

# **Issue #1: Managing Extensions**

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## **Introduction**

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### **Goal:**

- Make it easy to mix and match various extensions to Tcl and Tk (both C code and Tcl scripts).

### **Problems:**

- Name conflicts.
- Installation is non-uniform and clumsy.
- Proliferation of binaries.

### **Solutions:**

- Naming conventions.
- Installation conventions.
- Dynamic linking, better auto-loading.

## Naming Conventions

### Problem:

- Each person assumes he/she is the only one building extensions.
- Different packages use same names for global variables and commands, e.g. `send`.

### Possible solution #1: module mechanism

- Tcl provides mechanism for static variables and procedures?
- Still doesn't solve problem for new commands and global procedures.

### Solution #2: single command with options

- Like `string` command: `string index`, etc.
- Still need to find unique command name, unique variable names.

## Naming Conventions, cont'd

### Solution #3: application prefixes

- For each application or extension, pick a short prefix:  
`expect_`  
`xp_`  
`tk_`  
`dp_`
- Use prefix in all global names (variables, commands, procedures):  
`xp_send`  
`tk_priv`  
`dp_rpc`
- Suggestions for uniformity:
  - Only one underscore per name.
  - Use capitalization at internal word boundaries.
- Example: `tk_menuBar`, not `tk_menu_bar` or `tk_menubar`.

## Other Naming Issues

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### Clashes in prefixes?

- Establish registry for prefixes.

### Solution #4: object-oriented commands

- Like Tk widgets.
- One command to create object, returns object name: **button .b**.
- Use object name as command name, put action as first argument: **.b invoke**.
- Avoids command space pollution: only one new command (plus object commands).
- Can provide uniform actions for many different kinds of objects.
- Must allocate unique object names (similar to choosing unique prefix).

Managing Extensions, slide 5

## Installation

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### Scripts are easy:

- Put **.tcl** files in a directory.
- Create **tclIndex** file.
- Add directory to **auto\_path**.

### C code is hard:

- Where to put source code?
- Must compile extensions.
- Must add code to **wish** main program by hand.
- Must make new binary.
- Different packages install differently.
- Incompatible versions.

Managing Extensions, slide 6

## Source Code Management

- Pick directory to hold sources for Tcl, Tk and extensions.
- Each package or application is a subdirectory of this directory:



- Keep version number in directory name, so there can be multiple versions of the same package.
- Use GNU **autoconfig** for configuration.
- Create library as well as application (more below).

## Incorporating Extensions

### In package:

- Define one initialization procedure:  
**Expect\_Init**  
**Dp\_Init**
- Init proc takes single argument: Tcl interpreter.
- Calls **Tcl\_CreateCommand** to create new command(s) for package, performs any other initialization for package.

### To use package in application:

- Create procedure **Tcl\_AppInit** that calls all relevant initialization procedures, invokes application's startup script.
- Link with relevant libraries.
- No need to modify **main**: it calls **Tcl\_AppInit**; Tcl and Tk provide default **Tcl\_AppInit**.

## Dynamic Linking

### Goals:

- Avoid proliferation of binaries.
- More flexible: can add new packages dynamically without recompiling.
- Shared libraries save memory.

### How?

- New Tcl command:  
`load library initProc`
- I will solicit implementations for various systems, include them in Tcl releases.
- Auto-load support (next slide).
- Must resolve differences in how to compile shared libraries for different systems.

## Changes to Auto-Loading

### Current approach:

- `tclIndex` files have fixed format:

```
tk_dialog dialog.tcl
```

↑                    ↑  
procedure          file to  
name                source

- Index files are parsed, not evaluated.

### New approach for Tcl 7.0:

- Index files will be evaluated:

```
set auto_index(tk_dialog) \  
"source $dir/dialog.tcl"
```

- Result: 3-4x faster, more flexible.
- Should accommodate TclX style of auto-loading?
- Can invoke `load` instead of `source` to auto-load shared libraries.

## Summary

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- Extension builders should conform to conventions.
- Convert non-conformant packages if possible (at next incompatible release?).
- It should become much easier to take advantage of all the contributed packages.