

Dylan Einführung

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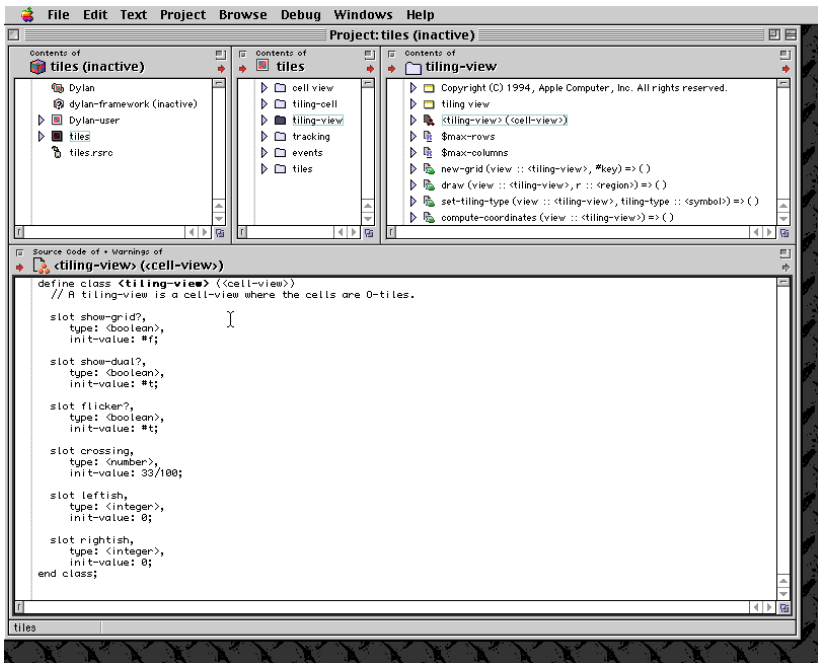
Karlsruhe, 20.5.2005

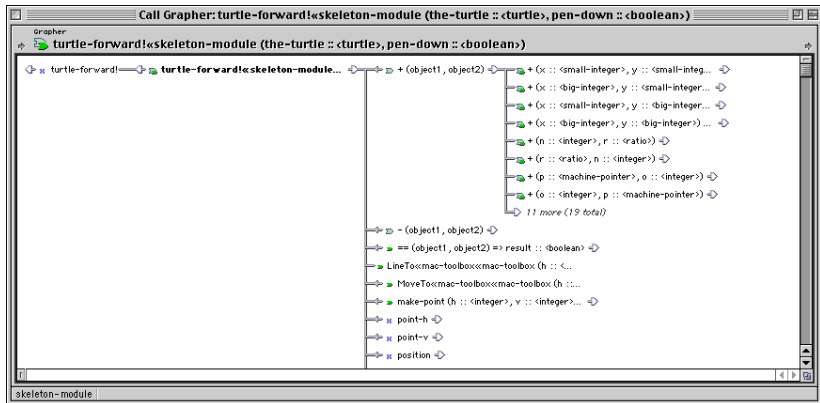
Geschichte

- ▶ Ralph
- ▶ Apple Dylan, CMU, Harlequin
- ▶ Dylan Interim Reference Manual
- ▶ Dylan Reference Manual

Apple Dylan

- ▶ Technology Release (basierend auf MCL)
- ▶ Apple Cambridge Labs
- ▶ Implementierung auf 68k, später auch PowerPC
- ▶ 1996 eingestellt aufgrund von Geldmangel





Function Family: + (object1, object2)

Function Family of

+ (object1, object2)

- ▼ + (x :: <small-integer>, y :: <small-integer>) => + :: <integer>

No source code available

- ▶ + (p :: <machine-pointer>, o :: <integer>)

- ▶ + (o :: <integer>, p :: <machine-pointer>)

- ▶ + (object1, object2)

- ▶ + (r1 :: <ratio>, r2 :: <ratio>)

- ▶ + (r :: <ratio>, n :: <integer>)

- ▶ + (n :: <integer>, r :: <ratio>)

- ▶ + (x :: <big-integer>, y :: <small-integer>) => v :: <integer>

- ▶ + (x :: <small-integer>, y :: <big-integer>) => v :: <integer>

- ▶ + (x :: <big-integer>, y :: <big-integer>) => v :: <integer>

- ▶ + (x :: <double-float>, y :: <double-float>) => result :: <double-float>

- ▶ + (x :: <double-float>, y :: <rational>) => result :: <double-float>

- ▶ + (x :: <rational>, y :: <double-float>) => result :: <double-float>

- ▶ + (p1 :: <point>, p2 :: <point>) => sum :: <point>

- ▼ + (a :: <number>, b :: <point>) => result :: <point>

```
define method \+ (a :: <number>, b :: <point>) => result :: <point>
  point(a + b.h, a + b.v);
end method;
```

- ▼ + (a :: <point>, b :: <number>) => result :: <point>

```
define method \+ (a :: <point>, b :: <number>) => result :: <point>
  point(a.h + b, a.v + b);
end method;
```

- ▶ + (a :: <rect>, b :: <rect>) => result :: <rect>

- ▶ + (a :: <rect>, b :: <number>) => result :: <rect>

- ▶ + (a :: <number>, b :: <rect>) => result :: <rect>

- ▶ + (a :: <rect>, b :: <point>) => result :: <rect>

Info for Selected Class: <turtle> (<object>)

Grapher
↳ <turtle> (<object>)

↳ <turtle>«skeleton-module

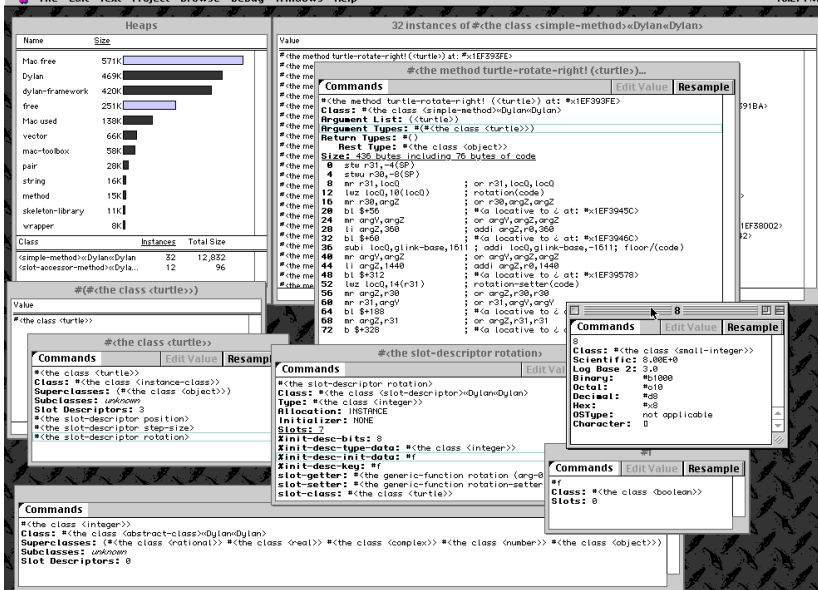
Direct Slots of
↳ <turtle>«skeleton-module (<object>)

```
position«skeleton-module
  define class <turtle> (<object>)
    slot position :: <point>;
    slot step-size :: <integer>;
    slot rotation :: <integer>;
  end class <turtle>;
position-setter«skeleton-module
rotation«skeleton-module
rotation-setter«skeleton-module
step-size«skeleton-module
step-size-setter«skeleton-module
```

Direct Methods of
↳ <turtle>«skeleton-module (<object>)

```
turtle-forward!«skeleton-module (the-turtle :: <turtle>, pen-down :: <boolean>)
turtle-rotate-left!«skeleton-module (the-turtle :: <turtle>)
turtle-rotate-right!«skeleton-module (the-turtle :: <turtle>)
```

skeleton-module



- ▶ Gwydion Projekt
- ▶ Ziel: Development Environment
- ▶ DARPA finanziert von 1994 bis 1998
- ▶ Dylan Interpreter in C
- ▶ Dylan Compiler nach C in Dylan
- ▶ Seit 1998 Open Source

Harlequin

- ▶ Mit Lisp bootstrapped (Harlequin LispWorks)
- ▶ Nativer Compiler mit Entwicklungsumgebung für Win32
- ▶ Commandline Compiler für Linux/x86 (alpha)
- ▶ Seit 2004 Open Source

Algol ähnliche Syntax

```
begin
  for (i from 0 below 9)
    format-out("Hello world");
  end for;
end
```

Dynamisch typisiert

- ▶ Strong vs weak typed
- ▶ Statische vs dynamische Typisierung

Objektorientiert

- ▶ Alles ist von der Klasse `<object>` abgeleitet
- ▶ Multiple inheritance, aber richtig
- ▶ Superclass linearization
- ▶ Garbage collection: boehm-gc, mps

Klassendefinition

```
define class <square> (<rectangle>)  
  slot x :: <number> = 0, init-keyword: x::;  
  slot y :: <number> = 0, init-keyword: y::;  
  constant slot width :: <number>,  
    required-init-keyword: width::;  
end class;
```

Keyword arguments

```
define function describe-list
  (my-list :: <list>, #key verbose?) => ()
  format(*standard-output*,
        "{a <list>, size: %d",
        my-list.size);
  if (verbose?)
    format(*standard-output*, ", elements:");
    for (item in my-list)
      format(*standard-output*, " %=", item);
    end for;
  end if;
  format(*standard-output*, "}");
end function;
```

Higher order functions

- ▶ Anonyme Funktionen (lambda-Ausdrücke)
- ▶ Closures
- ▶ Currying
- ▶ Do, Map, Reduce
- ▶ Function composition

Anonyme Funktionen und Closures

```
define function make-linear-mapper
  (times :: <integer>, plus :: <integer>)
=> (mapper :: <function>)
  method (x)
    times * x + plus;
  end method;
end function;

define constant times-two-plus-one =
  make-linear-mapper(2, 1);

times-two-plus-one(5);
// Returns 11.
```

Curry, reduce, map

```
let printout = curry(print-object, *standard-output*);  
do(printout, #(1, 2, 3));
```

```
reduce(\+, 0, #(1, 2, 3)) // returns 6
```

```
reduce1(\+, #(1, 2, 3)) //returns 6
```

```
map(\+, #(1, 2, 3), #(4, 5, 6))  
//returns #(5, 7, 9)
```

Interfacing to C

```
define interface
  #include "ctype.h",
  import: {"isalpha" => is-alphabetic?,
    "isdigit" => is-numeric?},
  map: {"int" => <boolean>};
end interface;
```

```
define constant is-alphanumeric? =
  disjoint(is-alphabetic?, is-numeric?);
```

Generic functions

```
define method double
  (s :: <string>) => result
    concatenate(s, s);
end method;
```

```
define method double
  (x :: <number>) => result
    2 * x;
end method;
```

Multiple dispatch

```
define generic inspect-vehicle
  (v :: <vehicle>, i :: <inspector>) => ();
define method inspect-vehicle
  (v :: <vehicle>, i :: <inspector>) => ();
  look-for-rust(car);
end;
define method inspect-vehicle
  (car :: <car>, i :: <inspector>) => ();
  next-method(); // perform vehicle inspection
  check-seat-belts(car);
end;
define method inspect-vehicle
  (truck :: <truck>, i :: <inspector>) => ();
  next-method(); // perform vehicle inspection
  check-cargo-attachments(truck);
end;
define method inspect-vehicle
  (car :: <car>, i :: <state-inspector>) => ();
  next-method(); // perform car inspection
  check-insurance(car);
end;
```

Optionale Typrestriktionen von Bindungen

```
define method foo
  (a :: <number>, b :: <number>)
  let c = a + b;
  let d :: <integer> = a * b;
  c := "foo";
  d := "bar"; // Typfehler!
end
```

```
let collection = #[1, 2, 3];  
for (i in collection)  
  format-out("%=\n", i);  
end for;
```

```
let (initial-state, limit, next-state, finished-state?,
    current-key, current-element) =
  forward-iteration-protocol(collection);
local method repeat (state)
  block (return)
    unless (finished-state?(collection, state, limit))
      let i = current-element(collection, state);
      format-out("%=\n", i);
      repeat(next-state(collection, state));
    end unless;
  end block;
end method;
repeat(initial-state)
```

```

while (1) {
    L_state_2 = L_state;
    if ((L_state_2 < 3)) {
        L_PCTelement = SLOT((heapptr_t)&literal_ROOT,
                             descriptor_t,
                             8 + L_state_2 * sizeof(descriptor_t));
        L_instance = CLS_simple_object_vector_MAKER_FUN(orig_sp, 1, false);
        SLOT(L_instance, descriptor_t, 8 + 0 * sizeof(descriptor_t)) =
            LPCTelement;
        L_temp.heapptr = (heapptr_t)&str_ROOT;
        L_temp.dataword.1 = 0;
        /* format-out{<string>} */
        format_out_METH(orig_sp, L_temp,
                        (heapptr_t)&empty_list_ROOT, L_instance);
        L_state = (L_state_2 + 1);
    } else {
        goto block0;
    }
}
block0;;

```

Sealing

```
define sealed domain \+(<integer>, <integer>);  
  
define sealed class <integer> (<real>)  
  ...  
end class;
```

Limited types

```
define constant $audio-buffer-size = 2048;
define constant <audio-buffer> =
  limited(<vector>,
    of: <single-float>,
    size: $audio-buffer-size);

define function mix-buffers
  (input1 :: <audio-buffer>, input2 :: <audio-buffer>,
   output :: <audio-buffer>)
=> ()
  for (i from 0 below $audio-buffer-size)
    output[i] = 0.5 * input1[i] + 0.5 * input2[i];
  end for;
end function mix-buffers;
```

Type unions, singletons

```
define constant <false-or-integer> =  
  type-union(<integer>, singleton(#f));  
  
// Method 1  
define method say (x :: <false-or-integer>)  
  ...  
end method say;  
  
// Method 2  
define method say (x :: <integer>)  
  ...  
end method say;
```

False-or, one-of

```
define method say (x :: false-or(<integer>))
```

```
  ...
```

```
end method say;
```

```
define method say (x :: one-of("#red", "#green", "#blue"))
```

```
  ...
```

```
end method say;
```

Syntaktische Konventionen

- ▶ Klassen beginnen und enden mit spitzen Klammern: `<number>`
- ▶ Globale Variablen mit Asterisk: `*machine-state*`
- ▶ Konstanten beginnen mit `$`: `$pi`
- ▶ Prädikatsfunktionen enden mit `?`: `even?`
- ▶ Destruktive Funktionen enden mit `!`: `reverse!`
- ▶ Getters und setters: `element element-setter`

Non-local exits

```
block (return)
  open-files();
  if (something-wrong)
    return("didn't work");
  end if;
  compute-with-files()
cleanup
  close-files();
end block
```

Exceptions

```
block ()  
  open-files();  
  compute-with-files()  
exception (<error>)  
  "didn't work";  
cleanup  
  close-files();  
end block
```

Makros

```
define macro with-open-file
  { with-open-file (?stream:variable = ?locator:expression
                    #rest ?keys:expression)
    ?body:body
  end }
=> { begin
    let ?stream = #f;
    block ()
      ?stream := open-file-stream(?locator, ?keys);
      ?body
    cleanup
      if (?stream & stream-open?(?stream))
        close(?stream)
      end;
    end
  end }
end macro with-open-file;
```

Library and Module

```
define library hello-world
  use dylan, import: all;
  use io, import: { format-out };
  export hello-world;
end library;
```

```
define module hello-world
  use dylan;
  use format-out;
  export say-hello;
end module;
```

Warum Dylan das Leben einfacher macht

- ▶ Keine buffer overflows und buffer underruns
- ▶ Keine integer overflows
- ▶ Keine double-frees

Existierende Bibliotheken

- ▶ DUILM (Dylan User Interface Manager)
- ▶ Corba (2.0 mit ein paar 2.2 Erweiterungen)
- ▶ ODBC
- ▶ Network
- ▶ Regular Expressions
- ▶ Midi
- ▶ Dood
- ▶ File-system
- ▶ XML-Parser
- ▶ C-Interfaces zu png, pdf, postgresql, sdl, opengl
- ▶ ...

Links

- ▶ WWW: <http://www.gwydiondylan.org>
- ▶ Dylan Programming Buch:
<http://www.gwydiondylan.org/books/dpg/>
- ▶ IRC: <irc.freenode.net>, #dylan
- ▶ Mail: gd-hackers@gwydiondylan.org