
OPENVALU

BETTER SOFTWARE, FASTER.

OPENREWRITE WORKS

Automated refactoring made easy

PREREQUISITES FOR THIS WORKSHOP

- the workshop repository
- An IDE, preferably IntelliJ IDEA
- Java 11, 17 and 21
 - sdkman on mac or linux
 - azul zulu or any other openjdk distribution

sdkman



<https://sdkman.io/>

java



<https://www.azul.com/downloads?package=jdk#zulu>

workshop

<https://github.com/Workshop>

WHAT'S YOUR NAME AGAIN?



Sebastian Konieczek

- working as software engineer
- talking Java and Kotlin
- likes giving workshops and talks
- occasionally wakeboarding

- 19 years of experience
- likes to talk about observability
- DevEx as a hobby
- trainer for cloud infrastructures

WHAT ARE YOUR EXPECTATIONS?

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT

- what is open rewrite and how does it work
- how can I integrate openrewrite into my build
- how do I configure openrewrite
- how can I create custom openrewrite rules
- how do I test my custom openrewrite rules

WHAT IS OPENREWR

A SHORT INTRODUCTION

- created and maintained by [moderne](#)
- framework and ecosystem for automa
refactoring at scale
- prepackaged, open-source refactoring
- moderne platform/cli
 - free tier for open source projects

HOW DOES OPENREWRITE

- builds lossless semantic tree - **LST**
 - java
 - yml
 - xml
 - json
 - ...
- iterates recursively over the LST applying transformations to the LST
- stops when no more changes are applied
- writes transformed LST back to the source

```
1 package my.test;
2
3 class Calculator
4 {
5     int add(final int a, final int b)
6     {
7         return a+b;
8     }
9 }
```



```

----J.CompilationUnit
  |-----J.Package | "J.Package(id=1bfa514f-ee81-4a66-9da7-6159021d04c
  |         \----J.FieldAccess | "my.test"
  |               |---J.Identifier | "my"
  |               \-----J.Identifier | "test"
  \----J.ClassDeclaration
    |---J.Identifier | "Calculator"
    \----J.Block
      \-----J.MethodDeclaration | "MethodDeclaration{my.test.Calco
        |---J.Primitive | "int"
        |---J.Identifier | "add"
        |-----J.VariableDeclarations | "final int a"
        |           |---J.Modifier | "final"
        |           |---J.Primitive | "int"
        |           \-----J.VariableDeclarations.NamedVaria
        |                   \---J.Identifier | "a"
        |           \-----J.VariableDeclarations | "final int b"
        |                   |---J.Modifier | "final"
        |                   |---J.Primitive | "int"
        |                   \-----J.VariableDeclarations.NamedVaria
        |                           \---J.Identifier | "b"
        \----J.Block
          \-----J.Return | "return a+b"
                \----J.Binary | "a+b"
                      |---J.Identifier | "a"

```

WHAT IS A RECIPE

- a set of instructions on how and when the LST

HOW TO USE A REC

- build tool plugin
 - gradle
 - maven
- moderne cli tool
 - log in with Github or Bitbucket
 - free for public open source projects
 - for private projects a contract with n required

```
./gradlew rewriteRun      # actually apply the configured recipes  
./gradlew rewriteDryRun   # apply the configured recipes and create  
./gradlew rewriteDiscover # get a list of available recipes provided
```

THE GRADLE PLUGIN

```
plugins {  
    id("org.openrewrite.rewrite") version "6.11.2"  
}  
  
rewrite{  
    activeRecipe("<recipe-name-1>")  
    activeRecipe("<recipe-name-2>")  
}  
  
dependencies {  
    rewrite("<rewrite-recipe-lib>")  
}
```

THE REWRITE CONFIGURATION

```
1 ---
2 type: specs.openrewrite.org/v1beta/recipe
3 name: de.my.recipe.definition
4 displayName: My Recipe definition
5 recipeList:
6   - <recipe-name-1>
7   - <recipe-name-2>
8   - <recipe-name-3>:
9       paramOne: <value-one>
10      paramTwo: <value-one>
```

THE REWRITE CONFIGURATION

- In the root of the project
- `rewrite.yml`
- activate it with the own name (here `de.my.recipe.definition`)

REWRITEDISCOVER

Finding recipes fast

```
./gradlew rewriteDiscover
```


ASSIGNMENT: 01_INTF

ASSIGNMENT:

02_SPRING_BOOT_UPGR

**DO I NEED TO CONFIGURE A
RECIPES SEPARATELY FOR
PROJECTS?**

Of course not!

CREATING AN OPENREWRITE LIBRARY

HOW TO PACKAGE AN OWN LIBRARY

- A declarative library uses the same `rewrite.yml` recipe
- To use a recipe put the `rewrite.yml` in the root
- To package it put it in `"src/main/resources/ME"`
- a recipe library is packaged as a normal java lib

ASSIGNMENT:

03_WRITE_DECLARATIVE_I

WHAT IF THERE IS NO RECIPE A FOR MY REFACTORING

- utilize openrewrite powerful java api
 - requires deep understanding of the
 - a lot of code may be necessary even small refactorings
- alternative: refactor templates
 - what is this?

A SMALL EXCURSUS TO GOOGLE REFASTER TEMPLATE

- is part of the google Error Prone tool
- may be used for simple refactorings like
 - migrate uses of method A to method B
 - migrate use of method A where the argument is of a particular type to method B
 - migrate a particular fluent sequence of methods to some other pattern
 - migrate a sequence of consecutive statements to a more compact alternative

Source: [Error Prone documentation](#)


```
1 import com.google.errorprone.refaster.annotation.AfterTemplate;
2 import com.google.errorprone.refaster.annotation.AlsoNegation;
3 import com.google.errorprone.refaster.annotation.BeforeTemplate;
4
5 public class StringIsEmpty {
6     @BeforeTemplate
7     boolean equalsEmptyString(String string) {
8         return string.equals("");
9     }
10
11     @BeforeTemplate
12     boolean lengthEquals0(String string) {
13         return string.length() == 0;
14     }
15 }
```

BEFORE TEMPLATE

- describes the code pattern that should
- the parameter(s) represent any expression of the specified type
 - the string parameter in the example stands for any expression of type String

```
boolean equalsEmptyString(String string) { // string => every expression of type String
    return string.equals("");
}
```

- can contain multiple lines to be replaced
- for more advanced examples visit [refactoring.guide](#)

AFTER TEMPLATE

- describes the desired pattern
- has the same arguments as the before
- can contain multiple lines
- for more advanced examples visit [re](#)

ALSO NEGATION

- used to signal that the rule can also match the logical negation of the @BeforeTemplate
- for more advanced examples visit [refactoring](#)

DOES OPENREWRITE USE ERROR PR

No!

A recipe is generated through an annotation
by openrewrite

The final class ends with "Recipe" or

REQUIRED DEPENDENCIES REFASTER

```
1 annotationProcessor("org.openrewrite:rewrite-templating:latest.release")
2 implementation("org.openrewrite:rewrite-templating")
3
4 compileOnly("com.google.errorprone:error_prone_core:2.26.1") {
5     exclude("com.google.auto.service", "auto-service-annotations")
6 }
```

ASSIGNMENT:

04_CUSTOM_REFASTER_R

TESTING

TESTING

- support for writing unit tests
- supports different SourceSpecs (java, y
etc...)
- can fine tune the test execution enviro
applying a recipe
- tests can use newer version of Java tha
(e.g. to make use of multiline strings)

DEPENDENCIES

```
1 dependencies {
2     implementation(platform("org.openrewrite.recipe:rewrite-recipe-bom"))
3
4     testImplementation("org.openrewrite:rewrite-java")
5     testImplementation("org.openrewrite:rewrite-maven")
6     testImplementation("org.openrewrite.recipe:rewrite-java-dependency")
7     testImplementation("org.openrewrite:rewrite-java-21")
8     testImplementation("org.openrewrite:rewrite-test")
9     testImplementation("org.junit.jupiter:junit-jupiter-api:latest.release")
10    testRuntimeOnly("org.junit.jupiter:junit-jupiter-engine:latest.release")
11 }
```

TEST PREPARATION

```
1 import org.openrewrite.test.RecipeSpec;
2 import org.openrewrite.test.RecipeTest;
3
4 class MyRecipeTest implements RewriteTest {
5
6     @Override
7     public void defaults(RecipeSpec spec) {
8         //for Java written recipes
9         spec.recipe(new MyRecipe());
10        // for declarative recipes
11        spec.recipe(RecipeTest.fromRuntimeClasspath("de.my.package.MyRecipe"));
12    }
13 }
```

FIRST TEST

```
1 @Test
2 void myFirstTest() {
3     rewriteRun(
4         java(
5             """
6             class A {}
7             """,
8             """
9             class A {}
10            ""
11        )
12    );
13 }
```

REWRITERUN

- expects a list of SourceSpecs (here one)
- SourceSpec content must be valid as it is like the real source code
- SourceSpec describes a before and after the recipe was executed
- second String can be omitted if no change expected
- RecipeSpec can be changed for a test case (adding a library to the classpath)

ADAPT RECIPESPEC

```
1 @Test
2 void otherTest() {
3     rewriteRun(
4         spec -> spec.parser(JavaParser.fromJavaVersion()
5             .classpath("junit-4.13")),
6         java(
7             """
8             import org.junit.Test;
9             public class A {}
10            """)
11     )
12 };
13 }
```

ASSIGNMENT: 05_TEST_R

GETTING OUR HANDS DIRTY

Writing our own recipe with the open

RECIPE CLASS

```
1 import lombok.EqualsAndHashCode;
2 import lombok.Value;
3 import org.openrewrite.Recipe;
4
5 @EqualsAndHashCode(callSuper = false)
6 @Value
7 public class MyRecipe extends Recipe {
8
9     @Option(displayName = "An config argument for my recipe",
10             description = "Recipes can be configured like the RenamePack
11     String myArgument;
12
13     @Override
14     public String getDisplayName() {
15         return "This is my recipe":
```

RECIPE

- Defines the configuration of the recipe
- Can have optional arguments
- Defines information that will be displayed doing `rewriteDiscover`
- Defines a visitor to traverse the code and changes
- Has to be serializable

DIFFERENT VISITORS

- TreeVisitor (abstract base class)
- JavaIsoVisitor
- MavenVisitor
- PlainTextVisitor
- YamlIsoVisitor
- XmlIsoVisitor
- ...

JAVAVISITOR

```
1 class JavaVisitor<P> extends TreeVisitor<J, P> {
2     J visitStatement(Statement statement) {...}
3     J visitTypeName(NameTree name) {...}
4     J visitAnnotatedType(J.AnnotatedType annotatedType) {...}
5     J visitAnnotation(J.Annotation annotation) {...}
6     J visitArrayType(J.ArrayType arrayType) {...}
7     J visitAssert(J.Assert azzert) {...}
8     J visitAssignment(J.Assignment assign) {...}
9     J visitAssignmentOperation(J.AssignmentOperation assignOp) {...}
10    J visitBinary(J.Binary binary) {...}
11    Cursor getCursor() {...}
12    ...
13 }
```

VISITOR PATTERN

- Visitor will be called when ever travers matching block in the LST
- visit methods run independently and v by OpenRewrite
- Visit methods available on all level of t CompilationUnit to single statement)
- Visit methods return for isomorphic Vis same type of LST element as visited

DEBUGGING

```
System.out.println(TreeVisitingPrinter.printTree(getCursor()));
```

```

1  ----J.CompilationUnit
2  |-----J.Package | "J.Package(id=1bfa514f-ee81-4a66-9da7-61590210)"
3  |         \---J.FieldAccess | "my.test"
4  |             |---J.Identifier | "my"
5  |             \-----J.Identifier | "test"
6  |-----J.ClassDeclaration
7  |         |---J.Identifier | "Calculator"
8  |         \---J.Block
9  |             \-----J.MethodDeclaration | "MethodDeclaration{my.test.Calculator}"
10 |                 |---J.Primitive | "int"
11 |                 |---J.Identifier | "add"
12 |                 |-----J.VariableDeclarations | "final int a"
13 |                     |         |---J.Modifier | "final"
14 |                     |         |---J.Primitive | "int"
15 |                     |         \-----J.VariableDeclarations.NamedVariable | "a"
16 |                         \---J.Identifier | "a"
17 |                     \-----J.VariableDeclarations | "final int b"
18 |                         |---J.Modifier | "final"
19 |                         |---J.Primitive | "int"
20 |                         \-----J.VariableDeclarations.NamedVariable | "b"
21 |                             \---J.Identifier | "b"
22 |             \---J.Block
23 |                 \-----J.Return | "return a+b"
24 |                     \---J.Binary | "a+b"
25 |                         |---J.Identifier | "a"
26 |                         \---J.Identifier | "b"

```

BUT HOW TO START?

Correct! The openrewrite [recipe](#) s


```
1 package com.yourorg;
2
3 import lombok.EqualsAndHashCode;
4 import lombok.Value;
5 import org.openrewrite.ExecutionContext;
6 import org.openrewrite.Preconditions;
7 import org.openrewrite.Recipe;
8 import org.openrewrite.TreeVisitor;
9 import org.openrewrite.java.JavaIsoVisitor;
10 import org.openrewrite.java.JavaParser;
11 import org.openrewrite.java.JavaTemplate;
12 import org.openrewrite.java.MethodMatcher;
13 import org.openrewrite.java.search.UsesType;
14 import org.openrewrite.java.tree.Expression;
15 import org.openrewrite.java.tree.J;
```

Source: <https://github.com/moderneinc/rewrite-recipe-starter>

THE CURSOR

- keeps track of a visitor's position within
- used to access parent or sibling LSTs
- discarded if visiting is complete
- contains map to store and share data k
methods
- organized as stack

CURSOR EXAMPLES

```
getCursor().putMessageOnFirstEnclosing(J.ClassDeclaration.class, "FOUND_M
...
getCursor().pollMessage("FOUND_METHOD"); // removes message from cursor
...
getCursor().getMessage("FOUND_METHOD"); // leaves message on cursor
...
getCursor().getNearestMessage("FOUND_METHOD");
```

```
getCursor().getParentOrThrow()
```

ASSIGNMENT:
07_APPENDIX_CUSTOM_RECIPE_OPENRE

JAVA TEMPLATES

```
1 public class ChangeMethodInvocation extends JavaIsoVisitor<ExecutionCo
2     private final JavaTemplate template =
3         JavaTemplate.builder("withString("#{any(java.lang.String)}).length")
4             .javaParser(
5                 JavaParser.fromJavaVersion()
6                     .classpath("example-utils"))
7             .staticImports("org.example.StringUtils.withString")
8             .build();
9 }
```

JAVA TEMPLATES

- Generates code (LST elements) based on template
- String must be syntical correct
- ensures correct formatting
- can be applied on elements in the visit
- able to reference symbols
- can add needed imports for code snippets

ADD IMPORTS

```
JavaTemplate.builder("new SecureRandom()")  
    .imports("java.security.SecureRandom")  
    .build();
```


APPLY TO LST

```
1 public class ChangeMethodInvocation extends JavaIsoVisitor<ExecutionContext> {
2     private final JavaTemplate template = JavaTemplate.builder("withString")
3         .javaParser(JavaParser.fromJavaVersion().classpath("example-utilities.jar"))
4         .staticImports("org.example.StringUtils.withString")
5         .build();
6
7     public J.MethodInvocation visitMethodInvocation(J.MethodInvocation node,
8         J.MethodInvocation m = super.visitMethodInvocation(method, p);
9         if (m.getSimpleName().equals("countLetters")) {
10
11             m = template.apply(getCursor(), m.getCoordinates().replace());
12             maybeAddImport("org.example.StringUtils", "withString");
13         }
14         return m;
15     }
```

WRAP UP AND OUTLOOK

when should I use openrewrite

- medium to large code base
- refactoring affects numerous files
- framework and library updates

how should I use openrewrite

- prefer existing recipes
- prefer declarative recipes
- try to achieve what you need with refactor templates
- in other words: try to avoid writing your own recipes

WRAP UP AND OUTLOOK

you need a custom imperative recipe?

- use the [starter](#)
- read the [docs](#)
- use the moderne [you tube channel](#)
- ask for help in the openrewrite [slack channel](#)

THANK YOU!