

# The ideal module system ...

... and the harsh reality



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**SoftwareMill**

#DV13 #modules

. SOFTWAREMILL

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# New languages

Are we focusing on the wrong problem?



# About me

- **During the day:** coding @ SoftwareMill
- **SoftwareMill:** a great software house!
- **Afternoon:** playgrounds, Duplo, etc.
- **Evening:** blogging, open-source
  - Original author of Hibernate Envers
  - ElasticMQ, Veripacks, MacWire
  - <http://www.warski.org>



# Plan for the next 50 minutes

- Ideal module system
- Veripacks
- Ceylon





# What is a module?

- OSGi bundle?
- Jigsaw-something?
- Maven build module?
- Guice module?
- Ruby module?

# What is a module?

mod·ule  *noun* \mä-(.)jü\

- : one of a set of parts that can be connected or combined to build or complete something
- : a part of a computer or computer program that does a particular job
- : a part of a space vehicle that can work alone

Source: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/module>



# The Modularity Continuum

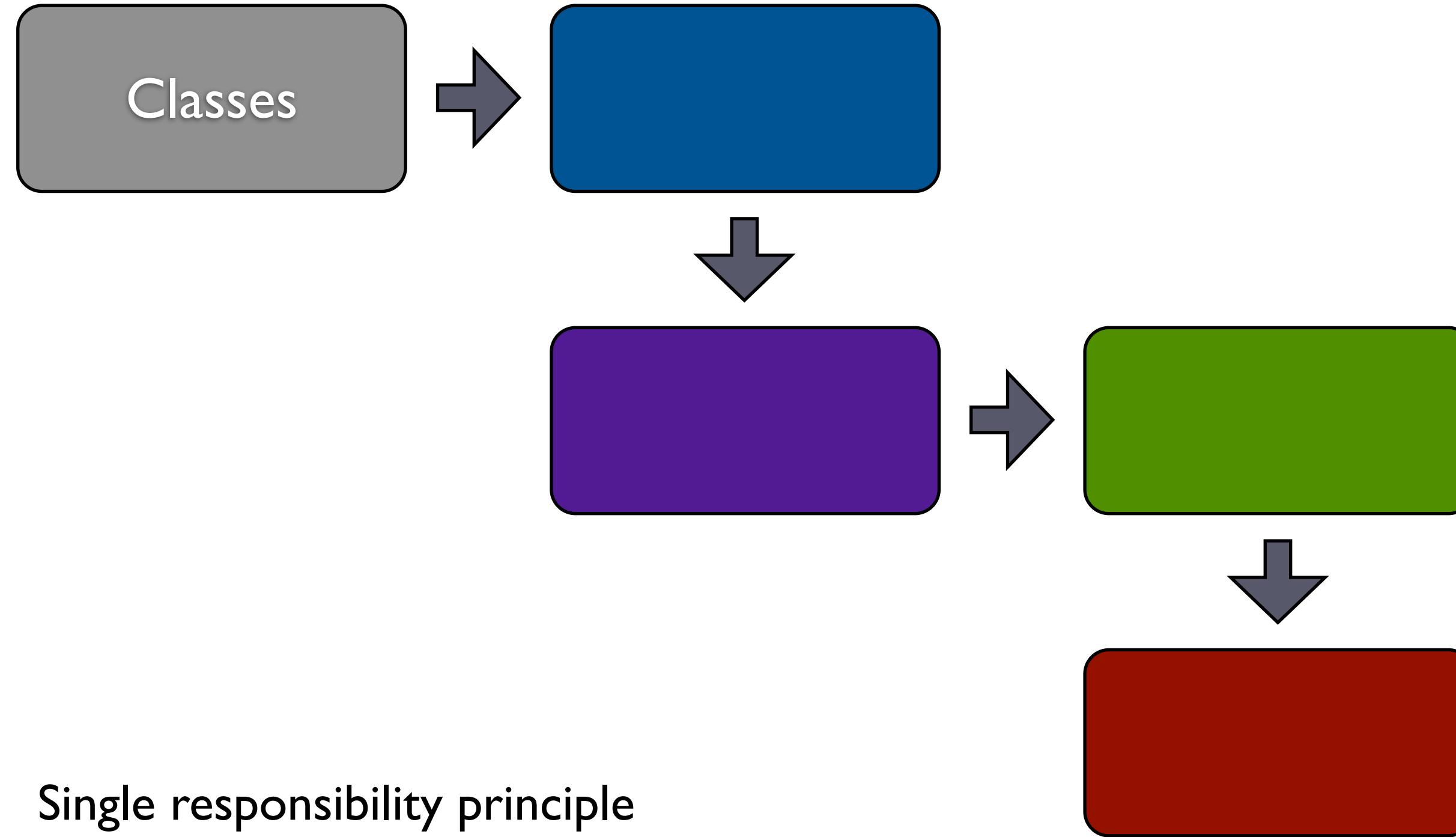


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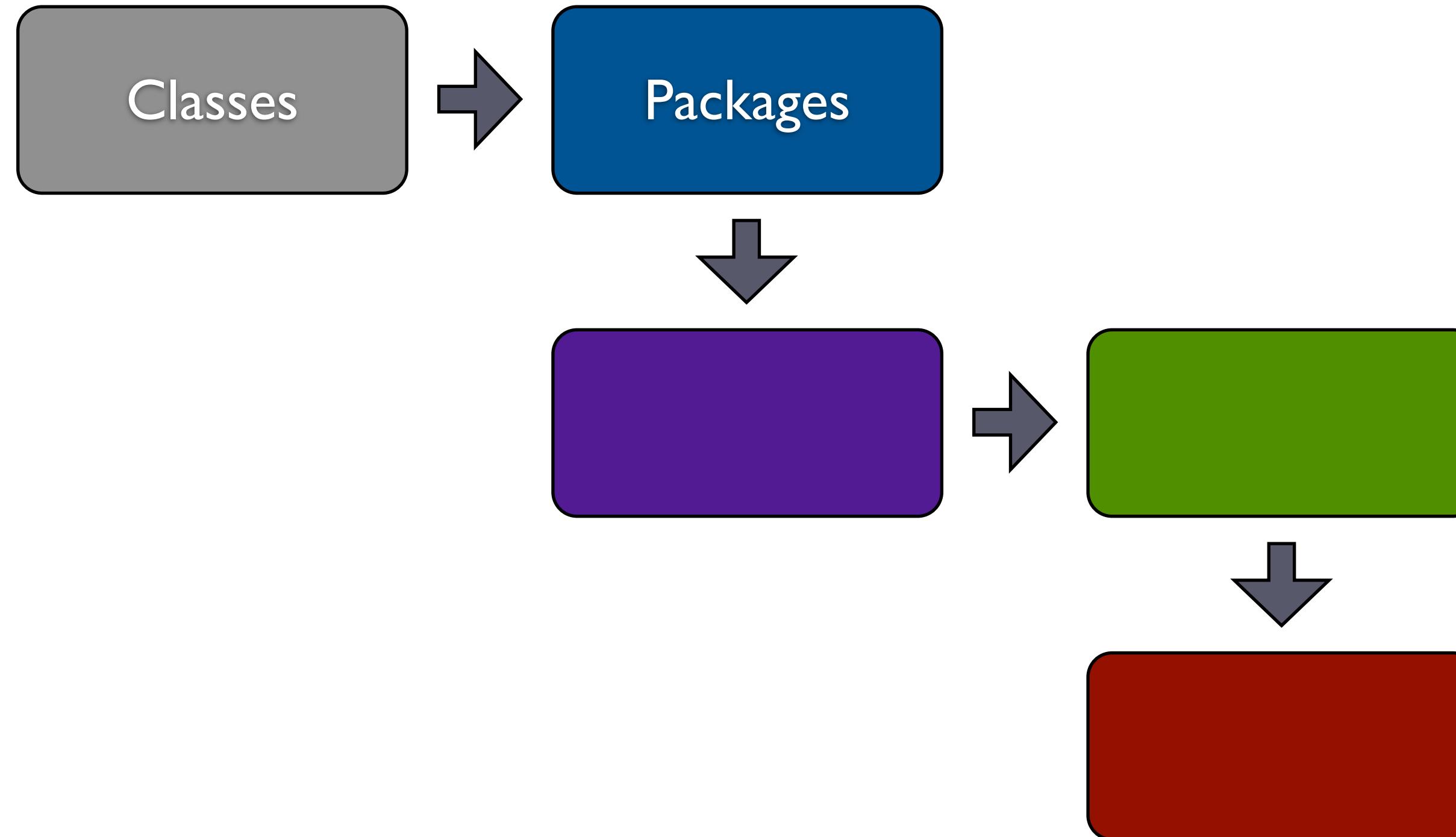
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# The Modularity Continuum

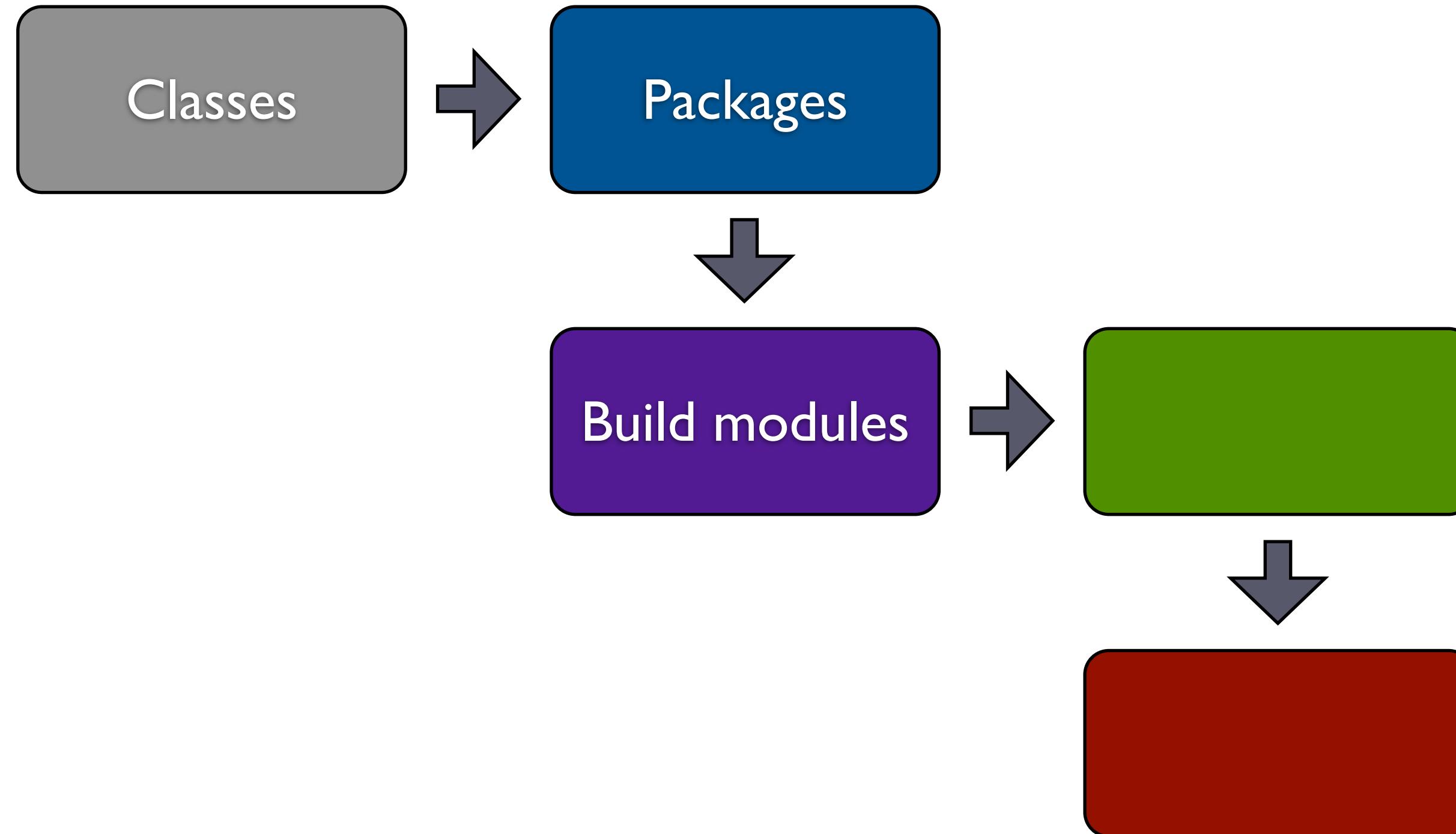


Single responsibility principle

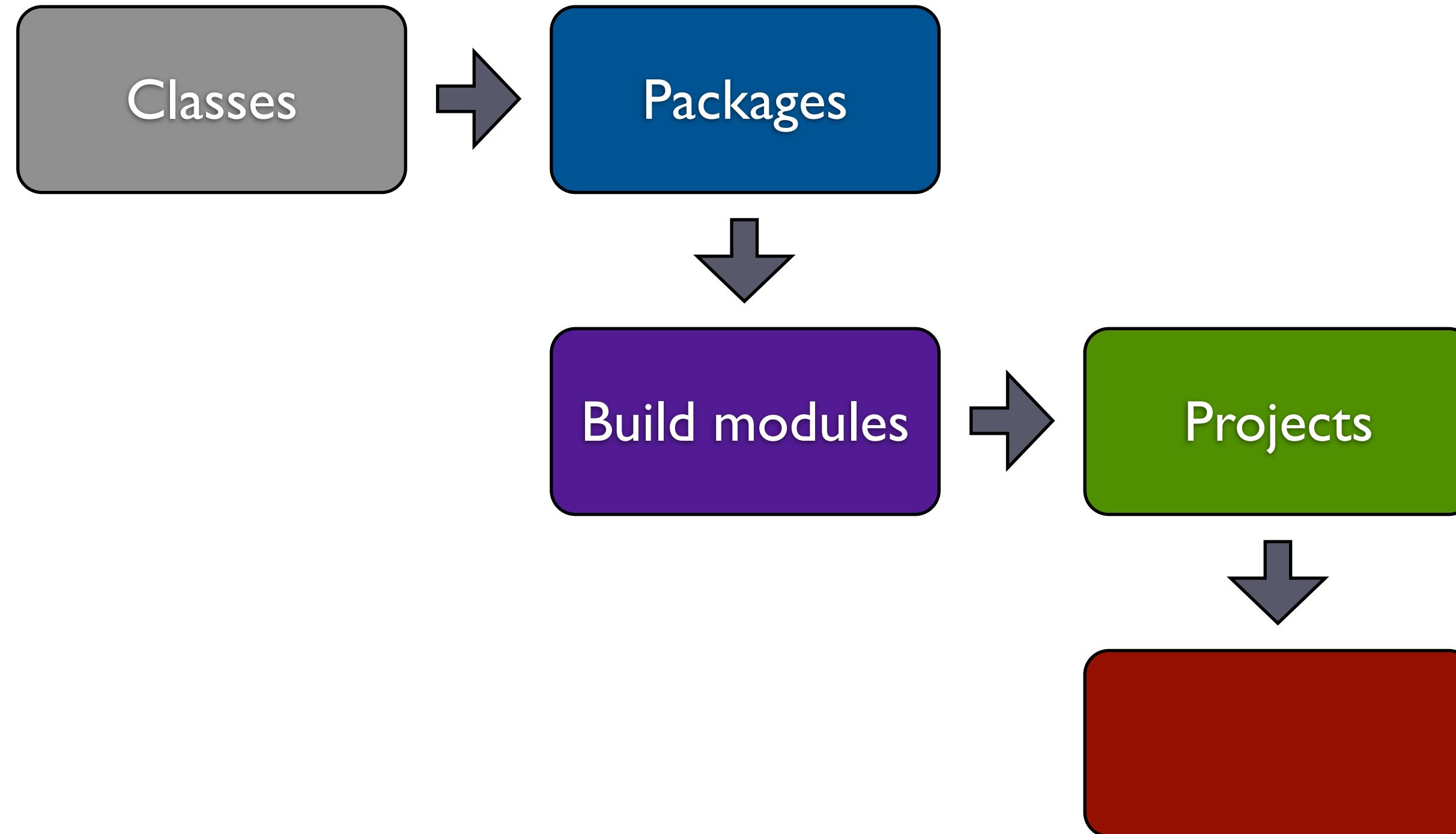
# The Modularity Continuum



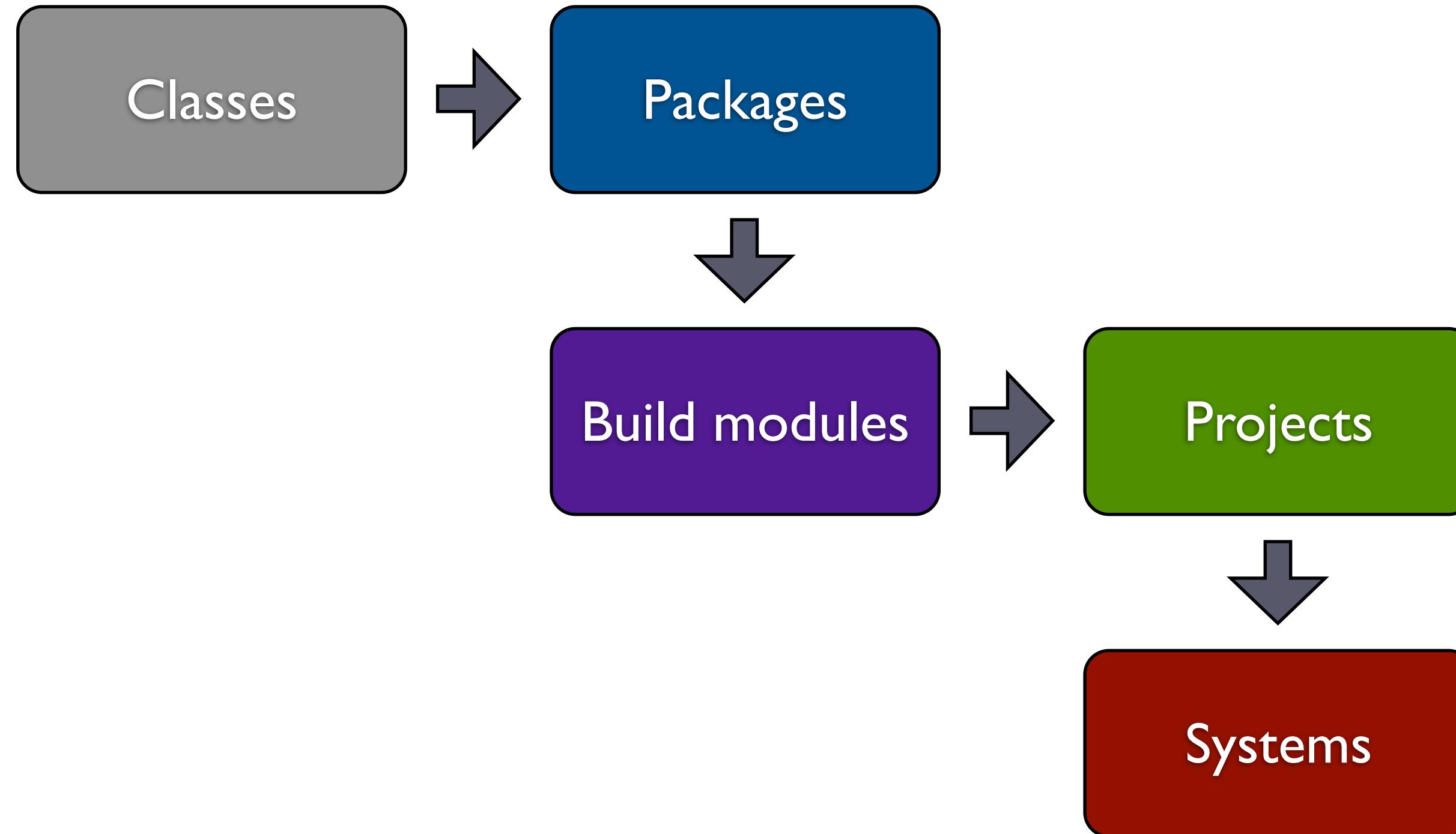
# The Modularity Continuum



# The Modularity Continuum



# The Modularity Continuum





# Ideal module system

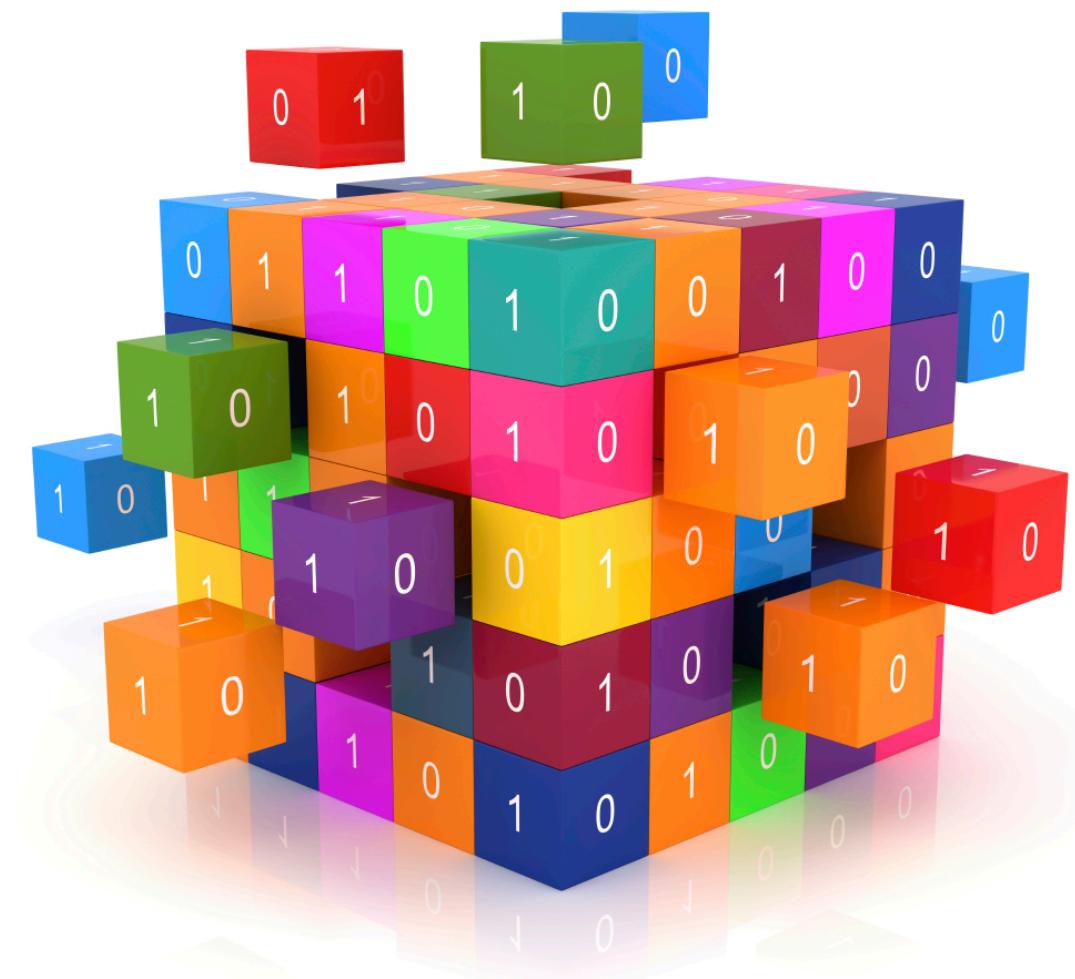
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# Group code

- Comprehensible chunks of code
- Specific (single) responsibility
- Isolation
- Namespacing





# Reusable

- Across one system
- Across multiple systems
- Industry standards





# Abstraction

- Hide implementation details
- Decide what is accessible to who
- Not only what, but also **how** (wiring)



Wassily Kandinsky, Accent on Rose, 1926



# Interfaces

- Multiple implementations
- A way to define the interface & data structures





# Composability

- Create big modules from smaller ones
- Hierarchical
- Scalable





# Replaceable

- Swap implementations
- Run time/load time/build time





# Meta

- Dependencies
- Versioning
- Specify & verify





# Requirements

- Group code
- Reusable
- Abstraction
- Interfaces
- Composability
- Replaceable
- Meta



# Requirements

- So ... what now?
- Let's create a new revolutionary language™!





# Packages & Veripacks

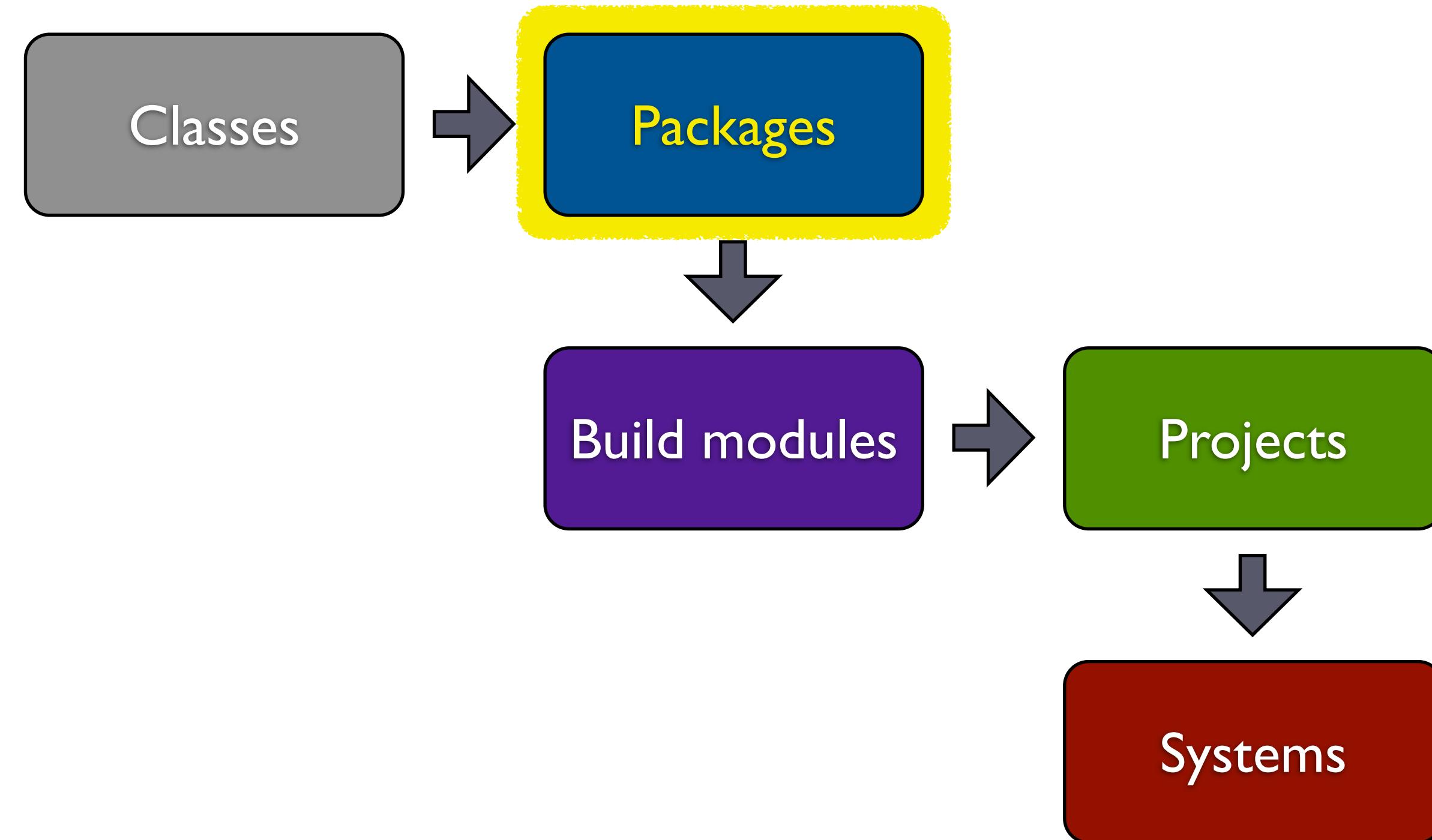
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# Packages





# Packages

- Namespacing
- Simple string identifiers
- Parent-child relations?
  - com.company.myapp.finance
  - com.company.myapp.finance.invoicing



# All classes are equal?

- “By default” classes are public
- Which class is the main one?
- What’s the responsibility of the package?



# One public class per package

- Make only one class public
- Other: package-protected
- Clearly visible:
  - what is the responsibility of the package
  - what's the main entry point



# Growing the concept

- Support from JVM/Java ends here
- What if the functionality is big?
  - extract a sub-package
  - now the classes in the sub-package must be public



# Enter Veripacks

- Specify which classes are exported from a **package hierarchy**
  - Respect package parent-child relationships
  - Allow exporting classes & child packages
- 
- Using annotations
  - **Verify Package Specifications**



# Enter Veripacks

```
package foo.bar.p1 {  
    @Export  
    class A { ... }  
  
    class B { ... }  
}  
  
package foo.bar.p1.sub_p1 {  
    class C { ... }  
}
```

```
package foo.bar.p2 {  
    class Test {  
        // ok  
        new A()  
  
        // illegal  
        new B()  
  
        // illegal  
        new C()  
    }  
}
```



# Veripacks: exporting

- By default: export all
  - Export a class
  - Export a child package
  - ... or any mix
- 
- Transitive!



# Running Veripacks

```
public void testPackageSpecifications() {  
    VeripacksBuilder  
        .build()  
        .verify("foo.bar") // root package to check  
        .throwIfNotOk()  
}
```



# Veripacks: importing

- Also transitive
  - to sub-packages
- Specify that a package needs to be imported
  - **@Import**
  - **@RequiresImport**
- Importing 3rd party libraries



# 3rd party library import example

```
// src/main/scala/org/veripacks/reader/package-info.java

@Import("org.objectweb")
package org.veripacks.reader;

import org.veripacks.Import;
```

```
VeripacksBuilder
    .requireImportOf("org.objectweb")
    .build
    .verify("org.veripacks")
    .throwIfNotOk()
```



# Replacing build modules?

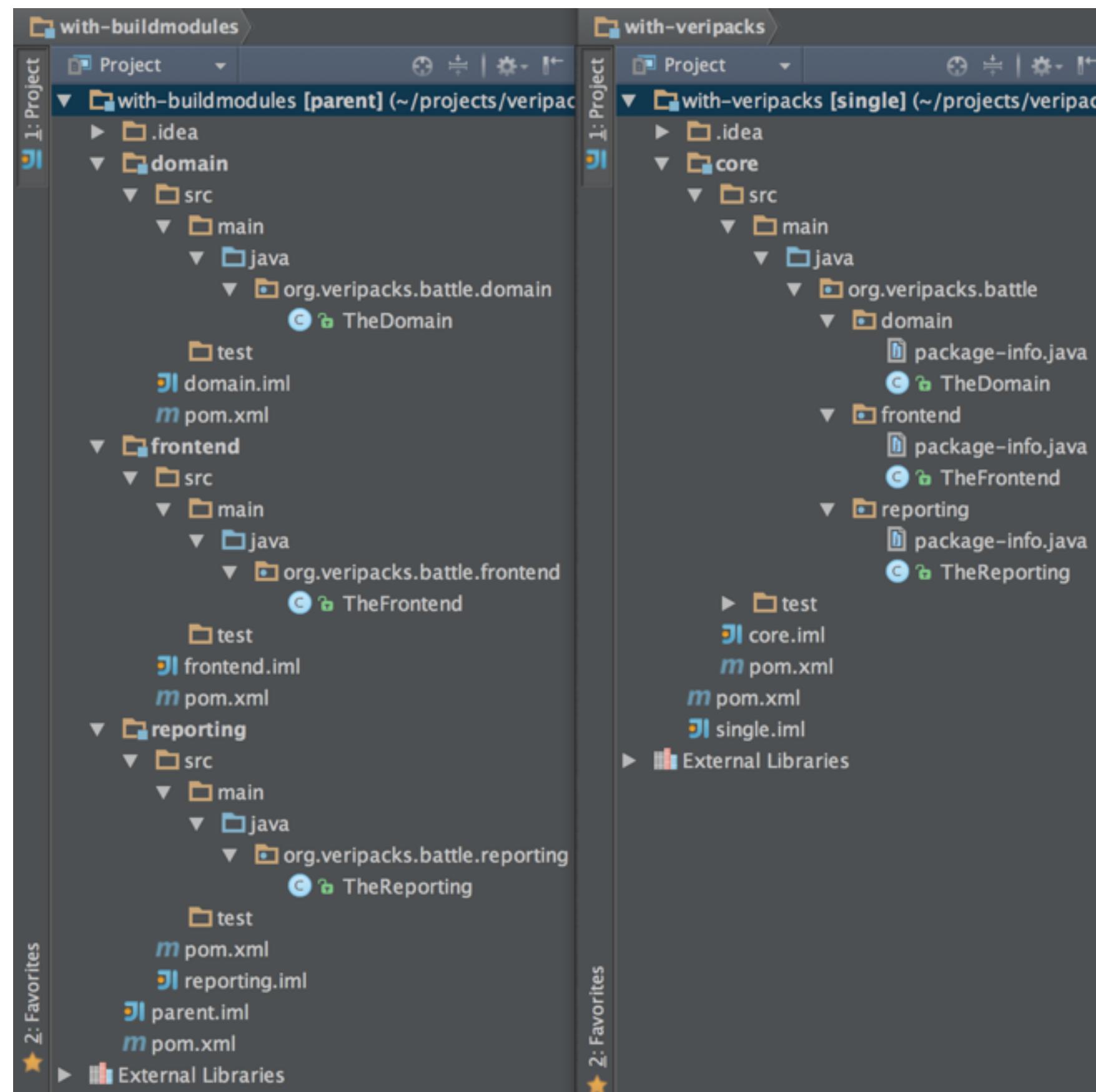
- Why do we create build modules?
  - isolate parts of code
  - api/impl split
  - adding a 3rd party lib to a part of code
  - group code with similar functionality
  - statically check inter-module dependencies



# Build modules are heavy

- Maven: elaborate xml
- Separate directory structure
- Hard to extract a common part
- Additional thing to name

TM



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# Other benefits

- No need to think when functionality is “big enough” to create a module
- Test code sharing
- Refactoring, easy to:
  - introduce a module
  - remove a module
  - rename a module

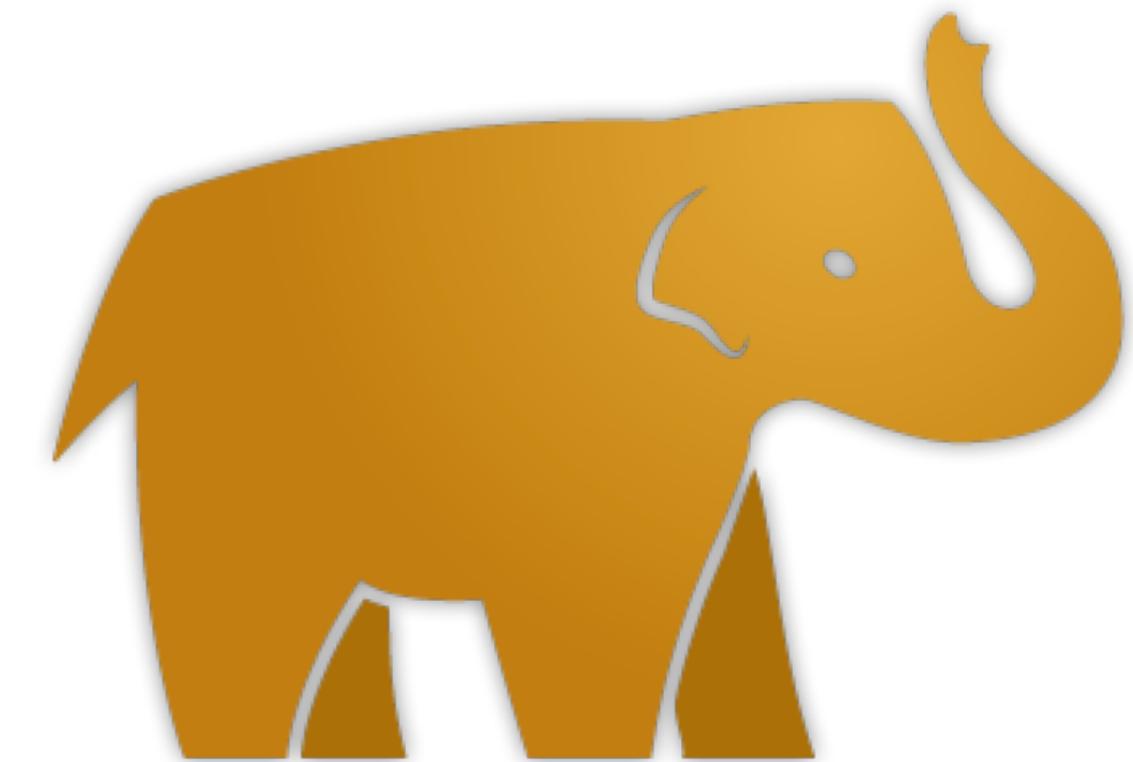


# Packages+Veripacks as modules?

- *Group code*
- *Partially reusable*
- *Abstraction:* yes (**@Export**)
- *Interfaces:* no
- *Composability:* partial (transitivity)
- *Replaceable:* no
- *Meta:* dependencies yes (**@Import**), versioning no



# Ceylon



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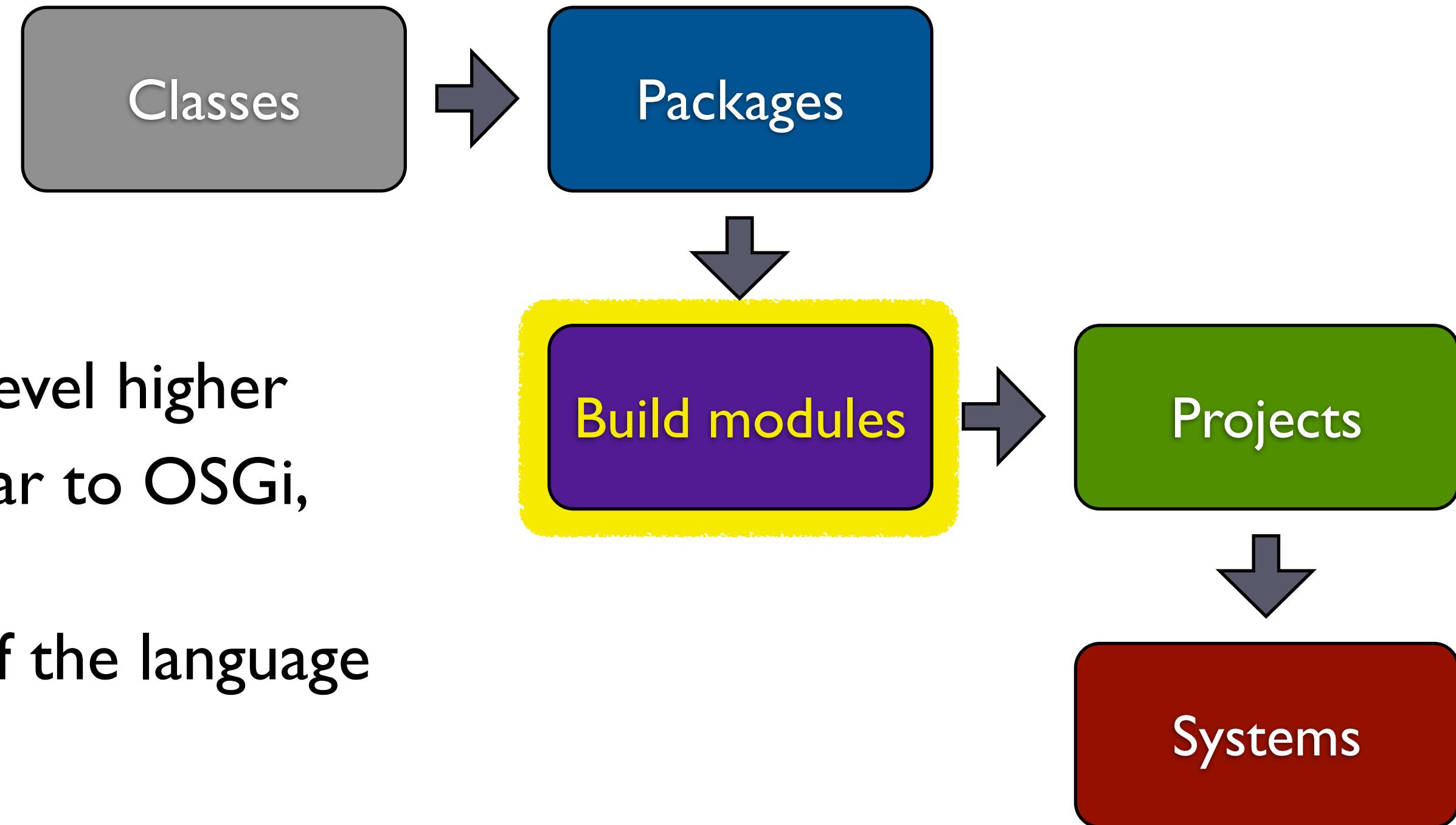
# What is Ceylon?

- “A language for writing large programs in teams”
- Cross-platform (Java/JS)
- Statically typed (union, intersection types, ...)
- OO/FP mix
- Typesafe metaprogramming
- 1.0 with an IDE available: <http://ceylon-lang.org/>
- ... and **modularity**



# Ceylon modules

- Moving a level higher
- A bit similar to OSGi,  
jigsaw
- But part of the language





# Sharing

- In Ceylon things can be **shared**, or not
- Things:
  - program elements (classes, class members)
  - packages



# Modularity concepts in Ceylon

- 3 basic concepts:
  - modules
  - packages
  - classes
- Classes mostly similar as in Java
  - (from the modularity perspective)



# Packages in Ceylon

- Separate file with meta-data
- Annotations
  - sharing
  - comments

The screenshot shows two separate files, each titled "package.ceylon". The top file contains the following code:

```
"A great code review tool"
shared package com.softwaremill.codebrag;
```

The bottom file contains the following code:

```
"Does all the work"
package com.softwaremill.codebrag.internals;
```



# TM Modules in Ceylon

- Bundles a set of packages into a `.car` archive
- Package names: prefix of the module name
- Import other modules

```
module.ceylon X
"Go to http://codebrag.com and see for yourself!"
module com.softwaremill.codebrag "1.0.0" {
    import ceylon.collection "0.6.1";
    import java.base "7";
    shared import com.mongo.driver "2.4";
}
```



# There's more!

- Runnable modules
- Local/remote repositories
  - ▶ used:
  - ▶ during the build
  - ▶ when running

## Welcome to the Ceylon Herd



The biggest elephatest Ceylon module repository of the world in the whole universe!

Every Ceylon module is published here.

[Start using Ceylon Herd today.](#)

Find out more about the [Ceylon programming language](#).



# There's more!

- Run-time component
  - isolated class-loaders
  - based on JBoss Modules



# Modules in Ceylon

- *Group code*
- *Reusable*: yes
- *Abstraction*: yes (**shared**)
- *Interfaces*: no
- *Composability*: partial
- Replaceable: partial
- Meta: yes (both for packages and modules)
- Run-time



# Summing up

- Modules come in different flavors & sizes
- How many explicit module types do we want?
  - **scalability**
  - small, but specialized?
  - from very big to very small, general?
- Which requirements should which types meet?
- Challenge for the Next Big Language?



# Links

- <http://github.com/adamw/veripacks>
- <http://ceylon-lang.org>
- <http://warski.org>



# Thank you; Come & get a sticker



<http://codebrag.com/devoxx/>



# Party!



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