4. Spécialiser (option `:metaclass` de `defclass`)

Application : Classes Abstraites

```
(defclass abstract-class (standard-class) ())

(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class abstract-class) (superclass standard-class))
  t)
(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class standard-class) (superclass abstract-class))
  t)

(defmethod make-instance :before ((class abstract-class) &key)
  (error "~A is an abstract class." (class-name class)))

;; (defclass foobar (#...#)
;;   (#...#)
;;   (:metaclass abstract-class))
```

Application : Classes Finales

```
(defclass final-class (standard-class) ())

(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class final-class) (superclass standard-class))
  t)
(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class standard-class) (superclass final-class))
  nil)
(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class final-class) (superclass final-class))
  nil)

;; (defclass foobar (#...#)
;;   (#...#)
;;   (:metaclass final-class))
```

Application : Classes Singleton

```
(defclass singleton-class (standard-class)
  ((instance :initform nil)))

(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class singleton-class) (superclass standard-class))
  t)
(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class standard-class) (superclass singleton-class))
  nil)

(defmethod make-instance ((singleton-class singleton-class) &key)
  (or (slot-value singleton-class 'instance)
      (setf (slot-value singleton-class 'instance) (call-next-method))))

;; (defclass foobar (#...#)
;;   (#...#)
;;   (:metaclass singleton-class))
```

Application : Classes Comptables

```
(defclass counting-class (standard-class)
  ((counter :initform 0)))

(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class counting-class) (superclass standard-class))
  t)
(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class standard-class) (superclass counting-class))
  t)

(defmethod make-instance :after ((counting-class counting-class) &key)
  (incf (slot-value counting-class 'counter)))

;; (defclass foobar (#...#)
;;   (#...#)
;;   (:metaclass counting-class))
```

Application : un (Autre) Faux Slot Partagé

```
(defclass population-class (standard-class)
  ((population :initform 0 :accessor population)))

(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class population-class) (superclass standard-class))
  t)
(defmethod validate-superclass
    ((class standard-class) (superclass population-class))
  t)

(defclass human () (#|...|#) (:metaclass population-class))
(defmethod initialize-instance :after ((human human) &key)
  (incf (population (find-class 'human))))

(defgeneric census (object)
  (:method ((class population-class)) (population class))
  (:method ((symbol (eql 'human)))    (population (find-class 'human)))
  (:method ((human human))            (population (find-class 'human))))
```

Plan

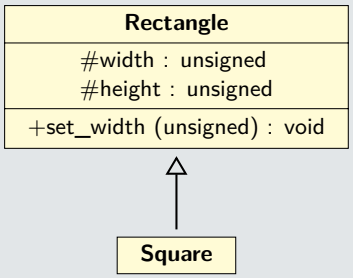
Redéfinitions

- **Rappels (Langages statiques / MOB1) :**
  - Classe ⇔ Type
    Fixe, connue à la compilation
  - Objet ⇔ Valeur
    Variables de type fixe, connu à la compilation
- **Nouveau contexte :**
  - Langage dynamique
    Les valeurs (≠ variables) portent leur propre information de type
  - MOP
    Chaque composant du système objet est lui-même un (méta-)objet, donc modifiable
- **Nouvelles fonctionnalités :**
  - Ajout / Suppression / Modification de classes, métodes, fonctions génériques
  - Changement de classe d'une instance

Rappel : Héritage par Restriction

- Le problème cercle/ellipse (carré/rectangle)
- Un carré est un rectangle...
- ...mais avec des contraintes statiques...
- ...et dynamiques
- Programmation Différentielle :
  - Hériter de manière additive et non restrictive
  - Problème surtout lié à la mutation
- Cf. le principe de substitution de Liskov

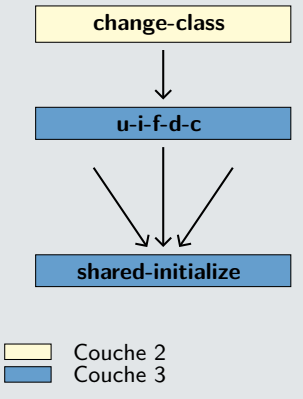
Exemple UML



Changement de Classe

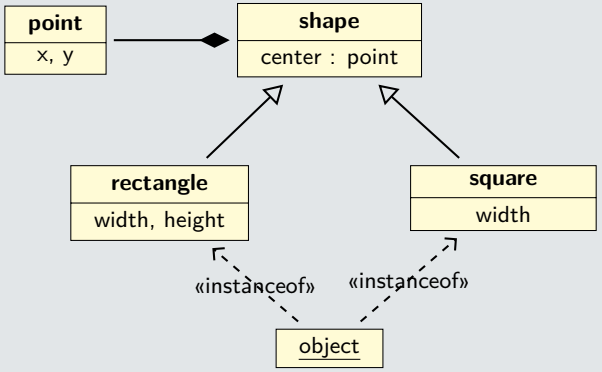
- `change-class` :
  modification destructive d'un objet (sans changement d'identité)
- `update-instance-for-different-class` :
  validité des options d'initialisation
- `shared-initialize` :
  initialisation des slots
- **Note :** fonctions génériques *spécialisables*
- **Attention :** bien choisir son moment !

Protocole



Application : Carrés / Rectangles

Pseudo-UML



Côté Rectangle

```
(defun make-rectangle (width height)
  (if (= width height)
      (make-instance 'square :width width)
    (make-instance 'rectangle :width width :height height)))

(defmethod (setf width) :after (width (rectangle rectangle))
  (when (= (width rectangle) (height rectangle))
    (change-class rectangle 'square)))

(defmethod (setf height) :after (height (rectangle rectangle))
  (when (= (width rectangle) (height rectangle))
    (change-class rectangle 'square)))
```


Côté Carré

```
(defclass square (shape)
  ((width :initarg :width :reader width :reader height :accessor side)))

(defmethod (setf width) (width (square square))
  (let ((side (side square)))
    (unless (= width side)
      (change-class square 'rectangle :width width :height side)))
  width)

(defmethod (setf height) (height (square square))
  (unless (= height (side square))
    (change-class square 'rectangle :height height))
  height)
```


Plan

Bibliographie

Didier Verna
Method Combinators
ELS, 2018