

Buy a Feature: an Adventure in Immutability and Actors

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David Pollak

- Not strict, but pretty lazy
- Lead developer for *Lift* web framework
- Scala since November 2006, Ruby/Rails, Java/J2EE
- Spreadsheet junky (writing more than using)
- Paying work (all *Lift* based):
 - Enthiosys' Buy a Feature
 - SAP's ESME project
 - Gump-it: stuff worth missing



About Buy a Feature (online)

- The first of Enthiosys' online Innovation Games
- Serious Gaming for Agile Product Management
- Game Play:
 - Create a list of product features with estimated costs
 - 4-8 player buy features that they want
 - Motivate negotiations between players
 - Learn how players sell each other on features



Buy a Feature

The screenshot shows the 'buy a feature' website interface. At the top left is the logo with the text 'buy a feature' and 'BY REQUEST ONLY'. On the right, there is a 'Time remaining' timer showing '1:03:38'. Below the logo, there are navigation tabs: 'My Lists', 'Project Dashboard', and 'Rep Fra'. The main content area features a table with columns for player names, amounts, and a 'WIPY LEFT' column. The table lists 'Test player 2' through 'Test player 9' with various monetary values. A summary row shows 'Totals' as \$120 and \$112, and 'Remaining' as \$5. Below the table, there are tabs for 'General Chat' and 'My Lists'. On the right side, there is a 'CONTACT FEATURE LIST' button and a section titled 'In this channel' and 'Not in this channel' listing player names and chat links. At the bottom, there is a 'List: 3 of 3' indicator.

Player Name	Amount 1	Amount 2	WIPY LEFT
Test player 2 1	\$15	\$7	
Test player 3 1	\$12	\$12	
Test player 4 1	\$12	\$10	
Test player 5 1	\$12	\$10	
Test player 6 1	\$12	\$12	
Test player 7 1	\$12	\$10	
Test player 8 1	\$12	\$12	
Test player 9 1	\$12	\$10	
Totals	\$120	\$112	
Remaining			\$5

About Scala & *Lift*

- Scala
 - Hybrid OO & Functional Language
 - Compiles to Java Byte-Code and runs fast on JVM
 - Compatible with Java libraries
 - FP concepts including Actors and Immutability
- *Lift*
 - Concise, powerful web framework
 - Leverages Scala's functional features
 - Awesome Comet and AJAX support



Buy a Feature Architecture

- *Lift* based Comet front-end
- UI state managed in *Lift* CometActors
- All user interaction via JSON messages/events
- Events sent to GameActor
- GameActor updates GameBoard and writes events
- GameActor sends GameBoard, etc. to CometActors



Actors – Why?

- Excellent concurrency management
- Event oriented
- Asynchronous
- ```
case EndGame =>
 recordGameEnding()
 this ! ChatMessage(Empty, timeNow,
 "Game Ended", Empty, Empty)
 eachListener(_ ! EndGame)
```



# Actors – Where?

- UI
  - Pushes UI state changes out to browser
  - Listen for incoming events/messages
- Cross-session Game managers
  - Incoming events serialized
  - Incoming events → New State
  - New State → Listners (other Actors)





# Events – Why?

- Anything that can change state is an Event
- Events are timestamped and written to RDBMS
- Events can be replayed through the system for TiVo style game replay and pausing
- Complementary to Actors



# Events – Where?

- Browser → Server (CometActor)
- CometActor → GameActor
- GameActor → RDBMS
- GameActor → Listners (mostly UI CometActor)
- CometActor → Browser



# Post-Processing

- Game Events are recalled, in order from RDBMS
- Game Events are send through the GameBoard
- GameBoard is queried for results
- GameBoard is immutable, so a separate copy can be associated with each Event
- Thus, there's a freeze-frame at each event




# Defects

- *Lift* session bugs
  - Lots of stupid problems working around J2EE sessions
  - Why? I'm a moron
- Parsing
  - Users entering free text → lots of unexpected input
  - Most of our tests are here
- Post-processing
  - Didn't use GameBoard, but rolled my own – bad results
  - Too many GameBoards in memory



# Team Integration

- Disbelief over code size
  - Attempts to dive below the abstractions
  - Java-like coding on the road to functional
  - Eventual adoption of map, fold, and filter
  - NPE: Thing of the past
  - Lack of tool support and examples in the wild are speed bumps, especially with existing code
  - Need a team mentor to help with transition
- 

# Conclusion

- Amazing productivity for people once up the FP curve
- Very low defect rate
- None of the defects were concurrency related!!
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- Very flexible system (added Flash front end in a day)



# End

- Questions?



# Scala: Functions are Objects

- Objects can be passed as parameters
- Functions are syntactically easy to create  
var name = ""  
SHtml.text(name, name = \_)
- They bind to variables/values (e.g. name)





# Partial Functions

- `PartialFunction[A,B]` extends `Function1[A,B]`
- `isDefinedAt(x: A)`
- Better known as pattern matching:

```
{
 case Foo(bar) => bar
 case Baz(dog) => dog
}
```



# Composing Partial Function

- ```
{ case Foo(bar) => bar
  case Baz(dog) => dog
} orElse { // compose
  case Moo(cow) => cow
  case Meow(cat) => cat
}
```



Extractors and Guards

- Extract data while matching other parts in a pattern:

```
{ case "Foo" :: id :: Nil => dolt(id) }
```
- Guards:

```
{ case "Foo" :: id :: Nil  
  if isValid(id) && loggedIn_? =>  
  dolt(id) }
```



Remembering Functions

- Functions are Objects
- `Map[String, String => XML]`
- `Map[String, PartialFunction[String, XML]]`
- `GET /ajax?OPAQUE_ID=someValue`
- `Map[OPAQUE_ID](someValue)`



XML literals and manipulation

- In Scala, XML is like String: supported at the language level and immutable
`<foo>{(1 to 10).
 map(i => <val>{i}</val>)}</foo>`
- `(xml \ "val").map(_.text.toInt).
 .foldLeft(0)(_ + _) == 55`



Actors and Partial Functions

- Threadless, stackless units of execution
- React to events and otherwise consume nothing but memory
- `react(PartialFunction[Any, Any])` →
`react {case Foo(bar) => doSomething(bar)`
`case Baz(dog) =>`
`doElse(dog) }`
- `react(primaryHndlr orElse secondaryHndler)`



Lift REST APIs

- `LiftRules.addDispatchBefore {
 case RequestMatcher(
 RequestState(
 "showstates":: xs, _),_) =>`

`XmlServer.showStates(xs) }`

- `def showStates(...) = XmlResponse(
 <states renderedAt={timeNow.toString}>
 ... </states>)`



Lift and HTML forms

- `var name = ""`
- `text(name, name = _)`
- `def setLocale(loc: String) ...`
- `select(Locale.getAvailableLocales.toList.
map(lo => (lo.toString, lo.getDisplayName)),
setLocale)`



Lift & AJAX

- AJAX elements are bound to functions:
- `a() => {cnt = cnt + 1; SetHtml("cnt_id", Text(cnt.toString))}`, “click me”
- `ajaxSelect(opts, v => DisplayMessage("You selected "+v))`



Lift CometActors

- *Lift* deals with all the plumbing:
def render = bind("time" -> timeSpan)
override def lowPriority = {
 case Tick => reRender(false)
}

