

# Adventures in Meta-Programming Macros vs Shapeless

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underscore

# meta-programming

[mee-tuh-proh-gram-ing]

**noun**

1. the practice of writing code that writes code;

domain specific languages

scrapping boilerplate

# meta-programming

[mee-tuh-proh-gram-ing]

## noun

1. the practice of writing code that writes code;
2. a pretty big time sink;
3. sometimes an uphill struggle.

when do they  
work well?

when do they  
work less well?

macros

shapeless

simple applications  
of each technique

tips to make things  
easier

constructing values

```
case class IceCream(  
  name: String,  
  numCherries: Int,  
  inCone: Boolean)
```

```
create[IceCream]  
// IceCream("", 0, false)
```

macros



```
create[IceCream]
```

```
IceCream("", 0, false)
```

```
def create[A]: A =  
  macro Macros.createMacro[A]
```

```
def createMacro[A: WeakTypeTag]: Tree = {  
  val targetType = weakTypeOf[A]  
  
  val applyMethod = findApplyMethod(targetType)  
  
  val applyParams = applyMethod  
    .paramLists.map { paramList =>  
      paramList.map { param =>  
        createApplyParam(param.typeSignature)  
      }  
    }  
  
  q"$applyMethod(...$applyParams)"  
}
```

```
def createApplyParam(paramType: Type): Tree =  
  if(paramType <::< typeOf[String]) {  
    q"""" "" "" ""  
  } else if(paramType <::< typeOf[Int]) {  
    q"0"  
  } else if(paramType <::< typeOf[Boolean]) {  
    q"false"  
  } else {  
    c.abort(c.enclosingPosition, "FAIL!")  
  }
```

```
create[IceCream]
```

```
IceCream("", 0, false)
```

# analysis

lots of drawbacks

only handles three parameter types

not customisable by the user



macros v2

```
trait Pure[A] {  
  def value: A  
}
```

```
implicit val stringPure: Pure[String] =  
  new Pure[String] { def value = "" }
```

```
implicit val intPure: Pure[Int] =  
  new Pure[Int] { def value = 0 }
```

```
implicit val booleanPure: Pure[Boolean] =  
  new Pure[Boolean] { def value = false }
```

```
def createApplyParam(paramType: Type): Tree =  
  q""  
    _root_.scala.Predef  
      .implicitly[_root_.Pure[$paramType]]  
      .value  
    ""
```

```
def createApplyParam(paramType: Type): Tree =  
  q""  
    _root_.scala.Predef  
      .implicitly[_root_.Pure[$paramType]]  
      .value  
    ""  
  
// implicitly[Pure[Foo]].value
```

```
create[IceCream]
```

```
create[IceCream](IceCream(  
  implicitly[Pure[String]].value,  
  implicitly[Pure[Int]].value,  
  implicitly[Pure[Boolean]].value  
))
```

# analysis

user-customisable and extendable

handles any parameter type

macro only works with specific types

shapeless



```
trait Pure[A] {  
  def value: A  
}
```

```
implicit val stringPure: Pure[String] =  
  new Pure[A] { def value = "" }
```

```
implicit val intPure: Pure[Int] =  
  new Pure[A] { def value = 0 }
```

```
implicit val booleanPure: Pure[Boolean] =  
  new Pure[A] { def value = false }
```

```
trait Pure[A] {  
  def value: A  
}
```

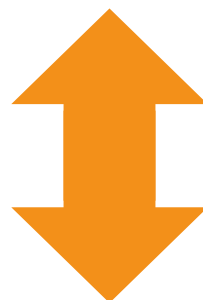
```
implicit val stringPure: Pure[String] =  
  new Pure[A] { def value = "" }
```

```
implicit val intPure: Pure[Int] =  
  new Pure[A] { def value = 0 }
```

```
implicit val booleanPure: Pure[Boolean] =  
  new Pure[A] { def value = false }
```

```
implicit def genericPure[A]: Pure[A] =  
  ???
```

IceCream



Generic[IceCream]

::

String

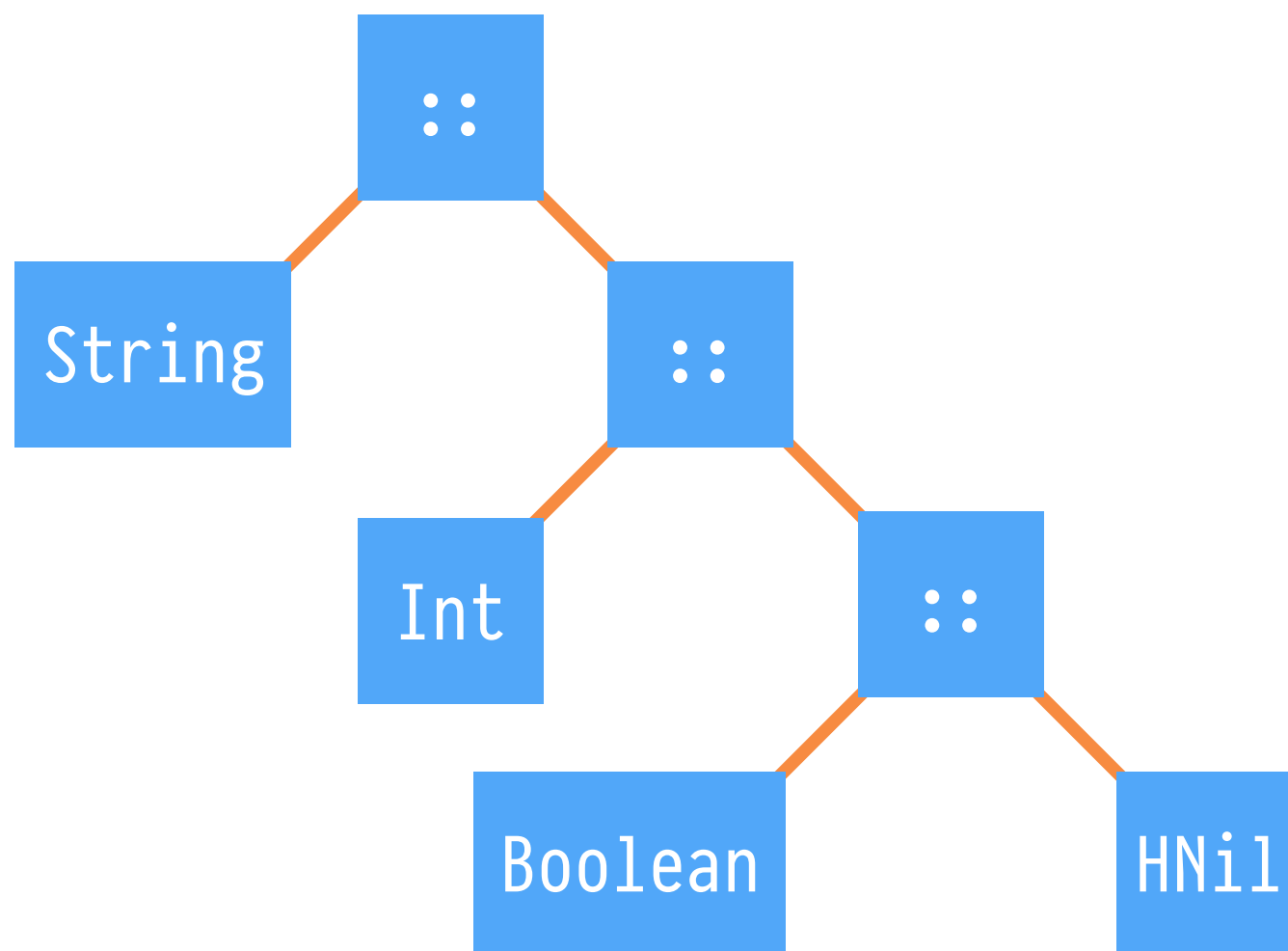
::

Int

::

Boolean

HNil



```
implicit val hnilPure: Pure[HNil] =  
  instance(HNil)
```

```
implicit def hconsPure[H, T <: HList](  
  implicit  
  hPure: Lazy[Pure[H]],  
  tPure: Pure[T]  
): Pure[H :: T] =  
  instance(hPure.value.value :: tPure.value)
```

```
implicit def genericPure[A, R](  
  implicit  
  gen: Generic.Aux[A, R],  
  pure: Lazy[Pure[R]]  
): Pure[A] =  
  instance(gen.from(pure.value.value))
```

# analysis

completely  
user-customisable

lots of similarities  
between macros and shapeless

macros are syntactic,  
shapeless is structural

# what wins?

in this case,  
IMO shapeless

shapeless' Generic isolates  
the meta-programming

50% of the code,  
no deprecated APIs

# data validation

<https://github.com/davegurnell/checklist>

```
case class IceCream(  
  name: String,  
  cherries: Int,  
  cone: Boolean)
```



```
case class IceCream(  
  name: String,  
  cherries: Int,  
  cone: Boolean)  
  
val rule = Rule[IceCream]  
  .field(_.name)(nonEmpty)  
  .field(_.cherries)(gte(0))
```

```
case class IceCream(  
  name: String,  
  cherries: Int,  
  cone: Boolean)
```

```
val rule = Rule[IceCream]  
  .field(_.name)(nonEmpty)  
  .field(_.cherries)(gte(0))
```

```
rule(IceCream("", -1, false))  
// List(  
//   Error("Must be non-empty", List("name")),  
//   Error("Must be >= 0", List("cherries"))  
// )
```

```
case class IceCream(  
  name: String,  
  cherries: Int,  
  cone: Boolean)
```

```
val rule = Rule[IceCream]  
  .field(_.name)(nonEmpty)  
  .field(_.cherries)(gte(0))
```

```
rule(IceCream("", -1, false))  
// List(  
//   Error("Must be non-empty", List("name")),  
//   Error("Must be >= 0", List("cherries"))  
// )
```

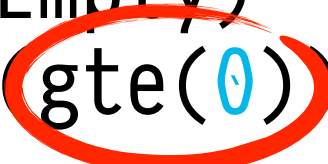
macros

```
val rule = Rule[IceCream]  
  .field(_.name)(nonEmpty)  
  .field(_.cherries)(gte(0))
```



"cherries"      \_.cherries

```
val rule = Rule[IceCream]  
  .field(_.name)(nonEmpty)  
  .field(_.cherries)gte(0)
```



"cherries"



\_.cherries

```
val rule = gte(0)
```

```
rule.apply(-1)
```

```
// List(Error("Must be >= 0", Nil))
```

```
val rule = gte(0)  
    .prefixed("cherries")
```

```
rule.apply(-1)  
// List(Error("Must be >= 0", List("cherries")))
```



```
val rule = gte(0)
    .prefixed("cherries")
    .contramap[IceCream](_.cherries)

rule.apply(IceCream("Sundae", -1, false))
// List(Error("Must be >= 0", List("cherries")))
```

```
val rule = Rule[IceCream]  
  .field(_.name)(nonEmpty)  
  .field(_.cherries)(gte(0))
```

```
val rule = Rule[IceCream]  
  .and(nonEmpty  
    .prefixed("name")  
    .contramap[IceCream](_.name))  
  .and(gte(0)  
    .prefixed("cherries")  
    .contramap[IceCream](_.cherries))
```

```
trait Rule[A] {  
  def apply(value: A): List[Error]  
  
  def field(func: A => B)(rule: Rule[B]): Rule[A] =  
    macro Macros.fieldMacro(func)(rule)  
}
```

```

def fieldMacro(func: Tree)(rule: Tree): Tree = {
  val name = func match {
    case q"($param) => $obj.$name" =>
      q"${name.toString}"
    case other =>
      c.abort(c.enclosingPosition, "FAIL!")
  }

  q"""
  ${c.prefix}.and(
    $rule
      .prefixed($name)
      .contramap($func)
  )
  """
}

```

```
Rule[IceCream]  
  .field(_.cherries)(gte(0))
```

```
Rule[IceCream].and(  
  get(0)  
    .prefixed("cherries")  
    .contramap[IceCream](_.cherries)  
)
```

# analysis

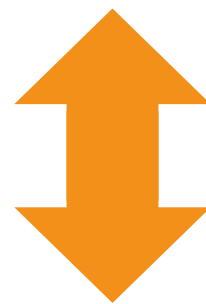
syntactic solution  
to a syntactic problem

code is short and simple  
(easy to maintain/replace)

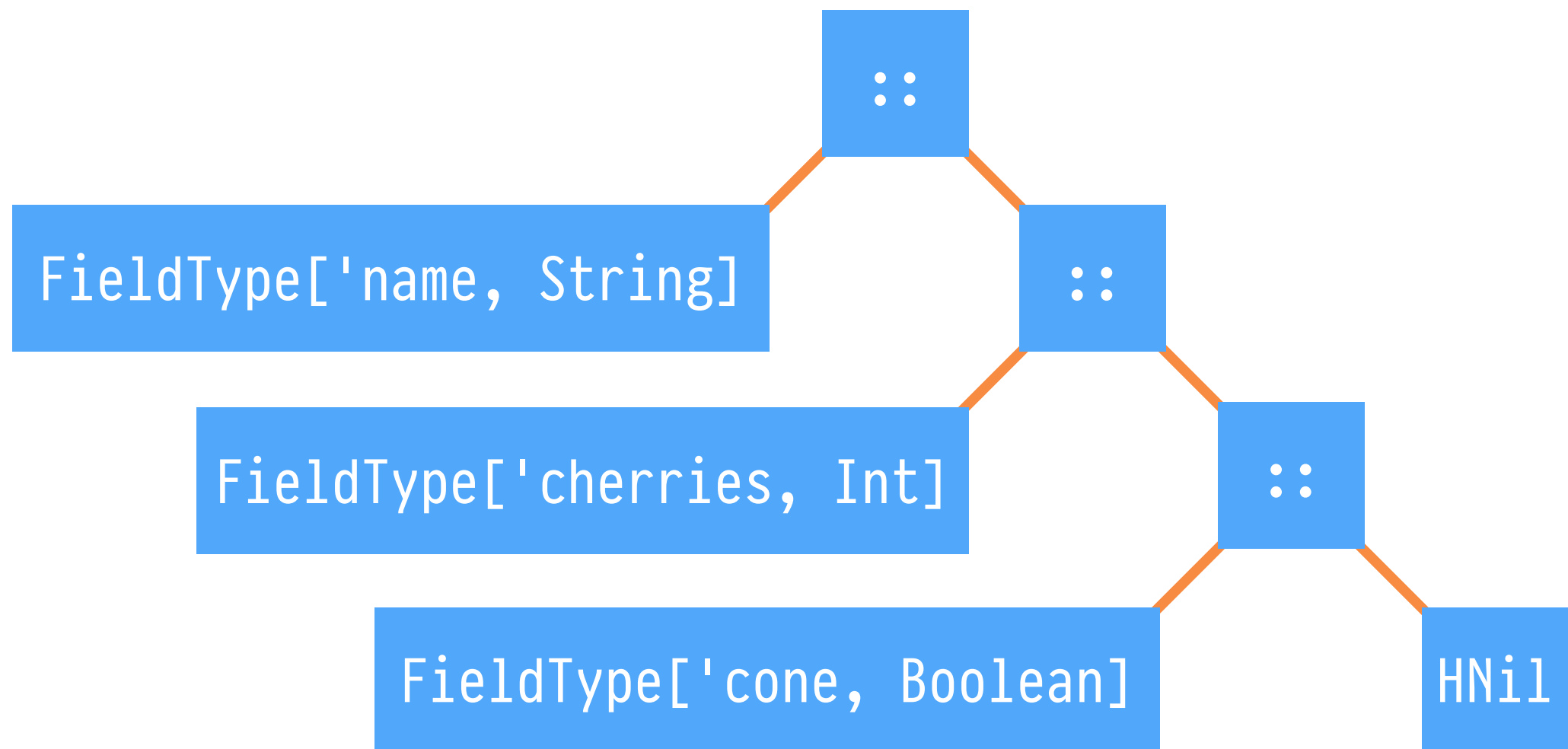
shapeless



IceCream



LabelledGeneric[IceCream]



```
val rule = Rule[IceCream]  
    .field('name)(nonEmpty)  
    .field('cherries)(gte(0))
```

```
trait Rule[A] {  
  def apply(value: A): List[Error]  
  
  def field[B]  
    (field: Witness)  
    (rule: Rule[B])  
    (implicit wrap: HasField[A, field.T, B]): Rule[A] =  
    this.and(wrap(rule))  
}
```

```
/**  
 * Proof that an object of type A  
 * has a field of type B named K.  
 */  
trait HasField[A, K, B] {  
  def name: String  
  def zoom(value: A): B  
  
  def apply(rule: Rule[B]): Rule[A] =  
    rule.prefixed(name).contramap(zoom)  
}
```

```
implicit def hlistHasField[L <: HList, K, F](
  implicit
    ev: K <:: Symbol,
    witness: Witness.Aux[K],
    selector: Selector.Aux[L, K, F]
): HasField[L, K, F] =
  new HasField[L, K, F] {
    val name = witness.value.name
    def zoom(value: L): F = selector(value)
  }
```

```
implicit def genericHasField[A, L, K, F](
  implicit
    ev: K <:: Symbol,
    gen: LabelledGeneric.Aux[A, L],
    hf: HasField[L, K, F]
): HasField[A, K, F] =
  new HasField[A, K, F] {
    val name = hf.name
    def zoom(value: A): F = hf.zoom(gen.to(value))
  }
```

# what wins?

in this case, IMO macros

short code,  
easy to maintain/replace

syntactic problem,  
syntactic solution

summary

macros are good  
for syntaxy stuff

shapeless is good  
for typey stuff



meta-programming  
is a convenience,  
not a solution

both of our solutions  
were 90% regular scala  
and 10% meta-programming

we can do most stuff  
with ADTs and type classes

using these patterns  
makes meta-programming easier

# macros

Dave Gurnell - Macros for the Rest of Us

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZVYdiAudr-I>

Tomer Wix - Leveraging Scala Macros for Better Validation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Li19Cif7uS8>

Chris Birchall - Meta-Program and/or Shapeless all the Things!

<https://skillsmatter.com/skillscasts/9294>

# shapeless

Dave Gurnell - The Type Astronaut's Guide to Shapeless

<http://underscore.io/books/shapeless-guide>

Dave Gurnell - Establishing Orbit with Shapeless

<https://skillsmatter.com/skillscasts/9136>

Sam Halliday - Shapeless for Mortals

<https://skillsmatter.com/skillscasts/6875>

# functional design

Noel Welsh - Six Core Principles for Learning Scala

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J8wUy1XxL5o>

Dave Gurnell - Functional Data Validation (Part 1)

<https://skillsmatter.com/skillscasts/5837>

Dave Gurnell - Functional Data Validation (Part 2)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0DPGpyt6joE>

bonus macro!

unindent

<https://github.com/davegurnell/unindent>

```
val lorem =  
    s"""  
    |Lorem ipsum  
    |dolor sit amet  
    |consectetur  
    |""".trim.stripMargin  
  
println(lorem)  
// "Lorem ipsum\ndolor sit\nconsectetur"
```



```
import unindent._
```

```
val lorem =
```

```
  i"""
```

```
  Lorem ipsum
```

```
  dolor sit amet
```

```
  consectetur
```

```
  """
```

```
println(lorem)
```

```
// "Lorem ipsum\ndolor sit\nconsectetur"
```

# thank you

<https://github.com/davegurnell/macros-vs-shapeless>



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