Scodec, Netty, and Funny looking Functors

LambdaConf 2017

Aka Real world Functional Applications

Aka use/build good libraries Your applications are throw away code!

Who am 1?

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Outline:

- 1. Introduce Encoders/Decoders
- 2. Our sample use case for codecs
- 3. Quick look at Netty
- 4. Let's put it together on the fly!

<u>scodec.org</u>

Scala library for working with binary data

(authored by:by Michael Pilquist)

Encoder: Takes an A, spits out binary data (BitVector)

Decode takes binary data, consumes some to construct an A, and also returns the remainder

```
trait Encoder[A] {
 def encode(a: A): Attempt[BitVector]
trait Decoder[A] {
 def decode(bits: BitVector): Attempt[DecodeResult[A]]
DecodeResult[A](a: A, remainder: BitVector)
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DecodeResult[A](a: A, remainder: BitVector)

Let's encode some data

```
utf8.encode("hi")
Attempt[scodec.bits.BitVector] =
Successful(BitVector(16 bits, 0x6869))
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```
uint8.encode(1)
Attempt[scodec.bits.BitVector] =
Successful(BitVector(8 bits, 0x01)
```

uint8.encode(1) Attempt[scodec.bits.BitVector] = Successful(BitVector(8 bits, 0x01)

```
def varEncoder[A](sizeEnc: Encoder[Long], valEnc: Encoder[A]) =
  new Encoder[A] {
  def encode(a: A) = for {
    encA <- valEnc.encode(a)</pre>
```

```
def sizeBound = sizeEnc.sizeBound.atLeast
}
```

size <- sizeEnc.encode(encA.size)</pre>

} yield size ++ encA

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}
```

size <- sizeEnc.encode(encA.size)</pre>

encA <- valEnc.encode(a)

} yield size ++ encA

```
val newCodec = varEncoder(uint8, utf8)
val h = newCodec.encode("h")
val w = newCodec.encode("w")

val hw = h.flatMap(bv => h.map(bv2 => bv ++ bv2))
```

```
hw: Attempt[scodec.bits.BitVector] =
Successful(BitVector(32 bits, 0x01680177))
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Decoding

```
utf8.decode(ByteVector.
fromHex("0x6869").get.toBitVector)
```

```
Attempt[scodec.DecodeResult[String]] =
Successful(DecodeResult(hi,BitVector(empty)))
```

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utf8.decode(ByteVector.
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```
def varDecoder[A](sizeDec: Decoder[Long], valDec: Decoder[A]) =
new Decoder[A] {
 def decode(bv: BitVector) = sizeDec.decode(bv).flatMap {
   case DecodeResult(size, rem) =>
      valDec.decode(rem.take(size*8)) map { res =>
          DecodeResult(res.value, rem.drop(size*8))
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```
varDecoder(uint8,
utf8).decode(ByteVector.fromHex("0x01680177").get
.toBitVector)
```

```
Attempt[scodec.DecodeResult[String]] =
Successful(DecodeResult(h,BitVector(16 bits,
0x0177)))
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Successful(DecodeResult(h,BitVector(16 bits,
```

0x0177)))

I lied to you. you can't pass a uint8 to a size decoder or encoder...

```
We can map the attempt, and map on the decode result So we can map on the output of the 'decoding'
```

```
trait Decoder[A] {
  def decode(bits: BitVector): Attempt[DecodeResult[A]]
  def map[B](f: A => B): Decoder[B]
```

uint8.asDecoder.map(i => i.toLong): Decoder[Long]

What about the encoder? The A is 'input'?

```
trait Encoder[A] {
  def encode(a: A): Attempt[BitVector]
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```
trait Encoder[A] {
  def encode(a: A): Attempt[BitVector]

def contramap[B](f: B => A): Encoder[B]
```

Contravariant Functors

Arrows are reversed.

Not magic. Just function composition! (Comes in handy later)

Real world example at Verizon: STUN udp protocol

But, not open sourced yet so we will look at another example: DNS

DNS Header:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
      ID
Opcode | AAITCIRDIRAI Z |
IQRI
QDCOUNT
ANCOUNT
NSCOUNT
ARCOUNT
```

DNS Body:

```
NAME
         TYPE
        CLASS
        RDLENGTH
        RDATA
```

```
case class DnsString(nel: NonEmptyList[String])
case class IPV4(a: Int, b: Int, c: Int, d: Int)
case class ResourceRecord(ttl: Long, ip: IPV4)
```

```
case class DnsPacket(
   transactionId: Int,
   msgtype: MessageType,
   question: DnsString,
   addresses: Vector[ResourceRecord])
```

trait MessageType object DnsRequest extends MessageType object DnsResponse extends MessageType

```
uint32 :: ipv4).as[ResourceRecord]
```

def ipv4: Codec[IPV4] = (uint8 :: uint8 :: uint8 :: uint8).as[IPV4]

def resourceRecordCodec: Codec[ResourceRecord] = (ignore(64) ::

Etc. until we have a Codec[DnsPacket]

Now to netty

Netty Client ...Handler...blah blah Pipeline...blah blah

```
def makeNettyClient(host: String, port: Int)(incoming: DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]): Task[DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]] = {
    for {
      bootstrap <-Task.delay(new Bootstrap())</pre>
               = new NioEventLoopGroup()
      group
      handler = simpleHandler(incoming)
                = bootstrap.group(group).channel(class0f[NioDatagramChannel]).handler(handler)
               <- Task.delay(bootstrap.bind(0).sync.channel())</pre>
    } yield {
       (d: DatagramPacket) =>
          Task.delay {
          ch.writeAndFlush(d).sync()
          println("done sending datagram!")
 def simpleHandler(incoming: DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]) = new SimpleChannelInboundHandler[DatagramPacket] {
    override def channelRead0(ctx: ChannelHandlerContext, packet: DatagramPacket): Unit ={
       println(incoming(packet).attemptRunFor(10.seconds)) //TODO: can I flush here?
```

Netty is just a really good NIO framework. Callbacks etc

```
def makeNettyClient(host: String, port: Int)
  (incoming: DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]): Task[DatagramPacket
=> Task[Unit]]
```

The parameter passed in: a function that handles the response packet

(incoming: DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]) => Task[DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]]

Output of the function is a Task that has the function for sending out a packet

```
(incoming: DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]) =>
   Task[DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]]
```

To turn any ((A => Unit) => A => Unit) we need to 'transform' or map both contravariantly and covariantly

(incoming: DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]): Task[DatagramPacket => Task[Unit]]

Putting it together: Codec is a pair of functions A => Attempt[B], B => Attempt[A]

What else is a pair of functions?

```
trait Iso[S, A] {
 def get(s: S): A
 def rget(a: A): S
 def compose[B](iso: Iso[A, B]): Iso[S, B]
 def reverse: Iso[A, S] = Iso(rget, get)
```

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trait Iso[S, A] {
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```

```
def datagramIso:
Iso[(InetSocketAddress, Array[Byte]), DatagramPacket]
```

```
def codecIso[A](implicit codec: Codec[A]):
   Iso[Err \/ A, Err \/ BitVector]
```

def bvToBa: Iso[BitVector, Array[Byte]]

```
def addressAbv[A](implicit c: Codec[A]):
Iso[Err \/ (InetSocketAddress, A), Err \/
(InetSocketAddress, BitVector)]
```

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def addressAbv[A](implicit c: Codec[A]):
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(InetSocketAddress, BitVector)]
```

Ok, how do we connect a z Err \/ Bit\/ Bit\/ Bit\/ Bit\/ Bit\/ Byte]?

Strength Any A => B can become (C, A) => (C, B)

Choice Any A => B can become $(C \lor A) => (C \lor B)$

```
trait Iso[S, A] {
 def get(s: S): A
 def rget(a: A): S
 def compose[B](iso: Iso[A, B]): Iso[S, B]
 def reverse: Iso[A, S]
 def first[C]: Iso[(C, S), (C, A)]
 def choiceRight[C]: Iso[C \/ S, C \/ A]
```

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 def get(s: S): A
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 def reverse: Iso[A, S]
 def first[C]: Iso[(C, S), (C, A)]
  def choiceRight[C]: Iso[C \/ S, C \/ A]
```

```
def codecToBytes[A](implicit codec: Codec[A]):
Iso[Err \/ (InetSocketAddress, A),
Err \/ DatagramPacket] =
    addrBVIso compose
(bvToBa.first[InetSocketAddress].choiceRight[Err] compose
datagramIso.choiceRight[Err])
  }
```

```
def codecToBytes[A](implicit codec: Codec[A]):
Iso[Err \/ (InetSocketAddress, A),
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datagramIso.choiceRight[Err])
  }
```

Our ISOs and Codec now lets us turn our netty client into an entire application with a few LOC. Le'ts try it...