

RUBY EASE; C SPEED

# CRYSTAL LANGUAGE

# RUBY EASE; C SPEED

- Crystal is a programming language that has a Ruby like syntax which is easy to read, clean and concise.
- Crystal is Statically typed and Compiled so it's very
   Efficient and provides C like performance (uses LLVM).
- Crystal uses Type Inference, Union Types, Macros, Blocks, Proc's and Closures to give you the feel of an interpreted language but the performance of a natively compiled language.

```
5.times do |i|
puts i
end
puts 5.days - 3.hours
[10, 20, 30] map { |x| x to s }
x = -1
puts x.abs
x = "hello"
puts x.size
```

```
require "http/server"
server = HTTP::Server.new(8080) do |context|
  context.response.content_type = "text/plain"
  context.response.print "Hello world!"
end
puts "Listening on http://127.0.0.1:8080"
server.listen
```

- Classes, inheritance, modules, include, extend.
- Operator overloading.
- String, range, regex literals, heredoc, interpolation
- ightharpoonup Multi-assignment (x, y = y, x)
- Blocks, Proc's and Closures
- Big standard library: HTTP, OAuth, JSON, YAML, XML,...

```
class Person
  getter name
  property age
 def initialize(@name : String, @age : Int32)
 end
end
person = Person new("Michael", 35)
person name #=> "Michael" : String
person age #=> 35 : Int32
person_age += 1 #=> 36 : Int32
person name = "Other person" # undefined method 'name=' for Person
```

# IN SOME CASES BETTER THAN RUBY

```
# arity and type based method overloading
class Dog
  def greet
    "Woof! Woof!"
  end
  def greet(name : String)
    "Woof #{name}!"
  end
  def greet(times : Int32)
    greet * times
  end
end
```

### IN SOME CASES BETTER THAN RUBY

```
# catch errors at compile time
x = nil
5.times do |i|
  puts x * i
end
undefined method '*' for Nil
```

#### **BUILT IN**

- Package Manager `crystal deps`
- Specs `crystal spec`
- Document Generator `crystal docs`
- Playground `crystal play`
- Code Formatter `crystal tool format`
- Debugging Tools `crystal tool context ...`

#### **C SPEED**

- Compare Crystal to Top Programming languages on Github
- JS, Java, Python, Ruby, PHP, C++, CSS, C#, C, Go
- Recursive Fibonacci Sequence (45)
- Slowest to Fastest
- https://github.com/drujensen/fib

# #10 PHP - 6 MINUTES 2 SECONDS

```
<?php
function fib($n)
  if ($n <= 1) {
   return 1;
  } else {
    return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
echo fib(45);
?>
$time php fib.php
1836311903
real 6m2.687s
```

# **#9 PYTHON - 5 MINUTES 44 SECONDS**

```
def fib(n):
    if n <= 1:
       return 1
    else:
        return fib(n -1) + fib(n -2)
print fib(45)
$time python fib.py
1836311903
real 5m44.837s
```

## #8 RUBY - 2 MINUTES 4 SECONDS

```
def fib(n)
  if n <= 1
  else
   fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
  end
end
puts fib(45)
$time ruby fib.rb
1836311903
real 2m4.082s
```

## **#7 NODE - 12.76 SECONDS**

```
var fib = function(n) {
  if (n <= 1) {
   return 1;
 } else {
    return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
console.log(fib(45));
$time node fib.js
1836311903
real 0m12.760s
```

# #6 C# - 7.166 SECONDS

```
using System;
public class Fib
 public static uint fib(uint n)
   if (n <= 1)
       return 1;
   else
       return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
 static void Main(string[] args)
   Console.WriteLine(fib(45));
$mcs fib.cs
$time mono fib.exe
1836311903
real 0m7.166s
```

# #5 C - 6.999 SECONDS

```
#include <stdio.h>
unsigned int fib(unsigned int n)
  if (n <= 1) {
   return 1;
  } else {
    return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
int main(void) {
  printf("%d", fib(45));
  return 0;
$gcc -o fib fib.c
$time ./fib
1836311903
real 0m6.999s
```

# #4C++ - 6.969 SECONDS

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int fib(int x) {
    if (x <= 1) {
       return 1;
    } else {
        return fib(x - 1) + fib(x - 2);
    }
int main()
    cout << fib(45);
$g++ -o fib fib.cpp
$time ./fib
1836311903
real 0m6.969s
```

## #3 GO - 6.703 SECONDS

```
package main
import "fmt"
func fib(n uint) uint {
   if n <= 1 {
      return 1
   } else {
      return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2)
func main() {
   fmt_Println(fib(uint(45)))
$go build fib.go
$time ./fib
1836311903
real 0m6.703s
```

#### **#2 JAVA - 4.672 SECONDS**

```
import java.util.*;
public class Fib {
  static int fib(int n) {
    if (n <= 1)
      return 1;
    else
      return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.print(fib(45));
$javac Fib.java
$time java Fib
1836311903
real 0m4.672s
```

# #1 CRYSTAL - 3.857 SECONDS

```
def fib(n)
  if n <= 1
  else
   fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
  end
end
puts fib(45)
$crystal build fib.cr -release
$time ./fib
1836311903
real 0m3.857s
```

## **UNION TYPES**

- Crystal supports union types.
- Unions allow a variable to be multiple types at the same time.
- Crystal determines the possible types at compile time using type inference.
- You need to cast to the specific type if not duck typed.

# **UNION TYPES EXAMPLE**

```
def double(x : (Int32 | String))
 x * 2
end
i = double(3)
puts i
s = double("hi")
puts s
```

## **TYPE INFERENCE**

- Crystal is compiled and statically typed but leverages type inference to automatically determine the type during compilation.
- This allows the Crystal language to look similar to Ruby and avoid specifying the type for each variable.
- Once a type is determined, it sticks. Multiple types can be assigned to a single variable (unions).
- Empty Arrays and Hashes require types to be defined.

# **EXAMPLE TYPE INFERENCE**

```
x = rand < 0.5 ? 1 : nil
case x
when Number
puts x + 1
else
puts "no x"
end
```

# **MACROS**

- There are no dynamic meta-programming methods like method\_missing found in Ruby.
- Crystal supports macros which can handle some situations similar to meta-programming.
- Macros are processed at compile-time but give you access to the AST nodes during compilation.
- Excellent for defining your own DSL.

# **EXAMPLE MACROS**

```
macro rock(name)
  def {{name.id}}_rocks
   puts "{{name.id}} Rocks!"
 end
end
rock "crystal"
crystal_rocks
```

# **EXAMPLE MACROS**

```
macro getter(name)
  def {{name.id}}
   @{{name.id}}
 end
end
class Dog
  getter :name
end
```

## **C LIBRARIES**

- Crystal makes it simple to map to C libraries
- Mapping is as simple as specifying a `lib` and `fun`
- Linking is automatic in most cases but you can specify the library `-l` if needed
- Other `-Idflags` are easily set as well

## **C FUN EXAMPLE**

```
lib LibMath
  fun nearbyint(x: Float64): Float64
  fun pow(x: Float64, y: Float64): Float64
end
LibMath.nearbyint(3.534) #=> 4.0: Float64
LibMath.pow(2, 10) #=> 1024.0: Float64
#man 3 math
```

# **CONCURRENCY**

- Crystal supports fibers using `spawn` and `channels` similar to Goroutines in GoLang.
- Fibers are light weight processes that have a very small memory footprint.
- Millions of fibers can be launched simultaneously.
- The main thread can `receive` results similar to `select` in GoLang.

#### **CONCURRENCY EXAMPLE**

```
require "http/client"
channel = Channel(String).new
spawn do
 channel.send(HTTP::Client.get("https://crystal-lang.org").body)
end
spawn do
 channel.send(HTTP::Client.get("https://ruby.org").body)
end
2.times do
 puts channel.receive
end
```

# HIGHLIGHTS

- Powerful Type Inference and Union Types
- ▶ Blocks, Proc's and Closures are supported
- Functional goodness
- Object Oriented goodness
- Easily integrates with C libraries using lib and fun
- Macros make it easy to create a DSL
- Concurrency capabilities similar to GoLang

#### REFERENCES

- crystal-lang.org
- http://www.techworm.net/2016/09/top-10-popular-programming-languages-github.html
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- https://citizen428.net/a-rubyist-looks-at-crystal-part-1-86a9284c936e#.u6p9t92av
- https://github.com/will/crystal\_workbook
- https://github.com/crystal-lang/crystal-presents/releases/tag/ 2016.09-rubyconfbr