



Scala.js in a modern web application.



*Vladimir Pavkin
Riga Dev Days 2017*

About the speaker



Vladimir Pavkin

Scala Developer at Evolution Gaming

- JavaScript since 2012
- Scala & Scala.js since 2014



<https://github.com/vpavkin>



<http://pavkin.ru>



Agenda

- I. Brief introduction into Scala.js (5 min)
- II. How we use Scala.js in Evolution Gaming (5 min)
- III. Examples, **pros** and **cons**, based on our real experience (30 min)
- IV. Conclusion, Q&A (5 min)



I. What is Scala.js ?

What Scala.js is not:

- a framework for web apps like Angular, React, GWT, etc.
- a new language

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- a framework for web apps like Angular, React, GWT, etc.
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Scala.js is a transpiler from Scala to JS.

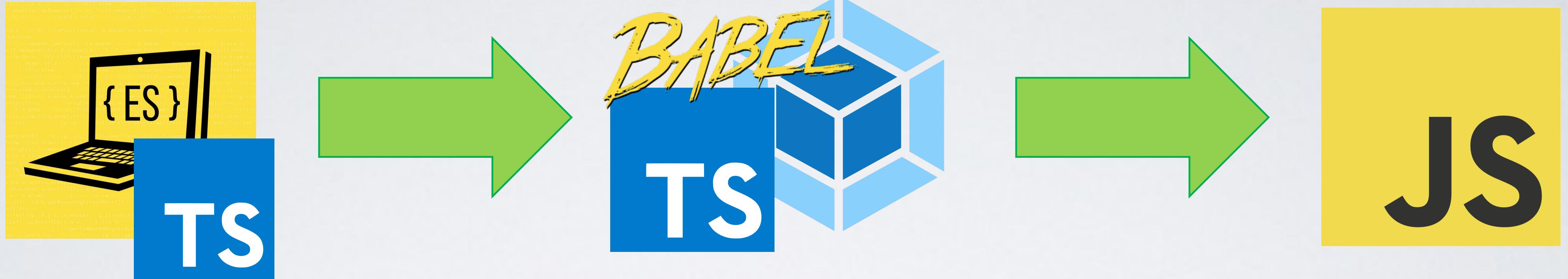
Is it really different?



Is it really different?



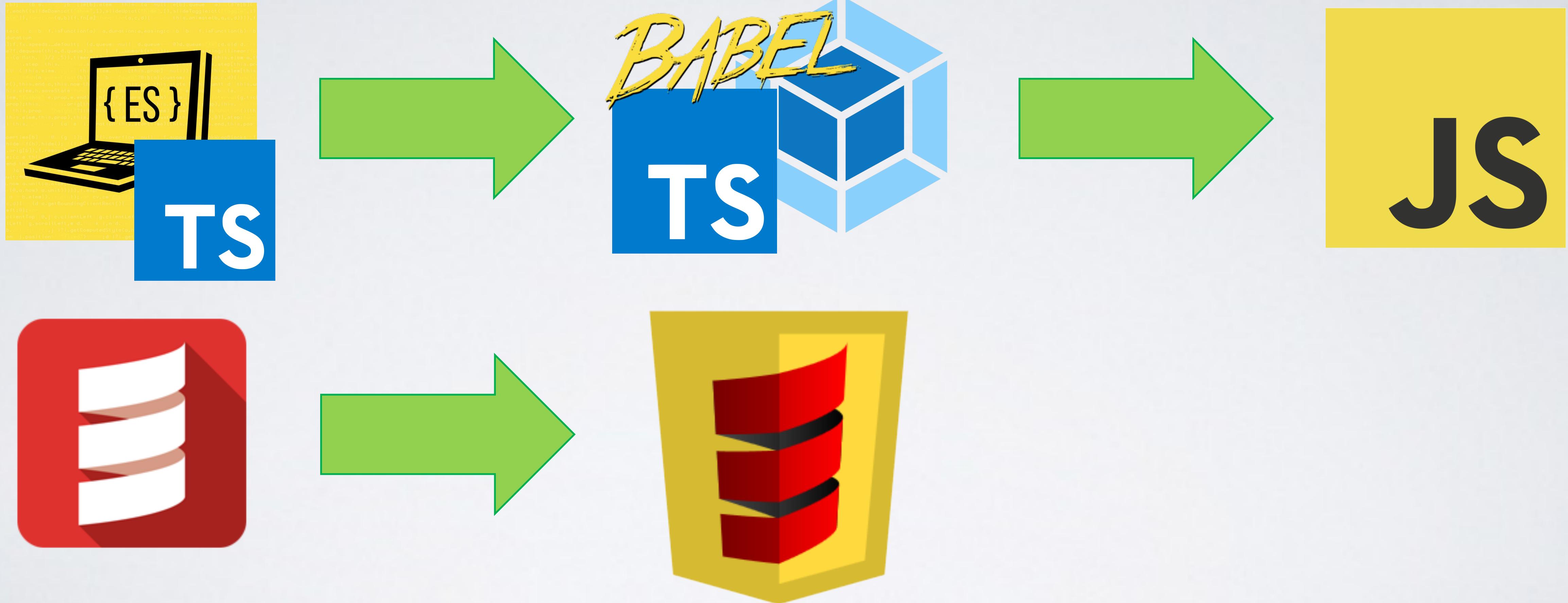
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Is it really different?



Is it really different?



Is it statically typed?

Is it statically typed?

Yes.

It supports 100% of Scala language and almost the entire standard library.

You get one of the most powerful type systems in the world.

Can I do everything I can do in JS?

Can I do everything I can do in JS?

Yes.

- All standard ECMAScript APIs are provided
- You can write dynamic code that will compile directly to native JS (but why?)
- You can (and probably will) use existing JS libraries

Is it production ready?

Is it production ready?

Yes.

- 1.0.0 is coming this year, though 0.6.16 is production ready
- Very good performance: <https://www.scala-js.org/doc/internals/performance.html>
 - Most of the times has the same performance as native JavaScript
 - Up to 2 times slower in worst cases
- Small runtime size: 100Kb minified
- Supported by all major Scala libraries

II. Scala.js in Evolution Gaming

Scala.js in Evolution Gaming

Projects:

- Currently we have 2 internal projects, written entirely in Scala.js:
 - Big employee scheduling application (desktop only)
 - Mobile-first web app
- We plan to do more Scala.js development for new projects

Scala.js in Evolution Gaming

Showcase:

- SPA
- Thousands of scheduled employees
- Complex and heavy UI

Position Requirements Monthly Schedule ← → Wednesday, 03.05.2017 ▾ Morning ▾

Position	Uncovered	23:00	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00
Overallocation		✓	✓	✓	✓	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Dealer 1</u>	✓					⊕ 23 - 07, Chr Holub								⊕ 07 - 15, Lon Petrenko										⊕ 15 - 23, Joh Archipenko	
<u>Dealer 2</u>	✓					⊕ 23 - 07, And Pymonenko								⊕ 07 - 15, Sor Halyckyj										⊕ 15 - 23, Lan Pavlyuchenko	
<u>Dealer 3</u>	✓					⊕ 23 - 03, Joe Shadrova									⊕ 11 - 15, Spa Pavliuk									⊕ 15 - 23, Han Goraya	
<u>Dealer 4</u>	4					⊕ 23 - 03, Jen Gura										⊕ 11 - 15								⊕ 15 - 23, Lin Kharchenko	

Overallocated work

-	8																							⊕ 15 - 23, Jor Moskalenko		
-	4					⊕ 03 - 07, Joe Shadrova																				
-	4					⊕ 03 - 07, Jen Gura																				
-	4									⊕ 07 - 11, Spa Pavliuk																

Absent

Employee	Absence type	Period	Note
Ras Babiak	Sick	14.04.2017 – +∞	
Joe Shadrova	MARRIAGE	13.04.2017 – 16.04.2017	
Jen Gura	INJURY	14.04.2017 – 16.04.2017	
Lon Petrenko	UNJUSTIFIED	14.04.2017 – 14.04.2017	
Joh Archipenko	NOTPAYED	14.04.2017 – 30.04.2017	
Jor Moskalenko	Paid Vacation	14.04.2017 – 28.04.2017	
And Pymonenko	ANNUAL_PAID	14.04.2017 – 30.04.2017	
Chr Holub	ANNUAL_UNPAID	14.04.2017 – 29.04.2017	
And Andrusiv	ACADEMIC	14.04.2017 – 30.04.2017	
Han Kulyk	BIRTH	14.04.2017 – 14.04.2017	
Sor Halyckyj	Sick	14.04.2017 – 20.04.2017	
Jor Gura	OTHER_PAID	14.04.2017 – 27.04.2017	
Lin Kharchenko	SICK_UNPAID	14.04.2017 – 22.04.2017	
Lau Yeliashkevych	Sick	14.04.2017 – 18.04.2017	
Han Goraya	BEREAVEMENT	14.04.2017 – 15.04.2017	
Lan Pavlyuchenko	PREGNANCY	14.04.2017 – 30.04.2017	

Add a new shift

Position Requirements

Hide Allocation Control

Employee Han Kulyk

Shift Custom

Date 14.05.2017

Hours 07:00 → 15:00

From 07:00 14.05.2017

To 15:00 14.05.2017

Duration 08:00

Work type Work

Role Dealer

Note

dd

Cancel

Scala.js in Evolution Gaming

Front-end Stack:

- **Scala.js React.** Scala bindings for ReactJS
- **Diode.** Redux-like state management (close to Elm)
- **ScalaCSS.** Type safe embedded DSL for CSS
- Native JS: **Bootstrap** + **jQuery**, **moment-js**

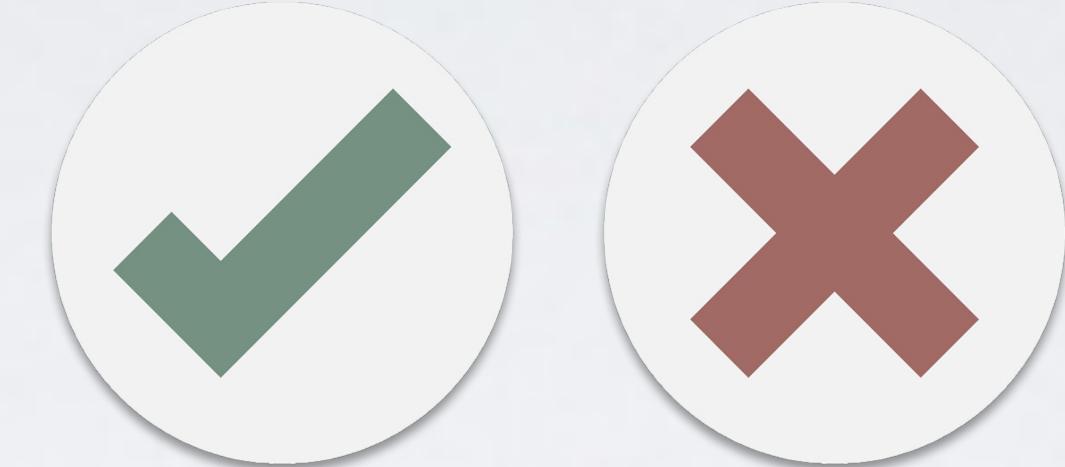
Other, not front-end-specific libraries:

- Cats, shapeless, circe, monix, spire, scalatest, scalacheck, ...

Scala.js in Evolution Gaming

Random facts:

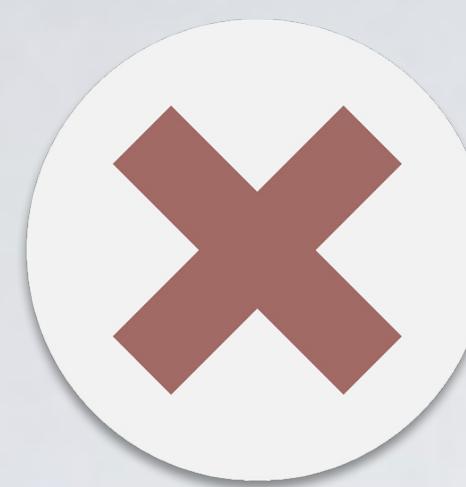
- ~1000 Scala files, < 0.1% JS code (our own code in LOC)
- Production minified JS file size: **3.2 Mb, +850Kb** JS dependencies (before gzip)
- Compile time: **4.5 minutes**
- JS optimization + emission time (CI build only): **2.5 minutes**
- “Hot reload” time: **10-15 seconds**



III. Our experience

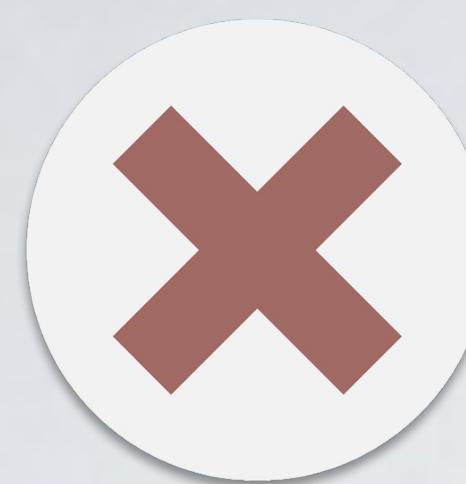


Hard things



You have to know both

- Scala.js is just a transpiler, all design choices are up to you
- You'll have to:
 - Know how frontend works in general
 - Be aware of current best practices and trends (react, redux, SPA, etc.)
 - Have a basic understanding of how HTML, CSS and JS work
 - Know how ReactJS works if you're going to use scalajs-react.
 - Know Scala



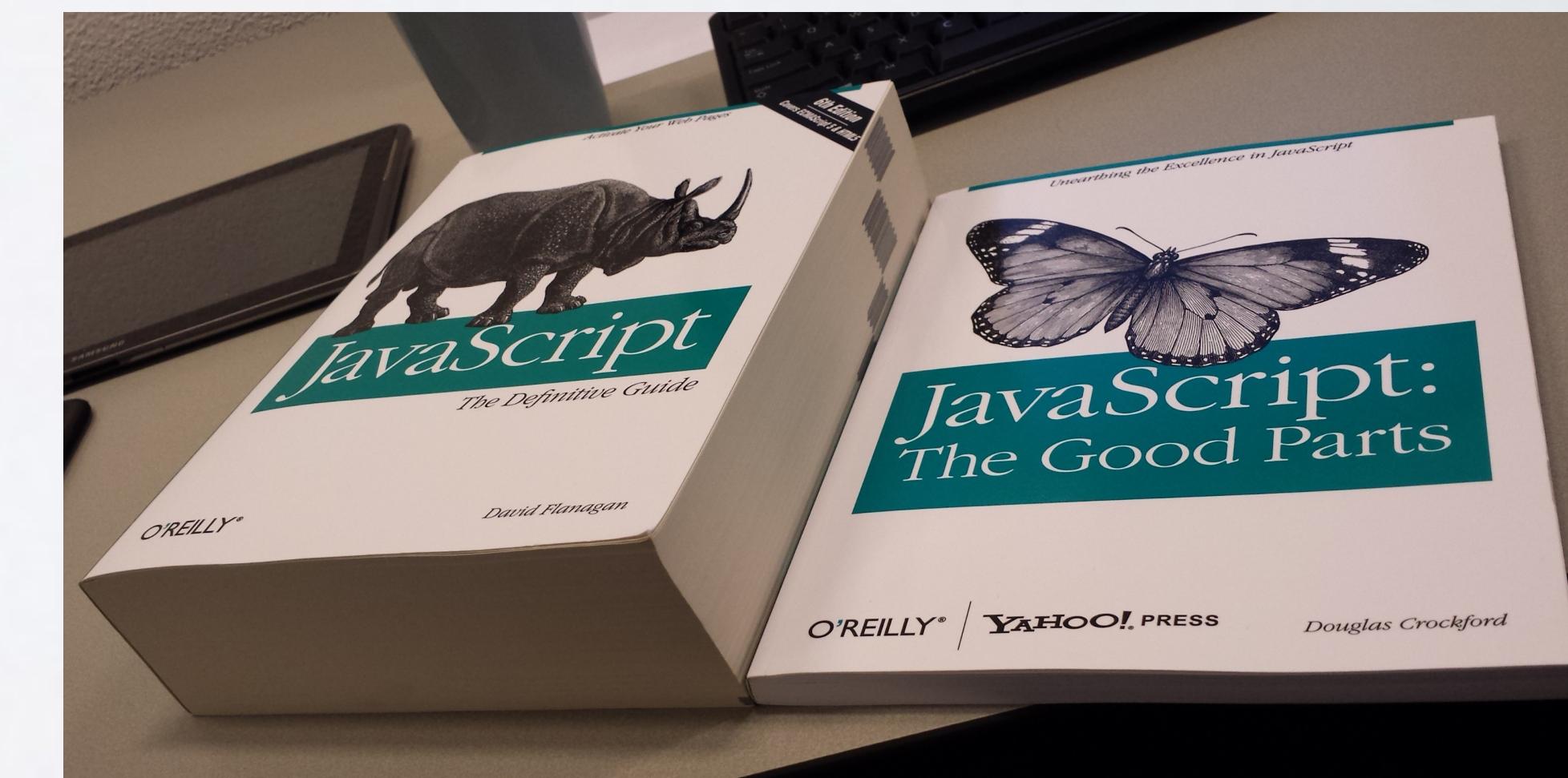
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 - Know Scala
- Luckily, you're guarded from all the tricky JS stuff

 **Ben Halpern** 
@bendhalpern

 Follow

Sometimes when I'm writing Javascript I want to throw up my hands and say "this is bullshit!" but I can never remember what "this" refers to





Output file size

- Scala.js runtime itself is quite small, but...
- Really joyful Scala development requires libraries, they add up a bit
- Optimizer aggressive inlining does not help
- Not a big problem for desktop apps, mobile is another question

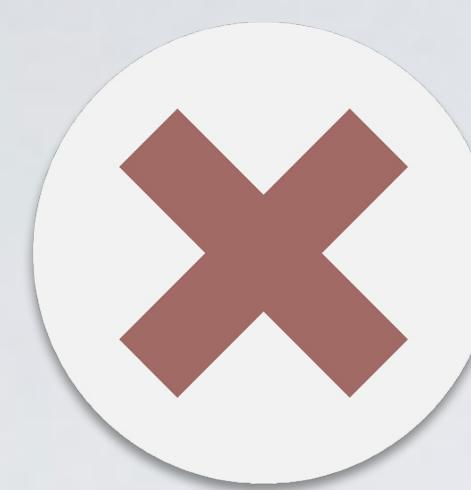


Optimizer slowdowns

- In general, optimizer does an awesome job
- As usual, you can't make everyone happy: specific rare cases can lead to exponential output file growth and optimization slowdowns
- Our case was fixed in 2 hours by just adding one `@noinline` annotation in Diode 1.1.0
- General advice: keep inlining in mind in case of drastic optimization/emission slowdown

More on our case:

<https://gitter.im/scala-js/scala-js?at=5820353445c9e3eb4308d2e3>



Reload is not so hot

- React hot reload is awesome
- Unfortunately, incremental compilation + optimization + emission take time
- Lots of natural inherent restrictions to implement hot reload, comparable to ReactJS one
- Play Framework live reload gives some fresh air
- There's a limited experimental hot reload at lihaoyi/workbench



Unexpected semantics



Unexpected semantics

```
val a: Float = 5.71F
```

```
println(a.toString)
```

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println(a.toString)
```



Unexpected semantics

```
val a: Float = 5.71F
```

```
println(a.toString) // 5.71000038146973
```





Unexpected semantics

```
val a: Float = 5.71F
```

```
println(a.toString) // 5.71000038146973
```

The more you know. Semantics of Scala.js:
<https://www.scala-js.org/doc/semantics.html>



Coverage support

- Scoverage claims to support Scala.js
- In reality, any code, involving dynamic JS calls, doesn't even compile
- There are several other issues, like incorrect environment detection

See [#176](#) and [#183](#) on [scoverage/scalac-scoverage-plugin](#).



Sometimes IDEA just gives up

- Overall IDE support is wonderful, esp. comparing to JS
- When project becomes big, some big files can kill typechecker
- In some cases even highlighting refuses to work
- Minor issues with cross-project support



Good things



Code sharing

- Just **insanely useful**
- Shared core domain business logic
- Shared API protocols and Data Transfer Objects (DTO)
- Rich client and various “optimistic” scenarios **for free**
- Automatic 100% safe API synchronization **for free**
- No communication overhead on API development/synchronization
- You can even write and reuse abstract cross-platform code for things, that don’t have unified cross-platform APIs (e.g. with type classes)



Code sharing (example)

Shared DTO and codecs

```
case class Shift(  
  start: LocalTime,  
  end: LocalTime)  
  
case class Schedule(  
  employeeId: UUID,  
  date: LocalDate,  
  shifts: List[Shift])
```

```
object Codecs {  
  
  implicit lazy val decoderLocalDate: Decoder[LocalDate] = ???  
  implicit lazy val encoderLocalDate: Encoder[LocalDate] = ???  
  
  implicit lazy val decoderLocalTime: Decoder[LocalTime] = ???  
  implicit lazy val encoderLocalTime: Encoder[LocalTime] = ???  
  
  implicit lazy val shiftEncoder = Encoder[Shift]  
  implicit lazy val shiftDecoder = Decoder[Shift]  
  
  implicit lazy val scheduleEncoder = Encoder[Schedule]  
  implicit lazy val scheduleDecoder = Decoder[Schedule]  
}  
  
}  
  implicit lazy val scheduleDecoder = Decoder[Schedule]  
}  
  implicit lazy val scheduleEncoder = Encoder[Schedule]
```



Code sharing (example)

Back-end controller

```
def schedule = Action { req =>
    val schedule: Schedule = ???
    Ok(schedule.asJson)
}
}
```

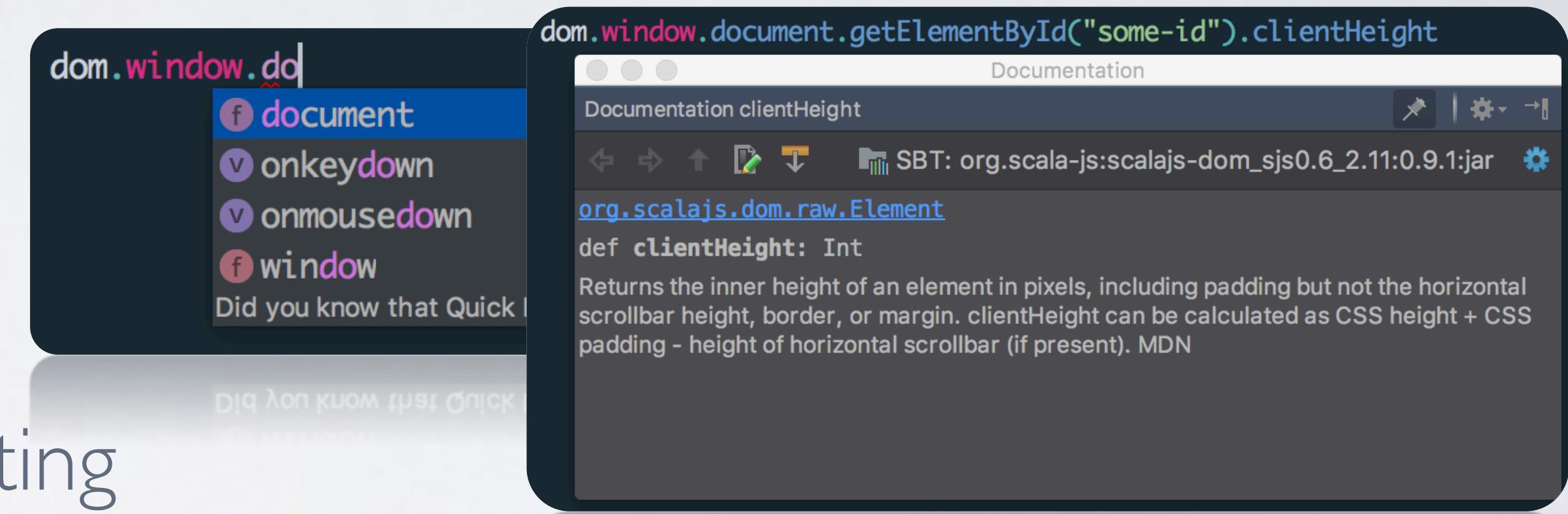
Front-end

```
def getSchedule: Future[Either[Error, Schedule]] =
    Ajax.get("http://my.service.com/schedule")
        .map(response =>
            decode[Schedule](response.responseText)
        )
    )
}
```



IDE and tooling

- All that works for Scala, works for Scala.js **out of the box:**
 - Autocomplete
 - Code navigation
 - Rich refactoring and code-generation
 - Syntax, error and code-smells highlighting
- Including various browser APIs (like DOM) and native JS library facades
- Much more **reliable** than WebStorm and alike, due to static type system
- No special plugin or IDE is required





Type safe markup

```
val items: List[String] = ???  
div(  
    h1(items.length, " items found:"),  
    ol(  
        items.map(li(_)).toTagMod  
    )  
)
```



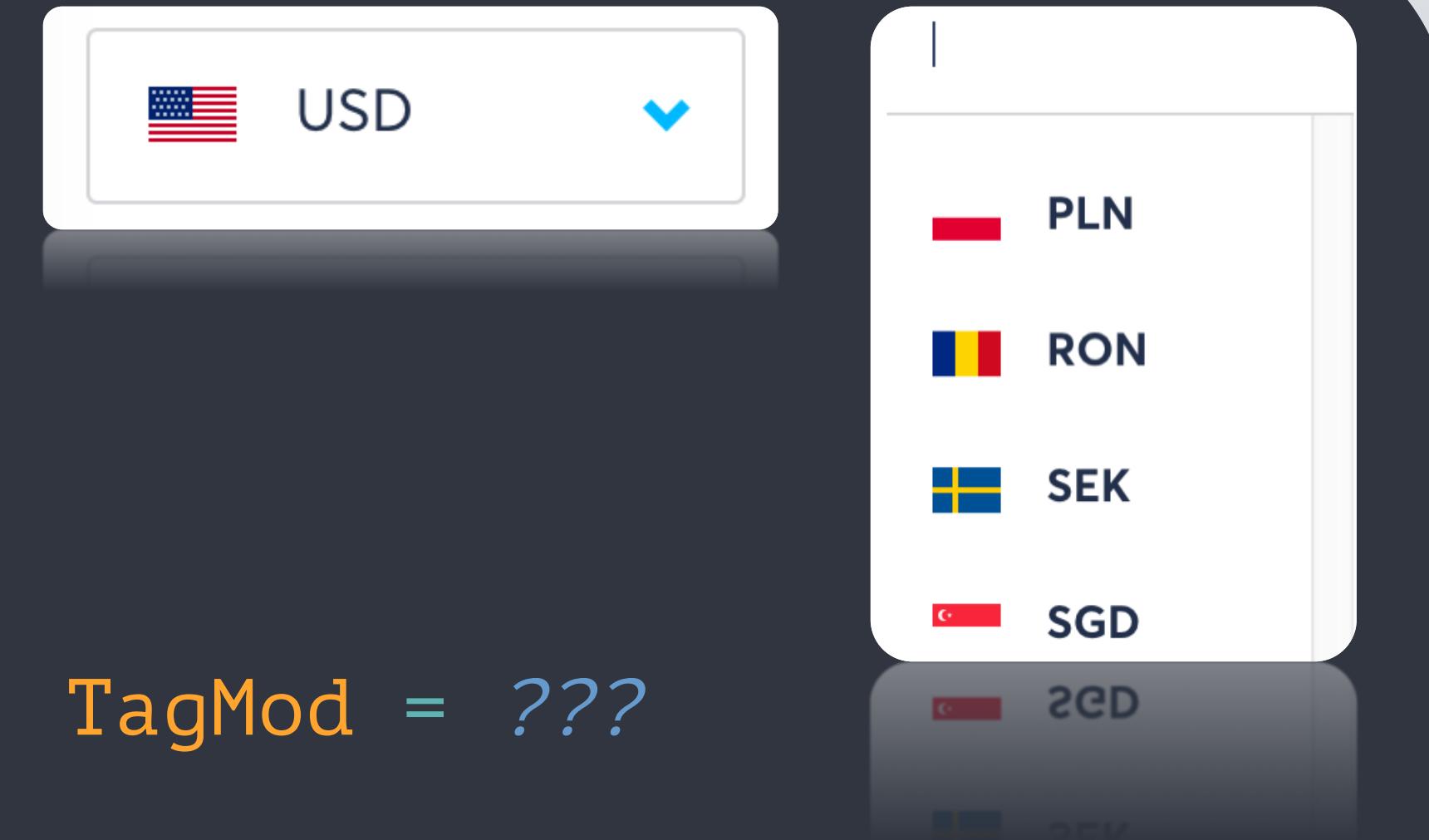
Rich type system

- **Imagine the possibilities!**
- **All** Scala features are available: implicits, macros & scala-meta, type classes, higher-kinded types, etc...
- Maximum power of expression and design thought



Rich type system (example)

```
class GenericSelector {  
  
    case class Props(  
        selected: String,  
        onChange: String => Callback,  
        all: List[String])  
  
    def renderElement(props: Props)(element: String): TagMod = ???  
  
    def render(props: Props) = div(props.all.map(renderElement(props))).toTagMod  
}  
  
}  
def render(stores: Store) = div(stores.map(renderElement(stores))).toTagMod
```





Rich type system (example)

```
class GenericSelector {  
  
  case class Props(  
    selected: String,  
    onChange: String => Callback,  
    all: List[String])  
  
  def renderElement(props: Props)(element: String): TagMod = ???  
  
  def render(props: Props) = div(props.all.map(renderElement(props)).toTagMod)  
}  
  
}  
def render(stores: Stores) = div(stores.stores.map(renderElement(stores)))
```



Rich type system (example)

```
class GenericSelector[T] {  
  
  case class Props(  
    selected: T,  
    onChange: T => Callback,  
    all: List[T])  
  
  // how to get id for the element?  
  // how to render element to html? Don't say .toString  
  def renderElement(props: Props)(element: T): TagMod = ???  
  
  def render(props: Props) = div(props.all.map(renderElement(props)).toTagMod)  
}
```



Rich type system (example)

```
// proves that instances of type T have a human readable name
@typeclass trait Named[T] {
    def name(t: T): String
}
```

```
// Proves that instance of type T can be uniquely identified among other T's by a string.
@typeclass trait Identified[T] {
    def uid(t: T): String
}
```

```
}
```

```
def tuid(t: T): String
```

```
extends trait Identifiable[T]
```



Rich type system (example)

```
class GenericSelector[T: Named : Identified] {  
  
    case class Props(  
        selected: T,  
        onChange: T => Callback,  
        all: List[T])  
  
    def renderElement(props: Props)(element: T): TagMod = ???  
  
    def render(props: Props) = div(props.all.map(renderElement(props)).toTagMod)  
}  
  
def render(stories: Stories) = div(stories.stories.map(renderElement(stories)))
```



Rich type system (example)

```
class GenericSelector[F[_]: Applicative : Foldable, T: Named : Identified] {  
  
    case class Props(  
        selected: F[T],  
        onChange: F[T] => Callback,  
        all: List[T])  
  
    def renderElement(props: Props)(element: T): TagMod = ???  
  
    def render(props: Props) = div(props.all.map(renderElement(props))).toTagMod  
}  
  
}  
def render(slots: Slots) = div(slots.map(renderElement(slots)))
```



Rich type system (example)

```
val strictCurrencySelector = new GenericSelector[cats.Id, Currency] { /* ... */ }

val optionalCurrencySelector = new GenericSelector[Option, Currency] { /* ... */ }

val currencyMultiSelect = new GenericSelector[List, Currency] { /* ... */ }

// currencyMultiSelect = new GenericSelector[List, Currency] { /* ... */ }
```



Rich type system (example)

```
val strictCurrencySelector = new GenericSelector[cats.Id, Currency] { /* ... */ }

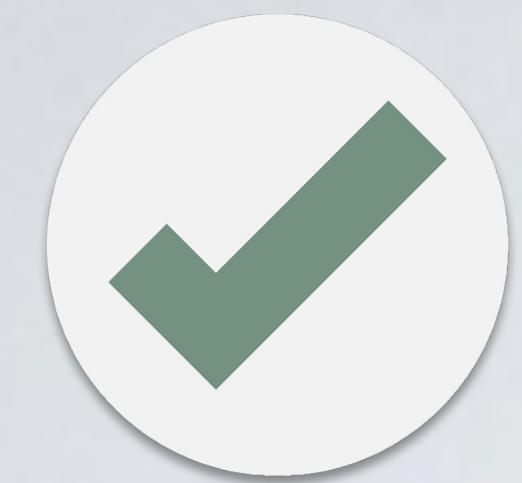
val optionalCurrencySelector = new GenericSelector[Option, Currency] { /* ... */ }

val currencyMultiSelect = new GenericSelector[List, Currency] { /* ... */ }

// currencyMultiSelect = new GenericSelector[List, Currency] { /* ... */ }
```

- Yes, this kind of design power is available today in the browser
- 100% type safe, checked by compiler
- No monkey-patching, dynamic casting or other nightmare

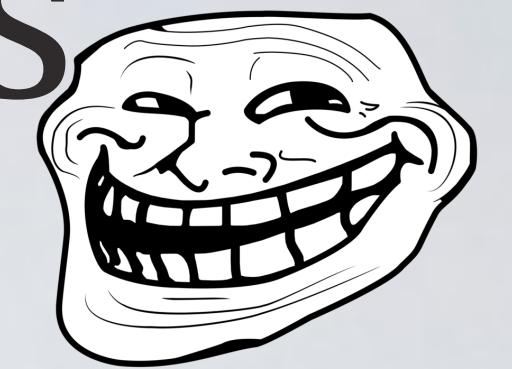




You don't need JS developers



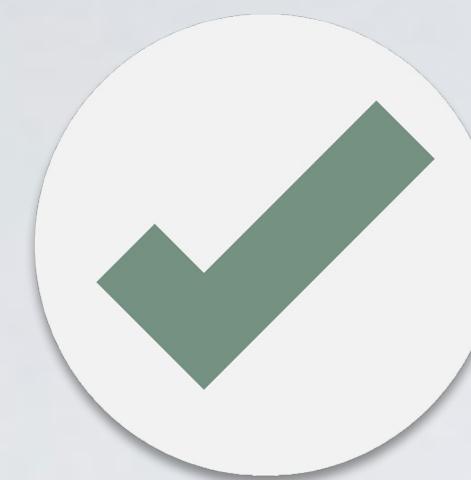
You don't need JS developers





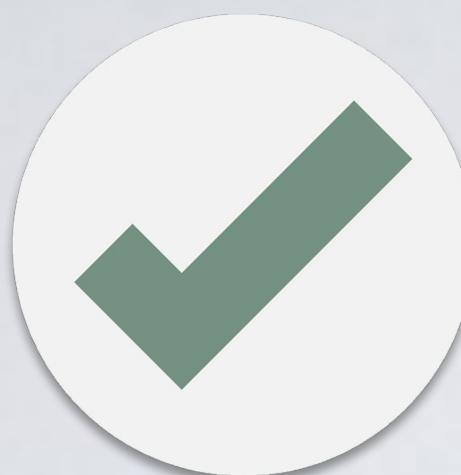
You don't need JS developers

- Can be a great advantage for internal systems, where it's too expensive to have a dedicated JS developer
- Scala developers own the whole codebase, eliminating cross-team (or cross-language) synchronization overhead

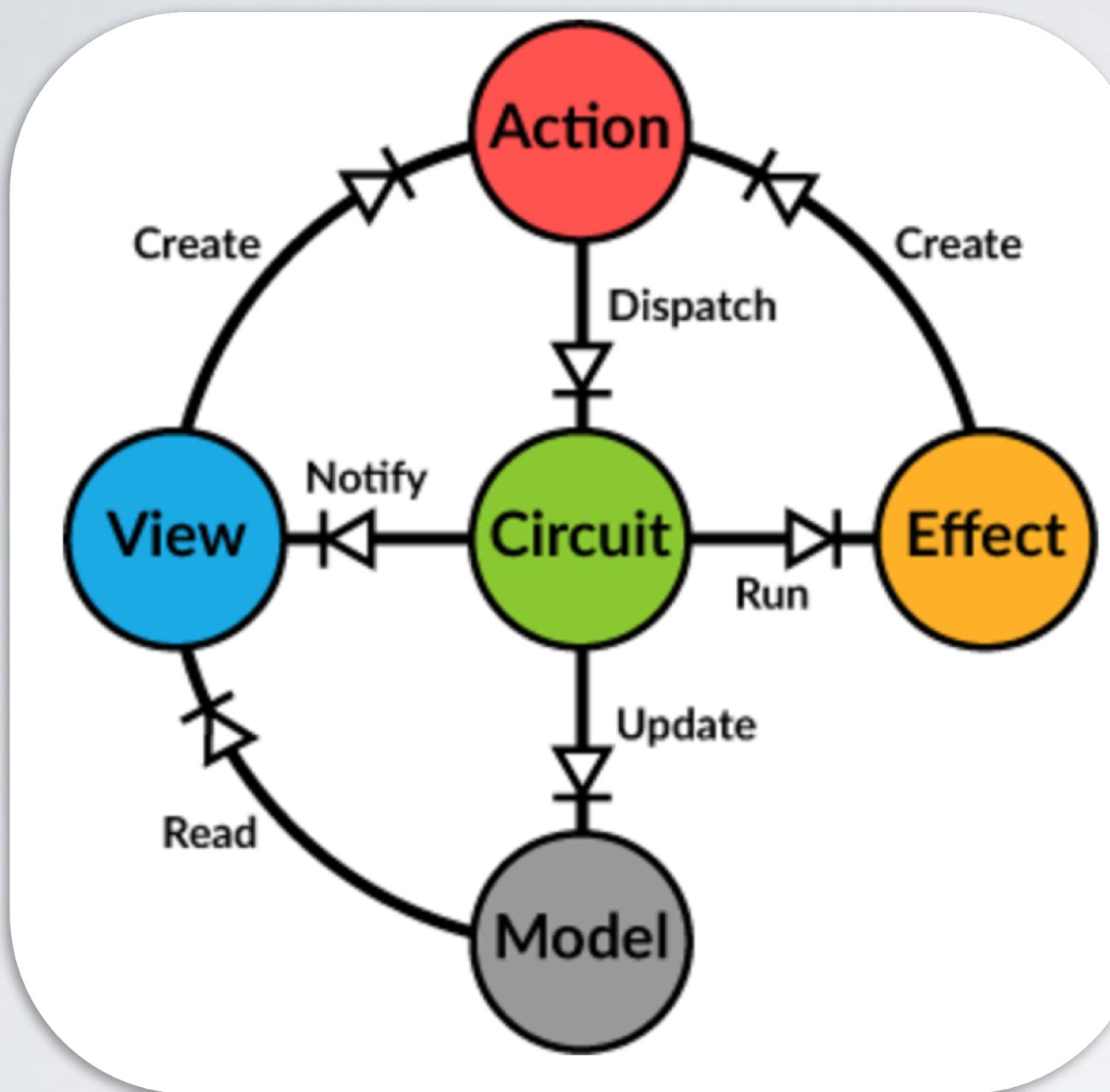


Seamless JS interop

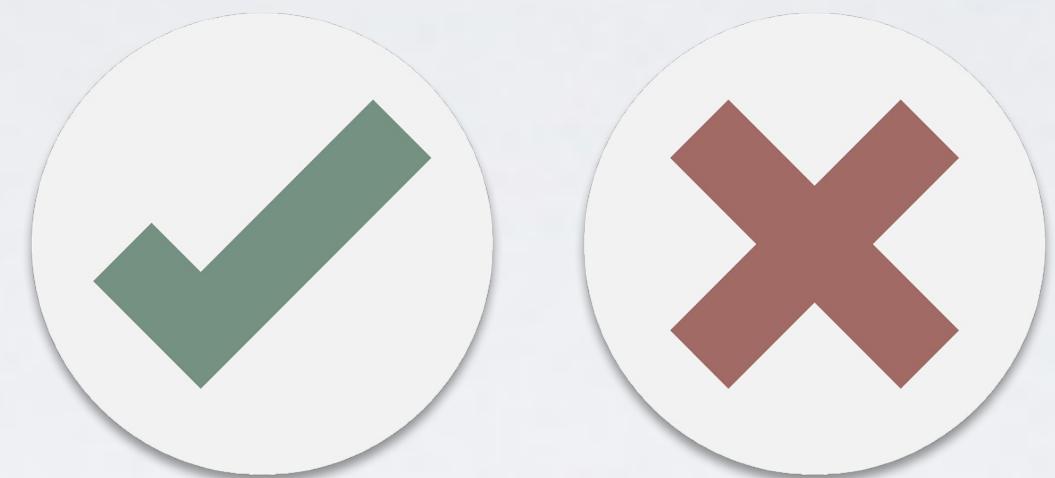
- **Very important!**
- Scala.js interop is very simple and natural in both directions
- You can easily use libraries from JS ecosystem (with additional type safety)
- You can write JS libraries in Scala and publish them for JS devs to use
- In your application code you can freely mix pure Scala and JS façade code
- Dealing with JS APIs from Scala.js is more efficient (IDE FTW)



Diode state management



- Scala type system provides a more pleasant & powerful redux experience than JS ecosystem
- **Pot** monad holds a piece of application state and supports all frontend-specific effects in a very natural way
- Really shines in combination with [scalajs-react](#)



Wrap-up

IV. Conclusion

Thank you!
Q&A