



Проще, чище, быстрее. Макросы Swift

Анна Жаркова
Lead Mobile developer

Обо мне



- В мобильной разработке с 2013
- Ведущий мобильный разработчик в Usetech
- Нативная разработка под iOS и Android (Swift/Objective-C, Kotlin/Java) кросс-платформа (Xamarin, Kotlin multiplatform)
- Ментор, управляю командой направления
- Спикер на конференциях AppsConf, Mobius, TechTrain, DroidCon (2022)
- Преподаватель в Otus (iOS Pro и базовый)
- Автор статей по мобильной разработке (SwiftUI, iOS, KMM)
- Эксперт Skillbox

mbExperts

Обсудим:

- Макросы Swift 5.9 . Концепция
- Анатомия макросов
- Расширяем типы. Async/await
- iOS Retrofit на макросах
- Генерируем UI. Макросы в SwiftUI

Макросы Swift 5.9. WWDC 2023

Расширения для компилятора Swift



Макросы Swift 5.9. WWDC 2023

- [SE-0382 • Expression Macros](#)
- [SE-0389 • Attached Macros](#)
- [SE-0397 • Freestanding Declaration Macros](#)
- [SE-0394 • Package Manager Support for Custom Macros](#)

Макросы Swift. Назначение

- Преобразование существующего кода
- Генерация нового кода
- Упрощение и ускорение разработки

Макросы Swift. Назначение

- Преобразование существующего кода
- Генерация нового кода
- Упрощение и ускорение разработки
- Сокращение написания кода разработчиком



Кодогенерация Kotlin

- Шаблоны на плагинах IDE
- Annotation Processing (KSP, KAPT)
- Kotlin Compiler Plugins

Кодогенерация Swift

- Шаблоны Xcode IDE
- SwiftGen, скрипты
- Swift Macros

Старые макросы iOS

- Objective-C, макросы препроцессора
- В Swift через Bridge
- Результат при вызове в рантайме

```
///  
#define AD_SIZE CGSizeMake(320, 50)  
+ (CGSize)adSize;  
  
///  
+ (CGSize)adSize { return AD_SIZE; }
```

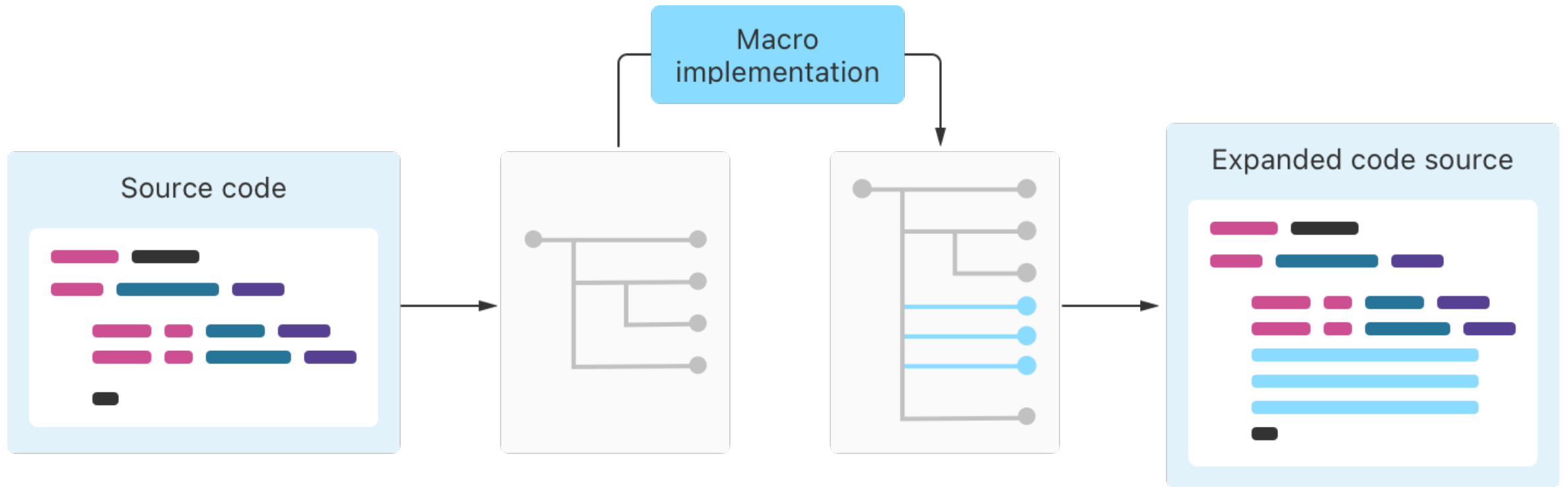
Старые макросы iOS

- Objective-C, макросы препроцессора
- В Swift через Bridge
- Результат при вызове в рантайме

```
///  
#define AD_SIZE CGSizeMake(320, 50)  
+ (CGSize)adSize;  
  
///  
+ (CGSize)adSize { return AD_SIZE; }
```

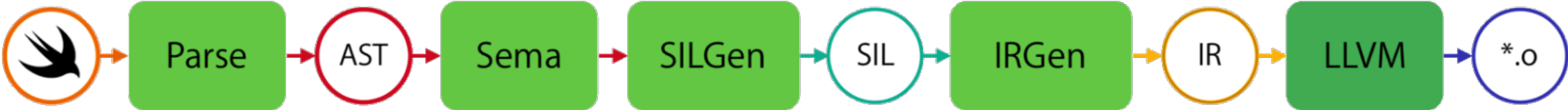
Это другое!!!

Макросы Swift 5.9. Расширение



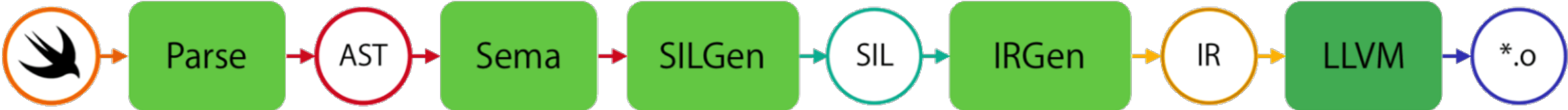
Заглянем под капот

Swift. Компиляция



Swift. Компиляция

Swift Intermediate Language



SwiftSyntax

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying the SwiftSyntax documentation. The address bar shows the path: swift-syntax > SwiftSyntax > Introduction to SwiftSyntax. The main content area features the title "Introduction to SwiftSyntax" and a sub-header: "SwiftSyntax provides the foundation for tools that inspect, manipulate, and transform Swift source code." Below this, it indicates a "15min Estimated Time" and a "Get started" button. A sidebar on the left lists various documentation sections, with "Introduction to SwiftSyntax" selected. Below the main content, a "Chapter 1 SwiftSyntax By Example" section is visible, featuring a Swift logo icon and a description: "Explore the SwiftSyntax API by building a tool that sorts imports in a Swift file." The estimated time for this chapter is also shown as "15min".

Search documentation

swift-syntax > SwiftSyntax > Introduction to SwiftSyntax

Introduction to SwiftSyntax

SwiftSyntax provides the foundation for tools that inspect, manipulate, and transform Swift source code.

🕒 15min Estimated Time





[Get started](#)



Chapter 1
SwiftSyntax By Example
Explore the SwiftSyntax API by building a tool that sorts imports in a Swift file.

☰ SwiftSyntax By Example 🕒 15min

- Featured
- Workspace Documentation
- swift-syntax
 - ArgumentParser
 - ArgumentParserToolInfo
 - SwiftSyntax509
 - SwiftBasicFormat
 - SwiftIDEUtils
 - SwiftSyntaxMacroExpansion
 - SwiftSyntax-all
 - _SwiftSyntaxTestSupport
 - SwiftSyntaxBuilder
 - SwiftOperators
 - SwiftDiagnostics
 - swift-parser-cli
 - SwiftCompilerPluginMessa...
 - SwiftSyntaxMacros
 - SwiftCompilerPlugin
 - SwiftParser
 - SwiftParserDiagnostics
 - SwiftSyntax
 - Articles
 - Working with SwiftSyntax
 - Updating a Macro to a N...
 - Glossary
 - Tutorials
 - Introduction to SwiftSyn...
 - Contributing
 - Changing Syntax Nodes
 - When to use protocols l...
 - @_spi attribute
 - Language Features Usa...
 - Syntax
 - Syntax
 - SyntaxCollection
 - Trivia
 - Trivia
 - TriviaPiece

Swift AST

Swift AST Explorer     509.0.0 ▾

Structure  Lookup  Statistics

```
1 import Foundation
2
3 @SwiftRetrofit
4 public protocol NewsService {
5
6     @Get(path: "everything")
7     func loadNews(query: QueryParam<String>) async throws -> NewsList
8 }
9
```

```
▼ SourceFile
  ▼ CodeBlockItemList
    ▼ CodeBlockItem
      ▼ ImportDecl
        ▼ AttributeList
        ▼ DeclModifierList
          import
        ▼ ImportPathComponentList
          ▼ ImportPathComponent
            Foundation
      ▼ CodeBlockItem
        ▼ ProtocolDecl
          ▼ AttributeList
            ▼ Attribute
              @
            ▼ IdentifierType
              SwiftRetrofit
          ▼ DeclModifierList
            ▼ DeclModifier
              public
          protocol
          NewsService
        ▼ MemberBlock
          {
            ▼ MemberBlockItemList
```



Swift AST

Swift AST Explorer 509.0.0

Structure | Lookup | Statistics

```
1 import Foundation
2
3 @SwiftRetrofit
4 MemberBlockItem NewsService {
5     6:3 ... 7:68
6     @Get(path: "everything")
7     func loadNews(query: QueryParam<String>) async th
8 }
9
```

MemberBlockItemSyntax

Source Range
6:3 ... 7:68

unexpectedBeforeDecl
nil

decl
FunctionDeclSyntax

unexpectedBetweenDeclAndSemicolon
nil

semicolon
nil

unexpectedAfterSemicolon
nil

MemberBlock

{

MemberBlockItemList

MemberBlockItem

FunctionDecl

AttributeList

Attribute

@

IdentifierType

Get

(

LabeledExprList

LabeledExpr

path

:

StringLiteralExpr

"

StringLiteralSegmentList

StringSegment

everything


"

)

SyntaxFactory

```
//struct Example {}  
let structKeyword = SyntaxFactory.makeStructKeyword(trailingTrivia: .spaces(1))  
let identifier = SyntaxFactory.makeIdentifier("Example", trailingTrivia: .spaces(1))  
  
let leftBrace = SyntaxFactory.makeLeftBraceToken()  
let rightBrace = SyntaxFactory.makeRightBraceToken(leadingTrivia: .newlines(1))  
let members = MemberDeclBlockSyntax { builder in  
    builder.useLeftBrace(leftBrace)  
    builder.useRightBrace(rightBrace)  
}  
let structureDeclaration = StructDeclSyntax { builder in  
    builder.useStructKeyword(structKeyword)  
    builder.useIdentifier(identifier)  
    builder.useMembers(members)  
}
```

SyntaxFactory, удален из SwiftSyntax

☰ 

Filter by

- <> Code 0
- 🕒 Issues 3
- 🔗 Pull requests 30
- 💬 Discussions 0
- 🔗 Commits 11
- 📦 Packages 0
- 📖 Wikis 0

30 results (74 ms) in apple/swift-syntax ✕

apple/swift-syntax
🔗 Remove SyntaxFactory
👤 ahoppen · 💬 3 · Opened on 19 авг. 2022 г. · #607

apple/swift-syntax
🔗 Move SyntaxFactory from gyb to codegen
👤 kimdv · 💬 3 · Opened on 8 янв. · #1202

SyntaxRewriter

SyntaxRewriter

SyntaxVisitor

```
public class ZalgoRewriter: SyntaxRewriter {  
    public override func visit(_ token: TokenSyntax) -> Syntax {  
        guard case let .stringLiteral(text) = token.tokenKind else {  
            return token  
        }  
  
        return token.withKind(.stringLiteral(zalgo(text)))  
    }  
}
```

SyntaxRewriter

Применение Rewriter

```
// Before 🙌😊  
print("Hello, world!")  
  
// After 🦖😱  
print("Hello, world!")
```

Займемся макросами

Виды макросов

- Автономные @freestanding
- Прикрепленные @attached

Автономные макросы. @freestanding

Дополняют объявление или значение выражения. Не меняют исходное объявление

- @freestanding(expression)
- @freestanding(declaration)

Автономные макросы. @freestanding

Дополняют объявление или значение выражения. Не меняют исходное объявление

```
let image = #unwrap(request.downloadedImage, message: "was already checked")

// Begin expansion for "#unwrap"
{ [wrappedValue = request.downloadedImage] in
  guard let wrappedValue else {
    preconditionFailure(
      "Unexpectedly found nil: 'request.downloadedImage' " +
        "was already checked",
      file: "main/ImageLoader.swift",
      line: 42
    )
  }
  return wrappedValue
}()
// End expansion for "#unwrap"
```

Автономные макросы. @freestanding

Дополняют объявление или значение выражения. Не меняют исходное объявление

```
let image = #unwrap(request.downloadedImage, message: "was already checked")

// Begin expansion for "#unwrap"
{ [wrappedValue = request.downloadedImage] in
  guard let wrappedValue else {
    preconditionFailure(
      "Unexpectedly found nil: 'request.downloadedImage' " +
        "was already checked",
      file: "main/ImageLoader.swift",
      line: 42
    )
  }
  return wrappedValue
}()
// End expansion for "#unwrap"
```

Автономные макросы. @freestanding

Дополняют объявление или значение выражения. Не меняют исходное объявление

```
/// Force-unwraps the optional value passed to `expr`.  
/// - Parameter message: Failure message, followed by `expr` in single quotes  
@freestanding(expression)  
macro unwrap<Wrapped>(_ expr: Wrapped?, message: String) -> Wrapped  
  
let image = #unwrap(downloadedImage, message: "was already checked")
```

Прикрепленные. @attached

- Изменяют объявление, к которому они прикреплены
- Начинаются с @

@attached != PropertyWrappers

- Макросы выполняются во время компиляции
- PropertyWrappers выполняются в Runtime
- Их можно использовать вместе

@attached. Роли

- attached(peer)
- attached(accessor)
- attached(memberAttribute)
- attached(member)
- attached(conformance)

@attached. Роли

- attached(peer)
- attached(accessor)
- attached(memberAttribute)
- attached(member)
- attached(conformance) -> extension

@attached. Роли

Роли можно комбинировать

Дает макросу доступ к
разным элементам кода

```
@attached(member, names: arbitrary)
@attached(conformance)
@attached(peer, names: prefixed(SwiftRetrofit))
public macro SwiftRetrofit() = #externalMacro(module: "SwiftRetrofitMacros",
                                             type: "SwiftRetrofitMacro")
```

Ограничения макросов

- Макросы не видят расширения друг друга
- Каждый макрос работает с оригинальным кодом
- Область применения макроса ограничена

Ограничения макросов

- Макросы не видят расширения друг друга
- Каждый макрос работает с оригинальным кодом
- Область применения макроса ограничена

Пустые макросы можно заменить PropertyWrapper или alias

Ограничения макросов

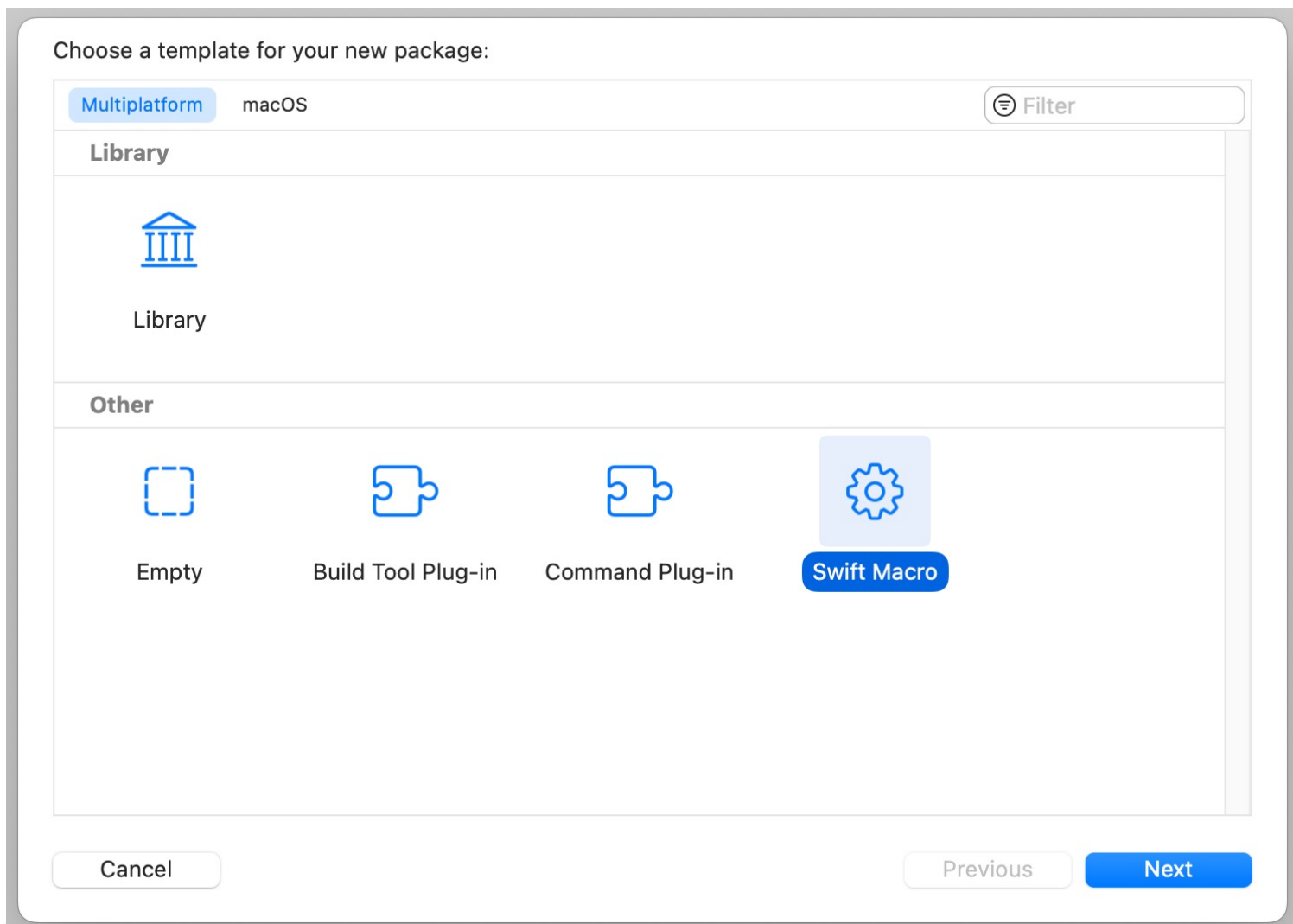
- Макросы не видят расширения друг друга
- Каждый макрос работает с оригинальным кодом
- Область применения макроса ограничена

Не работает как KSP или плагины Kotlin

Пустые макросы можно заменить PropertyWrapper или alias

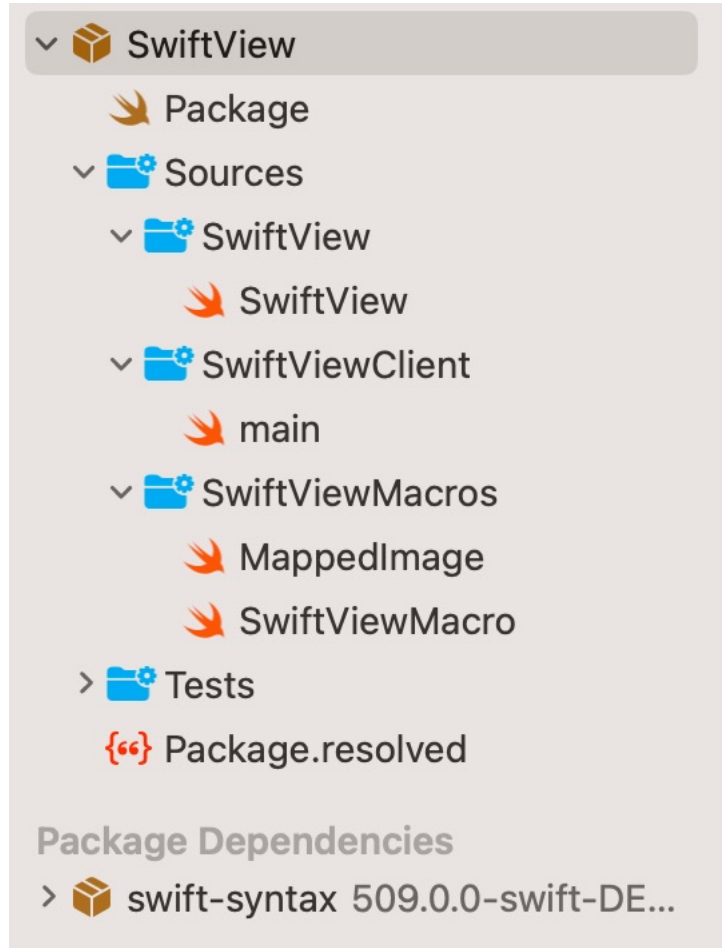
Разберем создание макроса

Создание макроса



Создание макроса

- Макрос
- Плагин компилятора Swift
- Тестовое окружение



AddAsync. CompletionHandler -> Async/await

Генерация перегрузки метода с оберткой
async/await

```
@AddAsync
| func fetch(completion: (Data) -> Void) {
|     completion(Data())
| }
|
| ###unwrapped
| func fetch() async -> Data {
|     await withCheckedContinuation { continuation in
|         fetch { value in
|             continuation.resume(with: .success(value))
|         }
|     }
| }
| }
```


Создание макроса. AddAsync

Декларация макроса

Выбираем роль

@attached(peer), PeerMacro

```
@attached(peer, names: overloaded)
public macro AddAsync() =
    | | | #externalMacro(module: "SwiftTestMacros",
    | | | type: "AsyncPeerMacro")
```

Создание макроса. AddAsync

Плагин компилятора

```
@main
struct AsyncPeerPlugin: CompilerPlugin {
  let providingMacros: [Macro.Type] = [
    AsyncPeerMacro.self
  ]
}
```

Создание макроса.AddAsync

Структура типа макроса. Body ???

```
public struct AsyncPeerMacro: PeerMacro {
    public static func expansion(of node: AttributeSyntax,
                               providingPeersOf declaration: some DeclSyntaxProtocol,
                               in context: some MacroExpansionContext) throws -> [DeclSyntax] {
        guard let function = declaration.as(FunctionDeclSyntax.self) else {
            throw AsyncDeclError.onlyApplicableToFunction
        }

        let body = createBody()

        return [DeclSyntax(stringLiteral: body)]
    }
}
```

AddAsync. План-капкан

- Проверить, что декларация является функцией
- Взять параметр типа closure
- Извлечь данные
- Создать новую декларацию из шаблона и данных
- Profit!

Создание макроса.AddAsync

functionCompletionParameter

```
guard function.signature.parameterClause.parameters.count == 1,  
  
    let functionCompletionParameter = function  
        .signature.parameterClause  
        .parameters.first?.type.as(FunctionTypeSyntax.self),  
  
        let functionCompletionParameterType = functionCompletionParameter  
            .parameters.first?.type.as(IdentifierTypeSyntax.self)  
  
        else {  
            throw error  
        }  
}
```

Создание макроса.AddAsync

Заполним шаблон

```
///functionCompletionParameterType
/// function
let body = """
    func \(function.name.text)() async -> \(functionCompletionParameterType.name) {
        await withCheckedContinuation { continuation in
            \(function.name.text) { value in
                continuation.resume(with: .success(value))
            }
        }
    }
}
"""
```

Создание макроса. Расширение

Моментальный результат

```
18 @AddAsync
19     func fetch(completion: (Data) -> Void) {
20         completion(Data())
21     }
22
23     func fetch() async -> Data { @AddAsync
24         await withCheckedContinuation { continuation in
25             fetch { value in
26                 continuation.resume(with:
27                     .success(value))
28             }
29         }
30     }
31 }
```

А теперь реальный псевдо-боевой кейс



KSP. Composable экран с логикой

ГОТОВЫЙ СЭМПЛ

<https://github.com/anioutkazharkova/kgen-android>

Спикеры



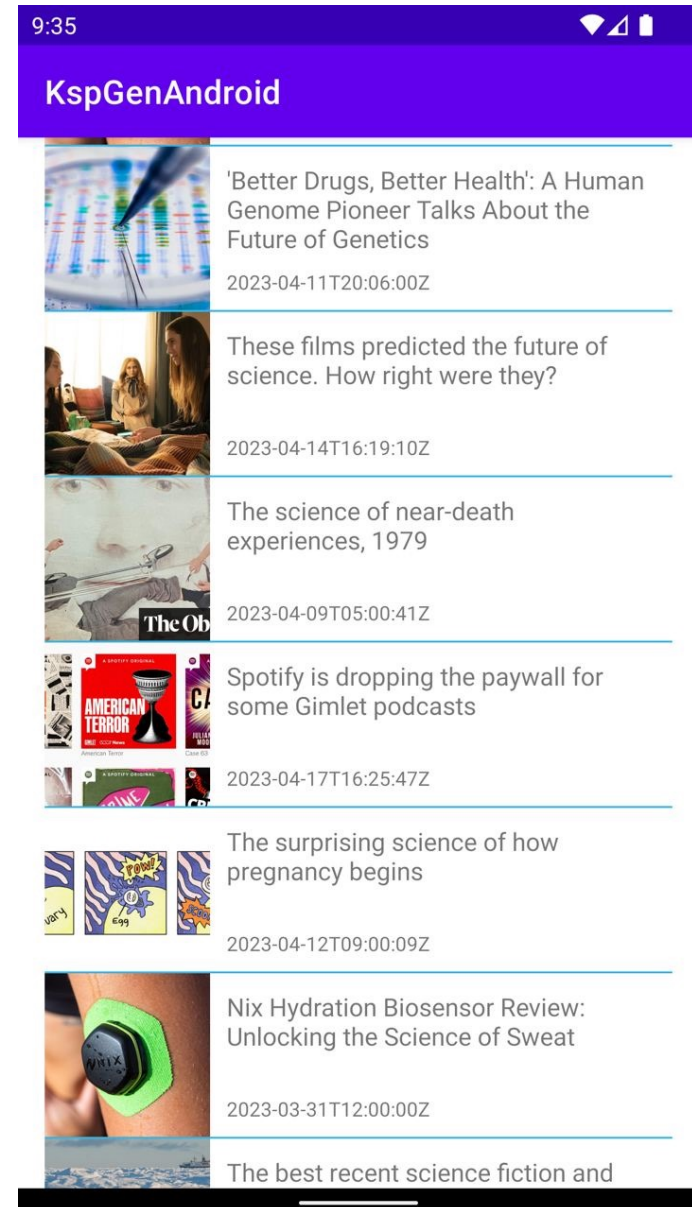
Анна Жаркова
Usetech

ДОКЛАД

UI/UX в мобильной разработке

19.05 / 18:45 – 19:30 (UTC+7)

Упрощаем и укрощаем UI для Android с помощью аннотаций



Kotlin compiler plugins

Готовый сэмпл

<https://github.com/anioutkazharkova/ksp-kmm-cases>

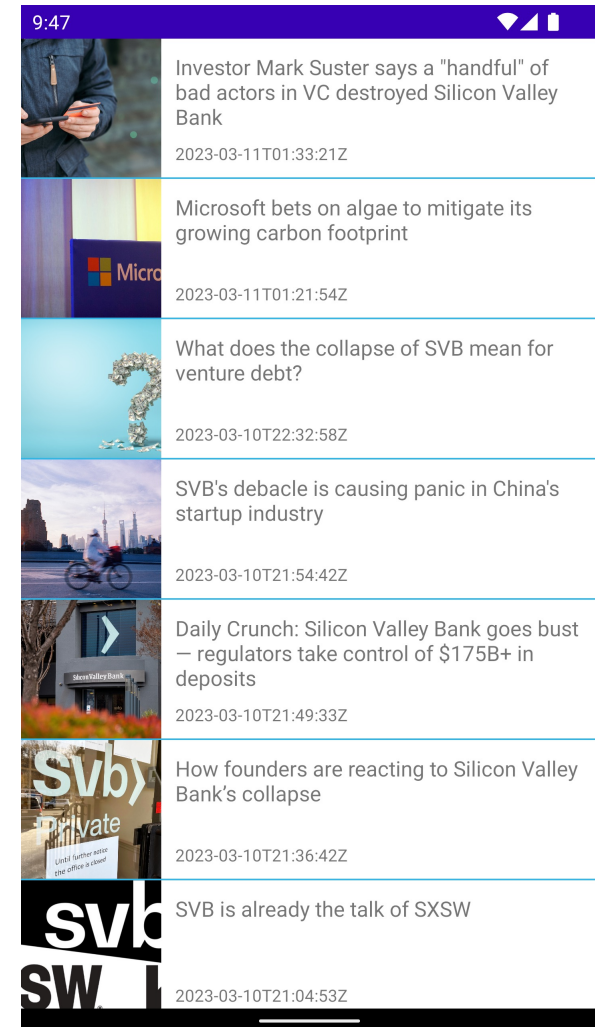
Спикеры



Анна Жаркова
Usetech

ДОКЛАД Под капотом 12.05 / 20:15 – 21:00 (UTC+7)

Оно само: используем плагины компиляции



Что будем делать

Список новостей:

- Экран SwiftUI на макросах
- Сетевой клиент в стиле ретрофит на макросах

16:37



Two Iconic NASA Space Telescopes Could Get Their...

NASA is considering reducing the budget for the Chandra X-Ray...
2023-10-16T15:50:00 Z



NASA's Plan to Trim SLS Moon Rocket C...

NASA's goal to reduce costs on its Space Launch System (SLS) r...
2023-10-13T15:50:00Z



The Halloween 2023 StoryScream: th...

October is a time for spooky things, and you cant really go wron...
2023-10-11T14:00:00Z



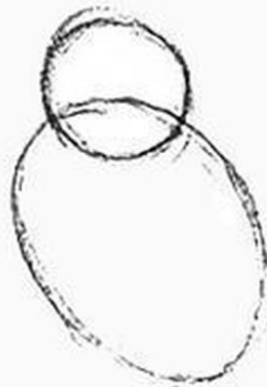
Every Thanksgiving Recipe You Can...

Choreographing a lavish Thanksgiving meal is a high-pressure project t...
2023-09-29T18:15:00 -

Свой ретрофит для Swift

КАК НАРИСОВАТЬ СОВУ

1.



2.



Swift Retrofit

```
9 import SwifRetrofit
10 import SwiftSyntax
11
12 @SwiftRetrofit
13 public protocol NewsService {
14
15     @Get(path: "everything")
16     func loadNews(query: QueryParam<String>)async throws ->NewsList
17
18 }
19
20
```

Swift Retrofit

- @SwiftRetrofit
- @Get
- @Query

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {

    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNews(@Query("q") query: String) async throws -> NewsList
}
}
```

Swift Retrofit. Встроенный сетевой клиент

NetworkClient – сетевой клиент

Исходник лежит в плагине

Создается на стороне клиентского приложения

```
public class SwiftRetrofitNewsService: NewsService, NetworkServiceProtocol {  
  
    public static func createInstance(client: NetworkClient) ->  
        any NewsService {  
        |     return SwiftRetrofitNewsService(client: client)  
        | }  
  
    private let client: NetworkClient  
  
    private init(client: NetworkClient) {  
    |     self.client = client  
    | }  
  
    //Далее Magic код  
    //  
    //...  
}
```

Swift Retrofit. Встроенный сетевой клиент

NetworkClient – сетевой клиент

Исходник лежит в плагине

Создается на стороне клиентского приложения

```
class DI {  
    static let shared = DI()  
  
    lazy var networkClient: NetworkClient = {  
        return NetworkClient.Builder(config: NetworkConfiguration())  
            .build()  
    }()  
  
    lazy var newsService: NewsService? = {  
        return SwiftRetrofitNewsService  
            .createInstance(client: networkClient)  
    }()  
}
```


Swift Retrofit

- @SwiftRetrofit
- @Get
- @Query

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {

    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNews(@Query("q") query: String) async throws -> NewsList
}
}
```

Swift Retrofit

- @SwiftRetrofit

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {

    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNews(@Query("q") query: String) async throws -> NewsList
}
}
```

Swift Retrofit

@SwiftRetrofit

- Peer
- Extension

```
@attached(member, names: arbitrary)
@attached(extension)
@attached(peer, names: prefixed(SwiftRetrofit))
public macro SwiftRetrofit() =
    #externalMacro(module: "SwiftRetrofitMacros",
                    type: "SwiftRetrofitMacro")
```

Swift Retrofit

@SwiftRetrofit

- Peer – доступ к узлу
- Extension – для расширения типа

```
@attached(member, names: arbitrary)
@attached(extension)
@attached(peer, names: prefixed(SwiftRetrofit))
public macro SwiftRetrofit() =
    #externalMacro(module: "SwiftRetrofitMacros",
                    type: "SwiftRetrofitMacro")
```

Swift Retrofit

@Get

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {
    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNews(@Query("q") query: String) async throws -> NewsList
}
```

Swift Retrofit

@Get

- Peer – для доступа к узлу

```
@attached(peer, names: arbitrary)
public macro Get(path: String) =
    #externalMacro(module: "SwifRetrofitMacros",
                    type: "GetMacro")
```

Swift Retrofit

- @Query

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {

    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNews(@Query("q") query: String) async throws -> NewsList
}
}
```

Swift Retrofit

- @Query
- Member – просто помечаем узел (empty)

```
@attached(member)
public macro Query(name: String) =
    #externalMacro(module: "SwifRetrofitMacros",
                    type: "QueryMacro")
```


Swift Retrofit. План-капкан

- 1. Проверить, что декларация @SwiftRetrofit протокол
- 2. Найти все методы, помеченные @Get
 - 2.1 Собрать все параметры @Query
- 4. Сгенерировать класс Retrofit по шаблону (с сетевым клиентом и плюшками)
- 5. Для каждого @Get генерируем реализацию метода по шаблону
 - 5.1 Добавить обработку параметров @Query

SwiftRetrofit. Декларация = протокол

Макрос @SwiftRetrofit
можно прикрепить только к
протоколу

```
public struct SwiftRetrofitMacro: PeerMacro {  
  
    public static func expansion(  
        of node: SwiftSyntax.AttributeSyntax,  
        providingPeersOf declaration: some DeclSyntaxProtocol,  
        in context: some MacroExpansionContext  
    ) throws -> [SwiftSyntax.DeclSyntax] {  
        //Макрос может быть прикреплен только к протоколу!!  
        guard let protocolSyntax = declaration.as(ProtocolDeclSyntax.self) else {  
            return []  
        }  
        return DeclSyntax(newClassDecl) //<- Сейчас это напишем  
    }  
}
```

SwiftRetrofit. Собираем информацию

Название нашего протокола

+

Инфо по Get функциям

```
//Название нашего протокола
let name = protocolSyntax.name.text

//Собираем инфо по функциям
let functions = protocolSyntax.memberBlock.members.map { member in
    //Генерация для Get
    generateGetFunctionDecl(syntax: member, context: context)
}
```

SwiftRetrofit. Создание класса по шаблону

Наша цель

```
public class SwiftRetrofitNewsService: NewsService, NetworkServiceProtocol {  
  
    public static func createInstance(client: NetworkClient) ->  
        any NewsService {  
        |   return SwiftRetrofitNewsService(client: client)  
        |  
        }  
  
    private let client: NetworkClient  
  
    private init(client: NetworkClient) {  
    |   self.client = client  
    |  
    }  
  
    //Далее Magic код  
    //  
    //...  
}
```


AST Explorer в помощь

The screenshot shows the Swift AST Explorer application. The title bar includes the Swift logo, the text "Swift AST Explorer", and several icons: a play button, a gear (settings), a hamburger menu, a question mark (help), and a version indicator "509.0.1". The main area is split into two panes. The left pane is a code editor with a line number "1" on the left margin. The right pane is the "Structure" view, which displays a tree of AST nodes: "SourceFile" (expanded) contains "CodeBlockItemList" (expanded), which contains an "Empty" node. At the top right of the right pane, there are three tabs: "Structure" (selected), "Lookup", and "Statistics".

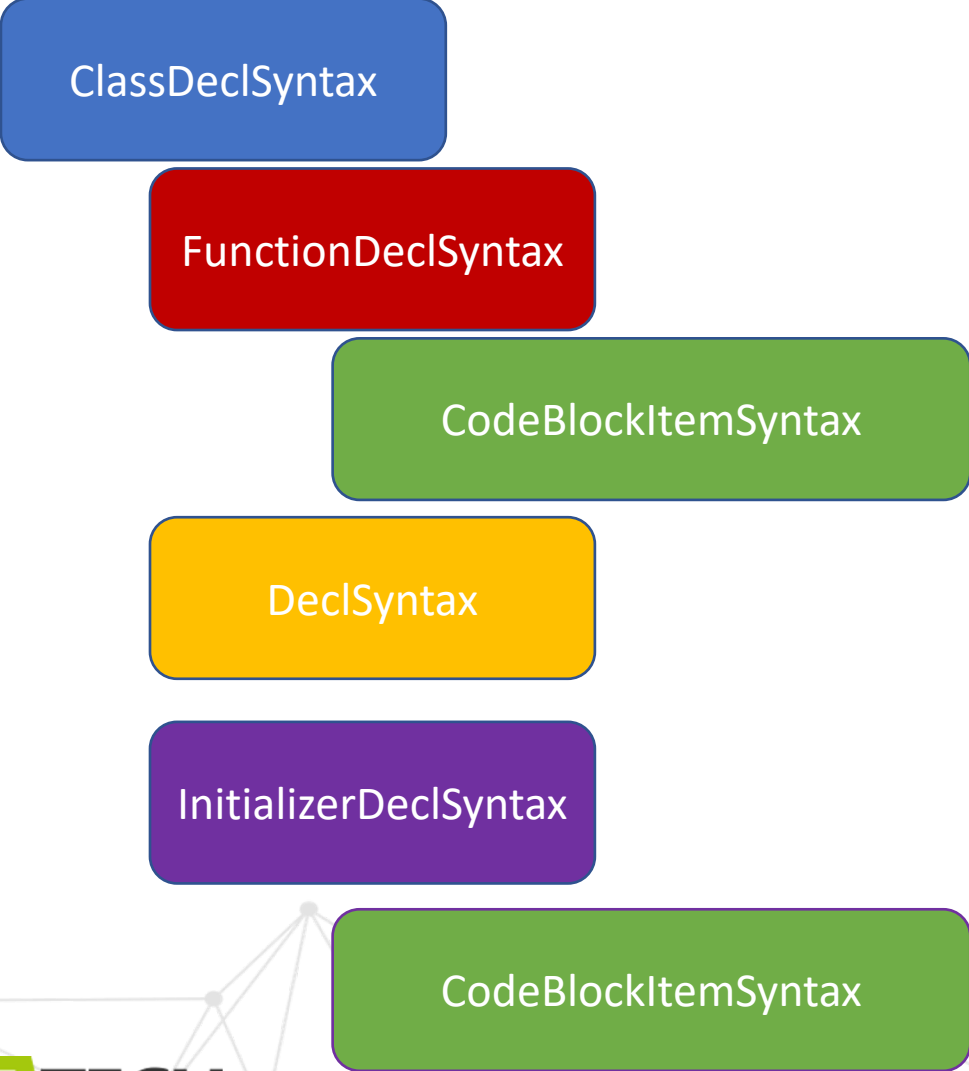
SwiftRetrofit. Создание класса по шаблону

```
let classDecl = try ClassDeclSyntax("public class
  \(raw: "SwiftRetrofit\(name)": \(raw: name), NetworkServiceProtocol") {
  try FunctionDeclSyntax("public static func createInstance(client:
    NetworkClient) -> any \(raw: "\(name)")") {
    | CodeBlockItemSyntax(item: .decl("return \(raw: "SwiftRetrofit\(name)")(client: client)"))
  }

  DeclSyntax("private let client: NetworkClient")

  try InitializerDeclSyntax("private init(client: NetworkClient)") {
    | CodeBlockItemListSyntax([
    | .init(item: .decl("self.client = client"))
    ])
  }
  //<-сюда вставим функции
}
```

SwiftRetrofit. Создание класса по шаблону



SwiftRetrofit. Создание класса по шаблону

```
let classDecl = try ClassDeclSyntax("public class
  \(raw: "SwiftRetrofit\(name)") \(raw: name), NetworkServiceProtocol" ) {
  try FunctionDeclSyntax("public static func createInstance(client:
    NetworkClient) -> any \(raw: "\(name)")" ) {
    CodeBlockItemSyntax(item: .decl("return \(raw: "SwiftRetrofit\(name)") (client: client)"))
  }

  DeclSyntax("private let client: NetworkClient")

  try InitializerDeclSyntax("private init(client: NetworkClient)" ) {
    CodeBlockItemListSyntax([
      .init(item: .decl("self.client = client"))
    ])
  }
  //<-сюда вставим функции
}
```


SwiftRetrofit. Разберем функции

Исходная

```
//Протокол
@Get(path: "everything")
func loadNews(query: QueryParam<String>)async throws ->NewsList
```

Цель

```
//Реализация Get
public func loadNews(query: QueryParam<String>) async throws -> NewsList {
    guard let url = createUrl(path: "everything",
                               queryItems:
                                   .init(name: query.0, value: String(describing: query.1))]
    else {
        throw NetworkError.parameterError("failed to create URLComponents")
    }
    return try await client.request(urlComponents: url)
}
```

SwiftRetrofit. Разберем функции

Исходная

```
//Протокол
@Get(path: "everything")
func loadNews(query: QueryParam<String>) async throws -> NewsList
```

Цель

```
//Реализация Get
public func loadNews(query: QueryParam<String>) async throws -> NewsList {
    guard let url = createUrl(path: "everything",
        queryItems:
            .init(name: query.0, value: String(describing: query.1))]
        else {
            throw NetworkError.parameterError("failed to create URLComponents")
        }
    return try await client.request(urlComponents: url)
}
```


SwiftRetrofit. Разберем функции

```
static func generateGetFunctionDecl(syntax: MemberBlockItemListSyntax.Element,
                                   context: some MacroExpansionContext)
    -> DeclSyntax {
    return generateFunctionDecl(syntax: syntax, context: context, attributeName: "Get") {
        funcDecl, getAttr in
        guard let appendPathExpr = getAttr.arguments?.as(LabeledExprListSyntax.self)?
            .first?.expression else {
            return ""
        }
        let returnType = funcDecl.signature.returnClause?.type.description ?? ""
        let parameters = funcDecl.signature.parameterClause.parameters
            .map { $0.as(FunctionParameterSyntax.self) }
        generateQueryItems()
        return ""
        public func \(funcDecl.name)\(raw: funcDecl.signature.description) {
            guard let url = createUrl(path: \(raw: path), queryItems: [ \(raw: queryItemsStatement)])
            else {
                throw NetworkError.parameterError("failed to create URLComponents")
            }
            return try await client.request(urlComponents: url)
        }
    }
}
```


SwiftRetrofit. Разберем функции

```
static func generateGetFunctionDecl(syntax: MemberBlockItemListSyntax.Element,
                                   context: some MacroExpansionContext)
    -> DeclSyntax {
    return generateFunctionDecl(syntax: syntax, context: context, attributeName: "Get") {
        funcDecl, getAttr in
        guard let appendPathExpr = getAttr.arguments?.as(LabeledExprListSyntax.self)?
            .first?.expression else {
            return ""
        }
        let returnType = funcDecl.signature.returnClause?.type.description ?? ""
        let parameters = funcDecl.signature.parameterClause.parameters
            .map { $0.as(FunctionParameterSyntax.self) }
        generateQueryItems()
        return ""
        public func \(funcDecl.name)\(raw: funcDecl.signature.description) {
            guard let url = createUrl(path: \(raw: path), queryItems: [ \(raw: queryItemsStatement)])
            else {
                throw NetworkError.parameterError("failed to create URLComponents")
            }
            return try await client.request(urlComponents: url)
        }
        ""
    }
}
```

Swift Retrofit. @Query

Query параметры

```
let parameters = funcDecl.signature.parameterClause
    .parameters.map { $0.as(FunctionParameterSyntax.self) }

parameters.forEach { parameter in
    if let parameter {
        let parameterNameLiteral = parameter.firstName.text

        if let statement = parameter.getQueryText(), !statement.isEmpty {
            queryItems.append(statement)
        }
    }
}
```

Swift Retrofit. @Query

- @Query – attached(member)
- Pure retrofit style

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {

    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNews(@Query("q") query: String) async throws -> NewsList
}
}
```

Swift Retrofit. @Query

- @Query – attached(member)
- Pure retrofit style
- Реализуемо до Xcode 15.6 beta

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {

    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNews(@Query("q") query: String) async throws -> NewsList
}
}
```


Внимание!
Теперь это работать не будет!

Изменения в финальной версии Swift 5.9

К параметрам функции макросы не применить:

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {
    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNews(@Query(name: "q")query:
        String)async throws ->NewsList
}
```

❌ 'member' macro cannot be attached to parameter ❌



Изменения в финальной версии Swift 5.9

[5.9][Macros] Add missing macro validation. #67387

 Merged hborla merged 3 commits into [apple:release/5.9](#) from [hborla:5.9-macro-validation](#)  on Jul 19

 Conversation 1  Commits 3  Checks 0  Files changed 11



hborla commented on Jul 19

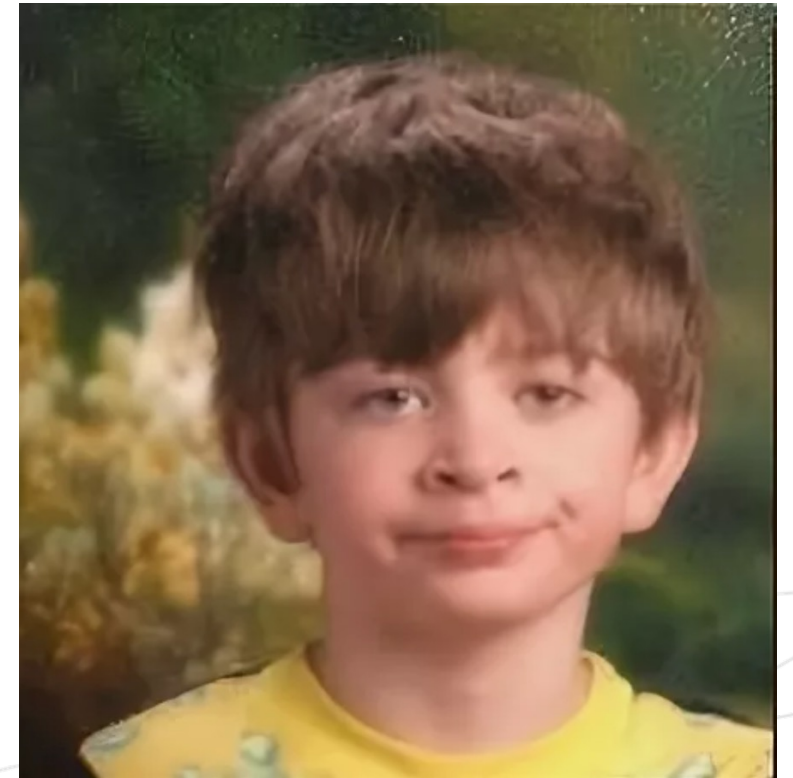
Member ...

- **Explanation:** Fixes the last remaining holes (that I know of!) in macro validation, adding diagnostics for:
 - Extension macros generating names not documented in the `@attached(extension)` attribute.
 - Extension macros generating conformances not documented in the `@attached(extension)` attribute.
 - Macro attributes attached to declarations that the macro does not apply to, such as a `member` macro attached to an import declaration.
- **Scope:** Only affects attached macros.
- **Risk:** Low due to narrow scope.
- **Testing:** Added new test cases.
- **Reviewer:** [@DougGregor](#)
- **Issue:** [rdar://111685434&112163965](#)
- **Main branch PR:** [🔗 \[Macros\] Add missing macro validation. #67106](#), [🔗 \[Macros\] Diagnose undocumented conformances in extension macro expansions. #67383](#)

Что случилось:

- «Long story short - support macros on function parameters have been removed with no immediate plans to bring them back»

Вкратце – поддержка макросов на параметрах функций была убрана без планов на возврат в ближайшем будущем



Что делать будем

Адаптироваться – использовать псевдонимы типов

```
public typealias Path<T> = T  
  
public typealias Header<T> = T  
  
public typealias Query<T> = T  
  
public typealias Field<T> = T  
  
public typealias Body<T> = T
```

Swift Retrofit. План-капкан

- 1. Проверить, что декларация @SwiftRetrofit протокол
- 2. Найти все методы, помеченные @GET
- **2.1 Собрать все параметры типа QueryParam**
- 4. Сгенерировать класс Retrofit по шаблону (с сетевым клиентом и плюшками)
- 5. Для каждого @GET генерируем реализацию метода по шаблону
- **5.1 Добавить обработку QueryParam**

Почему не PropertyWrapper

Для декларации в нужном виде в протоколах не поддерживается

```
@SwiftRetrofit
public protocol NewsService {

    @Get(path: "everything")
    func loadNewsList(@QueryPart query:
        String)async throws ->NewsList
```

parameter 'query' declared inside a protocol cannot have a wrapper

Swift Retrofit. QueryParam

Обрабатываем атрибуты

```
extension FunctionParameterSyntax {  
    func getQueryText()->String? {  
        guard let apiAttribute = self.createAttribute() else {  
            return nil  
        }  
        return apiAttribute.apiBuilderStatement()  
    }  
}
```


Swift Retrofit. QueryParam

Parameter ->
ApiAttribute

```
extension FunctionParameterSyntax {  
  
    func createAttribute()->APIAttribute? {  
        let type = self.type.as(IdentifierTypeSyntax.self)?.name.text ?? ""  
        let name = self.firstName.text  
        switch type {  
        case "QueryParam":  
            return .query(key: name)  
        default:  
            return nil  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift Retrofit. QueryParam

Parameter ->

ApiAttribute ->

Строка

Name = query.0

Key = query.1

```
enum APIAttribute {  
    /// Атрибуты  
    case query(key: String?)  
  
    /// Генерируем строку  
    func apiBuilderStatement(input: String? = nil) -> String? {  
        switch self {  
            case let .query(key):  
                return  
                ".init(name: \(key ?? "").0,  
                    value: String(describing:\(key ?? "").1))"  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift Retrofit. Подключаем и проверяем

Идем через DI

```
class DI {  
    static let shared = DI()  
  
    lazy var networkClient: NetworkClient = {  
        return NetworkClient.Builder(config: NetworkConfiguration())  
            .build()  
    }()  
  
    lazy var newsService: NewsService? = {  
        return SwiftRetrofitNewsService  
            .createInstance(client: networkClient)  
    }()  
}
```

Swift Retrofit. Подключаем и проверяем

Подключаем в
ViewModel

```
@Observable class NewsViewModel {  
    var newsItems = [NewsItem]()  
    var service = DI.shared.newsService  
  
    @MainActor  
    func load() {  
        Task { [weak self] in  
            guard let self = self else {return}  
            do {  
                let items = try await service?.loadNews(query: ("q", <query>))  
                self.newsItems.removeAll()  
                self.newsItems.append(contentsOf: items?.articles ?? [])  
            } catch {  
                print(error)  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift Retrofit. Подключаем и проверяем

Работает

00:21



The DOJ Tesla probe has expande...

The Department of Justice has expanded its investigation into Tesla...
2023-10-23T20:10:50 Z



Tesla profits dip as it invests in fa...

Tesla profits dip as it invests in factory upgrades and AI devel...
2023-10-18T20:44:47 Z



Tesla's first Cybertruck deliveries wil...

Teslas first Cybertruck deliveries will happen on November 30th...
2023-10-18T20:58:48 Z

Теперь займемся UI Сгенерируем!



Swift Data Struct -> View

@SwiftView

```
@SwiftView
struct TestItem {}
extension TestItem: View { @SwiftView
    public var body: some View {
        VStack {
            HStack(alignment: .top, spacing: 10) {
            }
        } .frame(minWidth: 0, maxWidth: .infinity,
            alignment: .topLeading)
    }
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View

@SwiftView

@attached(member) – для добавления body

@attached(extension) – для расширения

```
@attached(member, names: named(body))
@attached(extension, names: arbitrary)
public macro SwiftView() =
    #externalMacro(module: "SwiftViewMacros",
                   type: "SwiftViewMacro")
```


Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавляем расширение

ExtensionDeclSyntax

```
public struct SwiftViewMacro : ExtensionMacro {  
  
    public static func expansion(of node: SwiftSyntax.AttributeSyntax,  
        attachedTo declaration: some SwiftSyntax.DeclGroupSyntax,  
        providingExtensionsOf  
        type: some SwiftSyntax.TypeSyntaxProtocol,  
        conformingTo protocols: [SwiftSyntax.TypeSyntax],  
        in context: some SwiftSyntaxMacros.MacroExpansionContext)  
        throws -> [SwiftSyntax.ExtensionDeclSyntax] {  
  
        if !declaration.is(StructDeclSyntax.self) {  
            return []  
        }  
  
        let body = createBody(declaration: declaration) ?? ""  
        let ext: DeclSyntax =  
            """  
            extension \(type.trimmed): View {  
                \(raw: body)  
            }  
            """  
  
        return [ext.cast(ExtensionDeclSyntax.self)]  
    }  
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавим боди

Получим данные из
StructDeclSyntax

```
public struct SwiftViewMacro : ExtensionMacro {  
  
    public static func expansion(of node: SwiftSyntax.AttributeSyntax,  
        attachedTo declaration: some SwiftSyntax.DeclGroupSyntax,  
        providingExtensionsOf  
        type: some SwiftSyntax.TypeSyntaxProtocol,  
        conformingTo protocols: [SwiftSyntax.TypeSyntax],  
        in context: some SwiftSyntaxMacros.MacroExpansionContext)  
        throws -> [SwiftSyntax.ExtensionDeclSyntax] {  
  
        if !declaration.is(StructDeclSyntax.self) {  
            return []  
        }  
        let body = createBody(declaration: declaration) ?? ""  
        let ext: DeclSyntax =  
            """  
            extension \(type.trimmed): View {  
                \(raw: body)  
            }  
            """  
  
        return [ext.cast(ExtensionDeclSyntax.self)]  
    }  
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавим боди

Контент?

Маппинг полей!

```
private static func createBody(declaration:
SwiftSyntax.DeclGroupSyntax)-> String? {
    guard let structDel = declaration.as(StructDeclSyntax.self)
    else {
        return nil
    }
    let members = structDel.memberBlock.members
    let variableDeclarations = members
        .compactMap { $0.decl.as(VariableDeclSyntax.self) }

    var mappedData = createMappedFields(variableDeclarations)

    var body = ""
    | public var body: some View {
    VStack {

        ""

        body += "HStack(alignment: .top, spacing: 10) {\n"
        body += processMapped(mappedData)
        body += "\n}"

        body += ""
        |         }.frame(minWidth: 0, maxWidth: .infinity,
        |           alignment: .topLeading)
        |     }
        ""

    return body
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавим боди

Контент?

Маппинг полей!

```
@SwiftView
public struct Test {
    let id = UUID().uuidString
    @MappedImage
    public var name: String = ""

    @MappedText(style: .title)
    public var title: String = "Title"

    @MappedText(style: .detail)
    public var detail: String = "Detail"

    @MappedText(style: .callout)
    public var date: String = "Date"
}
```


Swift Data Struct -> View. Маппинг полей

@MappedImage

@MappedText

@attached(peer) – доступ к узлу

```
@attached(peer)
public macro MappedImage(_ value: String = "")
    = #externalMacro(module: "SwiftViewMacros",
                    type: "MappedField")

@attached(peer)
public macro MappedText(style : TextStyle)
    = #externalMacro(module: "SwiftViewMacros",
                    type: "MappedField")
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавим боди

Мэппинг деклараций

VariableDeclSyntax

```
var mappedData = [MemberData]()
variableDeclarations.forEach { declaration in

    let name = declaration.bindings.first?.pattern ?? ""

    let type = declaration.bindings.first?
        .typeAnnotation?.type.as(IdentifierTypeSyntax.self)!
        .name.text ?? ""

    let attributeData = declaration.attributeData()

    mappedData
        .append(
            MemberData(name: "\(name)",
                typeName: type,
                attributeData: attributeData))
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Маппинг полей

VariableDeclSyntax -> AttributeData

```
extension VariableDeclSyntax {
    func attributeData() -> AttributeData {
        var attributeData: AttributeData? = nil
        var type: AttributeType = .unknown
        var name: String = ""
        var params: FieldAttributes? = nil
        self.attributes.forEach {
            item in
            if let attribute = item.as(AttributeSyntax.self) {
                name = attribute.attributeName
                    .as(IdentifierTypeSyntax.self)?.name.text ?? ""
                /// <- To AttributeData
                /// Создаем тип и маппим параметры
            }
            attributeData = AttributeData(name: name,
                type: type,
                params: params)
        }
        return attributeData ?? AttributeData(name: "", type: .unknown)
    }
}
```


Swift Data Struct -> View. Маппинг полей

VariableDeclSyntax -> AttributeData

Параметры из аргументов
макроса

```
if let attribute = item.as(AttributeSyntax.self) {
    name = attribute.attributeName
        .as(IdentifierTypeSyntax.self)?.name.text ?? ""
    if name == "MappedImage" {
        type = AttributeType.image
    }

    if name == "MappedText" {
        type = AttributeType.text
        if let style = attribute.arguments?.argExpSyntax() {
            params = TextAttributes(textStyle: "\((style
                .trimmed.description)).style()",
                name: "\((style.trimmed.description)")
        } else {
            params = TextAttributes(textStyle: .unknown)
        }
    }
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Мэппинг полей

VariableDeclSyntax -> AttributeData

Параметры из аргументов
макроса

```
extension AttributeSyntax.Arguments {  
    func argExpSyntax() -> ExprSyntax? {  
        return self.as(LabeledExprListSyntax.self)!.first!.expression  
    }  
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавим боди

Своя разметка по своему вкусу

Элемент – в вью по шаблону

```
var body = ""
    public var body: some View {
        VStack {

            ""

            let textGroup = mappedData.filter{$0.attributeData.type == .text}
            let icon = mappedData.filter{$0.attributeData.type == .image}
            body += "HStack(alignment: .top, spacing: 10) {\n"
            if !icon.isEmpty {
                body += icon.first?.toView() ?? ""
            }
            if !textGroup.isEmpty {
                body += "\nVStack(alignment: .leading) {\n"
                textGroup.forEach { text in
                    body += text.toView()
                }
                body += "}\n"
            }
            body += "}\n"

            body += ""
        }.frame(minWidth: 0, maxWidth: .infinity,
            alignment: .topLeading)
        ""
    }
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавим боди

Своя разметка по своему вкусу

Элемент – в вью по шаблону

```
func toView(_ nodeName: String = "")->String {
    let node = nodeName.isEmpty ? "" : "\(nodeName)."
    switch (self.attributeData.type) {
    case .image:
        return toImage(node)
    case .text:
        return toText(node)
    default:
        return ""
    }
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавим боди

Своя разметка по своему вкусу

Элемент – в вью по шаблону

```
func toText(_ nodeName: String = "")->String {
    var body = "Text(\(nodeName)\(self.name))"
    if let attrs = (self.attributeData.params as? TextAttributes) {
        body += ".font(.\(attrs.textStyle.styleName)).lineLimit(3)"
    }
    return body
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Добавим боди

Своя разметка по своему вкусу

Элемент – в вью по шаблону

```
func toImage(_ nodeName: String = "")->String {
    return ""
    let image = \(nodeName)\(self.name) ?? \"\"
    if !image.isEmpty {
        AsyncImage(url: URL(string: image)){ image in
            image
                .resizable()
                .aspectRatio(contentMode: .fit)
        } placeholder: {
            Color.gray
        }
        .frame(width: 100, height: 100)
    } else {
        Color.gray.frame(width: 100, height: 100)
    }
    ""
}
```

Swift Data Struct -> View. Результат

И отдельный вью, и заготовка



The Halloween 2023

StoryScream: th...

October is a time for
spooky things, and
you cant really go wron...

2023-10-11T14:00:00Z

Переделаем в элемент списка и соберем экран



SwiftUI ListItem. Было

@SwiftView

И View, и модель

```
@SwiftView
public struct NewsItem: Codable {
    /*...*/
}

extension NewsItem : View {
    var body : some View {
        VStack {
            /** КОНТЕНТ */
        }
    }
}
```

SwiftUI ListItem. Хотим

@ListItem

View отдельно,
модель - отдельно

```
@ListItem
public struct NewsItem: Codable {
    /*...*/
}

public NewsItemView : View {
    var body : some View {
        VStack {
            /** КОНТЕНТ */
        }
    }
}
```

SwiftUI ListItem. @ListItem

@ListItem

```
@ListItem
public struct NewsItem: Codable {

    let id = UUID().uuidString
    @MappedImage
    var urlToImage: String = ""
    @MappedText(style: .title)
    var title: String = ""

    @MappedText(style: .detail)
    var content: String = ""
    @MappedText(style: .callout)
    var publishedAt: String = ""
}
```

SwiftUI ListItem. @ListItem

@ListItem

Peer – генерируем новую структуру NewsItemRow

Extension – вспомогательное расширение модели

Member – вспомогательное (заглушка)

```
@attached(member, names: arbitrary)
@attached(peer, names: suffixed(ItemRow))
@attached(extension, names: arbitrary)
public macro ListItem() =
    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
    #externalMacro(module: "SwiftViewMacros",
                    type: "ListItemMacro")
```

SwiftUI ListItem. @ListItem

Новая структура

```
###unwrap
public struct NewsItemItemRow: View {
    private var item: NewsItem
    public init(item: NewsItem) {
        self.item = item
    }

    public var body: some View {
        VStack {
            /// body mapping
        }
    }
}
```

SwiftUI ListItem. @ListItem. AST

The image shows a screenshot of the Swift AST Explorer application. The main window displays the source code of a SwiftUI `ListItem` view. The code is as follows:

```
1 public struct ListItemRow: View {
2     private var item: NewsItem
3     public init(item: NewsItem) {
4         self.item = item
5     }
6
7     public var body: some View {
8         VStack {
9             // ...
10            }
11        }
12    }
13 }
```

A tooltip is visible over the `NewsItem` identifier in the `init` function, showing the following `TokenSyntax` details:

- TokenSyntax**
- Source Range**: 5:23 ... 5:31
- kind**: identifier("NewsItem")
- leadingTrivia**
- text**: NewsItem
- trailingTrivia**

The right-hand pane shows the AST structure for the `init` function, with the `IdentifierType` node for `NewsItem` highlighted.

```
public
init
FunctionSignature
  FunctionParameterClause
    (
      FunctionParameterList
        FunctionParameter
          AttributeList
          DeclModifierList
          item
          :
          IdentifierType
            NewsItem
            itemList
            ckItem
            <OperatorExpr
            emberAccessExpr
          DeclReferenceExpr
            self
```

SwiftUI ListItem. @ListItem

Новая структура

```
public static func expansion(of node: SwiftSyntax.AttributeSyntax,
    providingPeersOf declaration: some SwiftSyntax.DeclSyntaxProtocol,
    in context: some SwiftSyntaxMacros.MacroExpansionContext)
    throws -> [SwiftSyntax.DeclSyntax] {
    guard let structDeclSyntax = declaration
        .as(StructDeclSyntax.self) else {
        return []
    }

    let name = structDeclSyntax.name.text
    let members = structDeclSyntax.memberBlock.members

    var mappedData = createMappedData(members)
    let body = prepareBody(mappedData)

    let classDecl = try StructDeclSyntax("public struct \(raw: "\(name)ItemRow"): View")
        DeclSyntax("private var item: \(raw: name)")
        try InitializerDeclSyntax("public init(item: \(raw: name))") {
            CodeBlockItemListSyntax([
                .init(item: .decl("self.item = item"))
            ])
        }

    createBody(body) ///<- Знакомый маппинг

    return [DeclSyntax(classDecl)]
}
```


SwiftUI ListItem. @ListItem

Маппинг мы уже
умеем

```
public static func expansion(of node: SwiftSyntax.AttributeSyntax,  
    providingPeersOf declaration: some SwiftSyntax.DeclSyntaxProtocol,  
    in context: some SwiftSyntaxMacros.MacroExpansionContext)  
    throws -> [SwiftSyntax.DeclSyntax] {  
    guard let structDeclSyntax = declaration  
        .as(StructDeclSyntax.self) else {  
        return []  
    }  
  
    let name = structDeclSyntax.name.text  
    let members = structDeclSyntax.memberBlock.members  
  
    var mappedData = createMappedData(members)  
    let body = prepareBody(mappedData)  
  
    let classDecl = try StructDeclSyntax("public struct \(raw: "\(name)ItemRow"): View") {  
        DeclSyntax("private var item: \(raw: name)")  
        try InitializerDeclSyntax("public init(item: \(raw: name))") {  
            CodeBlockItemListSyntax([  
                .init(item: .decl("self.item = item"))  
            ])  
        }  
    }  
    createBody(body) ///  
    return [DeclSyntax(classDecl)]  
}
```


SwiftUI ListItem. NewsItem -> NewsItemRow

Модель -> View

```
extension NewsItem { @ListItem  
  
    func toView() -> NewsItemItemRow {  
        return NewsItemItemRow(item: self)  
    }  
}
```

SwiftUI ListItem. NewsItem -> NewsItemRow

The image shows a screenshot of Xcode's Swift Explorer interface. On the left, a Swift code snippet is displayed, showing an extension for `NewsItem` with a `toView()` function. The code is as follows:

```
1 extension NewsItem {  
2  
3     func toView() -> NewsItemItemRow {  
4         return NewsItemItemRow(item: self) {  
5             $0($1) {  
6             }  
5         }  
6     }  
}
```

In the center, the AST (Abstract Syntax Tree) for the selected code is shown. The root node is `ExtensionDecl`, with a source range of `1:1 ... 6:2`. The tree structure includes:

- `unexpectedBeforeAttributes`: nil
- `attributes`: `AttributeListSyntax`
- `unexpectedBetweenAttributesAndModifiers`: nil
- `modifiers`: `DeclModifierListSyntax`
- `unexpectedBetweenModifiersAndExtensionKeyword`: nil
- `extensionKeyword`: `extension` (keyword(SwiftSyntax.Keyword.extension))
- `unexpectedBetweenExtensionKeywordAndExtendedType`: nil
- `extendedType`: `IdentifierTypeSyntax`
- `unexpectedBetweenExtendedTypeAndInheritanceClause`: nil
- `inheritanceClause`: nil

On the right, a tree view of the AST is visible, showing the hierarchy of nodes. The `ExtensionDecl` node is expanded, showing its children: `AttributeList`, `DeclModifierList`, `extension`, `IdentifierType` (containing `NewsItem`), `MemberBlock` (containing `MemberBlockItemList`, which contains `MemberBlockItem`, which contains `FunctionDecl`).

SwiftUI ListItem. Newsletter -> NewsletterRow

ExtensionDeclSyntax

```
public static func expansion(of node: SwiftSyntax.AttributeSyntax,
                             attachedTo declaration: some SwiftSyntax.DeclGroupSyntax,
                             providingExtensionsOf type: some SwiftSyntax.TypeSyntaxProtocol,
                             conformingTo protocols: [SwiftSyntax.TypeSyntax],
                             in context: some SwiftSyntaxMacros.MacroExpansionContext)
    throws -> [SwiftSyntax.ExtensionDeclSyntax] {

    if !declaration.is(StructDeclSyntax.self) {
        return []
    }
    let ext: DeclSyntax =
        """
        extension \(type.trimmed) {

            func toView()-> \(type.trimmed)ItemRow {
                return \(type.trimmed)ItemRow(item: self)
            }
        }
        """
    return [ext.cast(ExtensionDeclSyntax.self)]
}
```

Дело за списком



SwiftUI ListScreen. Экран списка

@ListScreen

@ListItemData

```
@ListScreen
public struct NewsList: Codable {
    var status: String?
    var total: Int = 0

    @ListItemData
    var articles: [NewsItem]
}
```

SwiftUI ListScreen. @ListScreen

@ListScreen

Peer – создаем новую структуру

```
@attached(peer, names: suffixed(ItemsScreen))
public macro ListScreen()
    = #externalMacro(module: "SwiftViewMacros",
                       type: "ListMacro")
```

SwiftUI ListScreen. @ListItemData

@ListItemData

Peer - маркер

```
@attached(peer, names: arbitrary)
public macro ListItemData()
    = #externalMacro(module: "SwiftViewMacros",
                      type: "ListItemDataMacro")
```

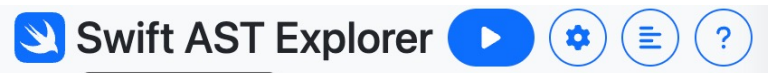

SwiftUI ListScreen. Что хотим

@ListScreen

@ListItemData

```
1 public struct NewsListItemsScreen: View { @ListScreen
2     private var articles: [NewsItem]
3     public init(articles: [NewsItem]) {self.articles
4         = articles
5     }
6     public var body: some View {
7         List(articles, id: \.id) { item in
8             item.toView()
9         }
10 }
```


SwiftUI ListScreen. AST



```
1 public struct NewsListItemsScreen: View {  
2     public init(articles: [NewsItem]) {  
3         self.articles = articles  
4     }  
5 }  
6 public var body: some View {  
7     List(articles, id: \.id) { item in  
8         item.toView()  
9     }  
10 }  
11 }
```

source range
3:5 ... 5:6

unexpectedBeforeAttributes
nil

attributes
AttributeListSyntax

unexpectedBetweenAttributesAndModifiers
nil

modifiers
DeclModifierListSyntax

unexpectedBetweenModifiersAndInitKeyword
nil

initKeyword
init keyword(SwiftSyntax.Keyword.init)

unexpectedBetweenInitKeywordAndOptionalMark
nil

optionalMark
nil

unexpectedBetweenOptionalMarkAndGenericParameterClause
nil

genericParameterClause
nil

unexpectedBetweenGenericParameterClauseAndSignature
nil

signature
FunctionSignatureSyntax

unexpectedBetweenSignatureAndGenericWhereClause
nil

genericWhereClause
nil

unexpectedBetweenGenericWhereClauseAndBody
nil

Lookup Statistics

-
- PatternBindingList
 - PatternBinding
 - IdentifierPattern
 - articles
 - TypeAnnotation
 - :
 - ArrayType
 - [
 - IdentifierType
 - NewsItem

MemberBlockItem

InitializerDecl

- AttributeList
- DeclModifierList
 - DeclModifier
 - public
- init
- FunctionSignature
 - FunctionParameterClause
 - (
 - FunctionParameterList
 - FunctionParameter

SwiftUI ListScreen. Новая структура ItemsScreen

StructDeclSyntax

```
let classDecl = try StructDeclSyntax("public struct \(raw: "\(name)ItemsScreen"): View") {
    DeclSyntax("private var \(raw: itemsName): [\raw: itemType]")
    try InitializerDeclSyntax("public init(\raw: itemsName): [\raw: itemType]") {
        CodeBlockItemListSyntax([
            .init(item: .decl("self.\(raw: itemsName) = \(raw: itemsName)"))
        ])
    }
    try VariableDeclSyntax(
        """"
        public var body: some View {
            List(\raw: itemsName), id: \\.id) { item in
                item.toView()
            }
            """"
    )
}
```

SwiftUI ListScreen. @ListItemData

Ищем свойство,
помеченное атрибутом
@ListItemData

```
let itemsProperty = structDeclSyntax.memberBlock
    .members.compactMap { member in
        if (member.decl.as(VariableDeclSyntax.self)?.attributes.first { e in
            e.as(AttributeSyntax.self)?.attributeName
                .as(IdentifierTypeSyntax.self)?.name.text == "ListItemData"
        }?.as(AttributeSyntax.self) != nil)
        {
            (member.decl.as(VariableDeclSyntax.self))
        } else {
            nil
        }
    }
}

let itemsName = itemsProperty.first?.bindings.first?.pattern ?? ""

let itemsType = itemsProperty.first?.bindings.first?.typeAnnotation?.type
    .as(ArrayTypeSyntax.self)?.element
    .as(IdentifierTypeSyntax.self)?.name.text ?? ""
```

SwiftUI ListScreen. Подключаем

Подключаем и проверяем


```
struct ContentView: View {
    @State var model = NewsViewModel()


    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            NewsListItemsScreen(articles: model.newsItems)
            /* List(model.newsItems, id: \.id) { item in
                ListItemRow(item: item)
            }*/
        }.onAppear {
            model.load()
        }
        .padding()
    }
}
```


SwiftUI ListScreen. Проверяем


Подключаем и проверяем



- **Two Iconic NASA Space Telescopes Could Get Their...**

NASA is considering reducing the budget for the Chandra X-Ray...
2023-10-16T15:50:00 Z
- **NASA's Plan to Trim SLS Moon Rocket C...**

NASA's goal to reduce costs on its Space Launch System (SLS) r...
2023-10-13T15:50:00Z
- **The Halloween 2023 StoryScream: th...**

October is a time for spooky things, and you cant really go wron...
2023-10-11T14:00:00Z
- **Every Thanksgiving Recipe You Can...**

Choreographing a lavish Thanksgiving meal is a high-pressure project t...
2023-09-29T18:15:00 -

Summary

- Макросы – инновационный инструмент для генерации кода при компиляции
- Широкий выбор применения, роли можно комбинировать
- API не стабильно -> Apple меняет без документации
- Часть возможностей – забытые люки
- Инструмент развивается

Sources

https://github.com/anioutkazharkova/swiftui_complex_macro

<https://developer.apple.com/documentation/Swift/applying-macros>

<https://developer.apple.com/documentation/swift/macros>

<https://swift-ast-explorer.com/>

<https://swift.org/blog/swift-5.9-released/>

<https://www.avanderlee.com/swift/macros/>

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2023/10166/>

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2023/10167>



Спасибо за внимание!



@anioutkajarkova



azharkova
prettygeeknotes

