



Playing with Proc Macro Magic

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Derive Macros: Often Used, Very Often Made

By the end of this talk, you will:

1. Hopefully know how derive macros really work
2. Be able to write your own!

If you have written proc macros before...

1. That's pretty great, maybe talk about that with other people at the intermission
2. I'll try to make this relatively interesting for the next 10 minutes

What are Derive Macros?

```
File: dummy_code.rs

1 // Define a macro...
2 proc_macro Addable(code: Code) -> Code {
3     println!("Running addable...")
4     let struct_name = code.struct_name;
5
6     extra_code = create_code(...);
7
8     extra_code
9 }
10
11 #[derive(Addable)]
12 struct Coordinate {
13     x: i32,
14     y: i32
15 }
16
17 /////// DURING COMPILATION:
18
19 impl Coordinate {
20     fn add(&self, other: &Coordinate) -> Coordinate {
21         Coordinate {
22             x: self.x + other.x,
23             y: self.y + other.y
24         }
25     }
26 }
27
28 ///////
```

The Power Of Derive Macros

File: `src/main.rs`

```
1  use clap::Parser;
2
3  /// Simple program to greet a person
4  #[derive(Parser, Debug)]
5  #[command(version, about, long_about = None)]
6  struct Args {
7      /// Name of the person to greet
8      #[arg(short, long)]
9      name: String,
10
11     /// Number of times to greet
12     #[arg(short, long, default_value_t = 1)]
13     count: u8,
14 }
15
16 fn main() {
17     let args = Args::parse();
18
19     for _ in 0..args.count {
20         println!("Hello {}", args.name)
21     }
22 }
```



Let's make one ourselves...


File: `example/src/main.rs`

```
1  use proc_macro_test::{StructName1, StructName2};
2
3  #[derive(StructName1)]
4  struct Yeet;
5
6  #[derive(StructName2)]
7  struct Yote;
8
9  fn main() {
10     let yeet = Yeet;
11     let yote = Yote;
12
13     println!("First: {}, Second: {};", yeet.struct_name(), yote.struct_name());
14 }
```

A simple Macro

File: `proc_macro_test/src/lib.rs`

```
1  use proc_macro::TokenStream;
2
3  #[proc_macro_derive(StructName1)]
4  pub fn snl(item: TokenStream) -> TokenStream {
5      let name_token = item.into_iter().nth(1).unwrap();
6      let name = name_token.to_string();
7      format!(
8          "impl {name} {{ fn struct_name(&self) -> String {{ String::from(\"{name}\") }} }}"
9      ).parse().unwrap()
10 }
11
12
```



```
impl Yeet {  
    fn struct_name(&self) -> String {  
        String::from("Yeet")  
    }  
}
```



Struct `proc_macro::TokenStream`

1.15.0 · [source](#) · [\[-\]](#)

```
pub struct TokenStream(/* private fields */);
```

- [\[-\]](#) The main type provided by this crate, representing an abstract stream of tokens, or, more specifically, a sequence of token trees. The type provide interfaces for iterating over those token trees and, conversely, collecting a number of token trees into one stream. This is both the input and output of `#[proc_macro]`, `#[proc_macro_attribute]` and `#[proc_macro_derive]` definitions.

The standard proc-macro library

File: `proc_macro_test/Cargo.toml`

```
1  [package]
2  name = "proc_macro_test"
3  version = "0.1.0"
4  edition = "2021"
5
6  [lib]
7  proc-macro = true
8
9  # See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/manifest.html
10
11 [dependencies]
12 proc-macro2 = "1.0.78"
13 quote = "1.0.35"
14 syn = { version = "2.0.51", features=["full"] }
```

Syn

```
ExprRange full
ExprReference full or derive
ExprRepeat full
ExprReturn full
ExprStruct full or derive
ExprTry full
ExprTryBlock full
ExprTuple full
ExprUnary full or derive
ExprUnsafe full
ExprWhile full
ExprYield full
Field full or derive
FieldPat full
FieldValue full or derive
FieldsNamed full or derive
FieldsUnnamed full or derive
File full
```

Quote

```
quote! {
    let value = <#field_type>::new();
}
```

A less simple Macro

```
13 use quote::quote;
14
15 #[proc_macro_derive(StructName2)]
16 pub fn sn2(item: TokenStream) -> TokenStream {
17     let ast: syn::ItemStruct = syn::parse(item).unwrap();
18     let name = &ast.ident;
19     quote! {
20         impl #name {
21             fn struct_name(&self) -> String {
22                 format!("{}", stringify!(&self))
23             }
24         }
25     }.into()
26 }
```

Struct syn::ItemStruct

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```
pub struct ItemStruct {  
    pub attrs: Vec<Attribute>,  
    pub vis: Visibility,  
    pub struct_token: Struct,  
    pub ident: Ident,  
    pub generics: Generics,  
    pub fields: Fields,  
    pub semi_token: Option<Semi>,  
}
```

Available on **crate feature full** only.

[\[-\]](#) A struct definition: `struct Foo<A> { x: A }.`

Fields



Problems & Solutions

- Incredibly easily hackable : <https://github.com/dtolnay/watt>
- Slow to compile : ^
- Difficult to write : Macro Rules
- Difficult to learn: Hopefully this talk!
- A lack of hygiene : Caution!



Further Reading

- <https://github.com/dtolnay/proc-macro-workshop>
- <https://github.com/tfpk/rustau-talk-2024>
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