A. ACTIVE VALUES IN BUTTRESS LOOPS

In the Buttress version of LOOPS, the concept of active values was implemented differently. The current **ExplicitFnActiveValue** acts very much like the old active values, and is used to provide compatibility with existing Xerox LOOPS code. Most of the functions described in this chapter are found only in the LOOPSBACKWARDS user package, work as they did in the Buttress version of LOOPS, and should be used only to bring existing code into the current system.

Descriptions of the functionality in this appendix are written in terms of the new **ActiveValues** wherever possible.

The active value/annotated value system discussed in Chapter 8, Active Values, is a new implementation. Programs developed using the Buttress activeValue system automatically convert into the new system when loaded, using the **ExplicitFnActiveValue** capability described in Chapter 8, Active Values, and in this appendix.

Note: The following functions and records are maintained for compatibility purposes only; they are not fully supported and may not exist in future Xerox LOOPS releases. Programs that use these records and functions should be changed. The LOOPSBACKWARDS user package must be loaded for these functions to work.

A.1 Buttress System of ActiveValues

Behavior:

The Buttress LOOPS implementation combined the notions of annotated value and active value. To annotate a variable, the value was replaced with an instance of an Interlisp-D data type called activeValue, but there were no LOOPS classes with similar names and functions as there are now.

activeValue [Record]

Purpose: Buttress implementation of the active values concept. Specifically, the Lisp data type equivalent to the present annotated Value.

An activeValue placed as the value of a variable invoked evaluation of code on access attempts rather than just returning a stored value.

Field Names: **localState** A place for data storage.

getFnThe name of a function applied when the program retrieves the value of a variable that contained an active Value.

putFn The name of a function that was applied when the program

replaces the value of a variable that contained an active Value.

If either the **getFn** or **putFn** fields is NIL, default actions returned or replaced the **localState**, respectively. Nesting was accomplished by the **localState** of an activeValue being itself an activeValue.

ExplicitFnActiveValue [Class]

Purpose: Mimics the behavior of the Buttress-style active values and allows simple

changes to the user code triggered by the **ActiveValue** mechanism.

Behavior: Get accesses to the wrapped variable cause the getFn to be called, and Put

accesses cause putFn to be called. Enables the old style activeValues to look

like the new style without changing any functionality.

Instance Variables: **localState** A place for data storage.

getFn The name of a function applied when the active variable is read.

putFn The name of a function applied when the active variable is

changed.

(MakeActiveValue self varOrSelector newGetFn newPutFn newLocalState propName type)

[Function]

Purpose: Makes the value of some variable an active value.

Behavior: Creates a new activeValue record and installs it according to the arguments.

Arguments: *self* Object whose variable is changed to an active value.

varOrSelector

Variable name or method selector where the data type

activeValue is placed.

newGetFn and newPutFn

If NIL, the old values of **getFn** and **putFn** are not overwritten. If T, the values of **getFn** and **putFn** are changed to NIL. Any other values are placed in the **getFn** and **putFn** fields of the

activeValue.

newLocalState

The value of this argument is ignored. A new **ActiveValue** instance is always created. The contents of **localState** is changed to the previous value of the variable or property being

made active.

propName Name of the property, if the active value is to be placed on a

property list. This is NIL if the active value is associated with a

variable or method.

type Indicates the type of the variable varNameOrSelector. Must be o

ne of IV (or NIL) for instance variable, CV for class variable, CLASS for a class property, or METHOD for a method property.

(DefAVP fnName putFlg)

[Function]

Purpose: Creates a template for defining an active value function.

Behavior: Creates a template and leaves you in the Interlisp-D function editor.

Arguments: fnName Name of the function.

putFlg T indicates function is a putFn; NIL indicates a getFn.

Returns: The function name on exit from the editor.

(**GetLocalState** activeValue self varName propName type)

[Function]

Purpose: Retrieves data from **localState**.

Behavior: Retrieves the value stored in the localState of activeValue. Nested active

values will be triggered.

Arguments: activeValue An ActiveValue.

self The object containing the **ActiveValue**.

varName The name of the variable were the **ActiveValue** is stored.

propName The name of an instance or class variable property. This is NIL if

the ActiveValue is associated with the value of the variable

itself.

type Specifies where the **ActiveValue** was stored. NIL means an

instance variable, CV means class variable, CLASS means a

class property, METHOD means a method property.

Returns: Contents of the **localState** field of *activeValue*.

(PutLocalState activeValue newValue self varName propName type)

[Function]

Purpose: Data replacement.

Behavior: Stores newValue in the localState field of activeValue. Nested active values

will be triggered.

Arguments: activeValue An ActiveValue.

newValue A new value to be stored in **localState**.

self The object containing the **ActiveValue**.

varName The name of the variable were the **ActiveValue** is stored.

propName The name of an instance or class variable property. This is NIL if

the ActiveValue is associated with the value of the variable

itself.

type Specifies where the **ActiveValue** was stored. NIL means an

instance variable, CV means class variable, CLASS means a

class property, METHOD means a method property.

Returns: The value of *newValue*.

(GetLocalStateOnly activeValue)

[Function]

Purpose: Gets a value from **localState** without triggering any nested **ActiveValue**.

Behavior: Retrieves the value stored in the localState field of the ActiveValue without

triggering any nested ActiveValue.

Arguments: active Value The Active Value in which the getFn and putFn is found.

Returns: The contents of **localState**.

(PutLocalStateOnly activeValue newValue)

[Function]

Purpose: Puts a value into a localState without triggering any nested ActiveValues.

Behavior: Replaces the value stored in the localState of activeValue without triggering

any nested ActiveValue.

Arguments: activeValue An ActiveValue.

newValue Value used for the replacement.

Returns: The value of *newValue*.

(ReplaceActiveValue activeValue newVal self varName propName type)

[Function]

Purpose: In an object's variable which has an ActiveValue installed, overwrites

active Val with new Val, providing a way of removing an Active Value.

Behavior: Searches arbitrarily deep nesting to replace the occurrence of active Val with

newVal. If no match is found in the list that is the value of the variable

described by the arguments, an error is invoked.

Arguments: active Value The Active Value to be replaced.

newVal A new value to be stored in the object's variable.

self The object containing the **ActiveValue**.

varName The name of the variable were the **ActiveValue** is stored.

propName The name of an instance or class variable property. This is NIL if

the ActiveValue is associated with the value of the variable

itself.

type Specifies where the **ActiveValue** was stored. NIL means an

instance variable, CV means class variable, CLASS means a

class property, METHOD means a method property.

newValue Value used for the replacement.

Returns: Value of newVal.

A.2 GETFNS AND PUTFNS

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In the Buttress version of LOOPS, where the only kind of active value was equivalent to **ExplicitFnActiveValue**, specialization of active values was done not the way it is in Xerox LOOPS, but by the equivalent of putting special purpose functions into the **getFn** and **putFn** instance variables. The following functions emulate the behaviors they had in the Buttress version, using the current **ActiveValue** mechanisms.

In all cases, the functions are installed in the **getFn** or **putFn** instance variable of an **ActiveValue**, and are called when an attempt is made to get or put the variable where the **ActiveValue** is stored. The arguments and values returned are irrelevant to the use of these functions.

(NoUpdatePermitted self varName oldOrNewValue propName activeValue type)

[Function]

Purpose: **putFn** for preventing the updating of a variable.

Behavior: LOOPS-defined putFn that causes a break if an attempt is made to replace

the value of the variable containing the **ActiveValue**.

(FirstFetch self varName oldOrNewValue PropName activeValue type)

[Function]

Purpose: **getFn** for dynamic variable initialization.

Behavior: LOOPS-defined getFn that expects the localState of activeValue to be an

Interlisp-D expression to be evaluated. On the first fetch, the expression is evaluated and the variable or property is set to the value of the expression.

(GetIndirect self varName oldOrNewValue PropName activeValue type)

[Function]

Purpose: LOOPS-defined **getFn** that functions as a pointer to another variable.

Behavior: GetIndirect and PutIndirect together set up an ActiveValue whose

localState contains a pointer to where the actual value is stored. This is used

when the value of a variable should always be the same as another.

(PutIndirect self varName oldOrNewValue PropName activeValue type)

[Function]

Purpose: LOOPS-defined **putFn** that functions as a pointer to another variable.

Behavior: See GetIndirect.

(ReplaceMe self varName oldOrNewValue PropName activeValue type)

[Function]

Purpose: LOOPS-defined **putFn** which removes both itself and any **getFn**.

Behavior: In some cases, you may want to compute a default value if given, but replace

the active value by the value given if you set the value of a variable. For this, you can employ **ReplaceMe**. Any replacement attempt at the variable containing an **ActiveValue** with this as its **putFn** results in the value of the

variable being replaced, and the **ActiveValue** disappearing.

(AtCreation self varName oldOrNewValue PropName activeValue type)

[Function]

Purpose: LOOPS-defined getFn used to replace the active value with a dynamically

computed value at instance creation.

Behavior: This function no longer works.

To achieve the closest functionality, use the **FirstFetchAV** specialization of the class **ActiveValue** (see Chapter 8, Active Values) or the **FirstFetch**

function described above.

