

# Typelevel's path to Scala 3

Lars Hupel Scala Love in the City 2021-02-13





Projects

Events

Blog

About

#### Typelevel.scala

Let the Scala compiler work for you. We provide type classes, instances, conversions, testing, supplements to the standard library, and much more.

#### **Projects**

Our projects cover a wide range of domains, from general functional programming to tooling.

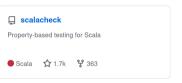




#### Pinned repositories











☐ cats-effect



☐ discipline

## **Typelevel**

Founded in 2013 at Northeast Scala Symposium



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Today: 70+ projects, vibrant ecosystem



Central theme: Scala-idiomatic Functional Programming

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- ... with as little hassle as possible
- ... with as little runtime overhead as possible
- ... as safe as possible



## Type classes

Supremely useful tool, pioneered in Haskell

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Supremely useful tool, pioneered in Haskell class Semigroup a => Monoid a where

```
mempty :: a
mconcat :: [a] -> a
mconcat = foldr mappend mempty
```

## Type classes

It Just Works™!

```
Supremely useful tool, pioneered in Haskell

class Semigroup a => Monoid a where

mempty :: a

mconcat :: [a] -> a

mconcat = foldr mappend mempty
```





... now we just need to encode them in Scala

• multiple inheritance?

- multiple inheritance?
- syntax??

- multiple inheritance?
- syntax??
- global confluence???

- multiple inheritance?
- syntax??
- global confluence???



## The Limitations of Type Classes as Subtyped Implicits (Short Paper)

Adelbert Chang adelbertc@gmail.com

#### **Abstract**

Type classes enable a powerful form of ad-hoc polymorphism which provide solutions to many programming design problems. Inspired by this, Scala programmers have striven to emulate them in the design of libraries like Scalaz and Cats.

The natural encoding of type classes combines subtyping and implicits, both central features of Scala. However, this encoding has limitations. If the type class hierarchy branches, seemingly valid programs can hit implicit resolution failures. These failures must then be solved by explicitly passing the implicit arguments which is cumbersome and negates the advantages of type classes.

In this paper we describe instances of this problem and show that they are not merely theoretical but often arise in practice. We also discuss and compare the space of solutions to this problem in Scala today and in the future.

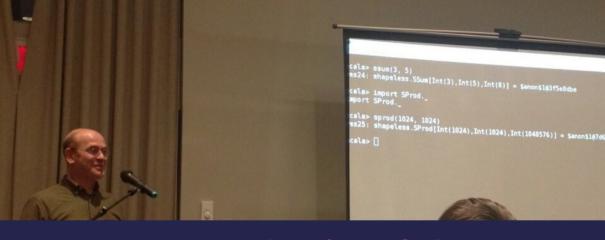
the type class resolver automatically searches through the dictionary of instances to ensure the appropriate instances are defined.

Scala programmers have sought to emulate type classes to leverage this kind of ad-hoc polymorphism. The natural encoding of type classes uses implicits for instance definition and resolution and subtyping for specifying type class relationships.

As a running example consider the (stubbed) encoding of the Functor and Monad type classes. Each type class becomes a trait, and relationships between type classes become subtype relationships. For example, every Monad gives rise to a Functor, so Monad[F] extends Functor[F].

```
trait Functor[F[_]] { }
trait Monad[F[_]] extends Functor[F] { }
```

It is also possible to write functions abstracting over these type classes



## The rise of the macros

#### Type classes, encoded

In 2015, Michael Pilquist started simulacrum.

Goal: consistent encoding across different projects, 0 boilerplate

```
Input
```

```
import simulacrum._
@typeclass trait Semigroup[A] {
   @op("|+|") def append(x: A, y: A): A
}
```

#### Output

```
object Semigroup {
  def apply[A](implicit instance: Semigroup[A]): Semigroup[A] = instance

// ...
}
```

#### More output

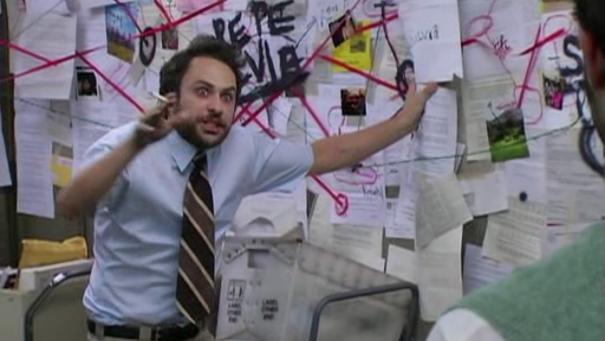
```
object Semigroup {
  trait Ops[A] {
    def typeClassInstance: Semigroup[A]
    def self: A
    def |+|(y: A): A = typeClassInstance.append(self, y)
  }
}
```

#### Even more output

```
object Semigroup {
   trait ToSemigroupOps {
     implicit def toSemigroupOps[A](target: A)(implicit tc: Semigroup[A]): Ops[A]
     val self = target
     val typeClassInstance = tc
   }
}
object nonInheritedOps extends ToSemigroupOps
```

#### Yet more output

```
object Semigroup {
  trait AllOps[A] extends Ops[A] {
    def typeClassInstance: Semigroup[A]
  object ops {
    implicit def toAllSemigroupOps[A](target: A)(implicit tc: Semigroup[A]): AllO
      val self = target
      val typeClassInstance = tc
```



#### **But it works!**

Simulacrum solved a ton of issues

We can write x + y!



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Simulacrum solved a ton of issues

We can write  $x \mid + \mid y!$ 

Used by Cats and tons of third-party libraries



## We're not done yet

Simulacrum didn't solve the performance issue.

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#### Input

```
x |+| y
```

## We're not done yet

Simulacrum didn't solve the performance issue.

#### Output

Semigroup.ops.toAllSemigroup0ps(x).|+|(y)

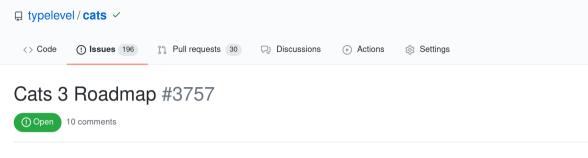
#### **Enter Machinist**

Split out of Spire by Erik Osheim in 2014

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Split out of Spire by Erik Osheim in 2014

Now (2020) archived and re-incorporated into Spire







# **Type constructors**

```
case class EitherT[F[_], A, B](value: F[Either[A, B]]) {
   // ...
}
```

```
case class EitherT[F[_], A, B](value: F[Either[A, B]]) {
   // ...
}
```

Scala is the only language that can do that!\*

Landed in Scala 2.5 by Adriaan Moors (2007)



Landed in Scala 2.5 by Adriaan Moors (2007)

Complete game-changer



# 66 As soon as you give Scala programmers a new toy, they will start abusing it in ways you can't imagine.

- ancient Scala proverb

### Scala isn't Haskell

#### Haskell

```
instance Monad (Either a) where
{- ... -}
```

#### Scala isn't Haskell

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```
instance Monad (Either a) where
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```

#### Scala

```
implicit val eitherMonad[A]: Monad[({ type \lambda[\beta] = Either[A, \beta] })#\lambda] = // ...
```





# kind-projector

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Even macros can't fix missing syntax.\*

We need a compiler plugin!

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We need a compiler plugin!

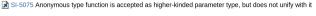
```
implicit val eitherMonad[A]: Monad[Either[A, ?]] = // ...
```

```
def meh[M[], A](x: M[A]): M[A] = x
meh{(x: Int) => x} // should solve ?M = [X] X => X and ?A = Int ...
}
```

#### ▼ Issue Links

relates to

```
blocks S-5993 Unexpected compiler error involving type lambda and implicit conversion
is duplicated by S-6744 It is impossible to pattern match on a case class containing partially applied type constructors
```





#### **SI-2712**

```
def foo[F[_], A](fa: F[A]) = // ...
// doesn't compile!
// Either[_, _] is not an F[_]
foo(x: Either[String, Int])
```

# Unapply

Dependent method types + tons of boilerplate = SI-2712 hack



# **Unapply**

```
trait Unapply[TC[_[_]], MA] {
  type M[_]
  type A
  def TC: TC[M]
  def subst: MA => M[A]
// okay ...
```

# Unapply

```
implicit def unapply3MTLeft[TC[_[_]], F[_[_],_,_], AA[_], B, C]
      (implicit tc: TC[F[AA,?,C]]): Aux3MTLeft[TC,F[AA, B, C], F, AA, B, C] =
 new Unapply[TC, F[AA,B,C]] {
   type M[X] = F[AA, X, C]
   type A = B
   def TC: TC[F[AA, ?, C]] = tc
   def subst: F[AA, B, C] => M[A] = identity
// the what now?!?!
```



# Seven years later ...

Miles fixes it for Scala 2.12!

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(... and for 2.10 and 2.11 with a compiler plugin)

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## Type constructors in Dotty

The Dotty team has taken great care to consolidate the current "hacks"

Type lambdas now built in!

#### DOTTY AND TYPES: THE STORY SO FAR

Guillaume Martres - FPFI



#### **Implementing Higher-Kinded Types in Dotty**

Martin Odersky, Guillaume Martres, Dmitry Petrashko EPFL, Switerland: {first.last}@epfl.ch

#### Abstract

dotty is a new, experimental Scala compiler based on DOT, the calculus of Dependent Object Types. Higher-kinded types are a natural extension of first-order lambda calculus, and have been a core construct of Haskell and Scala. As long as such types are just partial applications of generic classes, they can be given a meaning in DOT relatively straightforwardly. But general lambdas on the type level require extensions of the DOT calculus to be expressible. This paper is an experience report where we describe and discuss four implementation strategies that we have tried out in the last three years. Each strategy was fully implemented in the *dotty* compiler. We discuss the usability and expressive power of each scheme, and give some indications about the amount of implementation difficulties appountaged

proved to be challenging, so much so that we evaluated four different strategies before settling on the current direct representation encoding. The strategies are summarized as follows:

- A *simple encoding* in the DOT-inspired [9] core type structures that can express partial applications and not much more
- A direct representation that adds support for full type lambdas and higher-kinded applications, without reusing much of the existing concepts of the calculus and the compiler.
- A projection encoding, that encodes higher-kinded types as first-order generic types using type projections T#A.

#### **Implementing Higher-Kinded Types in Dotty**

Martin Odersky, Guillaume Martres, Dmitry Petrashko EPFL, Switerland: {first.last}@epfl.ch

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**Ab** dota the

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#### Scala 2 macros

Landed in Scala 2.10 (2012)

Enabled lots of innovation across the board



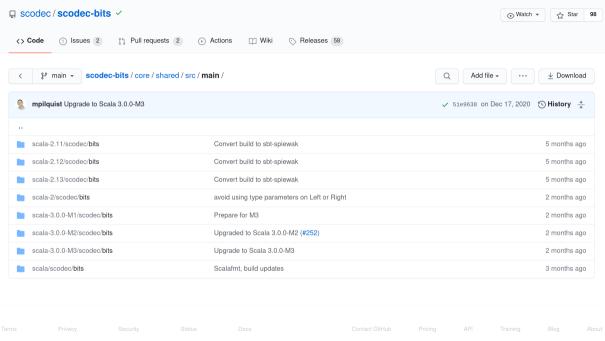
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Sadly, not available any more in Dotty





# Migration of scodec

First supported version: Dotty 0.22.0\*

# Migration of scodec

First supported version: Dotty 0.22.0\*

Requires complete reimplementation between Scala 2 and Dotty



#### Scala 3.0.0 is near!

- ✓ language features
- √ simulacrum
- √ many major Typelevel projects
- √ release train

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Still lots to do (Monix, http4s, ...)

## **Q&A**



#### Lars Hupel

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Senior Consultant innoQ Deutschland GmbH

Lars is known as one of the founders of the Typelevel initiative which is dedicated to providing principled, type-driven Scala libraries in a friendly, welcoming environment. A frequent conference speaker, they are active in the open source community, particularly in Scala.

#### Sources

- https://twitter.com/ohbadiah/status/299937487713878016
- https://twitter.com/travisbrown/status/300015411125174273
- https://secure.trifork.com/dl/techmesh-london-2012/slides/JohnHughes\_and\_PhilipWadler\_and\_ SimonPeytonJones\_KeynoteHaskellPracticalAsWellAsCool.pdf
- https://www.reddit.com/r/shiba/comments/e6ec1e/angry\_shiba/
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