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# Classboxes:

## An Experiment in Modeling Compositional Abstractions using Explicit Contexts

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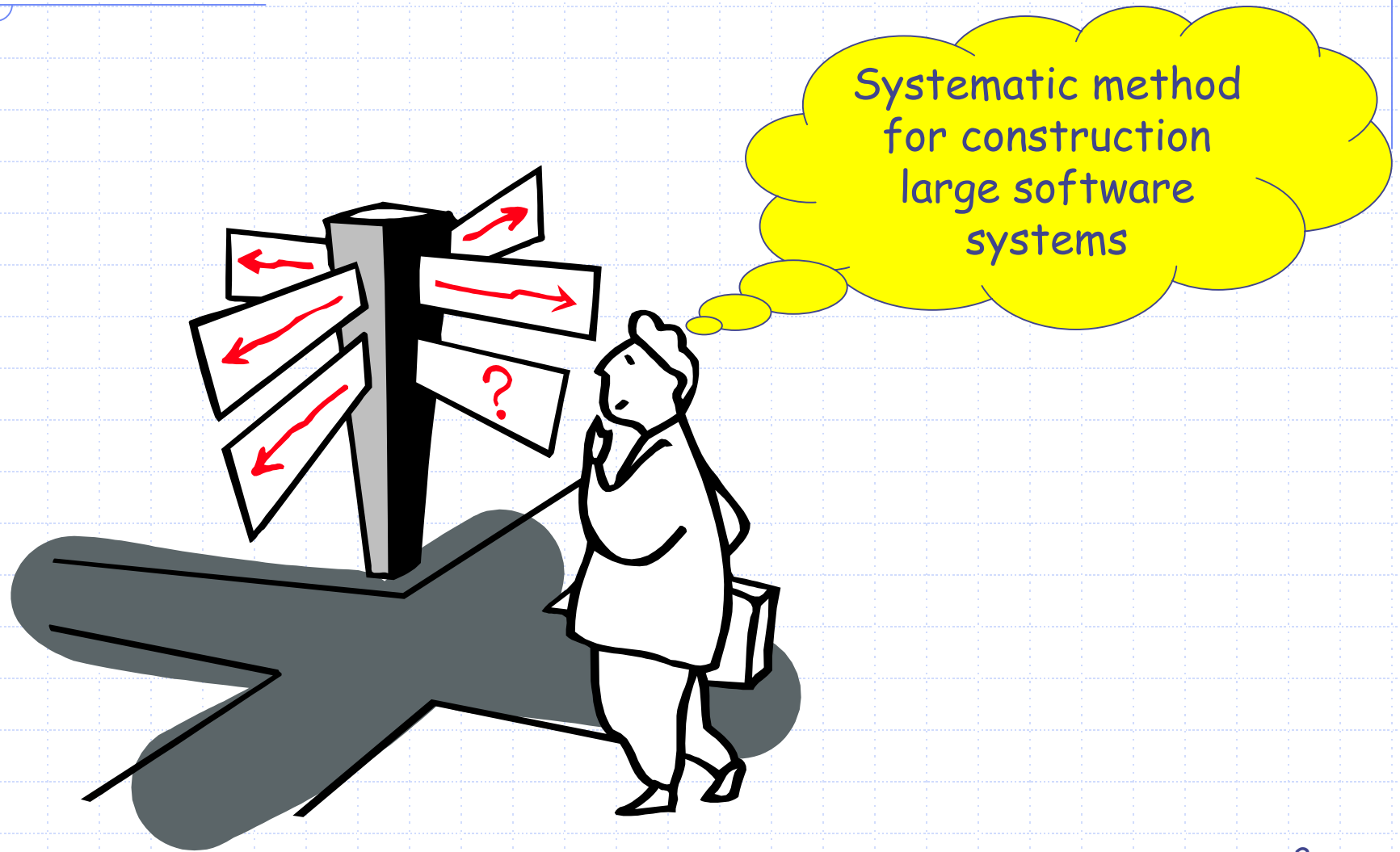
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# Do we really need a specially designed composition language?



# What are the obstacles?

- Dependence on position and arity
- Changes may affect the whole system
- The world is dynamic

And the winner is ...

Forms



# What are forms?

- First-class namespaces with a small set of purely asymmetric operators
- Component interfaces, components, and composition mechanisms
- Compile-time and run-time entities

# What else can we say about forms?

- Forms are not bound to a particular computational model.
- Forms have to be combined with a concrete target system.

# The $\lambda\mathcal{F}$ -Calculus

$F, G, H ::= \langle \rangle$	<i>empty form</i>	$V ::= \varepsilon$	<i>empty value</i>
$X$	<i>form variable</i>	$a$	<i>abstract value</i>
$F \langle l = V \rangle$	<i>binding extension</i>	$M$	<i><math>\lambda\mathcal{F}</math>-value</i>
$F \oplus G$	<i>form extension</i>		
$F \setminus G$	<i>form restriction</i>	$M, N ::= F$	<i>form</i>
$F \rightarrow l$	<i>form dereference</i>	$M.l$	<i>projection</i>
$F[G]$	<i>form context</i>	$\lambda(X) M$	<i>abstraction</i>
		$M N$	<i>application</i>
		$M[F]$	<i><math>\lambda\mathcal{F}</math>-context</i>

# How can we represent objects in the $\lambda\mathcal{F}$ -calculus?

$C_\alpha =$

let

$\Delta_c = \lambda(\text{State}) (\text{Methods}_c) [\text{State}]$

$G_c = \lambda(\gamma) \lambda(\mathbf{I}) P_\beta \oplus \Delta_c \langle \mathbf{I} \oplus (\text{State}_c) \rangle$

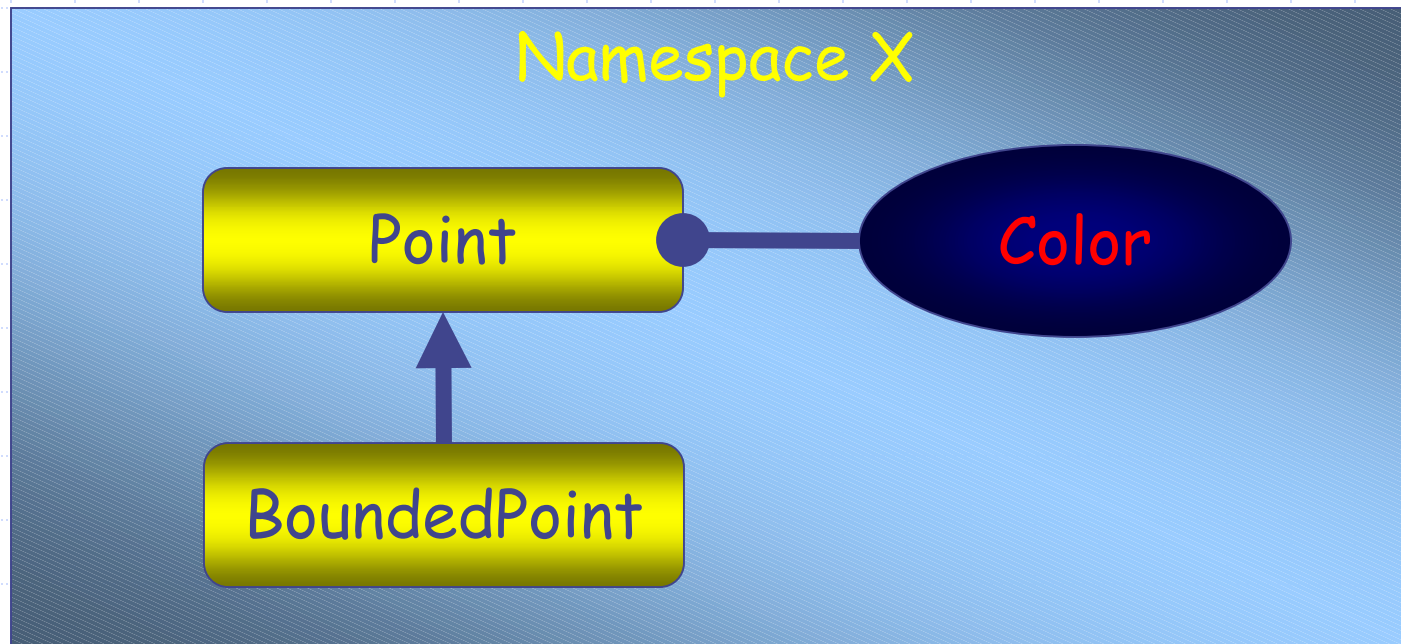
$W_c = \lambda(\gamma) \mu_{\text{self}} \langle ((\gamma \rightarrow C_\alpha).G (\beta \oplus \gamma)) [\text{self}] \rangle$

in

$\langle G = G_c, W = W_c \rangle$

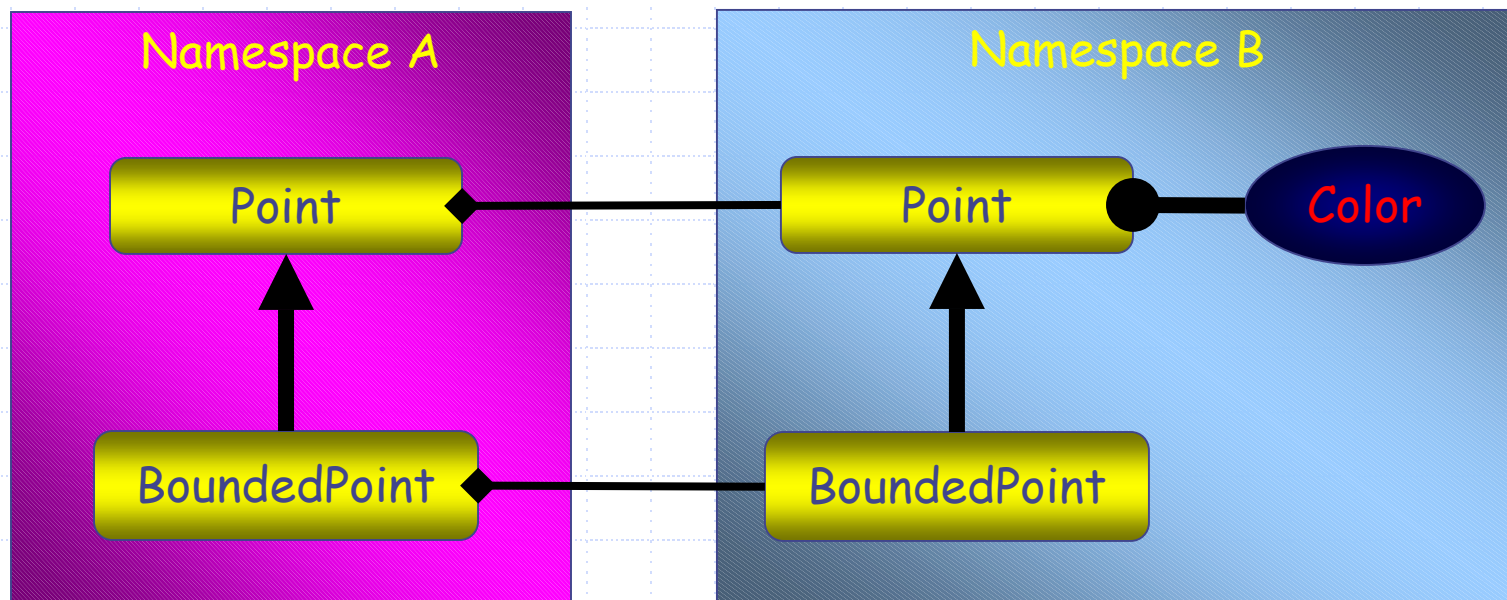


# How can we denote changes?



Class extensions are used to add or refine features of existing classes in a namespace.

# How can we manage changes?



Class extensions are only visible in the namespace in which they are defined.

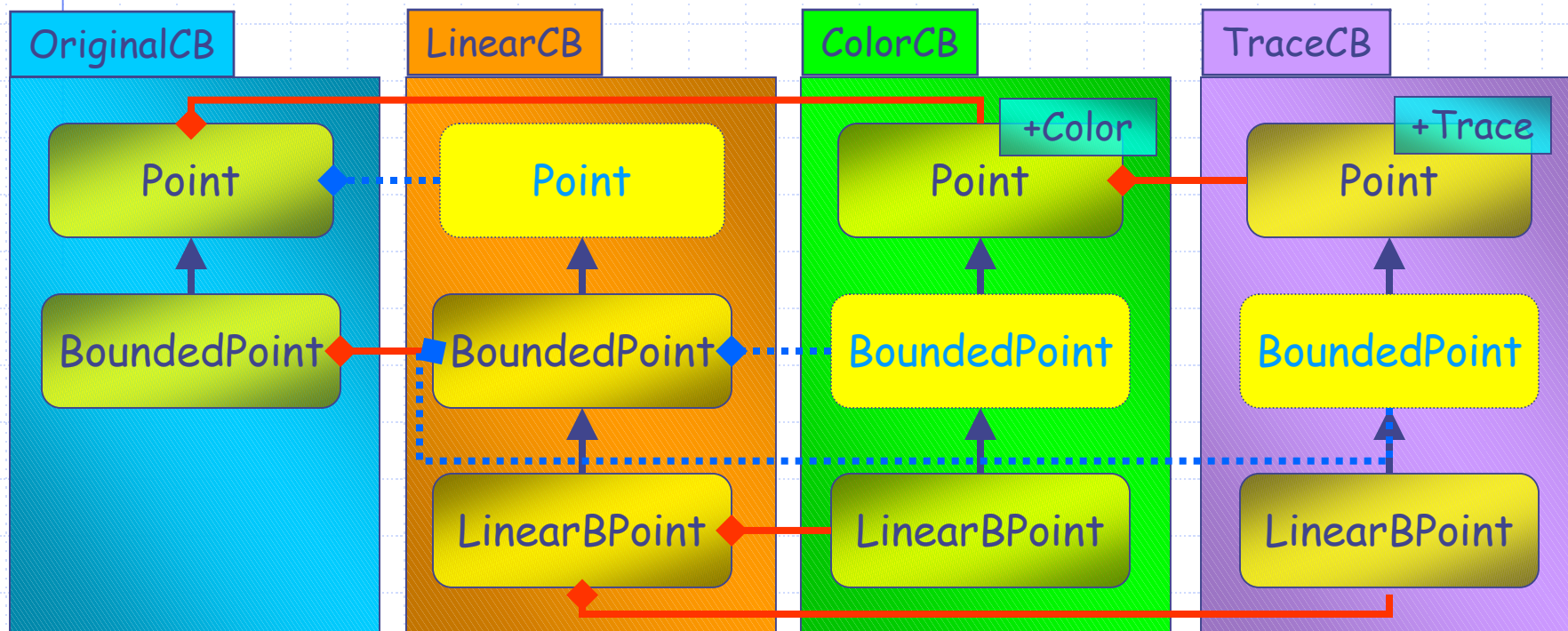
# A new module system: **Classboxes**

- Classboxes define explicitly named scopes.
- Classboxes support import and local refinement of classes.

# What are the available operations?

- Import a classes
- Introduction of subclasses
- Extension of classes
- Inclusion of new behavior

# A Point Class Hierarchy



# Extension

$B^E_\beta =$

let

$\Delta_B = \lambda(\text{State}) (\text{Methods}_B) [\text{State}]$

$G_B = \lambda(\text{Class})$   
 $\lambda(\gamma) \lambda(I)$

let

$P = \mu_{\text{self}} \langle (\text{Class}.G \ \gamma) [\text{self}] \rangle I$

in

$P \oplus \Delta_B \langle I \oplus (\text{State}_B \langle \text{super} = P \rangle) \rangle$

in

$\langle G = G_B \rangle$

# Inclusion

$B^I_\beta =$

let

$\Delta_B = \lambda(\text{State}) (\text{Methods}_B) [\text{State}]$

$G_B = \lambda(\text{Class})$   
 $\lambda(\gamma) \lambda(I)$

let

$P = (\text{Class}.G \ \gamma) \ I$

in

in  $P \oplus \Delta_B \langle I \oplus (\text{State}_B \langle \text{original} = P \rangle) \rangle$

$\langle G = G_B \rangle$

# How can we apply extension and inclusion?

Extension:

$$C_\alpha = (\text{lookupClass}\langle C, \alpha' \rangle) \langle G = B^{E_\beta}.G (\text{lookupClass}\langle C, \alpha' \rangle) \rangle$$

Inclusion:

$$C_\alpha =$$

**let**

$$G_C = \lambda(\gamma) (B^{I_\beta}.G (\text{lookupClass}\langle C, \alpha' \rangle)) \gamma$$

$$W_C = \lambda(\gamma) (\text{lookupClass}\langle C, \alpha' \rangle).W (\beta \oplus \gamma)$$

**in**

$$\langle G = G_C, W = W_C \rangle$$



# Why is the encoding of classboxes in the $\lambda\mathcal{F}$ -calculus useful?

- Expressiveness of the  $\lambda\mathcal{F}$ -calculus
- Precise semantics of classboxes
- Discovery of new operations

# Can our results be applied to an industry-strength language?

- Yes, C# with explicit class extensions:

```
namespace ColorCB
{
    using System.Drawing;
    using Point = OriginalCS.Point append Color;
    using LinearBoundedPoint = LinearCB.LinearBoundedPoint;

    extension Color {
        private Color color;

        public Color Color { get { return color; }
                             set { color = value; } } }
}
```