Scala.js

Scalable, maintainable web apps

Paul Draper

- Senior software engineer at Lucid Software
- Full-stack developer
- Salt Lake City, UT





Scalability

What is "scalabilty"?

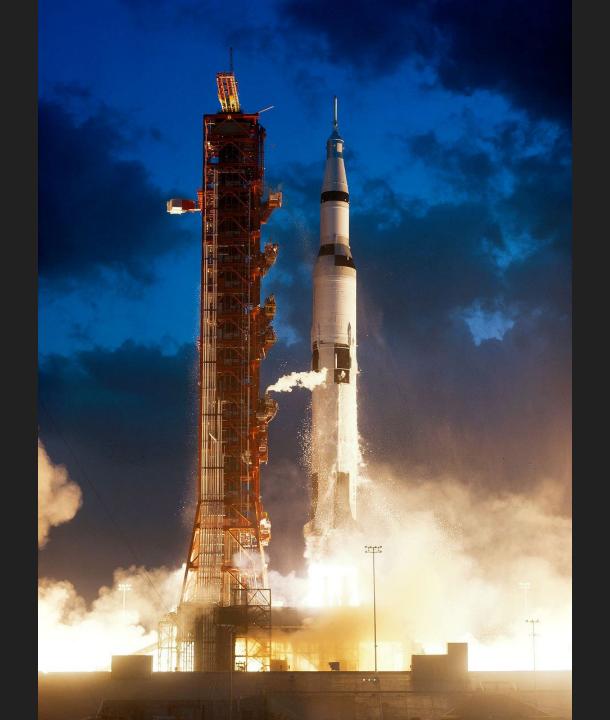
The ability to change size or capacity without compromising efficiency or functionality

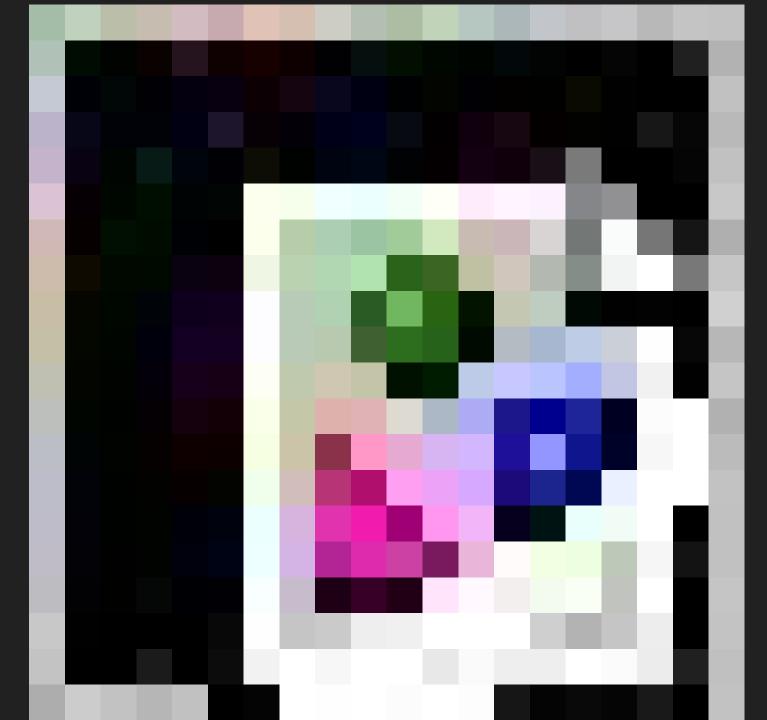
Scaling what?

- Users
- Persistent data
- Number of tasks
- Size of tasks
- Revenue

Scaling what?

Technical complexity





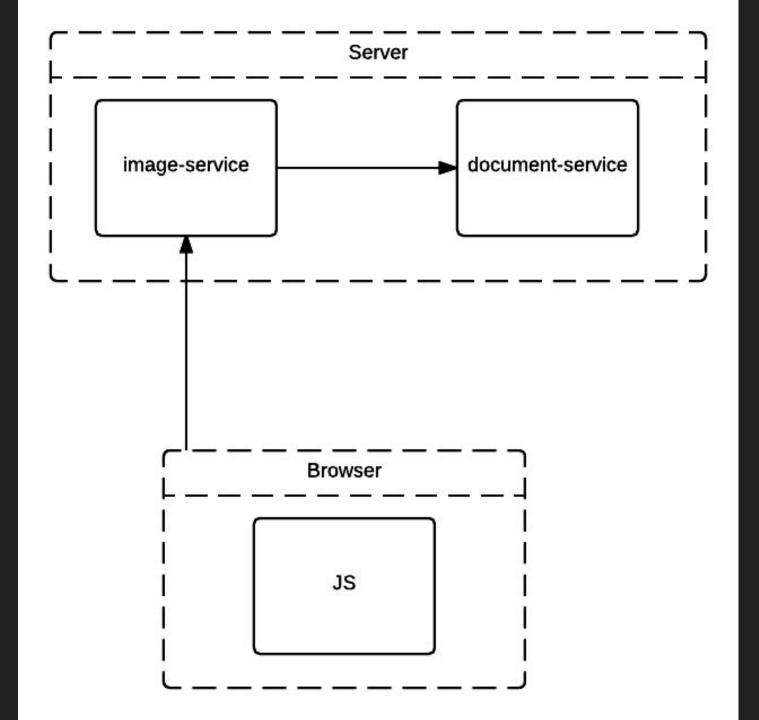


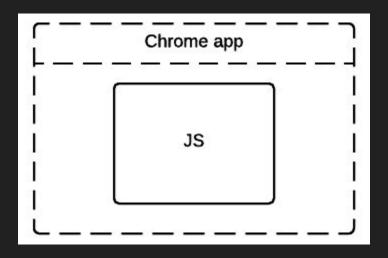
CLucidchart

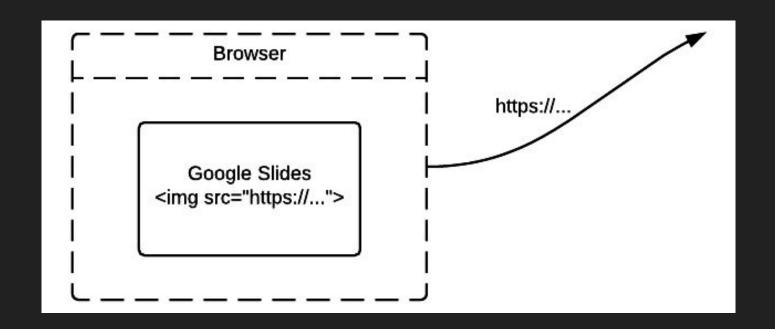


Download

Where do we put the code?





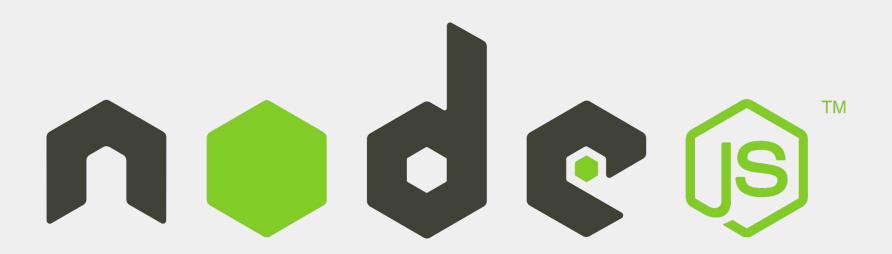


```
<img
src="https://documents.lucidchart.com/documents/1d170967-4768-4738-bbeb-
9d3bcba7309e/pages/at01Y-4qI6-e?
a=393&x=492&y=128&w=627&h=264&store=1&accept=image%2F*&auth=LCA%
2030c40c3d3be121c4fd52ec7fb71fe0532afc1147-ts%3D1457544344"</pre>
```

>

HTML CSS JS





JavaScript is built on some very good ideas and a few very bad ones.

Douglas Crockford, JavaScript: The Good Parts

JavaScript

– Two kinds of null

Three kinds of equals

- Three ways for functions (and two ways for this)

Weak typing

Non-transitive comparisons

Confusing types

```
1 vs. new Number(1)
```

JavaScript

Many issues can be worked around with linters and collective experience.

Other issues will likely never be solved, e.g. shared-memory CPU parallelism.

How often do you need to use more processors? (I.e. scale)

Scala

Scalable + Language

History of Scala

- 2001 initial Scala design by Martin Odersky at EPFL (Swiss)
- 2003 internal release
- 2004 public release, first JVM and then .NET
- 2006 Scala v2
- 2011 Typesafe Inc.
- 2013 Scala.js prototype, followed by public version
- 2014 Scala.js passes Scala test suite, gets incremental building

Why Scala?

Scalability

Why Scala?

- High-level developer efficiency
- Functional easy to reason through
- Static types catch errors earlier
- Type inference easier to read and write
- Concurrency leverage hardware abilities
- Macros replace need for runtime dynamism and reflection
- Performance JIT
- Runtime ubiquity JVM and JavaScript

Type safety is the extent to which a programming language discourages or prevents type errors.

https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_safety

Example class

```
case class Person(name: String, birthdate: Date)
class Person(name, birthdate) { // ES6
  constructor(name, birthdate) {
    this.name = name;
    this.birthdate = birthdate;
```

Collections

```
Seq(1, 2, 3)
1 :: 2 :: 3 :: Nil
Map('a \rightarrow 1, 'b \rightarrow 2, 'c \rightarrow 3)
ListMap(1 -> "b", 2 -> "a")
Set(new Object, new Object)
TreeSet("a", "b")
BitSet(1, 2, 3)
```

Collections

```
val strings = Seq("ed", "vim", "emacs")
val (short, long) = strings.partition(_.size < 3)
> short: Seq("ed")
> long : Seq("vim", "emacs")
```

Monads

```
val present: Option[String] = Some("Lucid Software")
present.map(_.toLowerCase)
> Some("lucid software")
val absent: Option[String] = None
absent.map(_.toLowerCase)
> None
present flatMap {
  case "" => None
  case x \Rightarrow x + "!"
> Some("Lucid Software")
```

Monads

```
val success: Either[String, Seq[Int]] = Right(Seq(1, 2))
success.right.map(_.reverse)
> Right(Seq(2, 1))
val failure: Either[String, Seq[Int]] = Left("Invalid input")
failure.right.map(_.reverse)
> Left("Invalid input")
```

Pattern matching

```
val list = List(List(1, 2), List(3))
list match {
  case List(a, 2) +: rest => a
  case first +: rest if first.nonEmpty => rest
  case _ => Nil
```

String interpolation

```
val username = "paul"
s"$username@lucidchart.com"
val name = "Robert'); DROP TABLE Students; --"
sql"SELECT * FROM Students WHERE name = $name"
val data = "<script>alert()</script>"
html"<div>$data</div>"
```

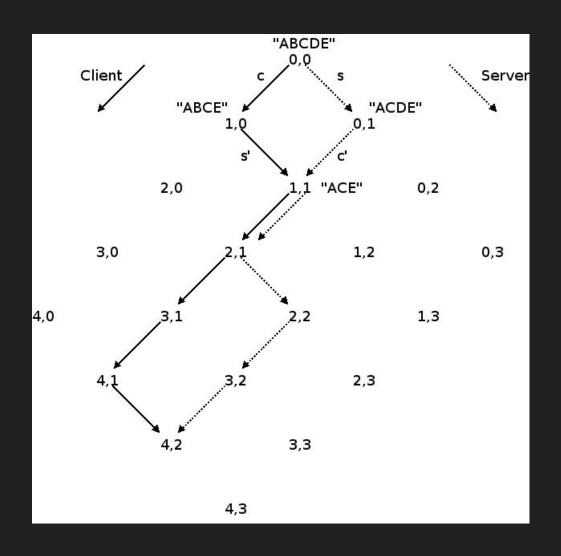
DSLs

```
object Lunar {
  def main(args: Array[String): Unit = {
    10 PRINT "Welcome to Baysick Lunar Lander v0.9"
    20 LET ('dist := 100)
    30 LET ('v := 1)
    40 LET ('fuel := 1000)
    50 LET ('mass := 1000)
    60 PRINT "You are drifting towards the moon."
  }
}
```

Macros

```
case class User(name: String, hobbies: Seq[Hobby])
case class Hobby(name: String, priority: Int)
val user = User("john", Seq(Hobby("skiing", 1)))
val json = Pickle.intoString(user)
> {"name": "John", "hobbies": [{"name": "skiing", priority: 1}]}
Unpickle.fromString(json)
> Success(User("john", Seq(Hobby("skiing", 1)))
```

Example: operational transforms





Dynamic calls

```
import js.Dynamic.
val elements = global.$(":hidden")
elements.show()
elements.initTerribleCarousel();
newInstance(global.MyFunction); // new MyFunction
```

Facade

```
@js.native
trait Window extends js.Object {
  val document: HTMLDocument = js.native
  var location: String = js.native
  def innerWidth: Int = js.native
  def innerHeight: Int = js.native
  def alert(message: String): Unit = js.native
  def open(url: String, target: String,
      features: String = ""): Window = js.native
  def close(): Unit = js.native
```

Libraries

https://github.com/scala-js/scala-js-dom

https://github.com/scala-js/scala-js-jquery

https://github.com/greencatsoft/scalajs-angular

https://github.com/japgolly/scalajs-react

Libraries

https://github.com/sjrd/scala-js-actors

https://github.com/milessabin/shapeless

https://github.com/benhutchison/prickle

Questions?



Paul Draper paul@lucidchart.com