

# R7 > S3 + S4 and Bioconductor

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S4

```
library(rtracklayer)
```

loads

**129** classes,

**1114** generics and

**6304** methods

# S4 is essential for interoperable, domain-specific frameworks

- **Formal** class definitions with **self-documenting** structures
- Automatic **validation**
- **Multiple** (particularly binary) dispatch

# But S4 challenges users and developers

- **Syntax is unnatural** (side effects)
- **Hard to understand** multiple inheritance and multiple dispatch
- **Lack of transparency** of object structure and methods
  - One of R's strengths is that it makes data *tactile*: users can intuitively manipulate their data
  - But S4 (at least how we tend to use it) undermines that by making objects *opaque*
- **Not part of base**
- **Awkwardly coexists with S3**

Not to mention the *methods* implementation has

- Poor performance and is
- Difficult to maintain

# Hypothesis

There can be an extension of S3 that adds many of the important S4 features without introducing (yet) another object-oriented system.

# Problems

- Syntax is unnatural (side effects)
- Complex namespace declarations that few understand

# Solutions

- Class objects constructed and exported like other objects

```
text <- new_class("text", parent = "character",  
                constructor = function(text) new_object(.data = text))
```

- The class object *is* the constructor: `object <- text("hi")`
- Method definition is simple and intuitive (could be same as S3)

```
method(foo, text) <- function(x, ...) paste0("foo-", x)
```

# Problem

- Multiple inheritance and dispatch hard to understand

# Solutions

- Single inheritance
- Multiple dispatch through nested single dispatch

# Single inheritance is feasible via composition

**Use case:** `CompressedFactorList` contains both `FactorList` and `CompressedList`

**Instead**, we could to List a `@store` slot of new type `ListStore`, with `SimpleStore` and `CompressedStore` subclasses.

**Challenge:** how to implement optimized `levels()` method that takes advantage of compression?

**One option:** *mangled generics* that take the store strategy, along with the data:

```
setGeneric("levels_List", function(x, store) standardGeneric("levels_List"))
setMethod("levels_List", c("FactorList", "CompressedStore", function(x, store) {
  setNames(rep(CharacterList(levels(store@unlistData)), length(x)), names(x))
}))
```

# Just an idea: compositional dispatch

Allows optimization of top-level methods based on composition:

```
method(levels, "FactorList", when = c(store = "CompressedStore")) <- function(x) {  
  setNames(rep(CharacterList(levels(x@store@unlistData)), length(x)), names(x))  
}
```

# Problem

- Lack of transparency of object structure and methods

# Solutions

- Intuitive alternative to `selectMethod()`:  
`method(foo, text)`
- Classes can have *properties* that expose a virtual structure without breaking encapsulation (need getter and setter)

```
properties = list(
  start = "numeric",
  end = "numeric",
  new_property(
    name = "length",
    class = "numeric",
    getter = function(x)
      x@end - x@start,
    setter = function(x, value) {
      x@end <- x@start + value
      x
    }
  )
)
```

# Presentation of prototype

Jim Hester

# How might Bioconductor adopt R7?

- Top-down, bottom-up, or some combination?
- **R7 is just an extension of S3**, which is compatible with S4, so:
  - R7 generics and methods should just work on S4 objects
  - S4 classes should be able to extend R7 classes via `setOldClass()`
    - Would enable top-down approach
- Extending S4 classes with R7 would take more work
  - Since S4 generics require S4 classes (no equivalent of `setOldClass()` for S4 extensions)
  - But would be ideal because it would enable bottom-up experimentation in “leaf” packages
- Serialized objects might also preclude removing S4 classes
  - Could explore enabling auto-updating for a converted class
- Luckily, we control everything and might be able to solve these problems