

**THOSE 10000 CLASSES**

**I NEVER WROTE**

The power of recursion schemes applied to  
data engineering

# GREETINGS

- The name's Valentin (@ValentinKasas)
- Organizer of the Paris Scala User Group
- Member of the ScalaIO conference crew
- Cook
- Wannabe marathon runner

# DISCLAIMER

- Too much to show in a short time
  - ⇒ no time for cat pictures or funny gifs
- A lot of code that is
  - potentially scary
  - probably doesn't compile

# ***THE STORY OF A DATA ENGINEERING PROBLEM***

# PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Building a « meta-Datalake »
- ~100 data sources w/ ~100 tables each
- From None to production in 6 months
- 5 developers

# MORE FUN

- Data coming in batches and streams
- Privacy by design
- Data sources enrolled on a rolling basis

# REQUIREMENTS

- Pipeline must be configured at runtime
- Needs a specific schema (← privacy)
- Must work with different input & output formats
  - JSON, CSV, Parquet, Avro, ...

**SOLUTION**



# ONE SCHEMA TO RULE THEM ALL

- The only way to have a generic Pipeline is to build it around a schema
- That schema must contain enough information to allow the required « privacy-by-design »

# SCHEMAS ARE COOL

With a schema we can generically

- validate data
- generate random test data
- translate data between formats

# ***SCHEMAS ARE RECURSIVE***

- a schema is composed of smaller schemas
  - that are composed of smaller schemas
    - that are composed of smaller schemas
      - ... etc
- ... and so is the data they represent

# ***EXPLICIT RECURSION IS BAD***

- The compiler doesn't help much
- `StackOverflowError` is around the corner
- Mixed concerns
- Not reusable code

# RECURSION SCHEMES FTW !

- Originate in « Functional programming with Bananas, Lenses, Envelopes and Barbed Wire »
- Decouple the **how** and the **what**
- Scala implementation :

[github.com/slamdata/matryoshka](https://github.com/slamdata/matryoshka)

# FAMILIES OF SCHEMES

- **folds:** destroy a structure bottom-up  
ex: `cata`
- **unfolds:** build-up a structure top-down  
ex: `ana`
- **refolds:** combine an unfold w/ a fold  
ex: `hylo`



# RECURSION SCHEME RECIPE

To use any recursion scheme, you need:

- a Functor (called « pattern-functor »)
- a Fix-point type (most of the time)
- an Algebra and/or a Coalgebra

# PATTERN FUNCTORS

```
sealed trait Tree  
final case class Node(left: Tree, right: Tree) extends Tree  
final case class Leaf(label: Int) extends Tree
```

- idea : replace the recursive « slot »  
by a type parameter



# PATTERN FUNCTORS

```
sealed trait TreeF[A]
final case class Node[A](left: A, right: A) extends TreeF[A]
final case class Leaf[A](label: Int) extends TreeF[A]

object TreeF {

  implicit val treeFunctor = new Functor[TreeF] {
    def map[A, B](fa: TreeF[A])(f: A => B): TreeF[B] = fa match {
      case Node(l, r) => Node(f(l), f(r))
      case Leaf(i)    => Leaf[B](i)
    }
  }
}
```

# PATTERN FUNCTORS

- Problem : different shapes of trees have different types

```
val tree1 = Node(Node(Leaf(1), Leaf(2)), Node(Leaf(3), Leaf(4)))  
// tree1: Node[Node[Leaf[Nothing]]] = ...
```

```
val tree2 = Node(Leaf(0), Leaf(-1))  
// tree2: Node[Leaf[Nothing]] = ...
```

```
val tree3 = Node(Leaf(42), Node(Leaf(12), Leaf(84)))  
// tree3: Node[TreeF[_ <: Leaf[Nothing]]] = ...
```

# *FIX-POINT TYPES*

- Solution : use a fix-point type to  
« swallow » recursion

```
final case class Fix[F[_]](unFix: F[Fix[F]])
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val tree2 = Fix[TreeF](Node(  
    Fix[TreeF](Leaf(0)),  
    Fix[TreeF](Leaf(-1)))  
// tree2: Fix[TreeF] = ...
```

```
val tree3 = Fix[TreeF](Node(  
    Fix[TreeF](Leaf(42)),  
    Fix[TreeF](Node(  
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        Fix[TreeF](Leaf(84))))  
// tree3: Fix[TreeF] = ...
```

# ((CO))ALGEBRAS

- Define **what** to do with a **single layer** of your recursive structure
- **Algebras**: collapse, 1 layer at a time
$$F[A] \Rightarrow A$$
- **Coalgebras**: build-up, 1 layer at a time
$$A \Rightarrow F[A]$$
- **A** is referred to as the (co)algebra's **carrier**

# HYLOMORPHISMS



Pattern-functor



Algebra



Coalgebra

```
def hylo[F[_], A, B](a: A)
    (alg: Algebra[F, B], coalg: Coalgebra[F, A]): B =
    alg(coalg(a) map (hylo(_)(alg, coalg)))
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Pattern-functor

`coalg(◆)`



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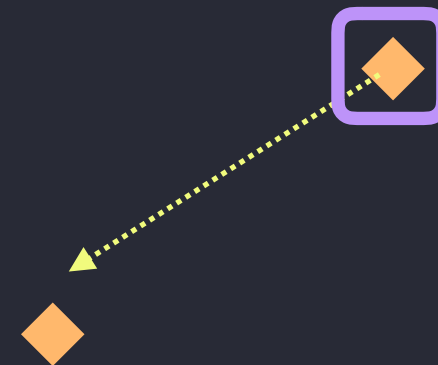
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Algebra



Coalgebra

hylo()



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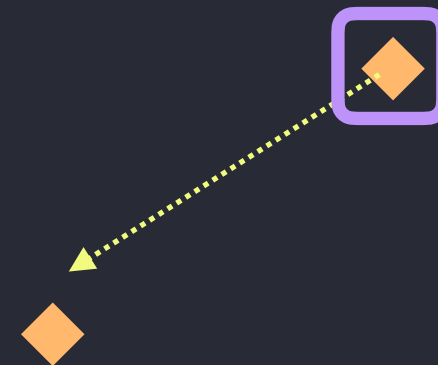
Pattern-functor



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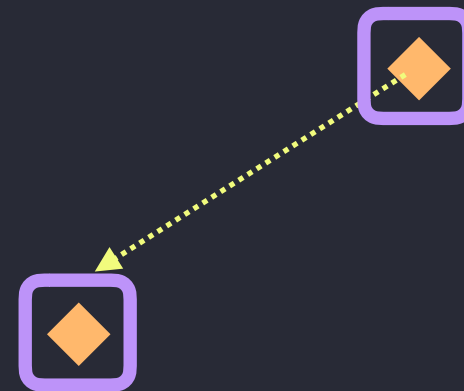
Pattern-functor



Algebra

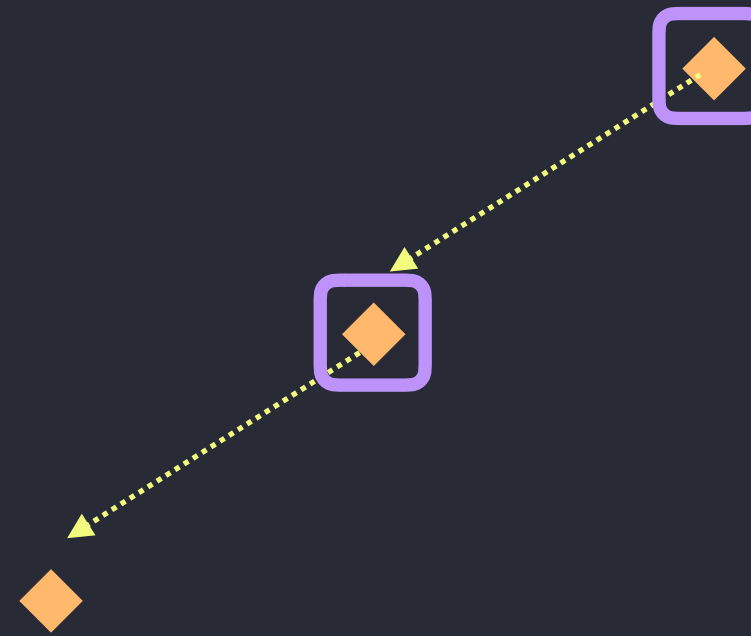
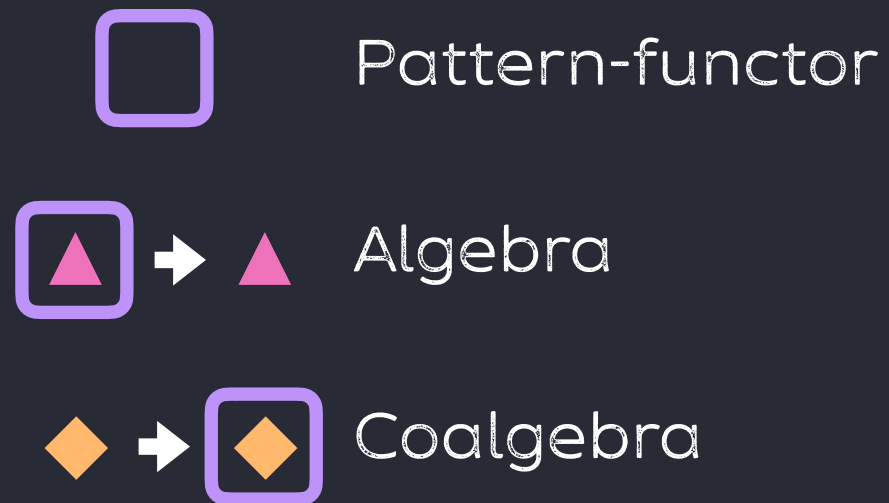


Coalgebra



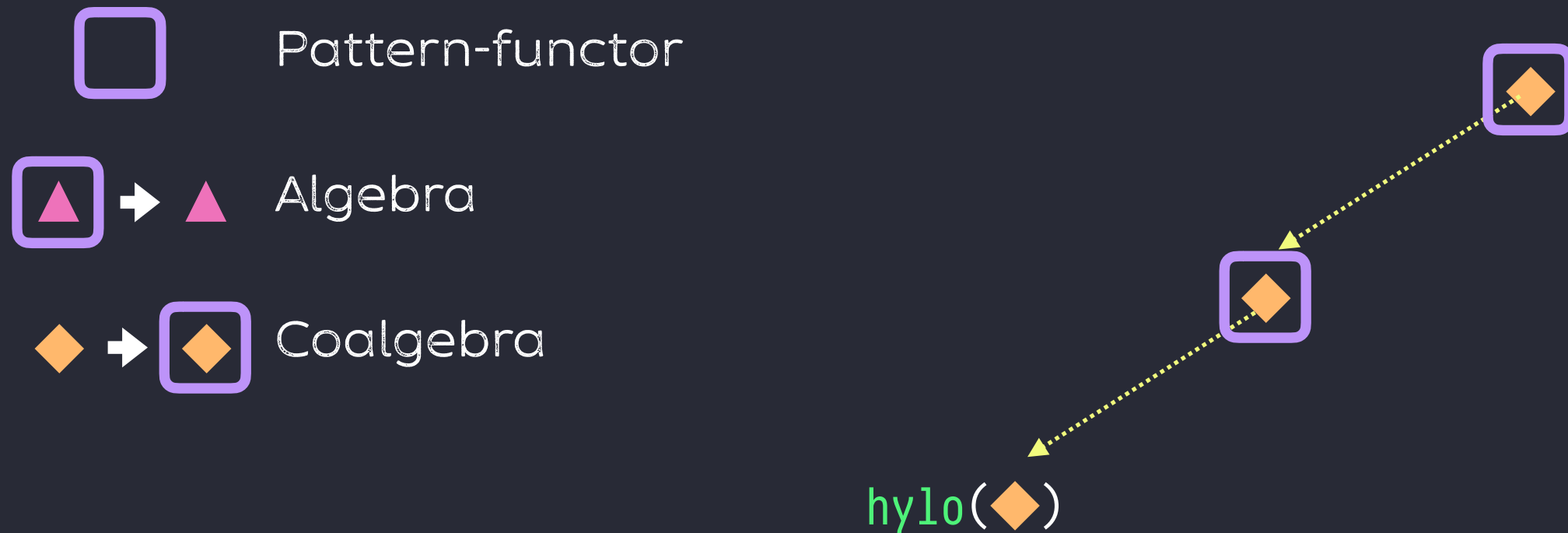
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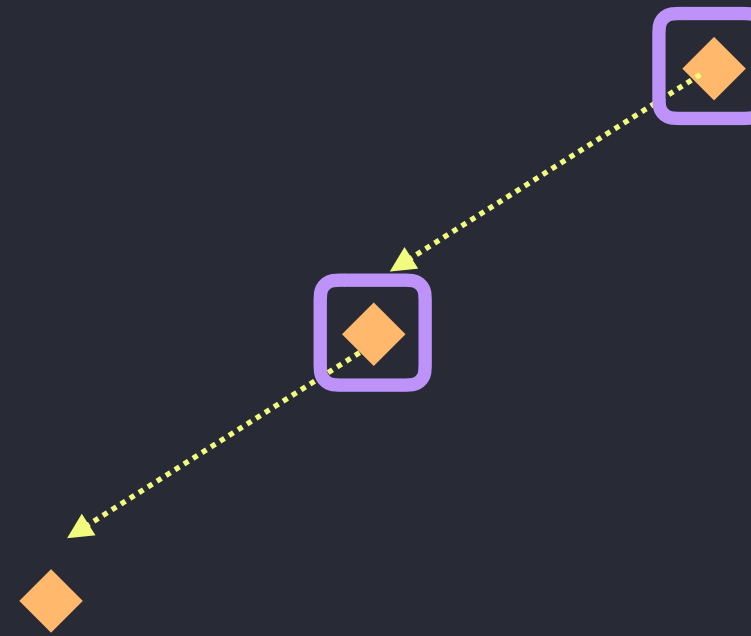
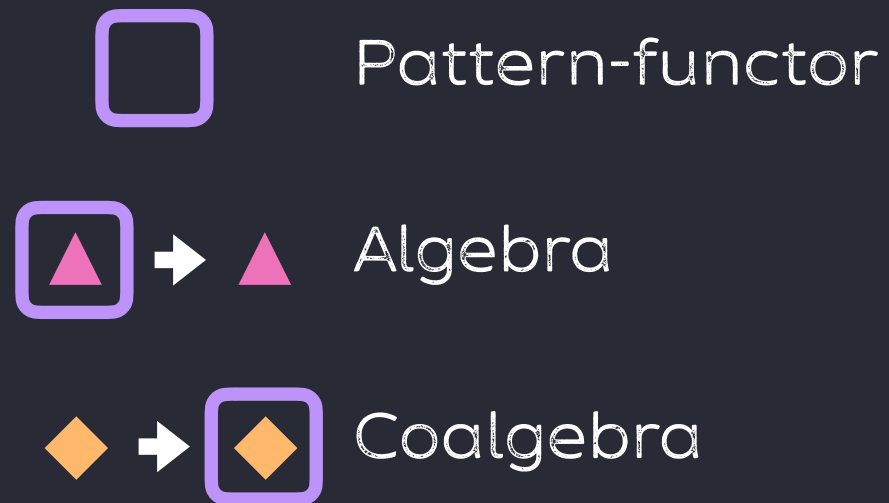
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Pattern-functor

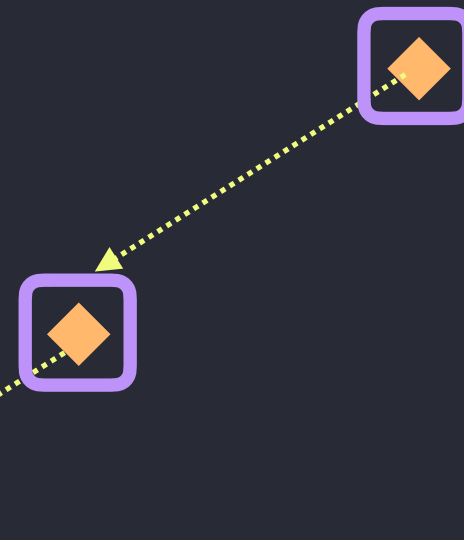


Algebra



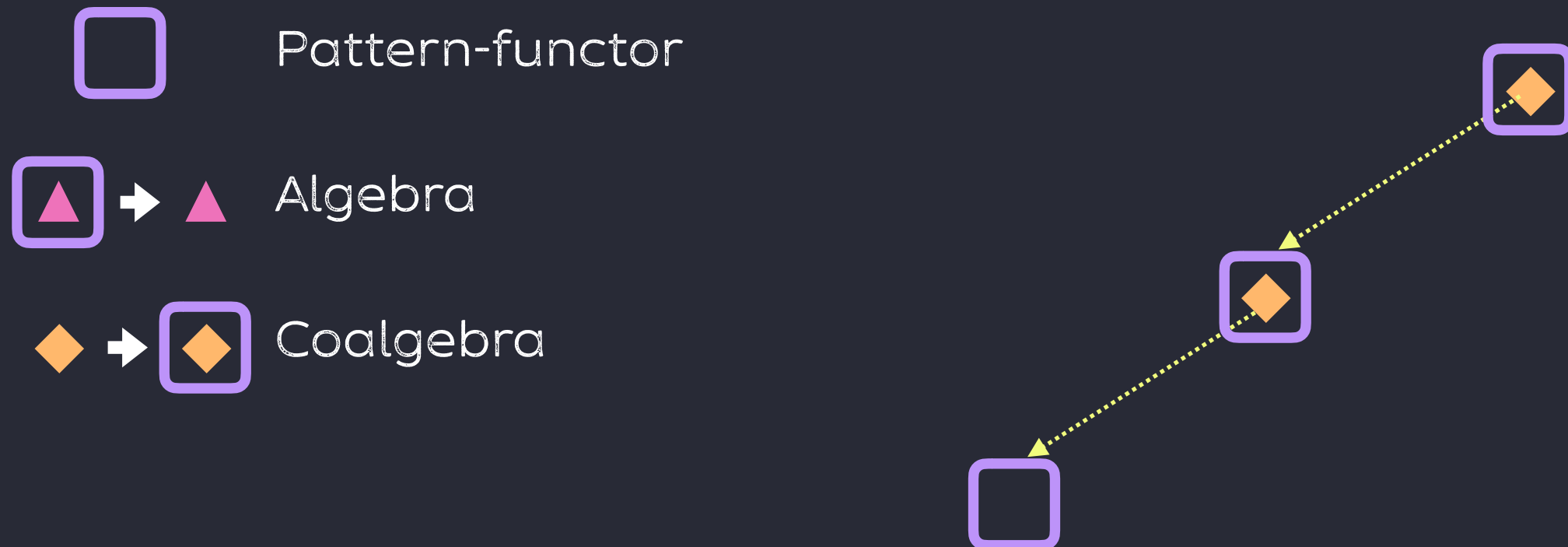
Coalgebra

coalg()



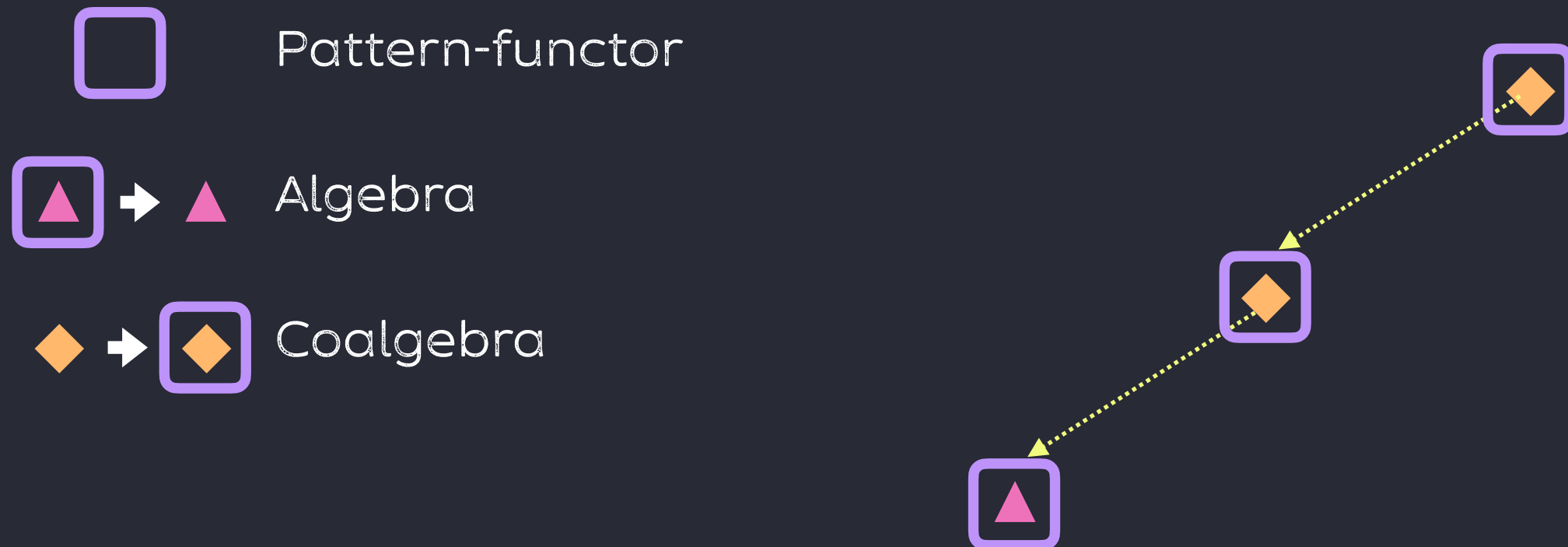
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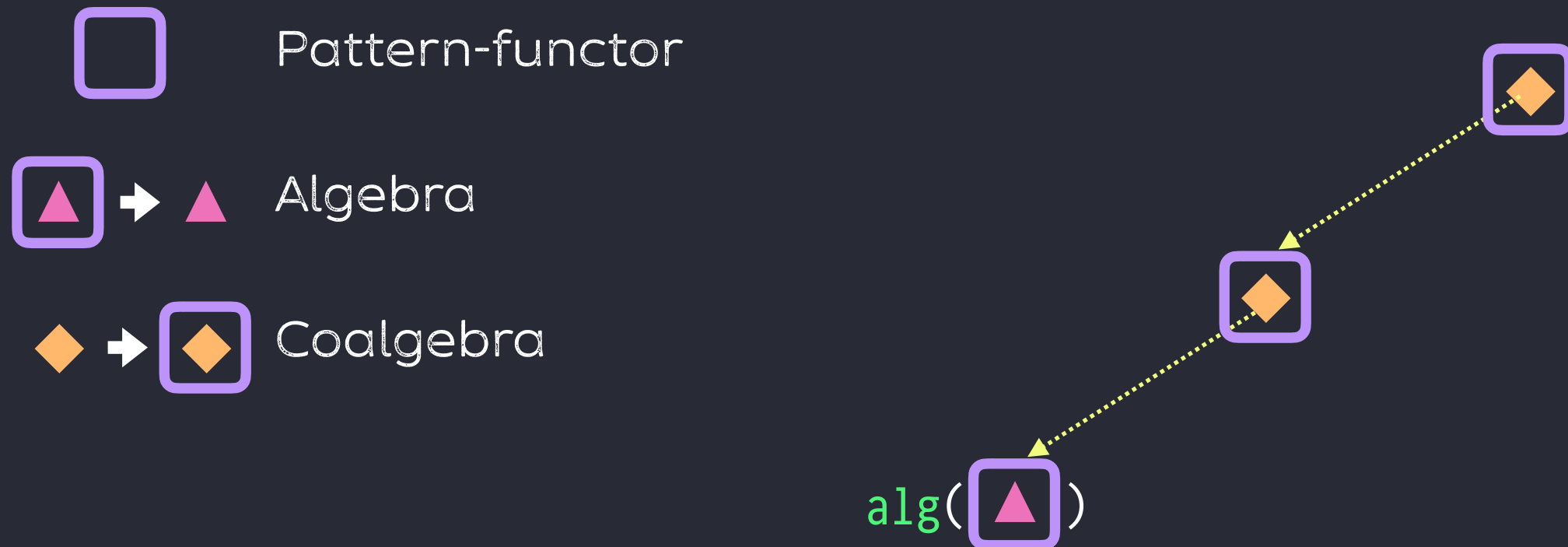
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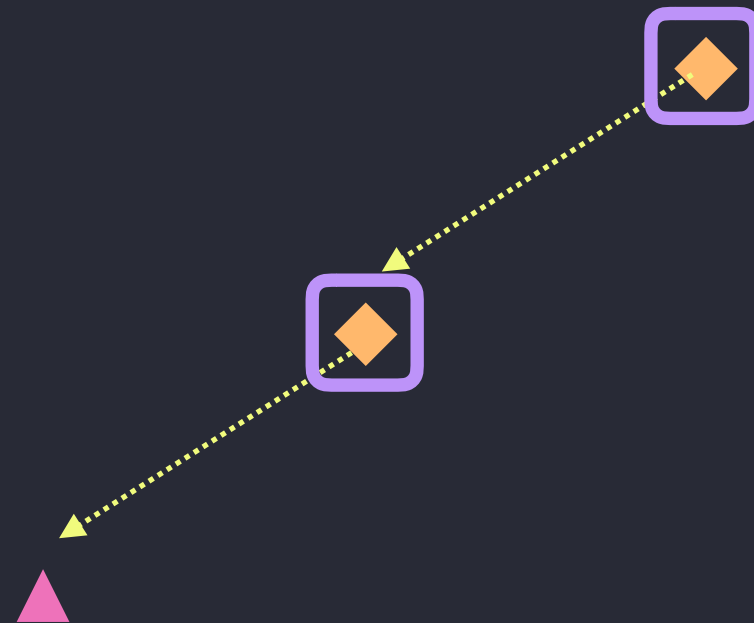
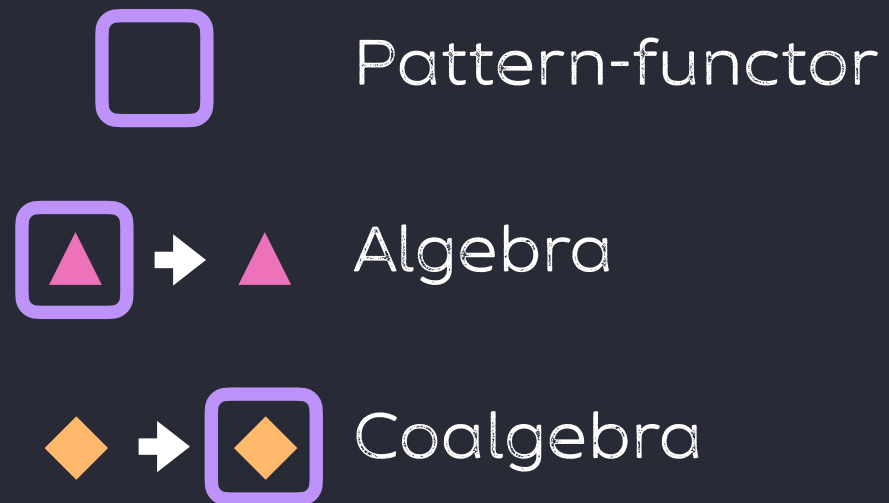
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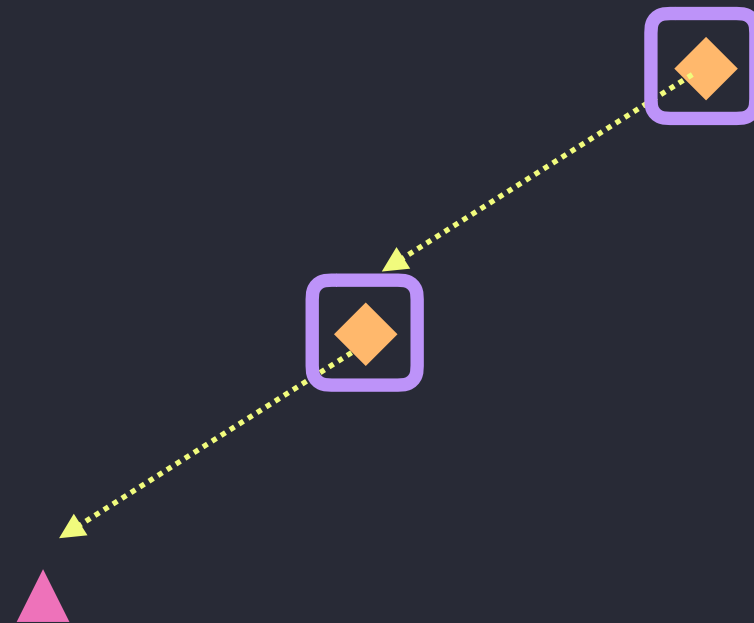
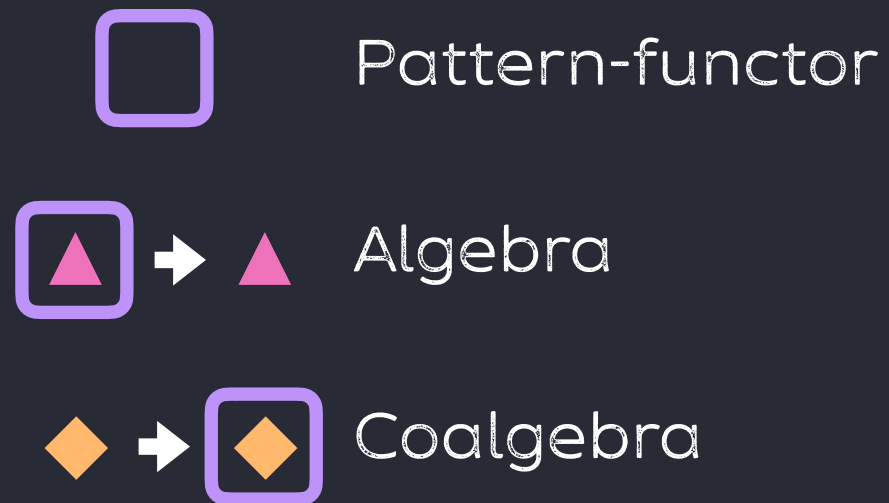
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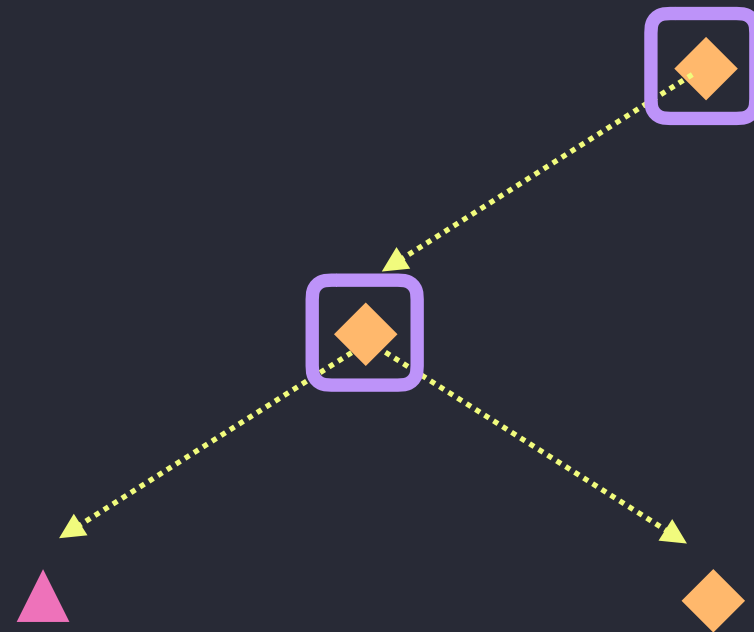
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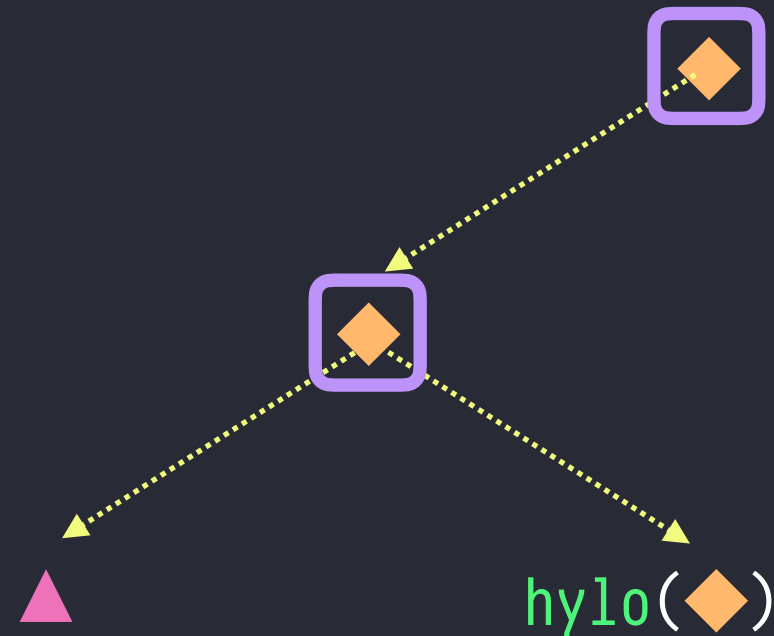
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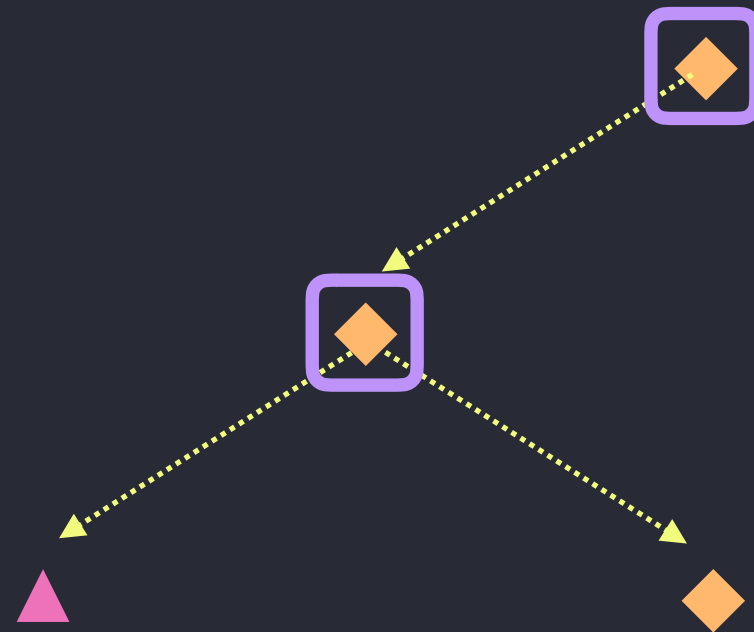
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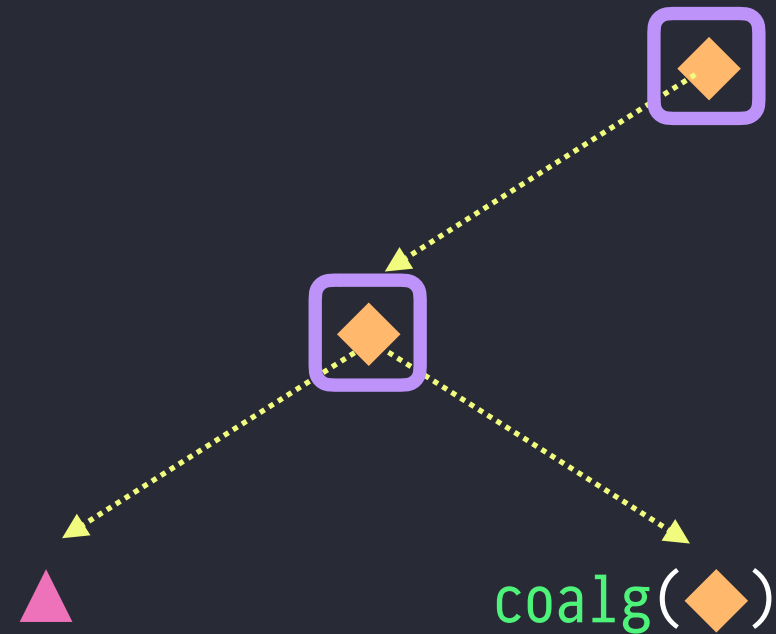
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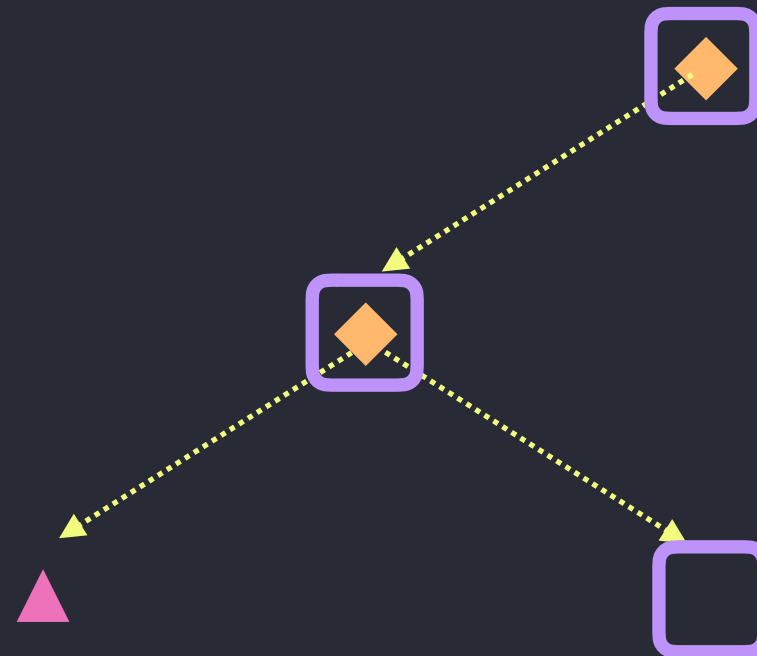
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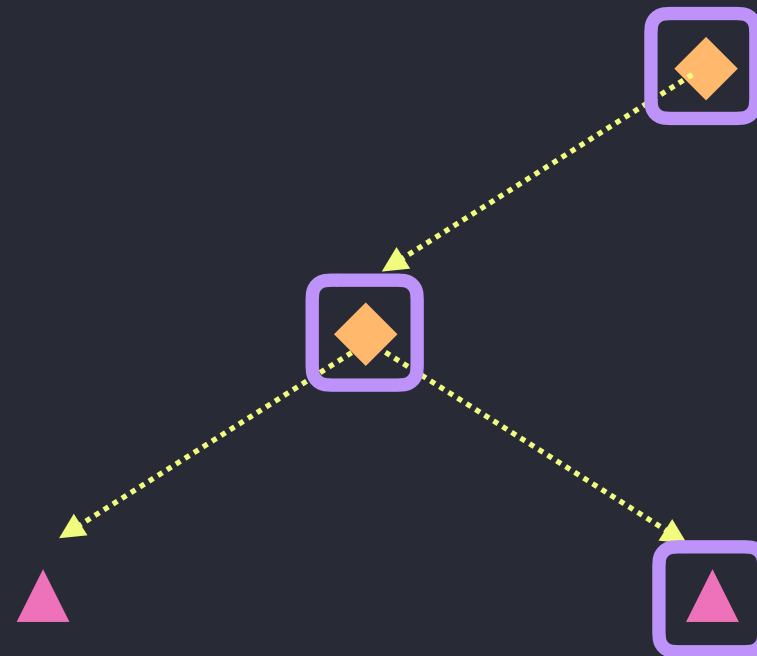
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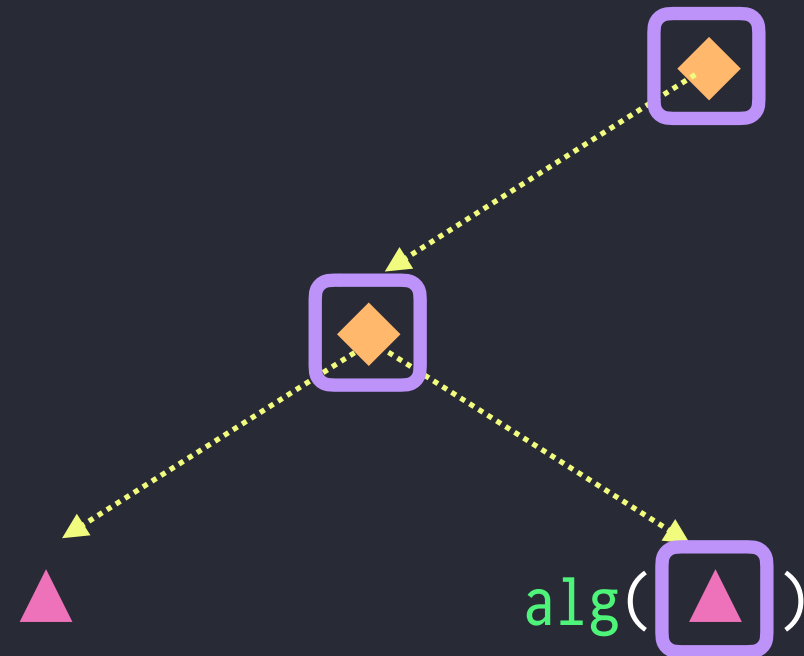
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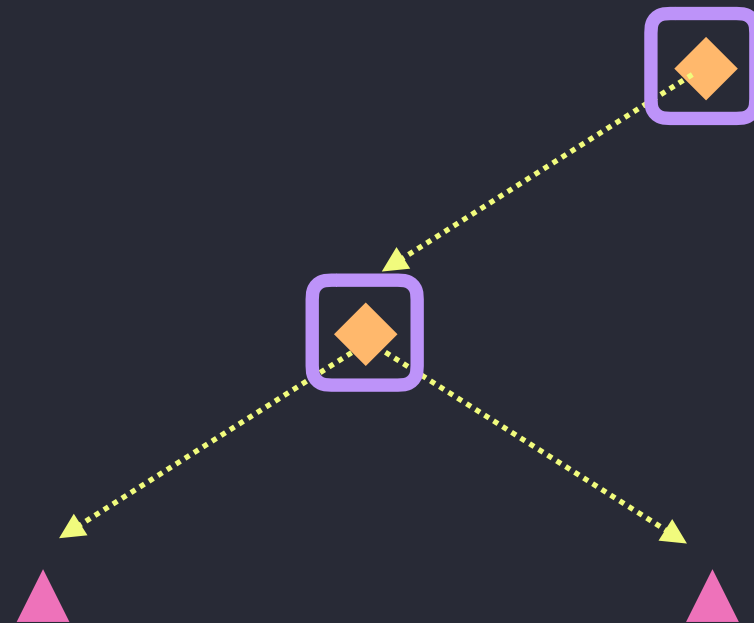
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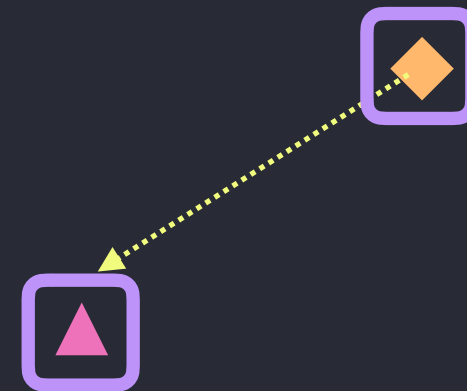
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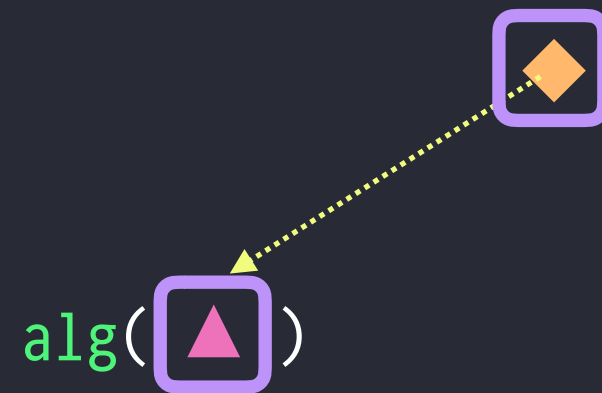
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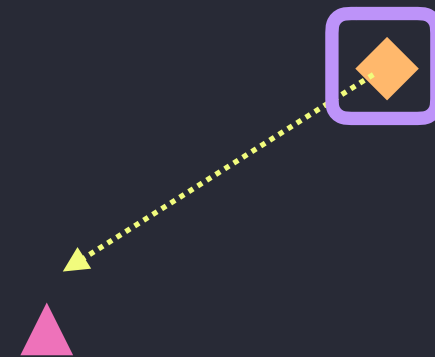
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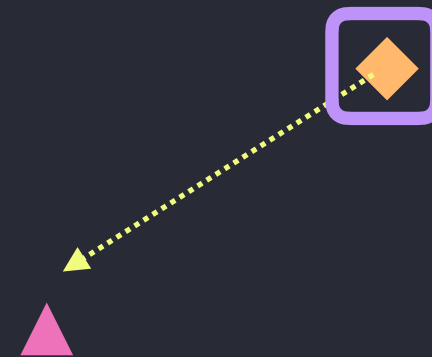
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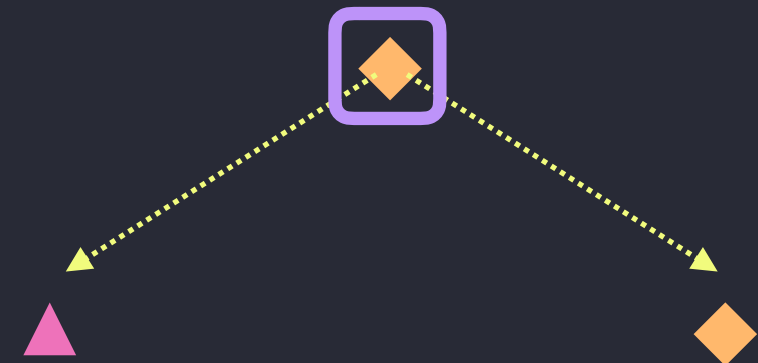
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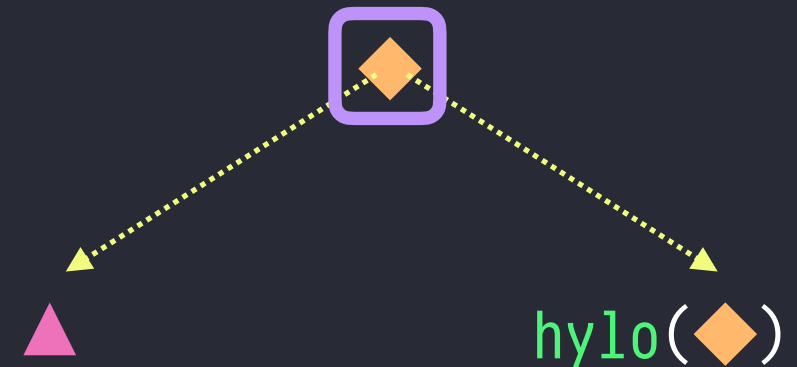
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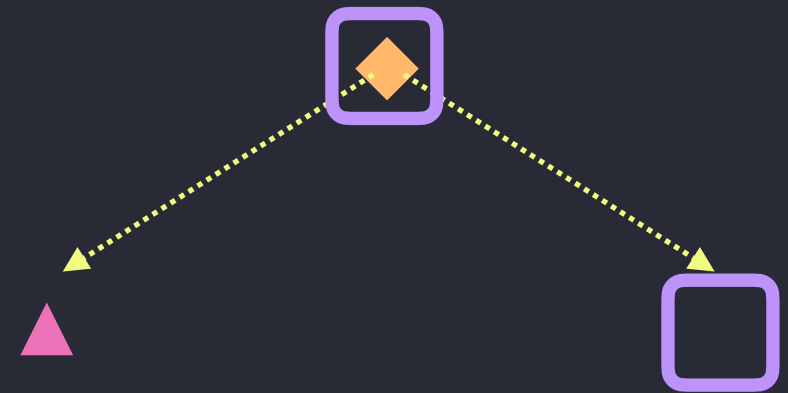
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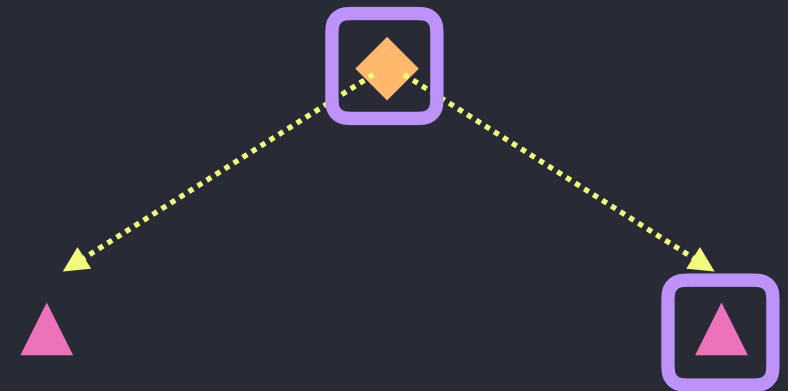
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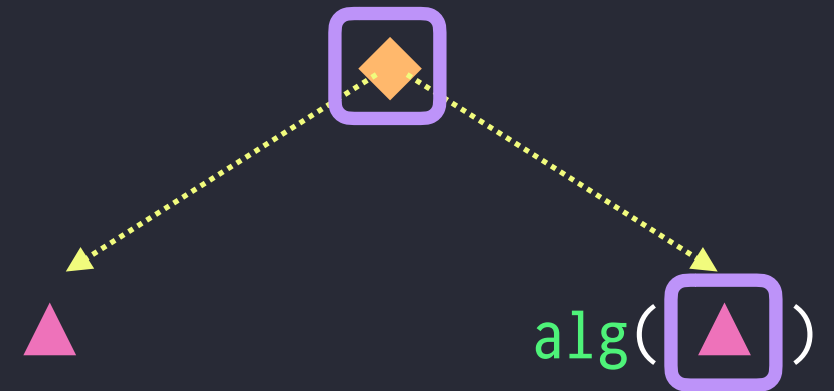
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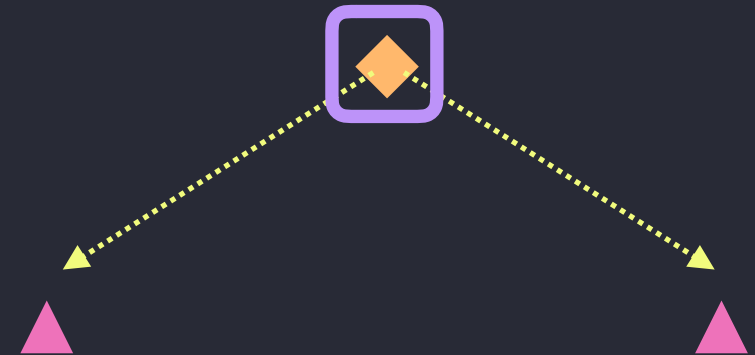
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# HYLOMORPHISMS



Pattern-functor

alg()



Algebra



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**GETTING REAL**

# *ONE SCHEMA TO RULE ONE SCHEMA TO RULE THEM ALL...*

Input  
Schema

Avro

Parquet

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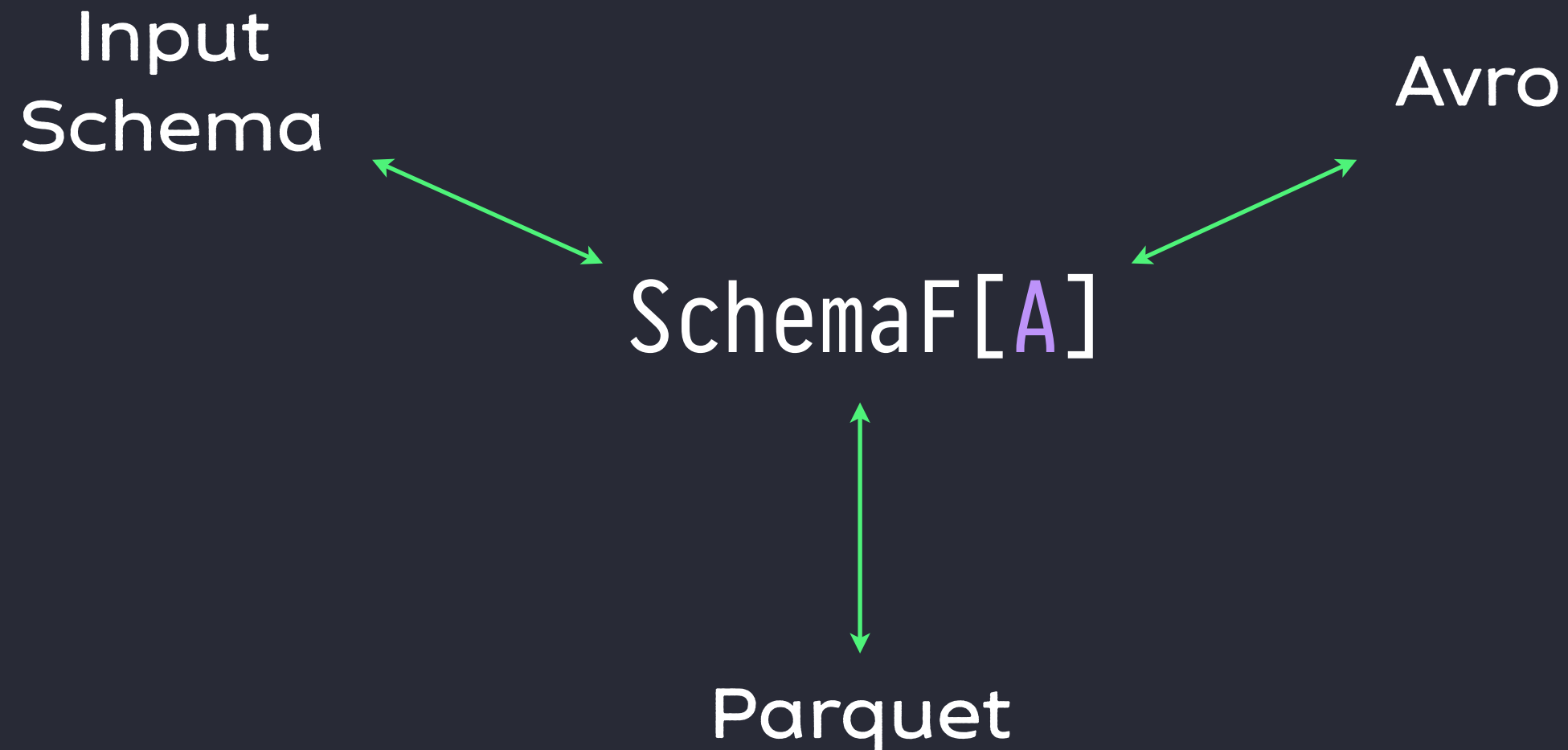
Input  
Schema

Avro

SchemaF[A]

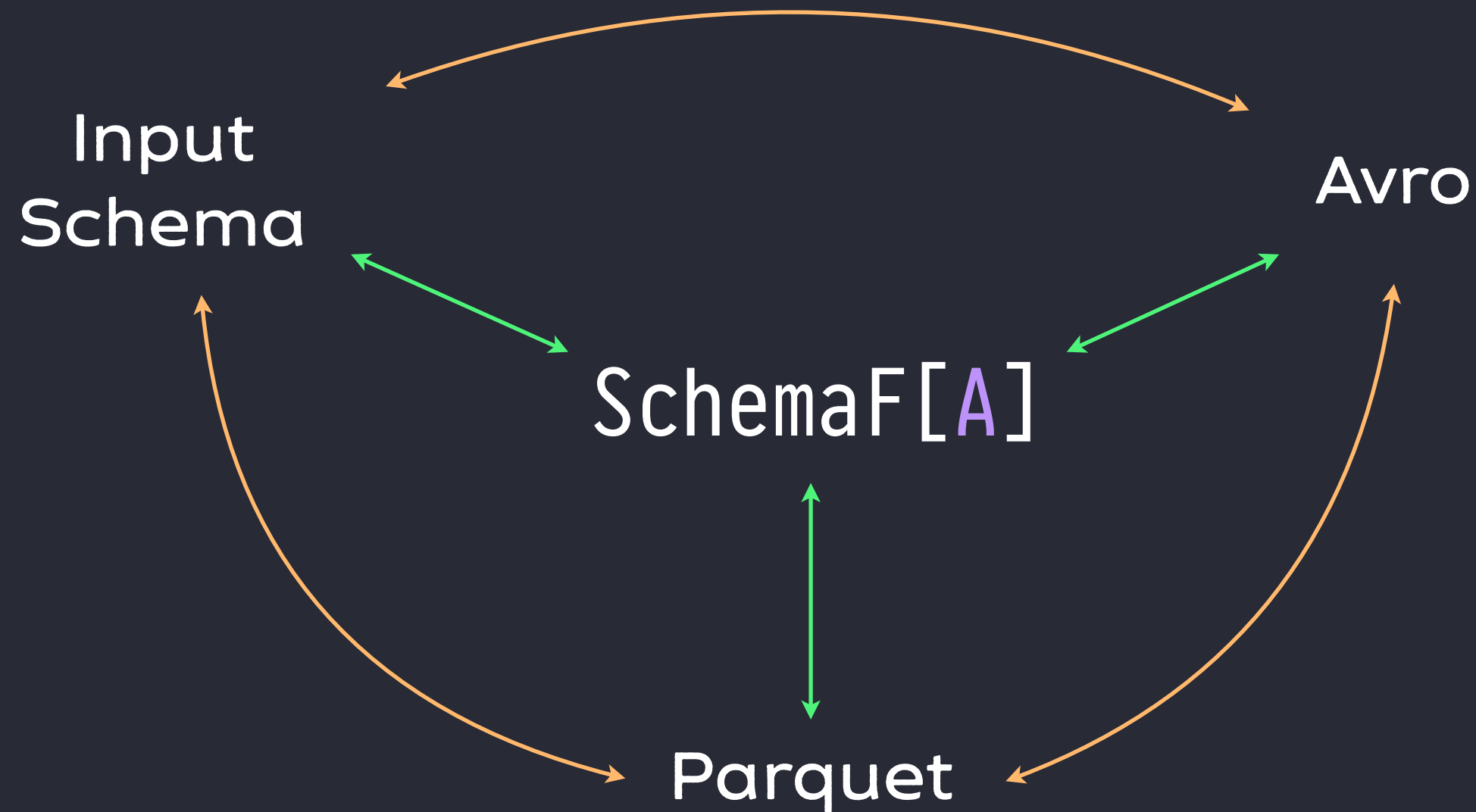
Parquet

# ONE SCHEMA TO RULE ONE SCHEMA TO RULE THEM ALL...





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# STEP 1 : PATTERN FUNCTOR

```
sealed trait SchemaF[A]
```

```
final case class StructF[A](fields: Map[String, A]) extends SchemaF[A]  
final case class ArrayF[A](elementType: A)           extends SchemaF[A]  
final case class IntF[A]()                             extends SchemaF[A]  
final case class StringF[A]()                         extends SchemaF[A]  
// etc ...
```

```
object SchemaF {
```

```
  implicit val schemaFunctor = new Functor[SchemaF] {
```

```
    def map[A, B](fa: SchemaF[A])(f: A => B): SchemaF[B] = fa match {  
      case StructF(fields) => StructF(fields.mapValues(f))  
      case ArrayF(elem)    => ArrayF(f(elem))  
      case IntF()          => IntF[B]()  
      case StringF()       => StringF[B]()  
    }
```

```
  }  
}
```

# STEP 2 : ALGEBRAS

```
val schemaToParquet: Algebra[SchemaF, DataType] = {  
  case StructF(fields) =>  
    StructType(fields.map((StructField.apply _).tupled))  
  case ArrayF(elem)    => ArrayType(elem)  
  case IntF()           => IntegerType  
  case StringF()        => StringType  
}  
  
fixSchema.cata(schemaToParquet)
```

# STEP 2.1: COALGEBRAS

```
val avroToSchema: Coalgebra[SchemaF, Schema] = { avro =>
  avro.getType match {
    case RECORD =>
      StructF(avro.getFields.map(f => f.name -> f.schema))
    case ARRAY  => ArrayF(avro.getElementType())
    case INT    => IntF()
    case STRING => StringF()
  }
}
```

```
avroSchema.ana[Fix](avroToSchema)
```

```
avroSchema.hylo(schemaToParquet, avroToSchema)
```

# VALIDATING DATA

- we used [github.com/jto/validation](https://github.com/jto/validation)
  - defines the Rule[I, O] type
- we need a **single ADT** to represent data
  - otherwise we couldn't write algebras

```
sealed trait DataF[A]  
final case class GStruct[A](fields: Map[String, A]) extends DataF[A]  
final case class GArray[A](elements: List[A]) extends DataF[A]  
final case class GInt[A](value: Int) extends DataF[A]  
final case class GString[A](value: String) extends DataF[A]
```

# PRODUCING VALIDATORS

```
val validator: Algebra[SchemaF, Rule[JsValue, Fix[DataF]]] = {  
  case StructF(fields) =>  
    fields.toList.traverse{ case (name, validation) =>  
      name -> (JsPath \ name).read(validation)  
    }.map(fs => Fix(GStruct(fs.toMap)))  
  
  case ArrayF(element) =>  
    JsPath.pickList(element).map(es => Fix(GArray(es)))  
  
  case IntF() =>  
    JsPath.read[Int].map(v => Fix(GInt(v)))  
  
  case StringF() =>  
    JsPath.read[String].map(v => Fix(GString(v)))  
}
```

**LESS EASY STUFF**



# SCHEMA TO AVRO

- Impossible to write directly an Algebra[SchemaF, Schema]
- In an avro schema, each type must have an unique name
- Solution:
  - use the path of each node to name types
  - store previously built schemas in a registry



# SOLUTION 1 : KEEP TRACK OF THE PATH

```
final case class EnvT[E, F[_], A](run: (E, F[A]))

type WithPath[A] = EnvT[String, SchemaF, A]

val schemaWithPath: Coalgebra[WithPath, (String, Fix[SchemaF])] = {
  case (path, Fix(StructF(fields))) =>
    EnvT(
      path,
      StructF(fields.map{case (k, v) => (s"$path.$k", Fix(v))})
    )
  case (path, Fix(ArrayF(e))) =>
    EnvT(
      path,
      ArrayF((path, Fix(e)))
    )
  // ...
}
```

# KEEPING TRACK OF THE PATH (2)

```
def withPathToAvro(namespace: String)
: Algebra[EnvT[String, SchemaF, ?], Schema] = {
  case EnvT((path, StructF(fields))) =>
    SchemaBuilder
      .namespace(namespace)
      .record(path)
      ....
}
```

```
("", fixSchema).hylo(withPathToAvro, schemaWithPath)
```

# SOLUTION 2 : USE A REGISTRY

- Schemes come in different flavours :  
« classic », monadic, generalized
- Here we need the monadic flavour :

$\text{AlgebraM}[M[_], F[_], A] = F[A] \Rightarrow M[A]$

```
type FingerPrinted = (Long, Schema)
```

```
type Registry[A] = State[Map[Long, Schema], A]
```

# SOLUTION 2 : USING A REGISTRY

```
val reuseTypes: AlgebraM[Registry, SchemaF, FingerPrinted] = { avro =>
  case StructF(fields) =>
    val fp = fingerPrint(fields)
    State.get.flatMap{ knownTypes =>
      if(knownTypes.contains(fp))
        State.state(fp -> knownTypes(fp))
      else {
        val schema = SchemaBuilder
          .newRecord(fp)
          ...
        State.put( knownType + (fp -> schema))
          .map(State.state(fp -> schema))
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
fixSchema.cataM(reuseTypes)
```

# WRITING TRANSFORMED DATA

- Once we get a `Fix[DataF]`, we need to serialize it
  - to Parquet, using spark's `Row`
  - to Avro using `GenericRecord`

# SERIALIZING TO PARQUET

- We can nest `Row`s, so we can use an algebra with `Row` as the carrier
- But, we don't want our « simple » columns to be wrapped
- If we have a 2 columns table we want to output `Row(col1, col2)`, not `Row(Row(col1), Row(col2))`



# PARAMORPHISM

- We need to know when we've reached the « bottom » of our tree
- **para** is a scheme that gives us the previous « tree » it has consumed
- It uses a  $\text{GAlgebra}[(T, ?), F, A]$

$$\text{GAlgebra}[W[_], F[_], A] = F[W[A]] \Rightarrow A$$

# BUILDING ROWS

```
val toRow: GAlgebra[(Fix[DataF], ?), DataF, Row] = {  
  case GStruct(fields) =>  
    val values = fields.map{ case (_, (fix, value)) =>  
      if (isSimpleType(fix)) value.get(0) // unwrap the row  
      else value  
    }  
    Row(values: _*)  
  
  case GInt(value) =>  
    Row(value)  
  
  // etc...  
}
```

```
fixData.para[Row](toRow)
```



***TO BE CONTINUED ...***

**WELL, ACTUALLY ...**



***INSPIRED FROM REAL FACTS***

... but inspired only



***IT MIGHT SEEM HARD AT FIRST ...***





***IT MIGHT SEEM HARD AT FIRST ...***



... ***BUT IT GETS BETTER***



... ***BUT IT GETS BETTER***