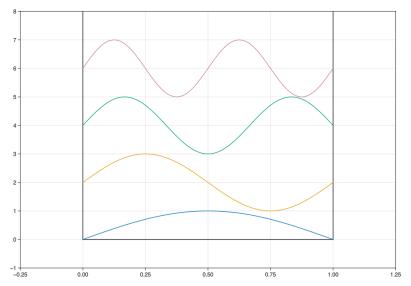
Building Confidently in Julia with Interface-Driven Design

Sam Buercklin



Using a Julia Project

```
using SamsFunkySolver: InfiniteSquareWell, AnalyticSolver
isw = InfiniteSquareWell(; well_width = 5)
solver = AnalyticSolver()
solution = solve_problem(solver, isw)
```





Using a Julia Project

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```

```
fsw = FiniteSquareWell(; well_width = 5, V1 = 2, V3 = 8) s_solver = ShootingMethod(; \psi0 = 1, d\psi0 = 0.5) solution = solve_problem(s_solver, fsw)
```

```
julia> solution = solve_problem(s_solver, fsw)
ERROR: type FiniteSquareWell has no field boundary_conditions
```

```
julia> solution = solve_problem(s_solver, fsw)
ERROR: MethodError: no method matching solve(::ShootingMethod{Float64},
::Vector{Float64}, ::Vector{Float64})
```





```
function solve_problem(s::AbstractSolverBackend, p::AbstractProblem)
   boundaries = p.boundary_conditions
   dynamics = p.dynamics

   solution = solve(s, boundaries, dynamics)

   return solution
end
```

```
function_selve_problem(s::AbstractSolverBackend, p::AbstractProblem)
  boundaries = p.boundary_conditions
  dynamics = p.dynamics

  solution = solve(s, boundaries, dynamics)

  return solution
end
```

Hard coding required fields

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function_selve_problem(s::AbstractSolverBackend, p::AbstractProblem)
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```

- Hard coding required fields
- Solver needs a custom solve method

```
function_selve_problem(s::AbstractSolverBackend, p::AbstractProblem)
  boundaries = p.boundary_conditions
  dynamics = p.dynamics

solution = solve(s, boundaries, dynamics)

return solution
end
```

- Hard coding required fields
- Solver needs a custom solve method
- How were you supposed to know?

What could be better?

```
Added a
11 11 11
                                                                       docstring
   solve_problem(solver::AbstractSolverBackend, p)
Solves a given problem 'p' which can be converted to a 'ProblemSpec'
`solver` should implement the `AbstractSolverBackend` interface
function solve_problem(solver::AbstractSolverBackend, p)
   problem = ProblemSpec(p) 
                                                                     Standardized the
   solution = solve(solver, problem)
                                                                      problem
   return solution
                                                                      representation
end
```

Formalized + generalized solve function

Is this good enough?

Is there anything my implemented missed?



What if the package assumptions change?



Will this require downstream changes?



Doing Better

Is there anything my implemented missed?

What if the package assumptions change?

Will this require downstream changes?

A set of methods which must be implemented...

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with a particular signature...

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@implement AbstractSolverBackend by solve(_, ::ProblemSpec)
@implement AbstractSolverBackend by domain(_)
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with a particular signature...

```
function solve(s::ShootingMethod, p::ProblemSpec)
....
```

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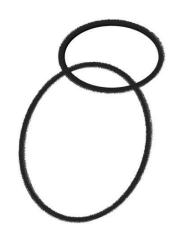
```
function solve(s::ShootingMethod, p::ProblemSpec)
....
```

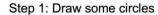
```
function solve_problem(solver::AbstractSolverBackend, p)
    problem = ProblemSpec(p)

    solution = solve(solver, problem)

    return solution
end
```

Isn't this just abstraction?







YES!

 ...with a focus on the actions, not just the subjects

...plus formalizing contracts of methods

Interface Definition via Packages

```
@implement AbstractSolverBackend by solve(_, ::ProblemSpec)
@implement AbstractSolverBackend by domain(_)
```

```
struct ShootingMethod end
@assign ShootingMethod with AbstractSolverBackend
function solve(s::ShootingMethod, p::ProblemSpec)
...
end
```

How do others solve this problem?



Traits + impl blocks, statically guaranteed, write methods explicitly in terms of interfaces

```
struct ShootingMethod {}

trait AbstractSolverBackend {
   type Answer: SolverResult;
   fn solve(&mut self, _: ProblemSpec) → Result<Self::Answer>;
}

impl AbstractSolverBackend for ShootingMethod {
   type Answer = ...;
   fn solve(&self, p: ProblemSpec) → Result<Self::Answer> {
        ...
   }
}
```

How do others solve this problem?





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methods explicitly in terms of interfaces

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trait AbstractSolverBackend {
    type Answer: SolverResult;
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impl AbstractSolverBackend for ShootingMethod {
    type Answer = ...;
    fn solve(&self, p: ProblemSpec) → Result<Self::Answer> {
```

Abstract base classes, dynamic but class definitions fail without base class requirements

```
class AbstractSolverBackend(ABC):
   @abstractmethod
   def solve(self, p):
       pass
class ShootingMethod(AbstractSolverBackend):
    # If we don't define this, we can't instantiate
       ShootingMethod
   def solve(self, p):
```

Tools for Interfaces

- RequiredInterfaces.jl + Supposition.jl
 - Interfaces + property based testing from Sukera
- Interfaces.jl
 - By Rafael Schouten, has a talk on this package later this week
- SimpleTraits.jl, WhereTraits.jl, BinaryTraits.jl, ...
 - Many trait implementations solve similar interface problems

Interfaces vs Traits in Julia

Traits

 Often a dispatch tool, attempt at multiple inheritance

- Used with the Holy Traits pattern
- May assume an interface internally

Interfaces

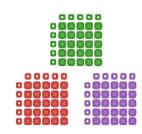
- Just a collection of methods
- Not currently a dispatchable construct
- Interface inheritance could be:
 - Ad hoc
 - Abstract-type
 - Trait-based

DataToolkit.jl

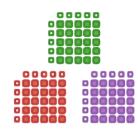


Subject	Interface	
		a

DataToolkit.jl

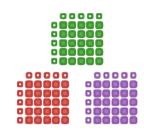


Subject	Interface
CSV.jl writing to files	Tables.jl



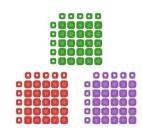
ables.jl
athsBase.jl





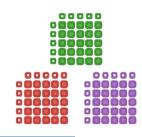
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S3Path, FTPPath, SystemPath	FilePathsBase.jl
DiffEq.jl solvers	SciMLBase.jl





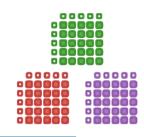
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Anything you mock	is an implicit interface

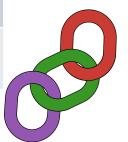




CSV.jl writing to files S3Path, FTPPath, SystemPath DiffEq.jl solvers Array, OffsetArray, SparseArray Tables.jl SciMLBase.jl Base.AbstractArray
DiffEq.jl solvers SciMLBase.jl
Array, OffsetArray, SparseArray Base.AbstractArray
Anything you mockis an implicit interface
For loops Base.iterate interface







Advantages of Interfaces

Technical

- Write testers for interfaces
 - Implementation (methods exist)
 - Property based (correctness)
- Catch errors/fail faster than integration tests
- Mock your interfaces
 - Catch higher order errors

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Development

- Defines boundaries for new code
- Limits where logical errors can occur
- Standardizes "language" and assumptions around your code

Building Confidently

- Stop MethodErrors missed by an incomplete test suite
 - Combinatorial explosion of multiple dispatch
- Helps isolate logical units to test, separate from integration tests
- SemVer is much easier to handle with interface testers

```
Test Summary:
                                                   Time
                                            Total
Interfaces
  Problems
                                                   1.4s
    InfiniteSquareWell
                                                   0.6s
    FiniteSquareWell
                                                   0.0s
    SimpleHarmonicOscillator
                                                   0.0s
    FreeParticle
                                                   0.7s
  Solvers
                                                   0.0s
```

VS

```
julia> solution = solve_problem(s_solver, fsw)
ERROR: MethodError: no method matching solve(::ShootingMethod{Float64},
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```

Testing Interfaces: ChainRules.jl

 Source-to-source autodiff uses libraries of differentiation rules

 This is an interface defined over functions!

 ChainRulesTestUtils.jl verifies interface and correctness

```
myplus(x1, x2) = x1 + x2

function ChainRulesCore.rrule(::typeof(myplus), x1, x2)
    y = myplus(x1, x2)
    pullback(Δ) = (NoTangent(), Δ, 2*Δ)
    return y, pullback
end

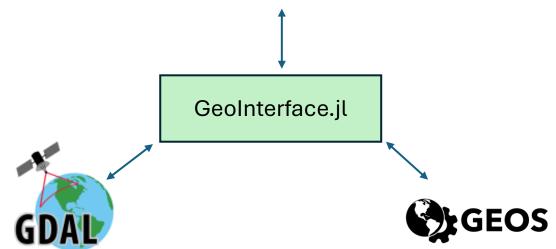
test_rrule(myplus, 99.0, 100.2)
```

```
Test Summary: Pass Fail Total Time test_rrule: + on Float64,Float64 | 11 1 12 3.0s
```

Uniting Packages: GeoInterface.jl



- Standard interface for geospatial data
- Trait system to represent geo features
- Facilitates inter-package conversions
- Package-agnostic algorithm implementations



```
julia> json_to_gdal = GI.convert(ArchGDAL, geom_json)
Geometry: POLYGON ((100 0,101 0,101 1,100 1,100 0),(100.1999 ... 232))

julia> intersection = GI.intersection(json_to_gdal, geom_gdal)
Geometry: POLYGON ((100 1,101 1,100.700000017881 0.800000011 ... 0 1))

julia> GI.coordinates(intersection)
1-element Vector{Vector{Float64}}}:
    [[100.0, 1.0], [101.0, 1.0], [100.7000000178814, 0.800000011920929], [10 0.19999694824219, 0.800000011920929], [10 0.19999694824219, 0.466664632161 4583], [100.0, 0.33333333333333333333], [100.0, 1.0]]
```

Closing Thoughts

- Interface management is still awkward in Julia
 - No canonical "right" way to apply interfaces
- DuckDispatch.jl from Micah Rufsvold
 - Interfaces are ad-hoc but dispatchable
 - Can this be tightened up to improve usability?
- InterfaceSpecs.jl from Keno
 - Interface verification
 - Opens questions of "how do we handle incomplete interfaces"

Further Reading

[1] JuliaLang Issues 5 and 6975

https://github.com/JuliaLang/julia/issues/6975

[2] Sukera's writeup on RequiredInterfaces.jl

• https://github.com/Seelengrab/RequiredInterfaces.jl

[3] Jakob Nissen's "What's bad about Julia"

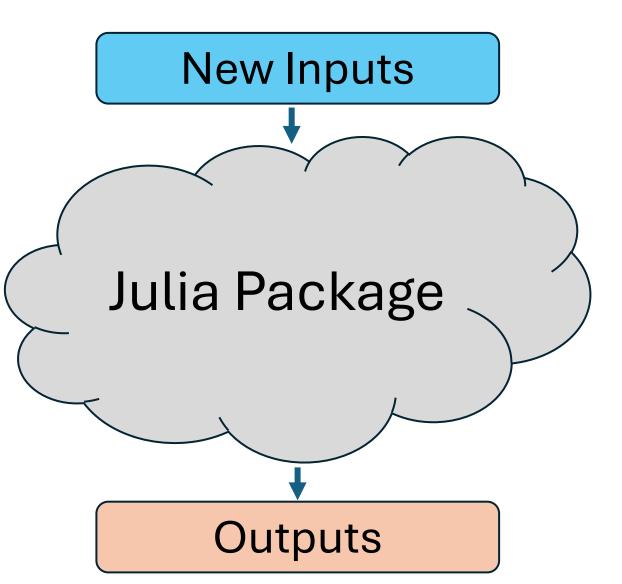
https://viralinstruction.com/posts/badjulia/

[4] Keno Fischer's InterfaceSpecs.jl

https://github.com/Keno/InterfaceSpecs.jl

Thank You!

"Localizing" the Unknown



"Localizing" the Unknown

