File-local variables

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1 Motivation

The Common Lisp standard defines two special variables, *package* and *readtable*, that are treated in a special way: the functions load and compile-file establish a new dynamic binding for each of them, so that any modification to their value at load or compile time becomes local to the file being processed. It is this particular treatment of these variables that allows for in-package or in-readtable (from the named-readtables library) to essentially have a "file-local" effect.

The motivation for the present document is the claim that this behavior could be useful for other, user-defined variables, although there is currently no way to do so in standard Common Lisp.

2 Example

XFormat is a library that extends the capabilities of the standard format function by letting the user modify the set of available format directives and their behavior. At the heart of XFormat lies the notion of "format table". A format table stores the association between directive characters and their meaning. XFormat defines a special variable named *format-table* which holds the value of the current format table. Conceptually, *format-table* is very close to *package* or *readtable* in the sense that it centralizes the definition of a specific part of the behavior of a Common Lisp program.

XFormat provides constructs such as with-format-table, to temporarily and locally bind *format-table* to a specific value. XFormat also provides a macro called in-format-table, the intent of which is obviously to do something similar to in-package or in-readtable. However, it is currently impossible to define it properly in all situations because the variable *format-table* won't be restored to its former value after loading or compiling the file.

3 Proposal

An extension to the Common Lisp standard is not strictly required to achieve the desired goal. As a matter of fact, we have written a library called asdf-flv which does this for ASDF systems (see Appendix A [ASDF-FLV], page 3).

However, we still think it is worthwhile to have it implemented directly by Common Lisp vendors. In doing so, one would not depend on a specific system management utility to get the functionality, and moreover, such an extension is very cheap to implement (see below).

The API to the requested functionality can be as simple as providing a function called make-variable-file-local in whatever extension package a Common Lisp implementation happens to use (the suggested name is inspired from (X)Emacs's make-variable-buffer-local function).

make-variable-file-local SYMBOL

[Function]

Make special variable SYMBOL behave in a file-local manner.

File-local variables behave like *package* and *readtable*: load and compile-file bind them to the values they held before loading or compiling the file.

The function above would pushnew the variable to an internal list of special variables. Assuming this list is called *file-local-variables*, the functions load and compile-file would in turn wrap their functionality within a call to progv, as follows:

```
(progv *file-local-variables* (mapcar #'symbol-value *file-local-variables*)
  #| do the loading or compiling |#)
```

Appendix A ASDF-FLV

For reference, below is the implementation of the asdf-flv library. A vendor-based implementation of our proposal would do something very similar.

```
(defvar *file-local-variables* ()
  "List of file-local special variables.")
(defun make-variable-file-local (symbol)
  "Make special variable named by SYMBOL have a file-local value."
  (pushnew symbol *file-local-variables*))
(defmethod asdf:perform :around
    ((operation asdf:load-op) (file asdf:cl-source-file))
  "Establish new dynamic bindings for file-local variables."
  (progv *file-local-variables*
      (mapcar #'symbol-value *file-local-variables*)
    (call-next-method)))
(defmethod asdf:perform :around
    ((operation asdf:compile-op) (file asdf:cl-source-file))
  "Establish new dynamic bindings for file-local variables."
  (progv *file-local-variables*
      (mapcar #'symbol-value *file-local-variables*)
    (call-next-method)))
```