



# Jatha

## Common Lisp in Java

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# Common Lisp?





# Common Lisp?

ANSI standard

Powerful



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Multiparadigm



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Procedural



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Object oriented



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Object oriented

Dynamic and lexical scope







# Jatha history







# Jatha history

1991: In C++

1996: Need for GC => Java port

1997: Large subset of CL implemented











# Jatha architecture



# Jatha architecture

Simple, handwritten parser



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No reader macros



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Extensible compiler













SECD



# SECD

Functional programming language structure



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Peter Landin



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C is the instruction pointer

E is a list of lists of the environment

D is temporary storage for other registers, return stack



# SECD instructions



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will save S E C on D and replace them to run the code



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RET: Pops a return value, restores S E C and push return value



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RAP: Recursive apply, like AP

Uses a dummy value to replace environment, for recursive call





# Jatha SECD extensions

B register: for dynamic bindings



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X register: like D, for dumping tag information



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LDR op: load &REST arguments

LIS op: handle optional arguments

RTN\_IF, RTN\_IT ops: conditional return, used for AND, OR

SP\_BIND, SP\_UNBIND ops: binds/unbinds special variables

# Jatha SECD extensions cntd





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T op: pushes T on stack



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T op: pushes T on stack

TAG\_B op: used to implement TAGBODY, pushes tag info to X



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TAG\_B op: used to implement TAGBODY, pushes tag info to X

TAG\_E op: end of TAGBODY, pops X



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# Jatha parser

Lisp is easy to parse, right?







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Well, not that easy...

Case sensitivity

Lists (and dotted pairs)

Strings (including escapes)

Characters

Symbols

Mixed case symbols (including escapes)

Quotes (single, back, splice)

Numbers

Packages

Keywords

Reader macros (not fully implemented, though)



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# Compiler



# Compiler

Lisp expression  $\Rightarrow$  Lisp expression of op codes



# Compiler

Lisp expression => Lisp expression of op codes

&REST

AND

DEFMACRO

DEFUN

IF

LAMBDA

LET

LETREC

MACRO

OR

PROGN

PRIMITIVE

QUOTE

SETQ



# Compiler

Lisp expression => Lisp expression of op codes

&REST

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DEFUN

IF

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OR

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SETQ

Indexing of variables



# Jatha SECD machine



# Jatha SECD machine

No symbolic representation



# Jatha SECD machine

No symbolic representation

Instances of SECDop pushed to registers



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No symbolic representation

Instances of SECDop pushed to registers

Primitives are just opcodes







# Typical primitives



# Typical primitives

+

APPEND

APPLY

APROPOS

AREF

CAR

CDR

ATOM

,

CONS

FUNCALL

GO

SETF

USE-PACKAGE



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# Implementation tidbits



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It's very object oriented



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No singletons



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Have been this way since the beginning



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# REPL



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Print current package in prompt



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Print current package in prompt

Read and parse input



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Print current package in prompt

Read and parse input

Compile input



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Print current package in prompt

Read and parse input

Compile input

Execute compiled code



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Print current package in prompt

Read and parse input

Compile input

Execute compiled code

Set \*, \*\* and \*\*\*



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Print current package in prompt

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Compile input

Execute compiled code

Set \*, \*\* and \*\*\*

Print result of execution



Demo  
Jatha in action



# Major missing features



# Major missing features

Arrays



# Major missing features

Arrays

Complex numbers



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Complex numbers

&Optional and &Key arguments



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Lambda functions (partial support)



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Conditions



STUDIOS

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# Future directions



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# Future directions

Java integration



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Byte code compilation



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More CL functions implemented



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LOOP macro



# Future directions

Java integration

Byte code compilation

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LOOP macro

Full SETF



# Future directions

Java integration

Byte code compilation

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Look at something like UCW, let that drive implementation



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# Complications



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Multiple values



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Multiple values

Numerical classes



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SECD not well suited for compilation



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Hard to implement new things since reflection isn't used



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# Potential JVM solutions



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Cheap tuples



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Faster reflection



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Numerical tower (fast, maybe based on gnu.math)



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Interface invocation



# JVM languages



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Or byte code (not JVM) based machines



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Many use reflection



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Or pure compilation

Many use reflection

Many use loads of interfaces



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Usually based on simple interpreters

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Or pure compilation

Many use reflection

Many use loads of interfaces

Byte code based solution will not help most of these



# JVM languages

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Usually based on simple interpreters

Or byte code (not JVM) based machines

Or pure compilation

Many use reflection

Many use loads of interfaces

Byte code based solution will not help most of these

Method handles have much larger impact

Q

and

A

