



Q. what is this talk about?

A. ■ clojure's 4 elevators:  
1. java interop  
2. lisp  
3. functional  
4. state & concurrency

the ecosystem

the coolness

**Q.** what is clojure?

**A.** Clojure is a **dynamic, strongly typed, functional, high-performance** implementation of a **lisp** on the JVM.

Q.

isn't lisp the one  
with all the O's?

A.

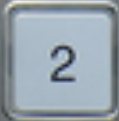
yes

Q. why all the O's?

A. Lisp is a *homoiconic* language.

Lisp programs consist of  
lisp data structures.

***all kinds of useful!***



ecosystem



# Clojure



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Screencasts	News
Contrib Libraries	Wiki

## Rationale

## On State and Identity

## Features

Dynamic Development  
Functional Programming  
Lisp  
Runtime Polymorphism  
Concurrent Programming  
Hosted on the JVM

## Reference

Getting Started  
The Reader  
The REPL and main  
Evaluation  
Special Forms  
Macros  
Other Functions  
Data Structures  
Datatypes  
Sequences  
Transients  
Multimethods and  
Hierarchies  
Protocols  
Metadata  
Namespaces  
Libs  
Vars and Environment  
Refs and Transactions  
Agents  
Atoms  
Java Interop

Clojure is a dynamic programming language that targets the Java Virtual Machine ([and the CLR](#), and [JavaScript](#)). It is designed to be a general-purpose language, combining the approachability and interactive development of a scripting language with an efficient and robust infrastructure for multithreaded programming. Clojure is a compiled language - it compiles directly to JVM bytecode, yet remains completely dynamic. Every feature supported by Clojure is supported at runtime. Clojure provides easy access to the Java frameworks, with optional type hints and type inference, to ensure that calls to Java can avoid reflection.

Clojure is a dialect of Lisp, and shares with Lisp the code-as-data philosophy and a powerful macro system. Clojure is predominantly a functional programming language, and features a rich set of immutable, persistent data structures. When mutable state is needed, Clojure offers a software transactional memory system and reactive Agent system that ensure clean, correct, multithreaded designs.

I hope you find Clojure's combination of facilities elegant, powerful, practical and fun to use.

The primary forum for discussing Clojure is the [Google Group](#) - please join us!

*Rich Hickey*

## Latest News:

[Clojure 1.3 is released](#)

[Clojure 1.3 RC0 is available](#)

[Clojure 1.3 beta 3 is available](#)

[Clojure 1.3 beta 2 is available](#)

[ClojureScript](#) launched

[Clojure 1.2.1 is released](#)

New Clojure book: [Clojure - Grundlagen, Concurrent Programming, Java](#) (in German)

[Clojure 1.3 is released!](#)

clojure.org/



counterclockwise – Counterclockwise is an Eclipse plugin helping developers write Clojure code – Google Project Hosting

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# counterclockwise

Counterclockwise is an Eclipse plugin helping developers write Clojure code

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[Summary](#) [Updates](#) [People](#)

## Project Information

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**Code license**  
[Eclipse Public License 1.0](#)

**Labels**  
clojure, eclipse, counterclockwise, ccw, clojuredev, clojure-dev, Counterclockwise, CCW, Clojuredev, Clojure-dev, eclipseplugin, lisp, java, jdt, plug-in

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## Links

**External links**  
[ccw source code](#)  
[ccw.clojure source code](#)

## Presentation

Counterclockwise is an Eclipse plugin helping developers write [Clojure](#) code.

Installing Counterclockwise and starting testing/developing in clojure is really just a matter of minutes!

### Appeal for funding Laurent Petit's attendance to (clojure/conj 2011)

[Story & motivations - update: the goal has been reached!](#)

[Tweet](#) 42 [+1](#) 10

## ANNOUNCE

- STABLE RELEASE 0.3.0 (as of 2011/07/07) (see the [corresponding Release Notes page](#) for detail)

## VIDEOS

- **getting started** video : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1T0ZJBMIS8> (no sound, but covers the basics quickly)
- another "how to intall" video from Sean Devlin: <http://vimeo.com/channels/fulldisclojure#9223070>

## Quick links

- Update site: <http://ccw.cgrand.net/updatesite>
- [Screenshots](#)
- [Installation / Feature description / Documentation](#)
- [Release notes](#)
- [Users google group](#)
- [Developers google group](#)
- [Source code repository on github](#)
- [Short tutorial, with pretty pictures and all, on how to partially integrate Leiningen into Counterclockwise using Eclipse's simple External Tools functions \(by John Newman\)](#)

code.google.com/p/counterclockwise/



technomancy/emacs-starter-kit - GitHub

technomancy / emacs-starter-kit Watch Fork 1,630 826

Source Commits Network Pull Requests (4) Issues (21) Wiki (4) Graphs Branch: v2

Switch Branches (3) Switch Tags (0) Branch List

Because the Emacs defaults are not so great sometimes. — [Read more](#) Downloads

**HTTP** **Git Read-Only**   **Read-Only** access Clone in Mac

Various README updates.

**technomancy** authored September 18, 2011 commit 3efe564e93

### emacs-starter-kit /

name	age	message	history
<a href="#">modules/</a>	September 18, 2011	Version 2.0.3 of starter-kit-lisp. [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	
<a href="#">.gitignore</a>	September 18, 2011	Version 2.0.2 of the base starter-kit. [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	
<a href="#">COPYING</a>	November 18, 2008	initial commit [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	
<a href="#">README.markdown</a>	September 18, 2011	Various README updates. [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	
<a href="#">starter-kit-defuns.el</a>	September 18, 2011	Version 2.0.2 of the base starter-kit. [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	
<a href="#">starter-kit-misc.el</a>	September 18, 2011	Version 2.0.2 of the base starter-kit. [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	
<a href="#">starter-kit-pkg.el</a>	September 18, 2011	Version 2.0.2 of the base starter-kit. [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	
<a href="#">starter-kit.el</a>	September 18, 2011	Version 2.0.2 of the base starter-kit. [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	
<a href="#">tar.sh</a>	June 21, 2011	Automate tarball creation. [ <a href="#">technomancy</a> ]	

README.markdown

## Emacs Starter Kit

github.com/technomancy/emacs-starter-kit

technomancy/leiningen - GitHub


Clojure | Google Groups | More sane emacs for clojure - C... | technomancy/swank-clojure - G... | technomancy/leiningen - GitHub

## Leiningen

"Leiningen!" he shouted. "You're insane! They're not creatures you can fight--they're an elemental--an 'act of God!' Ten miles long, two miles wide--ants, nothing but ants! And every single one of them a fiend from hell..." -- from Leiningen Versus the Ants by Carl Stephenson

Leiningen is for automating Clojure projects without setting your hair on fire.

Working on Clojure projects with tools designed for Java can be an exercise in frustration. With Leiningen, you just write Clojure.



## Leiningen

### Installation

Leiningen bootstraps itself using the `lein` shell script; there is no separate 'install script'. It installs its dependencies upon the first run on unix, so the first run will take longer.

1. [Download the script.](#)
2. Place it on your path and `chmod` it to be executable.

I like to place it in `~/bin`, but it can go anywhere on the `$PATH`.

On Windows most users can

1. Download the Windows distribution [leiningen-1.5.2-win.zip](#)
2. Unzip in a folder of choice.
3. Include the "lein" directory in `PATH`.

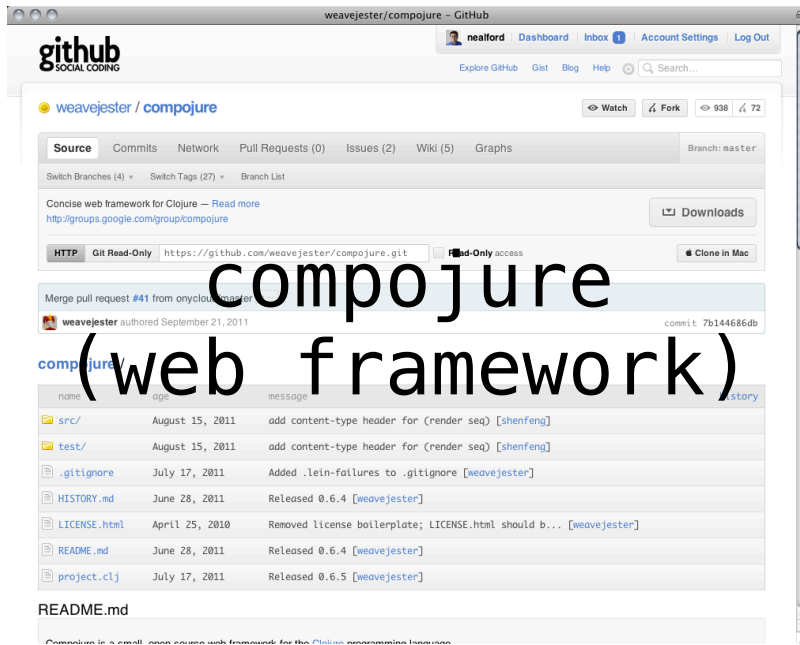
If you have `wget.exe` or `curl.exe` already installed and in `PATH`, you can download either [the stable version lein.bat](#), or [the development version](#) and use self-install.

### Usage

The [tutorial](#) has a detailed walk-through of the steps involved in creating a new project, but here are the commonly-used tasks:

```
$ lein new NAME # generate a new project skeleton
$ lein test [TESTS] # run the tests in the TESTS namespaces, or all tests
$ lein repl # launch an interactive REPL session and socket server
$ lein jar # package up the whole project as a .jar file
```

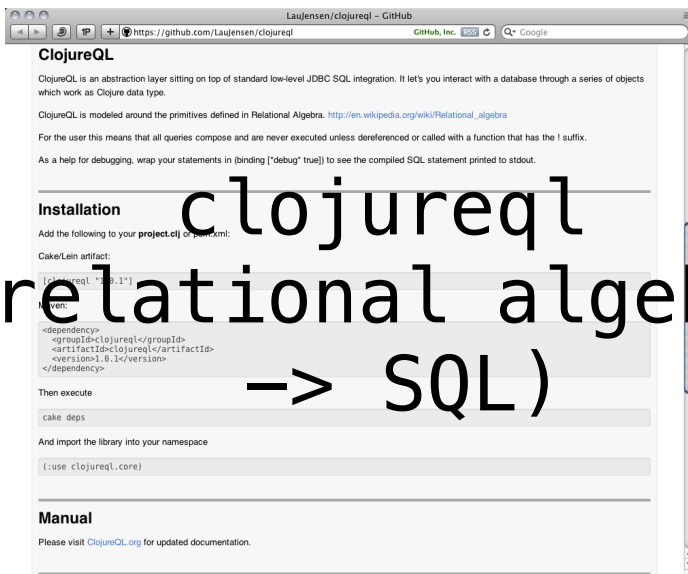
[github.com/technomancy/leiningen](https://github.com/technomancy/leiningen)



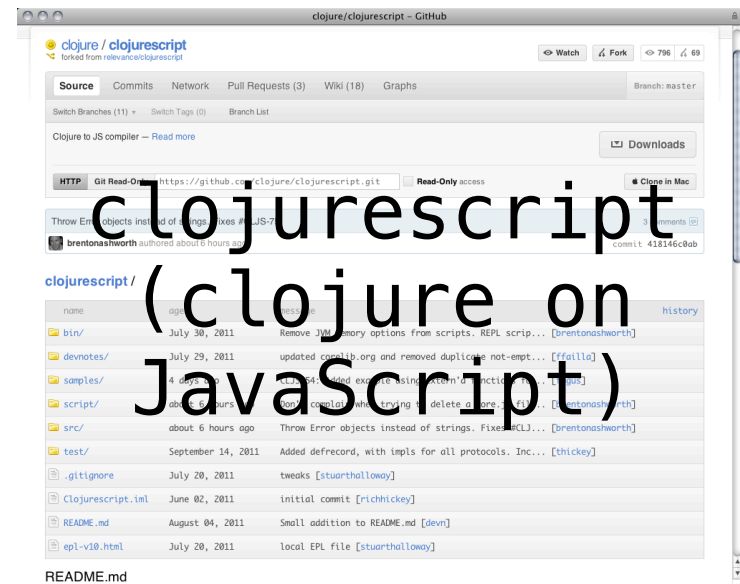
github.com/weavejester/compojure



github.com/duelinmarkers/clj-record



github.com/LauJensen/clojureql



github.com/clojure/clojurescript

what does  
clojure code  
look like?



Q.

# data types?

type	example	java equivalent
string	"foo"	String
character	\f	Character
regex	"fo*"	Pattern
a. p. integer	42	Int/Long/BigInteger
double	3.14159	Double
a.p. double	3.14159M	BigDecimal
boolean	true	Boolean
nil	nil	null
symbol	foo, +	N/A
keyword	:foo, ::foo	N/A

A.

Q.

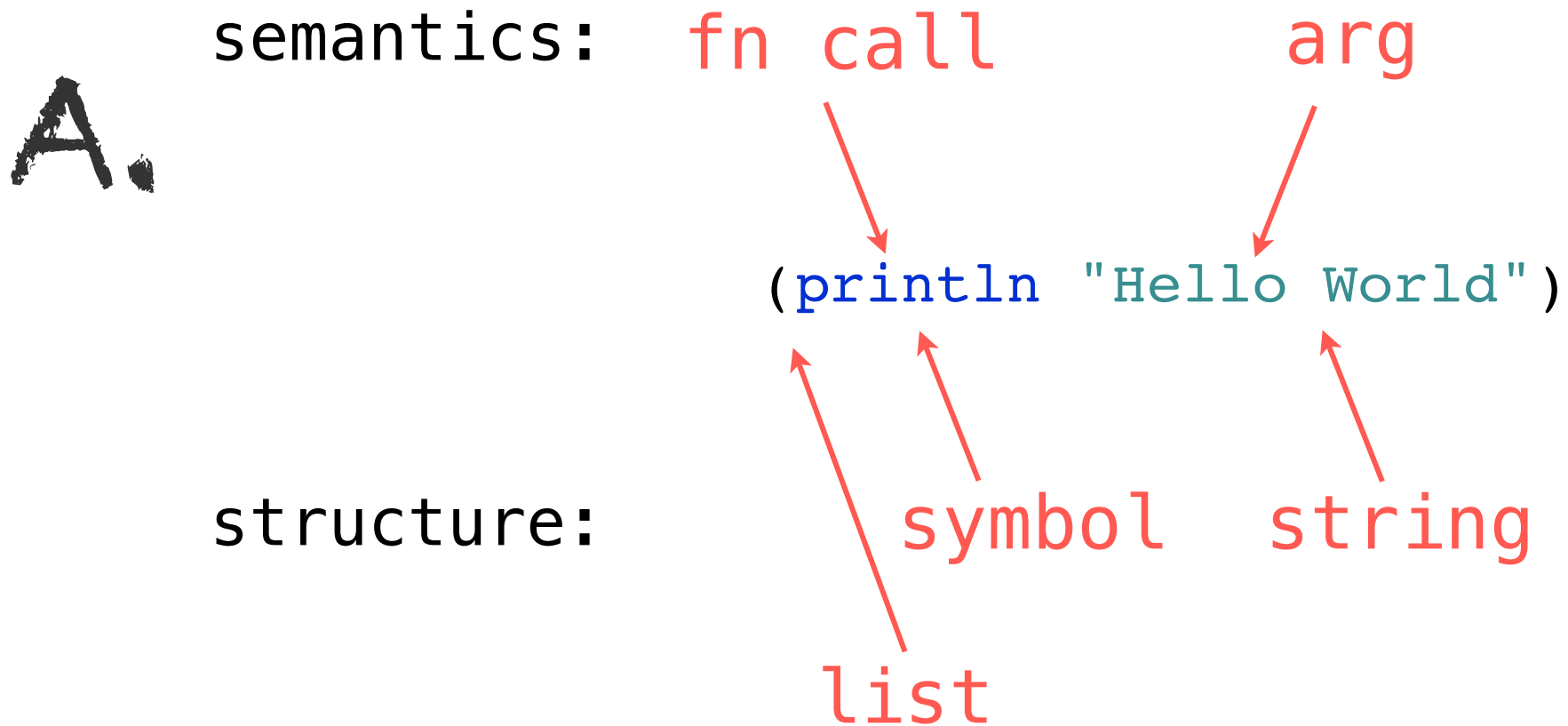
# data literals?

A.

type	properties	example
list	singly-linked, insert at front	<code>(1 2 3)</code>
vector	indexed, insert at rear	<code>[1 2 3]</code>
map	key/value	<code>{:a 100 :b 90}</code>
set	key	<code>#{:a :b}</code>



Q. function calls?



Q. function definition?

A.

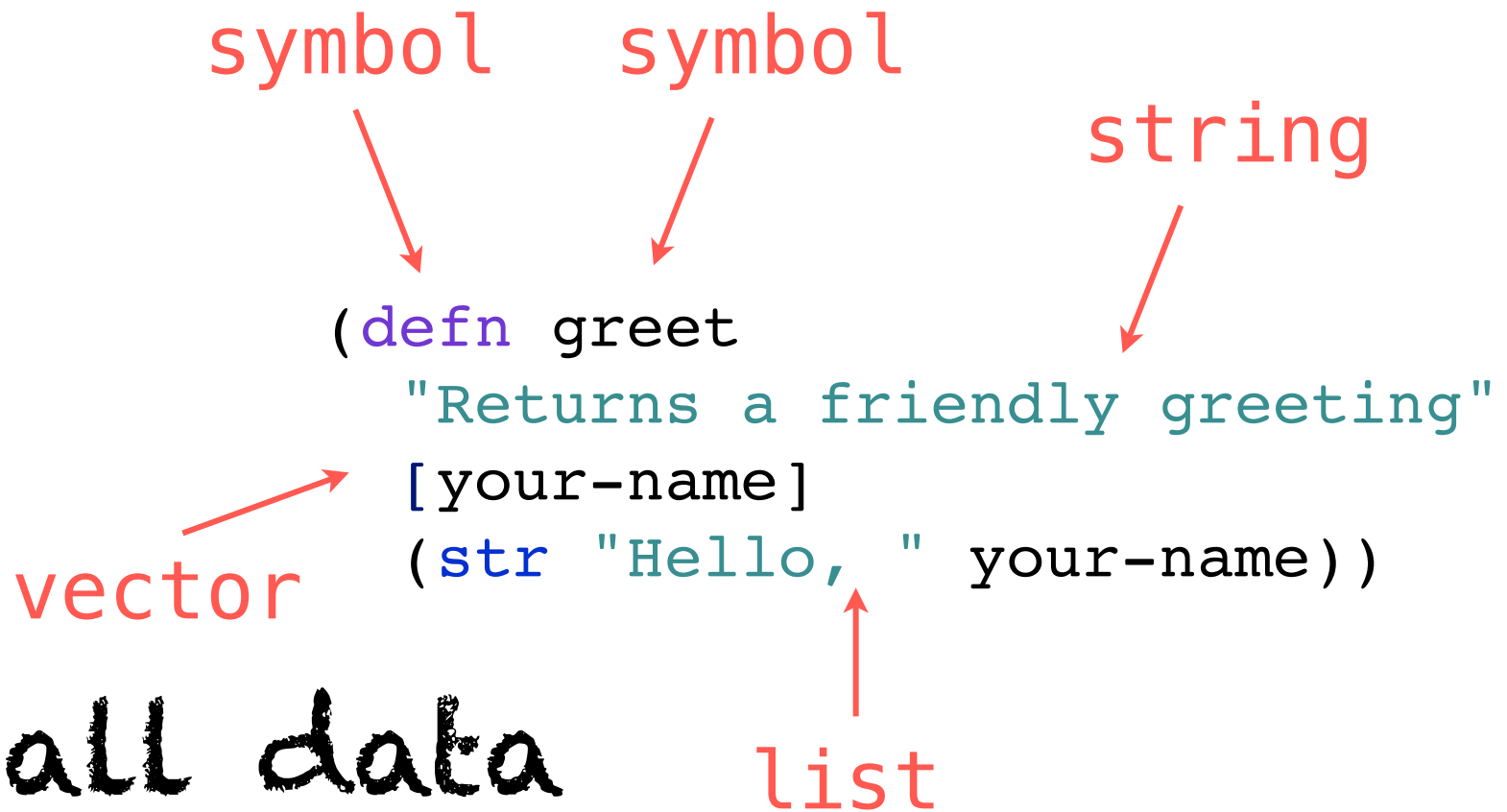
define a  
fn      fn name      docstring

```
(defn greet  
  "Returns a friendly greeting"  
  [your-name]  
  (str "Hello, " your-name))
```

arguments      fn body

Q. homoiconicity?

A.




it's all data

Q. function meta-data?

A.

prefix with ^

class name or  
arbitrary map



```
(defn ^String greet  
  "Returns a friendly greeting"  
  [your-name]  
  (str "Hello, " your-name))
```

what is the java  
interop story with  
clojure?

3

4

G

★ LOBBY

2

Q.



interop?

A.

syntax extensions to reach all  
of Java

compiles to bytecode

*fast*

call Clojure from Java



Q.

construction?

A.



```
new Widget("foo")
```



```
(Widget. "red")
```

Q. static members?

A.



Math.PI



Math/PI

Q. instance members?

A.



```
rnd.nextInt()
```



```
(.nextInt rnd)
```

Q. chained access?

A.



```
person.getAddress().getZipCode()
```



```
(.. person getAddress getZipCode)
```

Q.

() count?

A.



```
new Widget("Foo")  
Math.PI  
rnd.nextInt()  
person.getAddress().getZipCode()
```

8



```
(Widget. "red")  
Math/PI  
(.nextInt rnd)  
(.. person getAddress getZipCode)
```

6

Q. how would you implement an interface?

A.

```
(reify Runnable  
  (run [] (println "Hello")))
```

interface



method  
bodies



add more  
interfaces  
here

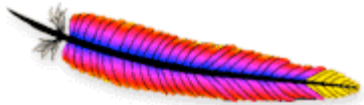




Q.

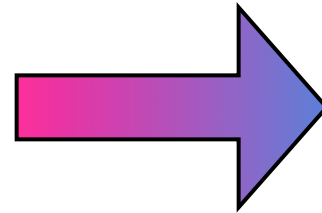
what would a typical  
method look like in  
clojure?

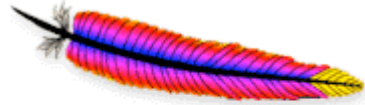
A.



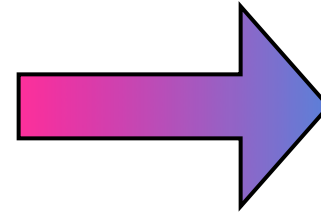
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<http://commons.apache.org/>

`isBlank()`





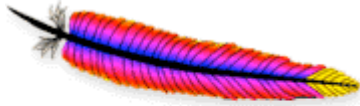
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# isBlank()



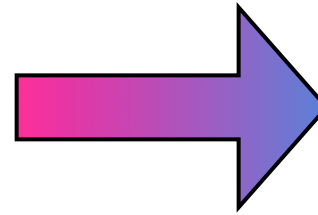
```
public class StringUtils {  
    public static boolean isBlank(String str) {  
        int strLen;  
        if (str == null || (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {  
            return true;  
        }  
        for (int i = 0; i < strLen; i++) {  
            if ((Character.isWhitespace(str.charAt(i)) == false)) {  
                return false;  
            }  
        }  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```



**Apache Commons**

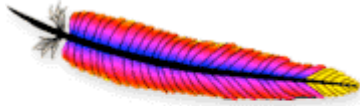
<http://commons.apache.org/>

**isBlank()**



```
public class StringUtils {  
    public isBlank(str) {  
        int strLen;  
        if (str == null || (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {  
            return true;  
        }  
        for (int i = 0; i < strLen; i++) {  
            if ((Character.isWhitespace(str.charAt(i)) == false)) {  
                return false;  
            }  
        }  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

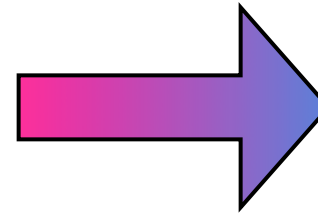
- types



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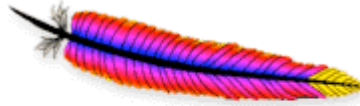
**isBlank()**



```
public class StringUtils {  
    public isBlank(str) {  
        int strLen;  
        if (str == null || (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {  
            return true;  
        }  
        for (int i = 0; i < strLen; i++) {  
            if ((Character.isWhitespace(str.charAt(i)) == false)) {  
                return false;  
            }  
        }  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

— class

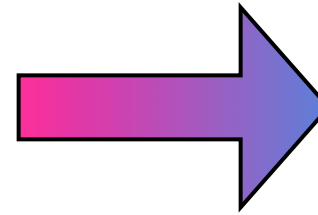
Q.



**Apache Commons**

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`isBlank()`

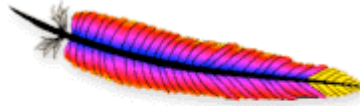


A.

```
public isBlank(str) {  
    if (str == null || (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {  
        return true;  
    }  
    every (ch in str) {  
        Character.isWhitespace(ch);  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

+ higher-order  
function

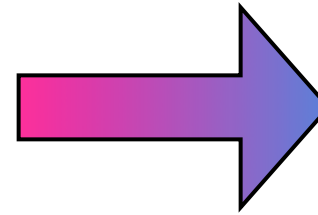
Q.



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**isBlank()**



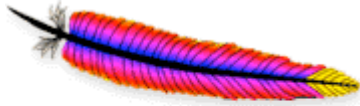
A.

```
public isBlank(str) {  
    every (ch in str) {  
        Character.isWhitespace(ch);  
    }  
}
```

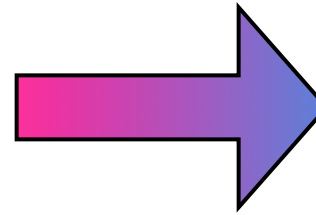
— corner cases



Q.



**Apache Commons**  
<http://commons.apache.org/>  
`isBlank()`



A.

```
(defn blank? [s]  
  (every? #(Character/isWhitespace %) s))
```

Lispify!

Q. when does verbosity  
== obscurity?

A.

```
public class StringUtils {
    public static boolean isBlank(String str) {
        int strLen;
        if (str == null || (strLen = str.length()) == 0) {
            return true;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < strLen; i++) {
            if ((Character.isWhitespace(str.charAt(i)) == false)) {
                return false;
            }
        }
        return true;
    }
}
```



```
(defn blank? [s]
  (every? #(Character/isWhitespace %) s))
```

Q.

what's so special  
about Lisp?

A.

feature	industry norm	cool kids	closure
conditionals	✓	✓	✓
variables	✓	✓	✓
garbage collection	✓	✓	✓
recursion	✓	✓	✓
function type		✓	✓
symbol type		✓	✓
whole language available		✓	✓
everything's an expression		✓	✓
homoiconicity			✓

Q.

what are special forms?

A.

the syntactic scaffolding of your language



imports



scopes



protection



meta-data



control flow



*anything using a keyword*

Q. how are special forms  
outside lisp different?

A.

- μ limited to specific use
- μ look different
- μ may have special semantics  
unavailable to you
- μ hamper reuse

Q. what's special about  
Lisp's special forms?

A.  $\lambda$  look just like everything  
else

$\lambda$  may have special semantics  
*available* to you

$\lambda$  can be augmented with macros

Q.

all forms are  
created equal?

A.

form	syntax	example
function	list	<code>(println "hello")</code>
operator	list	<code>(+ 1 2)</code>
method call	list	<code>(.trim " hello ")</code>
import	list	<code>(require 'mylib)</code>
metadata	list	<code>(with-meta obj m)</code>
control flow	list	<code>(when valid? (proceed))</code>
scope	list	<code>(dosync (alter ...))</code>

Q.

why is this  
important?

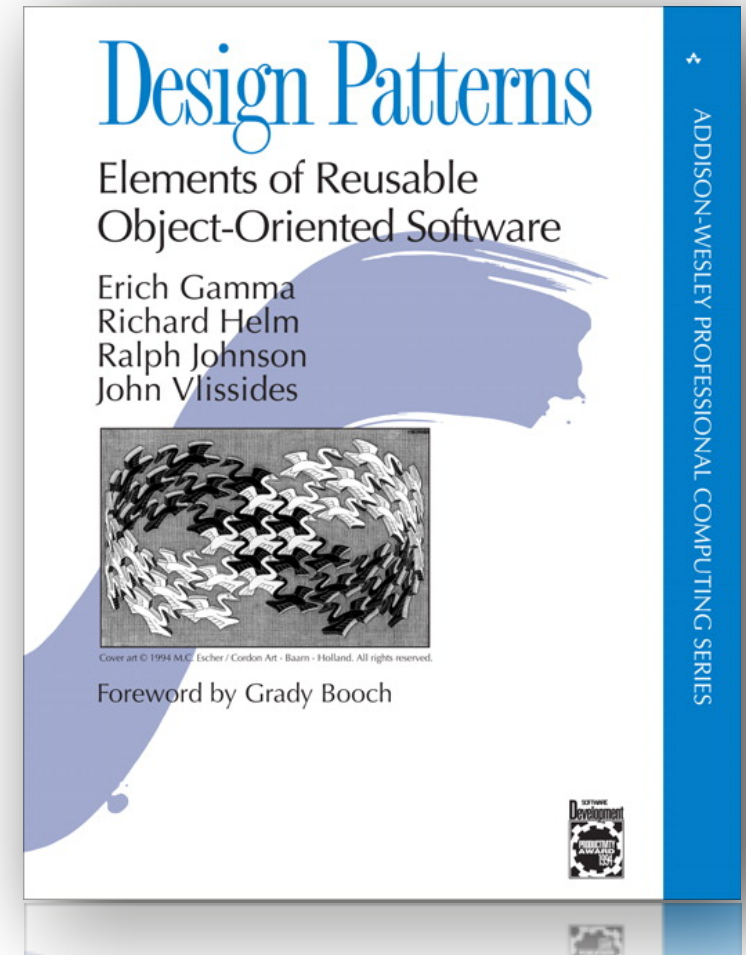
A.

special forms are easier  
to understand *individually*...

...but create combinatorial  
complexity in *aggregate*

to deal with complexity,  
you categorize

& you end up





Q. what's the alternative  
to patterns in Lisp?

A.

m a c r o s

Q. how can macros  
reduce repetition?


A.  
(.add **frame** panel)  
(.pack **frame**)  
(.setVisible **frame** true)

(**doto** frame  
  (.add panel)  
  (.pack)  
  (.setVisible true))

say it only  
once



doto returns frame  
now we have an *expression*



Q. Many of the features of Clojure are implemented with macros. How can you tell?

A.

you can't!

Q. an example of a simple macro?

A.

```
(defmacro when  
  [test & body]  
  (list  
    'if test  
    (cons 'do body)))  
  
(when x  
  (println "x is true"))
```

macroexpansion

it's all data



```
(if x  
  (do (println "x is true")))
```

Q. what are some types of macros?

A.

type	examples
control flow	<code>when when-not and or</code>
vars	<code>defn defmacro defmulti</code>
java interop	<code>.. doto deftype proxy</code>
rearranging	<code>-&gt; -&gt;&gt; -?&gt;</code>
scopes	<code>dosync time with-open</code>
"special form"	<code>fn lazy-seq let</code>



OVER  
LOAD



4

3

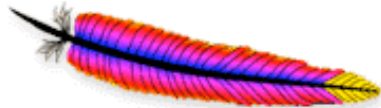
2

1

how does  
"functional"  
make my  
life better?

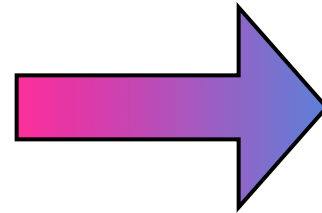
Q. how does function change  
the structure of my code?

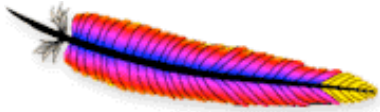
A.



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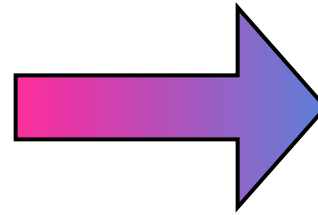
indexOfAny





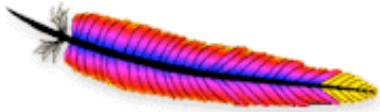
**Apache Commons**  
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# indexOfAny



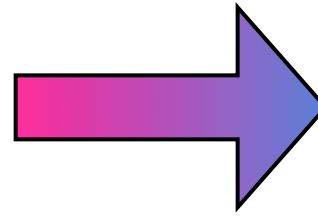
```
StringUtils.indexOfAny(null, *) = -1
StringUtils.indexOfAny("", *) = -1
StringUtils.indexOfAny(*, null) = -1
StringUtils.indexOfAny(*, []) = -1
StringUtils.indexOfAny("zabyxcdxx", ['z', 'a']) = 0
StringUtils.indexOfAny("zabyxcdxx", ['b', 'y']) = 3
StringUtils.indexOfAny("aba", ['z']) = -1
```



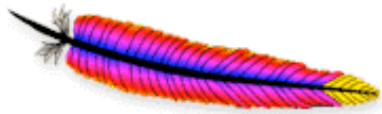


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<http://commons.apache.org/>

# indexOfAny

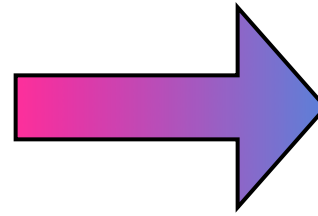


```
// From Apache Commons Lang, http://commons.apache.org/lang/  
public static int indexOfAny(String str, char[] searchChars) {  
    if (isEmpty(str) || ArrayUtils.isEmpty(searchChars)) {  
        return -1;  
    }  
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
        char ch = str.charAt(i);  
        for (int j = 0; j < searchChars.length; j++) {  
            if (searchChars[j] == ch) {  
                return i;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    return -1;  
}
```



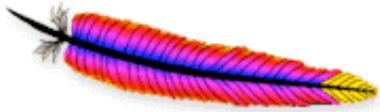
**Apache Commons**  
<http://commons.apache.org/>

# indexOfAny



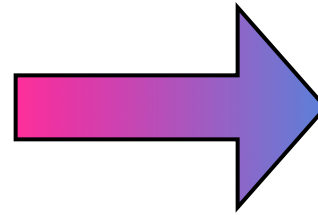
```
public static int indexOfAny(String str, char[] searchChars) {  
    when (searchChars)  
        for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
            char ch = str.charAt(i);  
            for (int j = 0; j < searchChars.length; j++) {  
                if (searchChars[j] == ch) {  
                    return i;  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**simplify corner cases**



**Apache Commons**  
<http://commons.apache.org/>

# indexOfAny

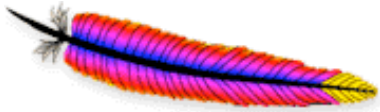


```

indexOfAny(str, searchChars) {
  when (searchChars)
    for (i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
      ch = str.charAt(i);
      for (j = 0; j < searchChars.length; j++) {
        if (searchChars[j] == ch) {
          return i;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

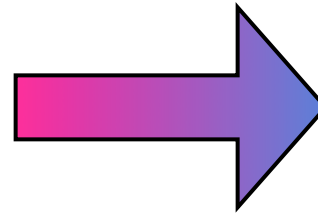
```

- type decls



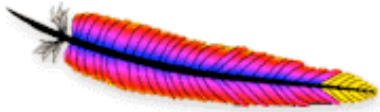
**Apache Commons**  
<http://commons.apache.org/>

# indexOfAny



```
indexOfAny(str, searchChars) {  
  when (searchChars)  
    for (i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
      ch = str.charAt(i);  
      when searchChars(ch) i;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

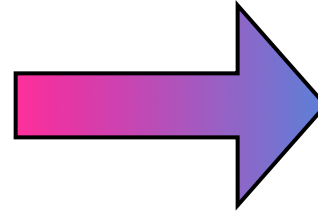
+ when clause



**Apache Commons**

<http://commons.apache.org/>

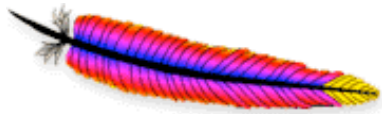
# indexOfAny



```
indexOfAny(str, searchChars) {  
  when (searchChars)  
    for ([i, ch] in indexed(str)) {++} {  
      when searchChars(ch) i;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

+ comprehension

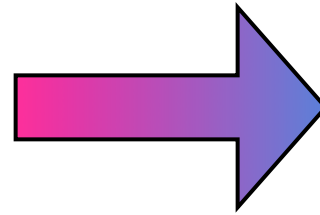
Q.



**Apache Commons**

<http://commons.apache.org/>

**indexOfAny**



A.

```
(defn index-filter [pred coll]
  (when pred
    (for [[idx elt] (indexed coll) :when (pred elt)] idx)))
```

Lispify

Q.

which version is simpler?

A.

	imperative	functional
functions	1	1
classes	1	0
internal exit points	2	0
variables	3	0
branches	4	0
boolean ops	1	0
function calls*	6	3
<b><i>total</i></b>	<b><i>18</i></b>	<b><i>4</i></b>

Q.

which is more  
general?

A.

```
; idxs of heads in stream of coin flips  
(index-filter #{:h}  
[:t :t :h :t :h :t :t :t :h :h])  
-> (2 4 8 9)
```

```
; Fibonacci pass 1000 at n=17  
(first  
 (index-filter #(> % 1000) (fibo)))  
-> 17
```



Q.

which is more  
general?

A.

imperative	functional
searches strings	searches <i>any sequence</i>
matches characters	matches <i>any predicate</i>
returns first match	returns <i>lazy seq of all matches</i>



what's  
clojure's  
unique take  
on state &  
concurrency?

Q. what about persistent  
data structures?

A. immutable

“change” by function application

maintain performance guarantees

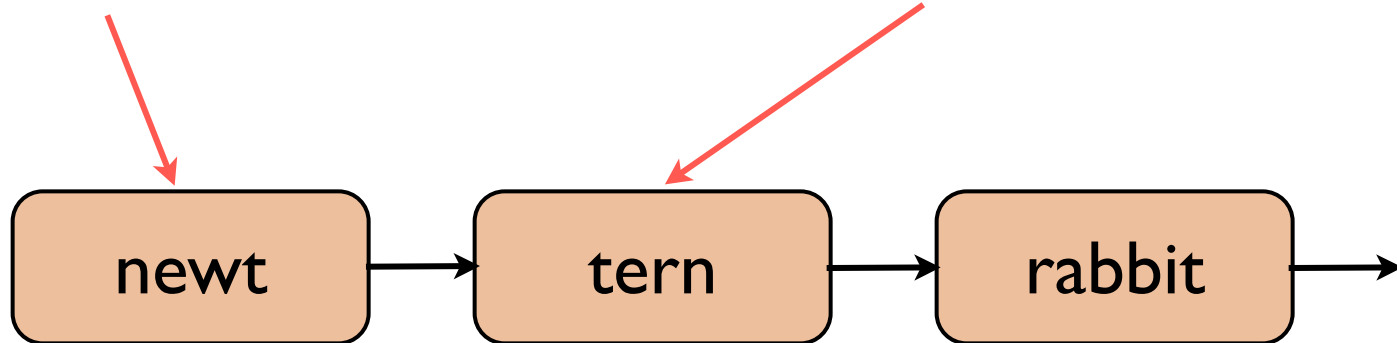
full fidelity old versions

Q. how would that work  
with a linked list?

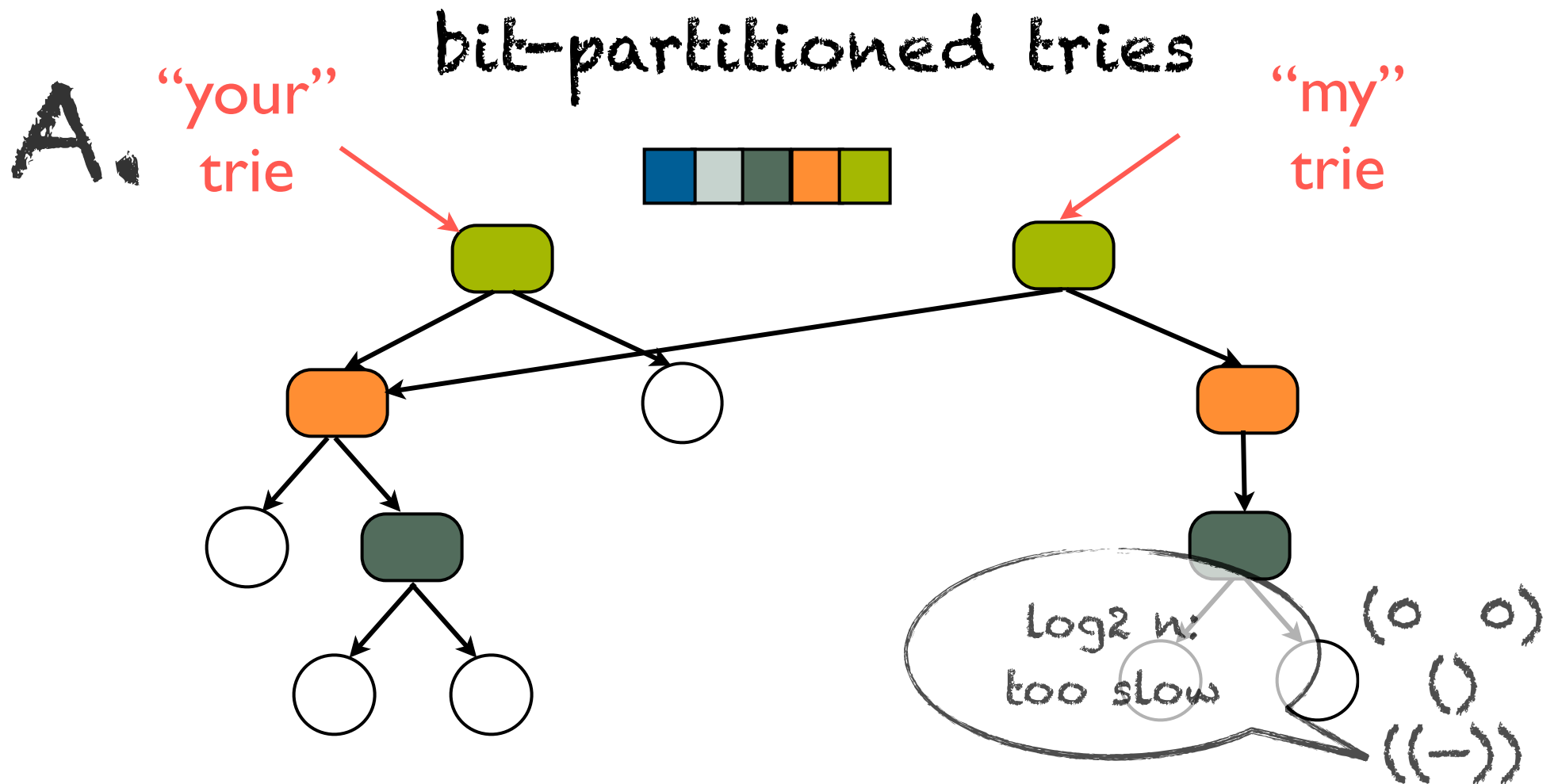
A.

"your" list

"my" list



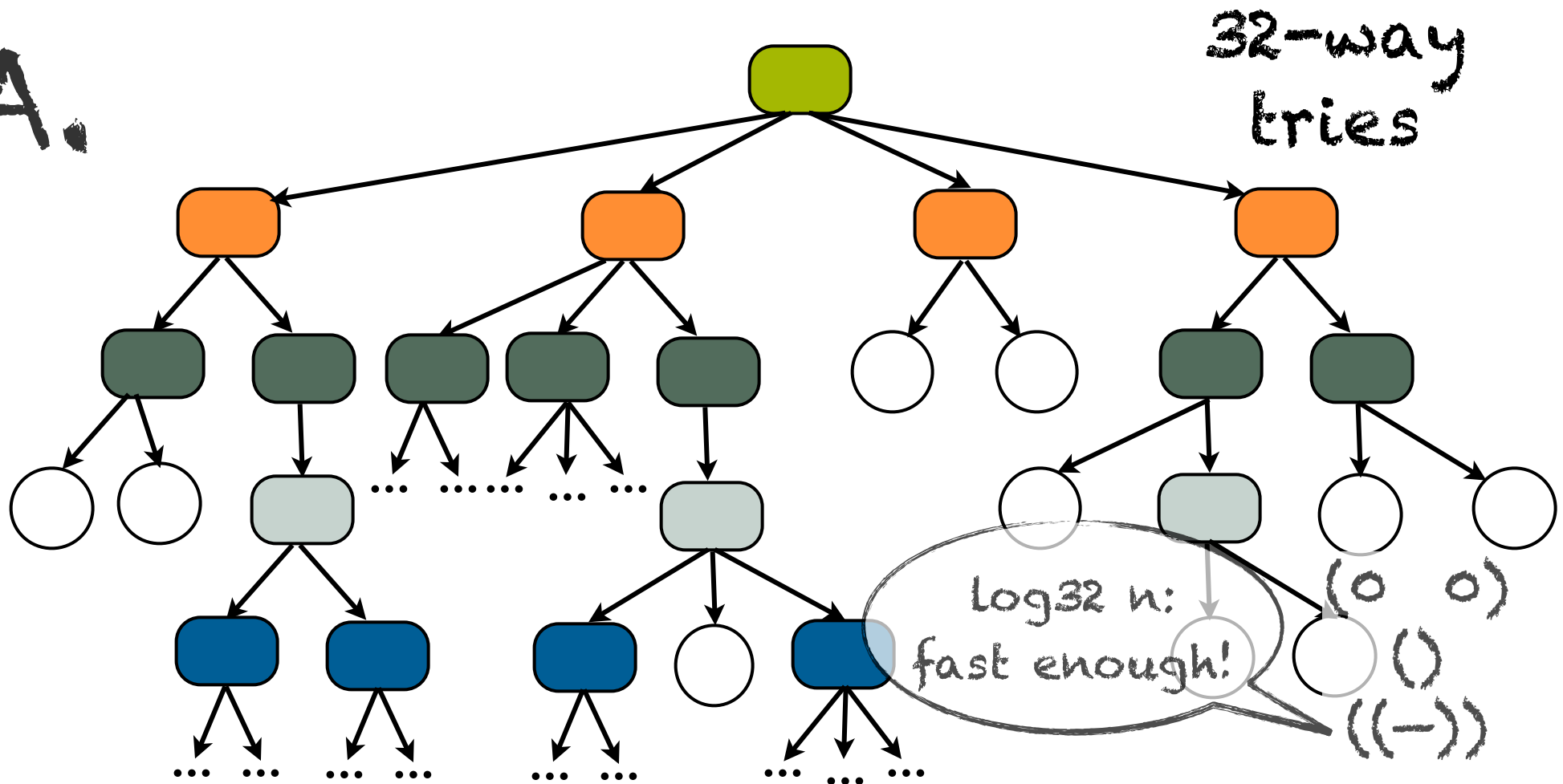
Q. ...and more complex data structures?



Q. how many tries to make it fast enough?

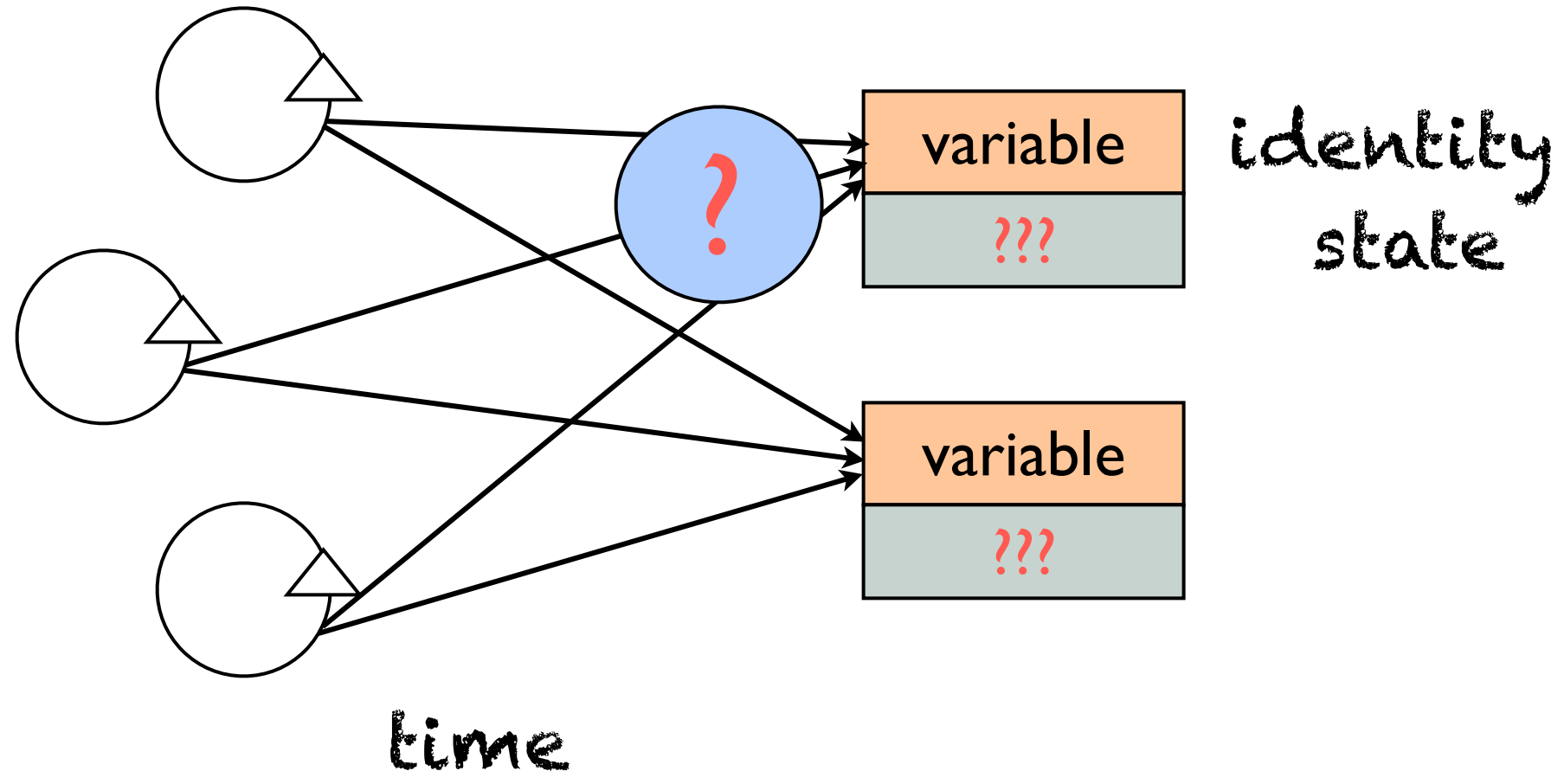


A.



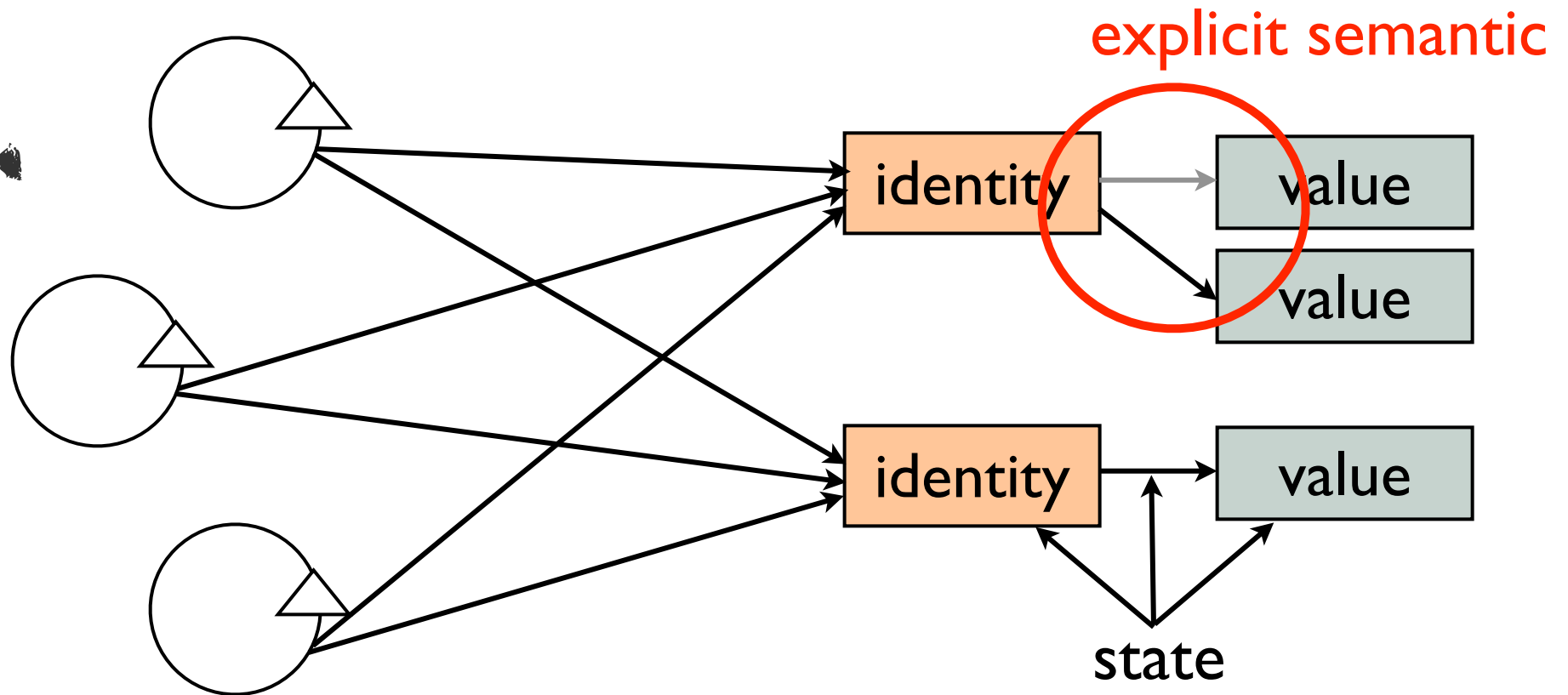
Q. what's wrong with variables?!?

A.



Q. what's clojure's view  
of identity

A.





Q.

compare identity,  
state, & time?

A.

*term*

*meaning*

value

immutable data in a  
persistent data structure

identity

series of causally related  
values over time

state

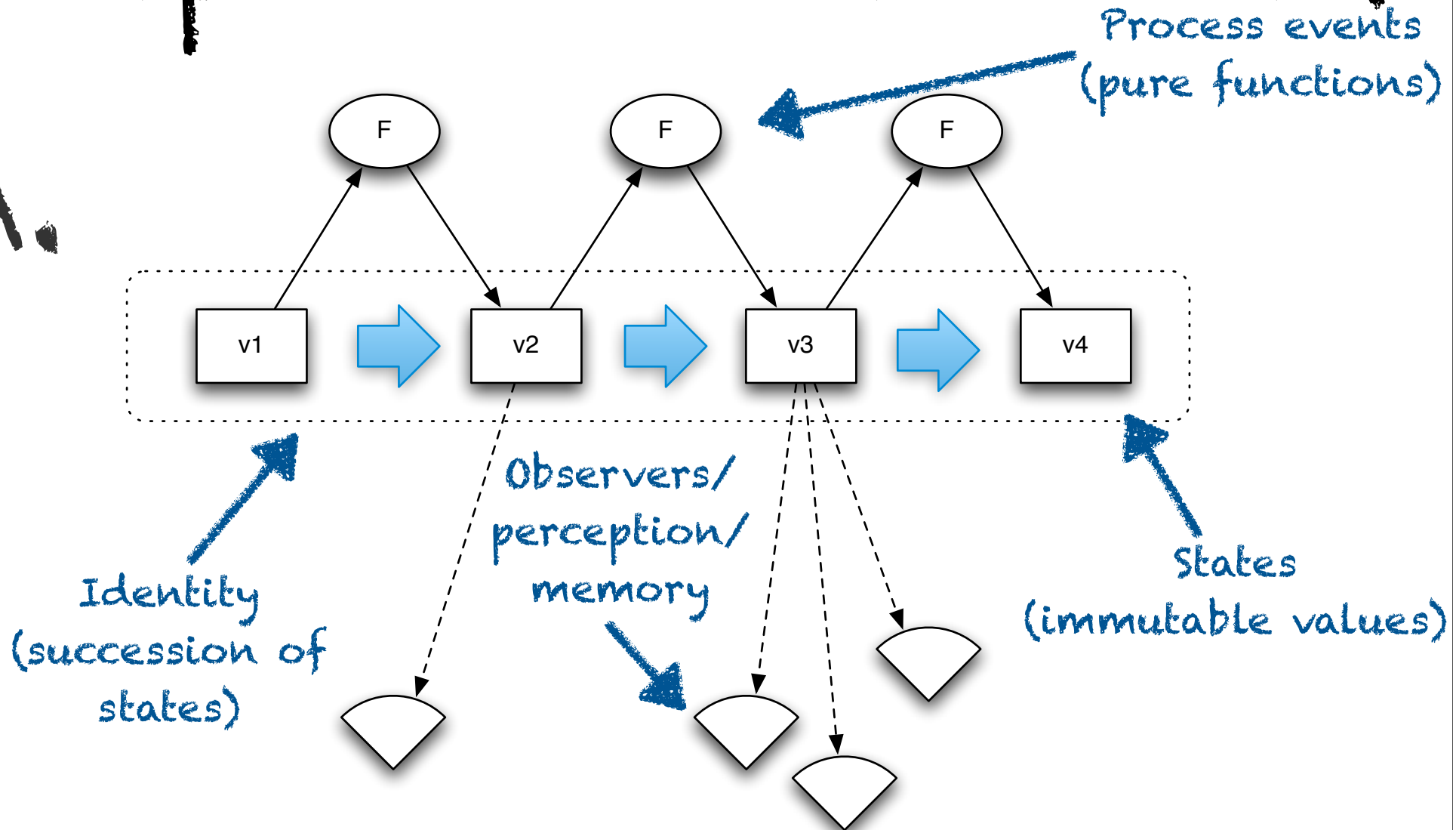
identity at a point in time

time

relative: before/  
simultaneous/after ordering  
of causal values

Q. what is clojure's epochal time model?

A.



Q. what's the "unified update model"?

A.   
(change-state ref fn [args\*])

snapshot always available

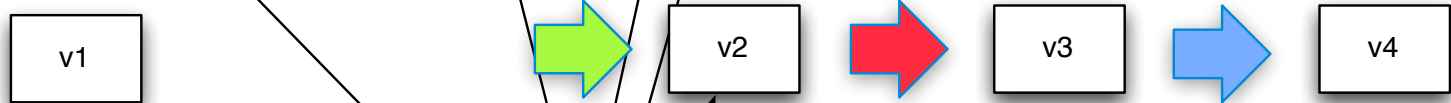
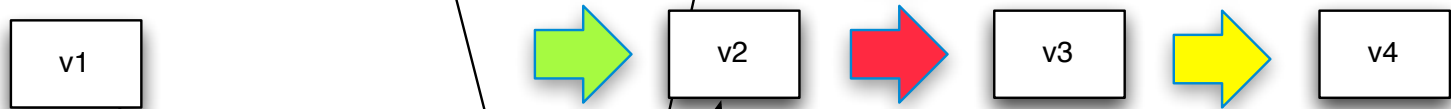
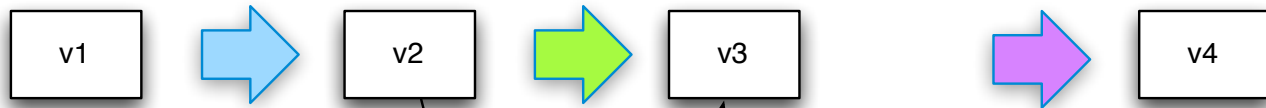
no user locking, no deadlocks

writes never impede readers

software  
transactional  
memory

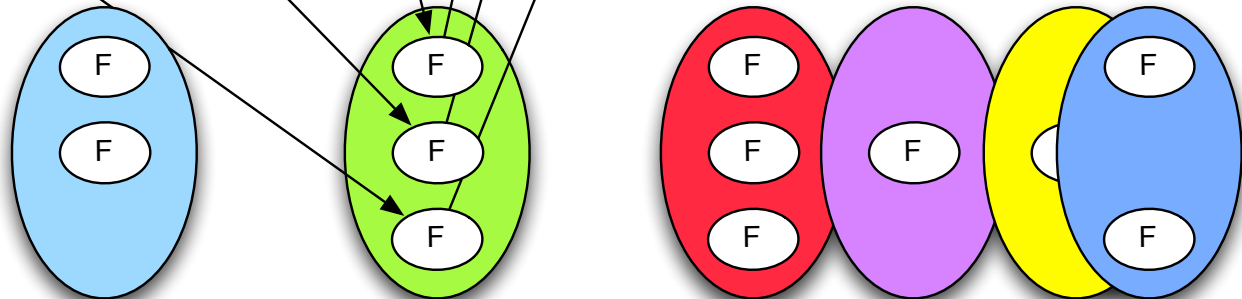


Q. how does STM work?



A.

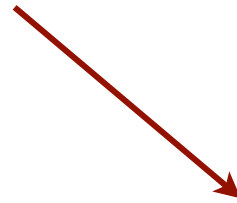
transactions



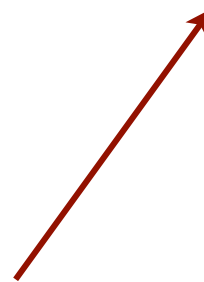
Q. what's the syntax for STM?

A.

identity



```
(def messages (ref []))
```



initial value

Q. how do you read a  
value?

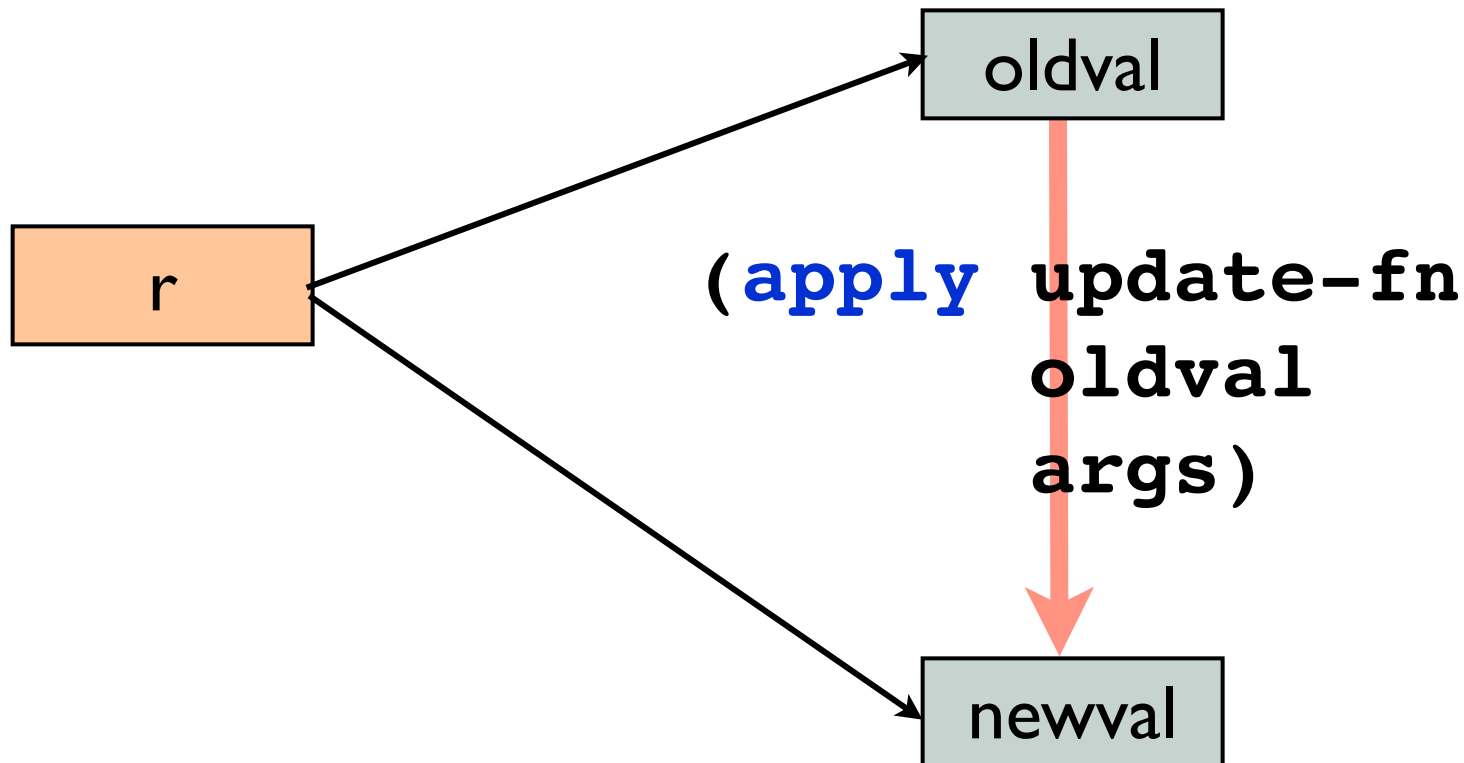
A. `(deref messages)`  
`=> []`

`@messages`  
`=> []`

Q. how do you alter a message?

(alter r update-fn & args)

A.





Q. how do you update  
a message?

A.

```
(defn add-message [msg]  
  (dosync (alter messages conj msg)))
```

apply an...

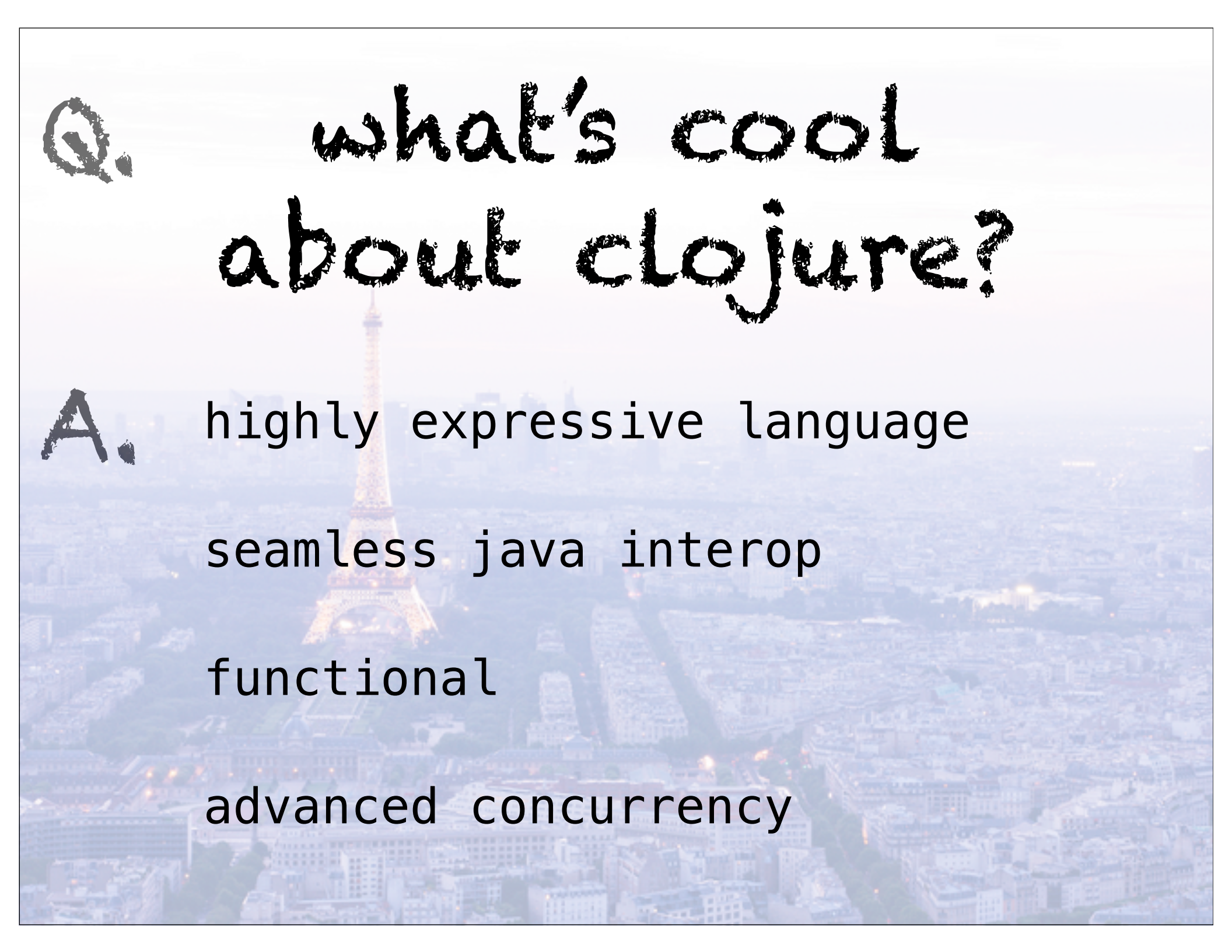


scope a  
transaction



...update fn



An aerial photograph of Paris, France, featuring the Eiffel Tower in the center. The city's buildings and the Seine River are visible in the background, all with a light blue tint.

Q. what's cool  
about clojure?

A. highly expressive language  
seamless java interop  
functional  
advanced concurrency

?'S

please fill out the session evaluations



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