

# Fear Not

or a

Brief Introduction to Parse Transformations

# Continuous Reverse Plastic Surgery



Makes nice code... **uglier**

# Why would you do that?



- You don't want to **write** ugly code
- You don't want to **see** ugly code
- Yet, you **need** that ugly code!

Example?

# SeqBind

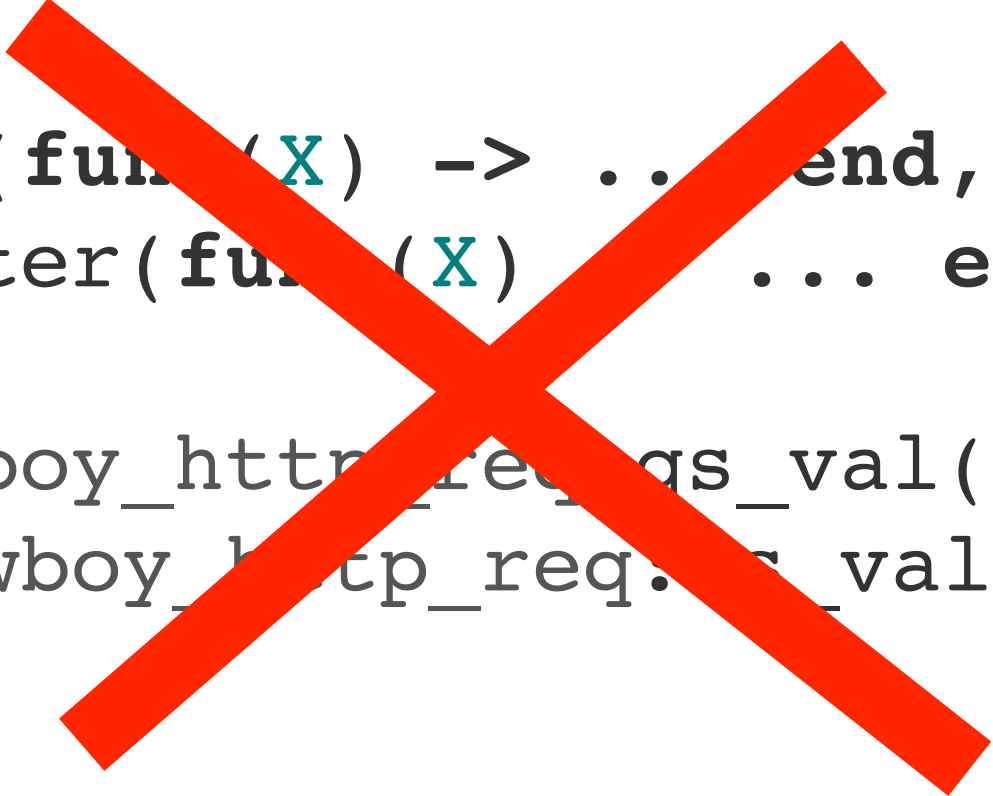
<https://github.com/spawngrid/seqbind>

```
L1 = lists:map(fun (X) -> ... end, L),  
L2 = lists:filter(fun (X) -> ... end, L1)  
%% or  
{Q, Req1} = cowboy_http_req:qs_val(<<"q">>, Req),  
{Id, Req2} = cowboy_http_req:qs_val(<<"id">>, Req1)
```

# SeqBind

<https://github.com/spawngrid/seqbind>

```
L1 = lists:map(fun(X) -> ... end, L),  
L2 = lists:filter(fun(X) ... end, L1)  
%% or  
{Q, Req1} = cowboy_http_reqs_val(<<"q">>, Req),  
{Id, Req2} = cowboy_http_req_val(<<"id">>, Req1)
```



# SeqBind

<https://github.com/spawngrid/seqbind>

```
L@ = lists:map(fun (X) -> ... end, L@),
```

```
L@ = lists:filter(fun (X) -> ... end, L@)
```

*%% or*

```
{Q, Req@} = cowboy_http_req:qs_val(<<"q">>, Req@),
```

```
{Id, Req@} = cowboy_http_req:qs_val(<<"id">>, Req@)
```

# SeqBind

<https://github.com/spawngrid/seqbind>

```
L@1 = lists:map(fun(X) -> ... end, L@0),  
L@2 = lists:filter(fun(X) -> ... end, L@1),  
%% or  
{Q, Req@1} = cowboy_http_req:qs_val(<<"q">>, Req@0),  
{Id, Req@2} = cowboy_http_req:qs_val(<<"id">>, Req@1).
```



So, how do you do  
this?

Yo man I heard you like Erlang, so  
we put Erlang in Erlang so you  
can Erlang while you Erlang

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**...in other words, meta programming!**

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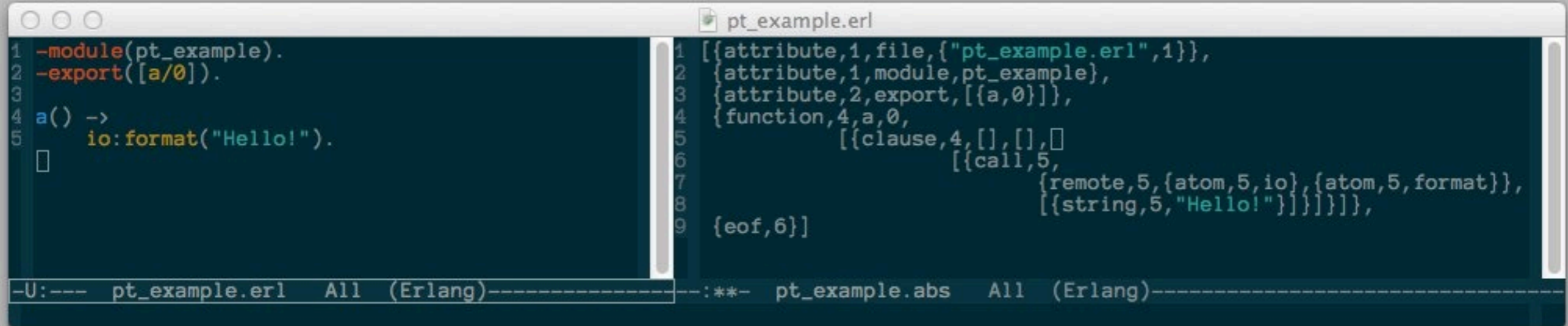
**...in other words, meta programming!**

**well, sort of**

# ~~Love~~ Parse transformation is...

- An Erlang module
- That takes an Erlang module (in abstract format)
- And rewrites it

# Abstract Format?



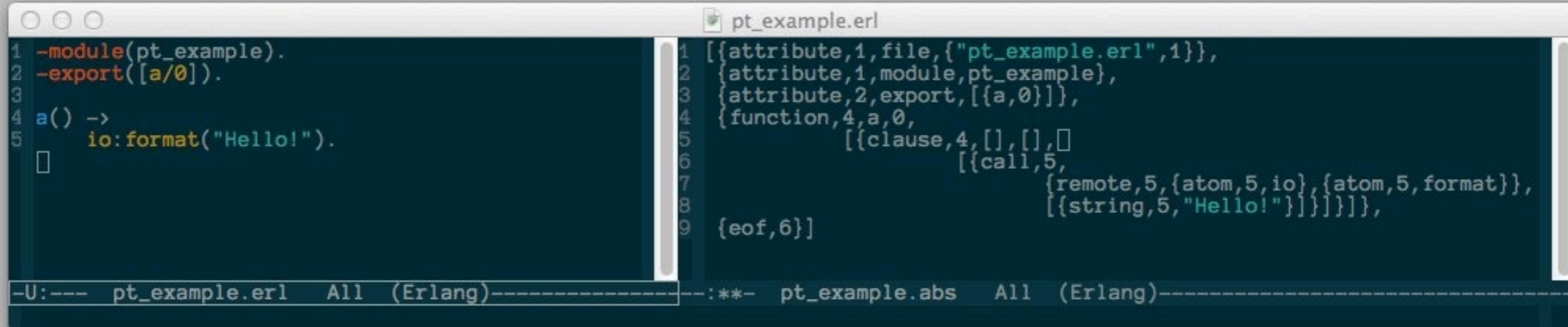
```
1 -module(pt_example).
2 -export([a/0]).
3
4 a() ->
5   io:format("Hello!").
6
7
8
9
```

```
1 [{attribute,1,file,{"pt_example.erl",1}},
2  {attribute,1,module,pt_example},
3  {attribute,2,export,[{a,0}]},
4  {function,4,a,0,
5    [{clause,4,[],[],[]
6     [{call,5,
7       {remote,5,{atom,5,io},{atom,5,format}},
8       [{string,5,"Hello!"]}]}]}]}],
9  {eof,6}]
```

-U:--- pt\_example.erl All (Erlang)-----:\*\*\*- pt\_example.abs All (Erlang)-----

## Parse tree representation

# Abstract Format?



The image shows a side-by-side comparison of Erlang source code and its abstract format (AST) representation. The left pane shows the source code for a module named `pt_example` with an exported function `a()` that prints "Hello!". The right pane shows the corresponding abstract format, which is a list of tuples representing the code's structure, including file information, module name, export list, function definition, and the call to `io:format`.

```
1 -module(pt_example).  
2 -export([a/0]).  
3  
4 a() ->  
5   io:format("Hello!").  
6  
7  
8  
9
```

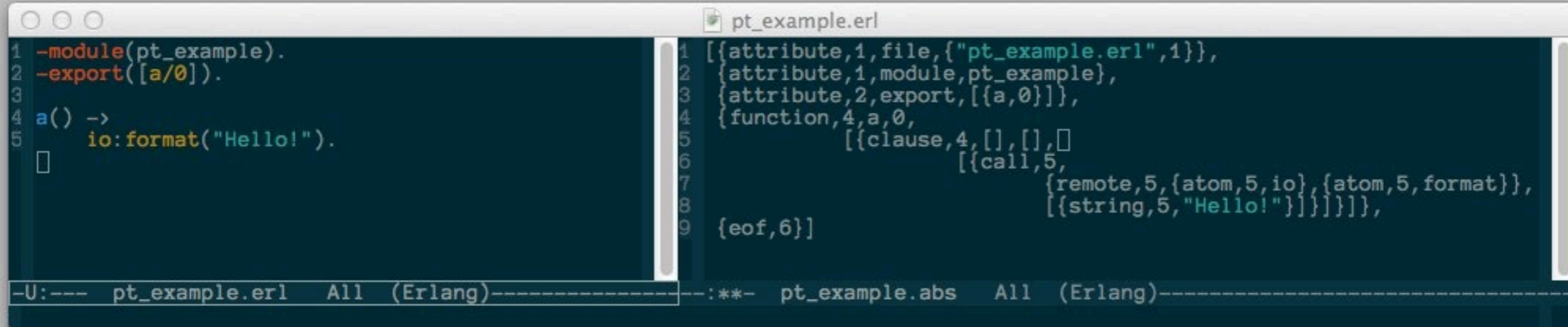
```
1 [{attribute,1,file,{"pt_example.erl",1}},  
2  {attribute,1,module,pt_example},  
3  {attribute,2,export,[{a,0}]},  
4  {function,4,a,0,  
5    [{clause,4,[],[],  
6      [{call,5,  
7        {remote,5,{atom,5,io},{atom,5,format}},  
8        [{string,5,"Hello!"]}]}]}]},  
9  {eof,6}]
```

-U:--- pt\_example.erl All (Erlang)-----:\*\*\*- pt\_example.abs All (Erlang)-----

**Parse tree representation**

Essentially, a list of tuples!

# Abstract Format?



```
1 -module(pt_example).
2 -export([a/0]).
3
4 a() ->
5   io:format("Hello!").
6
7
8
9
```

```
1 [{attribute,1,file,{"pt_example.erl",1}},
2  {attribute,1,module,pt_example},
3  {attribute,2,export,[{a,0}]},
4  {function,4,a,0,
5    [{clause,4,[],[],[]
6     [{call,5,
7       {remote,5,{atom,5,io},{atom,5,format}},
8       [{string,5,"Hello!"]}]}]}]}],
9  {eof,6}]
```

-U:--- pt\_example.erl All (Erlang)-----:\*\*\*- pt\_example.abs All (Erlang)-----

## Parse tree representation

Essentially, a list of tuples!

Specification:

<http://goo.gl/T29Cw>



# Example

```
myfun ( {command, X}, Args ) ->  
  io:format(  
    "Command: ~p, Args: ~p",  
    [X, Args] ).
```

# Example

```
{function,4,myfun,2,  
  [{clause,4,  
    [{tuple,4,[{atom,4,command},{var,4,'X'}]},  
     {var,4,'Args'}]},  
   []],  
  [{call,5,  
    {remote,5,{atom,5,io},{atom,5,format}},  
    [{string,5,"Command: ~p, Args: ~p"},  
     {cons,5,{var,5,'X'},  
            {cons,5,{var,5,'Args'},{nil,5}}}]}}]}
```

# Example

myfun/2

---

```
{function, 4, myfun, 2,  
  [{clause, 4,  
    [{tuple, 4, [{atom, 4, command}, {var, 4, 'X'}]},  
     {var, 4, 'Args'}]},  
   []],  
  [{call, 5,  
    {remote, 5, {atom, 5, io}, {atom, 5, format}},  
    [{string, 5, "Command: ~p, Args: ~p"},  
     {cons, 5, {var, 5, 'X'},  
              {cons, 5, {var, 5, 'Args'}, {nil, 5}}}]}}]}
```

# Example

```
{function, 4, myfun, 2,  
  [{clause, 4,  
    [{tuple, 4, [{atom, 4, command}, {var, 4, 'X'}]},  
     {var, 4, 'Args'}]},  
    []],  
  [{call, 5,  
    {remote, 5, {atom, 5, io}, {atom, 5, format}},  
    [{string, 5, "Command: ~p, Args: ~p"},  
     {cons, 5, {var, 5, 'X'},  
               {cons, 5, {var, 5, 'Args'}, {nil, 5}}}]}}]
```

**{command, X},  
Args**

# Example

```
{function,4,myfun,2,  
  [{clause,4,  
    [{tuple,4,[{atom,4,command},{var,4,'X'}]},  
     {var,4,'Args'}]},  
   []],  
  [{call,5,  
    {remote,5,{atom,5,io},{atom,5,format}}, | io:format  
    [{string,5,"Command: ~p, Args: ~p"},  
     {cons,5,{var,5,'X'},  
            {cons,5,{var,5,'Args'},{nil,5}}}]}}]
```

# Example

```
{function, 4, myfun, 2,  
  [{clause, 4,  
    [{tuple, 4, [{atom, 4, command}, {var, 4, 'X'}]},  
     {var, 4, 'Args'}]},  
   []],  
  [{call, 5,  
    {remote, 5, {atom, 5, io}, {atom, 5, format}},  
    [{string, 5, "Command: ~p, Args: ~p"},  
     {cons, 5, {var, 5, 'X'},  
              {cons, 5, {var, 5, 'Args'}, {nil, 5}}}]}}]}
```

---

[X|Args|[]] ... or simply [X, Args]

# Fully reconstructable

with `erl_pp:form/1`

```
myfun ( {command, X} , Args ) ->  
  io:format (  
    "Command: ~p, Args: ~p",  
    [ X, Args ] ) .
```

# General Workflow

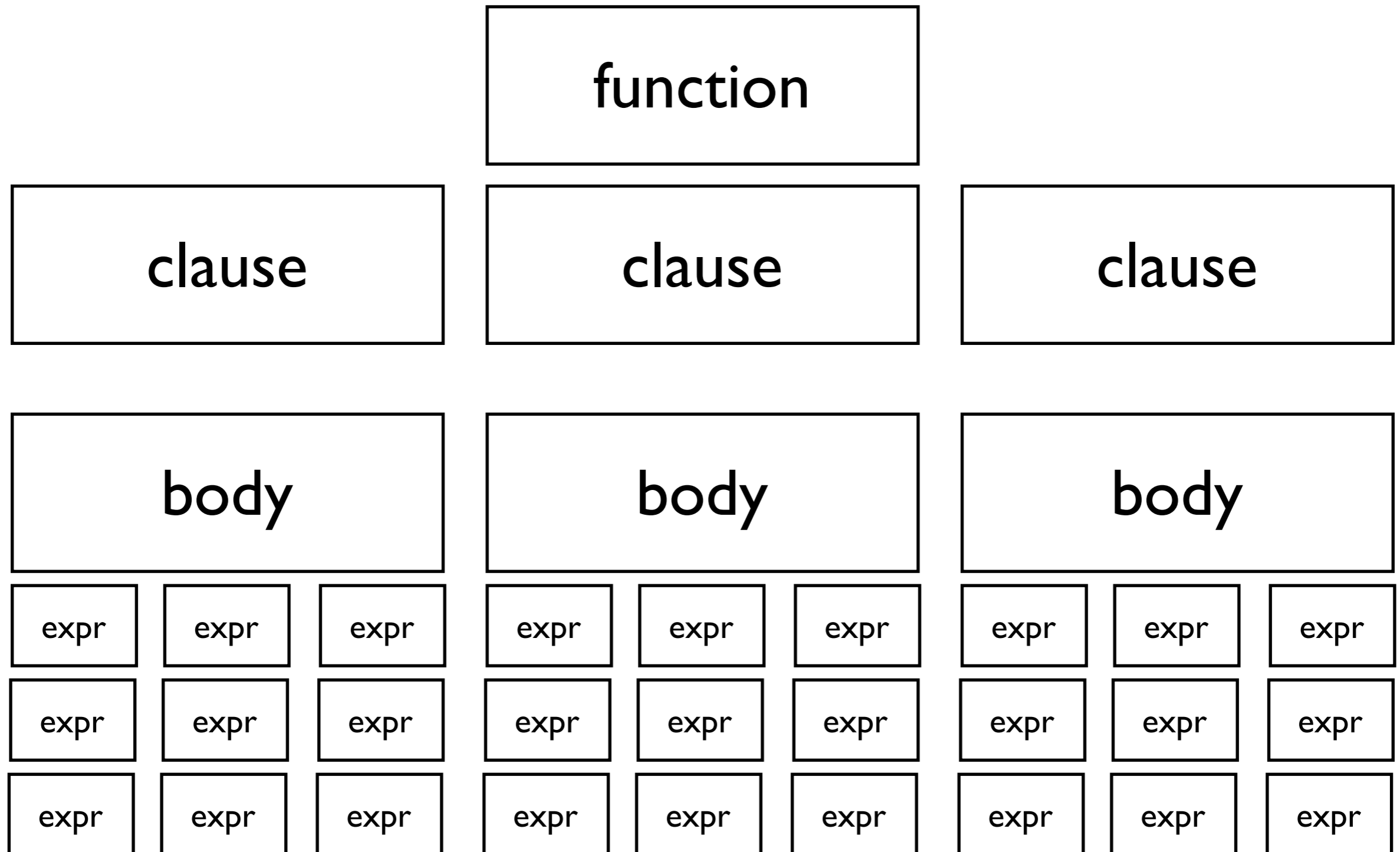
- Traverse the whole parse tree
- When matching something you need to rewrite...
- Rewrite it!



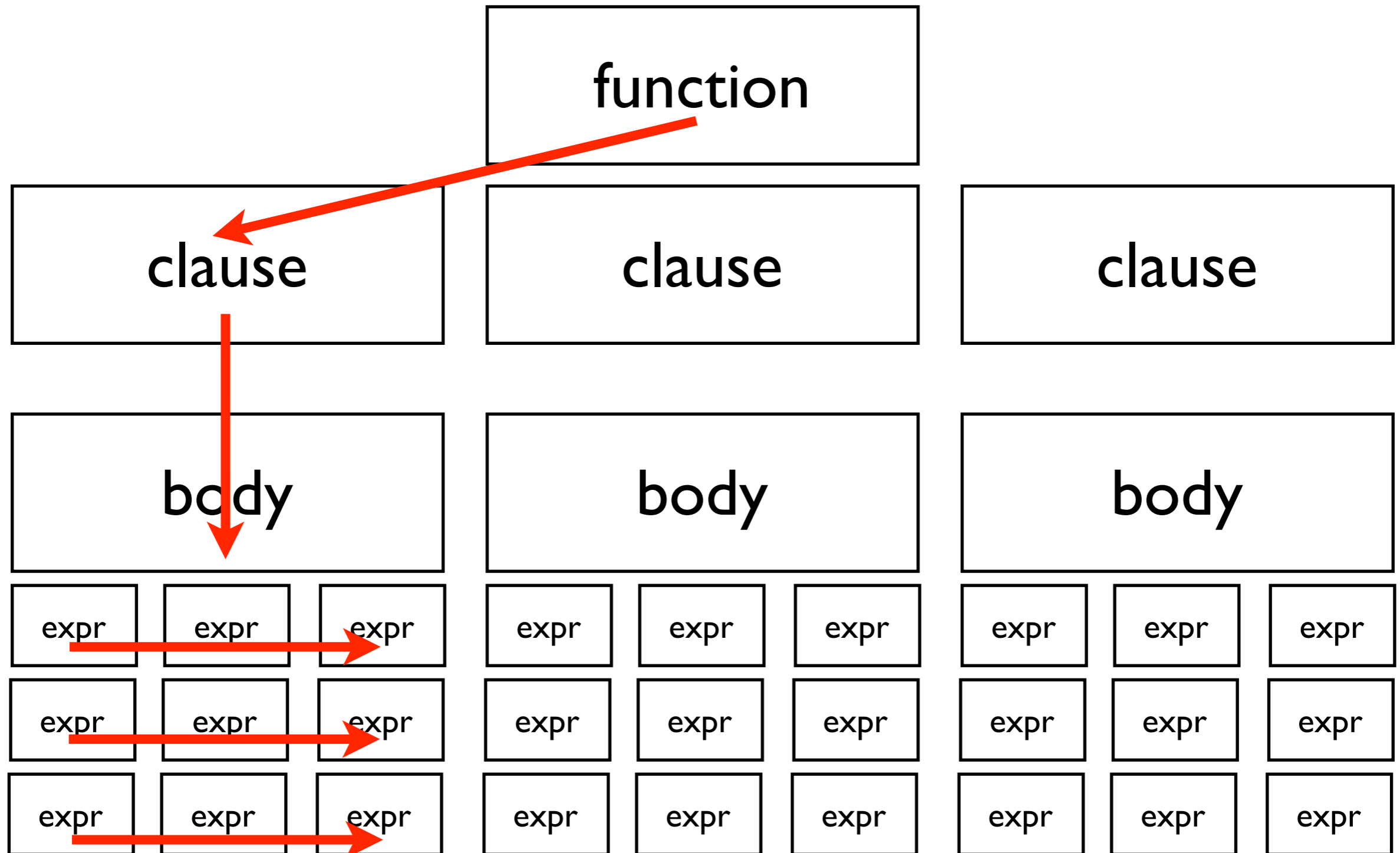
# Example: Rewriting an expression

Lets say we want to rewrite  
`magic_function(...)` calls to  
`some_module:not_so_magic(...)`

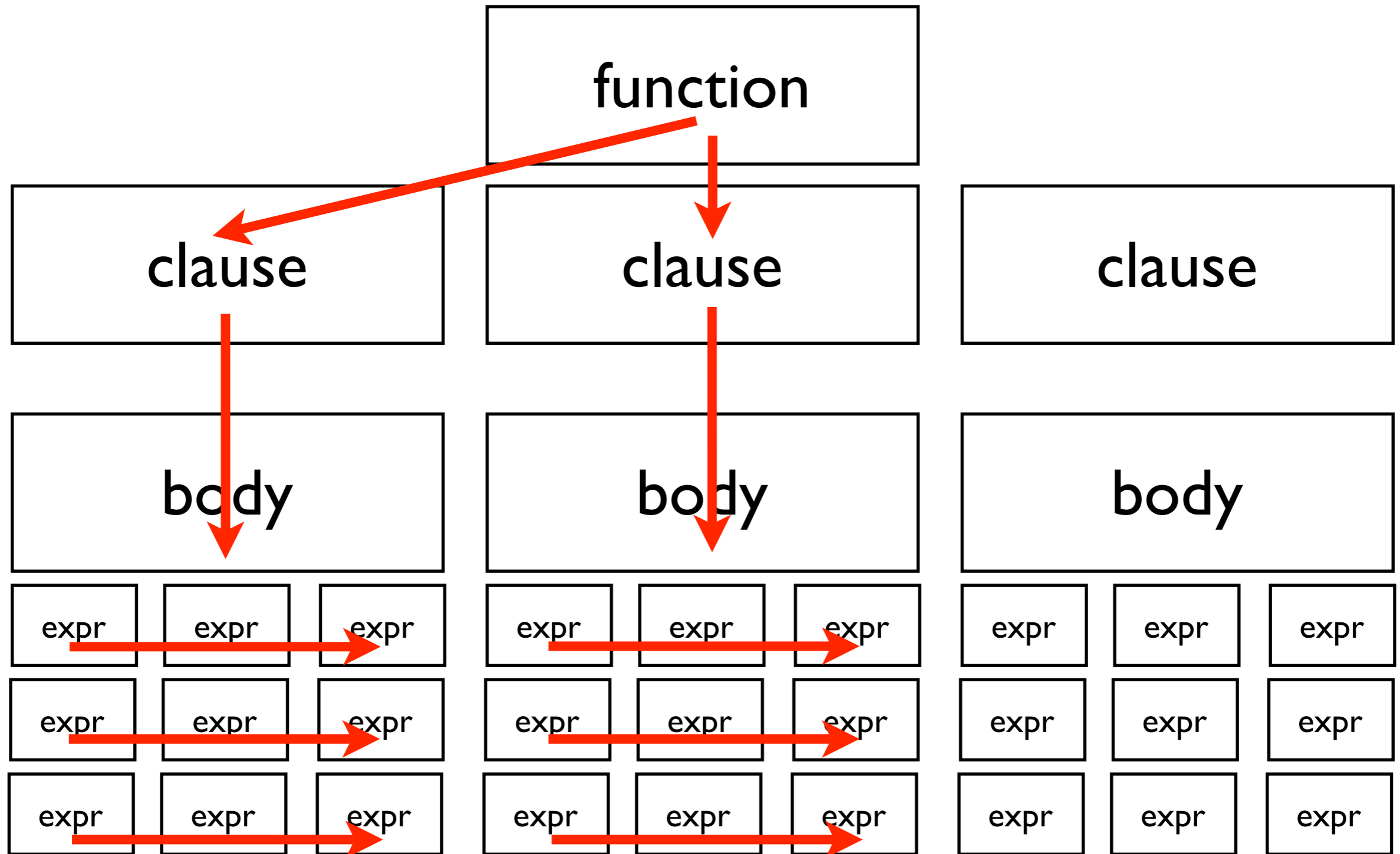
# Example: Rewriting an expression



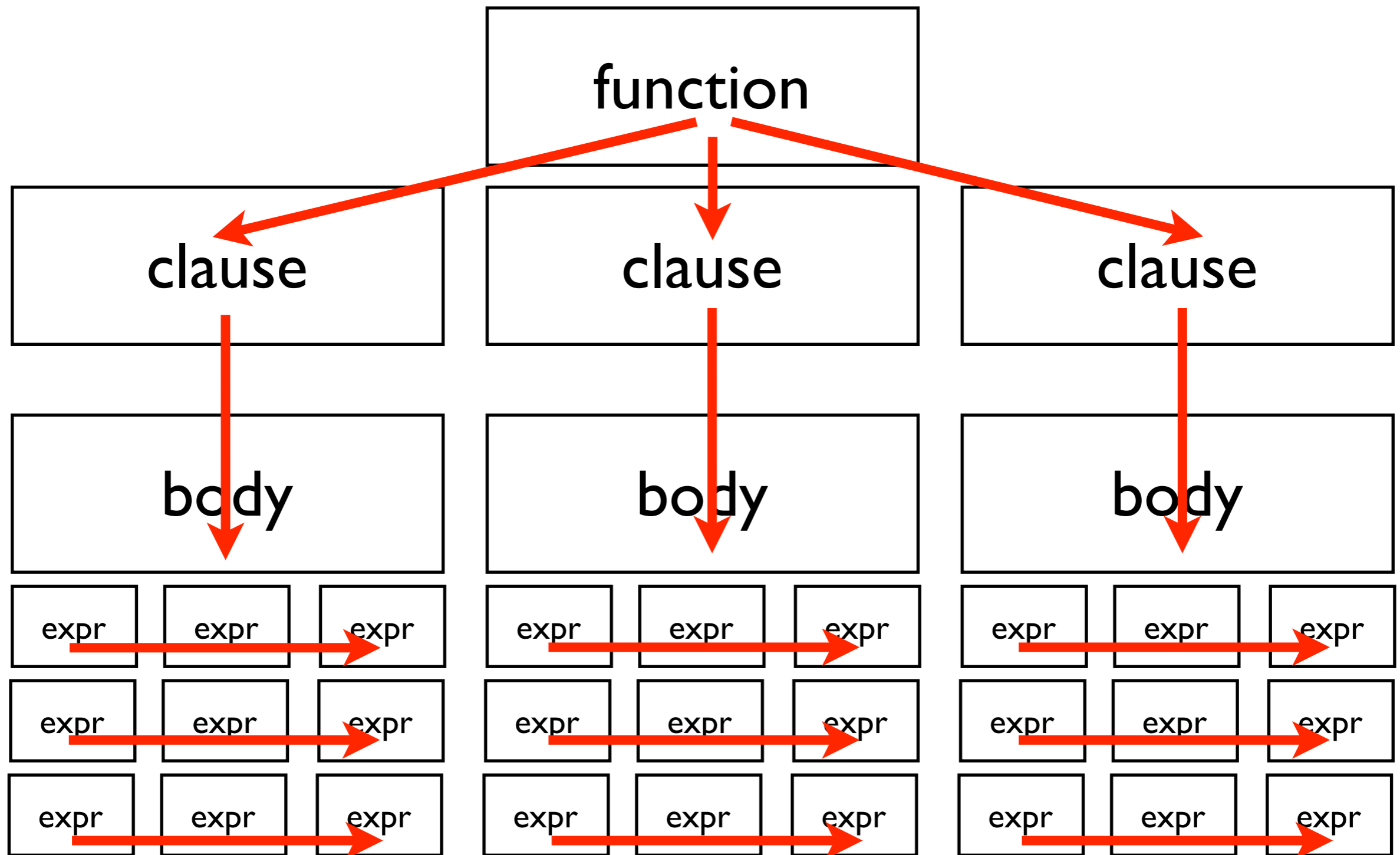
# Example: Rewriting an expression



# Example: Rewriting an expression



# Example: Rewriting an expression



# Gah!

(meta programming made hard)

# Nah!

(meta programming shouldn't be hard)

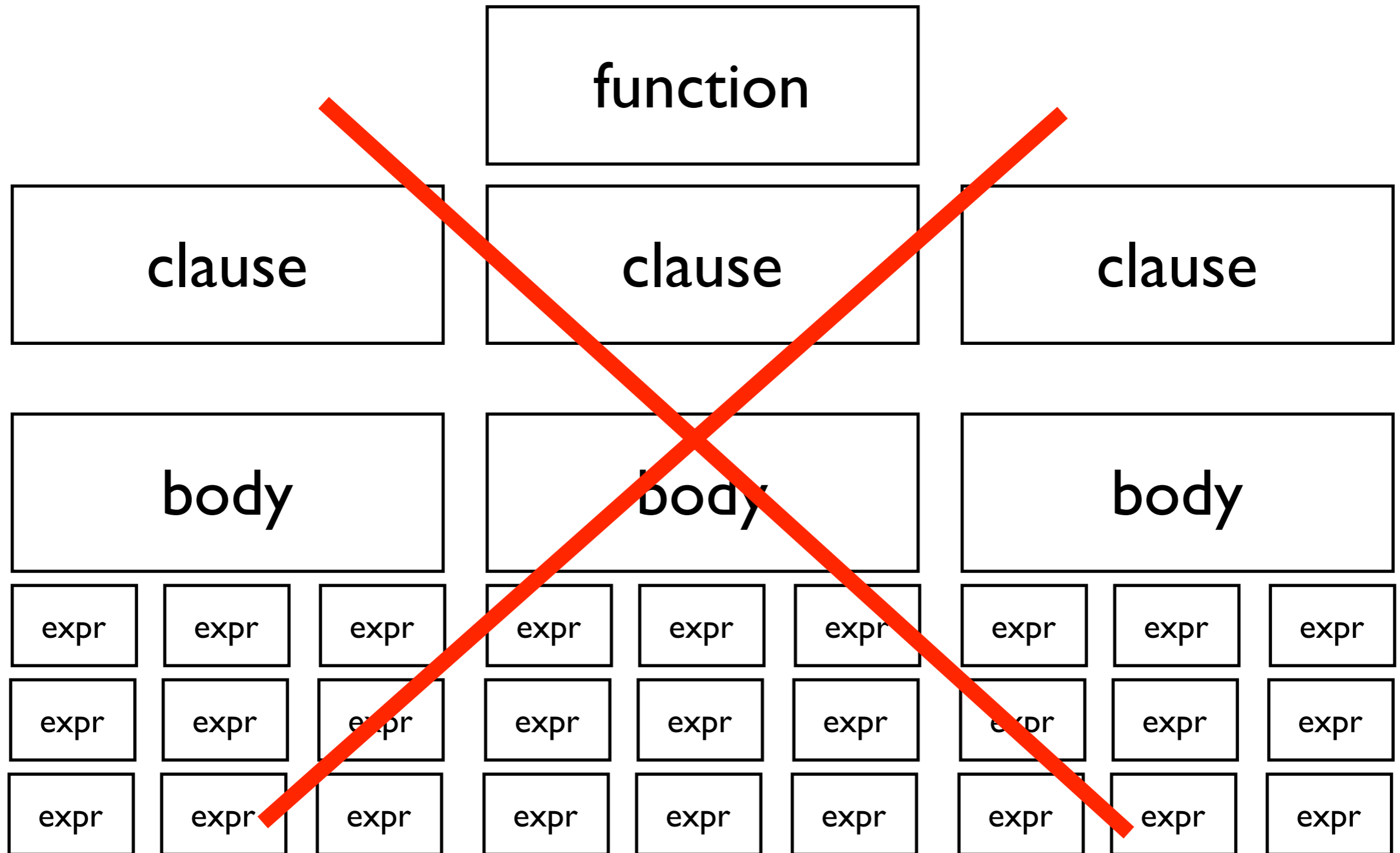
# parse\_trans

[https://github.com/esl/parse\\_trans](https://github.com/esl/parse_trans)

- Does traversing for you. Go deep fast!
- Allows to inject new forms (before/after)
- Comes with interesting examples!



# Example: Rewriting an expression



# Example: Rewriting an expression

```
do_transform(application,  
             {call, L0,  
              {atom, L1, magic_function}, Args},  
             _Context, State) ->  
{ {call, L0, {remote, L1,  
              {atom, L1, some_module},  
              {atom, L1, not_so_magic}}},  
  Args},  
  true, State}
```

# Example: Rewriting an expression

```
do_transform(application,  
              {call, L0,  
               {atom, L1, magic_function}, Args},  
              _Context, State) ->  
{ {call, L0, {remote, L1,  
              {atom, L1, some_module},  
              {atom, L1, not_so_magic}},  
  Args},  
  true, State}
```

match magic\_function(...)

change it to  
some\_module:not\_so\_magic(...)

# Spotlight: **Exprs**

- Records is a syntax sugar for tuples
- Exprs gets you a runtime access to records's structure
- Included into `parse_trans`

# Mad Scientist's Tip

Your input source code doesn't actually  
have to be compilable as is...

# Exportie

<https://github.com/spawngrid/exportie>

```
-export ([ f/1 ] ).
```

```
%% ...
```

```
f(A) when is_list(A) ->  
    A;
```

```
f(A) when is_binary(A) ->  
    [A].
```

# Exportie

<https://github.com/spawngrid/exportie>

```
export@ ( f ( A ) ) when is_list ( A ) ->  
    A ;  
export@ ( f ( A ) ) when is_binary ( A ) ->  
    [ A ] .
```

# How does that work?

Luckily, Exportie is very simple.  
We can dive into the code right now.



# Exportie: State

```
-record(state,  
  {  
    function_name,  
    arity,  
    exports = [],  
    export = 'export@',  
    options  
  }).
```

# Exportie: Entry Point

```
parse_transform(Forms, Options) ->
  {Forms1, State} = parse_trans:transform(
    fun do_transform/4,
    #state{ options = Options },
    Forms, Options),
  Forms2 = lists:foldl(fun({M,A}, Acc) ->
    parse_trans:export_function(M,A,Acc)
  end, Forms1, State#state.exports),
  parse_trans:revert(Forms2).
```

# Exportie: Custom Name

```
-exportie( 'export_this' ).  
('export@' by default)
```

```
do_transform(attribute, {attribute, _, exportie, Custom} = Form,  
                _Context, #state{} = State) ->  
{Form, false, State#state{ export = Custom }};
```

# Exportie: Function

**export\_this**(myfun()) -> ok.

```
do_transform(function,  
             {function, Line, Export, 1, Cs},  
             Context,  
             #state{ exports = Exports, export = Export }=State) ->  
{Cs1, _Rec, State1} = transform(fun export_transform/4,  
                                State, Cs, Context),  
Form = {function, Line,  
        State1#state.function_name, State1#state.arity,  
        Cs1},  
{Form,  
 false,  
 State#state{  
     exports = [{State1#state.function_name, State1#state.arity} |  
Exports ]  
 }};
```

# Exportie: Function

**export\_this**(myfun()) -> ok.

```
export_transform(clause,  
                 {clause, Line, H, G, B},  
                 Context, State) ->  
  {H1, Rec, State1} =  
    transform(fun export_transform/4, State, H, Context),  
  
  {{clause, Line, H1, G, B}, Rec, State1};  
  
export_transform(application,  
                 {call, _Line, {atom, _, Name}, Args},  
                 _Context,  
                 #state{} = State) ->  
  {Args, false,  
   State#state{ function_name = Name, arity = length(Args) }};  
  
export_transform(_Type, Form, _Context, State) ->  
  {Form, true, State}.
```

# Exportie: Done!

```
do_transform(_Type, Form, _Context, State) ->  
  {Form, true, State}.
```

# Other uses?

- Compile-time analysis and extractions
- Code instrumentation (see <https://github.com/hyperthunk/annotations>)
- Domain Specific Languages on top of Erlang

# Caution!

Do **not** abuse this technique.  
You will regret this.



# Thanks!

# Questions?