

Bootstrapping the Scala.js Ecosystem

Li Haoyi, Scala eXchange 7 Dec 2014

What is Scala.js

- Scala.js is a Scala -> Javascript compiler
- Write code in Scala, run in the browser
- *No more wallowing around in Javascript!*
 - No more fat-fingered typos making it to production
 - Good toolability/tool support
 - Strong, enforceable abstractions
 - Refactorability

Scala.js

```
object Example extends js.JSApp{  
  def main() = {  
    var x = 0  
    while(x < 10) x += 3  
    println(x)  
    // 12  
  }  
}
```

```
ScalaJS.c.LExample$.prototype.main__V =  
(function() {  
  var x = 0;  
  while ((x < 10)) {  
    x = ((x + 3) | 0)  
  };  
  ScalaJS.m.s_Predef().println__0__V(x)  
  // 12  
});
```

Problems faced in Web Dev

- Our proprietary algorithm is $O(n \log(n))$ rather than $O(n \log(\log(n)))$
- The machine-learning team can't reliably predict this user's click behavior
- Nobody knows why this code works and we are afraid to touch it

Problems faced in Web Dev

- ~~✗ Our proprietary algorithm is $O(n \log(n))$ rather than $O(n \log(\log(n)))$~~
- ~~✗ The machine-learning team can't reliably predict this user's click behavior~~
- ✓ Nobody knows why this code works and we are afraid to touch it

Javascript

11. ▲ "This" in JavaScript (tipling.com)

140 points by alphabetam 14 hours ago | flag | 40 comments

↑
327
↓



Vertical align anything with just 3 lines of CSS (zerosixthree.se)

submitted 10 months ago by iSniffless

115 comments share

Scala.js Today: the Tech

- Incremental compiles ~1s
- Dev executables ~ 1mb
- Deployed executables ~100-300kb, +5s
- Passes most of Scala's own partest suite
- *As fast as Raw Javascript*

Scala.js Today: the Ecosystem

- Active Community
 - Mailing list $\frac{3}{4}$ as much traffic as scala-user
- >Dozen libraries available
 - Including Scalaz, Shapeless
- Mature platform
 - Incremental Compilation, IDE support, binary/backward-compatibility, ...

Live Demo

Client-Server Application

Cool Things

- DOM access is type-safe
- HTML generation is type-safe
- Ajax calls are type-safe
 - And Boilerplate-free!
- Hard to accidentally screw up

To Learn More...

- [Hands-on Scala.js, talk @ PNWScala](#)
 - Cool presentation I gave
- [Hands-on Scala.js E-book](#)
 - Lots of intro material on Scala.js
- <http://www.scala-js.org/>
 - Main Website

Scala.js 14 Months Ago: Tech

- Dev turnaround: 30s
- Dev executables: ~20mb
- Deployable executables: 800kb, +100s
- *No Tests*
- >10x slower than Raw Javascript

Scala.js 14 Months Ago: Ecosystem

- No community
 - 2-3 people on the mailing list
- No libraries
- No tooling



*Fancy
Demo*

Scala.js



Let's talk about

The Tech

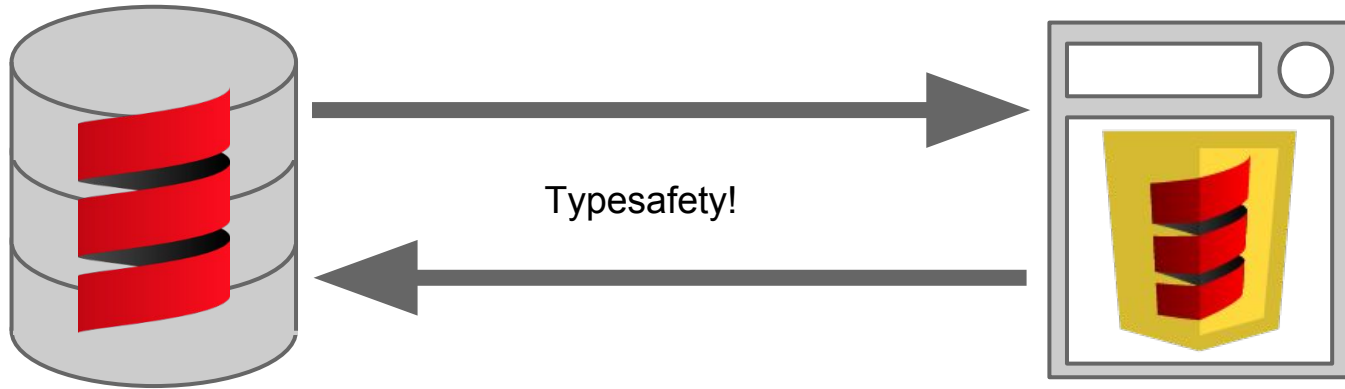
The Ecosystem

Let's talk about

~~✗ The Tech~~

✓ The Ecosystem

Fancy Demo



Things We Need

✓ Web Server (Spray)

JavaScript APIs

HTML Generation

Things We Need

✓ Web Server (Spray)

JavaScript APIs

HTML Generation

JavaScript APIs

- Can access them dynamically
 - Annoying and unsafe
- Support for typed interop facades available
 - But no such facades written
- Tool to import typescript defs as facades
 - But it doesn't work all the time

Can access them dynamically

```
import js.Dynamic.global  
global.JSON.parse("[1, 2, 3]")  
// [1, 2, 3]
```

Can access them dynamically

```
import js.Dynamic.global
```

```
global.JSON.parse("[1, 2, 3]")
```

```
// [1, 2, 3]
```

```
global.JSON.pasre("[1, 2, 3]")
```

```
// TypeError: undefined is not a function
```

```
global.JSN.parse("[1, 2, 3]")
```

```
// ReferenceError: JSN is not defined
```


Support for typed interop facades

```
object JSON extends js.Object {  
  def parse(text: String): Dynamic = native  
}
```

```
JSON.parse("[1, 2, 3]")
```

```
// [1, 2, 3]
```

```
JSON.pasre("[1, 2, 3]")
```

```
// Compile error: value pasre is not a member of object JSON
```

TypeScript => Scala

```
interface StyleSheet {  
  disabled: bool;  
  ownerNode: Node;  
  parentStyleSheet: StyleSheet;  
  media: MediaList;  
  type: string;  
  title: string;  
}
```

```
class StyleSheet extends js.Object {  
  def disabled: Boolean = native  
  def ownerNode: Node = native  
  def parentStyleSheet: StyleSheet = native  
  def media: MediaList = native  
  def `type`: String = native  
  def title: String = native  
}
```

Doesn't always work

- Buggy POC
- Scala & Typescript type-systems differ
 - e.g. Typescript has literal singleton types
- Solution: just fix it manually after

JavaScript APIs

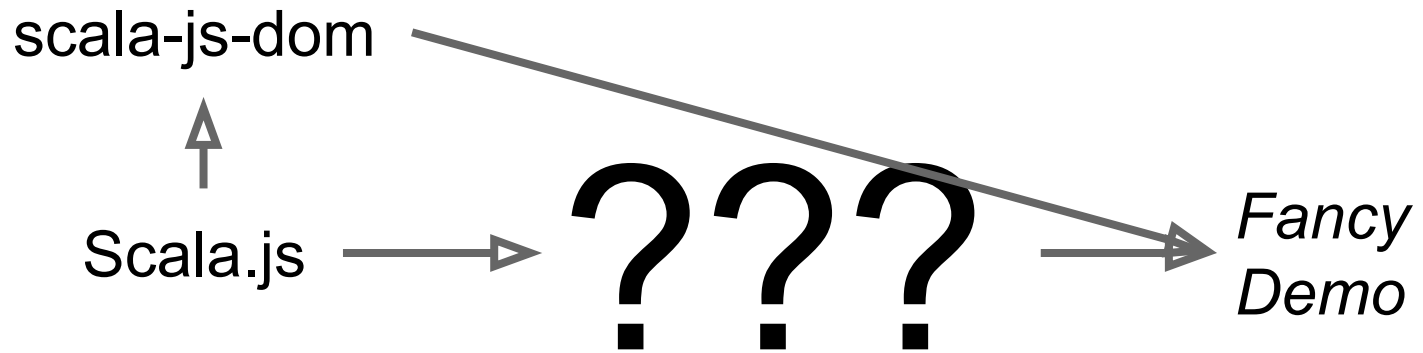
- Batch import lib.d.ts from Typescript
- Manually fix up the things that don't work
- Publish compiled, *untested* facades to Maven Central as ***scala-js-dom***

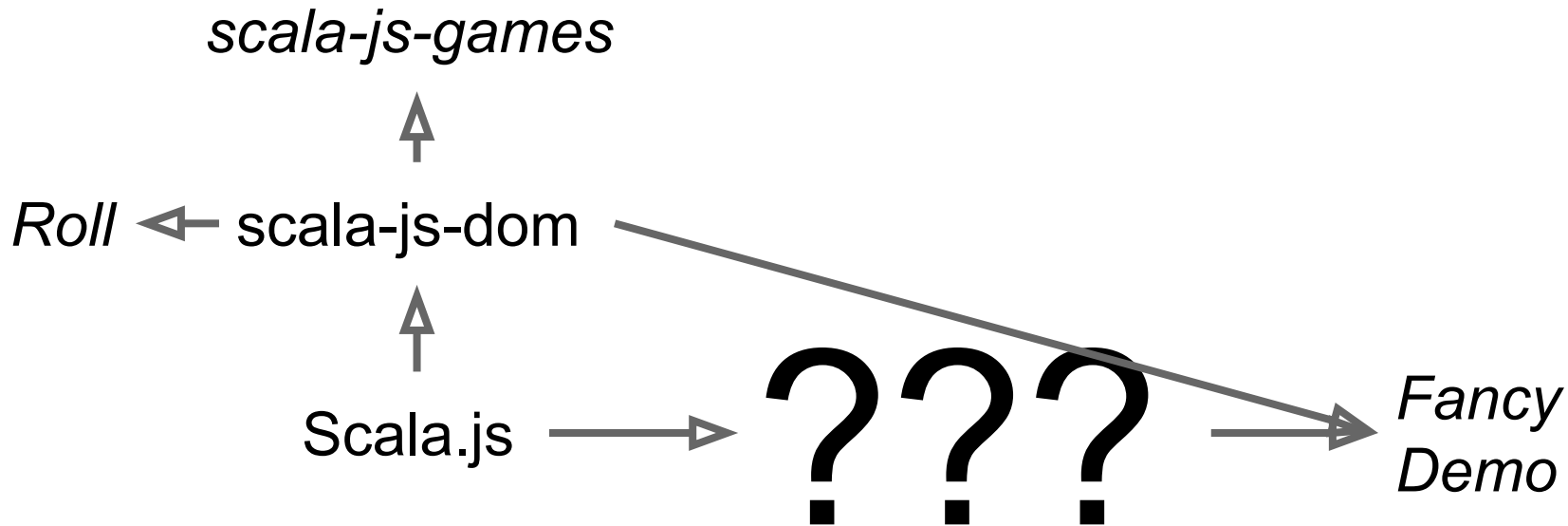
- Total work: ~4 hrs

Scala-Js-Dom

```
libraryDependencies +=
```

```
  "org.scala-lang.modules.scalajs" %% "scalajs-dom" % "0.6"
```





Things We Need

- ✓ Web Server (Spray)
- ✓ JavaScript APIs (scala-js-dom)

HTML Generation

HTML Generation

- Games don't need HTML but websites do
- Options:
 - Cross-compile a Scala templating library
 - Write a wrapper for a JS templating library
 - Spend all day concatting strings

What didn't work

- Cross compiling Twirl, Scalate
 - Java dependencies
- Javascript templating libraries?
 - Won't run on a Scala server
- Concatting strings
 - Just asking for XSS vulnerabilities

Cross compiling Scalate

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>javax.servlet</groupId>  
  <artifactId>servlet-api</artifactId>  
  <version>${servlet-api-version}</version>  
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>com.sun.jersey</groupId>  
  <artifactId>jersey-server</artifactId>  
  <version>${jersey-version}</version>  
</dependency>
```

Concatting Strings

```
document.innerHTML = "<h1>Hello " + name + "!</h1>"
```

...

```
name = "<script>alert('uve R pwnzed')</script>"
```

Scalatags

- Existing, Pure Scala library
- No separate template files to load
- *Zero* dependencies

Scalatags

```
val frag = html(  
  head(  
    script(src:= "..."),  
    script("alert('Hello')")  
  ),  
  body(  
    div(  
      h1(id:= "title", "My title"),  
      p("Paragraph of text")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <script src="..."></script>  
    <script>alert('Hello')</script>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <div>  
      <h1 id="title">My title</h1>  
      <p>Paragraph of text</p>  
    </div>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Scalatags

```
// Scala.js
```

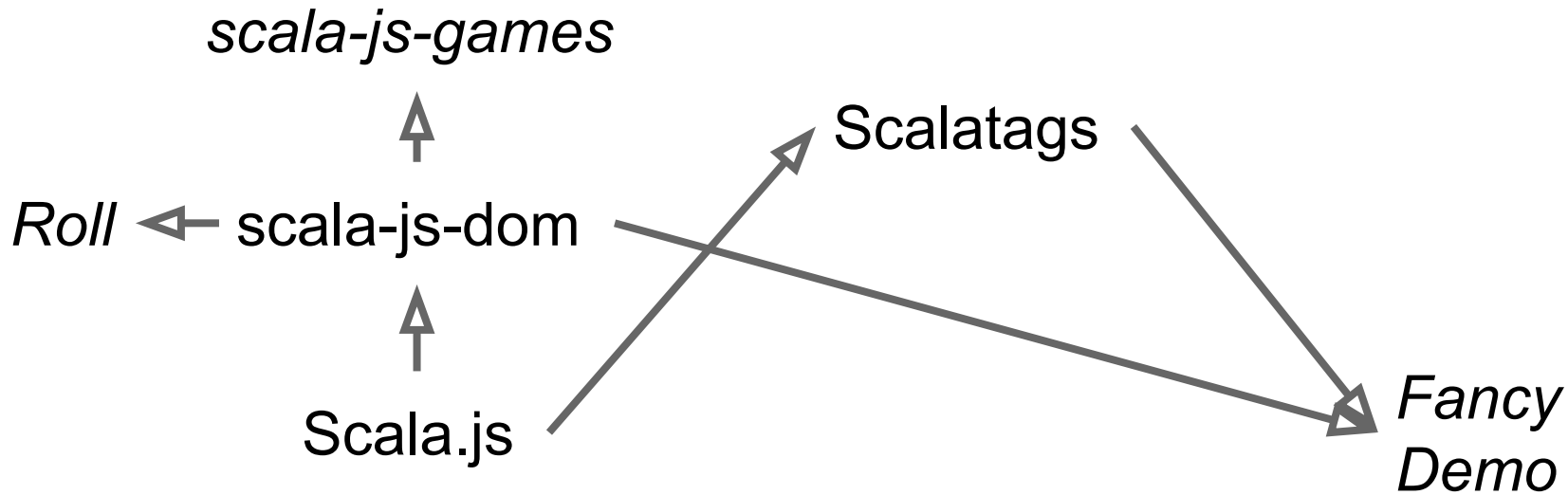
```
libraryDependencies +=
```

```
  "com.scalatags" %% "scalatags" % "0.4.2"
```

```
// Scala-JVM
```

```
libraryDependencies +=
```

```
  "com.scalatags" %% "scalatags" % "0.4.2"
```



Things We Need

- ✓ Web Server (Spray)
- ✓ JavaScript APIs (scala-js-dom)
- ✓ HTML Generation (Scalatags)

What Next?

- We have HTML generation
- We have DOM APIs like XMLHttpRequest
- How do we make the Ajax calls typechecked?

Things We Need

- ✓ Web Server (Spray)
- ✓ JavaScript APIs (scala-js-dom)
- ✓ HTML Generation (Scalatags)

Type safe Ajax Routing

But Wait...

- Ajax calls involve Data
- Data needs to get sent between client & server
- Manually construction {JSON, XML, CSV} blobs sucks

Things We Need

- ✓ HTML Generation (Scalatags)
- ✓ Web Server (Spray)
- ✓ JavaScript APIs (scala-js-dom)

Type safe Ajax Routing

Data Serialization Library

Requirements

- No Reflection
- Pure Scala
 - No Java
 - No Javascript
- Handles case classes

Things that don't Work

- Java serialization (Java)
- Kryo (Reflection)
- Play Json (Jackson/Java/Reflection)
- Spray Json (no case classes)
- Scala-Pickling (Reflection)
- ...

Basic Difficulty

- How to serialize case classes without Reflection?
- Need some way of breaking alpha equivalence

Basic Difficulty

- How to serialize case classes without Reflection?
- Need some way of breaking alpha equivalence
- Macros!

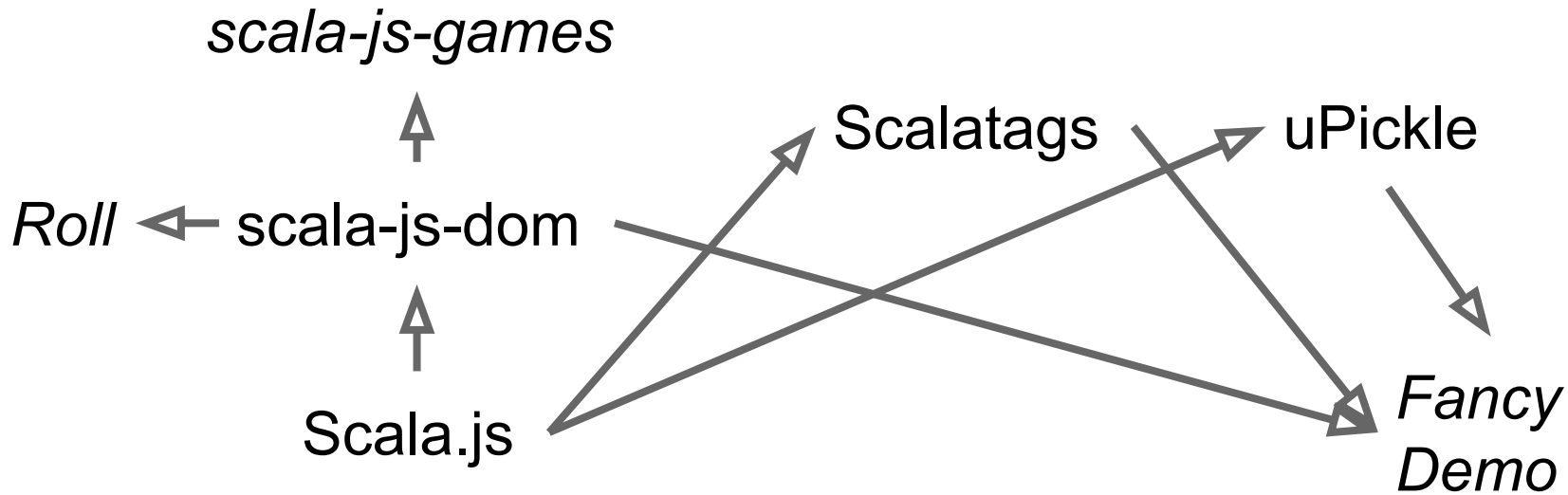
Writing my own: uPickle

- Basically Spray JSON with a macro for case classes
- ~1000 LOC
- Initially a pure-Scala (shared) JSON parser
 - Now JSON.parse in Scala.js, Jawn in Scala-jVM
- That was easy

Scala-Js-Dom

```
libraryDependencies += "com.lihaoyi" %% "upickle" % "0.2.5"
```

```
libraryDependencies += "com.lihaoyi" %% "upickle" % "0.2.5"
```



But wait...

- It cross compiles, but how do we know it works?
- For that matter, how do we know that Scalatags works?

Testing Options on Scala.js

- Blind Faith
- Manual Testing
- Jasmine

How Scalatags was tested

<https://github.com/scala-js/scala-js/issues/96>

...

For `scalatags`, this basically involved copying and pasting the body of the unit tests into a separate project, `optimizeJSing`, and opening up my `index.html` in chrome to verify manually that it continues to do the right thing.

...

Things We Need

HTML Generation (Scalatags)

Web Server (Spray)

JavaScript APIs (scala-js-dom)

Type safe Ajax Routing

Data Serialization Library (uPickle)

Testing Framework

We need a Test Suite







- Manual testing libraries via C&P to example projects doesn't scale
- We already have one!
 - But it uses ScalaTest and only runs on Scala-JVM

What if...

We cross compile ScalaTest?

We cross-compile some subset of ScalaTest?

Find some other testing library?

Popular Testing Libraries		
	specs2_2.10-2.3.11.jar	8.9 MB
	scalatest_2.10-2.1.5.jar	7.2 MB
	scalacheck_2.10-1.11.3.jar	885 KB
	testng-6.8.8.jar	836 KB
	junit-4.11.jar	245 KB
	utest_2.10-0.1.4.jar	165 KB

Problem: ScalaTest is huuuge

```
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)
public @interface Finders {
    String[] value();
}
```

Problem: ScalaTest uses Java sources

```
val fieldOption =  
    objectWithProperty.getClass.getFields.find(isFieldToAccess)  
  
val methodOption =  
    objectWithProperty.getClass.getMethods.find(isMethodToInvoke)  
  
val getMethodOption =  
    objectWithProperty.getClass.getMethods.find(isGetMethodToInvoke)
```

Problem: ScalaTest uses tons of Reflection

What if...

We cross compile ScalaTest?

**We cross-compile some subset of
ScalaTest?**

Find some other testing library?

It Works!

```
package org.scalatest
import scala.scalajs.test.JasmineTest

class FreeSpec extends JasmineTest {
  implicit class SuperString(s: String){
    def in(thunk: => Unit) = {
      it(s)(thunk)
    }
    def -(thunk: => Unit) = {
      describe(s)(thunk)
    }
  }
}
```

```
package scalatags
import org.scalatest._
class BasicTests extends FreeSpec{
  "basic tag creation" in {
    assert(a.toString === "<a/>")
    assert(html.toString === "<html/>")
    ...
  }
  ...
}
```

But...

- Super sketchy
 - What if the semantics differ?
- Only supports a *very* narrow subset of the API
 - Probably exactly the subset I want
 - ...but not the subset someone else would want
 - Not obvious what this subset is

What if...

We cross compile ScalaTest?

We cross-compile some subset of ScalaTest?

Find some other testing library?

Find some other testing library?

- Specs2 had much of the same problem
- Scalacheck is much more special purpose
- JUnit, test-ng, etc. are all out because Java

What if...

We cross compile ScalaTest?

We cross-compile some subset of ScalaTest?

Find some other testing library?

Writing my own

Writing my own:

μTest 0.2.4

uTest (pronounced micro-test) is a lightweight testing library for Scala. Its key features are:

- Less than 1000 lines of code
- A fancy set of macro-powered asserts
- A unique execution model
- Integration with SBT
- Cross compiles to ScalaJS
- Parallel testing

uTest

```
package mytests  
object MyTestSuite extends TestSuite{  
  val tests = TestSuite{  
    'myTest - {  
      val a = 1  
      val b = 2  
      assert(a == b)  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Writing my own: uTest

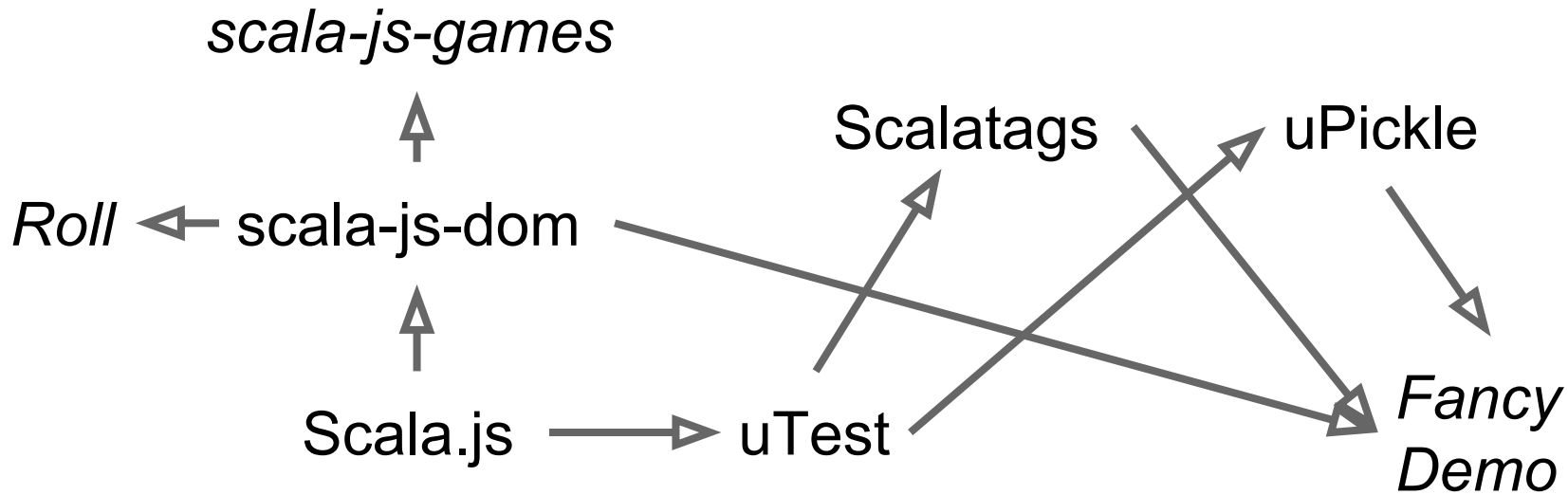
- Basically ScalaTest's Freespec + 2-3 asserts
- Written once and cross compiled
- Leaves out all the misc. things I don't need
- ~1000 LOC

- That was easy

uTest

```
libraryDependencies += "com.lihaoyi" %% "utest" % "0.2.4"
```

```
libraryDependencies += "com.lihaoyi" %% "utest" % "0.2.4"
```



Things We Need

- ✓ Web Server (Spray)
- ✓ JavaScript APIs (scala-js-dom)
- ✓ HTML Generation (Scalatags)

Type safe Ajax Routing

- ✓ Data Serialization Library (uPickle)
- ✓ Testing Framework (uTest)

What's Routing All About

- Call some method in some file with some arguments, return some value

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- Call some method in some file with some arguments, return some value
- The rest of the features routing engines provide are purely cosmetic
- Don't need them for Ajax routes

Autowire: macro-based routing

```
trait Api{  
  def endpoint(name: String, count: Int): Seq[String]  
}
```

```
ajax[Api].endpoint("hello", 123).call(): Future[Seq[String]]
```

```
// becomes
```

```
ajax.makeRequest[Seq[String]](  
  Seq("Api", "endpoint"),  
  Map("name" -> ajax.write("hello"), "count" -> ajax.write(123))  
)
```

Autowire: macro-based routing

```
router.route[Api](cont)
```

```
// becomes
```

```
{ case Request(Seq("Api", "endpoint"), args) =>
  router.write(cont.endpoint(
    router.read[String](args("name")),
    router.read[Int](args("count"))
  ))
  ...
}
```

Autowire: macro-based routing

```
// Shared
trait Api{
  def endpoint(name: String, count: Int): Seq[String]
}

// Server
router.route[Api](new Api{
  def endpoint(name: String, count: Int) = ...
})

// Client
ajax[Api].endpoint("hello", 123).call()
```

One place to get it right

- Actual transport layer is left up to you to implement
 - `ajax.read`, `ajax.write`, `ajax.makeRequest`
 - `router.read`, `router.write`
- If you mess up, things will fail at runtime
 - But only need to get it right once
 - After that, all Ajax calls will be safe
 - read and write calls are trivial using `uPickle`

Autowire: Safety!

```
ajax[haoyi.Controller].endpoin("hello", 123).call()  
// Compile error: value endpoin is not a member of Controller
```

```
ajax[haoyi.Controller].endpoint("hello", "123").call()  
// Compile error: type mismatch; found: String; required: Int
```

```
val x: Seq[String] =  
    ajax[haoyi.Controller].endpoint("hello", 123).call()  
// Compile error: type mismatch;  
// found: Future[Seq[String]]  
// required: Seq[String]
```

Autowire: Safety!

```
// OK
```

```
for(res <- ajax[haoyi.Controller].endpoint("hello", 123).call()){  
  doStuff(res: Seq[String])  
}
```

```
// OK
```

```
val future1 = ajax[haoyi.Controller].endpoint("hello", 123).call()  
val future2 = ajax[haoyi.Controller].endpoint("你好", 888).call()  
for (res1 <- future1; res2 <- future2){  
  doStuff(res1, res2)  
}
```

Autowire

- Type-safe, boilerplate-free RPCs calls between Client & Server
- Returns a Future[T], so impossible to misuse
- Interestingly, *does not depend on uPickle*
 - Can be used on Scala-JVM with Kryo, pickling, etc.
- 435 LOC

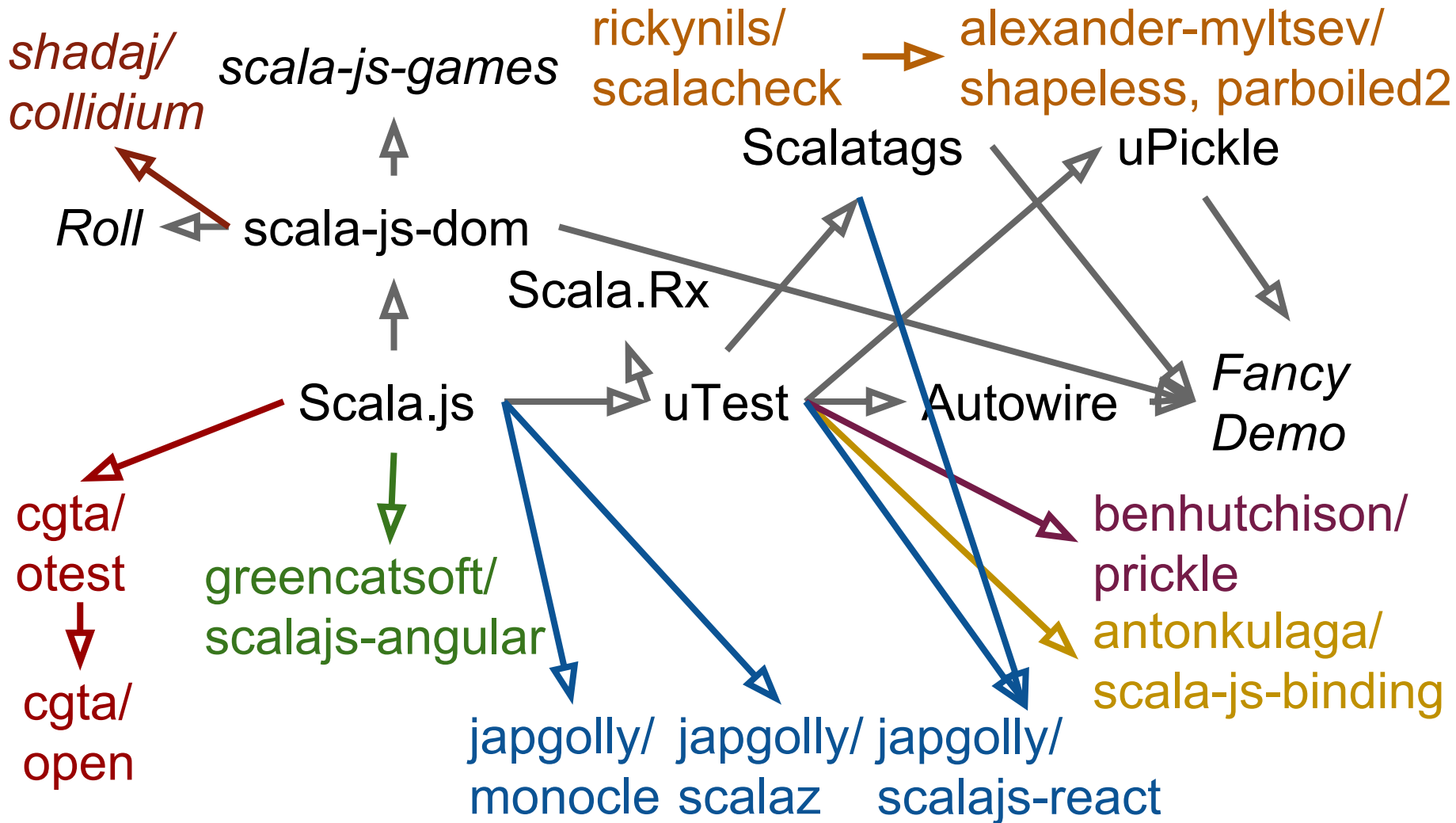
Autowire

```
libraryDependencies += "com.lihaoyi" %% "autowire" % "0.2.3"
```

```
libraryDependencies += "com.lihaoyi" %% "autowire" % "0.2.3"
```

Things We Need

- ✓ Web Server (Spray)
- ✓ JavaScript APIs (scala-js-dom)
- ✓ HTML Generation (Scalatags)
- ✓ Type safe Ajax Routing (Autowire)
- ✓ Data Serialization Library (uPickle)
- ✓ Testing Framework (uTest)



Properties of the Scala.js Ecosystem

- Roughly breaks down into *Javascript wrappers*, and *cross-built code*
- No BS, minimal-dependency libraries
 - BS dependencies don't exist in Scala.js
 - Servlets, Reflection, Classloaders, etc.
- No large frameworks (yet?)

Moral of the story?

- It takes quite a lot of effort to go from "working compiler" to "cool demo"

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- Writing things yourself ain't so bad

Moral of the story?

- It takes quite a lot of effort to go from "working compiler" to "cool demo"
- Writing things yourself ain't so bad
- If you are trapped on a desert island with nothing but a compiler, first thing to build is a testing framework

Bootstrapping the Scala.js Ecosystem

Questions?

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