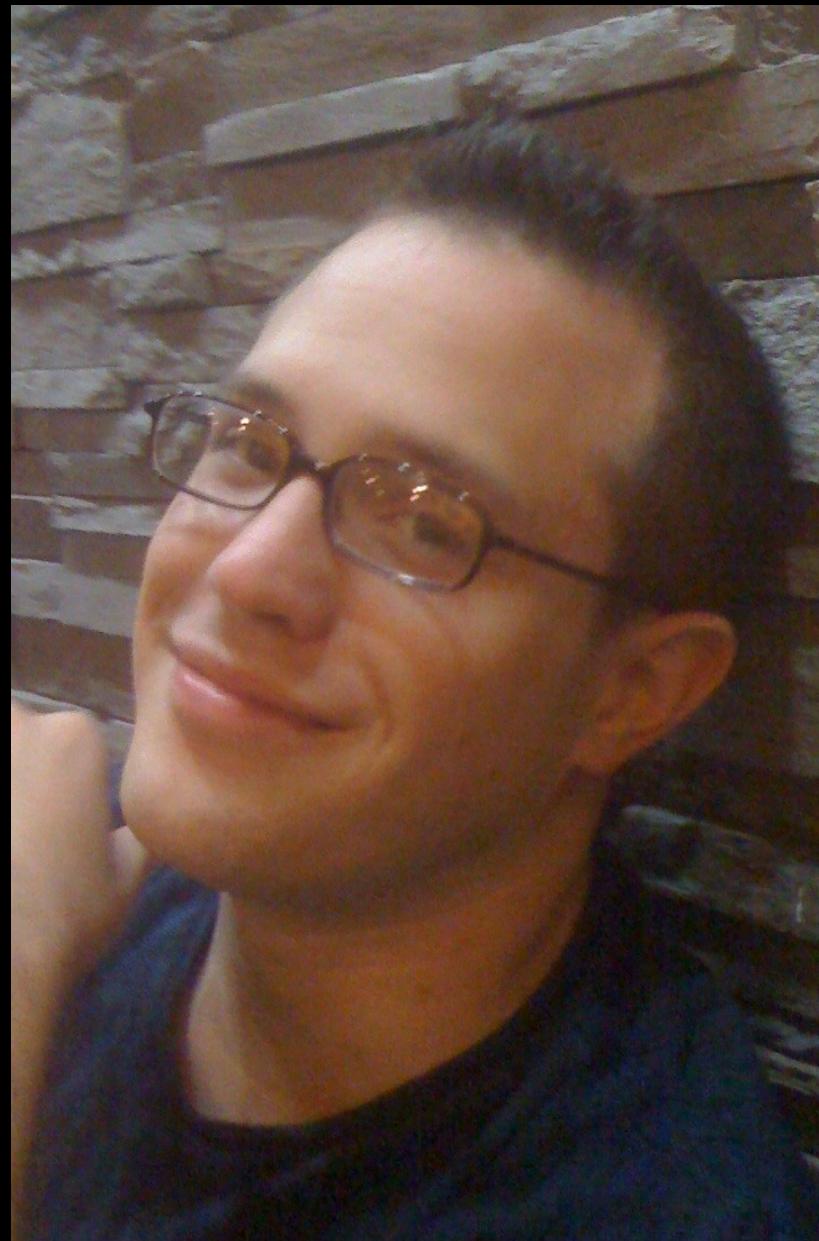


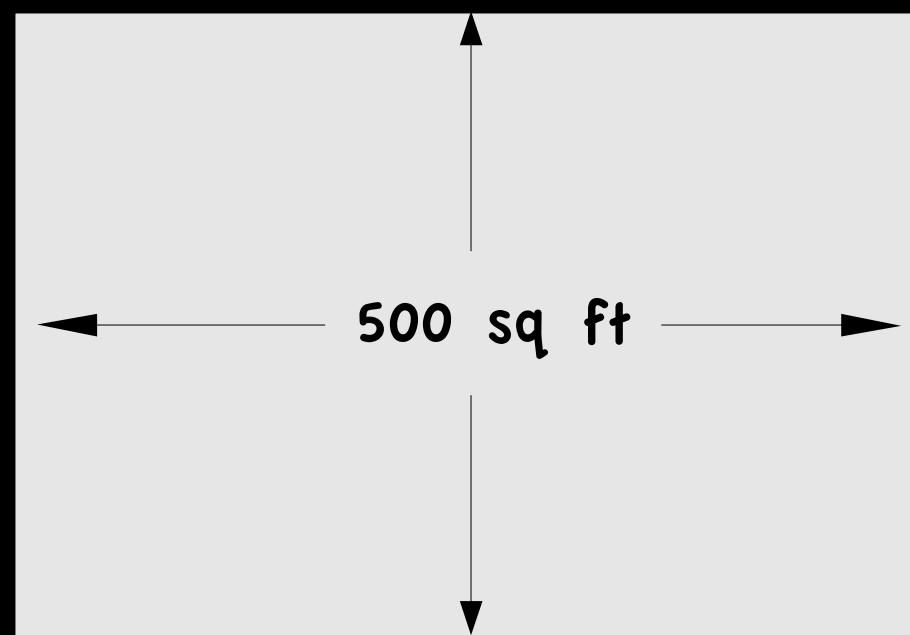
# *Macro Club*

@stuarts Sierra

#clojureconj











I  
♥  
()



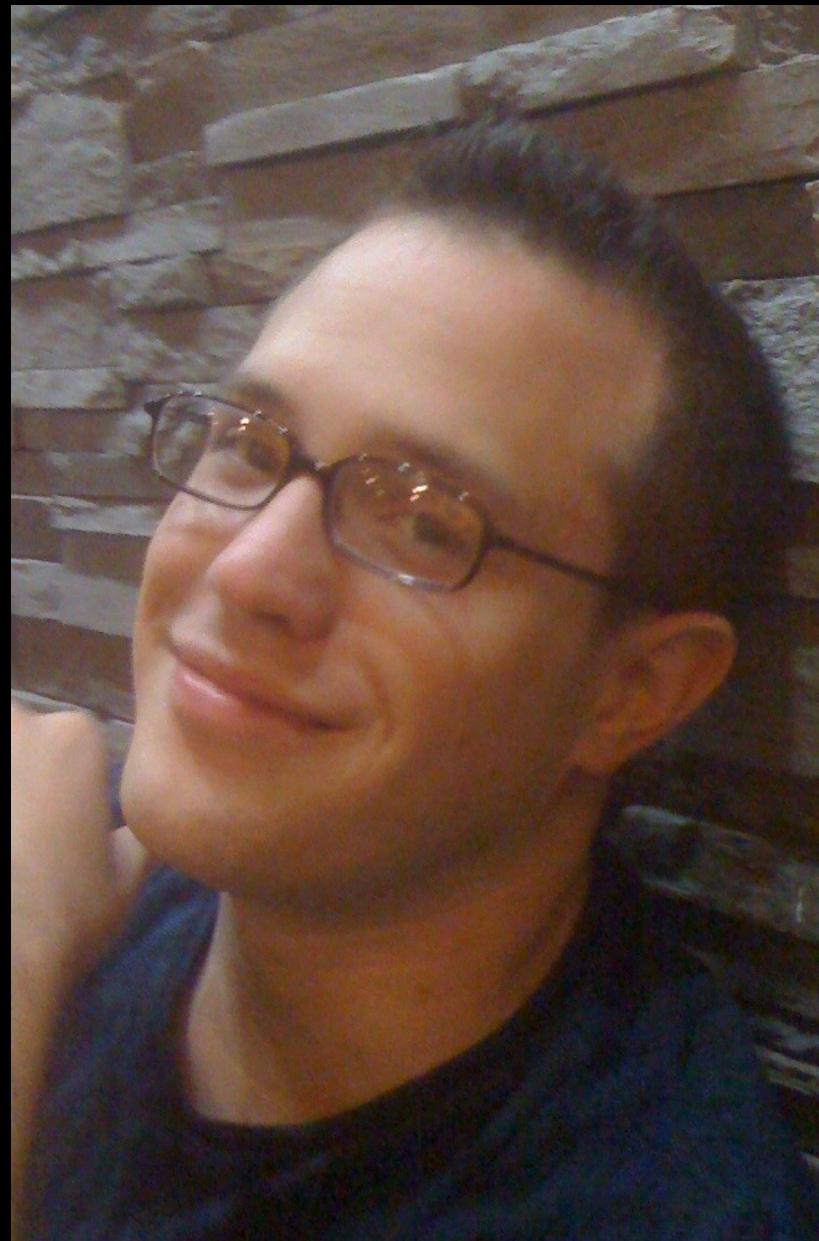
THE EXPERT'S VOICE® OPEN SOURCE

# Practical Clojure

*Full Introduction to Clojure,  
a full Lisp variant for the JVM*

Luke VanderHart and Stuart Sierra

Apress®

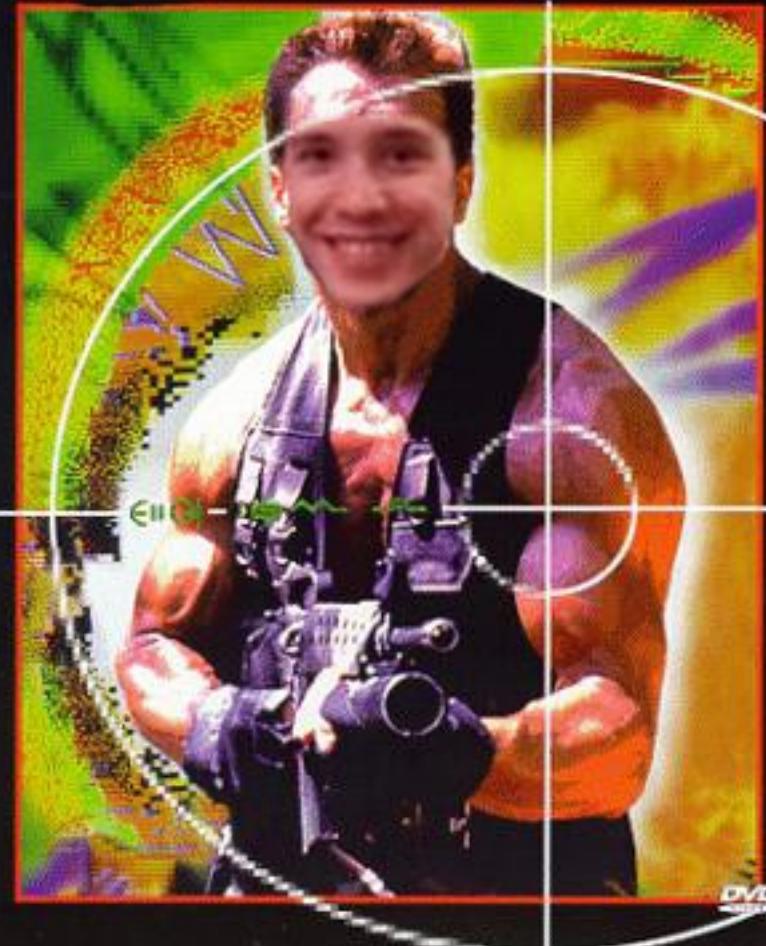




*“If it seems simple, you’re probably doing it wrong.”*

*“You can pry EMACS from  
my cold, dead fingers.”*

# SIERRA PARFEDITOR



# The First Rule of Macro Club

*You do not write macros.*

“Macros are harder to write than ordinary Lisp functions, and it's considered to be bad style to use them when they're not necessary.”

-Paul Graham, “Beating the Averages”

I ❤  
! ~@

# clojure.test

```
→ (is (= 4 (+ 2 2)))
```

```
true
```

# clojure.test

```
→ (macroexpand '(is (= 4 (+ 2 2))))  
  
(try  
  (let [values (list 4 (+ 2 2))  
        result (apply = values)]  
    (if result  
        (do-report {:type :pass, ...})  
        (do-report {:type :fail, :actual values, ...}))  
    result)  
  (catch java.lang.Throwable t  
    (do-report {:type :error, :actual t, ...})))
```

# clojure.test

→ (macroexpand

```
'(is (thrown? ArithmeticException (/ 1 0))))
```

```
(try
```

```
(try
```

```
(/ 1 0)
```

```
→ (do-report {:type :fail, :actual nil, ...})
```

```
(catch ArithmeticException e
```

```
  (do-report {:type :pass, :actual e, ...}))
```

```
  e))
```

```
(catch java.lang.Throwable t
```

```
  (do-report {:type :error, :actual t, ...})))
```

# clojure.test

→ (thrown? ArithmeticException (/ 1 0))))

```
#<CompilerException java.lang.Exception:  
  Unable to resolve symbol: thrown? in this context>
```

# clojure.test

```
(defmacro is [message form]
  `(try ~(assert-expr message form)
        (catch Throwable t#
          (do-report {:type :error, ...}))))
```

```
(defmulti assert-expr (fn [msg form] (first form)))
```

```
(defmethod assert-expr '= [msg form] ...)
```

```
(defmethod assert-expr 'thrown? [msg form] ...)
```

# The Second Rule of Macro Club

*You do not write macros...  
that violate expectations  
of normal code behavior.*

# *Lazytest*

[github.com/stuarts Sierra/lazytest](https://github.com/stuarts Sierra/lazytest)

# The Third Rule of Macro Club

*If this is your first time,  
you must write a macro.*

# lazytest.expect

```
(defmacro expect
  ([expr] `(~(expect nil ~expr)))
  ([docstring expr]
   {[:pre [(~(or (string? docstring) (nil? docstring)))]]}
   (~(if (function-call? expr)
          ;; Normal function call
          (~(let [f# ~(~(first expr))
                  args# (~(list ~@(~(rest expr)))])
              (~(or result#
                     (~(throw (ExpectationFailed.
                               (~(merge '(~(meta &form)
                                         '(~(meta expr)
                                         {[:form '(~expr
                                             :locals (~(local-bindings &env)
                                             :evaluated (~(list* f# args#)
                                             :result result#
                                             :file ~*file*
                                             :ns '(~(ns-name *ns*))}
                                             ~(~when docstring {[:doc docstring]})))))))))))
```

; Unknown type of expression

```
  (~(let [result# ~expr]
        (~(or result#
              (~(throw (ExpectationFailed.
                        (~(merge '(~(meta &form)
                                  '(~(meta expr)
                                  {[:form '(~expr
                                      :locals (~(local-bindings &env)
                                      :result result#
                                      :file ~*file*
                                      :ns '(~(ns-name *ns*))}
                                      ~(~when docstring {[:doc docstring]})))))))))))
```

# lazytest.expect

```
→ (expect (= 4 (+ 2 2)))
```

```
; If that's not true...
(throw
(ExpectationFailed.
{:form      ; what you passed in
:evaluated ; each component, evaluated
:result     ; return value
:locals    ; local bindings
:doc       ; optional docstring
:file      ; file name
:line      ; line number
:ns        ; namespace name
}))
```

# lazytest.expect

```
package lazytest;

public class ExpectationFailed
    extends AssertionException {

    public final Object reason;

    public ExpectationFailed(Object reason) {
        this.reason = reason;
    }
}
```

# *Test Case*

Something that can be run.

Result: “pass” or “fail”

*Suite*

Collection of Test Cases

and/or other Suites.

# clojure.test Grouping

```
(deftest test-one ...)
```

```
(deftest test-two ...)
```

```
(deftest my-test-group
  (test-one)
  (test-two))
```

I   
Protocols

```
(defprotocol Testable
  (run-tests [this]
    "Run tests in this suite."))

(deftype Suite [children]
  Testable
  (run-tests [this]
    (map run-tests children)))

(deftype TestCase [f]
  Testable
  (run-tests [this]
    (try (f) ...)))
```

# The Fourth Rule of Macro Club

*Don't think  
object-oriented.*

“Objects are a poor man's closures.”

-Lisp dude

“Closures are a poor man's objects.”

-OOP dude

```
(defprotocol Testable
  (run-tests [this]
    "Run tests in this suite."))

(deftype Suite [children]
  Testable
  (run-tests [this]
    (map run-tests children)))

(deftype TestCase [assertion]
  Testable
  (run-tests [this]
    (try (assertion) ...)))
```

# *Test Case*

Something that can be run.

Result: “pass” or “fail”

# *Test Case*

```
(fn [] (expect . . .))
```

*Suite*

Collection of Test Cases

and/or other Suites.

# *Suite*

```
(fn []
  (seq ... test cases ...
        ... and/or suites ...))
```

# *Suite*

```
(defmacro describe [doc & children]
`(fn []
  (with-meta
    (list ~@children)
    { :doc ~doc
      :file ...
      :line ... }))))
```

# *Test Case*

```
(defmacro it [docstring expr]
  `(~(with-meta
        (fn [] (expect ~expr))
        { :doc ~docstring
          :file ...
          :line ... })))
```

# “DSL”

```
(describe "A list"
  (it "is a sequence"
    (seq? (list)))
  (it "is countable"
    (= 3 (count (list 1 2 3))))
  (it "grows at the front"
    (= (list 2 1) (cons 2 (list 1)))))
```

# *Context*

... set up some state ...

... make assertions about it ...

... clean up ...

# `clojure.test` “Fixtures”

```
(defn my-fixture [test-fn]
  ... stuff that happens before ...
  (test-fn)
  ... stuff that happens after ...)
```

```
(use-fixtures :each my-fixture)
```

# clojure.test “Fixtures”

```
(declare *state*)

(defn my-fixture [test-fn]
  (binding [*state* ...setup...]
    (test-fn)
    ... cleanup state ...))
```

# The Fifth Rule of Macro Club

*No shirt,  
No shoes,  
No dynamic scope.* ?

# *Context*

... set up some state ...

... make assertions about it ...

... clean up ...

# *Context*

```
(defprotocol Context
  (setup [this]
    "Setup and return some state")
  (teardown [this]
    "Clean up state"))
```

# “System Property” Context

```
(deftype PropertyContext [name value]
  Context
  (setup [this]
    ... set Java system property ...)
  (teardown [this]
    ... restore original value ...))
```

# “Temp File” Context

```
(deftype FileContext []
  Context
  (setup [this]
    ... create temporary file ...)
  (teardown [this]
    ... delete file ...))
```

# “Alter Var Root” Context

```
(deftype GlobalStubContext [var value]
  Context
  (setup [this]
    ... set root binding of var ...)
  (teardown [this]
    ... restore original value ...))
```

*Context:*

(setup ctxt) ➤ state



*Test Case:*

(fn [] (expect (= state ...)))

*Context:*

(teardown ctxt)

*Context:*

(setup ctxt) ➤ state

*Test Case:*

(fn [state] (expect (= state ...)))

*Context:*

(teardown ctxt)

# “DSL”

```
(describe "A list"
  (it "is a sequence"
    (seq? (list)))
  (it "is countable"
    (= 3 (count (list 1 2 3))))
  (it "grows at the front"
    (= (list 2 1) (cons 2 (list 1)))))
```

# “Stateful” Context

```
(deftype StatefulContext [ . . . ]
  Context
  (setup [this]
        . . . create state . . .)
  (teardown [this]
        . . . destroy state . . .)
  clojure.lang.IDeref
  (deref [this]
        . . . return state . . .))
```

# “Stateful” Context

```
(stateful-fn-context
  (fn [] ... create & return state...)
  (fn [state] ... destroy state ...)))
```

# “Stateful” Context

```
(def ctxt (stateful-fn-context ...))  
(setup ctxt)  
;; get the state:  
@ctxt  
(teardown ctxt)
```

# “DSL”

```
(def ctxt (stateful-fn-context ...))

(describe "..."
  (with [ctxt]
    (it "..."
        ...
        ... @ctxt ...)
    (it "..."
        ...
        ... @ctxt ...)))
```

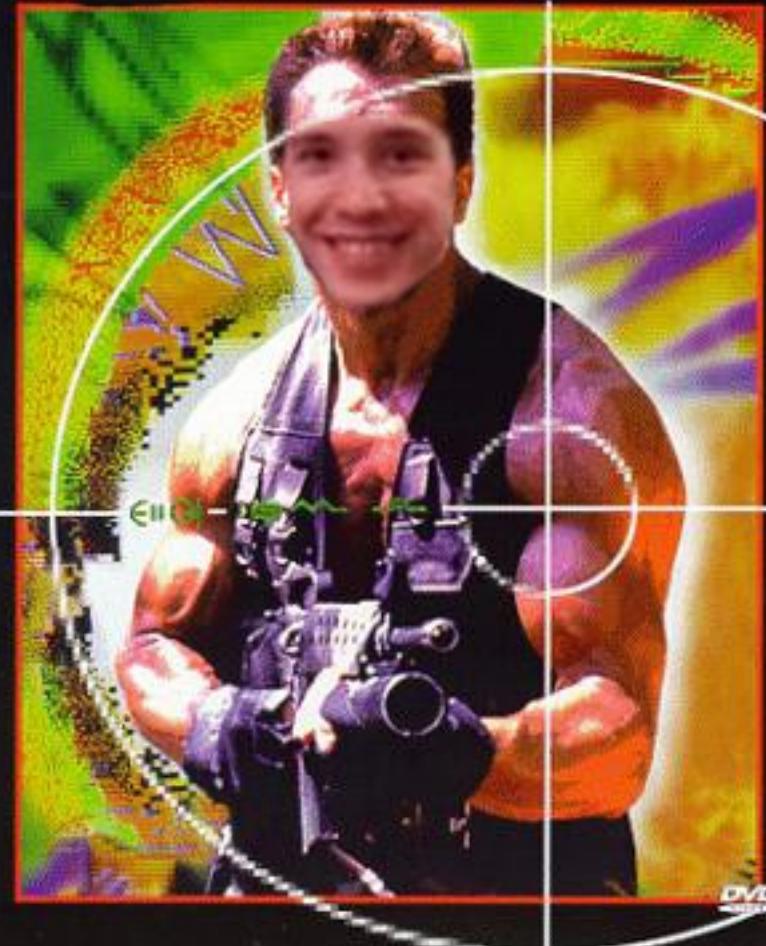
# The Sixth Rule of Macro Club

*You don't create  
new scoping rules.*

# Bullet Points

- Build abstractions on Clojure's existing types
- Functions are the most powerful abstraction
- Use macros for syntactic sugar
- Don't break expectations of normal code
- Don't think OOP

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*Practical Clojure*