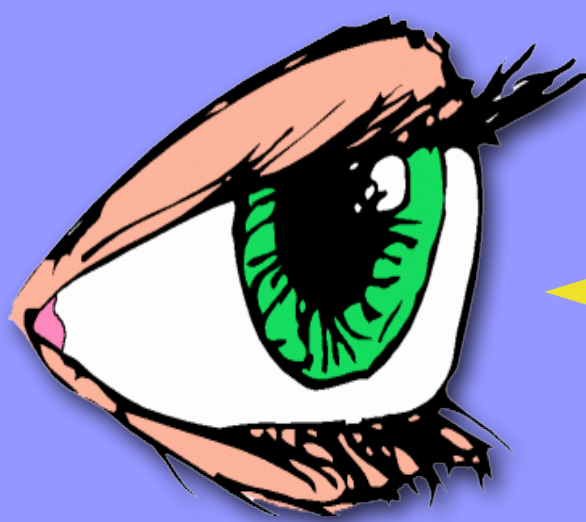


WHAT ARE EXPANDERS?

Expanders allow existing classes (more generally, whole class hierarchies) to be noninvasively updated with new methods, fields, and superinterfaces. Each client can customize its view of a class by explicitly importing any number of associated expanders. This view then applies to all instances of that class, including objects passed to the client from other components.

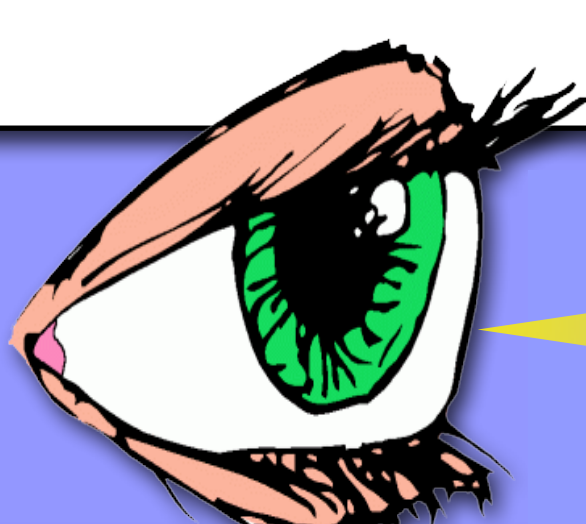
EXPANDERS IN ACTION

In the example below, Client2 uses the tcExpander to augment its view of the Expr hierarchy with a new type field and a new method tc. This additional functionality enables Client2 to typecheck all instances of Expr, including those created by compilation units that are unaware of tcExpander, like Client1.



```
// Client #1
import expr.*;
class Client1 { ... }
```

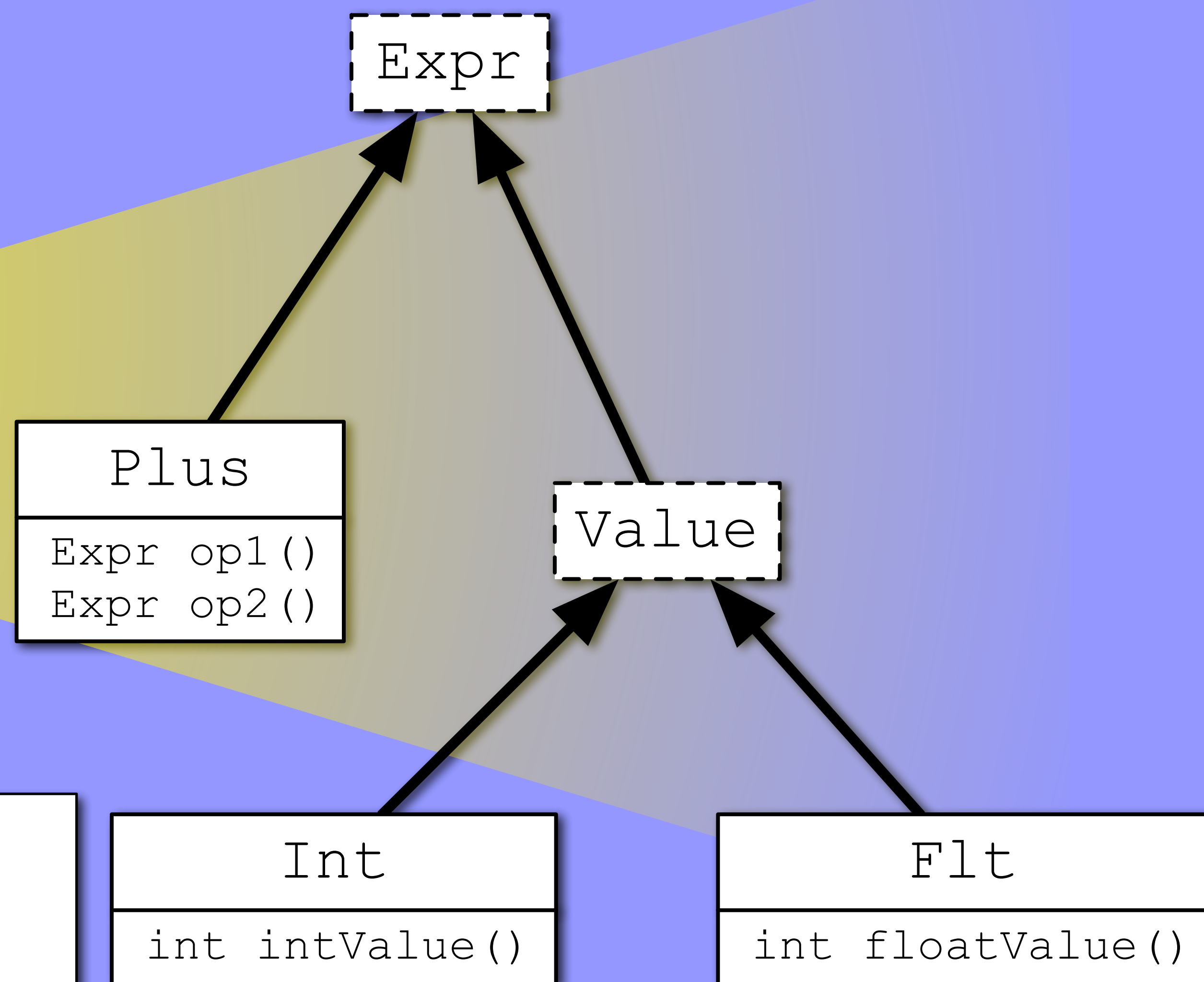
```
package exprUtil;
import expr.*;
public expander tcExpander [Expr] {
    private Type type = null;
    public void tc() { type = new ErrType(); }
    public Type type() {
        if (type == null)
            tc();
        return type;
    }
}
public expander tcExpander of Int {
    public void tc() { type = new IntType(); }
}
public expander tcExpander of Flt {
    public void tc() { type = new FltType(); }
}
public expander tcExpander of Plus {
    public void tc() {
        Type t1 = op1().type();
        Type t2 = op2().type();
        // ...
    }
}
```



```
// Client #2
import expr.*;
use exprUtil.tcExpander;
class Client2 { ... }
```

BENEFITS OF EXPANDERS

- Language support for the *object adapter* and *visitor* design patterns;
- Modular reasoning* (a.k.a., the "no surprises" guarantee): an expander has no effect on the behavior of compilation units that do not explicitly use that expander;
- Modular compilation*: a programmer may write an expander for any class (or class hierarchy), even without having access to its source code.



the Expr hierarchy

the Expr hierarchy, as viewed by a compilation unit that uses the typechecking expander

