

Adventures in Meta-Programming Macros vs Shapeless

Dave Gurnell, @davegurnell



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

the punch line...
(spoiler warning)

macros are good
for syntax stuff

shapeless is good
for typey stuff

we can do most stuff
with ADTs and type classes

meta-programming provides
a thin layer on top

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

only handles three parameter types

not customisable by the user

scala-reflect is deprecated!

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

brittle in various ways

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 }
```

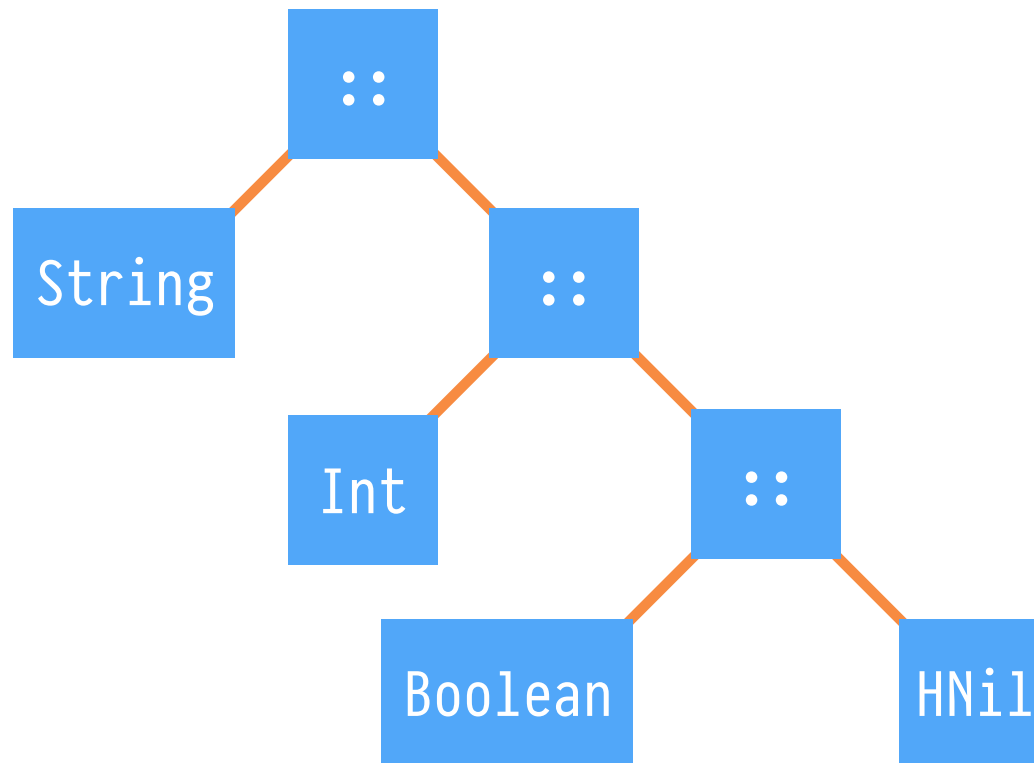
```
implicit val booleanPure: Pure[Boolean] =  
  new Pure[A] { def value = false }
```

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

IceCream



Generic[IceCream]



```
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

user-customisable

macros are syntactic,
shapeless is structural

compile times!
(see “inductive implicits” in TLS)

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

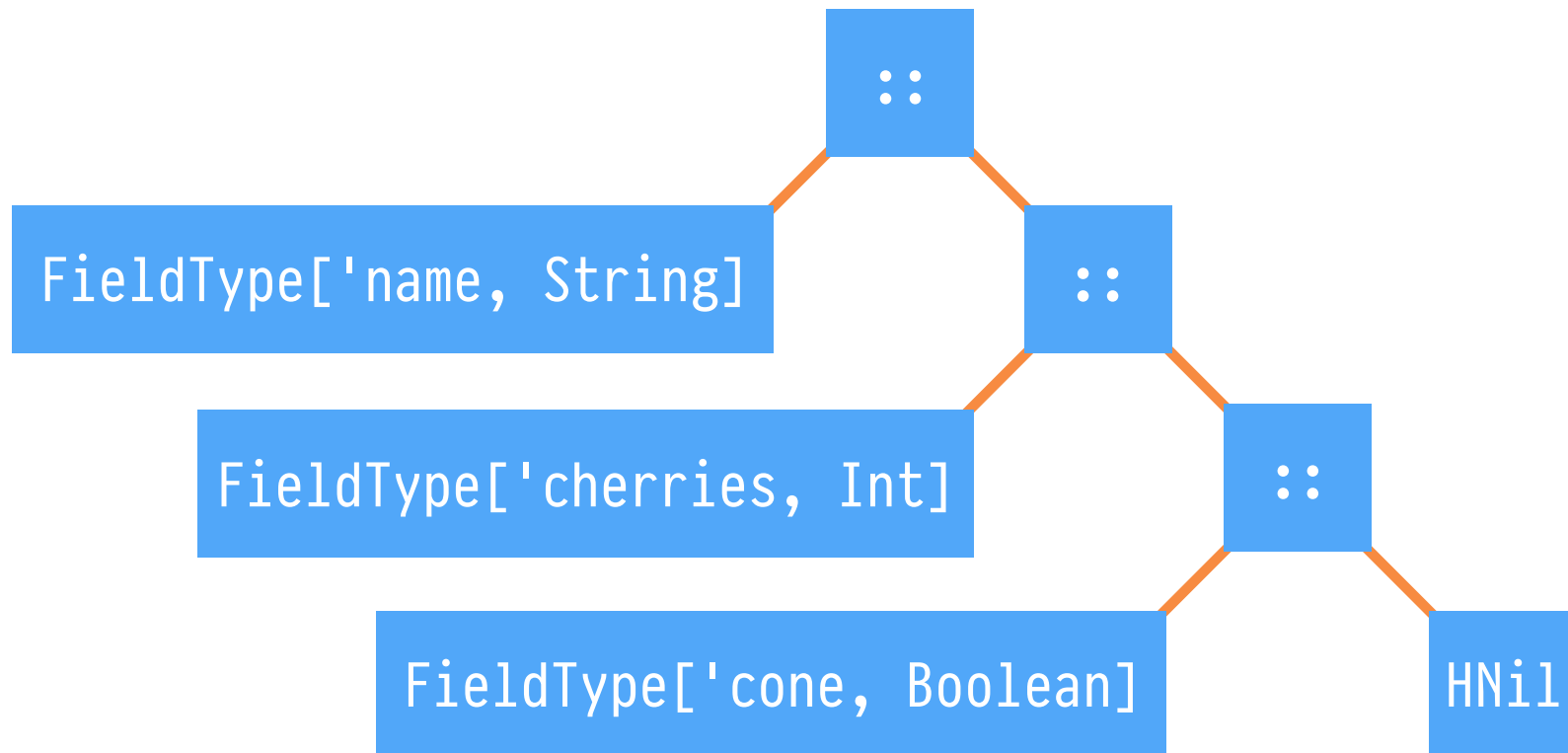
code is short and simple
(easy to maintain/replace)

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 syntactic stuff

shapeless is good
for structural stuff

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

meta-programming is
a convenience
not a solution

macros

Dave Gurnell - Macros for the Rest of Us

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

Tomer Gabel - 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>

thank you

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



underscore

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"
```