### Direct-style Scala using Ox

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Ox を用いた Direct-Style Scala

- Using static typing
- Providing APIs for safe concurrency & resources
- Proposing an approach to error handling

- An approach to programming which leverages the built-in control flow constructs of the language as the basic building blocks of effectful code.
- Enabling teams to deliver working software quickly and with confidence
- Other projects: sttp client, tapir, gears, many Scala & Java libraries

- High-level operators: avoiding concurrency
- Safe low-level building blocks
- Channels for communication (as in Go)
- Retries, rate limiters, ...

高レベル演算子による明示的な並行プログラムの回避・安全な低レベル部品・Goのような通信チャネル、再試行やレートリミッタを提供

- Using Scala 3 features: context functions, inlines, macros, opaque types, enums, extension methods
- JVM: leveraging virtual threads introduced in Java 21+ (Project Loom)
  - built-in asynchronous runtime
  - structured concurrency

#### High-level concurrency

```
import ox.{par, sleep}
import scala.concurrent.duration.*

def computation1: Int =
    sleep(2.seconds)
    1

def computation2: String =
    sleep(1.second)
    "2"

val result: (Int, String) = par(computation1, computation2)
// (1, "2")
```

oxが実際にどのように動作するのか、具体的なコード例

#### High-level concurrency

```
import ox.{race, sleep}
import scala.concurrent.duration.*

def computation1: Int =
    sleep(2.seconds)
    1

def computation2: Int =
    sleep(1.second)
    2

val result: Int = race(computation1, computation2)
// 2
```

2つの計算を競わせるrace演算子。先に終わった計算結果が返されもう一方は中断。race が完了するのは両方のスレッドが完了してから

# Structured concurrency: an approach where the lifetime of a thread is determined by the syntactic structure of the code.

構造化並行処理:スレッドの寿命がコードの構文構造によって決定されるアプローチ

#### Structured concurrency

```
import ox.{fork, sleep, supervised}
import scala.concurrent.duration.*
supervised { // 1 starts a scope
 val f1 = fork { // ② can only be called within a scope
   sleep (2.seconds)
 val f2 = fork {
   sleep (1.second)
  (f1.join(), f2.join()) // ③ block until fork done
```

例えば、構造化並行処理を使用して2つの計算を並行して実行するparメソッドの再実装を紹介

#### Let it crash

```
import ox.{fork, sleep, supervised}
import scala.concurrent.duration.*
supervised
                     // (1) block scope completion
  forkUser {
    sleep (1.second)
    println("Hello!")
  fork {
    sleep (500.millis)
    throw new RuntimeException ("boom!")
                       // (2) only complete scope once all forks complete
   throws "boom!"
```

いずれかが失敗した場合、スコープ全体も終了しまだ実行中の他のスレッドも中断される。すべてのスレッドが完了した時点でスコープが終了し例外が投げられる

#### Channels

```
supervised {
 val c = Channel.buffered[String](5) // (1) the 6th send blocks
                                           (2) daemon fork
  fork {
                                          3 loop
   repeatWhile {
     val s = readLine()
     if s == "done"
      then { c.done(); false }
                                        // (4) channel & fork completion
                                        // (5) send to channel
     else { c.send(s); true }
  repeatWhile
                                           (6) block until data available
   c.receiveOrClosed() match
      case Error(r) => false
                                        // (7) complete scope on done/error
      case Done
                   => false
                    => process(v); true // 8 expensive processing
      case v
```

スレッド間の通信にはチャンネル。容量5個のバッファ付きチャンネルの例

#### Channels

さっきのコードは低レベルのインターフェース、高レベルAPIも提供

#### What else?

• Error handling using Eithers, with boundary-break:

```
either { myEither.ok() + anotherEither.ok() }
```

- Retries: retry(RetryPolicy.backoff(...))(computationR)
- Select exactly one clause to complete: select(ch1.receiveClause(), ch2.receiveClause())
- Local actor pattern
- Direct style utilities: .discard, .tap, .pipe, uninterruptible, ...
- Resources: supervised { ...; useInScope(createConnection); ... }
- O: IO.unsafe { ...; inputStream.read(); ... }

他の機能: Eitherによるboundary-break付きエラー処理・再試行・ローカルアクターなどなど

#### Comparing to functional effects: basics

	Syntax overhead / coloring	Error handling	Stack traces	Control flow methods	Referential transparency
cats-effect / ZIO					
direct / Ox		typed Eithers + untyped exceptions			

構文的オーバーヘッドでは関数型に勝っている

#### Comparing to functional effects: concurrency

	High-level "fearless" concurrency	Low-level concurrency	Supervision	Interruptions	Thread locals
cats-effect / ZIO			•! one-way - parent->child		
direct / Ox			** structured concurrency	injecting exceptions	

どっちの方法でも高レベルな並行性は書ける

#### Comparing to functional effects: other

	Lazy / eager	Testing	Maturity/ ecosystem	Resource safety	Developer experience
cats-effect / ZIO	<b>*</b> always lazy				
direct / Ox	⚠ manual eager/lazy			no dedicated type	

遅延評価やリソース管理ではエフェクトシステムに軍配が上がる

#### To Ox, or not to Ox?

- We gain simpler syntax, lower learning curve, better readability and debugability
- We retain concurrency & supervision
- We partially loose principled errors, interruptions & resources
- We loose referential transparency

シンプルな構文、可読性とデバッグ性の向上。エラーハンドリング、割り込み処理、リ ソース管理の厳密な実装や参照透過性は一部失われる。並行性と監視機能は維持

- Give Ox a try!
  - https://ox.softwaremill.com
  - 0.2.0 available, Apache2 licensed
  - if the project is interesting!

- Give us feedback!
  - https://softwaremill.community/



初版がリリースされたOxを試し、APIが分かりづらかったり安全性に問題があればフィードバックをお願いしたい



## Solving the hard problems that our clients face using software

```
supervised {
  fork {
    println("Thank you!")
  }
```

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