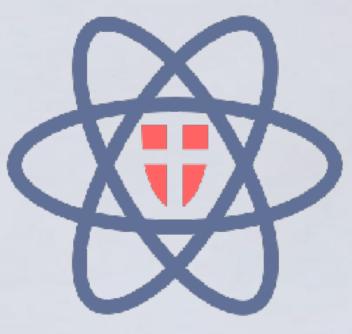




Patrick Stapfer









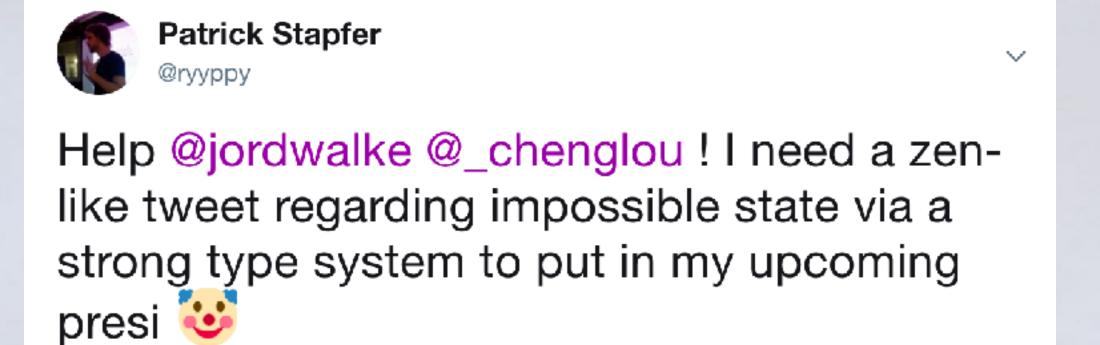


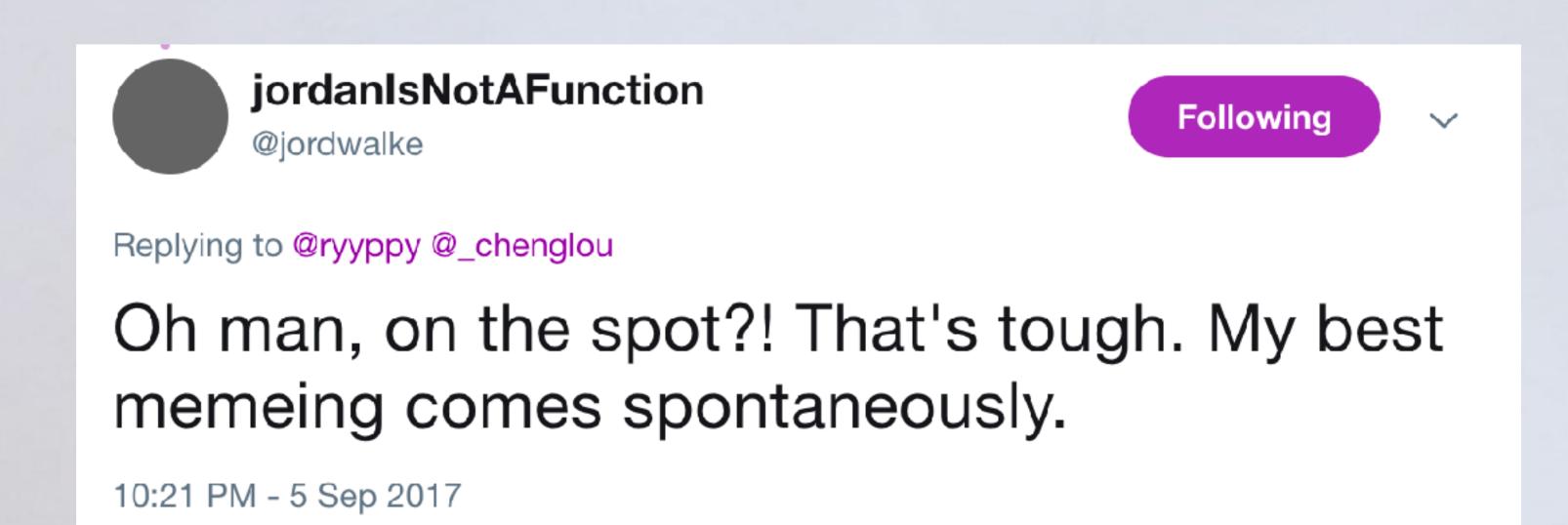






Making Un RE asonable Hates impossible

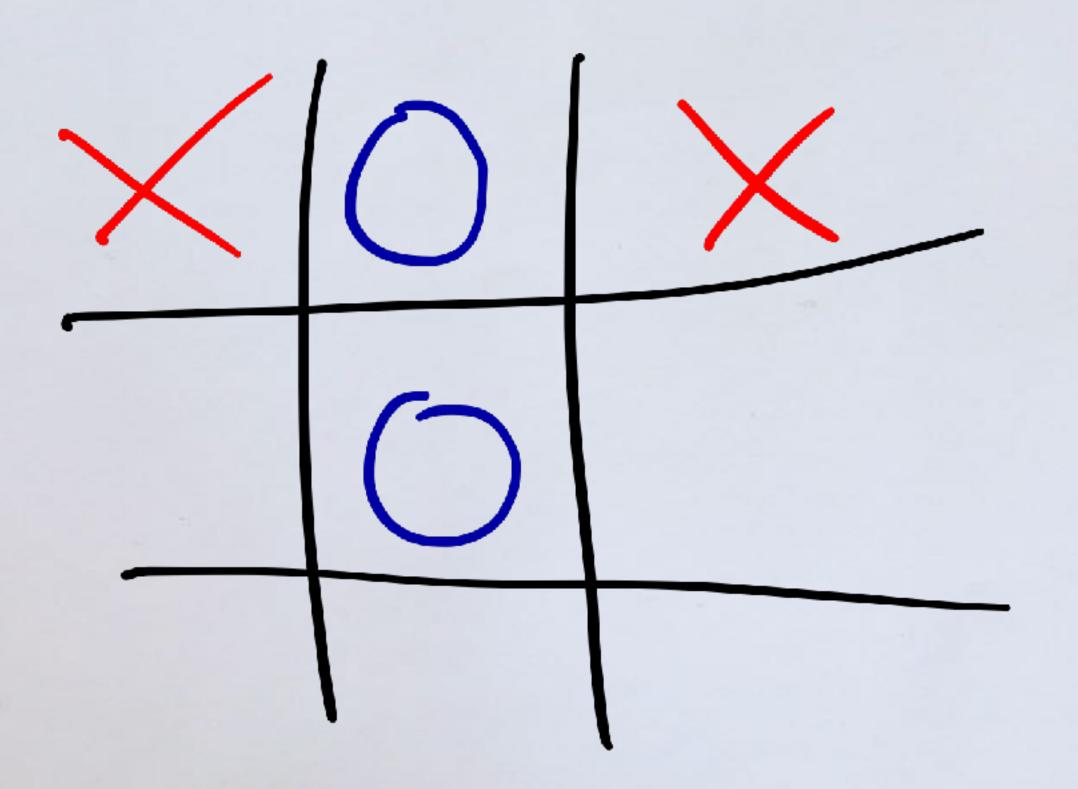




Well Researched Topic

- Effective ML Revisited Yaron Minsky
- Types & Properties = Software: Designing with Types Mark Seemann
 - Video
- Designing with Types: Making illegal states unrepresentable Scott Wlaschin
- Making impossible states impossible Richard Feldman
- Back to the Basics Using Flow A.Sharif
- Making Impossible States Impossible in ReasonML A. Sharif

Learning By Doing (Reason & OCaml)



First Attempt (JS)

```
<Tictactoe>
```

```
const state = {
  board: [null, ..., null],
  progress: "turn",
  player: "cross",
};
```

Add some types w/ Flow...

```
type Token = "cross" | "circle" | "empty";
type Board = Array<Token>;
type Player = "cross"     "circle";
type Progress = "turn" | "win" | "draw";
type State = {
  board: Board,
  progress: Progress,
  player: Player | null,
```

Confusing Design...

```
type Token = "cross" | "circle" | "empty";
type Board = Array<Token>;
type Player = "cross" | "circle";
type Progress = "turn" | "win" | "draw";
type State = {
  board: Board,
  progress: Progress,
  player: Player | null,
const state: State = {
  board: [...],
  progress: "win", ???
  player: null,
```

Refactor Progress & Player Relation

```
type Progress =
  { type: "turn", player: Player }
  | { type: "win", player: Player }
  { type: "draw" }
type State = {
  board: Board,
  progress: Progress,
 player: Player null,
```

Types in Action (Flow)

```
const progress: Progress = {
 type: "turn",
 player: "cross"
switch (progress.type) {
 case "turn":
   const {player} = progress;
   return `Player ${player}'s turn`;
 case "win":
   const {player} = progress;
         `Player ${player} won`;
```

"Pattern Matching" in Flow

```
switch is no expression
                        progress = typeof Object
           switch (progress.type) {
            case "turn":
                                         flow infer is brittle
              const {player} = progress;
verbose syntax return `Player ${player}'s turn`;
            case "winner": typooooos
              const {player} = progress;
              return `Player ${player} won`;
           }; No checks for exhaustiveness
```

Let's design the state in Reason!

```
type token = Cross Circle Empty
type board = ...
type player = Cross | Circle
type progress =
   Turn(player)
   Win(player)
   Draw
type state = {
  board: board,
  progress: progress
```

Types in Action (Reason)

```
let progress = Turn(Cross);

switch (progress) {
    | Turn(p) => "Player" ++ p_to_str(p) ++ "'s turn"
    | Win(p) => "Player" ++ p_to_str(p) ++ "won"
    | Draw => "It's a draw!"
    };
```

```
switch (progress.type) {
  case "turn":
    const {player} = progress;
    return `Player ${player}'s turn`;
  case "win":
    const {player} = progress;
    return `Player ${player} won`;
};
```

What about the Board? Naive Edition.

```
type board = list(token)

let ok: board = [ Empty, Empty,..., Empty] (9)
let weird: board = [ Empty, Cross, Circle ]
let doh: board = [ Empty ]
```

- + More Generic
- + Kinda Clever

- Cognitive Load
- Potentially unsafe code
- "More tests" to write

Make unrepresentable Board Impossible!

```
type row = (token, token, token)
type board = (row, row, row)

let r1: row = (Empty, Empty, Empty) /* okay */
let r2: row = (Empty, Cross) /* fail */
let r3: row = (Empty, Cross, Cross, Cross) /* fail */
```

- + Type safe / no surprises + "Less tests" to write
 - More verbose (but dead simple) code

Helper types

```
type colId = C1 | C2 | C3

type rowId = R1 | R2 | R3
```

Get a token from board (Column, Row)

getToken :: board -> rowId -> colId -> token

```
let getToken = (board, rid, cid) => {
 let (r1, r2, r3) = board;
  let fromRow = ((t1, t2, t3), cid) =>
    switch cid {
      C1 => t1
     C2 \Rightarrow t2
     C3 => t3
  switch rid {
   R1 => fromRow(r1, cid)
   R2 => fromRow(r2, cid)
   R3 => fromRow(r3, cid)
```

Add a token to the board

```
let updateBoard = (board, rid, cid, value) => {
  let (r1, r2, r3) = board;
  switch rid {
  | R1 =>
    let r = updateColumn(r1, cid, value);
    (r, r2, r3);
  | R2 =>
    let r = updateColumn(r2, cid, value);
    (r1, r, r3);
  | R3 =>
    let r = updateColumn(r3, cid, value);
    (r1, r2, r);
  };
};
```

```
let updateColumn = (row, cid, value) => {
  let (t1, t2, t3) = row;
  switch cid {
    C1 => isEmptyToken(t1) ? (value, t2, t3) : row
    C2 => isEmptyToken(t2) ? (t1, value, t3) : row
    C3 => isEmptyToken(t3) ? (t1, t2, value) : row
let isEmptyToken = (square: token) =>
  switch square {
    Empty => true
      => false
```

Conclusion

More Rigid Design

More KISS than DRY

Forces edge-cases to be handled

Alternatives:

Combine both worlds

boardToList <-> listToBoard



Following

Replying to @ryyppy @jordwalke

Remember high school? Different solutions to a problem was fine, but differing units in the end means you probably misunderstood the problem

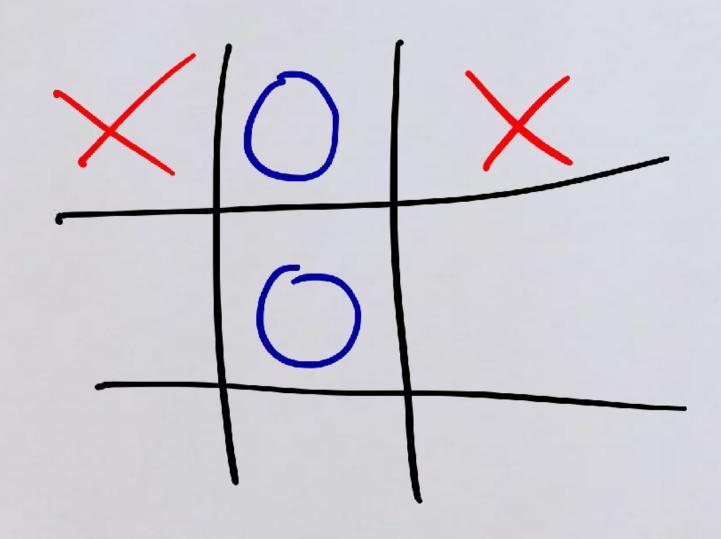
10:35 PM - 5 Sep 2017

Do we have more time for one more thing?

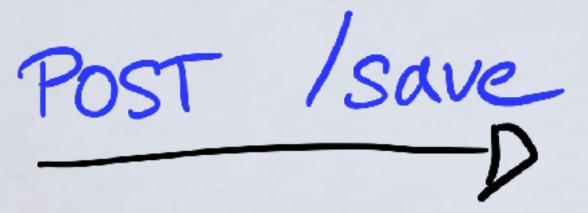
I wanted to show another example with async querying... but I had no server :-(

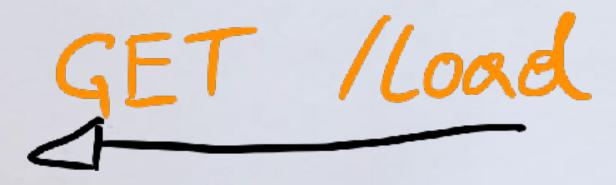
INTRODUCING

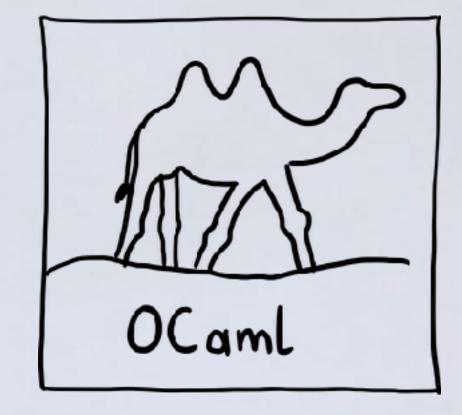
TicTacToe as a Service (TTTaaS)



Reason Frontend







SERVER

Loader ComponentTM

<TTTLoader/>

```
type loaderState = {
  data: option(tictactoeState),
  loading: bool
}
```

Loader ComponentTM

```
<TTTLoader/>
```

```
type remoteData =
    | NotAsked
    | Pending
    | Success(Game.tictactoeState)
    | Error(string)
```

type loaderState = remoteData

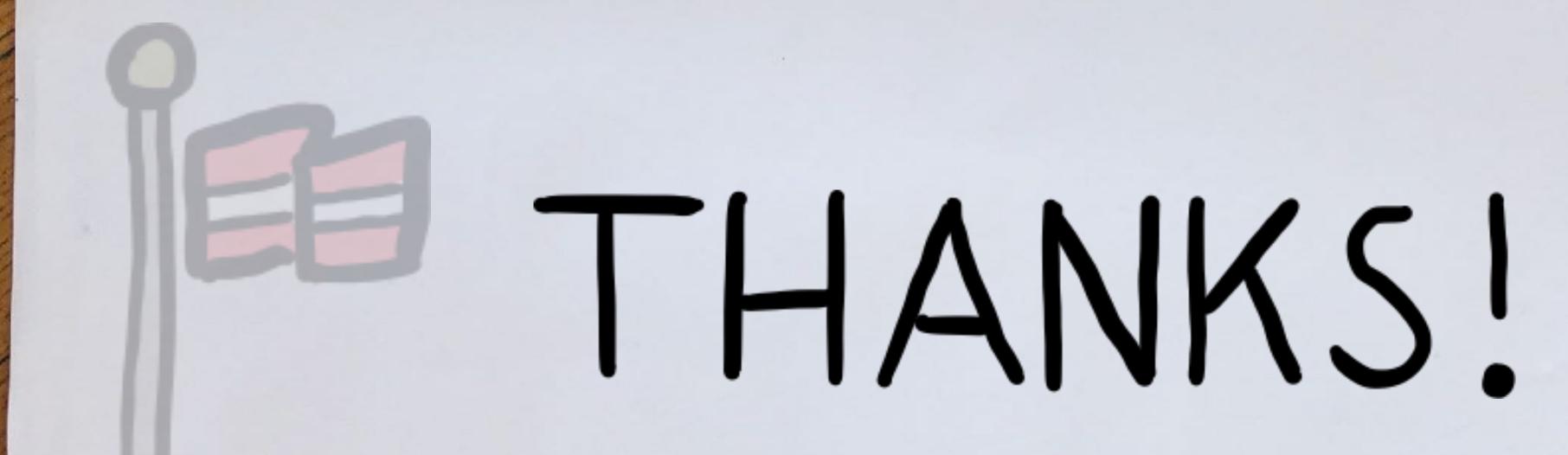
```
render: ({state}) =>
    switch state {
    | NotAsked => <div> ("Starting Application" |> se) </div>
    | Loading => <div> ("Loading Game..." |> se) </div>
    | Error(errorMsg) => <div> (errorMsg |> se) </div>
    | Success({board, progress}) => <Tictactoe board progress /> }
```

Source Code for Game + Server:

http://github.com/ryyppy/reason-tictactoe

Join our Community

https://discord.gg/reasonml



QUESTIONS?

PATRICK STAPFER



