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Embedding of external DSLs in Scala: why and how!

lambda
D A S
27-28 MAY 2024
KRAKÓW | POLAND



<https://www.hablapps.com>



Universidad
Rey Juan Carlos

<https://github.com/jserranohidalgo/urjc-pd>

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ScalaMAD: Scala Programming @ Madrid

📍 Madrid, Spain

👤 2,334 members · Public group ⓘ

👤 Organized by **Juan Manuel Serrano** and **4 others**

<https://www.meetup.com/Scala-Programming-Madrid/>



We are the largest Functional programming event in South Europe.

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Goals

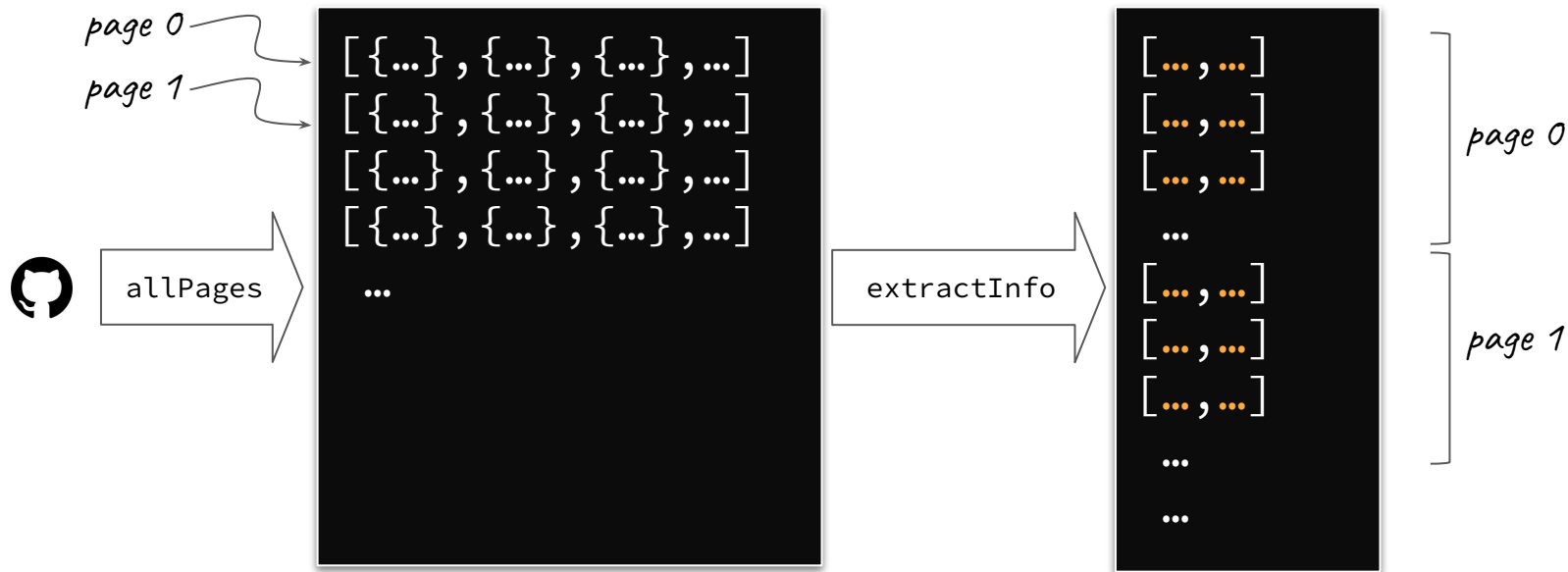
- Why is declarative programming and **embedded DSLs**, in particular, so important? A case study with `jq` and `Scala`
- How to proceed? Leverage **tagless-final** and its step-by-step methodology
- Which new features of **Scala 3** can we exploit for implementing embedded DSLs?

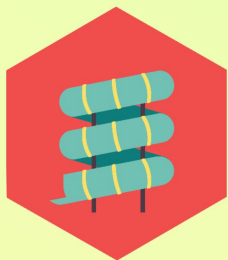
> curl https://api.github.com/repos/hablapps/doric/commits?page=0

```
[
  {
    "sha": "0421e65de2a91d6ec4c95d940f8c11e31e0051e9",
    "node_id": "C_kwDOFM9sW9oAKDA0MjFLNjVkJhOTFkNmVjNGM5NWQ5NDNmOGMxMWUwMDUxZTk",
    "commit": {
      "author": {
        "name": "Alfonso Roa",
        "email": "alfonso.roa@habla.dev",
        "date": "2023-05-16T15:34:51Z"
      },
      "committer": {
        "name": "GitHub",
        "email": "noreply@github.com",
        "date": "2023-05-16T15:34:51Z"
      },
      "message": "Documentation update to show new version (#356)",
      "tree": {
        "sha": "e12ca0921f1538cad98c820029c566bcfa5dd4b9",
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      },
      "url": "https://api.github.com/repos/hablapps/doric/git/commits/0421e65de2a91d6ec4c95d940f8c11e31e0051e9",
      "comment_count": 0,
      "verification": {
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        "reason": "valid",
        "signature": "-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----\n\nnwsBcBAABCAAQBQJkY6KbCRBK7hj40v3rIwAADVUIAFuOp/i03EpsU8G\nv0yeChKjK3gl7WVWNY+LLarXcd70RuHG3xDKEEEKNsEauVZT\n/u4+KE+Y/60jewrdr8JLFMSAA27U0ovmVSnHZ/HHcSARwSyjJcsUt9Ngu2j\n\n\"payload\": \"tree e12ca0921f1538cad98c820029c566bcfa5dd4b9\nparent de16314ab9db01237fda4735fe1b10186c55\nrsion (#356)\n\n\"
      }
    },
    "url": "https://api.github.com/repos/hablapps/doric/commits/0421e65de2a91d6ec4c95d940f8c11e31e0051e9",
    "html_url": "https://github.com/hablapps/doric/commit/0421e65de2a91d6ec4c95d940f8c11e31e0051e9",
    "comments_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/hablapps/doric/commits/0421e65de2a91d6ec4c95d940f8c11e31e0051e9/comments",
    "author": {
      "login": "alfonsorr",
      "id": 15030451,
      "node_id": "MDQ6VXNlcjE1MDMwNDUx",
      "avatar_url": "https://avatars.githubusercontent.com/u/15030451?v=4",
      "gravatar_id": "",
      "url": "https://api.github.com/users/alfonsorr",
      "html_url": "https://github.com/alfonsorr",
      "followers_url": "https://api.github.com/users/alfonsorr/followers",
      "following_url": "https://api.github.com/users/alfonsorr/following{/other_user}",
      "gists_url": "https://api.github.com/users/alfonsorr/gists{/gist_id}"
    }
  }
]
```



hablapps / doric

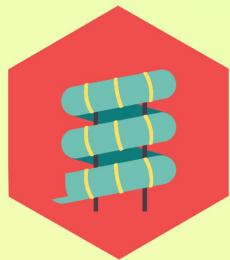




FS2



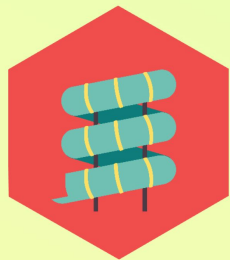
```
def allPages[F[_]: Async](repo: String): Stream[F, Json] =  
  
  def newPage(i: Int): Stream[F, Json] =  
    stream(Uri.unsafeFromString(s"$repo/commits?page=$i"))  
  
  def go(i: Int, s: Stream[F, Json]): Pull[F, Json, Unit] =  
    s.pull.uncons.flatMap:  
      case Some((hd, tl)) =>  
        hd(0) match  
          case IsArray(Vector()) => Pull.done  
          case _ => Pull.output(hd) >> go(i+1, tl ++ newPage(i))  
      case None => Pull.done  
  
  go(1, newPage(0)).stream
```



FS2



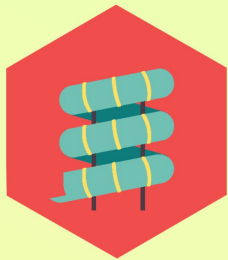
```
def extractInfo[F[_]]: Stream[F, Json] => Stream[F, Json] =  
  ???
```

FS2



```
def extractInfo[F[_]]: Pipe[F, Json, Json] =  
  ???
```



FS2



```
def extractInfo[F[_]]: Pipe[F, Json, Json] =  
  _.flatMap: page =>  
    Stream(  
      (root.each.author.login.json.getAll(page) zip  
        root.each.commit.author.date.json.getAll(page))  
        .map(Json.arr(_, _))*  
    )
```

./jq

(a JSON query language)

Iterate over
the commits
of the array ...

and for each commit ...
(pipe)

And collect that into an
array

Get the name of the author
of the commit (index)

and the login of the author

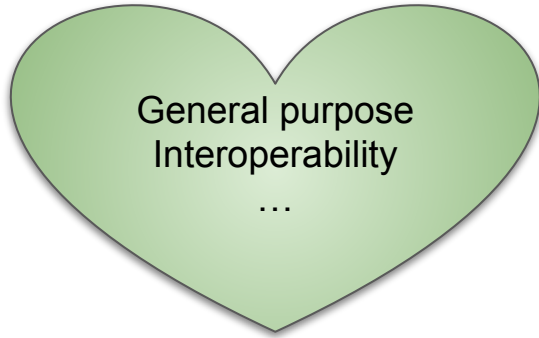
```
def extractInfo:  
  .[] | [.commit.author.date, .author.login]
```



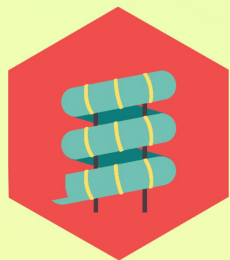
CIRCE



Monocle



./jq



FS2



CIRCE

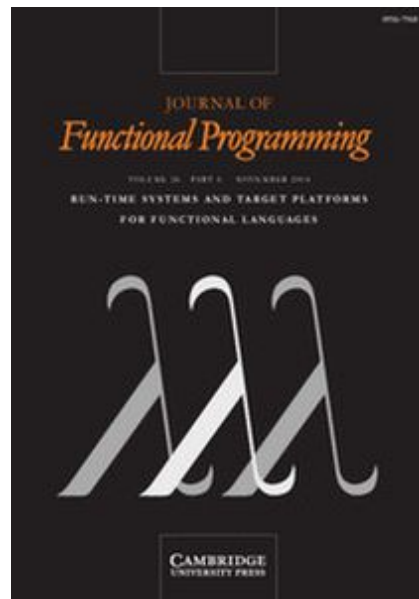


./jq

```
def extractInfo[F[_]]: Pipe[F, Json, Json] =  
  // .[] | [ .commit.author.date, .author.login ]  
  iterator | arr(i"commit.author.date", i"author.login")
```

Finally tagless, partially evaluated: Tagless staged interpreters for simpler typed languages

Oleg Kiselyov et al.



1

Fixed
Domain

2

Domain
Abstraction

3

Dynamic
typing

4

Static
typing

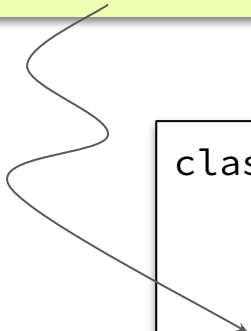
```
def extractInfo[F[_]]: Pipe[F, Json, Json] =  
  iterator | arr(i"author.login", i"commit.author.date")
```

Syntax

```
class Fs2_Jq[F[_]]:  
  type Filter = Pipe[F, Json, Json]  
  
  def iterator: Filter = ???  
  
  extension (f1: Filter)  
    def |(f2: Filter): Filter = ???  
  
  def arr(filters: Filter*): Filter = ???  
  
  extension (sc: StringContext)  
    def i(args: Filter*): Filter = ???
```



```
def extractInfo[F[_]]: Pipe[F, Json, Json] =  
  iterator | arr(i"author.login", i"commit.author.date")
```



```
class Fs2_Jq[F[_]]:  
  type Filter = fs2.Pipe[F, Json, Json]  
  
  def iterator: Filter =  
    _.flatMap:  
      case IsArray(v) => Stream(v*)  
      case _ => ??? // TBD  
  
  ...
```

```
.author.login
```

```
.author | .login
```

```
.["author"] | .["login"]
```

Identity filter

String constant filter

```
[.author.login, .commit.author.date]
```

concatenation filter

```
class Fs2_Jq[F[_]]:
```

Deep syntax

```
  /* Primitives */
```

```
    def concat(f1: Filter, f2: Filter): Filter = ???
```

```
    def array(f: Filter): Filter = ???
```

```
    ...
```

Surface syntax

```
  /* Syntactic sugar */
```

```
    def arr(f: Filter*): Filter =
```

```
      array(f.reduce(_ concat _))
```

```
    ...
```

```
def map(f): [.[] | f]
```

Built-in functions

```
class Fs2_Jq[F[_]]:
```

Deep syntax

```
  /* Primitives */
```

```
  ...
```

Standard lib

```
  /* Built-in functions */
```

```
    def map(f: Filter): Filter =  
      array(iterator | f)
```

```
    ...
```

Surface syntax

```
  /* Syntactic sugar */
```

```
  ...
```

```
def extractInfo: Flow[Json, Json, NotUsed] =  
  iterator | arr(i"author.login", i"commit.author.date")
```



```
object Akka_Jq:  
  type Filter = Flow[Json, Json, akka.NotUsed]  
  
  /* Primitive filters */  
  def id: Filter = ???  
  def str(s: String): Filter = ???  
  def iterator: Filter = ???  
  ...  
  
  /* derived functions */  
  def map(f: Filter): Filter = ...  
  
  /* Syntactic sugar */  
  def arr(f: Filter*): Filter = ...  
  extension (sc: StringContext)  
    def i(args: Filter*): Filter = ...
```

1

Fixed
domain

2

Domain
abstraction

3

Dynamic
typing

4

Static
typing

*Class of
Jq Representations*



*Deep
syntax*



Semantic domain

```
trait Jq[R]:
```

```
  /* primitive filters */
```

```
  def id: R
```

```
  def str(s: String): R
```

```
  def iterator: R
```

```
  def array(f: R): R
```

```
  extension (f1: R)
```

```
    def |(f2: R): R
```

```
    def concat(f2: R): R
```

```
    def index(f2: R): R
```

```
  /* built-in functions */
```



```
  def map(f: R): R =
```

```
    array(iterator | f)
```

Boilerplate :(

Surface
syntax

object syntax:

```
def iterator[R: Jq]: R = Jq[R].iterator
```

```
...
```

```
def arr[R](f: R*)(using J: Jq[R]): R = ...
```

```
extension [R](sc: StringContext)(using J: Jq[R])  
  def i(args: R*): R = ...
```



*Semantics as
given instances*

```
object Fs2:

  type Filter[F[_]] = Pipe[F, Json, Json]

  given [F[_]]: Jq[Filter[F]] with
    def id: Filter[F] = ...
    def str(s: String): Filter[F] = ...
    ...
```

*Programs for
particular
domains*

```
import Fs2.given, Jq.syntax._

def extractInfo[F[_]]: Pipe[F, Json, Json] =
  iterator | arr(i"author.login", i"commit.author.date")
```

Generic programs
as ad-hoc
polymorphic
functions

```
import Jq.syntax._
```

```
def extractInfo[R: Jq]: R =  
  iterator | arr(i"author.login", i"commit.author.date")
```

Generic programs
as values

Polymorphic & context
function types

```
val extractInfo: [R] => Jq[R] ?=> R =  
  [R] => (_ : Jq[R]) ?=>  
    iterator | arr(i"author.login", i"commit.author.date")
```

1

Semantic
functions

2

Full
tagless-final

3

Dynamic
typing

4

Static
typing

```
> jq '.*[]'
```

*Will encounter errors when fed
with non-arrays (or non-objects)*

And we can catch errors

```
try error("halt") catch .
```

We can throw custom errors

```
trait Jq[R]:  
  def error(msg: String): R  
  ...  
  
  extension (f1: R)  
    def `catch`(f2: R): R  
  
object Jq:  
  enum Error:  
    case CannotIterateOver(j: Json)  
    case CannotIndexObjectWith(j: Json)  
    case CannotIndex(j: Json)  
    case Custom(msg: String = "")
```

Possible errors


```

object Fs2:

  type Filter[F[_]] =
    Pipe[F, io.circe.Json, io.circe.Json | Jq.Error]

  given [F[_]]: Jq[Filter[F]] with

    def iterator: Filter[F] =
      _.flatMap:
        case IsArray(v) => Stream(v*)
        case j => Stream(Jq.Error.CannotIterateOver(j))

    def error(msg: String): Filter[F] =
      _.map: _ =>
        Jq.Error.Custom(msg)

    ...

```



[Try it!](#)

We may run into errors

```
.[]
```

```
"hi" | .[]
```

*We will always run into errors:
malformed programs*

1

Semantic
functions

2

Full
tagless-final

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Dynamic
typing

4

Static
typing

A filter that outputs strings

`“hi” | .[]`

A combinator that takes the output of the first filter and feeds it into the input of the second one, provided they match

A filter that is applied to input arrays

s : String

s : Filter[A, **JString**]

JString does not conform to JArray!

“hi” | .[]

f1: Filter[A, **B**] **f2**: Filter[**B**, C]

f1 | **f2** : Filter[A, C]

.[] : Filter[**JArray**[A], A]

f1 : Filter[Json, **JString**]

JString does conform to Json!

f1 | **f2**

f1: Filter[A, **B**] **f2**: Filter[**B**, C]

f1 | **f2** : Filter[A, C]

f2 : Filter[**Json**, B]

Phantom type



```
sealed trait Filter[-I <: JsonT, +O <: JsonT]
```

```
enum JsonT:
```

```
  case JNullT()
```

```
  case JBoolT()
```

```
  case JNumberT()
```

```
  case JStringT()
```

```
  case JArrayT[+t <: JsonT]()
```

```
  case JObjectT()
```

s : String

s : Filter[A, **JString**]

.[] : Filter[**JArray**[A], A]

trait Jq[R[+_]]:

def str[A <: JsonT](s: **String**): R[**Filter**[A, **JStringT**]]

def iterator[A <: JsonT]: R[**Filter**[**JArrayT**[A], A]]

extension [A <: JsonT, B <: JsonT](f1: R[**Filter**[A, B]])
 def |[C <: JsonT](f2: R[**Filter**[B, C]]): R[**Filter**[A, C]]

...

f1: Filter[A, **B**] **f2**: Filter[**B**, C]

f1 | **f2** : Filter[A, C]

~~“hi” | .[]~~

```
def program[R[+_]: Jq] =  
  str("1") | iterator
```

```
-- [E007] Type Mismatch Error: -----  
|   str("1") | iterator  
|               ^^^^^^^  
| Found:      R[Filter[JArrayT[JsonT], Nothing]]  
| Required: R[Filter[JStringT, JsonT]]
```

*Constant type constructor,
as a type lambda*

```
object Fs2:

  type Filter[F[_]] =
    Pipe[F, io.circe.Json, io.circe.Json | Jq.Error]

  given [F[_]]: Jq[[_] =>> Filter[F]] with

    def id[A <: JsonT]: Filter[F] = ...
    def str[A <: JsonT](s: String): Filter[F] = ...
    def iterator[A <: JsonT]: Filter[F] = ...
    ...
```

Type erasure

*We can index **objects** with **strings***

```
["key"]
```

*We can index **arrays** with **integers***

```
[1]
```

Ill-typed program!

```
[true]
```

*We should be able to index
over arrays as well*

```
trait Jq[R[+_]]:  
  extension [A <: JsonT](  
    f1: R[Filter[A, JObjectT]]  
  )  
    def index(f2: R[Filter[A, JStringT]]): R[Filter[A, JsonT]]  
  ...
```

*In case that we are indexing
arrays, the key should be an
integer*

*If indexing arrays, the
output type should match the
type of its elements*

```

trait Jq[R[+_]]:

  extension [A <: JsonT, t <: JsonT, B <: JArrayT[T] | JObjectT](
    f1: R[Filter[A, B]]
  )
    def index(f2: R[Filter[A, IndexType[B]]]):
      R[Filter[A, OutputType[B]]]
    ...

```

```

type OutputType[T1 <: JsonT] <: JsonT =
  T1 match
    case JArrayT[t] => t
    case JObjectT => JsonT

```

```

type IndexType[T <: JsonT] <: JsonT =
  T match
    case JObjectT => JStringT
    case JArrayT[_] => JNumberT

```

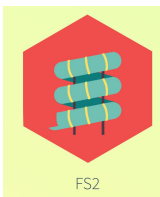
Conclusion

- Why is **declarative programming** so important?
 - Because they allow us to use higher-level abstractions

./jq

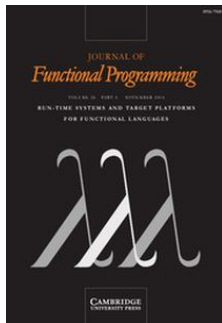
- Why are **embedded DSLs** so important?
 - Because they allow us to exploit higher-level abstractions in the context of a general purpose environment

./jq



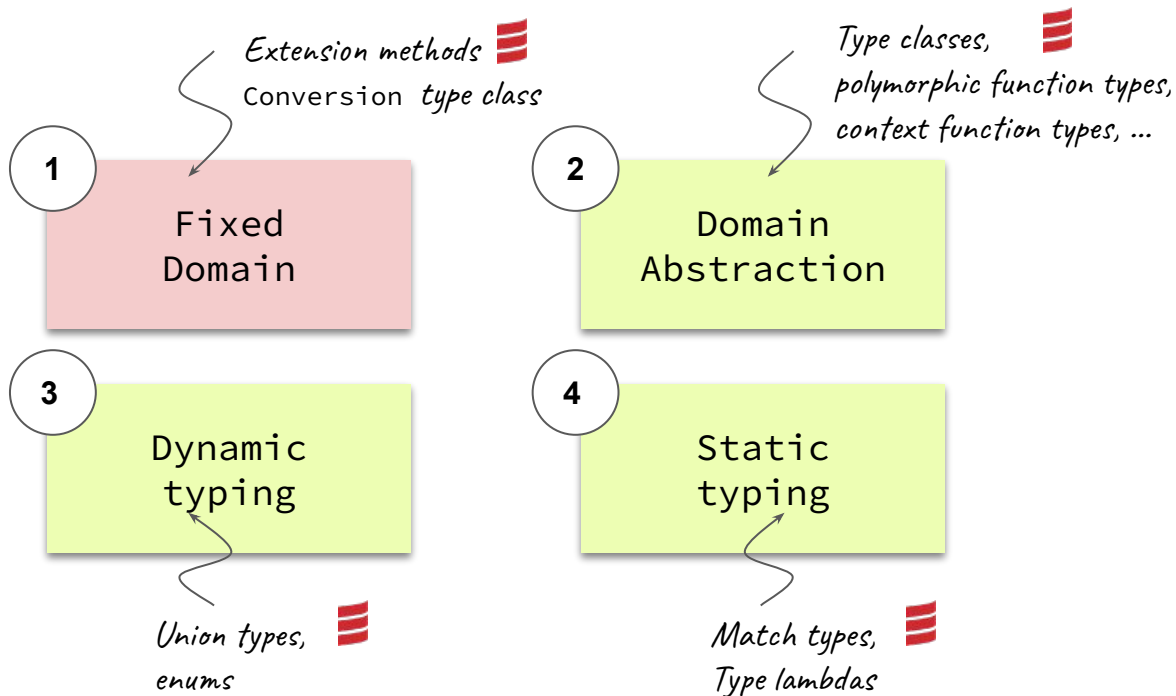
Conclusion

- How to proceed? Leverage **tagless-final** and its step-by-step methodology
 - Proceed step-by-step, starting from fixed semantics, then to type-classes, and finally to type systems
 - Apply the KISS principle
 - Ultimate goal: functional architectures built on DSLs



Conclusion

- Which new features of **Scala 3** can we exploit?



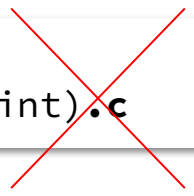


Conclusion

- Which new features of **Scala 3** can we exploit?
 - Going further: Scala 3 macros & structural types

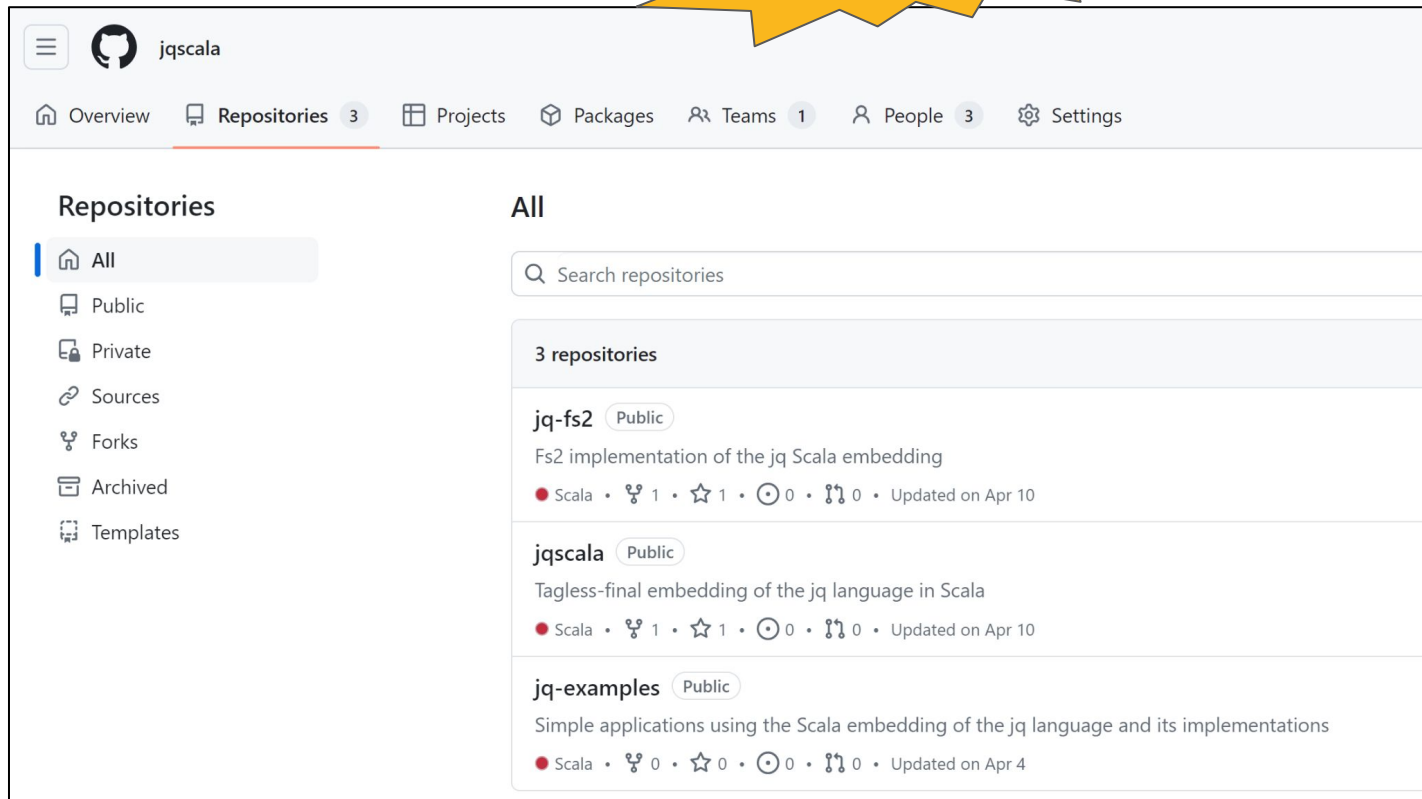
```
def extractInfo[R: Jq]: R =  
  iterator | arr(id.author.login, id.commit.author.date)
```

```
def extractInfo[R: Jq]: R =  
  obj("a" -> 1.int, "b" -> 2.int).c
```



References

Contributions
welcomed!



The screenshot shows the GitHub profile page for the user 'jqscala'. The header includes the GitHub logo, the username 'jqscala', and navigation links for Overview, Repositories (3), Projects, Packages, Teams (1), People (3), and Settings. The 'Repos' tab is selected, showing a list of repositories under the 'All' filter. The left sidebar lists repository types: All, Public, Private, Sources, Forks, Archived, and Templates. The main content area displays three repositories: 'jq-fs2' (Public), 'jqscala' (Public), and 'jq-examples' (Public). Each repository entry includes its name, visibility status, description, and statistics for Scala, forks, stars, issues, and pull requests, along with the last update date.

Repository	Visibility	Description	Scala	Forks	Stars	Issues	Pull Requests	Last Updated
jq-fs2	Public	Fs2 implementation of the jq Scala embedding	1	1	0	0	0	Apr 10
jqscala	Public	Tagless-final embedding of the jq language in Scala	1	1	0	0	0	Apr 10
jq-examples	Public	Simple applications using the Scala embedding of the jq language and its implementations	0	0	0	0	0	Apr 4

References

[Recent changes](#)

June, 1 2020

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[Shortcuts](#)

[BER MetaOCaml](#)

[tagless-final](#)

[extensible effects](#)

[streams](#)

[Iteratee, Enumerator](#)

[Freer monad](#)

[Shonan Challenge](#)

[strymonas](#)

[simple generators](#)

[LogicT](#)

[shift tutorial](#)

[generators, yield](#)

[delimcc](#)

[call/cc](#)

<http://okmij.org/ftp/>

[Computation](#)

fixpoints; CK macros; [Having an Effect](#); monads; [programming as collaborative reference](#); Turing machines; [IO monad realized in 1965](#); ...

[Types](#)

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...

[ML](#)

music of streams; code gener-
typeclasses; generators; ...

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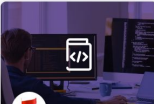


HABLA Architecture Consulting Training Community Team Trusted by Contact

 **TRAINING**

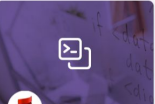
Our experience, fully condensed, at your fingertips





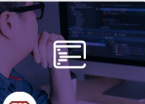
Introduction to Scala

16h.



Functional programming in Scala

16h.



Advanced functional programming in Scala

16h.



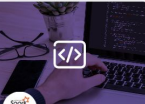
Design and embedding of domain-specific languages in Scala

16h.



Introduction to kdb+/q

16h.



Spark in Scala

16h.



Advanced Spark programming in Scala

8h.



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 **Workshops**

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University Rey Juan Carlos & Habla Computing

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Embedding of Domain-Specific Languages in Scala

Intermediate

Description

This course takes advantage of functional programming techniques in the design of domain-specific languages. In particular, it shows how to exploit GADTs and tagless-final type classes in the specification of the syntax, type system and semantics of embedded DSLs in Scala. Several examples of untyped and typed DSLs will be described, but the course will focus on the design of one or two DSLs identified beforehand. Some examples of languages that could be considered for the course are the following ones:

- An embedding in Scala of the Haskell Diagrams DSL
- An embedding in Scala of the Jq language
- A DSL for writing type-safe column expressions in Spark etc.

Although optimization techniques, higher-order DSLs, Quoted DSLs, and other advanced techniques on DSL design are out of the scope of this course, it covers enough material to be able to put into production well-founded, modular and most efficient embedded DSLs.

At the end of the course you should be able to:

- Understand how to approach the design of a Scala-embedded DSL in a principled way
- Understand tagless-final and GADT-based techniques for designing DSLs
- Put into practice functional abstractions in the design of DSLs, the main goal of functional programming!

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References



hablapps / tagless-final-tutorial

*Throughout example of
tagless-final vs. MTL*



hablapps / lambdas

Tagless-final utilities



hablapps / doric

*A fixed-domain, **typed** extension of
Spark column DataFrames*



References

- Jq:
 - <https://jqlang.github.io/jq/>
- Tomas Mikula's libretto: illustrates an alternative to tagless-final
 - <https://github.com/TomasMikula/libretto>
- Optics as an alternative to jq:
 - <https://chrispensner.ca/posts/traversal-systems>
- “Some Proposed Changes for Better Support of Type Classes”
 - https://github.com/dotty-staging/dotty/blob/typeclass-experiments/docs/_docs/reference/experimental/typeclasses.md



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Thanks for your attention!

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