



# Matriona: Class Nesting with Parameterization in Squeak/Smalltalk

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# Overview

Introduction

Requirements

Mechanism

Examples

Conclusion



# Vision for Matriona

Matriona should be a module system ...

- ... for **Squeak/Smalltalk**
  - Easy to implement (metaprogramming, reflection)
  - Needs a module system
- ... for *long-living* systems (c.f. highly available systems)  
Cannot turn off (restart) system to install new software
- ... for a programming environment that hosts a variety of applications  
Single OS process, multiple applications in the same object space (image)
- ... that makes it easy to experiment (*exploratory programming*)  
*Try out new stuff* and see what happens (Live programming, inspector, ...)
- ... that promotes modularity<sup>1</sup>  
(composability, decomposability, understandability)



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<sup>1</sup>B. Meyer: Object-Oriented Software Construction



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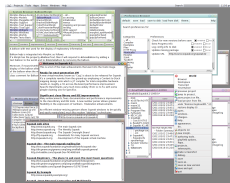
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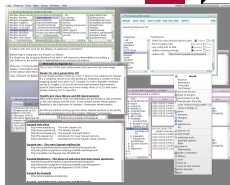
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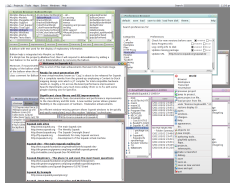
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**Think of the programming language as an operating system**
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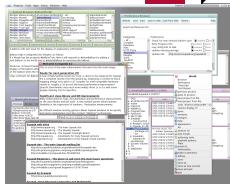
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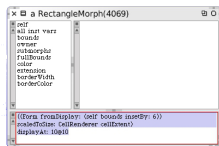
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“A system [...] to serve the creative spirit” (Dan Ingalls)
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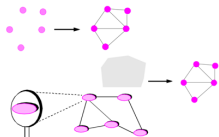
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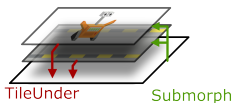


## Running Example: Space Cleanup



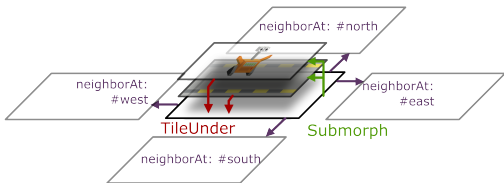
- All game objects are subclasses of `Morph`
- Game is built using `Morph` composition
- Classes: `Item`, `Player`, ...

## Running Example: Space Cleanup



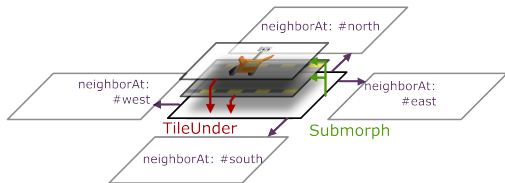
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## Running Example: Space Cleanup



- All game objects are subclasses of Morph
- Game is built using Morph composition
- Classes: Item, Player, ..., Tile, Level

## Running Example: Space Cleanup



```
class Level extends Morphic.Morph {
  int stepTime() { return 1000; }
}
```

- All game objects are subclasses of Morph
- Game is built using Morph composition
- Classes: Item, Player, ..., Tile, Level



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# Module Versioning

- **Goal:** Run a variety of applications, composability
- **Dependency Conflicts:** Multiple applications require the same dependency in different versions

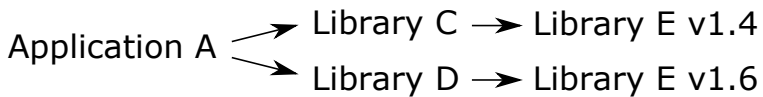
Application A → Library C v1.4 

Application B → Library C v1.6 

- **Problem:** Naming conflicts between versions

# Module Versioning

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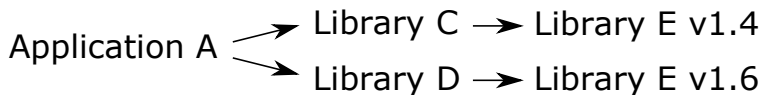


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## Module Versioning

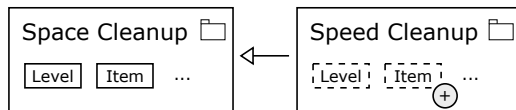
- **Goal:** Run a variety of applications, composability, long-living system
- **Dependency Conflicts:** Multiple modules require the same dependency in different versions



- **Application Upgrade:** Install both versions, then perform upgrade (possibly live upgrade)
- **Problem:** Naming conflicts between versions

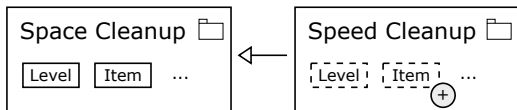
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- **Goal:** Exploratory programming, decomposability
- **Task:** Add unforeseen variation points. Design variants of Space Cleanup, where ...
  - the speed of the game can be adjusted (overwrite `Level»stepTime`)
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# Module Inheritance

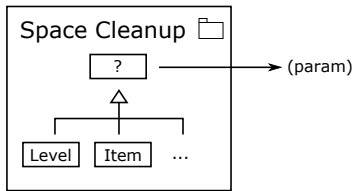
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- **Design Constraints:** Apply changes to the original application automatically, leave the original application intact

## External Configuration

- **Goal:** Exploratory programming, composability
- **Task:** Design a variant of Space Cleanup, where a UI framework implementation is passed as an argument



- **Problem:**
  - UI elements are subclasses of `Morphic.Morph`
  - Dependency cannot simply be passed as argument to constructor/factory method, because class hierarchy depends on it



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# Mechanism

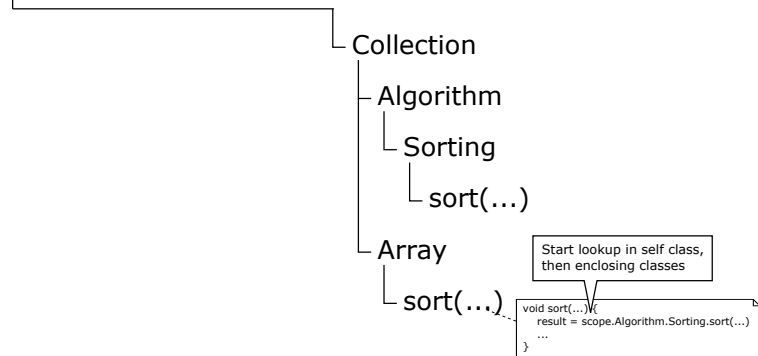
- Classes can have variables, methods, and **nested classes**
- Nested classes are ...
  - ... class-side members
  - ... accessed using message sends
  - ... can have parameters (accessed using message sends to class object)
- Top-level class is called *module*





# Name Lookup Example (1/4)

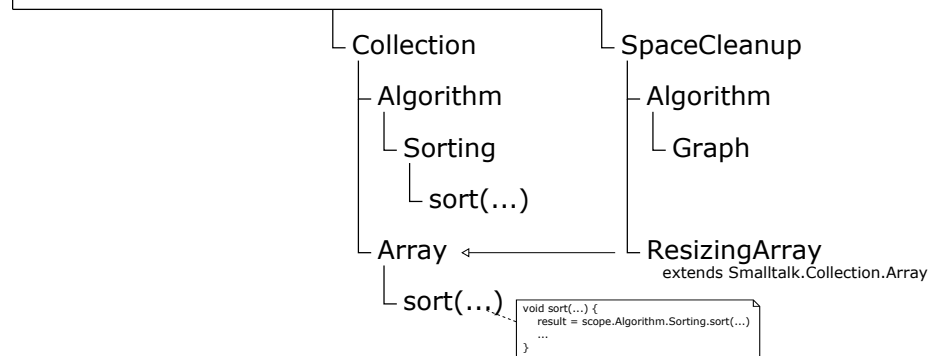
Smalltalk



`scope.Algorithm` should resolve to `St.Collection.Algorithm`

## Name Lookup Example (2/4)

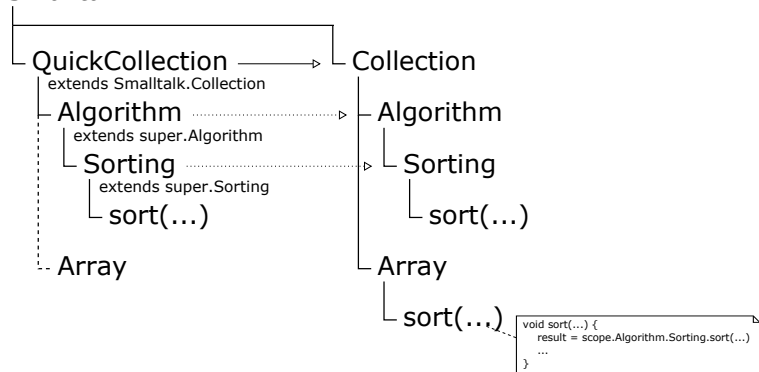
Smalltalk



St.Scu.ResizingArray.sort: scope.Algorithm should resolve to  
St.Collection.Algorithm

## Name Lookup Example 3/4

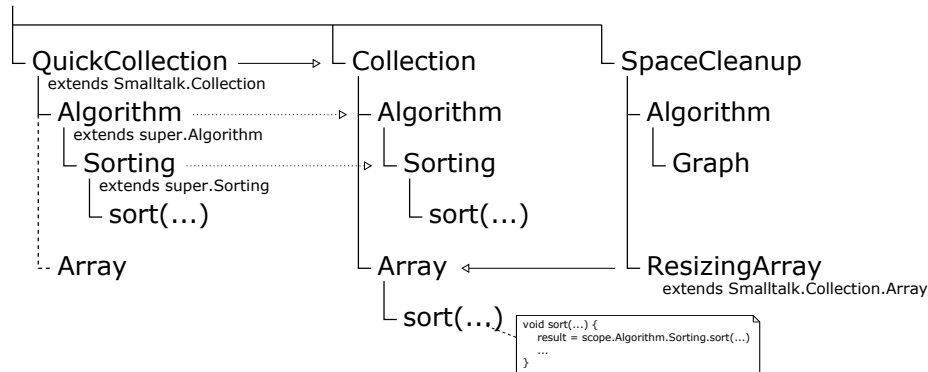
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## Name Lookup Example 4/4

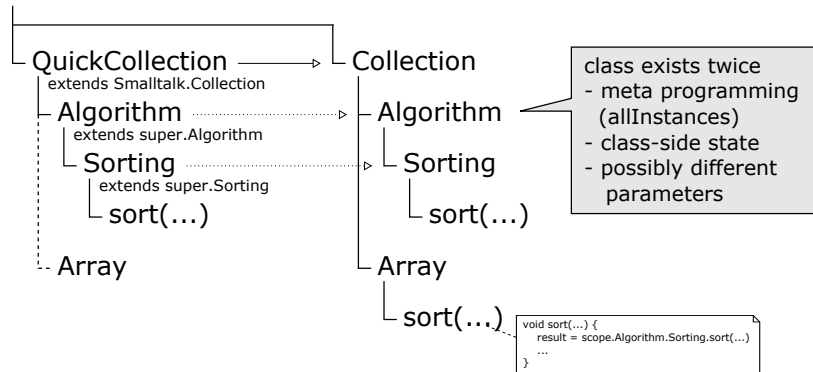
### Smalltalk



- `scope.Algorithm` is late bound and can refer to classes, methods, parameters
- Name lookup mechanism determines which `Algorithm` to choose

# Inherited Class Copies

## Smalltalk



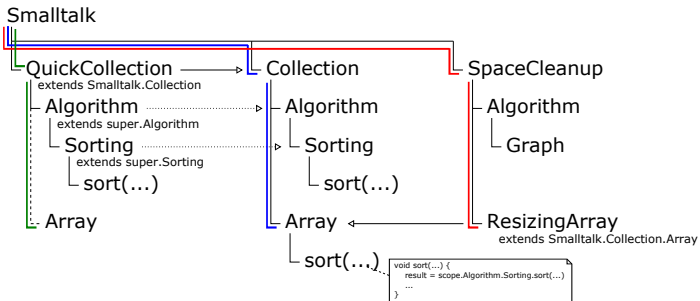
- `super(St.QC.Algorithm)` is an *inherited class copy* of `St.C.Algorithm`
- Notation: `St.QC.Algorithm[St.C.Algorithm]`



# High-level Idea

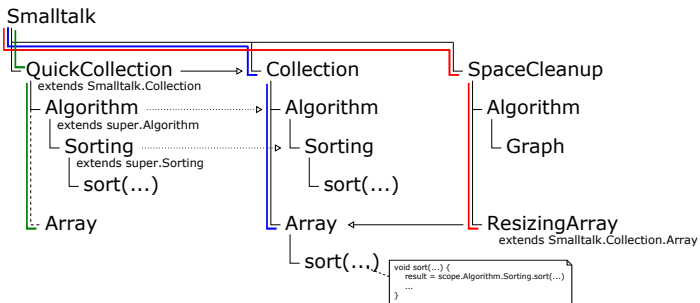
- **Idea:** Generalize method lookup to class nesting hierarchies
- **Standard Method Lookup:**  
*sub(C)* can override methods defined in *C*
- **Nesting-aware Name Lookup:**
  - *sub(C)* can override names defined in *C*
  - *sub(enclosing(C))* can override names defined in *enclosing(C)*
  - *sub(enclosing(enclosing(C)))* can override names defined in *enclosing(enclosing(C))*
  - ...

## Relative Name Lookup (1/2)



- *Lexical Class Nesting Hierarchy*: static hierarchy of enclosing classes
- *Run-time Class Nesting Hierarchy*: dynamic hierarchy of enclosing classes, taking into account run-time (polymorphic) type of receiver
- $L = (\text{St.C.Array}, \text{St.C}, \text{St})$
- $R_1 = (\text{St.QC.Array}[\text{St.C.Array}], \text{St.QC}, \text{St})$
- $R_2 = (\text{St.Scu.ResizingArray}, \text{St.Scu}, \text{St})$

## Relative Name Lookup (2/2)



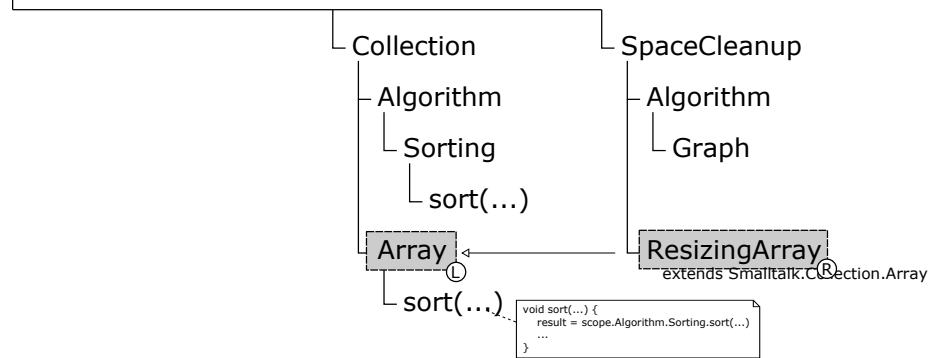
Traverse both lexical ( $L$ ) and run-time class nesting hierarchy ( $R$ ) in parallel ( $R$  takes precedence), as long as one of the following is true, where  $l \in L$  and  $r \in R$ .

- $r = l$
- $r$  is a subclass of  $l$ , i.e.,  $r \triangleright l$
- $r$  is an inherited class copy of  $l$ , i.e.,  $r \rightsquigarrow l$
- $r$  is a subclass of an inherited class copy of  $l$ , i.e.,  $r \triangleright \rightsquigarrow l$



## Example: Relative Name Lookup (1/2)

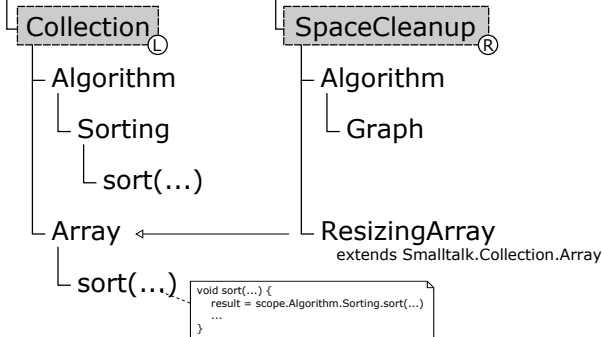
Smalltalk



St.Scu.ResizingArray ▷ St.C.Array (→ R, L)  
 Lookup fails in both R and then L

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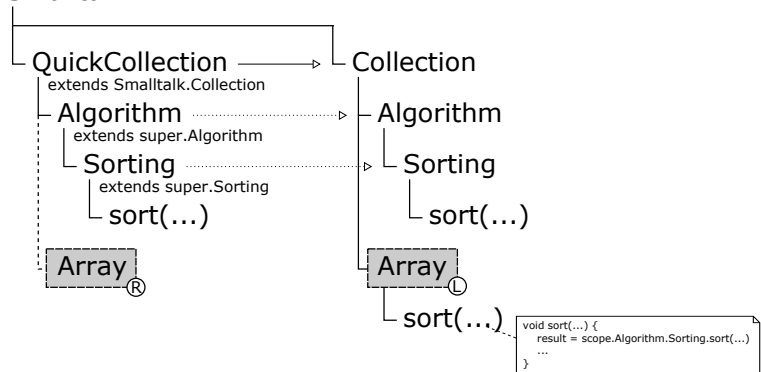
Smalltalk



St.Scu  $\neg$  {=, ▷, ↗, ▷↗} St.C (→ L)  
 Lookup succeeds in L

## Example: Relative Name Lookup (2/2)

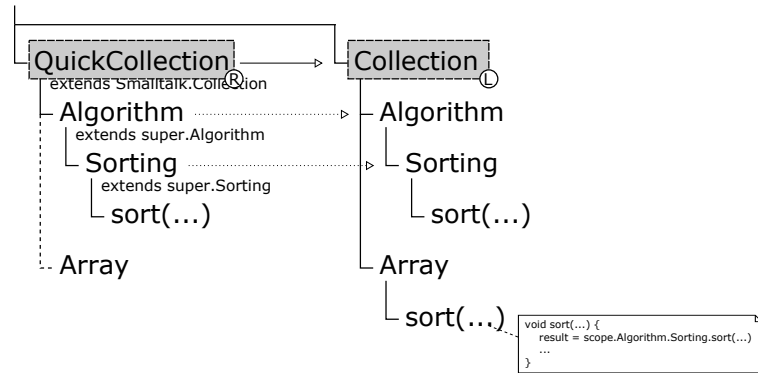
Smalltalk



St.QC.Array  $\rightsquigarrow$  St.C.Array  $(\rightarrow R, L)$   
 Lookup fails in both R and then L

## Example: Relative Name Lookup (2/2)

Smalltalk



St.QC ► St.C

(→ R, L)

Lookup succeeds in R



## Class Nesting Details

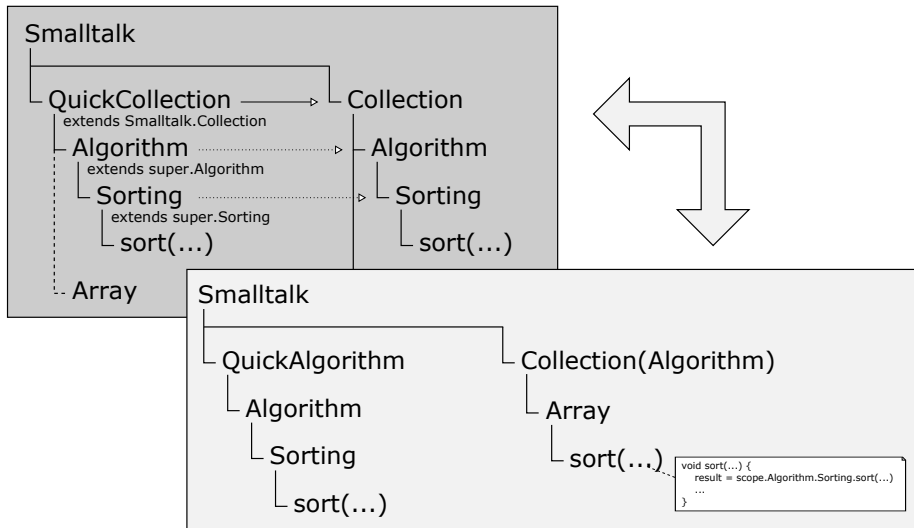
- Lookup mechanism is **similar to Java**, differs from Newspeak (lookup in `self` class, then superclasses, then enclosing class and superclasses, etc.)
- Nested classes are **virtual** and can be overridden
- Lookup mechanism looks up **methods and nested classes** (and parameters)
- `extends` supports **arbitrary expressions**
- Overwritten and original nested classes do **not have to be in a subclass/subtype relationship** (c.f. Jx, gbeta)



## Class Parameterization (1/2)

- Must provide argument to obtain concrete class object
- Different class object for every *instantiation* (c.f. C++ templates)
- Access parameter value via message send to class object
- Same name lookup mechanism
- Name lookup precedence (→ shadowing)
  1. Method in *r*
  2. Parameter in *r*
  3. Class in *r*
  4. Method in *l*
  5. Parameter in *l*
  6. Class in *l*

## Class Parameterization (2/2)





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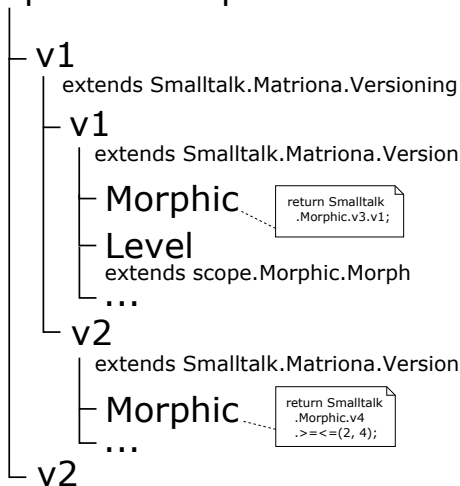
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# Module Versioning

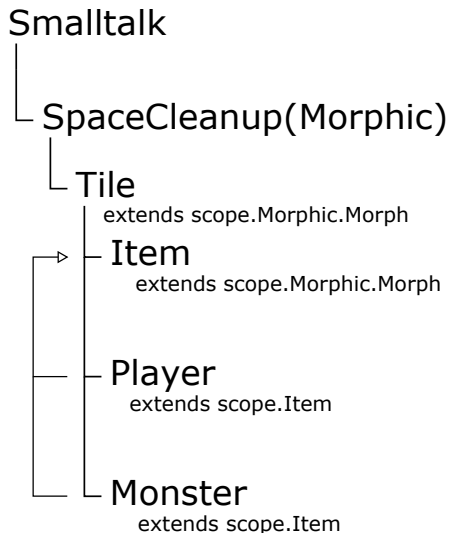
## Smalltalk

### └ SpaceCleanup



- Convenience methods: <, <=, >, >=, <>, <=>, <>=, <=>=, latest
- Name lookup finds classes, parameters, and **methods**
- Morphic is an import

## External Configuration (1/2)



- Decouple implementation from dependencies
- Morphic parameter should implement Morphic interface



## External Configuration (2/2)

```
class Smalltalk {
  class SpaceCleanup<Morphic implements Smalltalk.Morphic.Interface> {
    class Tile extends scope.Morphic.Morph {
      class Item extends scope.Morphic.Morph { /* ... */ }
      class Player extends scope.Item { /* ... */ }
      class Monster extends scope.Item { /* ... */ }
    }

    static void run() { /* ... */ }
  }
}

Smalltalk.SpaceCleanup<Smalltalk.NativeRendering>.run();
```

# Module Inheritance

- **Task:** Design variants of Space Cleanup, where ...
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(**overwrite** `Level»stepTime`)
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## Module Inheritance: Speedy Space Cleanup

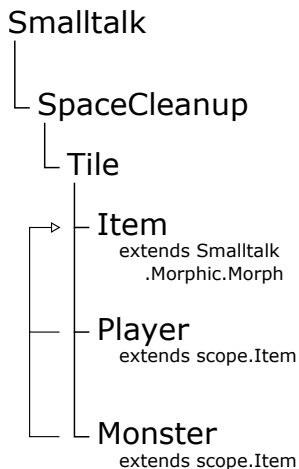
```
class Smalltalk {
  class SpaceCleanup {
    Level currentLevel;
    class Level { /* ... */ }
  }

  class SpeedySpaceCleanup extends scope.SpaceCleanup {
    @Override class Level extends super.Level {
      int stepTime;
      @Override int stepTime() { return stepTime; }
    }

    void setSpeed(int stepTime) {
      currentLevel.stepTime = stepTime;
    }
  }
}
```



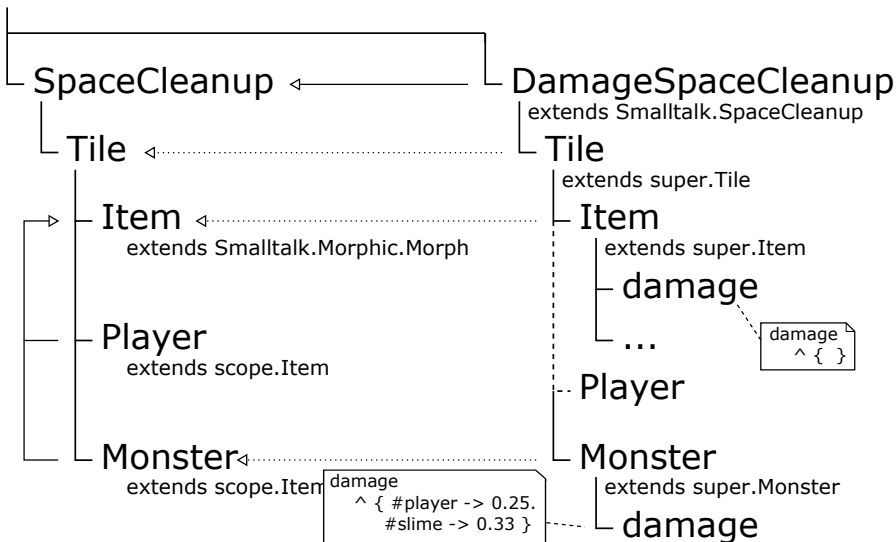
## Module Inheritance: Damage Space Cleanup (1/3)



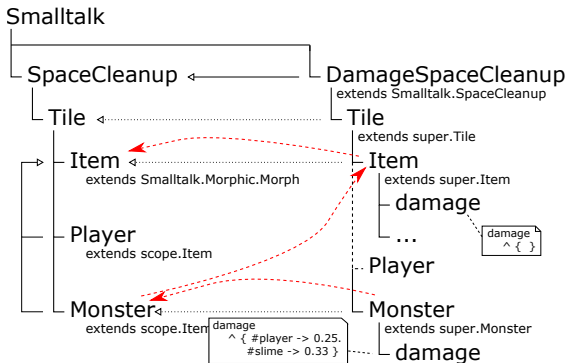
- *Damage* functionality should be implemented in *items*
- Need to define subclasses of Item and Monster
- `Monsterdmg` should inherit from both `Monster` and `Itemdmg`

# Module Inheritance: Damage Space Cleanup (2/3)

## Smalltalk



# Module Inheritance: Damage Space Cleanup (3/3)

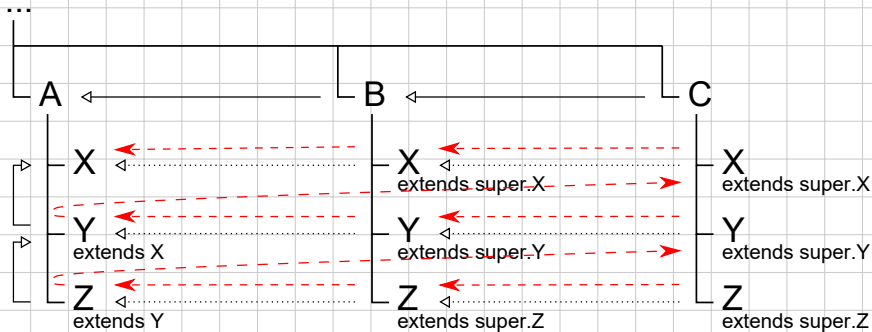


Resulting superclass hierarchy of `Monsterdmg`:

1. `St.DScu.Tile.Monster[St.Scu.Tile.Monster]`
2. `St.DScu.Tile.Item`
3. `St.DScu.Tile.Item[St.Scu.Tile.Item]`
4. `St.Morphic.Morph`



## Generalization: More than 2 Hierarchies



- Effectively implements multiple inheritance
- Related work: Mixin layers



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## Conclusion

- **Vision for Matriona:** support long-living systems, multiple applications in one execution environment, exploratory programming, modularity (composability, decomposability, understandability)
- **Techniques:** Module versioning, module inheritance, external configuration
- **First steps:** A module system that ...
  - hosts modules in various versions  
(→ composability, long-living systems)
  - makes it easy to design module variants  
(→ exploratory programming, decomposability)
- **Next steps:**
  - Migration of running applications (state/object migration)
  - Class extensions (backward compatibility)<sup>1</sup>
  - Method/class visibility (modular protection)

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<sup>1</sup>LASSY workshop: Hierarchical Layer-based Class Extensions in Squeak/Smalltalk