Scraph You Boilerplate

A Practical Design Pattern for Generic Programming [3]

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```
export interface Company {
  type: 'company'
  departments: Department[]
export interface Department {
  type: 'department'
  name: Name
  manager: Manager
  subunits: SubUnit[]
```

```
export type Manager = Employee
export interface Employee {
  type: 'employee'
  person: Person
  salary: Salary
export interface Salary {
  type: 'salary'
  value: number
```

```
export interface Department {
  type: 'department'
  name: Name
  manager: Manager
  subunits: SubUnit[]
export interface SubUnit {
  type: 'subunit'
  unit: Employee | Department
```

```
export const increase =
  (k: number) =>
  ({ departments, ...rest }: Company): Company => ({
    ...rest,
    departments: departments.map(increaseDepartment(k)),
  })
```

```
const increaseDepartment =
  (k: number) =>
  ({ manager, subunits, ...rest }: Department): Department => ({
    ...rest.
    manager: increaseEmployee(k)(manager),
    subunits: subunits.map(({ unit, ...rest }) => {
      switch (unit.type) {
        case 'employee':
          return {
            ...rest,
            unit: increaseEmployee(k)(unit),
        case 'department':
          return {
            ...rest,
            unit: increaseDepartment(k)(unit),
        default:
          return switchFallback(unit)
```

```
const increaseEmployee =
  (k: number) =>
  ({ salary, ...rest }: Employee): Employee => ({
    ...rest,
    salary: increaseSalary(k)(salary),
const increaseSalary =
  (k: number) =>
  ({ value, ...rest }: Salary): Salary => ({
    ...rest.
   value: value *(1 + k),
```

That's a lot of code! :(

```
export const increase =
  (k: number) =>
  ({ departments, ...rest }: Company): Company => ({
   departments: departments.map(increaseDepartment(k)),
const increaseDepartment =
  (k: number) =>
  ({ manager, subunits, ...rest }: Department): Department => ({
   ...rest,
   manager: increaseEmployee(k)(manager),
   subunits: subunits.map(({ unit, ...rest }) => {
     switch (unit.type) {
       case 'employee':
         return {
           ...rest.
           unit: increaseEmployee(k)(unit),
       case 'department':
        return
           unit: increaseDepartment(k)(unit),
       default:
         return switchFallback(unit)
const increaseEmployee =
 (k: number) =>
  ({ salary, ...rest }: Employee): Employee => ({
   salary: increaseSalary(k)(salary),
const increaseSalary =
  (k: number) =>
 ({ value, ...rest }: Salary): Salary => ({
   ...rest,
   value: value * (1 + k),
const switchFallback = (fallback: never) => fallback
```

What if we could?

```
export const increase =
  (k: number) =>
  (company: Company): Company =>
    everywhere ({
      data: company,
      matcher: isSalary,
      transformer: (salary) => ({
        ...salary,
        value: salary.value * (k + 1),
      }),
```

Before

```
export const increase =
 (k: number) =>
 ({ departments, ...rest }: Company): Company => ({
   departments: departments.map(increaseDepartment(k)).
const increaseDepartment =
 (k: number) =>
 (( manager, subunits, ...rest ): Department): Department => ((
   manager: increaseEmployee(k)(manager),
   subunits: subunits.map(({ unit, ...rest }) -> {
     switch (unit.type) (
      case 'employee':
        return 4
          ...rest,
           unit: increaseEmployee(k)(unit).
       case 'department':
        return 4
          ...rest,
          unit: increaseDepartment(k)(unit),
       default:
        return switchFallback(unit)
const increaseEmployee =
 (k: number) =>
 ({ salary, ...rest }: Employee): Employee => ({
   salary: increaseSalary(k)(salary),
const increaseSalary =
 (k: number) =>
 (( value, ...rest ): Salary): Salary => ((
   ...rest,
   value: value * (1 + k),
const switchFallback = (fallback: never) => fallback
```

After

Before

```
export const bill = ({ departments }: Company): number =>
 departments.map(billDepartment).reduce((a, b) \Rightarrow a + b, \theta)
const billDepartment = ({ manager, subunits }: Department): number =>
 billEmployee(manager) +
 subunits
   .map(({ unit }) => {
     switch (unit.type) {
       case 'employee':
       return billEmployee(unit)
       case 'department':
        return billDepartment(unit)
       default:
         switchFallback(unit)
         return 0
    .reduce((a, b) \Rightarrow a + b, \theta)
const billEmployee = ({ salary }: Employee): number => billSalary(salary)
const billSalary = ({ value }: Salary): number => value
const switchFallback = (fallback: never) => fallback
```

After

```
export const bill = (data: unknown): number =>
everything({
   data,
   matcher: isSalary,
   query: {{ value }} => value,
   reducer: (a, b) => a + b,
   zeroValue: 0,
})
```

Before

```
bill :: Company -> Float
bill (Company ds) = sum $ map billDepartment ds
billDepartment :: Department -> Float
billDepartment (Department manager subunits) =
  billEmployee manager + sum (map billSubUnit subunits)
billSubUnit :: SubUnit -> Float
billSubUnit (EmployeeUnit employee) = billEmployee employee
billSubUnit (DepartmentUnit department) = billDepartment department
billEmployee :: Employee -> Float
billEmployee (Employee salary) = billSalary salary
billSalary :: Salary -> Float
billSalary (Salary value) = value
```

After

```
bill' :: Company -> Float
bill' = everything (+) (0 `mkQ` billSalary)

billSalary :: Salary -> Float
billSalary (Salary value) = value
```

Prior work

Traverse arbitrarily nested data structures: A new approach to generic functional programming. Hinze, R., 2000 [1]

Derivative work

Go beyond show, map and reduce: "Scrap Your Boilerplate" Revolutions. Hinze, R., and Löh, 2006 [2]

References

- [1] Hinze, R.
 - A new approach to generic functional programming.

In Proceedings of the 27th ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT symposium on Principles of Programming Languages (2000), pp. 119–132.

- [2] Hinze, R., and Löh, A.
 - "scrap your boilerplate" revolutions.

In International Conference on Mathematics of Program Construction (2006), Springer, pp. 180–208.

- [3] Lämmel, R., and Jones, S. P.
 - Scrap your boilerplate: a practical design pattern for generic programming. *ACM SIGPLAN Notices 38*, 3 (2003), 26–37.