Ajax-style Client/Server Programming with F#

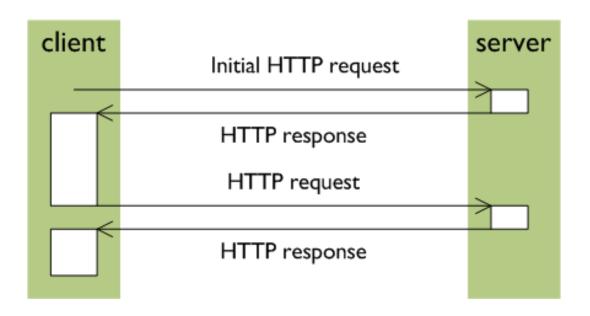
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Why are Web Applications Hard?

- Limited client-side environment
 - Only JavaScript (no client-side installation allowed!!!)
- Discontinuity between client and server side
 - ▶ Two parts of the same application!
- Components in web frameworks are only server-side
 - No standard way for expressing client-side interactions

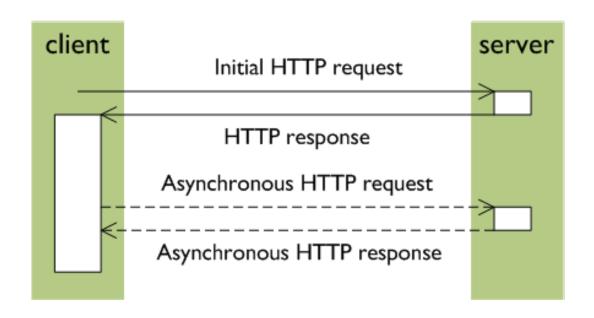
Ajax-style Web Control Flow

HTTP protocol is based on request-response principle



Ajax-style Web Control Flow

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 Ajax-style applications update the page dynamically using asynchronous requests

What's going on?

- Program is "authored" on the server-side
 - But runs primarily on the client-side
 - No state on the server (except during callbacks)
- Program is "authored" in server-side language (e.g. Visual Basic or PHP)
 - But the main point of this program is to generate a client-side program in JS
 - Executing some (most) code as JavaScript is unavoidable

Summary

- 1. Client asks server for page
- Server gives back JavaScript
- 3. Client runs JavaScript
- 4. Client calls back server asynchronously
- 5. Server talks to database during callbacks
- 6. Server responds with updated DOM/JavaScript for client

Project Aims

- 1) Single programming language F#
- 2) Type-checked client & server code
- 3) Modality-checked client & server code
- 4) Be Realistic
 - Integrate with ASP.NET (or Apache ...)
 - No client-side installation required
 - Look forward (SilverLight, ...)

Related Work

- Volta (Erik Meijer et. al., Microsoft)
 - Client side in .NET languages (by translating IL to JavaScript)
- Links Language (Philip Wadler et. al., University of Edinburgh)
 - Single language for all three tires (client/server/database)
- Google Web Toolkit
 - Client side in Java (by translating Java to JavaScript)
- Silverlight and Flash
 - Richer client-side execution frameworks
- Flapjax (Brown University PLT)
 - Functional Reactive Programming on the client side

Translating F# to JavaScript

- Translator needs to solve the following problems:
 - 1) Translating the F# language
 - Accessing native JS functionality
 - Manipulating with DOM, calling native JS functions
 - 3) Using standard .NET/F# types
 - Working with standard data types, collections, etc...

SAMPLE: Symbolic manipulation (I.)

Not-so-simple F# application running in web browser

SAMPLE: Pattern matching in F# and JS

```
let evaluate(nd, varfunc:string -> float) =
  let rec eval = function
  | Number(n) -> n
  | Var(v) -> varfunc v
  | Binary('+', a, b) ->
      let (ea, eb) = (eval a, eval b)
      ea + eb
  | _ -> failwith "unknown op."
  eval nd
```

SAMPLE: Pattern matching in F# and JS

```
function evaluate(nd, varfunc) {
 var eval = (function (matchval) {
    if (true==matchval.IsTag('Number'))
      return matchval.Get('Number', 0);
    else {
      if (true==matchval.IsTag('Var'))
        return varfunc(matchval.Get('Var', 0));
      else {
        if (true==(matchval.IsTag('Binary') &&
             createDelegate(this, function() {
                 var t = matchval.Get('Binary', 0);
                 return t = '+'
               })()))) {
          var c = matchval.Get('Binary', 0);
          var a = matchval.Get('Binary', 1);
          var b = matchval.Get('Binary', 2);
          var t = CreateObject(new Tuple(), [eval(a), eval(b)]);
          var ea = t.Get(0);
          var eb = t.Get(1);
          return ea + eb
        } else {
          return Lib.Utils.FailWith("unknown op.");
 return eval(nd);
```

Translating F# to JavaScript

Problem #2 – Accessing native JS functionality

```
let Test() =
    Window.Alert("Hello world!")
...
```

Using mock types and mapping attributes:

```
[<Mapping("window", MappingScope.Global, MappingType.Field)>]
type Window =
  [<Mapping("alert", MappingScope.Member, MappingType.Method)>]
static member Alert (message:string) =
    (raise ClientSideScript:unit)
...
```

Translating F# to JavaScript

Problem #3 – Using standard .NET/F# types

```
let Test() =
  let s = new StringBuilder()
  ignore(s.Append("Hello world!"))
s.ToString()
```

▶ Re-implementing standard libraries in translatable F#:

```
[<ClientSide; ExternalType(type System.Text.StringBuilder)>]
type StringBuilder() =
  let strings = [| |]
  member this.Append(s:string) =
    ArrayJS.Add(this.strings, s)
    this
  member this.ToString() =
    ArrayJS.Join(this.strings, "")
```

Integrating client and server-side code

- Using monads for representing modality of the code
 - Very appealing typing properties checks modality of the calls
 - Gives us control over the execution

Calling server-side from client-side

- Using 'serverExecute' function and 'async' client code
 - serverExecute: ServerM<T> -> ClientAsyncM<T>
 - 'async' code translated to continuation-passing style

Asynchronous client-side code

- Very useful for expressing some common patterns
 - For example polling the server for updates

Asynchronous client-side code

- Very useful for expressing some common patterns
 - For example polling the server for updates
- What is 'client_async' monad?
 - Implementation of continutation monad in (translatable) F#
 - It is possible to write other 'async' primitives

```
let SleepAsync(ms:int) : ClientAsyncMonad<unit> =
    AsyncVal (fun cont ->
    let t = new Timer()
    t.Interval <- ms
    t.Elapsed.Add(fun (sender, e) ->
        t.Stop()
    cont () )
    t.Start() )
```

SAMPLE: Symbolic manipulation (II.)

JavaScript 'async' monad & calls to the server

Composable components for ASP.NET

- Calling a page event handler on the server-side:
 - We usually need to manipulate with more components
 - Some components may require executing server-side code
 - Component needs to update internal state and GUI

Composable components for ASP.NET

- State handling is property of the 'server' monad
 - Collects a list of client-side operations to execute

```
type Repeater =
  // Server-side code to update GUI
  member x.set_Data(data) =
    server
    { let data = data |> Seq.to_list
        do! <@! §x.set_ClientData(§data) !@> }

    // Executed on the client-side to view data
    member x.set_ClientData(data) =
    client
    { let html = (* generate html *)
        do this.InnerHtml <- html }</pre>
```

ServerM<'a> = 'a * ServerUpdate list

SAMPLE: Lecture organizer

Using composable ASP.NET components

Summary

- 1) Single programming language F#
 - ▶ Thanks to non-intrusive meta-programming capabilities
- 2) Integrated server & client-side code
 - ▶ Thanks to typing properties of monads
- 3) Client-side state updates in the server code
 - ▶ Thanks to F# monads & symbolic meta-programming

Thank you!

Questions, discussion, etc...

For more information:

- Web site with samples & more information: http://tomasp.net/fswebtools
- Shared source project at CodePlex:http://www.codeplex.com/fswebtools