

Fan programming language: Introduction

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What is Fan

- A human-centric neighborhood in Richmond, VA
- “Fan is designed as a **practical programming** language to make it easy and fun to get real work done. It is **not an academic language** to explore bleeding edge theories, but based on solid real world experience.”



Why should I care?

- You like learning languages
- You're looking for Java 3000, ng, etc
 - You think Scala is too complicated
- You have an insatiable thirst for knowledge
- You have nothing better to do on a Saturday :-)

Features

- Statically and dynamically typed (with some type inferencing)
- Closures
- Interesting concurrency model
 - Immutability
 - Message passing
 - URI namespace (whiteboard)

Features

- Objects all the way down (no primitives)
- Mixins
 - Similar to Ruby's mixins / Java interfaces with implementation
- Facet support
- Nice set of APIs
- Code organization with Pods
- Tools
 - Interpreter
 - Build tools
- FWT (SWT UI toolkit for Fan)
- Reflection
- Serialization
 - Subset of language
- Benevolent dictator model of development

Cons

- Java/.Net interop is weak at the moment
- No IDE support
- Virtual/override methods

Key concepts

- Pod (namespace and unit of deployment)
 - Classes (single inheritance)
 - Mixins (multiple inheritance / interfaces with implementations)
 - Slots
 - Fields (accessed via methods, no need for getter/setter)
 - Methods
 - Slot names are unique

Simple data types

- “color = \$from.color”
- “foo \${tree.get(4)}”
- r”c:\stuff\fan.txt”

Strings with interpolation
and “raw” support

- 0xcafe_babe
- 299_792_458
- 6.32d

64 bit ints, floats, decimal

- 500ms
- 12s
- 42min
- 7days

Durations

- `the best report.doc`
- `http://gstaff.org`
- `/some/path/to/me.txt`

URI

Simple data types (cont)

- `Str#`
 - `foo::MyType#`
 - `Str#capitalize`
- Types and slots
- `0..5` // `[0,5]`
 - `x..y` // `[x,y]`
 - `0..myList.size`
- Ranges

- `[1,2,3]` // `Int[]`
 - `[6, 7f, 8]` // `Num[]`
 - `[3, "3", [3,4]]` // `Obj[]`
 - `[,]` // empty list
- List
- `[2:"two", 4:"four"]`
 - `["a":[1,2], "b":4sec]`
 - `[:]` // empty map
- Map
(keys must be immutable)

Sugar (yummm)

- `a + b` `//a.plus(b)`
- `a[b]` `//a.get(b)`
- `a[b] = foo` `//a.set(b, foo)`
- `a[b]` `//a.slice(b)`

(at last count) 24 shortcut methods

- Safe invoke
 - `weight = aCar?.door("left)?.handle?.weight`
 - short-circuit message sends if any part is null

Typing “Keep it simple”

Static

- Method and field signatures require types
- Local vars, lists, and maps are inferenced

```
Void add(Str first, Str last) {  
    person := Person.make(first, last)  
    person.age = 8  
    people.add(person)  
}
```

Dynamic

- The arrow “->” is not compile time checked.
- The dot “.” is compile time checked
- At runtime if the message is not understood the trap() method is called. Like missing_method in Ruby

```
This fight(Obj enemy, Int weapon) {  
    // Attack the opponent  
    damage := rand(strength + weapon)  
    echo("You hit for $ damage!")  
    enemy -> hit(damage)  
    ...  
}
```

Closures

- Real closures that capture local variables
- Basic syntax: `|A a, B b...->R| { statements }`
- Heavy use by List, Map, Thread

```
4.times |Int i| {echo(i)} //print 0 to 3
```

```
add := |Int a, Int b->Int| {return a + b}
```

```
add(3,4) //7
```

```
q := [1,2,3,4]
```

```
q.findAll |Int m->Bool| {return m % 2 == 0} //[2,4]
```

```
i := 0
```

```
f := |->Int| {return ++i}
```

```
echo(f()) //prints 1
```

```
echo(f()) //prints 2
```

```
echo(i) //prints 2
```

Concurrency

- No shared **mutable** state between threads
- Messaging passing of immutable state between threads
 - Immutable is a first class concept
 - Each thread has a message queue
- Whiteboard creates a namespace of URIs for threads to share state
 - `Thread.sendAsync`
 - `Thread.sendSync`
 - `Namespace.create`
 - `Namespace.put`

Concurrency (cont)

- Passing an object between threads
- The object must be either:
 - Immutable – will be passed by reference
 - Serializable – deep copy made and passed

```
svr := Thread("server") |Thread t| {  
  t.loop |Obj msg->Obj| {  
    echo("reflector received $msg")  
    return msg  
  }  
}  
svr.start
```

```
for (i:=0; i<50000; i++) {  
  echo("send " + svr.sendAsync(i))  
}
```

Links

- Fan site
 - <http://www.fandev.org/>

Acknowledgements

- Flickr for creative commons images
 - Taberandrew
- Andrew and Brian Fan's benevolent dictators
 - Great docs out of the gate

Backup

Serialization

- Read/write objects to a stream
- Used to pass messages between threads
- Tree based not graph based (ugggh circular refs mean stack overflow)
- Syntax
 - Easy to read
 - Efficient
 - Purely declarative / Fan is a complete superset of serialization format

```
@serializable
class Address {
  Str street; Str city; Str state
}
create one:

address := Address {
  street = "1801 Varsity Drive"
  city = "Raleigh"
  state = "NC"
}
```

```
out.writeObject(address)
```

results in:

```
AddressExample_0::Address{
street="1801 Varsity Drive"
city="Raleigh"
state="NC"
}
```

FWT

- Fan widget toolkit built atop SWT
- Makes heavy use of the serialization format

```
Window {  
  title = "FWT Demo"  
  bounds = Rect {x = 100; y = 100; w = 200; h = 75}  
  Button {text = "Hello world"; onAction = |,| {echo("hi")}}  
}.open
```

A button instance will be created and the "add" method called on Window