



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

Scala Macros

Eugene Burmako
Jan Christopher Vogt

London, 2012

Scala Macros

Empower developers to
extend the compiler and stay sane!

This enables compile-time:

- checks
- processing
- AST transformations
- code generation
- shipping of ASTs to runtime

Implementation

Compile-time metaprogramming has long existed in Lisp, so it should be easy to implement, right?

Trickiness

Homoiconicity for a language with syntax and types is hard.

Being non-hygienic is evil, being hygienic imposes a complexity tax on the spec.

Need quasiquotations to make AST manipulations bearable. Yet another concept.

Beauty

Martin Odersky was suspicious:

“And, we'd need to be convinced that it is beautifully simple, or it won't go into Scala”.

Here is what convinced Martin:

Cats



Compile-time Ast Transformers

The essence

Scala reflection provides a slice of the compiler's cake. The infrastructure is already there.

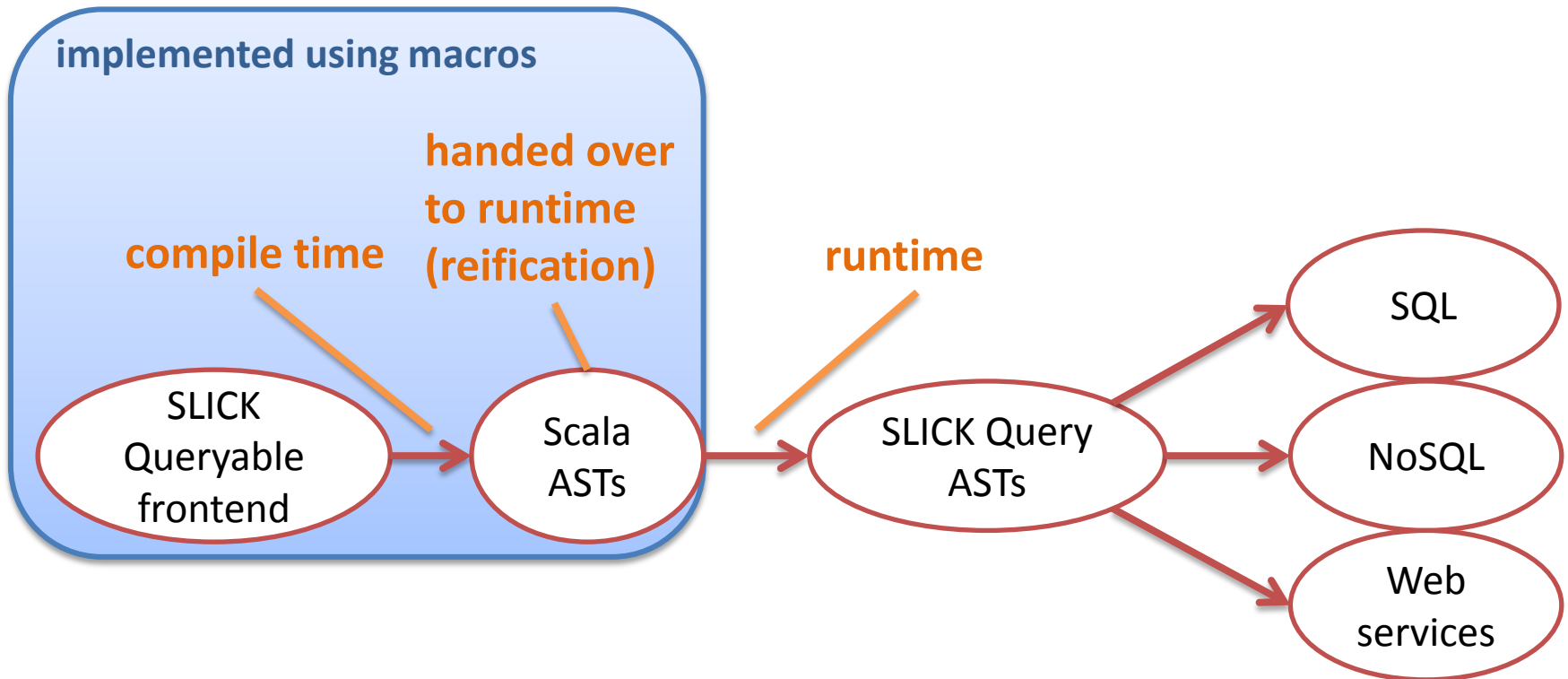
Macros are $(Tree^*, Type^*) \Rightarrow Tree$ functions.
Just as simple as that.

Hygiene itself is implemented by a macro. Hence we stay minimalistic and flexible.

USE CASE: SLICK

SLICK overview

```
val coffees = Queryable[Coffee]( /* db connection */ )  
coffees      .filter( c => c.id == 101 )
```



Macros in SLICK

```
val coffees = Queryable[Coffee]( /* db connection */ )  
coffees      .filter( c => c.id == 101 )
```

implemented as a **macro** that works on **argument AST** at compile time

```
def filter[T]( predicate: T => Boolean ) : Queryable[T] =  
    macro QueryableMacros.filter[T]
```

```
object QueryableMacros{  
    def filter[T:c.TypeTag] (c: scala.reflect.makro.Context)  
        (predicate : c.mirror.Expr[T => Boolean]) = ...  
}
```

A macro body

```
object QueryableMacros{
```

```
  // macro implementation signature
```

```
  def filter[T:c.TypeTag] (c: scala.reflect.makro.Context)  
    (predicate: c.mirror.Expr[T => Boolean]) = {
```

```
    // reify tree (ship to runtime)
```

```
    val reifiedPredicate =  
      c.mirror.Expr[ reflect.mirror.Expr[T => Boolean] ](  
        c.reifyTree( c.reflectMirrorPrefix, projection.tree ) )
```

```
    // splice into runtime call
```

```
    c.reify{ translate("filter", c.prefix.eval, reifiedPredicate.eval) }  
  }
```

splicing

**inlined at the call site (macro expansion),
translates queries further at runtime, e.g. to SQL**

Resulting macro expansion

```
coffees .filter( c => c.id == 101 )
```

```
translate(  
  "filter",  
  coffees,
```

```
Function( List("c"),  
  Apply( Select("c", "id"), "==", List(  
    Literal(Constant(101))))
```

Scala AST

```
)
```

That are macros in SLICK

Applications in the compiler

- Removed a compiler phase (LiftCode)
- Made a 80% solution (manifests) a 99% solution (type tags)
- Manifests à la carte – no longer hardcoded in `Implicits.scala`, it's just several macros (you can write your own implementations!)
- Ideas: `SourceLocations`, `SourceContexts`, static requirements on the compiler and the compilation environment

Applications in the wild

- SLICK
- Macrocosm
- Scalatex
- Expecty
- Scalaxy
- Ideas: procedure typing with arrows, lens generation, ACP DSL, zero-overhead mocks

Future work

- Debugging generated code
- Untyped macros
- Type macros
- Macro annotations
- Replacing the compiler with a macro

Future work

- Debugging generated code
- Untyped macros
- Type macros
- Macro annotations
- ~~Replacing the compiler with a macro~~

Come on, just kidding about the last one!

Thank you!

Questions and answers

www.scalamacros.org