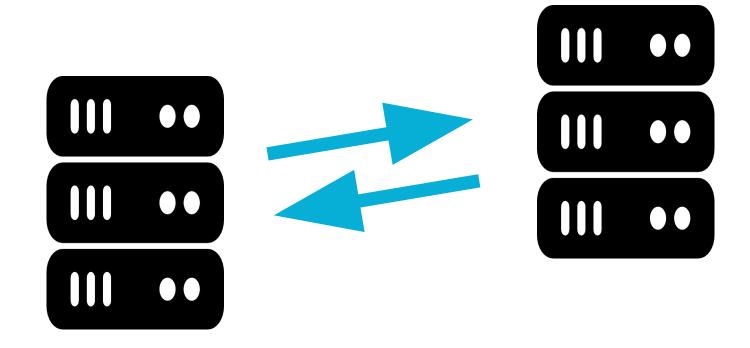


github.com/VirtusLab/akka-serialization-helper

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Why we created ASH?

Serialization happens all the time



Serializables

- Messages
- Events (akka-persistence) → journal
- States (akka-persistence) → snapshots

Testing is never exhaustive...

coverage 96%

...and has linear complexity in dev work

Static code analysis?

- Good for non-domain/technical issues
- Hard/impossible to test domain specific scenarios
- Constant dev work complexity with respect to codebase size...
- ...unlike testing, which has linear dev work complexity wrt. codebase size

What can go wrong in serialization?

1. Missing serialization binding

Why it exists?

```
package org
trait MySer
akka.actor {
  serializers {
    jackson-json = "akka.serialization.jackson.JacksonJsonSerializer"
  serialization-bindings {
    "org.MySer" = jackson-json
```

Easy to forget

```
trait MySer
```

case class MyMessage() //extends MySer

JavaSerializationException: Attempted to serialize message using Java serialization while `akka.actor.allow-java-serialization` was disabled.

Add ASH sbt plugin...

```
plugins.sbt:
  addSbtPlugin("org.virtuslab.ash" % "sbt-akka-serialization-helper" % "0.4.4")
  // (see the latest version in Github)
build.sbt:
  lazy val app = (project in file("app"))
    .enablePlugins(AkkaSerializationHelperPlugin)
```

Introducing magic annotation

import org.virtuslab.ash.annotation._

@SerializabilityTrait
trait MySer

Detects usages in compile time

```
case class MyMessage() //extends MySer
// ...
actorRef ! MyMessage()
```

Passing an object of a class NOT extending base trait as a message may cause Akka to reject the message during runtime.

error: `org.MyMessage` is used as Akka message but does

org.virtuslab.ash.annotation.SerializabilityTrait.

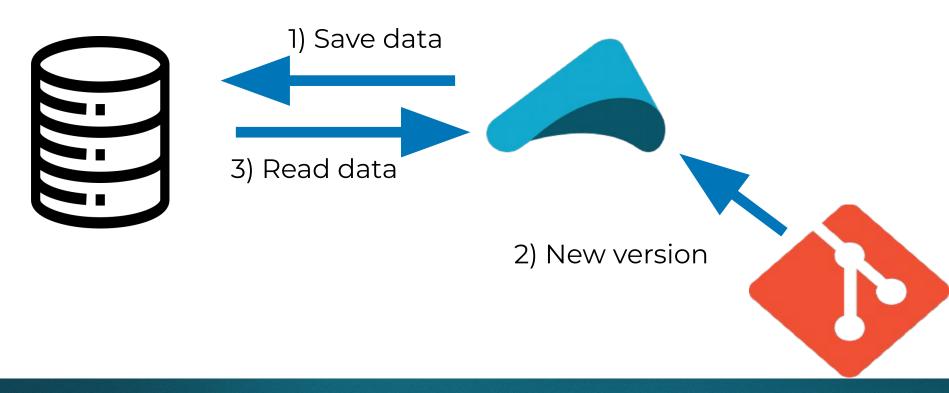
not extend a trait annotated with

2. Inconsistent persistent data

What is persisted?

- Events (to the journal)
- Actor states (to the snapshots)

Typical tragic story



Schema definitions in Scala

```
class ActorEvent(foo: AnotherClass) //is this persisted?
class ClassYouSeeForTheFirstTime() //maybe this is?
```

If only there was an easy way to check this...

So we made one!

Schema of all things persisted!

```
- name: org.Event
  typeSymbol: trait
- name: org.Event.SomeInternals
 typeSymbol: class
  fields:
  - name: a
    typeName: java.lang.String
  - name: b
    typeName: scala.Int
  - name: c
    typeName: scala.Double
  parents:
  - org.Data
```

Easy to diff

```
diff old.yaml new.yaml
8,9c8,9
  - name: b
      typeName: scala.Int
    - name: c
      typeName: scala.Double
```

3. Jackson Akka Serializer

Dangerous code for Jackson

```
case class Message(animal: Animal) extends MySer
sealed trait Animal
case class Lion(name: String) extends Animal
case class Tiger(name: String) extends Animal
```

(no Creators, like default constructor, exist):

abstract types either need to be mapped to concrete

types, have custom deserializer, or contain additional

Cannot construct instance of `Animal`

type information

Correct code: a lot of Jackson annotations required:/

```
case class Message(animal: Animal) extends MySer

@JsonTypeInfo(use = JsonTypeInfo.Id.NAME, property = "type")
@JsonSubTypes(
   Array(
    new JsonSubTypes.Type(value = classOf[Lion], name = "lion"),
    new JsonSubTypes.Type(value = classOf[Tiger], name = "tiger")))
sealed trait Animal
case class Lion(name: String) extends Animal
case class Tiger(name: String) extends Animal
```

Dangerous code

case object Tick

No Exception during serialization

...but deserialization ends up very bad

```
Instead of restoring the singleton (Tick$.MODULE$),

Jackson will create another instance of Tick$ class!
```

```
actorRef ! Tick

// Inside the actor:
def receive = {
   case Tick => // this won't get matched
}// message will be unhandled
```

Corrected code

case class Tick()

Dangerous code

sealed trait Heartbeat

```
object Heartbeat {
  case object Tick extends Heartbeat
  case object Tock extends Heartbeat
}
```

Universal solution - custom serializer/deserializer

```
@JsonSerialize(using = classOf[HeartbeatJsonSerializer])
@JsonDeserialize(using = classOf[HeartbeatJsonDeserializer])
sealed trait Heartbeat

object Heartbeat {
   case object Tick extends Heartbeat
   case object Tock extends Heartbeat
}
```

This is just glorified manual serialization/deserialization

```
class HeartbeatJsonSerializer extends StdSerializer[Heartbeat](classOf[Heartbeat]) {
 import Heartbeat._
 override def serialize(value: Heartbeat, gen: JsonGenerator, provider: SerializerProvider): Unit = {
   val strValue = value match {
     case Tick => "Tick"
     case Tock => "Tock"
   gen.writeString(strValue)
class HeartbeatJsonDeserializer extends StdDeserializer[Heartbeat](classOf[Heartbeat]) {
 import Heartbeat._
 override def deserialize(p: JsonParser, ctxt: DeserializationContext): Heartbeat = {
   p.getText match {
     case "Tick" => Tick
     case "Tock" => Tock
```

Change the serializer!

Introducing Circe

- Derives Codecs in compile time
- Full support for Scala types, including objects
- Requires mentioning serializable types (in code)

Serializer implementation with codec registration

```
class MySerializer extends CirceAkkaSerializer[MySer] {
 override lazy val codecs =
    Seq(
      Register[CommandOne],
      Register[CommandTwo]
   // whoops what if I forget to register a codec?
```

Another magic annotation and compiler plugin!

```
import org.virtuslab.ash.annotation._
@Serializer(classOf[MySer])
class MySerializer extends ...
```

@org.virtuslab.ash.annotation.Serializer.

No codec for `CommandThree` is registered in class

This will lead to a missing codec for Akka serialization in the runtime.

annotated with

Sphere.it tech talks #5

Make sure to visit **sphere.it**