

advanced dsl's in ruby

NEAL FORD thoughtworker / meme wrangler

ThoughtWorks

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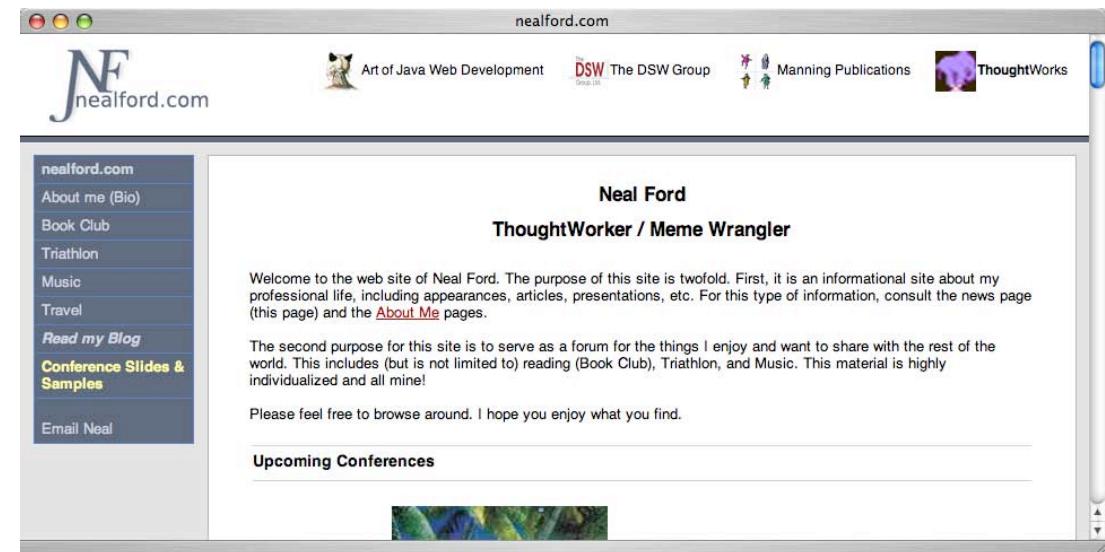
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what i cover:

context and why it's important

building fluent interfaces

polishing, preprocessing, and parsing

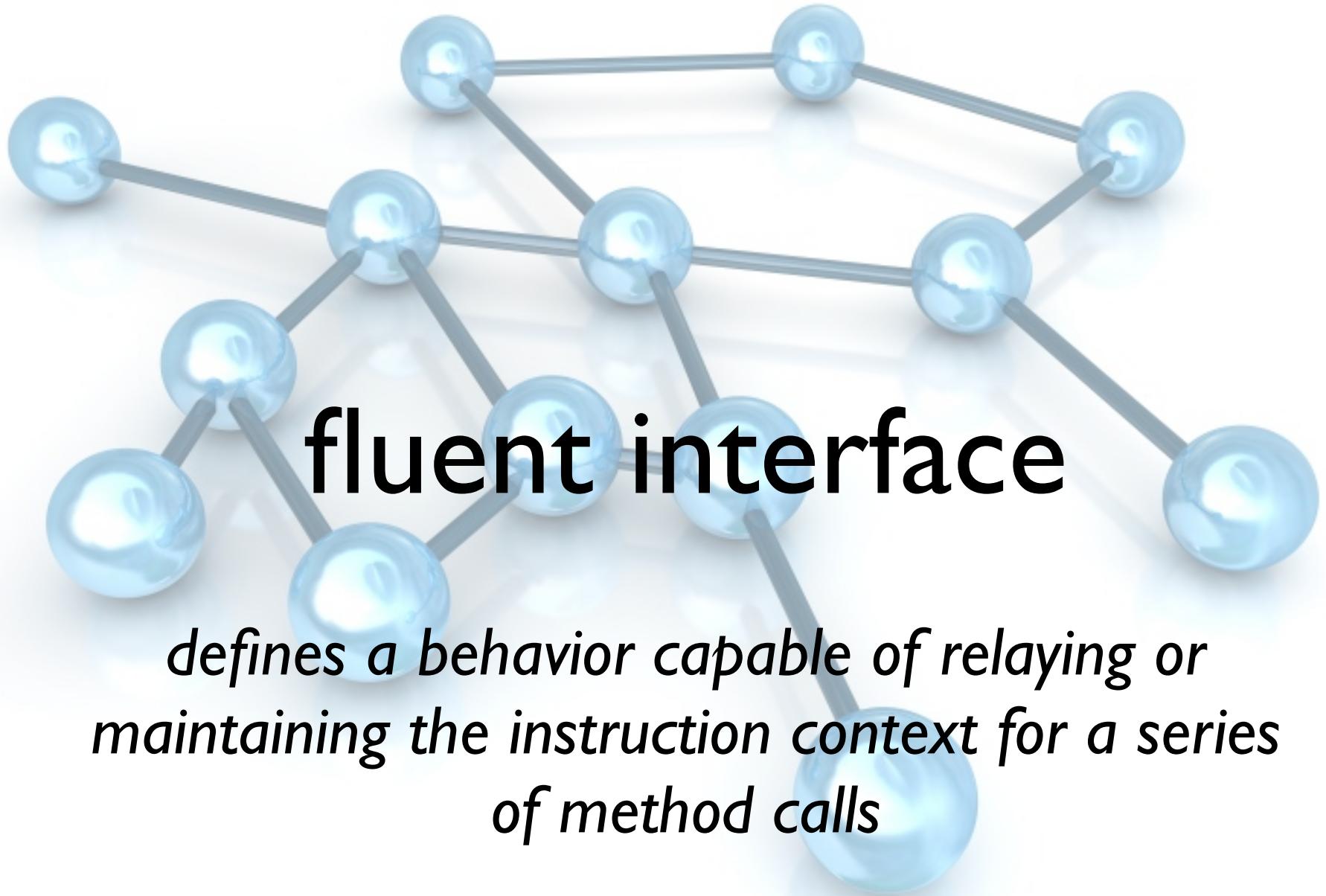
business natural languages

prototype-based dsl toolkits

context



a word about
patterns



fluent interfaces

context conveyed through:

return value of a called method

**self-referential (new context is equivalent to
the last context)**

wrappers: nested or functional specification



Bakery

bakery life

competition is brutal!

incentives to encourage repeat customers...

...but the other guys do the same thing

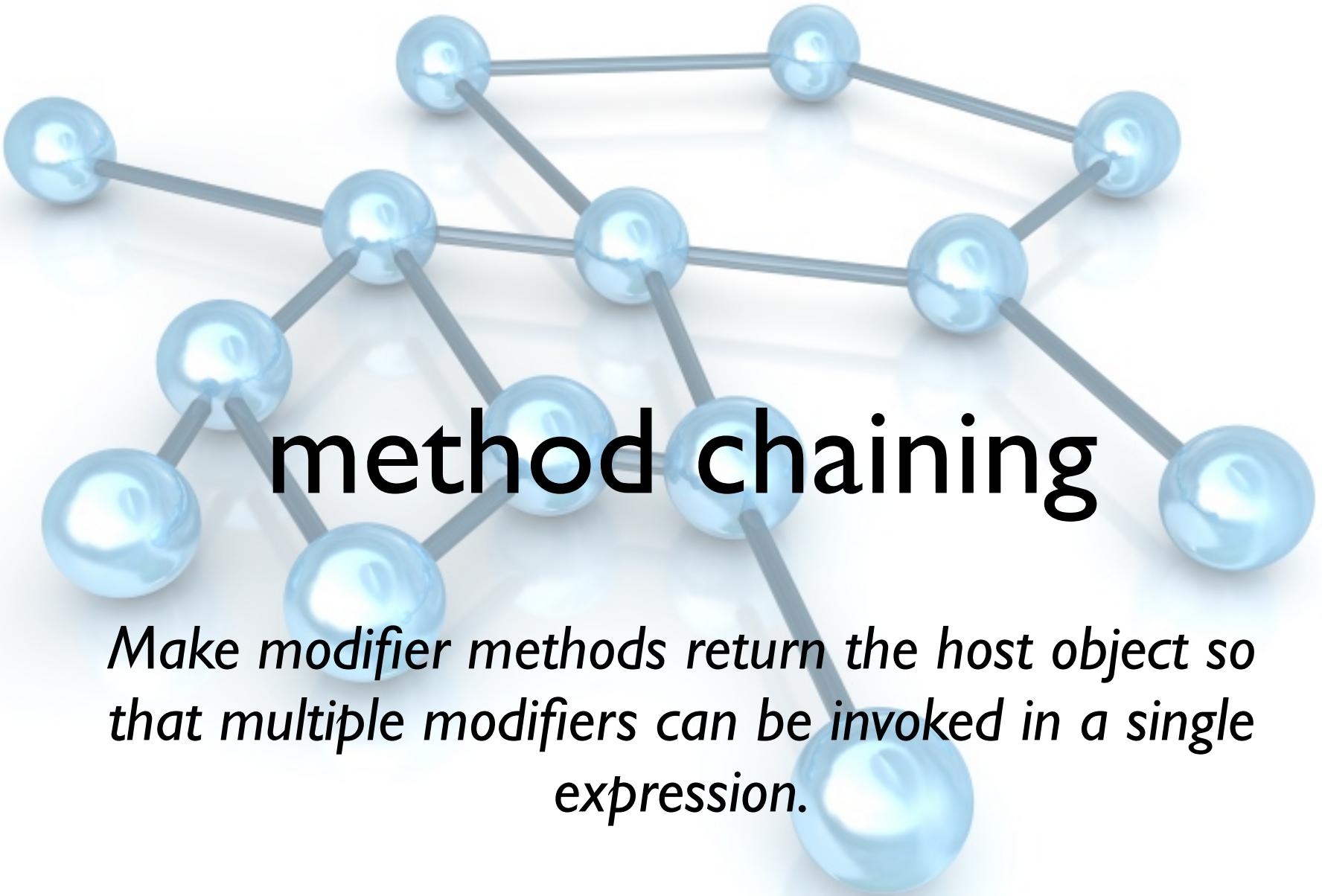
flexible business rules

easy to define & change

establishing profiles

```
comes_in_rarely = CustomerProfile.new.  
  frequency(5).  
  monthly_spending(20)
```

```
everyday = CustomerProfile.new.  
  member.  
  frequency(25).  
  monthly_spending(500)
```



discounts

```
rules.add.  
    based_on(comes_in_rarely).  
    for_membership(5.0).  
    for_spending(15, 5.0).  
    for_number_of_visits(10, 5.0)  
  
rules.add.  
    based_on(everyday).  
    for_membership(10.0).  
    for_spending(100, 10.0).  
    for_number_of_visits(20, 10.0)
```

```
class CustomerProfile
  attr_reader :member_value, :frequency_value, :monthly_spending_value

  def initialize
    @member_value = false
  end

  def member
    @member_value = true
    self
  end

  def frequency(number_of_visits)
    @frequency_value = number_of_visits
    self
  end

  def monthly_spending(spending)
    @monthly_spending_value = spending
    self
  end
```

```
class Discount
  attr_reader :discount_for_membership, :discount_for_number_of_visits,
    :discount_for_spending, :visits, :spending

  def based_on(profile)
    @profile = profile
    self
  end

  def for_membership(discount)
    @discount_for_membership = discount
    self
  end

  def for_number_of_visits(visits, discount)
    @visits = visits
    @discount_for_number_of_visits = discount
    self
  end

  def for_spending(amount, discount)
    @spending = amount
    @discount_for_spending = discount
    self
  end
```

```
class RuleListChained
  attr_reader :rule_list

  def initialize
    @rule_list = []
  end

  def add()
    discount = Discount.new
    @rule_list << discount
    puts discount
    discount
  end

  def count
    @rule_list.size
  end

  def [](index)
    @rule_list[index]
  end
end
```

```
def test_rule_list
    rules = RuleListChained.new
    comes_in_rarely = CustomerProfile.new.
        frequency(5).
        monthly_spending(20)
    everyday = CustomerProfile.new.
        member.
        frequency(25).
        monthly_spending(500)

    rules.add.
        based_on(comes_in_rarely).
        for_membership(5.0).
        for_spending(15, 5.0).
        for_number_of_visits(10, 5.0)
    rules.add.
        based_on(everyday).
        for_membership(10.0).
        for_spending(100, 10.0).
        for_number_of_visits(20, 10.0)

    assert_equal 2, rules.count
    assert_equal 5.0, rules[0].discount
end
```

A screenshot of the RubyMate IDE interface. The title bar shows "rule_list_chained_test.rb — RubyMate". The main window displays a terminal-like output pane and a code editor pane.

The output pane shows the following text:

```
RubyMate r8136 running Ruby r1.8.6
(/System/Library/Frameworks/Ruby.framework/Versions/1.8/usr/bin/ruby)
>>> rule_list_chained_test.rb

Loaded suite /Users/nealford/dev/ruby/conf_adv_dsl/bakery/rule_list_chained_test
Started
for profile , membership = , visits = , spending =
for profile , membership = , visits = , spending =
5.0
.
Finished in 0.000291 seconds.

1 tests, 2 assertions, 0 failures, 0 errors
```

The code editor pane shows the following Ruby code:

```
def add()
  discount = Discount.new
  @rule_list << discount
  puts discount
  discount
end
```

Two large orange speech bubbles are overlaid on the interface. One bubble contains the text "WTF?!" and the other contains "Warning, Test Failed".

why did it fail?

```
def add()
    discount = Discount.new
    @rule_list << discount
    database.put discount
    discount
end
```

the finishing problem

```
rules.add.  
    based_on(comes_in_rarely).  
    for_membership(5.0).  
    for_spending(15, 5.0).  
    for_number_of_visits(10, 5.0).  
    save
```

```
class RuleList
    attr_reader :rule_list

    def initialize
        @rule_list = []
    end

    def add(discount)
        @rule_list << discount
        self
    end

    def [](index)
        @rule_list[index]
    end

    def count
        @rule_list.size
    end
end
```

```
comes_in_rarely = CustomerProfile.new.  
    frequency(5).  
    monthly_spending(20)  
everyday = CustomerProfile.new.  
    member.  
    frequency(25).  
    monthly_spending(500)  
  
rules.add(Discount.new.  
    based_on(comes_in_rarely).  
    for_membership(5.0).  
    for_spending(15, 5.0).  
    for_number_of_visits(10, 5.0))  
rules.add(Discount.new.  
    based_on(everyday).  
    for_membership(10.0).  
    for_spending(100, 10.0).  
    for_number_of_visits(20, 10.0))
```



use
method
chaining for
stateless
object
construction

**use nested methods to control
completion**





recipes

the goal

```
recipe = Recipe.new "Spicy bread"  
recipe.add 200.grams.of Flour  
recipe.add 1.lb.of Nutmeg
```

open classes

```
class Numeric
  def gram
    self
  end
  alias_method :grams, :gram

  def pound
    self * 453.59237
  end
  alias_method :pounds, :pound
  alias_method :lb, :pound
  alias_method :lbs, :pound
end
```

recipe redux

```
recipe = Recipe.new "Spicy bread"  
recipe.add 200.grams.of Flour  
recipe.add 1.lb.of Nutmeg
```

of

```
class Numeric
  def of ingredient
    if ingredient.kind_of? String
      ingredient = Ingredient.new(ingredient)
    end
    ingredient.quantity = self
    ingredient
  end
end
```

who returns what?

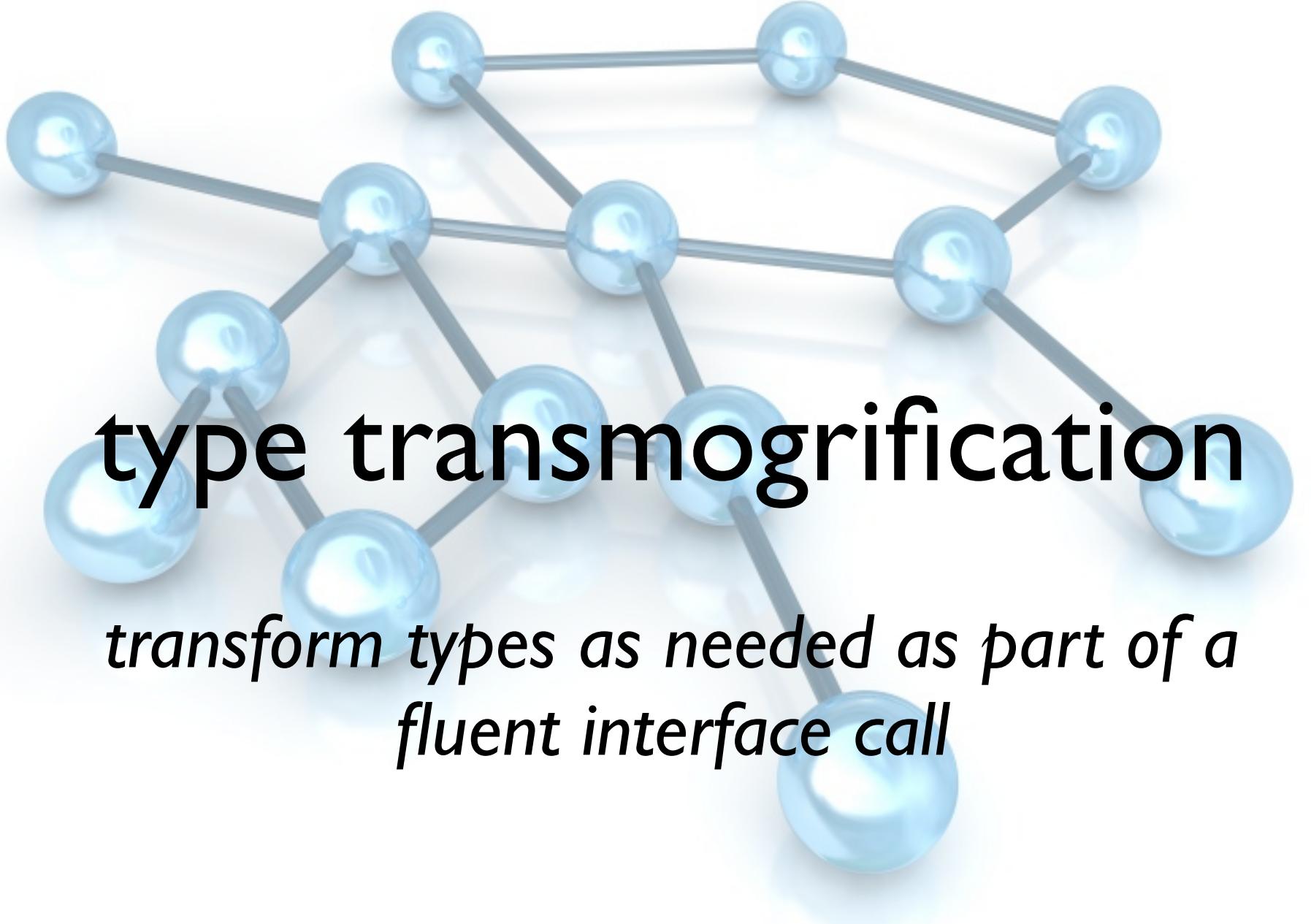
Numeric

Ingredient

1. pound.of("Flour")

Integer

Ingredient



type transmogrification

transform types as needed as part of a fluent interface call

killing noise characters

```
recipe.add 200.grams.of Flour  
recipe.add 1.lb.of Nutmeg
```

const_missing

```
class Object
  def self.const_missing(sym)
    eval "Ingredient.new(sym.to_s)"
  end
end
```



`constant_missing` factory

*using “missings” as factories to
create types*

ingredient factory

yikes!



```
class Object
  def self.const_missing(sym)
    Ingredient.new(sym.to_s)
  end
end
```

mix it in

```
module IngredientBuilder
  def self.append_features(target)
    def target.const_missing(name)
      Ingredient.new(name.to_s)
    end
    super
  end
end
```

safer const factories

```
class TestIngredients < Test::Unit::TestCase
  include IngredientBuilder

  def test_ingredient_factory
    i = Flour
    assert i.kind_of? Ingredient
    assert_equal(i.name, "Flour")
  end
```

smarter const factories

```
module SmartIngredientBuilder
  @@INGREDIENTS = {
    "Flour" => "Flour", "Fluor" => "Flour", "Flower" => "Flour",
    "Flur" => "Flour", "Nutmeg" => "Nutmeg", "Knutmeg" => "Nutmeg"
  }
  def self.append_features(target)
    def target.const_missing(name)
      i = @@INGREDIENTS.keys.find do |val|
        name.to_s == val
      end
      return Ingredient.new(@@INGREDIENTS[i]) unless i.nil?
      raise "No such ingredient"
    end
    super
  end
end
```

```
class TestSmartIngredients < Test::Unit::TestCase
  include SmartIngredientBuilder

  def test_correct_spelling
    i = Flour
    assert i.kind_of? Ingredient
    assert_equal(i.name, "Flour")
  end

  def test_misspelling
    i = Flower
    assert i.kind_of? Ingredient
    assert_equal(i.name, "Flour")
  end

  def test_missing_ingredient
    assert_raise(RuntimeError) {
      i = BakingSoda
    }
  end
end
```

shotgun approach to open classes

*don't provide universe-wide access to the whacky
stuff you've implemented for your **dsl***

control your context

context

implicit context tersifies **dsl's**

context

```
def test_verbose_syntax
  recipe = Recipe.new "Milky Gravy"
  recipe.add 1.lb.of Flour
  recipe.add 200.grams.of Milk
  recipe.add 1.gram.of Nutmeg
  assert_equal 3, recipe.ingredients.size
end
```

```
def test_consists_of
  recipe = Recipe.new "Milky Gravy"
  recipe.consists_of {
    add 1.lb.of Flour
    add 200.grams.of Milk
    add 1.gram.of Nutmeg
  }
  assert_equal 3, recipe.ingredients.size
end
```

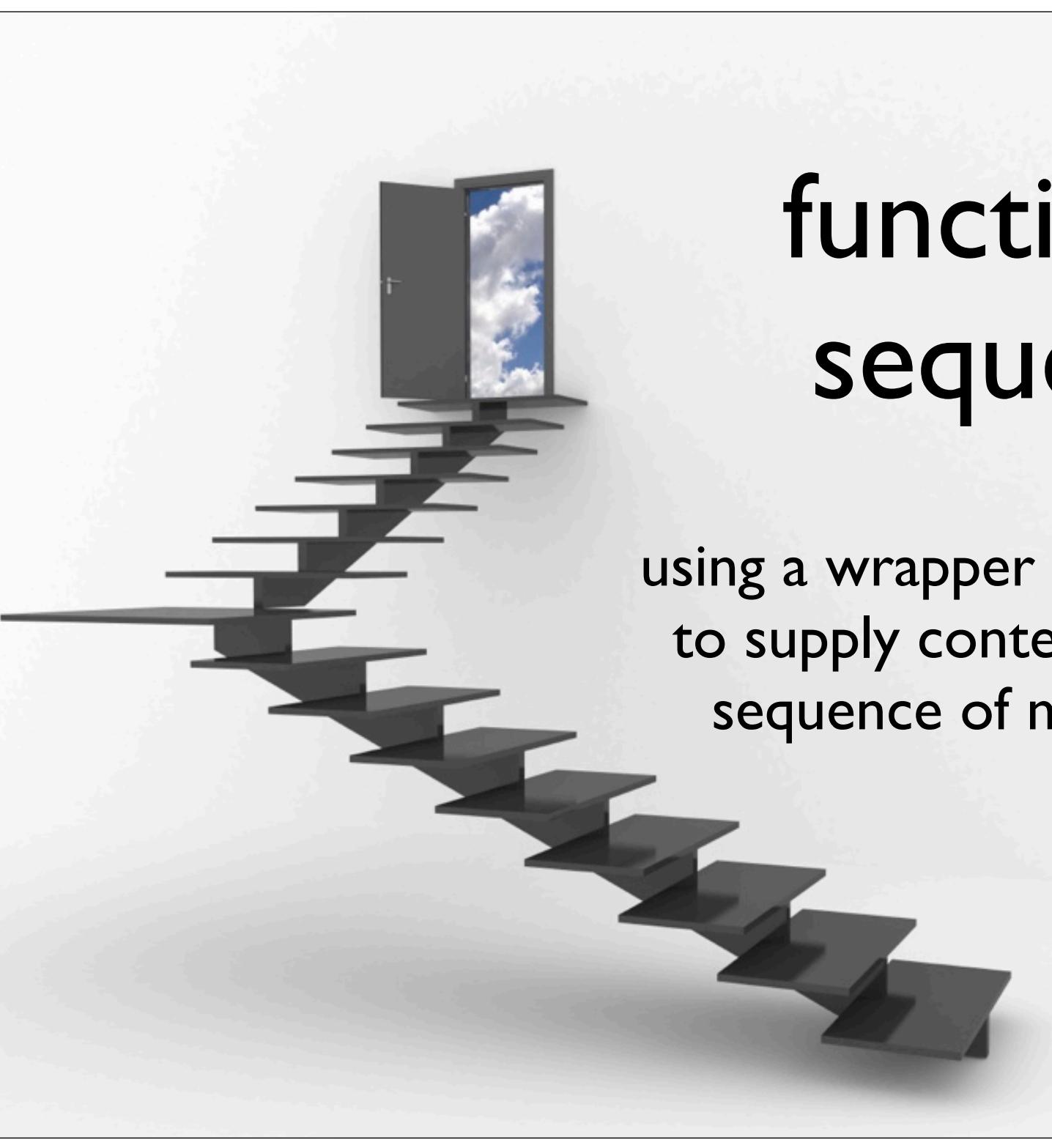
add context

```
def consists_of &block  
  instance_eval &block  
end
```

evaluates ruby code by switching *self* to the
instance of the object calling `instance_eval`

context

```
def test_consists_of
  recipe = Recipe.new "Milky Gravy"
  recipe.consists_of {
    add 1.lb.of Flour
    add 200.grams.of Milk
    add 1.gram.of Nutmeg
  }
  assert_equal 3, recipe.ingredients.size
end
```

A 3D rendering of a dark grey staircase with black railings, leading upwards towards an open doorway. The doorway offers a view of a bright blue sky filled with white and grey clouds.

functional sequence

using a wrapper (i.e., a closure)
to supply context to a linear
sequence of method calls

expression builder

building a simple language for recipes allows
you to build other stuff underneath

for example, a nutrition profile

recipe nutrition profile

```
def nutrition_profile
  profile = NutritionProfile.new
  ingredients.each { |i|
    foo = NutritionProfileDatabase.get_profile_for(i)
    add_to profile, NutritionProfileDatabase.get_profile_for(i)
  }
  profile
end
```

nutrition profile

```
class NutritionProfile
  attr_accessor :protein, :lipid, :sugars, :calcium, :sodium

  def initialize(protein=0, lipid=0, sugars=0, calcium=0, sodium=0)
    @protein, @lipid, @sugars = protein, lipid, sugars
    @calcium, @sodium = calcium, sodium
  end

  def to_s()
    "\tProtein: " + @protein.to_s + "\n"
    "\tLipid: " + @lipid.to_s + "\n"
    "\tSugars: " + @sugars.to_s + "\n"
    "\tCalcium: " + @calcium.to_s + "\n"
    "\tSodium: " + @sodium.to_s
  end
end
```

testing profile

```
def test_nutrition_profile_for_recipe
  recipe = Recipe.new
  expected = []
  << 2.lbs.of(Flour) << 1.gram.of(Nutmeg)
  expected.each { |i| recipe.add i}
  protein = 11.5 + 5.84
  lipid = 1.45 + 36.31
  sugar = 1.12 + 28.49
  calcium = 20 + 184
  sodium = 2 + 16
  expected_profile = recipe.nutrition_profile
  assert_equal expected_profile.protein, protein
  assert_equal expected_profile.lipid, lipid
  assert_equal expected_profile.sugars, sugar
  assert_equal expected_profile.calcium, calcium
  assert_equal expected_profile.sodium, sodium
end
```

profile target

```
ingredient "flour" has Protein=11.5, Lipid=1.45, Sugars=1.12, Calcium=20, Sodium=0  
ingredient "nutmeg" has Protein=5.84, Lipid=36.31, Sugars=28.49, Calcium=184, Sodium=16  
ingredient "milk" has Protein=3.22, Lipid=3.25, Sugars=5.26, Calcium=113, Sodium=40
```

what is this?

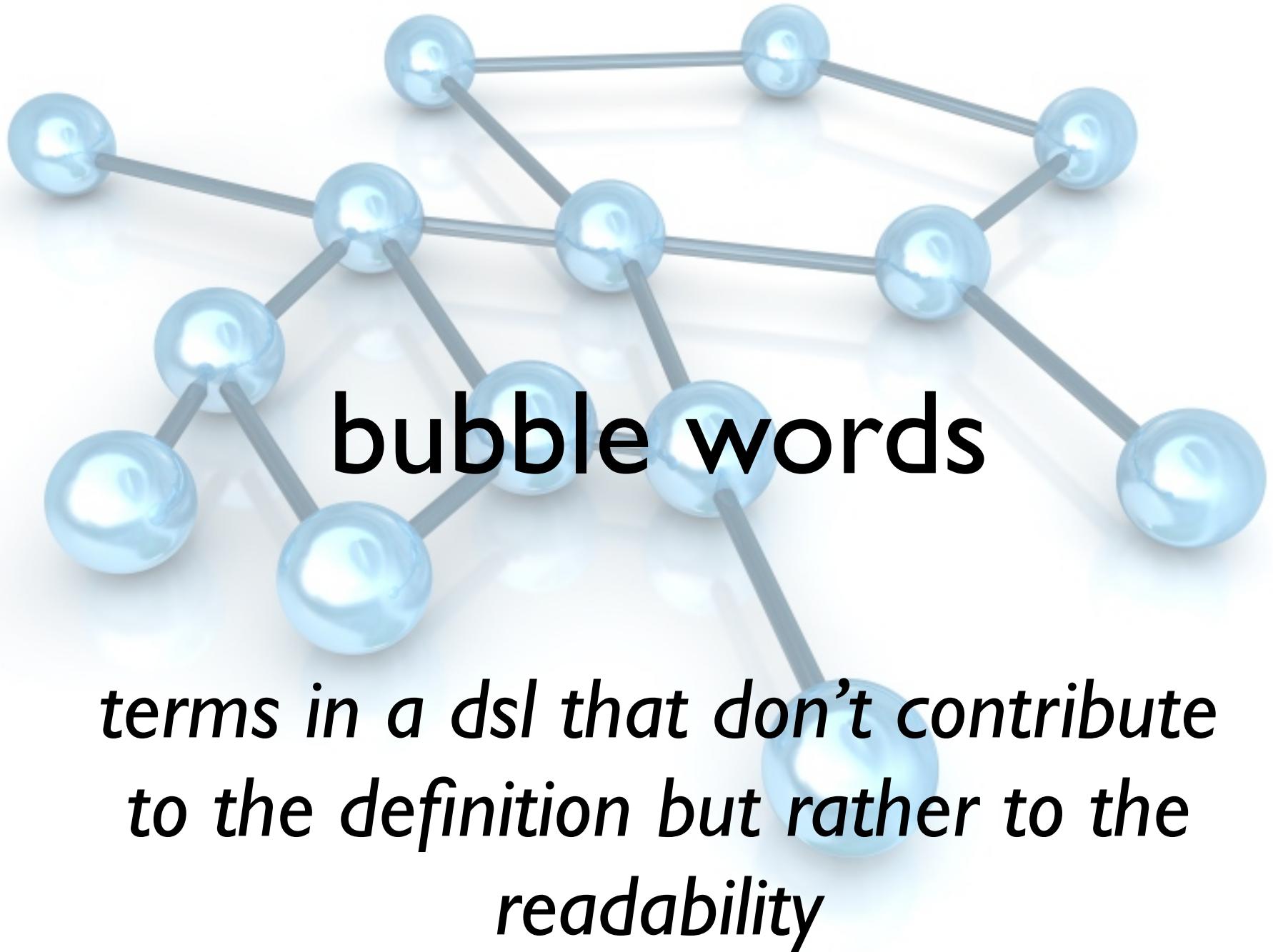
method

“bubble” word

ingredient "flour" has Protein=11.5, Lipid=1.45, ...

1st parameter

2nd parameter(s)



```
class NutritionProfileDefinition
  class << self
    def const_missing(sym)
      sym.to_s.downcase
    end
  end

  def ingredient(name, ingredients)
    NutritionProfile.create_from_hash name, ingredients
  end

  def process_definition(definition)
    t = polish_text(definition)
    instance_eval polish_text(definition)
  end

  def polish_text(definition_line)
    polished_text = definition_line.clone
    polished_text.gsub!(/=/, '=>')
    polished_text.sub!(/and /, '')
    polished_text.sub!(/has /, ',')
    polished_text
  end

end
```

```
def test_polish_text
  test_text = "ingredient \"flour\" has Protein=11.5, Lipid=1.45, Sugars=1.12, Calcium=20, and Sodium=0"
  expected = 'ingredient "flour" ,Protein=>11.5, Lipid=>1.45, Sugars=>1.12, Calcium=>20, Sodium=>0'
  assert_equal expected, NutritionProfileDefinition.new.polish_text(test_text)
end
```

```
def polish_text(definition_line)
  polished_text = definition_line.clone
  polished_text.gsub!(/=/, '=>')
  polished_text.gsub!(/and /, '')
  polished_text.gsub!(/has /, ',')
  polished_text
end
```

```
def process_definition(definition)
  instance_eval polish_text(definition)
end
```

```
'ingredient "flour" ,Protein=>11.5, Lipid=>1.45,
```

```
def ingredient(name, ingredients)
  NutritionProfile.create_from_hash name, ingredients
end
```

```
def test_create_ingredient
  actual = NutritionProfileDefinition.new.ingredient "flour",
    NutritionProfileDefinition::Protein=>11.5,
    NutritionProfileDefinition::Lipid=>1.45,
    NutritionProfileDefinition::Sugars=>1.12,
    NutritionProfileDefinition::Calcium=>20,
    NutritionProfileDefinition::Sodium=>0
  assert actual.kind_of? NutritionProfile
  assert_equal "flour", actual.name
  assert_equal 11.5, actual.protein
  assert_equal 1.45, actual.lipid
  assert_equal 1.12, actual.sugars
  assert_equal 20, actual.calcium
  assert_equal 0, actual.sodium
end
```

**warning! do not try to parse text using
regular expressions!**



bad idea





=

polish vs.
preprocess vs.

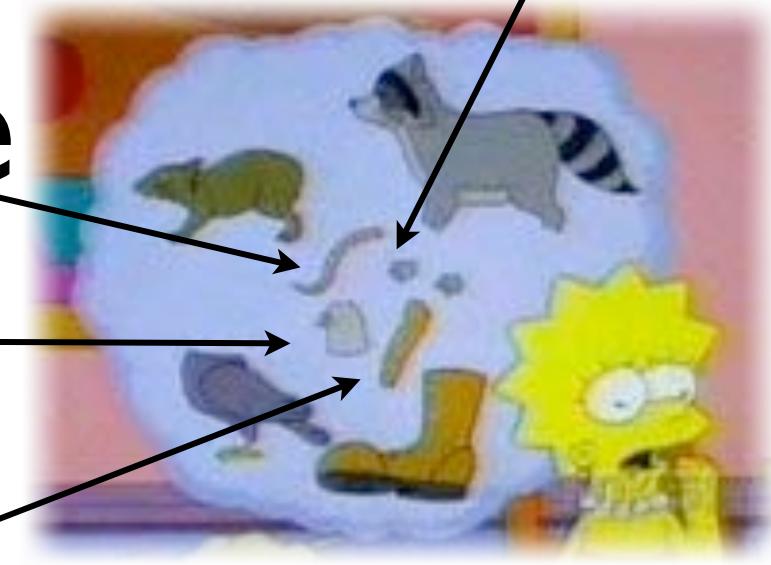


parse

rat tail

chicken
head

boot tongue



raccoon
feet

polish

simple string
substitutions to
convert *nearly ruby*
to *actual ruby*



pre-process

load strings and
modify to coerce
them into ruby code





parse

parse strings (and files) into
your own language



context

context wrapping

nested parameters

method chaining

functional sequence

context blocks

sticky attributes

```
require 'test/unit'
class CalculatorTest<Test::Unit::TestCase

  def test_some_complex_calculation
    assert_equal 2, Calculator.new(4).complex_calculation
  end

end
```

```
class CalculatorTest<Test::Unit::TestCase

  if ENV["BUILD"] == "ACCEPTANCE"

    def test_some_complex_calculation
      assert_equal 2, Calculator.new(4).complex_calculation
    end

  end

end
```

```
class CalculatorTest<Test::Unit::TestCase
  extend TestDirectives

  acceptance_only
  def test_some_complex_calculation
    assert_equal 2, Calculator.new(4).complex_calculation
  end

end
```

```
class CalculatorTest<Test::Unit::TestCase
  extend TestDirectives

  acceptance_only do

    def test_some_complex_calculation
      assert_equal 2, Calculator.new(4).complex_calculation
    end

  end

end
```

```
class CalculatorTest<Test::Unit::TestCase
  extend TestDirectives

  acceptance_only :test_some_complex_calculation do
    assert_equal 2, Calculator.new(4).complex_calculation
  end
end
```

```
module TestDirectives

def acceptance_only
  @acceptance_build = ENV["BUILD"] == "ACCEPTANCE"
end

def method_added(method_name)
  remove_method(method_name) unless @acceptance_build
  @acceptance_build = false
end

end
```

```
module TestDirectives

  def acceptance_only &block
    block.call if ENV["BUILD"] == "ACCEPTANCE"
  end

end
```

```
module TestDirectives

  def acceptance_only(method_name, &method_body)
    if ENV["BUILD"] == "ACCEPTANCE"
      define_method method_name, method_body
    end
  end

end
```

```
class Approval
  extend Loggable

  logged
  def decline(approver, comment)
    #implementation
  end

end
```

```
module Loggable
  def logged
    @logged = true
  end

  def method_added(method_name)
    logged_method = @logged
    @logged = false

    if logged_method
      original_method = :"unlogged_#{method_name.to_s}"
      alias_method original_method, method_name

      define_method(method_name) do |*args|
        arg_string = args.collect{ |arg| arg.inspect + " " } unless args.empty?
        log_message = "called #{method_name}"
        log_message << " with #{arg_string}" if arg_string
        Logger.log log_message
        self.send(original_method, *args)
      end
    end
  end
end
```

extant types of dsls

fluent interfaces

tersifiers

implicit context

business natural languages

prototype based

business natural languages

term defined by jay fields (www.jayfields.com)

use natural language to represent business logic

bnl is a **dsl**, but not all **dsl**'s are **bni**'s

example

employee John Jones

compensate \$2500 for each deal closed in the past 30 days

compensate \$500 for each active deal that closed more than 365 days ago

compensate 5% of gross profits if gross profits are greater than \$1,000,000

compensate 3% of gross profits if gross profits are greater than \$2,000,000

compensate 1% of gross profits if gross profits are greater than \$3,000,000

process_payroll.rb

```
Dir[File.dirname(__FILE__) + "/*.bnl"].each do |bnl_file|
  vocabulary = CompensationVocabulary.new(File.basename(bnl_file, '.bnl'))
  compensation = CompensationParser.parse(File.read(bnl_file), vocabulary)
  puts "#{compensation.name} compensation: #{compensation.amount}"
end
```

vocabulary.rb

```
module Vocabulary

  def phrase(name, &block)
    define_method :"_#{name.to_s.gsub(" ", "_")}", block
  end

end
```

compensation_vocabulary.rb

```
class CompensationVocabulary
  extend Vocabulary

  def initialize(data_for)
    @data_for = data_for
  end

  phrase "active deal that closed more than 365 days ago!" do
    SalesInfo.send(@data_for).year_old_deals.to_s
  end

  phrase "are greater than" do
    " > "
  end

  phrase "deal closed in the past 30 days!" do
    SalesInfo.send(@data_for).deals_this_month.to_s
  end

  phrase "for each" do
    "*"
  end
```

compensation_parser.rb

```
class CompensationParser

  class << self
    def parse(script, vocabulary)
      root = Root.new(vocabulary)
      script.split(/\n/).each { |line| root.process(preprocess(line)) }
      root
    end

    def preprocess(line)
      line.chomp!
      line.delete!('$')
      line.gsub!(/(\d+)%/, '\1percent')
      line.gsub!(/\s/, '_')
      "_#{line.downcase}!"
    end
  end
end
```

```

class Compensation

  def initialize(vocabulary)
    @phrase, @compensation_logic = '', ''
    @vocabulary = vocabulary
  end

  def method_missing(sym, *args)
    @phrase = reduce(@phrase + sym.to_s)
    if @phrase.any? && sym.to_s =~ /!$/
      raise NoMethodError.new("#{@phrase} not found")
    end
    self
  end

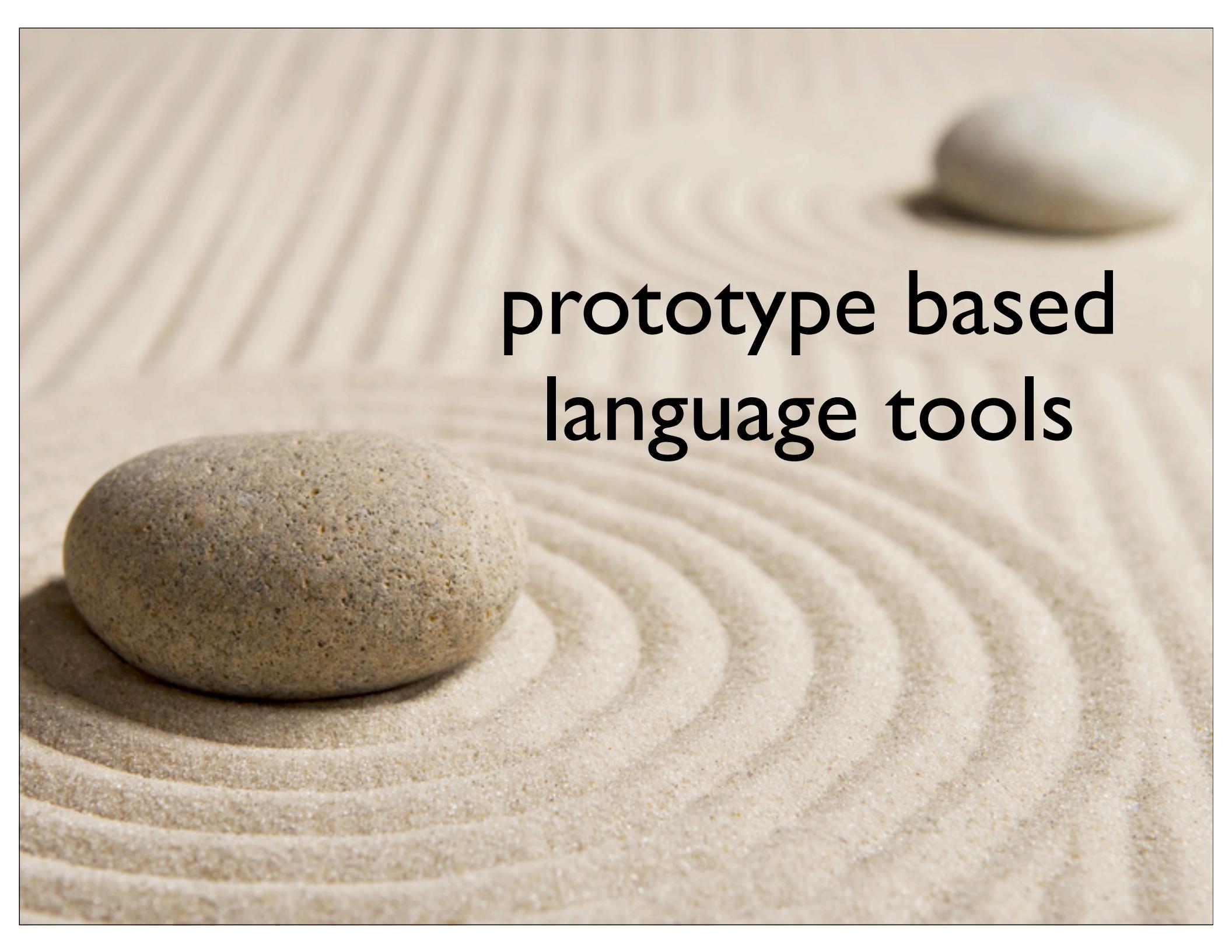
  def reduce(phrase)
    case
      when phrase =~ /^_d+[(percent)|!]*$/ 
        append(extract_number(phrase))
      when @vocabulary.respond_to?(phrase)
        append(@vocabulary.send(phrase))
      else phrase
    end
  end

  def append(piece)
    @compensation_logic += piece
    ""
  end

  def extract_number(string)
    string.gsub(/(\d+)percent$/, '0.0\1').delete('_!')
  end

  def amount
    instance_eval(@compensation_logic) || 0
  end
end

```



**prototype based
language tools**

semr

created by matt deiters based on project work

prototype based **dsl** generator

under the radar, but open source

<git://github.com/mdeiters/semr.git>



semr example

```
require 'rubygems'
require 'semr'

language = Semr::Language.create do
  concept :number,      any_number, :normalize => as_fixnum
  concept :greeting,   words('hi', 'goodbye', 'hello')

  phrase 'say :greeting :number times' do |greeting, number|
    number.times { puts greeting }
  end
end

language.parse('say hello 6 times')
# hello
# hello
# hello
# hello
# hello
# hello
```

Language.rb

```
module Semr
  class Language
    include Expressions
    include Normalizers

    class << self
      def create(grammar_file = nil, &block)
        language = Language.new
        language.instance_eval(&block) if block_given?
        language.instance_eval(IO.readlines(grammar_file).join("\n")) unless grammar_file.nil?
        language
      end
    end

    def concepts
      @concepts ||= {}
    end

    def phrases
      @phrases ||= []
    end
  end
end
```

Language.rb

```
def concept(keyword, definition, options = {})
  concepts[keyword] = Concept.new(keyword, definition, options)
end

def phrase(phrase, &block)
  phrases << Phrase.new(concepts, phrase, &block)
end

def parse(statement)
  translation = Translation.new
  statements = statement.split('.').map{|stmt| stmt.strip } #downcase.
  statements.each do |statement|
    phrases.each do |phrase|
      if phrase.handles?(statement)
        translation.phrases_translated << phrase
        phrase.interpret(statement, translation)
        break #break loop and process next statement
      end
    end
  end
  translation
end
end
end
```

Xample

prototype style **dsl** processor

you give it a **dsl** (like **bni**)...

...it generates a **dsl** processor for you

very much a work in progress (blame joke)

<git://github.com/olabini/xample.git>



xamples

bonus \$2,000 for each new account as of the last 12 months, payable in January
bonus \$1,500 for each account with greater than 5 people in February, payable in March
bonus \$1,000 for each account with greater than 10 people in March, payable in April
bonus \$5,00 for each account with greater than 15 people in April, payable in May
bonus \$1,000 for each account in NY, SF, or Chi every month, payable the subsequent month
bonus \$1,000 for each account using C#, Java, or Ruby every month, payable the subsequent month
bonus \$1,500 for each account using Erlang, Lisp, Smalltalk, or Python every month, payable the subsequent month
bonus \$3,000 for each account where team satisfaction is greater than 8 and the project has been running fo
bonus \$2,000 for each account with a profit margin greater than 60% every month, payable the subsequent mon
bonus \$100 for each consultant staffed on your accounts with a satisfaction score greater than 8 every mont
bonus \$1000 for each year of employment in January, payable in May
bonus 15% of your base salary if you've been employed more than 5 years in November, payable in December
bonus 40% of your base salary if you've been employed more than 10 years in November, payable in December
bonus 5% of any profits generated from new accounts created by an employee referral each month, payable the
bonus \$100 for each employee you sponsor each month, payable the subsequent month
bonus 1% of gross profit generated by your accounts for the past 12 months in January, payable in September
bonus \$1000 for each account with a client satisfaction score greater than 9 and a team satisfaction score
bonus \$500 for each account with no team members' satisfaction score less than 5 and the team is less than

summary

implicit context is everything

don't hack up the core language just to make a
dsl

english isn't a particularly good target

tools are getting smarter

think hard about polish/preprocess/parse

? , S

please fill out the session evaluations
samples at github.com/nealford



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