Protobuf in Elixir

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Overview

- Intro to Proto Buffers
- · How I implement it in Elixir
- · What I learned by writing protobuf-elixin

"Protocol buffers are a language-neutral, platform-neutral extensible mechanism for serializing structured data."

— by Google

Protobuf

- A data format(like JSON)
- Structured data with schema
- Encoded as binary
- Written in proto and generated in any language

```
syntax = "proto3";
package demo;
message Location {
  string street = 0;
  int32 number = 1;
message Person {
  string name = 0;
message Meetup {
  string theme = 0;
  double time = 1;
  Location location = 2;
  bool free = 3;
  repeated Person attendee = 4;
```

```
"meetup": {
  "theme": "",
  "time": 1506146400,
  "location": {
    "street": "",
   "number": 970
 "free": true,
  "attendees": [
      "name": "Tony"
    },
      "name": "Vangie"
```

Encoding

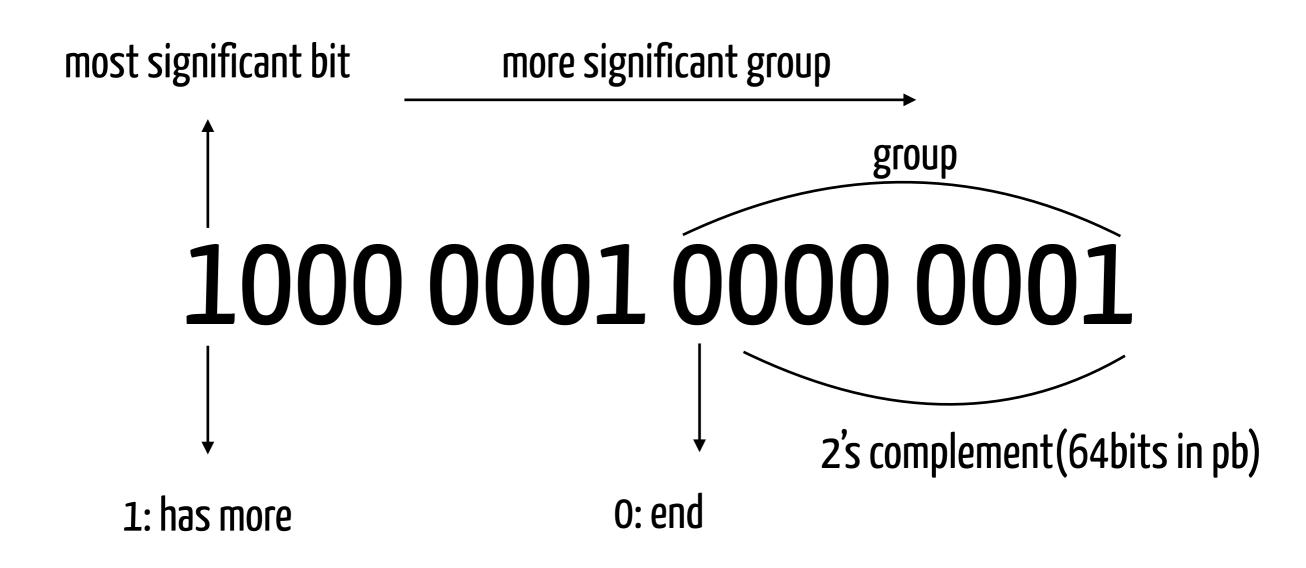
```
message Test1 {
  required int32 a = 1;
      %Test1{a: 150}
```

```
08 150 01 {"a":150}
```

Protobuf 3 bytes

JSON 9 bytes

Base 128 Varints



variable int: store an arbitrarily large integer in a small number of bytes

Base 128 Varints

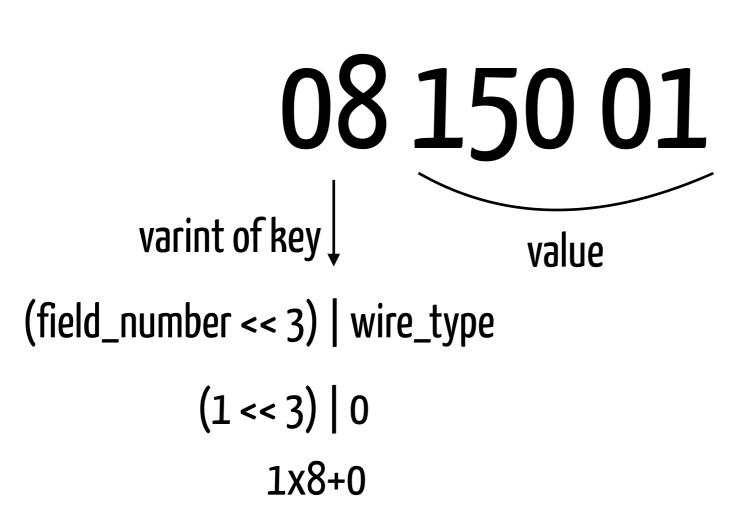
Base128 varint	Decimal	Calculate
0000 0001	1	1
0111 1111	127	111 1111 = 127
1000 0000 0000 0001	128	000 0001 000 0000
1001 0110 0000 0001(150 01)	150	000 0001 001 0110
1111 1111(total 9) 0000 0001	-1	1111 1111 111 1111 (64 1)

Wire type

Туре	Meaning	Used For
0	Varint	int32, int64, uint32, uint64, sint32, sint64, bool, enum
1	64-bit	fixed64, sfixed64, double
2	Length-delimited	string, bytes, embedded messages, packed repeated fields
3	Start group	groups (deprecated)
4	End group	groups (deprecated)
5	32-bit	fixed32, sfixed32, float

Encoding

```
message Test1 {
   required int32 a = 1;
}
```



Decode logic

<<varint_key, varint_val, varint_key, length_delimited_val, varint_key, 64bits_val, ...>>

- Decode varint to get field number and wire type
- 2. Get the bit string(value) based on wire type(varint, Length-delimited)
- Decode the bit string to get right value based on metadata

Protobuf VS JSON

Protobuf	JSON
Binary(smaller sometimes)	Text
pre-defined schema	Free schema
No schema in data	Schema included in data
Better backward compatibility (but with proper usage)	not easy to break things
Typed	<u>-</u>
Computer readable	Human readable

JSON can be smaller

```
message Test1 {
   required int32 a = 1;
}
%Test1{a:-1}
```

Protobuf 11 bytes

JSON 8 bytes

Must-know for Protobuf

- Only add new fields
- Don't change old fields (only if they're not used anywhere or types are compatible, like int32 and int64). refer: updating
- There's no way to distinguish zero-value or not setting(Protobuf 3)
- Always set 0 of Enum to a unused value(like UNKNOWN)

Generate code

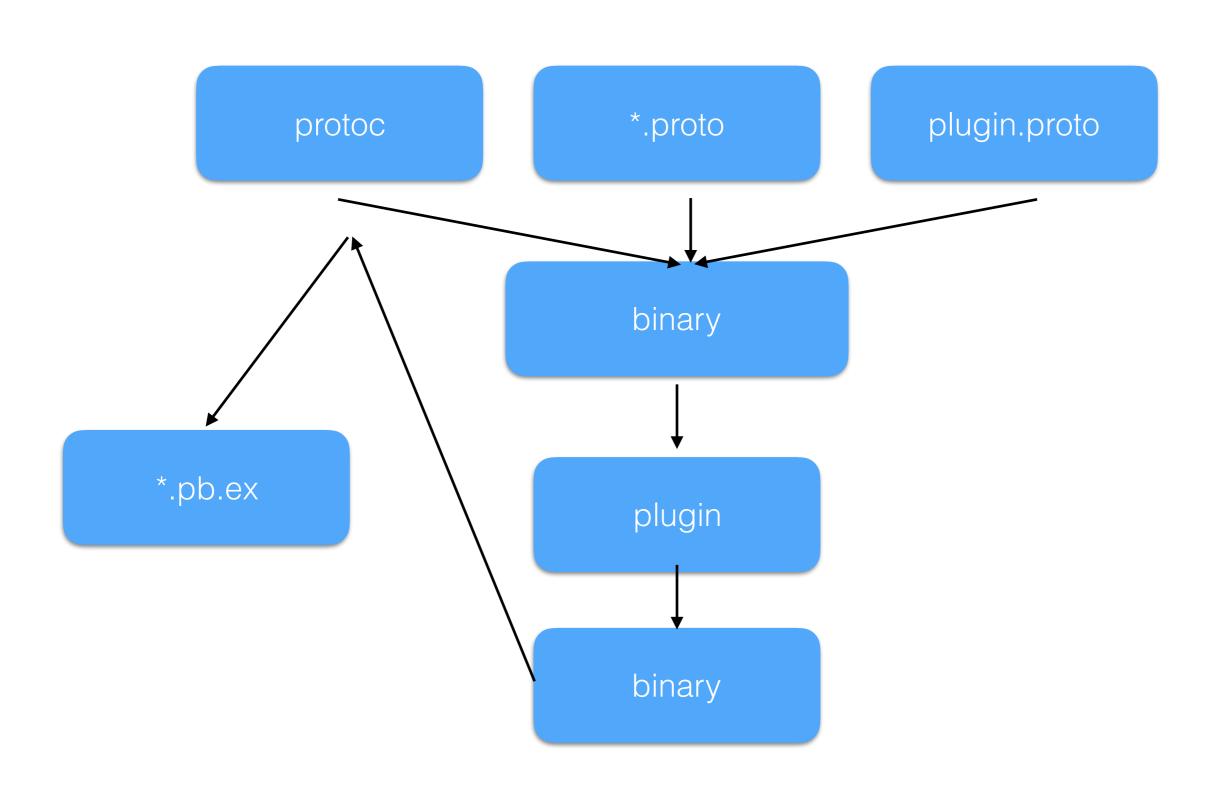
```
$ protoc -I=$SRC_DIR
-somelang_out=$DST_DIR
-plugin=./protoc-gen-somelang
$SRC_DIR/demo.proto
```

plugin can be inferred from -somelang_out to find protoc-gen-somelang in \$PATH

Generate code

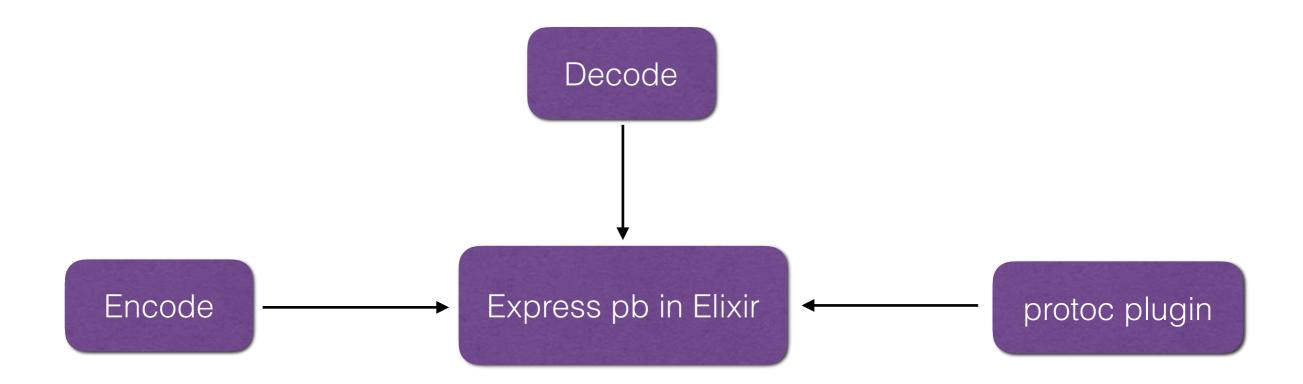
- protoc(c++) parse your protobuf files, then generate encoded binary using plugin.proto(plugin.proto is defined by protoc)
- 2. protoc runs your executable plugin and send the encoded binary to your plugin via STDOUT
- 3. Your plugin generate the code, encode it using plugin.proto and write the binary to STDOUT

Generate code



How I implement Protobuf in Elixir

Components



DSL for a message

```
defmodule Foo do
  defstruct [:a, :b, :c, :d, :e, :f, :g, :h, :i, :j, :k, :l, :m]
  field :a, 1, type: :int32
  field:b, 2, type::fixed64
  field :c, 3, type: :string
  # 4 is skipped for testing
 field :d, 5, type: :float
  field :e, 6, type: Foo.Bar
  field :f, 7, type: :int32
  field :g, 8, repeated: true, type: :int32, packed: false
  field:h, 9, repeated: true, type: Foo.Bar
  field:i, 10, repeated: true, type: :int32
  field :j, 11, type: EnumFoo, enum: true
 field:k, 12, type::bool
 field :1, 13, repeated: true, type: MapFoo, map: true
 field:m, 14, type: EnumFoo, enum: true
end
```

Where's field?

Where the magic happens

```
defmodule Foo do
 use Protobuf, syntax: :proto3
 defstruct [:a, :b, :c, :d, :e, :f, :g, :h, :i, :j, :k, :l, :m]
 field :a, 1, type: :int32
 field:b, 2, type::fixed64
 field :c, 3, type: :string
 # 4 is skipped for testing
 field :d, 5, type: :float
 field :e, 6, type: Foo.Bar
 field :f, 7, type: :int32
 field :g, 8, repeated: true, type: :int32, packed: false
 field:h, 9, repeated: true, type: Foo.Bar
 field:i, 10, repeated: true, type::int32
 field :j, 11, type: EnumFoo, enum: true
 field :k, 12, type: :bool
 field :1, 13, repeated: true, type: MapFoo, map: true
 field :m, 14, type: EnumFoo, enum: true
end
```

import DSL

define __message_props__ function

```
defmodule Protobuf.DSL do
  defmacro field(name, fnum, options) do
    quote do
      @fields {unquote(name), unquote(fnum), unquote(options)}
    end
  end
  defmacro __before_compile__(env) do
    fields = Module.get_attribute(env.module, :fields)
    msg_props = generate_msg_props(fields, oneofs, options)
    quote do
      def __message_props__ do
        unquote(Macro.escape(msg_props))
      end
```

Express pb in Elixir

```
defmodule Protobuf.MessageProps do
  defstruct [
    ordered_tags: [],
    tags_map: %{},
    field_props: %{},
    repeated_fields: [],
    syntax: :proto2,
    oneof: [],
    enum?: false,
    oneof?: false,
    extendable?: false,
    map?: false,
```

```
defmodule Protobuf.FieldProps do
  defstruct [
    fnum: nil,
    name: nil,
    name_atom: nil,
    wire_type: nil,
    type: nil,
    enum_type: nil,
    default: nil,
    oneof: nil,
    required?: false,
    optional?: false,
    repeated?: false,
    enum?: false,
    embedded?: false,
    packed?: false,
    map?: false,
end
```

By now, we can store protobuf info in a function of a module, which we can use to decode, encode pb

Decoding logic

```
@spec decode(binary, atom) :: any
def decode(data, module) when is_atom(module) do
  do decode(data, module. message props (), module.new)
end
@spec do_decode(binary, MessageProps.t, struct) :: any
defp do_decode(bin, props, msg) when is_binary(bin) and byte_size(bin) > 0 do
  {key, rest} = decode varint(bin)
  tag = bsr(key, 3)
  wire_type = band(key, 7)
  case find_field(props, tag) do
    {:field_num, prop} ->
      case class_field(prop, wire_type) do
        type when type in [:normal, :embedded, :packed] ->
          {val, rest} = decode_type(type_to_decode(type, prop.type), wire_type, rest)
          new_msg = put_field(type, msg, prop, prop.name_atom, val)
          do_decode(rest, props, new_msg)
        end
      end
```

escript for building plugin

```
defmodule Protobuf.Mixfile do
  use Mix.Project
  def project do
    [app: :protobuf,
     escript: escript(),
  end
  defp escript do
    [main_module: Protobuf.Protoc.CLI,
     name: "protoc-gen-elixir",
     app: nil]
  end
```

protoc plugin

```
defmodule Protobuf.Protoc.CLI do
    def main(_) do
        # https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/elixir-lang-talk/T5enez_BBTI
        :io.setopts(:standard_io, encoding: :latin1)
        bin = IO.binread(:all)
        request = Protobuf.Decoder.decode(bin, Google_Protobuf_Compiler.CodeGeneratorRequest)
        ctx = %Protobuf.Protoc.Context{}
        ctx = parse_params(ctx, request.parameter)
        files = request.proto_file
        |> Enum.map(fn(desc) -> Protobuf.Protoc.Generator.generate(ctx, desc) end)
        response = Google_Protobuf_Compiler.CodeGeneratorResponse.new(file: files)
        IO.binwrite(Protobuf.Encoder.encode(response))
    end
```

A trick for generator

plugin.pb.ex for plugin.proto is needed for decoding STDOUT and encoding to STDOUT when generating Elixir code

But how to generate Elixir code for plugin.proto?

A trick for generator

Write plugin.pb.ex by hand at first

What I learned

- Macro of Elixir is powerful. Elixir is powerful
- Binary handling in Elixir is easy
- Keep macro simple
- Creating DSL is hard
- Encapsulate your structured data in struct(like MessageProps, FieldProps)
- Use functions and modules to keep your logic clear