

No, macros are not going away

Eugene Burmako (@xeno_by)



17 June 2016

Today's talk

- ▶ What is scala.meta?
- ▶ What can scala.meta do?
- ▶ Why should you care?
- ▶ What will happen next?

scala.meta is a dream

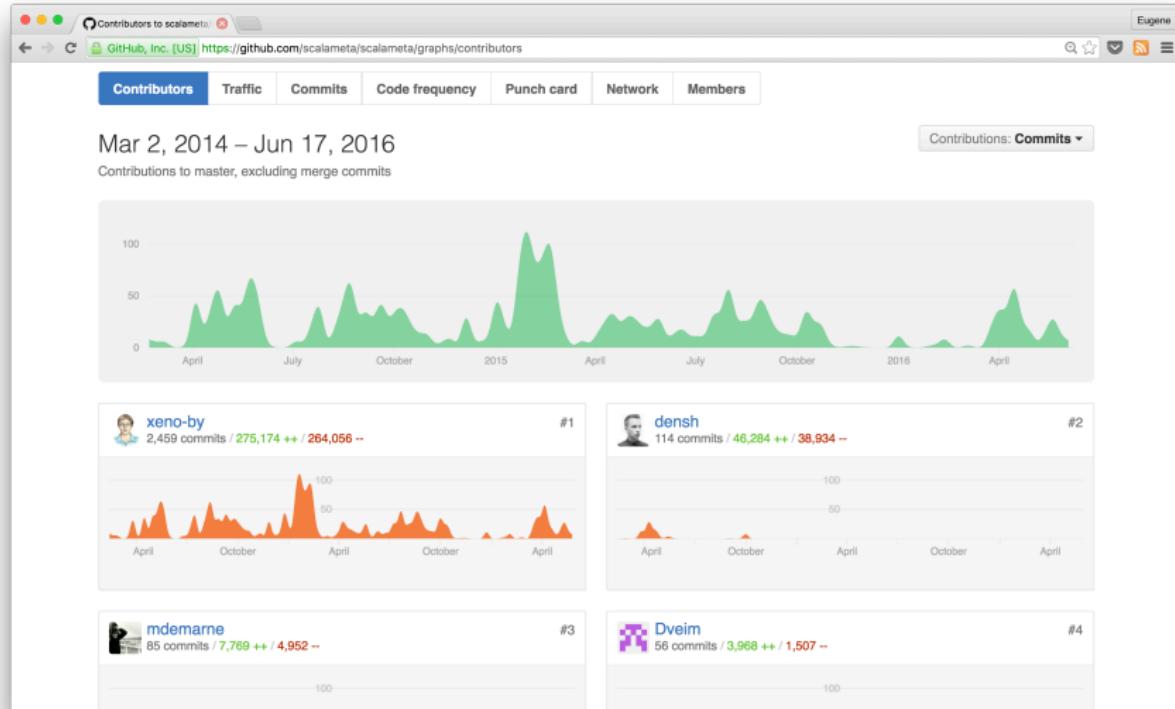
Easy Metaprogramming For Everyone!

Eugene Burmako (@xeno_by)
Denys Shabalin (@den_sh)

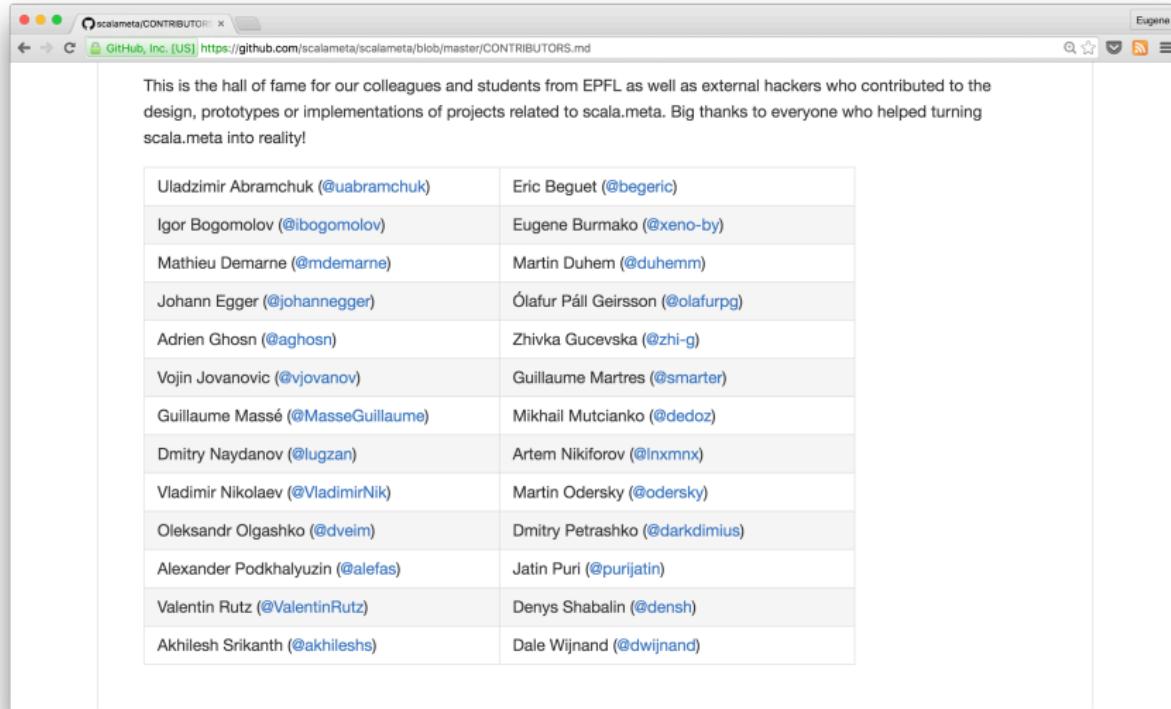
École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne
<http://scalameta.org/>

17 June 2014

scala.meta is an active project



scala.meta is a community



This is the hall of fame for our colleagues and students from EPFL as well as external hackers who contributed to the design, prototypes or implementations of projects related to scala.meta. Big thanks to everyone who helped turning scala.meta into reality!

Uladzimir Abramchuk (@uabramchuk)	Eric Beguet (@begeeric)
Igor Bogomolov (@ibogomolov)	Eugene Burmako (@xeno-by)
Mathieu Demarne (@mdemarne)	Martin Duhem (@duhemmm)
Johann Egger (@johannegger)	Ólafur Páll Geirsson (@olafurpg)
Adrien Ghosn (@aghosn)	Zhivka Gucevska (@zhi-g)
Vojin Jovanovic (@vijovanov)	Guillaume Martres (@smarter)
Guillaume Massé (@MasseGuillaume)	Mikhail Mutcianko (@dedoz)
Dmitry Naydanov (@lugzan)	Artem Nikiforov (@lnxmnx)
Vladimir Nikolaev (@VladimirNik)	Martin Odersky (@odersky)
Oleksandr Olgashko (@dveim)	Dmitry Petrashko (@darkdimius)
Alexander Podkhalyuzin (@alefas)	Jatin Puri (@purijatin)
Valentin Rutz (@ValentinRutz)	Denys Shabalin (@densh)
Akhilesh Srikanth (@akhileshs)	Dale Wijnand (@dwijnand)

scala.meta is a product

Name	Date Modified	Size
common	08/06/16 09:59	--
dialects	08/06/16 09:59	--
inline	08/06/16 09:59	--
inputs	08/06/16 09:59	--
parsers	08/06/16 09:59	--
quasiquotes	08/06/16 09:59	--
scalameta	08/06/16 09:59	--
src	07/05/16 01:53	--
target	08/06/16 10:02	--
resolution-cache	08/06/16 10:00	--
scala-2.11	Today, 13:27	--
api	Today, 09:38	--
classes	09/06/16 17:04	--
test-classes	09/06/16 17:06	--
scalameta_2.11-1.0.0.jar	Today, 12:03	15.6 KB
streams	08/06/16 10:02	--
test-reports	08/06/16 10:02	--
tokenizers	08/06/16 09:59	--
tokens	08/06/16 09:59	--
transversers	08/06/16 09:59	--
trees	08/06/16 09:59	--

scala.meta is officially endorsed



Martin Odersky
@odersky



Following

Slides of my Scala Days NYC talk:

Planned In Future Releases

scala.meta

```
inline def m(inline x: Int, y: Float): Float =  
  meta { ... }
```

Bet

Implicit Function Types

- **inline** for inlining, **meta** for meta-programming.
- run by an interpreter (no reflection)
- **meta** uses quasi quotes for matching and construction
- blackbox and annotation macros

Why the change?

- Simpler
- Fewer implementation dependencies
- Safer, since interpretation allows sandboxing
- Restrict syntactic freedom, since no whitebox macros.



50 of 63



Part 1: What can scala.meta do?

Project status

- ▶ 17 Jun 2014: “Easy metaprogramming for everyone!”

Project status

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- ▶ 17 Jun 2016: 3191 commits and 27 milestones later...

Project status

- ▶ 17 Jun 2014: “Easy metaprogramming for everyone!”
- ▶ 17 Jun 2016: 3191 commits and 27 milestones later...
- ▶ We're finally releasing v1.0!

Supported functionality

- ▶ Vendor-neutral tree interchange format
- ▶ High-fidelity parsing
- ▶ First-class tokens

Parsing: easy to get started

```
scala> import scala.meta._  
import scala.meta._
```

```
scala> "x + y".parse[Term]  
res0: scala.meta.parsers.Parsed[scala.meta.Term] = x + y
```

Parsing: remember all syntactic details

```
scala> import scala.meta._  
import scala.meta._  
  
scala> "x + y".parse[Term]  
res0: scala.meta.parsers.Parsed[scala.meta.Term] = x + y  
  
scala> "x + y // hello world".parse[Term]  
res1: scala.meta.parsers.Parsed[scala.meta.Term] =  
x + y // hello world
```

Tokens: remember all syntactic details

```
scala> val add = "x + y // hello world".parse[Term].get
add: scala.meta.Term = x + y // hello world
```

```
scala> add.tokens
res2: scala.meta.tokens.Tokens =
Tokens(, x, , +, , y, , // hello world, )
```

Tokens: remember all syntactic details

```
scala> val add = "x + y // hello world".parse[Term].get
add: scala.meta.Term = x + y // hello world
```

```
scala> add.tokens
res2: scala.meta.tokens.Tokens =
Tokens(, x, , +, , y, , // hello world, )
```

```
scala> add.tokens.structure
res3: String = Tokens(BOF [0..0), x [0..1), [1..2),
+ [2..3), [3..4), y [4..5), [5..6),
// hello world [6..20), EOF [20..20))
```

Parsing: support for dialects

```
scala> val sbtBuild = new File("../project/plugins.sbt")
sbtBuild: java.io.File = ../project/plugins.sbt
```

Parsing: support for dialects

```
scala> val sbtBuild = new File("../project/plugins.sbt")
sbtBuild: java.io.File = ../project/plugins.sbt

scala> scala.meta.dialects.Sbt0136(sbtBuild).parse[Source]
res4: scala.meta.parsers.Parsed[scala.meta.Source] =
addSbtPlugin("com.typesafe.sbt" % "sbt-pgp" % "0.8.1")

addSbtPlugin("com.eed3si9n" % "sbt-assembly" % "0.11.2")
...
```

Quasiquotes: stealing better parts of scala.reflect

```
scala> q"x + y"
res5: scala.meta.Term.ApplyInfix = x + y
```

```
scala> val q"$a + $b" = res5
a: scala.meta.Term = x
b: scala.meta.Term.Arg = y
```

Part 2: Why should you care?

Why should you care?

Scala.meta provides unique features that enable much better tools

Case study: Macros

Macros are dead?



Martin Odersky
@odersky



Following

Slides of my Scala Days NYC talk:

Dropped Features

Procedure Syntax

General Type
Projection

Macros

DelayedInit

(the reflection
based kind)

```
def m(...) =  
  macro impl(...)
```

Early Initializers

Existential Types



Macros are bad

- ▶ Hard to write
- ▶ Don't work with tools well

Example: the @main macro

```
@main object Test {  
    println("hello world")  
}
```



```
object Test {  
    def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {  
        println("hello world")  
    }  
}
```

Example: the @main macro

```
class main extends scala.annotation.StaticAnnotation {  
    def macroTransform(annottees: Any*): Any =  
        macro Macros.impl  
}
```

Example: the @main macro

```
class main extends scala.annotation.StaticAnnotation {  
    def macroTransform(annottees: Any*): Any =  
        macro Macros.impl  
}  
  
import scala.reflect.macros.whitebox.Context  
object Macros {  
    def impl(c: Context)(annottees: c.Tree*): c.Tree = {  
        import c.universe._  
        val q"object $name { ..$stats }" = annottees.head  
        val main = q"""  
            def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = { ..$stats }  
        """"  
        q"object $name { $main }"  
    }  
}
```

Really hard to write!

```
class main extends scala.annotation.StaticAnnotation {  
    def macroTransform(annottees: Any*): Any =  
        macro Macros.impl  
}  
  
import scala.reflect.macros.whitebox.Context  
object Macros {  
    def impl(c: Context)(annottees: c.Tree*): c.Tree = {  
        import c.universe._  
        val q"object $name { ..$stats }" = annottees.head  
        val main = q"""  
            def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = { ..$stats }  
        """"  
        q"object $name { $main }"  
    }  
}
```

Don't work with tools well

- ▶ If we make a typo in macro code, IDEs won't help us
- ▶ If we change macro code, SBT isn't going to recompile

On the other hand, macros are great

- ▶ Enable unique functionality
- ▶ Frequently used by library authors
- ▶ We can't really do without them!

The new future for macros

- ▶ We thought real hard how to make macros better
- ▶ We found that most of the complexity is incidental
- ▶ This is how `scala.meta` was conceived two years ago
- ▶ Now that v1.0 is here, it's time to unveil our plans



The RETURN
OF THE KING

The new future for macros

- ▶ We got to the essence of macros and found two orthogonal concepts
- ▶ `inline` for inlining and `meta` for metaprogramming
- ▶ For details: [SIP NN: Inline Definitions and Meta Expressions](#)

Example: the new @main macro

```
import scala.meta._

class main extends scala.annotation.StaticAnnotation {
    inline def apply(defn: Any) = meta {
        val q"object $name { ..$stats }" = defn
        val main = q"""
            def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = { ..$stats }
        """
        q"object $name { $main }"
    }
}
```

Example: the new @main macro

```
@main object Test {  
    println("hello world")  
}
```

Example: the new @main macro

```
@main object Test {  
    println("hello world")  
}
```



```
meta {  
    val q"object $name { ..$stats }" = q"object Test { ... }"  
    val main = q"def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = { ..$stats }"  
    q"object $name { $main }"  
}
```

Example: the new @main macro

```
@main object Test {  
    println("hello world")  
}
```



```
meta {  
    val q"object $name { ..$stats }" = q"object Test { ... }"  
    val main = q"def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = { ..$stats }"  
    q"object $name { $main }"  
}
```

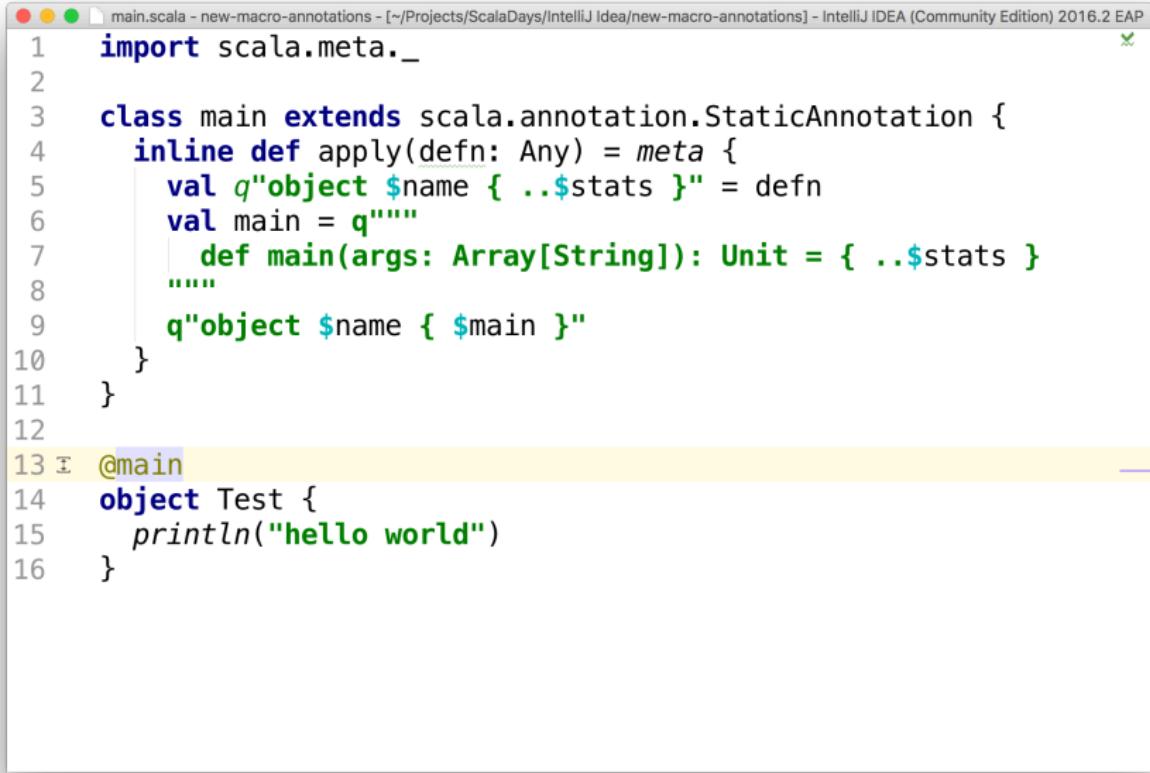


```
object Test {  
    def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {  
        println("hello world")  
    }  
}
```

Macro support in IntelliJ IDEA

- ▶ We've been collaborating since the early days of Scala macros
- ▶ Some results are already available in production builds
- ▶ Scala.meta provides a principled foundation for macro support

Live demo!



The screenshot shows a Scala code editor in IntelliJ IDEA. The code defines a class `main` that extends `StaticAnnotation`. It overrides the `apply` method to generate a main object with a main method that prints "hello world". The code uses Scala's quote syntax (q"") and meta programming to achieve this.

```
1 import scala.meta._  
2  
3 class main extends scala.annotation.StaticAnnotation {  
4     inline def apply(defn: Any) = meta {  
5         val q"object $name { ..$stats }" = defn  
6         val main = q"""  
7         |   def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = { ..$stats }  
8         |   ....  
9         q"object $name { $main }"  
10    }  
11 }  
12  
13 @main  
14 object Test {  
15     println("hello world")  
16 }
```

How IntelliJ macro support works

- ▶ IntelliJ provides typechecking and name resolution
- ▶ This information flows into `scala.meta` via an integration layer
- ▶ Macro expansions are fed back into IntelliJ
- ▶ Live feedback, precise error messages, and other goodies!

Future plans for IntelliJ macro support

- ▶ Live resolve of transformed trees
- ▶ Looking forward to scala.meta's semantic API
- ▶ Interpreting scala.meta programs

Summary

- ▶ Macros are not going away
- ▶ Will be replaced with a better version based on scala.meta
- ▶ Easier to write, better IDE support
- ▶ We've got a prototype working, will be upgrading it in the near future

Case study: Dotty linker

Dotty linker

- ▶ Experimental whole program optimizer for Scala
- ▶ Auto specialization
- ▶ Recent addition: rewrite rules
- ▶ Check out [Dmitry's talk](#) for details

Rewrite rules

```
import dotty.linker._

@rewrites
object Rewrites {
  def metaRule[T](x: ExistingClass) =
    Rewrite(from = x.existingSlowMethod(...),
            to = meta { /* entry point to scala.meta */ })
}
```

Case study: Codacy

Codacy

- ▶ Codacy is a Portuguese startup doing static code analysis
- ▶ Web application that connects to GitHub/Bitbucket projects
- ▶ Supporting various languages including Scala via open-source tools

Live demo!

The screenshot shows the Codacy Pattern Creator (Beta) interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'My Projects', 'Pattern Creator', 'Product Changes', 'Docs', and a user profile for 'Eugene'. Below the header, the title 'Pattern Creator (Beta)' is displayed, along with buttons for 'New Scala pattern', 'Gists', and 'Apply to project'.

The main area is divided into two sections: 'Test source' on the left and 'Pattern code' on the right. The 'Test source' section contains the following Scala code:

```
1 // #Pattern: Custom_Scala_ElseIf
2 package docs.tests
3
4+ class ElseIf {
5
6  // #Info: Custom_Scala_ElseIf
7  if(true) ""
8+ else if(false){
9    // #Info: Custom_Scala_ElseIf
10   if(true) ""
11  else if(false) ""
12  else ""
13 }
14 else ""
15
16 }
```

The 'Pattern code' section contains the generated pattern matching code:

```
1 import codacy.base.Pattern
2
3 import scala.meta._
4
5 case object Custom_Scala_ElseIf extends Pattern{
6
7  override def apply(tree: Tree) = {
8    tree.collect{
9      case t@q"if ($_) $, else if ($_) $, else $;" =>
10        Result(message(t),)
11    }
12  }
13
14 private[this] def message(tree: Tree) = Message("Consider using case matching instead
15  of else if blocks")
```

At the bottom of the interface, a status bar indicates 'Success: Found 2 matches' and a timestamp '[12:33:20]'. A help icon is located in the bottom right corner.

How Codacy's Scala engine works

- ▶ Used to run on `scala.reflect` toolboxes
- ▶ Now using a much more precise `scala.meta`'s parser thanks to the joint work of Johann Egger and Mathieu Demarne
- ▶ Code patterns are written with quasiquotes
- ▶ More than 80 patterns implemented

Future plans

- ▶ More patterns, focused on security
- ▶ Looking forward to `scala.meta`'s semantic API

Now open-source!

- ▶ Most of the Scala patterns were open-sourced yesterday
- ▶ Automatic deployment of pull requests is on its way
- ▶ Check it out at <https://github.com/codacy/codacy-scalameta>

Case study: Scalafmt

Better things to do than argue about formatting

 sjrd and 1 other commented on an outdated diff 8 days ago

 Hide comments

...scalajs/testsuite/niobuffer/SupportsTypedArrays.scala

Coverage error

[View full outdated diff](#)

```
11 12 import org.scalajs.testsuite.utils.Platform
12 13
13 14 trait SupportsTypedArrays {
14 15   @BeforeClass def assumeThatContextSupportsTypedByteArrays(): Unit = {
15 16     - Assume.assumeTrue(Platform.areTypedArraysSupported)
16 17     + assumeTrue("Typed arrays are supported", Platform.areTypedArraysSupported)
```



sjrd added a note 8 days ago

Scala.js member



Double space.

Code formatting should be automated



Klangmeister
@viktorklang

Code style should not be enforced by review, but by automate rewriting. Evolve the style using PRs against the rewriting config.

RETWEETS

23

LIKES

36



9:00 AM - 7 Feb 2016

Live demo!

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Scalafmt website at <https://olafurpg.github.io/scalafmt/>. The page title is "Scalafmt - code formatter for Scala". On the left, a sidebar menu includes "Installation", "Code examples", "Configuration", "FAQ / Troubleshooting", and "Changelog". The main content area features a heading "Scalafmt - code formatter for Scala" and a version "0.2.5". Below this are buttons for "Codecov 100%", "build passing", and "chat on gitter". A quote from Bob Nystrom is displayed: "Any style guide written in English is either so brief that it's ambiguous, or so long that no one reads it." The quote is attributed to "Bob Nystrom, ["Hardest Program I've Ever Written"](#), Dart, Google.". A note below states: "Scalafmt turns the mess on the left into the (hopefully) readable, idiomatic and consistently formatted Scala code on the right." Two blocks of Scala code are shown side-by-side. The left block is annotated with color-coded identifiers: "number" is green, "even" and "empty" are blue, and "arg" variables are purple. The right block shows the same code with standard black text. Both blocks include matching braces and parentheses.

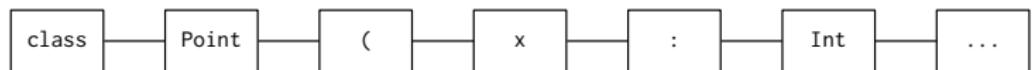
```
object FormatMe { List(number) match { case head :: Nil if head % 2 == 0 => "number is even" case head :: Nil => "number is not even" case Nil => "List is empty" function(arg1, arg2(arg3(arg4, arg5, "arg6"), arg7 + arg8), arg9.select(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)) } }
```

```
object FormatMe { List(number) match { case head :: Nil if head % 2 == 0 => "number is even" case head :: Nil => "number is not even" case Nil => "List is empty" function( arg1, arg2(arg3(arg4, arg5, "arg6"), arg7 + arg8), arg9.select(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)) }
```

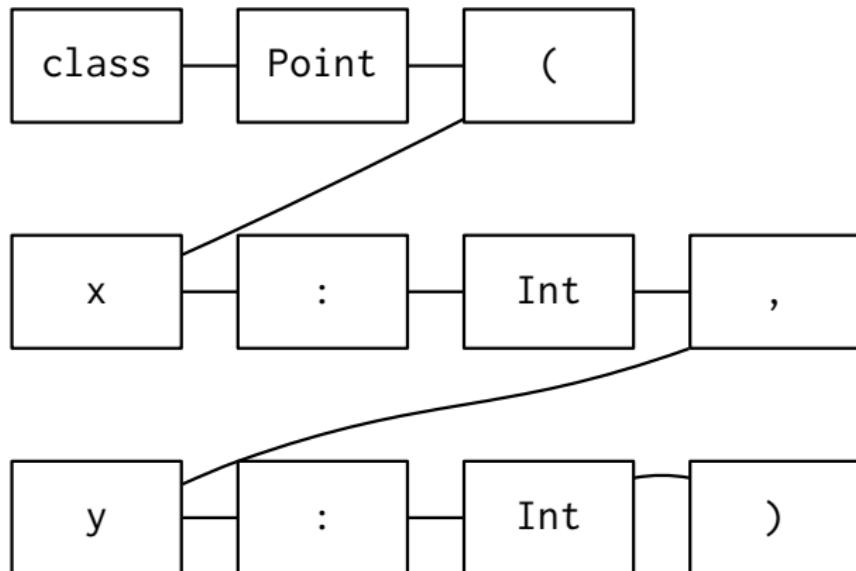
How scalafmt works: example snippet

```
class Point(x: Int, y: Int)
```

How scalafmt works: unformatted tokens



How scalafmt works: formatted tokens



Future plans

- ▶ Out-of-the-box presets supporting popular code styles
- ▶ Support for diff formatting
- ▶ Performance improvements

Part 3: What will happen next?

Graduation

- ▶ It's been a fun five PhD years at EPFL
- ▶ But it's time to wrap it up
- ▶ Thesis defense incoming in 3... 2... 1...

My next adventure



Eugene Burmako @xeno_by · Mar 7

Totally psyched to announce that this fall I'll be joining Twitter's Engineering Effectiveness group:
scalamacros.org/news/2016/03/0 ...



58



161



...

The arrangement with Twitter

- ▶ 50% of the time: working on my open-source Scala projects
- ▶ 50% of the time: making Scala tooling at Twitter better

Next steps with scala.meta

- ▶ Semantic API: typechecking, name resolution, implicit inference, etc
- ▶ New-style (“inline”) macros
- ▶ Other execution environments (2.10, 2.12, scala.js)

Summary

Scala Macros

- ▶ Macros are not going away
- ▶ Will be replaced with a better version based on scala.meta
- ▶ I'm graduating soon, but still going to be the project lead

Scala Meta

- ▶ The project is officially endorsed and funded
- ▶ Just released v1.0
- ▶ Jetbrains, Codacy and Scalafmt are already building cool stuff with it
- ▶ Join us in our quest for next-generation tooling!