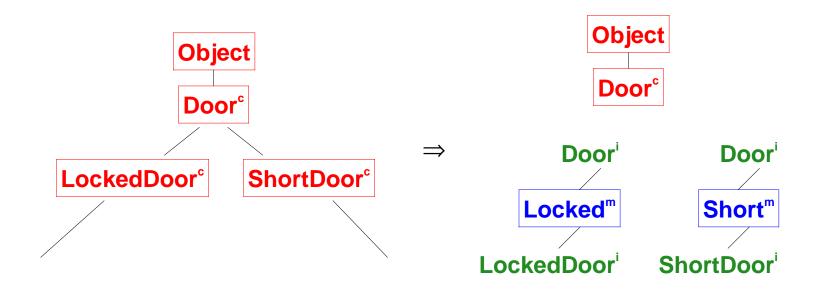


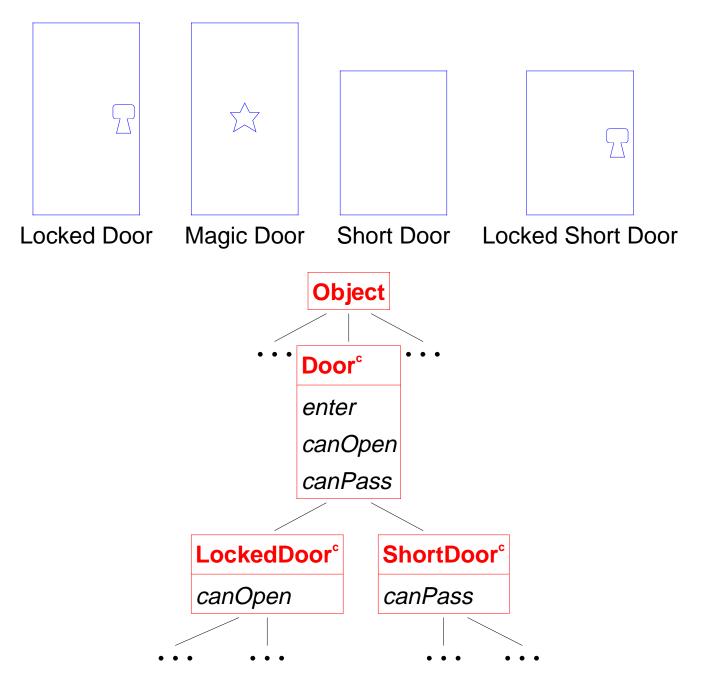
- Each node is a *class extension*
- Each chain of nodes to the root is a *class*

## **Mixins**

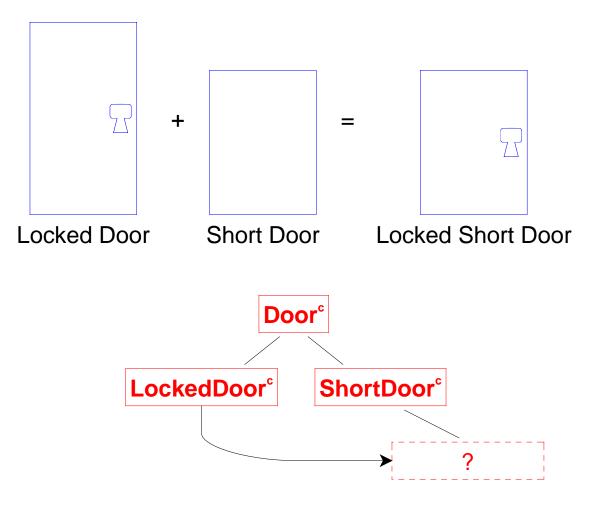


- A *mixin* is a class extension without a superclass
- Mixins are more reuseable than class extensions
- Mixins preserve the single-inheritance programming model

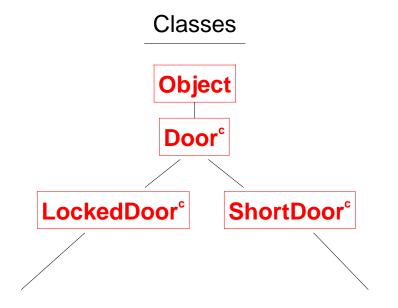
#### Motivating Example: Door Classes in a Maze Adventure Game



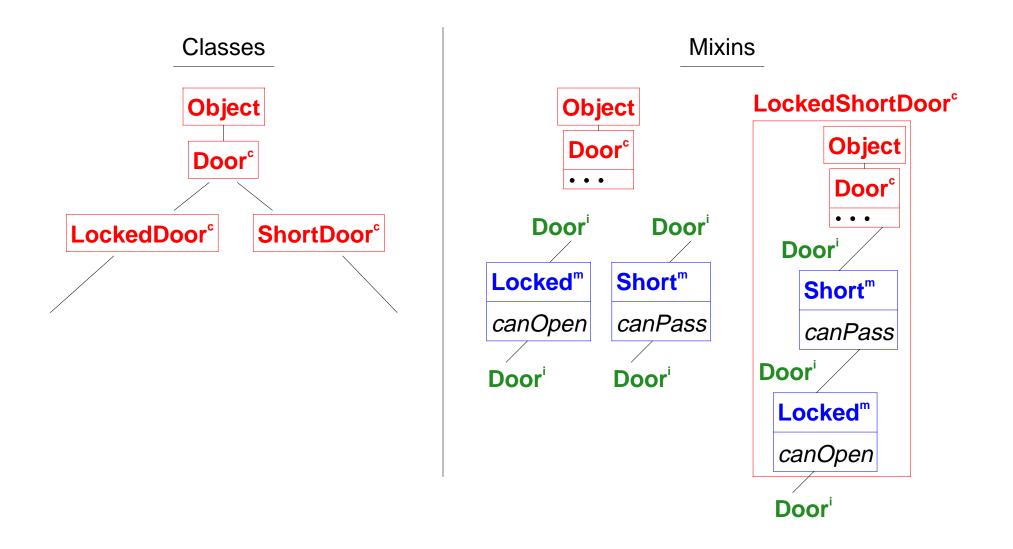
# **Combining Locked and Short Doors**



# **Mixins Allow Combinations**



## **Mixins Allow Combinations**



# **Mixins Allow Combinations**

}

....

}

}

```
Classes
class LockedDoor<sup>°</sup> extends Door<sup>°</sup> {
 boolean canOpen(Person<sup>c</sup> p) {
 }
}
class ShortDoor<sup>°</sup> extends Door<sup>°</sup> {
 boolean canPass(Person<sup>c</sup> p) {
   ....
/* LockedShortDoor<sup>c</sup>? */
```

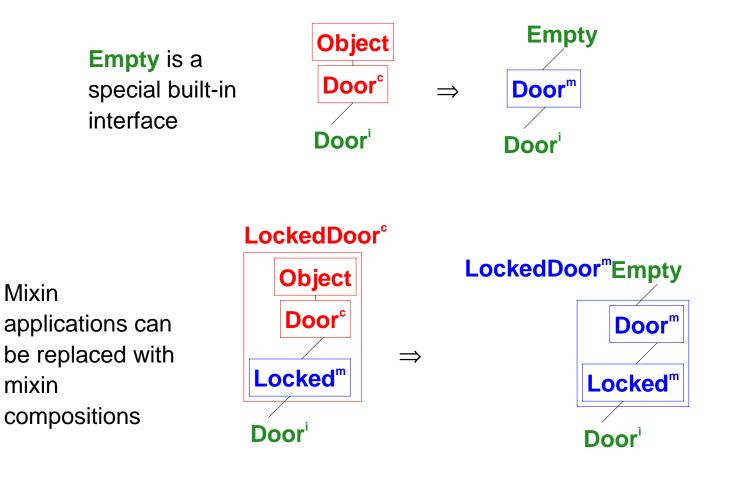
```
Mixins
```

```
mixin Locked<sup>m</sup> extends Door<sup>i</sup> {
    boolean canOpen(Person<sup>c</sup> p) {
```

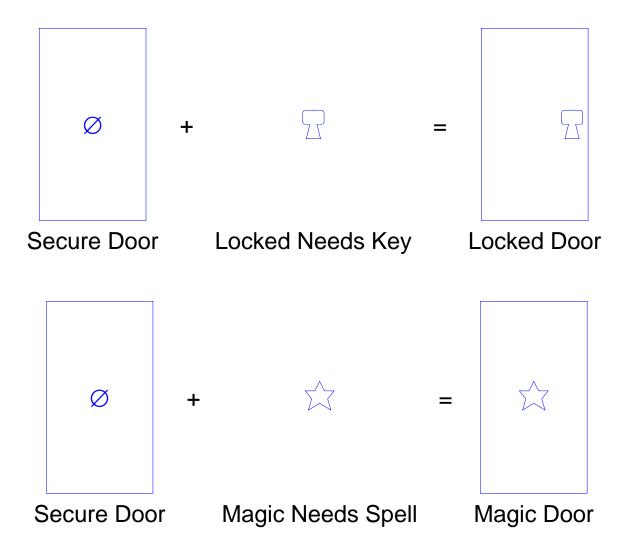
```
mixin Short<sup>m</sup> extends Door<sup>i</sup> {
    boolean canPass(Person<sup>c</sup> p) {
```

```
class LockedDoor<sup>c</sup> = Locked<sup>m</sup>(Door<sup>c</sup>);
class ShortDoor<sup>c</sup> = Short<sup>m</sup>(Door<sup>c</sup>);
class LockedShortDoor<sup>c</sup>
 = Locked<sup>m</sup>(Short<sup>m</sup>(Door<sup>c</sup>));
```

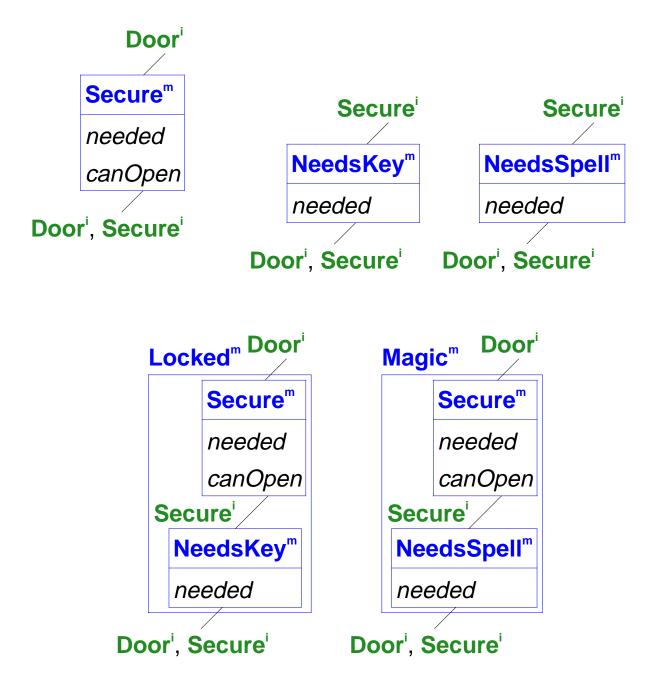
## **Mixins Replace Classes**



### Locked and Magic Doors are Secure Doors

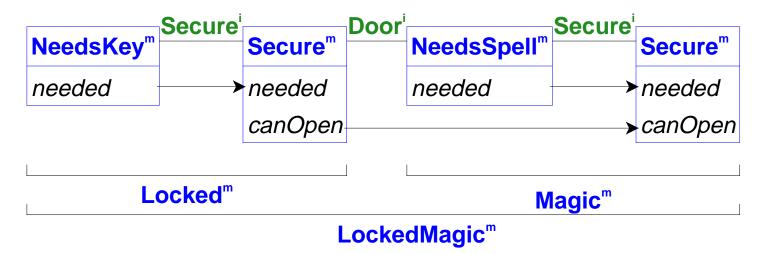


## Locked and Magic Door Mixins as Compositions



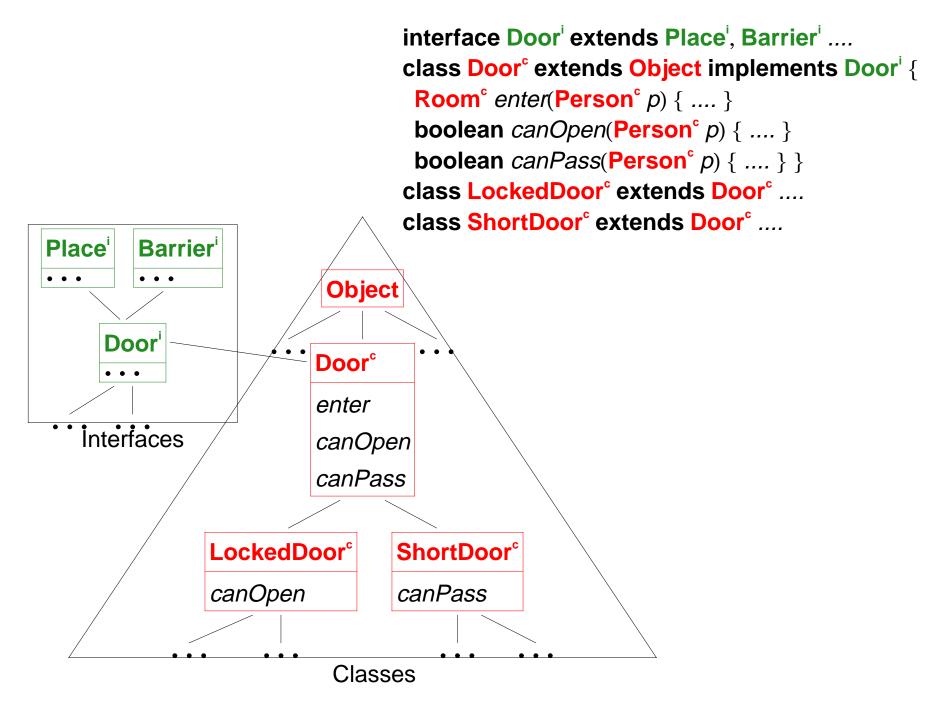
# **Locked Magic Doors**



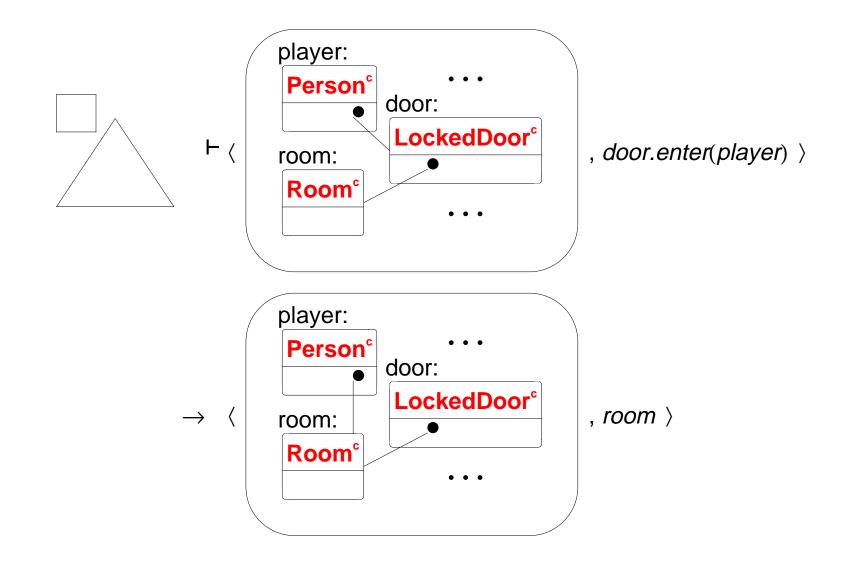


Door<sup>i</sup> does not contain *needed*, so there are two distinct *needed* methods in LockedMagic<sup>m</sup>

# **Type Checking for Classes**

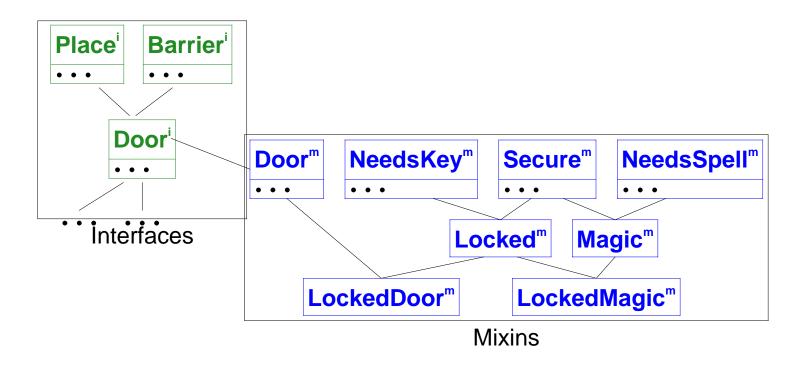


## **Evaluation for Classes**



## **Type Checking for Mixins**

Locked<sup>m</sup> = Secure<sup>m</sup> compose NeedsKey<sup>m</sup> Magic<sup>m</sup> = Secure<sup>m</sup> compose NeedsSpell<sup>m</sup>

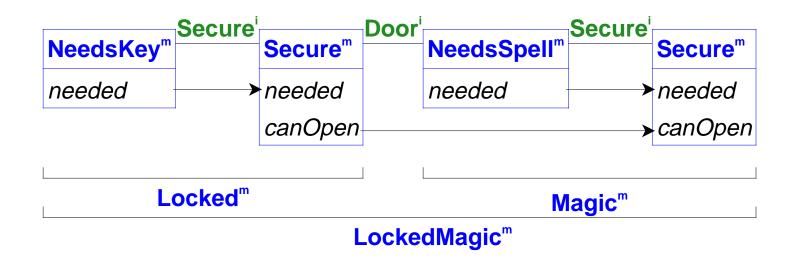


• composite mixin  $\Rightarrow$  linear chain of atomic mixins

• parents = supertypes, parents  $\neq$  subsumable types

### "Viewable As" Relation

X subsumes  $Y \Leftrightarrow X$  is viewable as Y



- LockedMagic<sup>m</sup> is viewable as Locked<sup>m</sup> and Magic<sup>m</sup>
- Locked<sup>m</sup> and Magic<sup>m</sup> are viewable as Secure<sup>m</sup>
- LockedMagic<sup>m</sup> is not viewable as Secure<sup>m</sup> because Secure<sup>m</sup> is ambiguous in LockedMagic<sup>m</sup>

#### **Mixin Coercions Require Run-time Work**

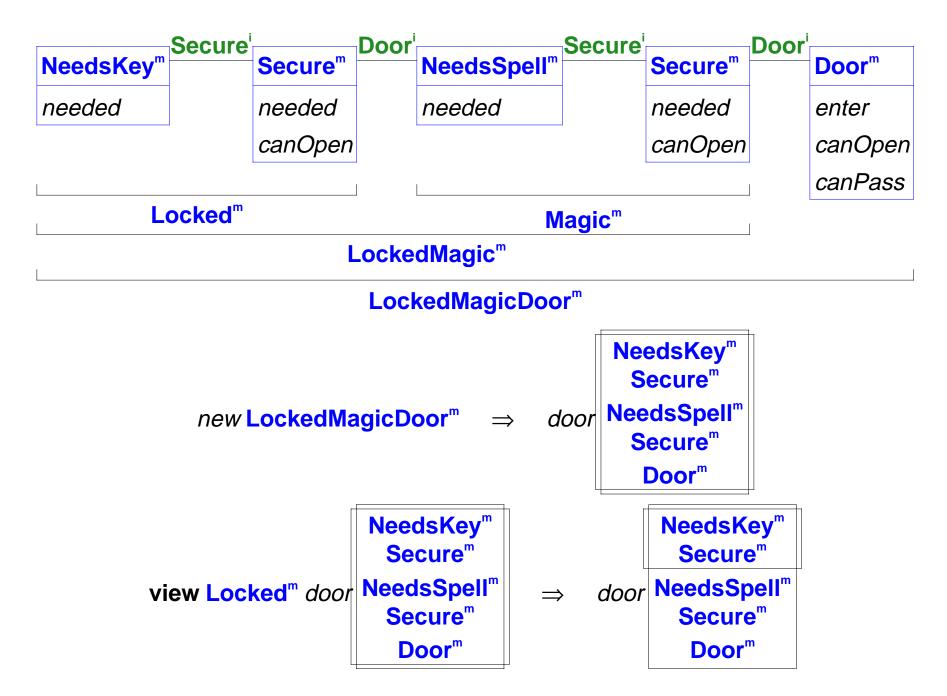
```
Object get(Secure<sup>m</sup> o) {
  return o.needed();
}
```

```
LockedMagicDoor<sup>m</sup> door = new LockedMagicDoor<sup>m</sup>;
get(view Locked<sup>m</sup> door); /* ==> key */
get(view Magic<sup>m</sup> door); /* ==> magic book */
```

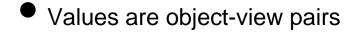
Intermediate coercions allow *door* as a Secure<sup>m</sup>

- *o.needed*() accesses a different method each time
- Method dispatching depends on the history of run-time coercions

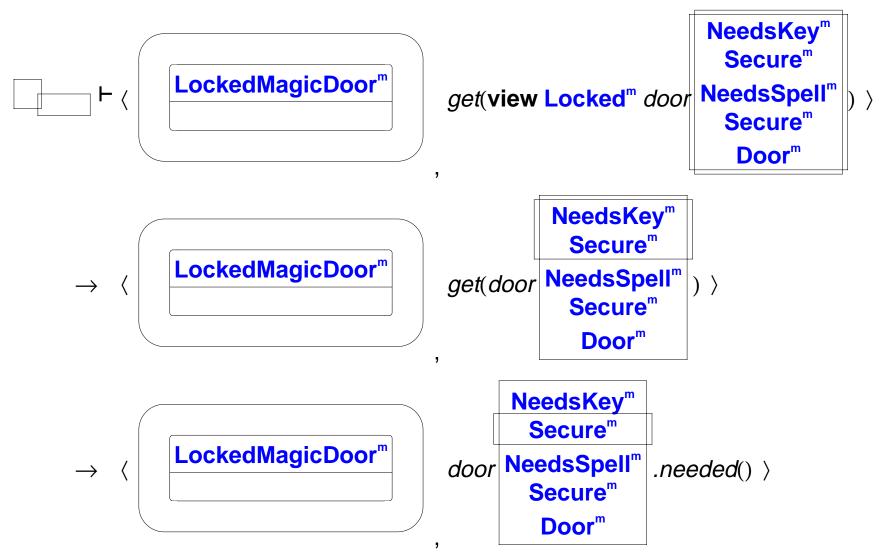
### **Coercions Recorded with Views**



# **Mixin Evaluation**

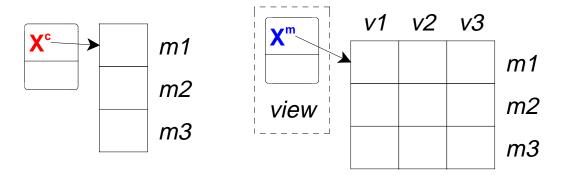


Coercions adjust the run-time view of an object reference



# **Implementing Mixins**

- Every object reference is double-wide: half for object and half for view
- Method lookup requires a two-dimensional virtual table per instantiated chain



- Cost of mixins = cost of interfaces
- No cost to programs that do not use mixins

## **Mixins**

- Locally, programming with mixins is the same as single-inheritance classes...
- ullet ... but the programmer is forced to "program to an interface, not an implementation"
- Mixin code is more reusable than class code
- Cost of mixins is reasonable (same as interfaces)