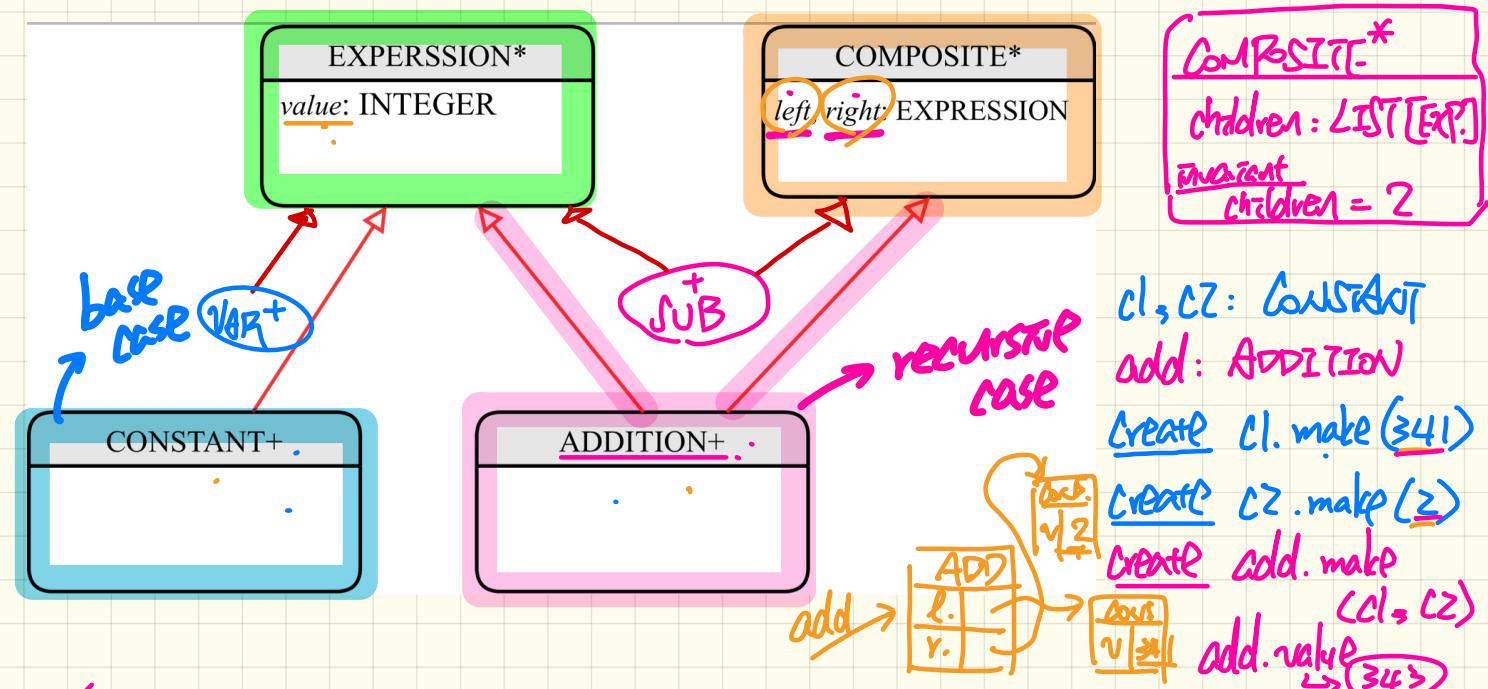


## Lecture 11

### Part 1

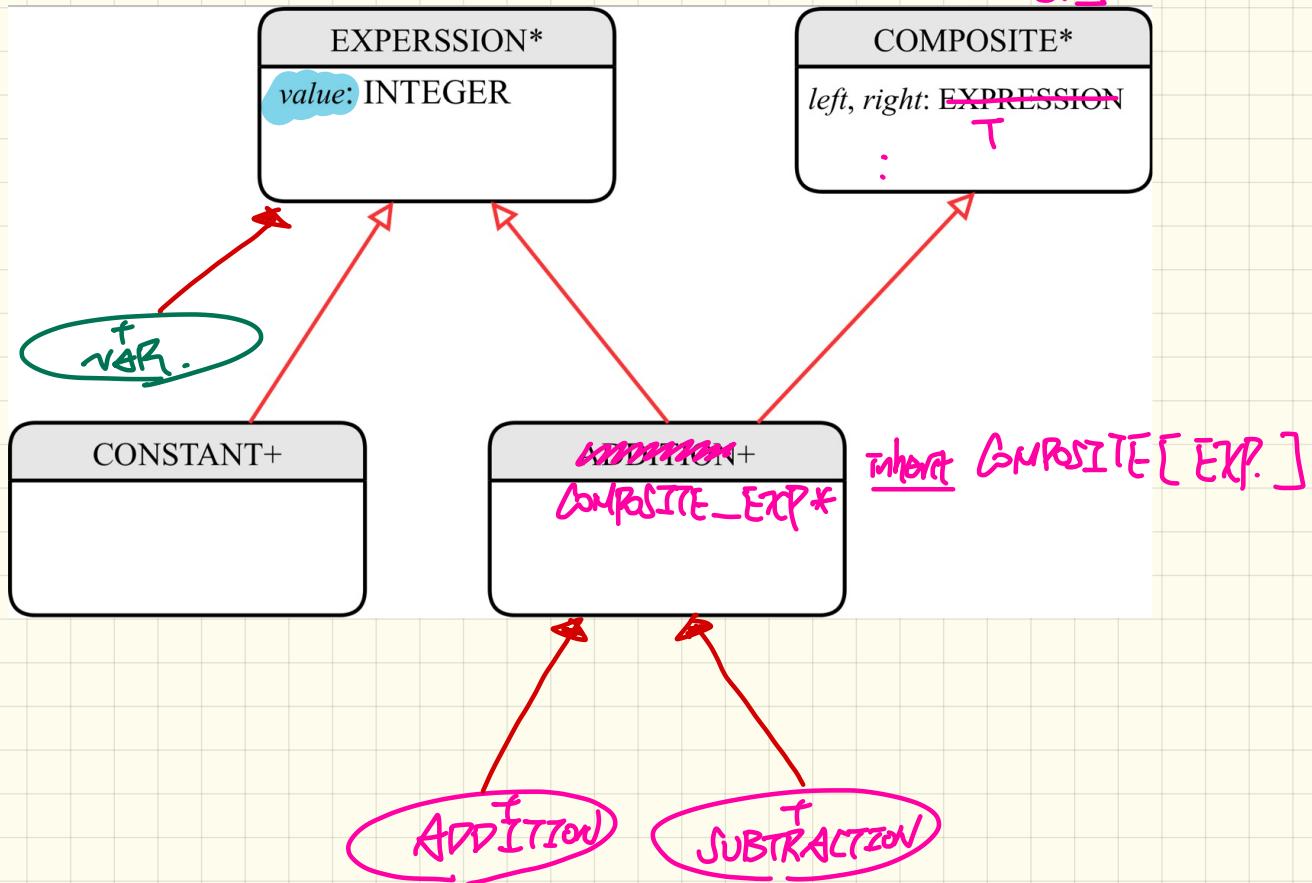
*Processing Recursive Systems*

# Design of Language Structure: Composite Pattern



Q: How to construct a **composite object** representing "341  $\oplus$  2"?

Q: How to extend the design to include **variables** and **(subtractions)**?



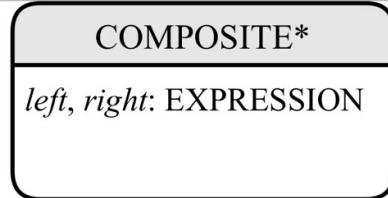
# Design of Language Operation: How to Extend the Composite Pattern?

Ahesion ✓

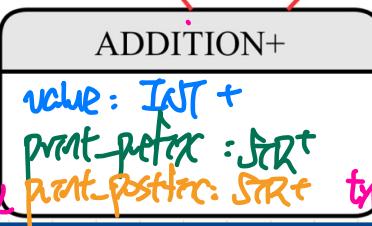
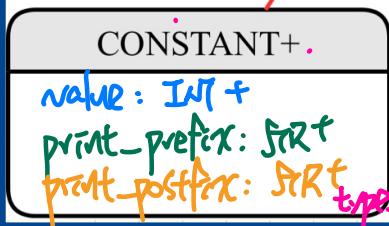
Single-choice principle

↳ change ⇒ affects all

Close to all descendant classes.  
a Superman module.



Structure



343

" + 3 343 "

3 343 +

true

evaluate ✓

print\_prefix ✓

print\_postfix ✓

type\_check()

Operations

add



+ (3) [343]

343 + false  
↳ not type correct

## Lecture 11

### Part 2

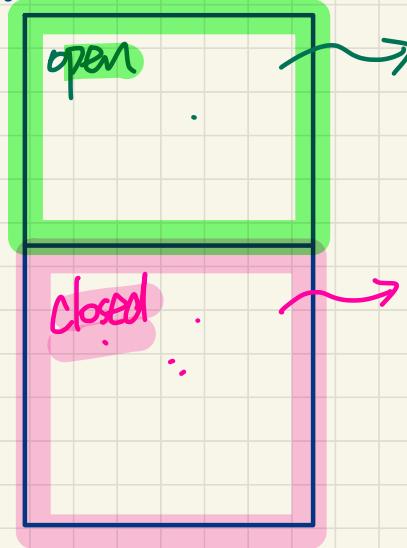
***Open-Closed Principle***

# Open-Closed Principle

How can the OCP be satisfied?

- ① There should be a clear separation/decomposition of the system into open vs. closed parts.

System :



extensions ✓

extensions  
✓ if rarely)

If there's a change :

- ② Mostly the change should touch the open part.
- ③ Rarely, if at all, a change may have to touch the closed part.

Applying the OCP to Expr. language design.

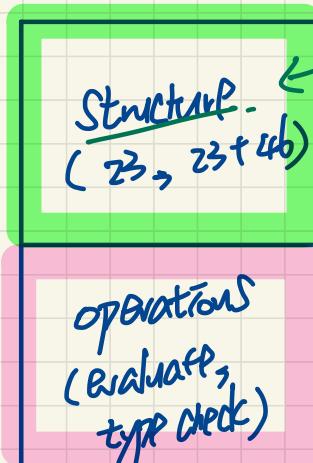
both alternatives  
satisfy OCP.

Alt 1

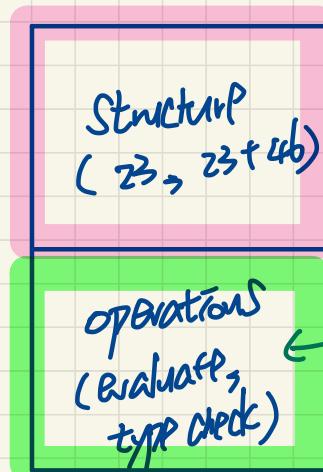


Alt 2

design Context/  
Assumption  
for Visitor Pattern.

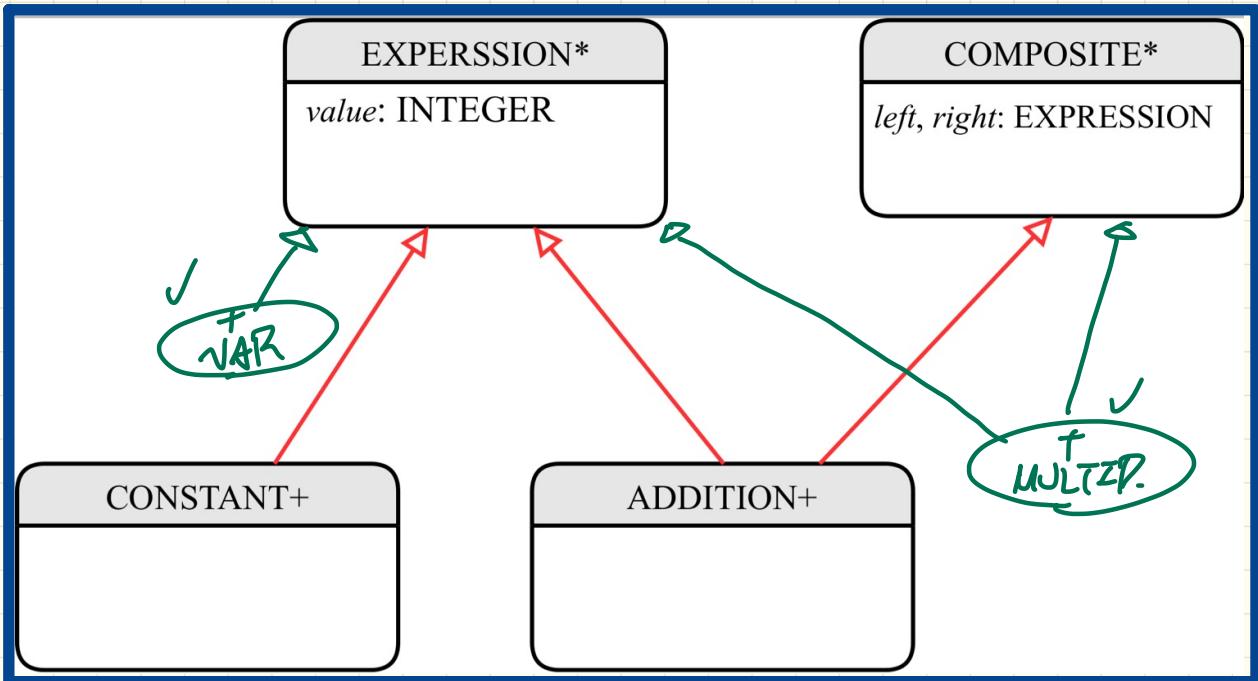


changes  
should  
happen  
here?



changes should  
happen  
here.

# Design of a Language Application: Open-Closed Principle



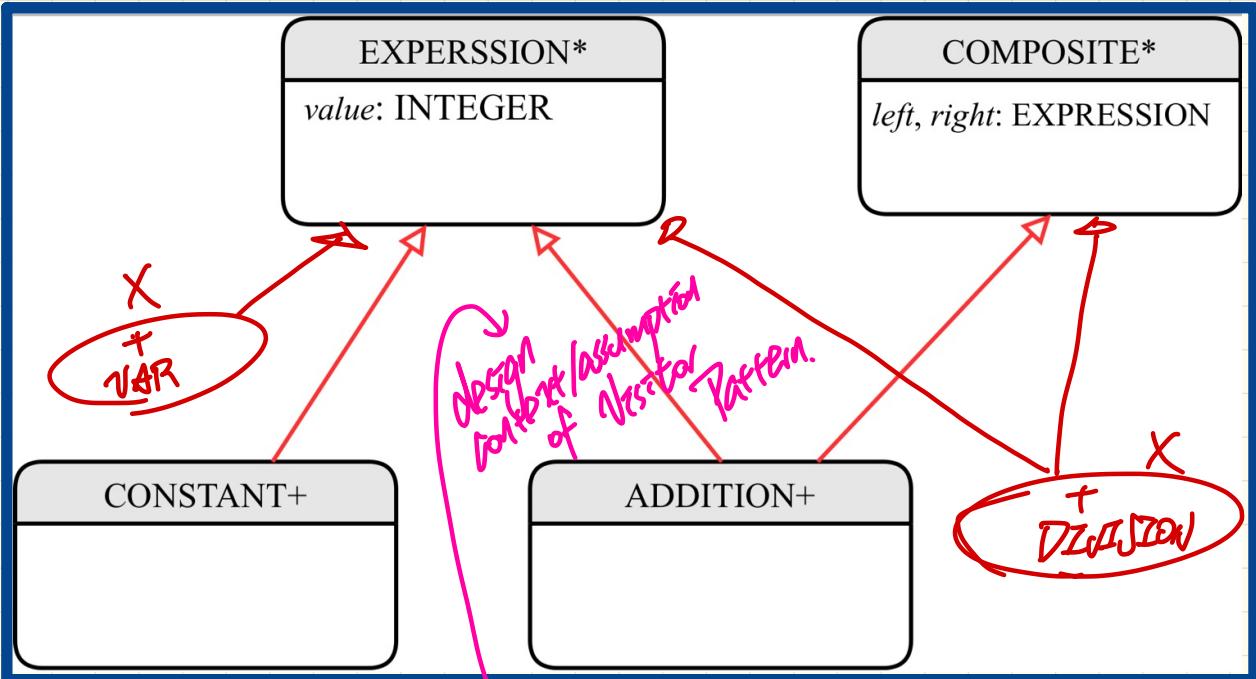
Structure

	Structure	Operations
Alternative 1	Open	→ Closed ↙
Alternative 2	Closed	Open

Annotations:

- evaluate**, **print\_prefix**, **print\_postfix**, **type\_check** are listed under **Operations** for Alternative 1.
- optimize** and **code\_gen** are crossed out under **Operations** for Alternative 1.
- Open** is circled in green for Alternative 1.
- Closed ↙** is written next to the **Operations** column for Alternative 1.
- Closed** is circled in red for Alternative 2.
- Open** is written next to the **Operations** column for Alternative 2.

# Design of a Language Application: Open-Closed Principle



Structure

evaluate  
print\_prefix  
print\_postfix  
type\_check

Operations

code-gen ✓  
optimize ✓

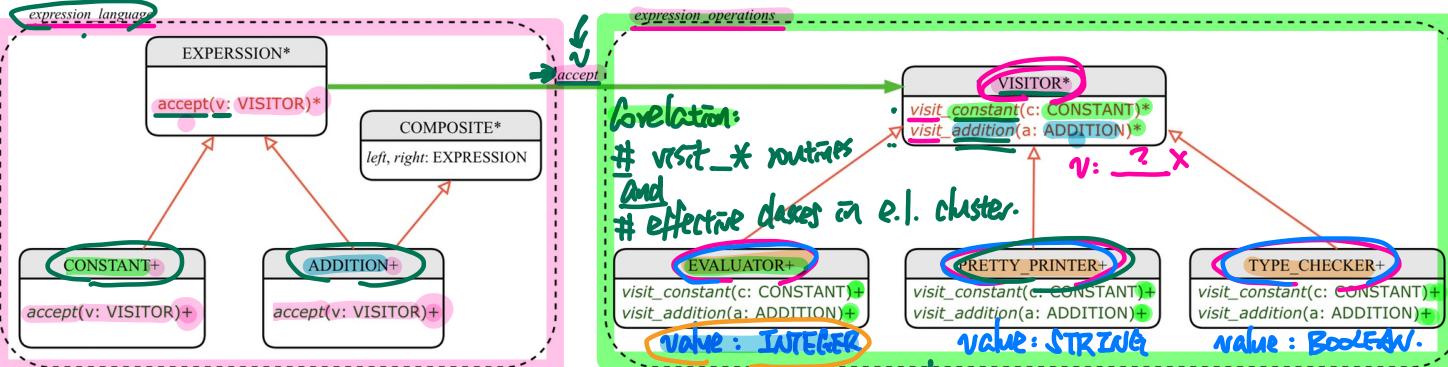
	Structure	Operations
Alternative 1	Open	Closed
Alternative 2	Closed	Open

## Lecture 11

### Part 3

*Visitor Design Pattern*

# Visitor Design Pattern: Architecture



## How to Use Visitors

closed without a cast  
v.value x value not declared in visitor  
open for f2 f3  
+z

```

1 test_expression_evaluation: BOOLEAN
2 local add, c1, c2: EXPRESSION ; v: VISITOR
3 do
4   create {CONSTANT} c1.make (1) ; create {CONSTANT} c2.make (2)
5   create {ADDITION} add.make (c1, c2)
6   create {EVALUATOR} v.make
7   → add.accept (v) → visitor will visit 'add' automatically.
8   check attached {EVALUATOR} v as eval then
9     Result := eval.value = 3
10    end
11  end
  
```

create f P-P3 v-make  
add.accept (v)

check f P-P3 v as  
P.P.value ~ "1 + 2"

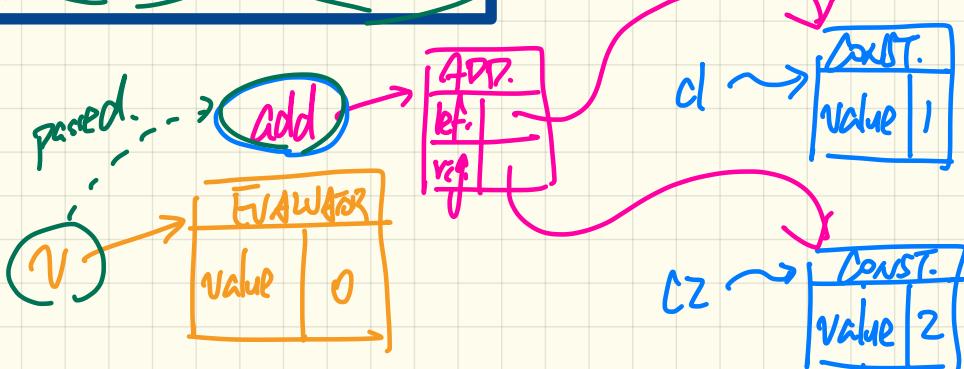
add. accept (v)  
=  
Composite object  
visitor object

# Visitor Design Pattern: Implementation

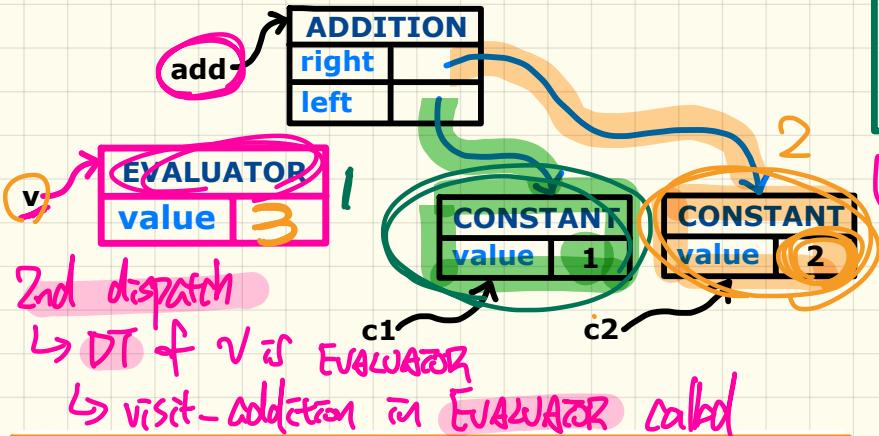
```
1 test_expression_evaluation: BOOLEAN
2 local add, c1, c2: EXPRESSION ; v: VISITOR
3 do
4     create {CONSTANT} c1.make (1) ; create {CONSTANT} c2.make (2)
5     create {ADDITION} add.make (c1, c2)
6     create {EVALUATOR} v.make
7     add.accept(v)
8     check attached {EVALUATOR} v as eval then
9         Result := eval.value = 3
10    end
11 end
```

building the composite/recursiv object.

## Visualizing Line 4 to Line 6



# Executing Composite and Visitor Patterns at Runtime



2nd dispatch

↳ DT of v is EVALUATOR

↳ visit-addition in EVALUATOR called

deferred class VISITOR

```
visit_constant(c: CONSTANT) deferred end  
visit_addition(a: ADDITION) deferred end
```

end

class EVALUATOR inherit VISITOR

value: INTEGER

```
visit_constant(c: CONSTANT) do value := c.value end  
visit_addition(a: ADDITION) add  
local eval_left, eval_right: EVALUATOR  
do a.left.accept(eval_left) → double dispatch.  
a.right.accept(eval_right) → double dispatch.  
value := eval_left.value + eval_right.value  
end  
end
```

/      +      2 = 3

## Tracing add.accept(v) Double Dispatch

(add).accept(v)

↳ 1st (dynamic) dispatch

↳ DT of add is ADDITION

↳ accept in ADDITION called

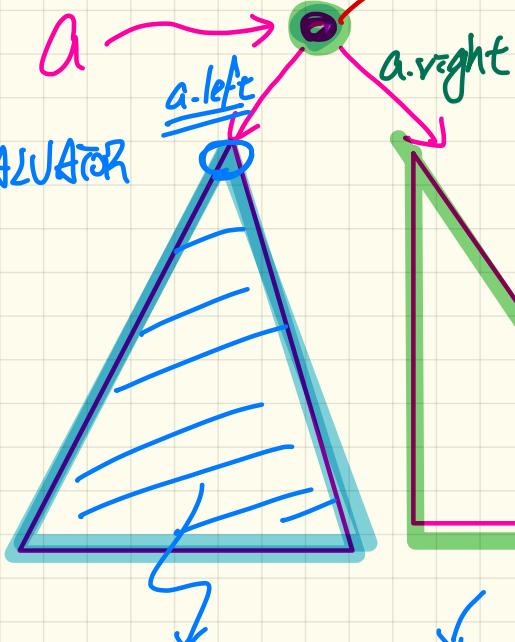
```
class CONSTANT inherit EXPRESSION  
...  
accept(v: VISITOR)  
do  
v.visit_constant(Current)  
end  
CONSTANT
```

```
class ADDITION inherit EXPRESSION COMPOSITE  
...  
accept(v: VISITOR)  
do  
v.visit_addition(Current)  
end  
ADDITION
```

1+2

a: ADDITION

eval-left.value + eval-right.value.



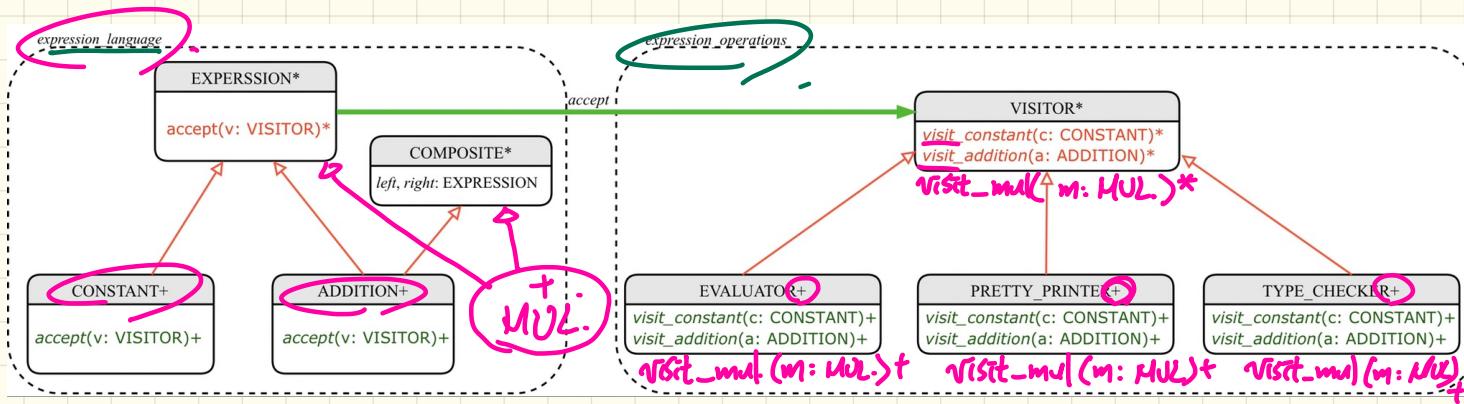
eval-left: EVALUATOR

eval-right: EVALUATOR

a.left.accept(eval-left)  
eval-left.value

c.right.accept(eval-right)  
eval-right.value

# Visitor Pattern: Open-Closed and Single-Choice Principles



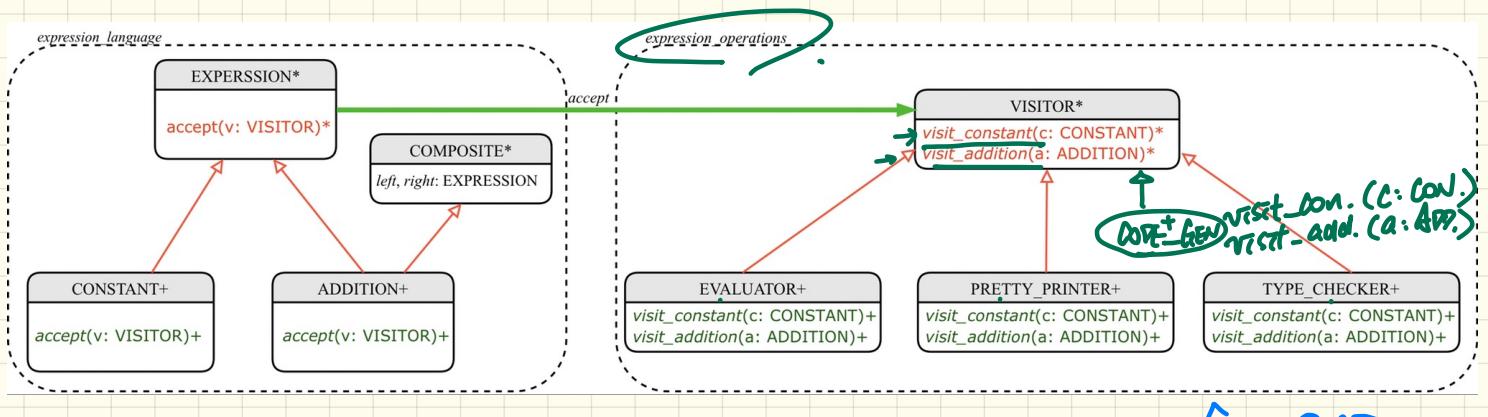
What if a new language construct is added?

- ① single class to be added to the structure
  - ② multiple places to modify in operations
- violates SCR

If the visitor pattern is adopted, what should be closed?

Structure -

# Visitor Pattern: Open-Closed and Single-Choice Principles



satisfies SCP.

What if a new language operation is added?

- ① single class added to operations
- ② all changes are restricted to this single class

If the visitor pattern is adopted, what should be open?

operations.