Building a Graphical IDE in Elm/Purescript

for a Distributed PLC Language Compiling to BEAM

by @doppioslash

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Hi, I'm

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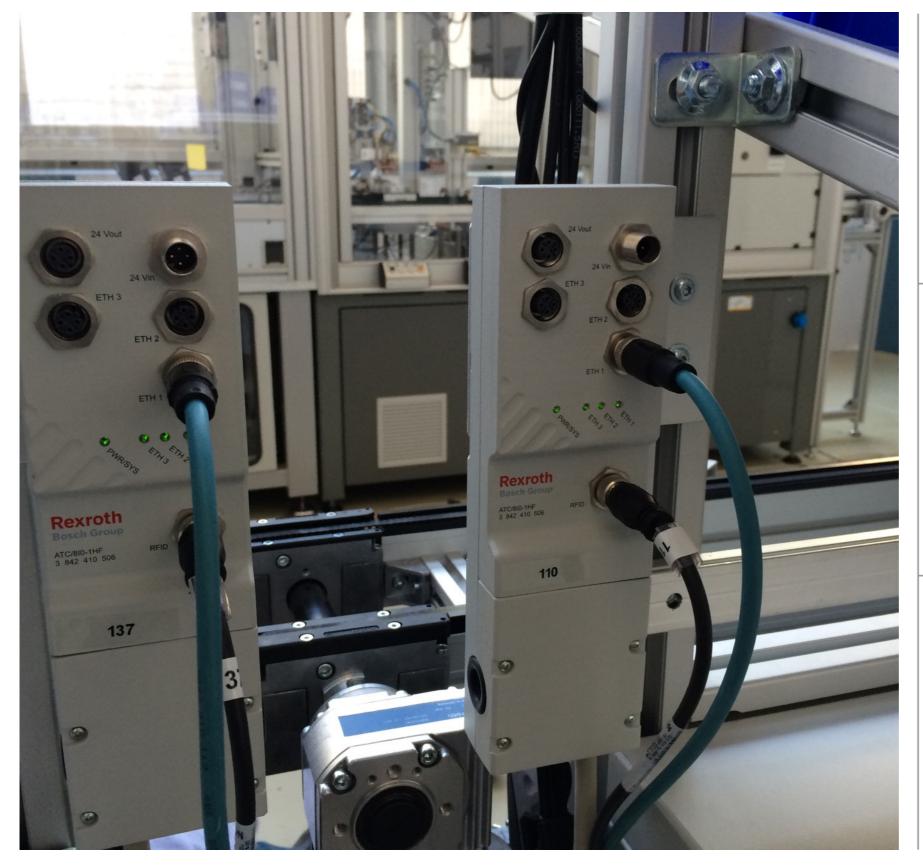
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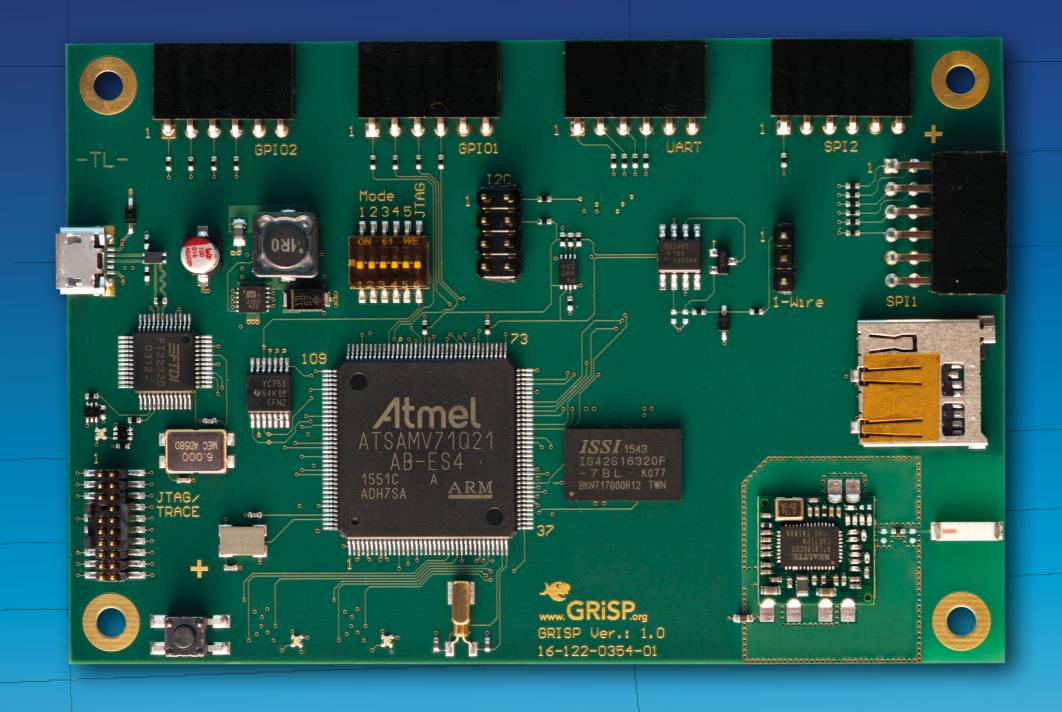












www.grisp.org















luerl

Why are you here?

"I need to get some frontend code done, and I hate Javascript"

Interested in Haskell-like languages

Undecided between Elm and Purescript



What are you getting

This is a WIP-mortem:

- why we made the choices we made
- what went right/wrong
- enough Elm to understand what's going on
- our experience of porting from Elm to Purescript

Not an Elm or Purescript guide, also not latest Elm version.



0.16? 0.17?

The jump from 0.16 and 0.17 in Elm

0.16

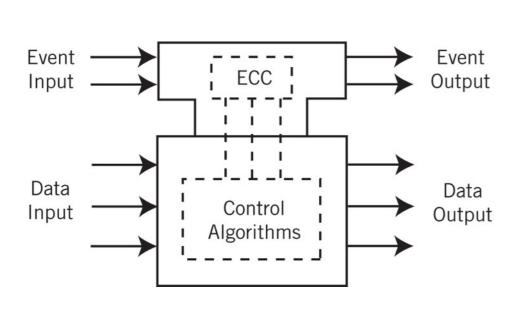
FRP mailboxes addresses signals foldp

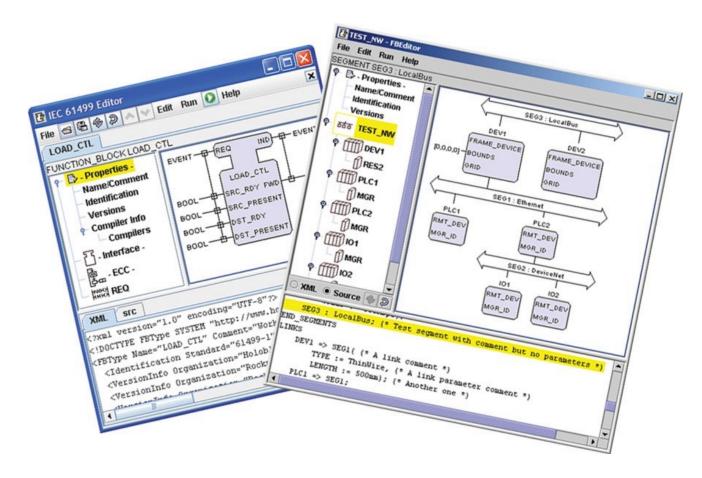
0.17



Visual IDE for PLC language IEC61499

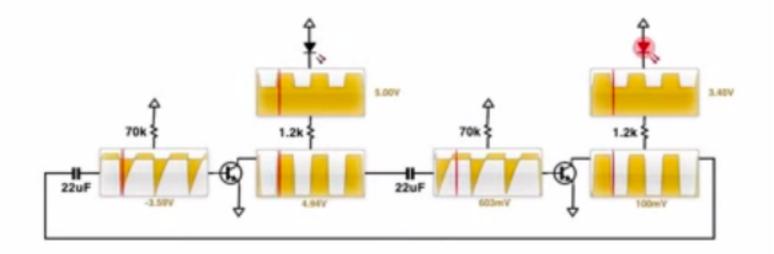
"A programmable logic controller, PLC, or programmable controller is a digital computer used for automation"







Inspired by Bret Victor's "Inventing on Principle" talk:





ATCnet | ampel_app



done

set_on

set_off

2 chan

set_on

set_off

set

2 chan

start

stop

1000 dt

1 val

0 val

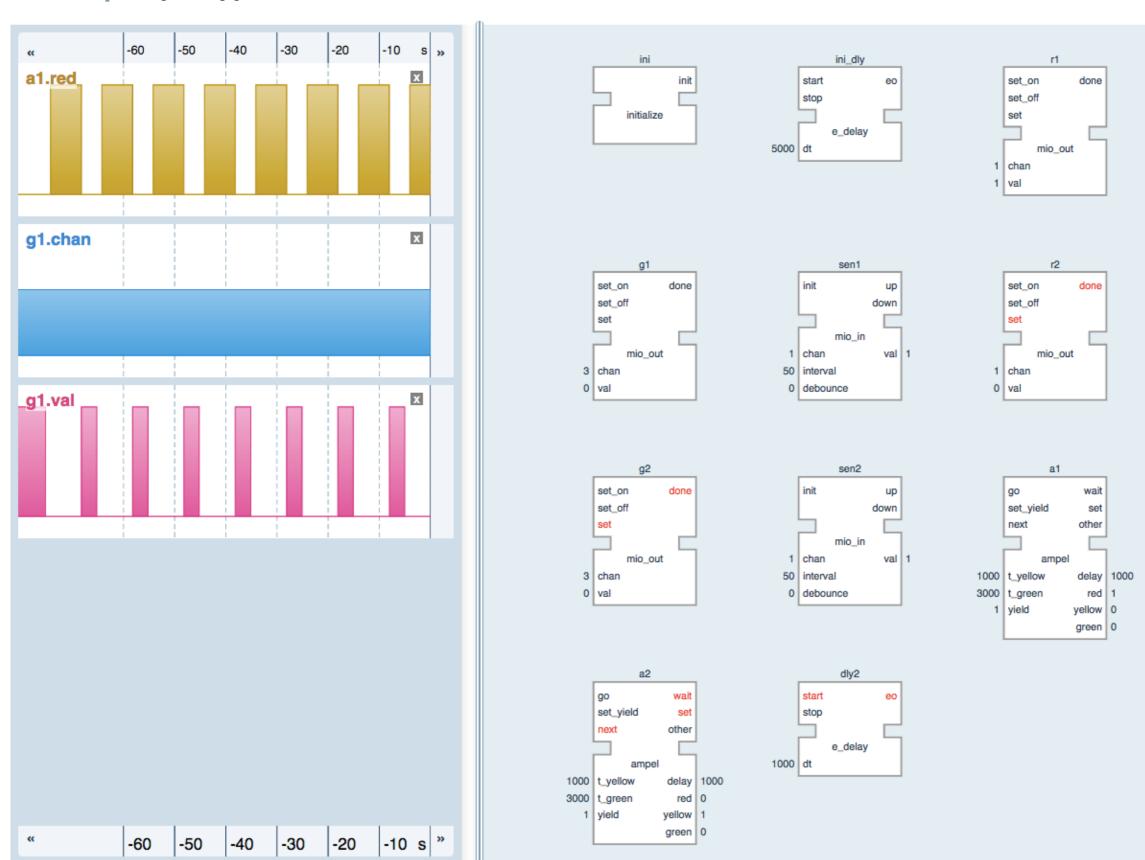
mio_out

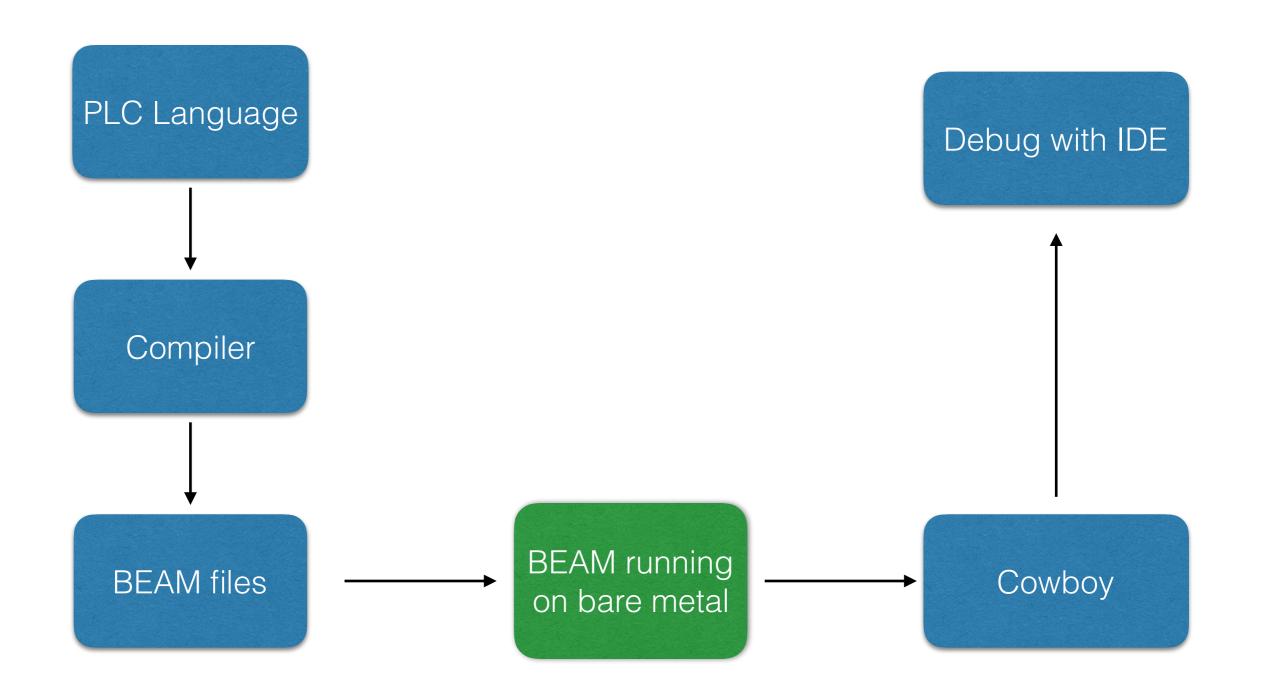
y2

mio_out

dly1

e_delay







Requirements

Many platforms to support

All PC OSs & iPad Pro

Decent performance

Needs to be interactive ~30fps should be fine



Frontend Tech Choice

Web Technologies because cross-platform

Hence: Javascript, CSS, Svg



Wait a minute, Javascript?



Wait a minute, Javascript?



...let's not.



Possible Choices, Then

Ready at the time:

Clojurescript



Elm



CoffeScript



Typescript





Why did we chose Elm?

Functional Reactive Programming

(it's gone now though)

Good error messages

(so good everyone is imitating them)

Some concepts somewhat similar to Erlang

(e.g. Mailboxes)



What is Elm?

Pure Functional

Strongly Typed

Eagerly evaluated

Compiles to Javascript

Functional Reactive Programming (< 0.17)

Haskell-like syntax

Very small

Optimised for learning curve (>0.16)

Similar to Haskell but no advanced types

Elm package manager enforces semantic versioning



Elm Pros compared to JS

If it compiles, it works (90% of the time)

Confident refactoring

Clean

Much fewer LOC

The famous great error messages (better than undefined is not a function)



The famous Elm errors

- contextual
- correct common errors

```
This 'case' does not have branches for all possibilities.

4|> case list of
5|> [x] ->
6|> x
7|>
8|> _ :: rest ->
9|> last rest

You need to account for the following values:

[]

Add a branch to cover this pattern!

If you are seeing this error for the first time, check out these hints:
<https://github.com/elm-lang/elm-compiler/blob/0.16.0/hints/missing-patterns.md>
The recommendations about wildcard patterns and 'Debug.crash' are important!
```



The famous Elm errors

How do they do it?

- make it a priority
- carefully tracked on a git repo
- type system complexity(simpler = easier to have good errors)



The famous Elm errors

But

you can **call** something wrong or **define** something wrong

and sometimes it thinks it's a wrong definition when it is actually incorrect use



Elm Pros compared to JS

Elm actually makes sense (seen the 'Wat' talk?)

```
##ailbowl:~(master!?) $ jsc
> Array(16)
,,,,,,,,,,
```



Elm Cons compared to JS

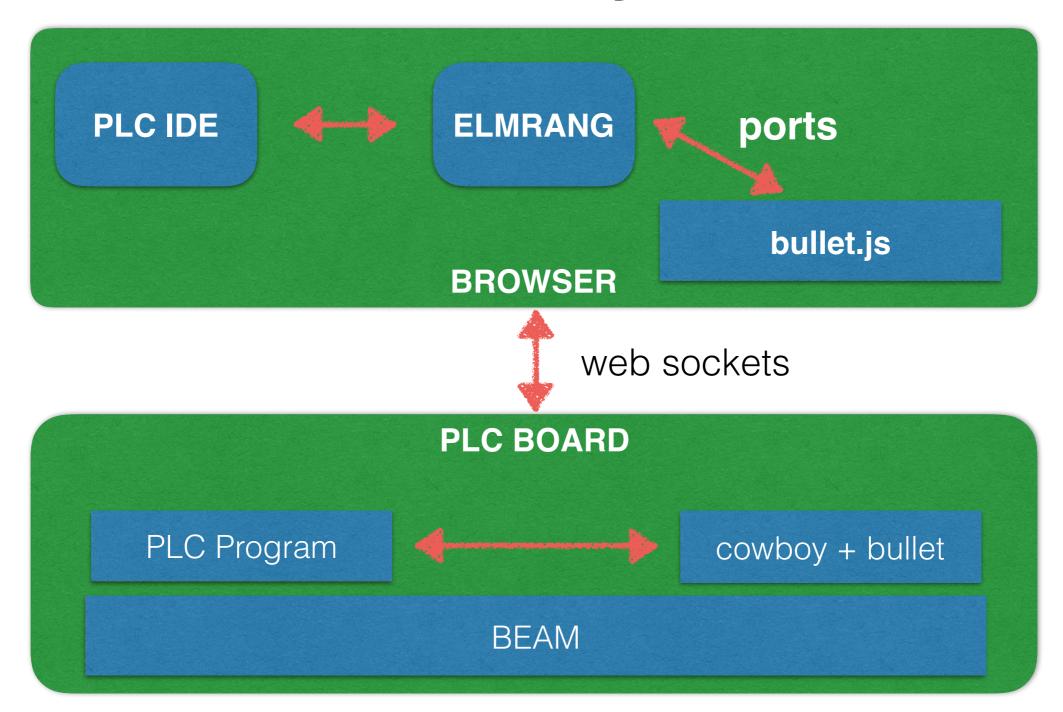
Javascript interop inflexible

(less in 0.17)

new language, still 0.x

...so, not that much.



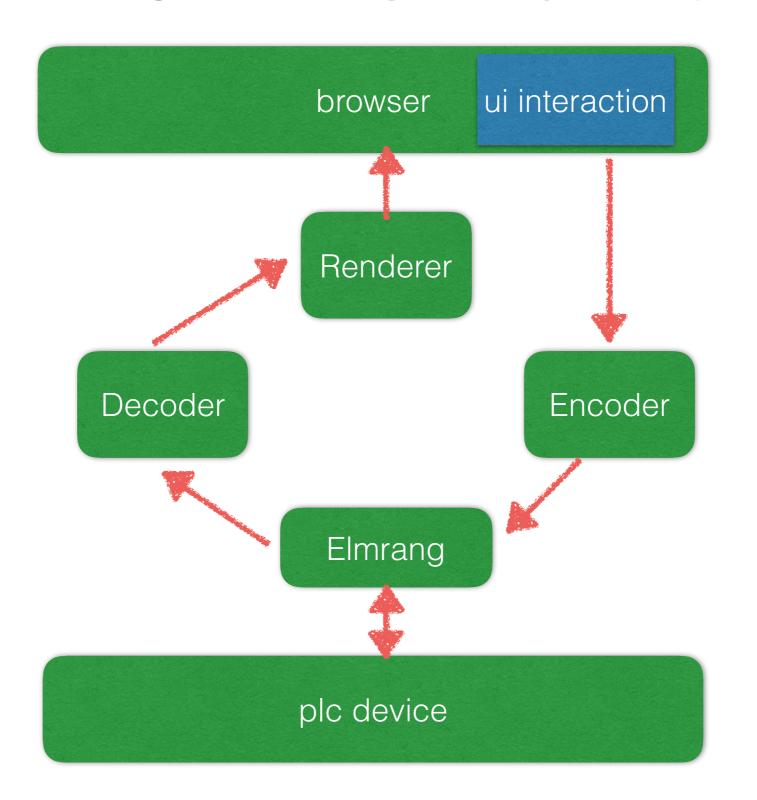




Demo



PLC IDE Structure





What is StartApp?

Implementation of **The Elm Architecture** for **0.16**In 0.17 it **is** the language

Action Model Update View

Beware: this is different in 0.17



What is StartApp?

Action

type Action

= Increment

Decrement

Just a Union Type (aka ADT, etc)



What is StartApp? Model

type alias Model = Int

A type alias



What is StartApp?

Update

```
update : Action -> Model -> Model
update action model =
   case action of
   Increment -> model + 1
   Decrement -> model - 1
```

Returns the new model state



What is StartApp?

View

```
view : Address -> Model -> Html
view address model =
  p [] [text model]
```

Returns html



PLC IDE Structure

Four **StartApp** connected by **Mailboxes**

Wired into a parent StartApp, so nested StartApps

As in the structure invented by **foxdonut**

Easy to expand, add components

But no one ported it to 0.17 (may be impossible)

Elmrang can be a component using this structure



Why are we still on 0.16?

We use **FRP** heavily

Porting code might not be cost effective

Frustrated with **lack of communication** (e.g. no deprecation warnings)

Waiting for Elm evolution to stabilise



Production Problems

How to organise subcomponents in a big Elm app?

How to store deps not on elm-package?

How to include an Elm project into an Erlang app?



The file structure

Every component has:

component/Action.elm
component/Model.elm
component/View.elm
component/Update.elm
component/Feature.elm

Wired in in App.elm and fed to Main.elm



Non elm-package deps

- fetch it from repo
- store it in a subdir of the erlang project
- move only the elm files to a subdir of the elm project
- not under elm-stuff
- include the subdir in elm-package.json



Mixed Elm/Erlang Project

- /elm subdir in Erlang project
- compiler Elm files to /priv
- add the .js to your html file



Rendering

Choices we had:

- WebGL (2d rendering engine)
- SVG (w or w/o CSS layout and animations)
- Html (not ideal)



Rendering

We use **Svg with CSS**

We try to do as much as we can with CSS

Animation in Elm can get complicated

CSS styles are in separate CSS files

We have an Svg & CSS expert on call



Rendering

elm-html and elm-svg have great syntax:

```
div [class "somecssclass"]
   [ p [] [text "a very well written paragraph"]
   , p [] [text "and another one"]
]
```

Based on virtualdom = fast



Several words to the wise

Be aware of what Elm is good for.

An Elm program has to fit the Elm Architecture (which is good if it does fits, less if it doesn't)

Wrapping Javascript libraries

There is no path to get a library that wraps a javascript library on elm-package (e.g. elm-d3)



Several words to the wise

Elm is still experimental

Elm is still subject to big changes, expect to have to rewrite some of your code with a new version.

Elm lacks a roadmap

There are short beta previews, and you can keep up by looking at the changes in the compiler.

Recently Evan started doing semi-regular updates of what he's up to in the mailing list



What next?

We're going to skip 0.17

Maybe come back when Elm is nearer to 1.0

Meanwhile taking another language for a spin, porting a portion of our project to it



Possible Choices, Now

Ready now:

Bucklescript

Purescript <=>



Clojurescript



Elm



CoffeScript



Typescript



Reason



Fable



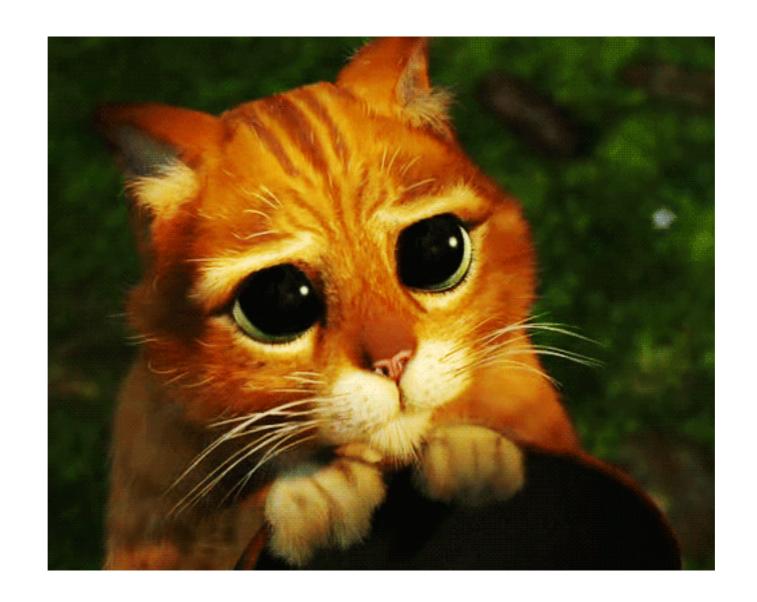






Our First Choice

: "Please adopt me..."



"...I swear I won't mention Monads"



Our Second Choice

Purescript <=>: "you're free to do anything...



...if you can cope with the types"



What is Purescript?

Reminds you of anything?

Pure Functional

Strongly Typed

Eagerly evaluated

Compiles to Javascript

Advanced Types

Haskell-like syntax (with all the squiggles)

Generates readable Javascript, has no runtime

Open community, a bit of a roadmap



Philosophy Differences



Elm is made to be simple above anything else, have a quick learning curve



In Purescript you have most of the type features you have in Haskell, longer learning curve



Philosophy Differences



Elm gives you only one possible program structure (Elm arch)

In Purescript there are many possible ways of structuring your app



Why Purescript after Elm?



Why Purescript after Elm?

Exhibit 1: the type system is a great feature of Elm



Purescript's has more features. (Simplicity vs Power)



The Elm tradeoff

Preferring simpler types begets:

- smooth learning curve
- more boilerplate



Why Purescript after Elm?

- it's similar enough that porting code is relatively straightforward
- once you get restless with Elm's boilerplate, you're likely ready for more powerful abstractions
- It's possible to implement Elm in it, but not the other way around
- It benefits from the hindsight of following Haskell from a distance
- Small, open community, communication still works



Pros compared to Elm

Pursuit (search libs by type signature)

Clearer direction

Can work a lot with REPL

Type holes!!

All (well, many) of the cool abstractions

Cons

Takes time to learn the cool abstractions



Reflection on Elm - Purescript - Haskell







- Simplest
- Focused on UX
- One way to do things -
- Removes all historical baggage
- Great entry level language

- Most sensible
- UX is fairly good
 - Still a lot of power
 - Eagerly evaluated, hence simpler

- Research language
- Most powerful
- Least good UX
- Most historical baggage
- Laziness adds complexity



Warning, 0.10 has just landed

It brings cool stuff, but breakage occurs while important libraries are still being ported



My advice: stick to 0.9.3 until 0.10 porting is complete, but still your deps will mismatch all over the place



Bower

At the moment Purescript is relying on bower, which makes the time after a new release particularly annoying

But Phil's working on a new package manager

(Also, please everyone, let's try not to use github to host all our dependencies any more. It's asking for trouble and DDoSs)



Frameworks Overview

Wrapping 🍪



- Pux
- Thermite
- purescript-react



- Halogen
- Flare
- Optic UI



Frameworks

Type Complexity continuum

Here be lenses free monads

Flare Pux Thermite Halogen
Optic UI



Why Flare?

- Great to start with
- Easy to make cool interactive graphs

Why not?

- Limited to a specific use case
- Need to understand applicative functor syntax:
 thing <\$> thing <*> thing



Why Pux?

Similar to the Elm architecture

Svg support already included

Interactive React debugger can be wired in

Probably the simplest Purescript framework

Why not?

React dependencies /0\



On the pain of installing React



(Though the React interactive debugger is nice)



Pux Structure

State Action

update inputs

view Effects

Compare with the Elm Architecture (0.16)

Model Action

update inputs view Aff



Why Pux?

data Action = Increment | Decrement type State = Int update :: Action -> State -> State update Increment state = state + 1 update Decrement state = state - 1 view :: State -> Html Action view state = div [button onClick (const Increment)] [text "Increment"] , span [] [text (show state)] , button [onClick (const Decrement)] [text "Decrement"]



Thermite

Wraps React

Lenses and stuff

Optic UI

Pure Purescript

Lenses and stuff



Why Halogen?

I'd rather not have to install the 300 React tools

It's used in production by Slamdata, on a pretty impressive app

> 1 people developing it

Nice Html DSL

Why not?

Argh, the types!! My eyes burn!

aka it's just a bit hard



Halogen Structure

State

Query action request Component

eval main

render

Compare with StartApp (0.16)

Model

Action

update

input

view

Effects



Halogen Structure

```
-- The state of the component
type State = { on :: Boolean }
-- The query algebra for the component
data Query a
 = ToggleState a
 | GetState (Boolean -> a)
-- | The component definition
myComponent :: forall g. Component State Query g
myComponent = component { render, eval }
 where
 render :: State -> ComponentHTML Query
 render state =
  H.div
   [ H.h1_
      [ H.text "Toggle Button" ]
   , H.button
      [ E.onClick (E.input_ ToggleState) ]
      [ H.text (if state.on then "On" else "Off") ]
```



Getting started with Purescript

```
get it from npm or psvm
2. start reading Purescript by Example
3.
       read purescript-compat-elm
4.
            try out Pux or Flare
    come on #purescript on freenode
5.
6.
        come to the video meetup
             try out Halogen
                   ???
8.
                 PROFIT!
```



Purescript Conclusion

Powerful

Sensible

With all your favourite abstractions, and more

It will take time to learn, but similar enough to Elm to get a headstart

But you don't have to know **everything** to start (with Pux)

It's not obsessed about language UX, but it's still good



tl;dr

Elm works fine with Erlang
If Elm compiles, it works (mostly)
boilerplate can get annoying
never expect fancy types
Haskell syntax (with less squiggles)
Makes for a great entry level language into Haskellworld unexpected removal of FRP was :/



tl;dr

Purescript works fine with Erlang
If Purescript compiles, it works (mostly)
types can get complicated
expect a longish learning curve
Haskell syntax, in all its squiggly glory
the roadmap is sensible
Makes a great second step into your road to Haskell
maybe use Pux to start with



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