Magic of Reflection

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"You don't need reflect to write great code, but knowing it will cement your understanding of Go."

Voltaire, 1767

Agenda

- 1. Definition of reflection
- 2. The laws of reflection
- 3. Examples

Reflection

in computing is the ability of a program to:

- examine its own structure,
- introspect, and modify its own structure and behavior at runtime.

- Python dir([object]), type, hasattr, setattr
- Ruby class(), instance_methods(), instance_variables()
- PHP ReflectionClass
- Java getClass(), java.lang.reflect
- Haskell Data.Reflection
- C sorry, no
- Go reflect

'reflect' package

- 1. Provides the capability to reflect
- 2. Defines two important types
 - reflect.Type
 - o reflect. Value

The laws of reflection

by Rob Pike

```
var x float64 = 3.4
v := reflect.ValueOf(x)
fmt.Println("type:", v.Type())
prints

type: float64
```

```
var x float64 = 3.4
v := reflect.ValueOf(x)
fmt.Println("type:", v.Type())
prints
type: float64
func ValueOf(i interface{}) Value
func TypeOf(i interface{}) Type
```

1. Reflection goes from interface value to reflection object.

```
var x float64 = 3.4
v := reflect.ValueOf(x)
fmt.Println("type:", v.Type())
fmt.Println("kind:", v.Kind())
```

prints

type: float64 kind: float64

```
type Name string
var x Name = "nastya"
v := reflect.ValueOf(x)
fmt.Println("type:", v.Type())
fmt.Println("kind:", v.Kind())
```

prints

type: main.Name

kind: string

```
type Kind uint
const (
        Invalid Kind = iota
        Bool
        Int
        Int8
        Int16
        Int32
        Int64
        Uint
        Uint8
        Uint16
        Uint32
        Uint64
        Uintptr
        Float32
        Float64
        Complex64
        Complex128
        Array
        Chan
        Func
        Interface
        Map
        Ptr
        Slice
        String
        Struct
        UnsafePointer
```

```
y := v.Interface()
fmt.Println(y) // 3.4
```

2. Reflection goes from reflection object to interface value.

Reiterating:

Reflection goes from interface values to reflection objects and back again.

```
var x float64 = 3.4
v := reflect.ValueOf(x)
v.SetFloat(7.1) // Error: will
panic.
```

panic: reflect.Value.SetFloat using unaddressable value

```
var x float64 = 3.4
v := reflect.ValueOf(x)
fmt.Println("settability of v:", v.CanSet())
```

```
var x float64 = 3.4
v := reflect.ValueOf(x)
fmt.Println("settability of v:", v.CanSet())
prints
settability of v: false
```

What is settability?

- It's the property that a reflection object can modify the actual storage that was used to create the reflection object.
- Settability is determined by whether the reflection object holds the original item.

```
var x float64 = 3.4
p := reflect.ValueOf(&x) // Note: take the address of x.
fmt.Println("type of p:", p.Type())
fmt.Println("settability of p:", p.CanSet())
```

```
var x float64 = 3.4
p := reflect.ValueOf(&x) // Note: take the
address of x.
fmt.Println("type of p:", p.Type())
fmt.Println("settability of p:", p.CanSet())
prints
type of p: *float64
settability of p: false
```

```
var x float64 = 3.4
p := reflect.ValueOf(&x)
v := p.Elem()
fmt.Println("type of p:", v.Type())
fmt.Println("settability of v:", v.CanSet())
```

```
var x float64 = 3.4
p := reflect.ValueOf(&x)
v := p.Elem()
fmt.Println("type of v:", v.Type())
fmt.Println("settability of v:", v.CanSet())
prints
type of v: float64
settability of v: true
```

3. To modify a reflection object, the value must be settable.

Use cases

Modifying struct

```
type T struct {
    A int
    B string
t := T{23, "skidoo"}
s := reflect.ValueOf(&t).Elem()
typeOfT := s.Type()
for i := 0; i < s.NumField(); i++ {
    f := s.Field(i)
    fmt.Printf("%d: %s %s = %v settability=%t\n", i,
        typeOfT.Field(i).Name, f.Type(), f.Interface(),
f.CanSet())
prints
0: A int = 23 settability=true
1: B string = skidoo settability=true
```

Modifying struct

```
s.Field(0).SetInt(77)
s.Field(1).SetString("Sunset Strip")
fmt.Println("t is now", t)

prints

t is now {77 Sunset Strip}
```

```
type Foo struct {
    s string
    i int
   j interface{}
func main() {
   x := Foo{"hello", 2, 3.0}
   v := reflect.ValueOf(x)
    s := v.Field(0)
    fmt.Printf("%T %v\n", s.String(), s.String())
    i := v.FieldByName("i")
    fmt.Printf("%T %v\n", i.Int(), i.Int())
    j := v.FieldByName("j").Elem()
    fmt.Printf("%T %v\n", j.Float(), j.Float())
```

Tags

```
type Member struct {
   Age int `something:"age"`
}
```

Tags

```
type Member struct {
   Age int `something:"age"`
func main() {
   member := Member{34}
    t := reflect.TypeOf(member)
    field := t.Field(0)
    fmt.Print(field.Tag.Get("something"))
```

SelectCase

```
c1 := make(chan string)
c2 := make(chan string)
select {
case msg1 := <-c1:
    fmt.Println("received ", msg1)
case msg2 := <-c2:
    fmt.Println("received ", msg2)
```

reflect.Select

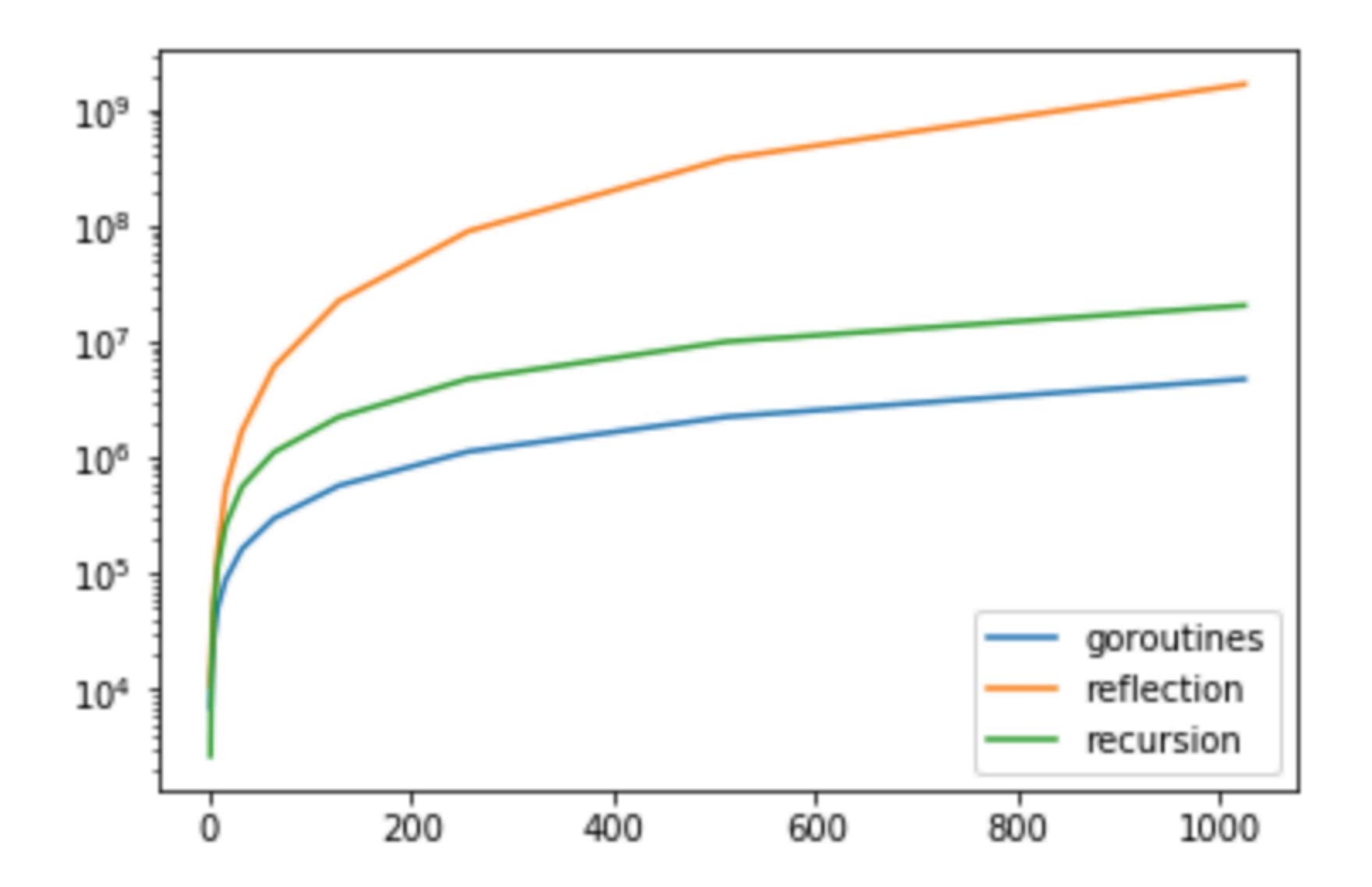
```
func Select(cases []SelectCase) (chosen
int, recv Value, recvOK bool)
```

```
type SelectCase struct {
    Dir SelectDir // direction of case
    Chan Value // channel to use (for send or receive)
    Send Value // value to send (for send)
}
```

reflect.Select

reflect.Select

```
cases := make([]reflect.SelectCase,
len(chans))
for i, ch := range chans {
    cases[i] = reflect.SelectCase{Dir:
reflect.SelectRecv, Chan:
reflect.ValueOf(ch)}
chosen, value, ok := reflect.Select(cases)
// ok will be true if the channel has not
been closed.
ch := chans[chosen]
msg := value.String()
```



```
func MakeFunc(typ Type, fn func(args []Value)
(results []Value)) Value
```

```
func swap(in []reflect.Value) []reflect.Value {
    return []reflect.Value{in[1], in[0]}
func main() {
   makeSwap := func(fptr interface{}) {
        fn := reflect.ValueOf(fptr).Elem()
        v := reflect.MakeFunc(fn.Type(), swap)
        fn.Set(v)
    var intSwap func(int, int) (int, int)
   makeSwap(&intSwap)
    fmt.Println(intSwap(1, 3)) // 3 1
```

```
func swap(in []reflect.Value) []reflect.Value {
    return []reflect.Value{in[1], in[0]}
func main() {
   makeSwap := func(fptr interface{}) {
        fn := reflect.ValueOf(fptr).Elem()
        v := reflect.MakeFunc(fn.Type(), swap)
        fn.Set(v)
   var strSwap func(string, string) (string, string)
   makeSwap(&strSwap)
    fmt.Println(strSwap("test", "golang")) // golang
test
```

... and more

... and more

func Copy(dst, src Value) int	func MakeMapWithSize(typ Type, n int) Value	
func DeepEqual(x, y interface{}) bool	func MakeSlice(typ Type, len, cap int) Value	func (v Value) MethodByName(name string) Value
func Select(cases []SelectCase) (chosen int, recv	func New(typ Type) Value	func (v Value) NumField() int
Value, recvOK bool)	func NewAt(typ Type, p unsafe.Pointer) Value	func (v Value) NumMethod() int
func Swapper(slice interface{}) func(i, j int)	func ValueOf(i interface{}) Value	func (v Value) OverflowComplex(x complex128)
type ChanDir	func Zero(typ Type) Value	bool
func (d ChanDir) String() string	func (v Value) Addr() Value	func (v Value) OverflowFloat(x float64) bool
type Kind	func (v Value) Bool() bool	func (v Value) OverflowInt(x int64) bool
func (k Kind) String() string	func (v Value) Bytes() []byte	func (v Value) OverflowUint(x uint64) bool
	func (v Value) Call(in []Value) []Value	func (v Value) Pointer() uintptr
type Method type SoloctCase		
type SelectCase	func (v Value) CanAddr() book	func (v Value) Recv() (x Value, ok bool)
type SelectDir	func (v Value) CanAddr() bool	func (v Value) Send(x Value)
type SliceHeader	func (v Value) CanInterface() bool	func (v Value) Set(x Value)
type StringHeader	func (v Value) CanSet() bool	func (v Value) SetBool(x bool)
type StructField	func (v Value) Cap() int	func (v Value) SetBytes(x []byte)
type StructTag	func (v Value) Close()	func (v Value) SetCap(n int)
func (tag StructTag) Get(key string) string	func (v Value) Complex() complex128	func (v Value) SetComplex(x complex128)
func (tag StructTag) Lookup(key string) (value	func (v Value) Convert(t Type) Value	func (v Value) SetFloat(x float64)
string, ok bool)	func (v Value) Elem() Value	func (v Value) SetInt(x int64)
type Type	func (v Value) Field(i int) Value	func (v Value) SetLen(n int)
func ArrayOf(count int, elem Type) Type	func (v Value) FieldByIndex(index []int) Value	func (v Value) SetMapIndex(key, val Value)
func ChanOf(dir ChanDir, t Type) Type	func (v Value) FieldByName(name string) Value	<u>func (v Value) SetPointer(x unsafe.Pointer)</u>
<u>func FuncOf(in, out []Type, variadic bool) Type</u>	<pre>func (v Value) FieldByNameFunc(match func(string)</pre>	func (v Value) SetString(x string)
<u>func MapOf(key, elem Type) Type</u>	bool) Value	func (v Value) SetUint(x uint64)
func PtrTo(t Type) Type	func (v Value) Float() float64	func (v Value) Slice(i, j int) Value
func SliceOf(t Type) Type	func (v Value) Index(i int) Value	func (v Value) Slice3(i, j, k int) Value
func StructOf(fields []StructField) Type	func (v Value) Int() int64	func (v Value) String() string
<pre>func TypeOf(i interface{}) Type</pre>	<pre>func (v Value) Interface() (i interface{})</pre>	func (v Value) TryRecv() (x Value, ok bool)
type Value	func (v Value) InterfaceData() [2]uintptr	func (v Value) TrySend(x Value) bool
func Append(s Value, x Value) Value	func (v Value) IsNil() bool	func (v Value) Type() Type
func AppendSlice(s, t Value) Value	func (v Value) IsValid() bool	func (v Value) Uint() uint64
func Indirect(v Value) Value	func (v Value) Kind() Kind	func (v Value) UnsafeAddr() uintptr
func MakeChan(typ Type, buffer int) Value	func (v Value) Len() int	type ValueError
func MakeFunc(typ Type, fn func(args []Value)	func (v Value) MapIndex(key Value) Value	func (e *ValueError) Error() string
(results []Value)) Value	func (v Value) MapKeys() []Value	<u>Bugs</u>

func (v Value) Method(i int) Value

func MakeMap(typ Type) Value





When to use reflection?

Clear is better than clever.

Clear is better than clever. Reflection is never clear.

better never

References

Golang 'reflect' package

https://golang.org/pkg/reflect/

The Laws of Reflection

https://blog.golang.org/laws-of-reflection