Declarative Internal DSLs in Lua A Game-Changing Experience

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Outline

Introduction

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More realistic case

The "proper" solution

Internal Declarative DSL in Lua

```
namespace:method "title"
{
  data = "here";
}
```

...Without sugar

```
_G["namespace"]:method(
    "title"
) ({
      ["data"] = "here";
})
```

Naïve implementation

```
namespace = { }
namespace.method = function(self, name)
  return function(data)
  -- ...do something
  -- ...with name and data
  end
end
```

Hyphotetic UI description language

```
ui:dialog "alert"
{
  ui:label "message";
  ui:button "OK"
  {
    on_click = function(self)
      self:close()
    end;
  };
```

UI description language "implementation", I

```
function ui:label(title)
  return function(data)
    return GUI.Label:new(title, data)
  end
end
function ui:button(title)
  return function(data)
    return GUI.Button:new(title, data)
  end
end
```

UI description language "implementation", II

```
function ui:dialog(title)
  return function(data)
    local dialog = GUI.Dialog:new(title)
    for i = 1, #data do
       dialog:add_child(data)
    end
    return dialog
  end
end
```

Ad-hoc approach

+ Easy to code simple stuff

But:

- Easily grows out of control
- Difficult to reuse
- Hard to handle errors
- Hard to add new output targets

Practical example: HTTP handler

```
api:url "/reverse"
  doc:description [[String reverser]]
  ГΓ
    Takes a string and reverses it.
  11
  api:input { data:string "text" };
  api:output
    data:node "result" { data:string "reversed" };
 };
  handler = function(param)
    return { reversed = param.text:reverse() }
  end;
```

What do we want to get from that description?

- HTTP request handler itself, with:
 - Input validation
 - Multi-format output serialization (JSON, XML, ...)
 - ► Handler code static checks (globals, ...)
- Documentation
- Low-level networking client code
- Smoke tests

Request handler: input validation

```
INPUT_LOADERS["/reverse"] = function(checker, param)
  return
  {
    text = check.string(param, "string");
  }
end
```

Request handler: output serialization

```
local build_formatter = function(fmt)
    return fmt:node("nil", "result")
    {
        fmt:attribute("reversed");
    }
end
OUTPUT["/reverse.xml"] = build formatter(
      make_xml_formatter_builder()
  ):commit()
OUTPUT["/reverse.json"] = build_formatter(
      make_json_formatter_builder()
  ):commit()
```

Request handler: the handler itself

```
-- Handler code is checked for access to illegal globals.
-- Legal globals are aliased to locals at the top.
-- Necessary require() calls are added automatically.
local handler = function(param)
  return
  ₹
    reversed = param.text:reverse();
  }
end
HANDLERS["/reverse.xml"] = handler;
HANDLERS["/reverse.json"] = handler;
```

Documentation

```
/reverse.{xml,json}: String reverser
Takes a string and reverses it.
IN
  ?text=STRING
OUT
XMI:
<result reversed="STRING" />
JSON:
{ "result": { "reversed": "STRING" } }
```

Smoke tests

```
test:case "/reverse.xml:smoke.ok" (function()
  local reply = assert(http.GET(
        TEST_HOST .. "/reverse.xml?text=Foo")
    ))
  assert(type(reply.result) == "table")
  assert(type(reply.result.reversed) == "string")
end)
```

Too complicated for ad-hoc solution!

TODO: Spaghetti cat image goes here

The "proper" solution?

- ▶ Should be easy to add a new target.
- Should have nicer error reporting.
- Should be reusable.

The flow

- ► Load data
- Validate correctness
- Generate output

Let's recap how our data looks like

```
api:url "/reverse"
  doc:description [[String reverser]]
  ГΓ
    Takes a string and reverses it.
  11
  api:input { data:string "text" };
  api:output
    data:node "result" { data:string "reversed" };
 };
  handler = function(param)
    return { reversed = param.text:reverse() }
  end;
```

Surprise! It's a tree!

```
{ id = "api:url", name = "/reverse";
  { id = "doc:description", name = "String reverser";
    text = "Takes a string and reverses it.";
  }:
  { id = "api:input";
    { id = "data:string", name = "text" };
  };
  { id = "api:output";
    { id = "data:node", name = "result";
      { id = "data:string", name = "reversed" };
    }:
    handler = function(param)
      return { reversed = param.text:reverse() }
    end:
  };
```

We need a loader, that does this: