JS Monorepos: a Study of Engineering Systems

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- A practical introduction of JS Monorepos
- What problems exists for engineering systems
- Best solutions we have discovered or built

Tools

Almost all of our tools are written in node.js

- frontend developers can participate in maintaining these tools
- very low friction in publishing and consuming public libraries
- enormous and open ecosystem of re-usable packages

Tech stack of a Node.js tool chain

V8

- C++, parses & runs JS
- Garbage collector
- Bindings for JS to access C++ libraries

Node.js

- modularity with require() and module.exports
- event loop that allows single-threaded JS to have async capability
- a standard library (e.g. for I/O)

Package manager (npm, yarn)

- a package is a folder with a package.json file
- registry as a glorified CDN
- authed API for publishing packages
- CLI tool to download package and their dependencies
- CLI to run npm "lifecycle" scripts (e.g.: build, test, bundle, lint)

Node resolution algorithm

```
// located in /project/path/main.js
require("mymodule");
```

Search paths:

- /project/path/node_modules/mymodule/index.js
- /project/node_modules/mymodule/index.js
- /node_modules/mymodule/index.js
- /node_modules/mymodule/index.js
- \$HOME/.node_modules/mymodule/index.js
- \$HOME/.node_libraries/mymodule/index.js
- \$PREFIX/lib/node/mymodule/index.js

Monorepos

A single git repo that contains many related packages:

```
root:
  package.json
  packages/
    app/
    package.json
  businesslogic/
    package.json
  ui-components/
    package.json
  utils/
    package.json
```

Importing Code

Importing internal and external code are consistent:

```
import React from "react";
import { Button } from "ui-components";
```

Monorepo Management Stack

1. Workspace-enabled package manager

- Installs externals dependencies for the repository
- Links internal packages to satisfy the node resolution algorithm
- Optional: hoisting, strictness enforcement (phantom deps)
- On the market: yarn, pnpm, rush, lerna + npm

Problem 1.1: Dopplegangers

Dealing with transitive deps of different versions

```
a/
  node_modules/
    b/
      node_modules/
         react/
           package.json <-- react@2.0.0</pre>
    c/
      node_modules/
         react/
           package.json <-- react@2.0.0</pre>
    react/
      package.json <-- react@1.0.0</pre>
```

more info: https://rushjs.io/pages/advanced/npm_doppelgangers/

Problem 1.2: Phantom Dependencies

yarn v1 will "hoist" all the deps up to the top level

Now modules inside "b" can accidentally be allowed to depend on react

more info: https://rushjs.io/pages/advanced/phantom_deps/

Solutions

- yarn v2,
- midgard-yarn (for perf, v1 behavior)
- pnpm workspace
- npm v7+
- No silver bullet, sorry!

2. Task scheduler & runner

- Runs npm scripts for all packages
- Optimize task run speeds at the dev machine and CI
- Optionally in **topological** order or in **parallel**
- On the market: lerna, wsrun, rush, pnpm recursive, lage

Problem Statement

Optimizes package tasks in a monorepo for a single machine

Solution

A task runner that is:

- Open sourced
 - o easily shared, public development demands polish
 - easily contributed to by many groups
- Works with all workspace implementations
- Easy setup
- Minimize idle CPU cores
- Sublinear increase in build time per package

... doesn't exist out there, so we built one...

Lage

v. to make (Norwegian); pr. LAH-geh

- Open sourced: https://github.com/microsoft/lage
- Easy to integrate with existing codebase
- Scales up with pipelining
- Scales out with caching and scoping
- Contributions from: OXO, FAST, ODSP, Bohemia (Fluid Exp)

How does it work?

https://microsoft.github.io/lage/guide/levels.html

How to try it at home?

https://microsoft.github.io/lage/guide/getting-started.html

- 1. npm scripts (build, test, lint) are at package level
- 2. npx lage init
 - creates a lage.config.js configure it
 - o adds lage as a dep
- 3. yarn lage build Or npm run lage build

3. Package publish tool

- Automated management of semver based on a change description
- Validation of description of changes
- Synchronize versions between npm registry and git repository
- Automated management of changelog
- On the market: rush , lerna , semantic-release , beachball

Solution

Use an automated package versioning manager

- 1. Make a new branch, edit code
- 2. Run a CLI tool to create a "change file"

```
> beachball change
Please describe the changes for: beachball
? Change type » - Use arrow-keys. Return to submit.
> Patch - bug fixes; no backwards incompatible changes.
    Minor - small feature; backwards compatible changes.
    None - this change does not affect the published package in any way.
```

3. Push branch & create a PR with complete with change file

Change Files

An example PR

```
"type": "minor",
  "comment": "Adds the ability to create and publish canary packages",
  "packageName": "beachball",
  "email": "kchau@microsoft.com",
  "dependentChangeType": "patch",
  "date": "2020-09-11T23:37:59.115Z"
}
```

Publishing to npm registry and push to git origin

An example publish

```
> beachball publish
Publishing - beachball@1.36.0
publish command: publish --registry https://registry.npmjs.org/ --tag latest --loglevel warn --//registry.npmjs.org/: authToken=***
Published!
Pushing to https://github.com/microsoft/beachball
POST git-receive-pack (1116 bytes)
remote:
remote: GitHub found 6 vulnerabilities on microsoft/beachball's default branch (2 high, 2 moderate, 2 low). To find out more, visit:
             https://github.com/microsoft/beachball/network/alerts
remote:
remote:
To https://github.com/microsoft/beachball
   72fce75..f9fa782 HEAD -> master
 * [new tag]
                     beachball v1.36.0 -> beachball v1.36.0
updating local tracking ref 'refs/remotes/origin/master'
```

Where to find everything we mentioned here:

- Flywheel team (OXO web engineering): flywheel-team@microsoft.com
- midgard-yarn yarn, but faster
- lage repo, docs
- beachball repo, docs
- One JavaScript wiki: https://aka.ms/1js

Appendix

Node.js modularity

The current standard is called "CommonJS"

- 1 JS file is a "module"
- modules can import and export code

Imports and Exports

```
// speech.js
module.exports = {
    sayHello: (name) => console.log(`hello ${name}`);
}

// main.js
const { sayHello } = require('./speech');
sayHello("humans!")
```

Module state

require() caches the module exports as well as the state

```
// count.js - Keeping count
let count = 1;
module.exports.inc = () => count++;

// main.js
const { inc } = require("./count");
console.log(inc()); // displays: 1
console.log(inc()); // displays: 2
```

advanced mode: you can clear this cache to reset state & "hot reload" the module