Shake: A Better Make

Neil Mitchell, Standard Chartered Haskell Implementors Workshop 2010



Question



Do you like your Make system?

Make system builds multi-language stuff
 Not ghc --make, cabal install, Visual Studio

An Example

```
import Development.Shake
main = shake $ do
  want ["Main.exe"]
  "Main.exe" *> \x -> do
      cs <- ls "*.c"
      let os = map (`replaceExtension` "obj") cs
      need os
      system $ ["gcc","-o",x] ++ os
  "*.obj" *> \x -> do
      let c = replaceExtension x "c"
      need [c]
      need =<< cIncludes c</pre>
      system ["gcc","-c",c,"-o",x]
```



Benefits of Shake



A Haskell library for writing build systems

- Can use modules/functions for abstraction/separation
- Can use Haskell libraries (i.e. filepath)
- It's got the useful bits from Make
 - Automatic parallelism
 - Minimal rebuilds
- But it's better!
 - More accurate dependencies (i.e. the results of Is are tracked)
 - Can produce profiling reports (what took most time to build)
 - Can deal with generated files properly
 - Properly cross-platform

Quick Tour



shake :: Shake () -> IO ()

want :: [FilePath] -> Shake ()
(*>) :: String -> (FilePath -> Act ()) -> Shake ()

need :: [FilePath] -> Act ()
system :: [String] -> Act ()
ls :: String -> Act [FilePath]



```
readFileLines :: FilePath -> Act [String]
readFileLines x = do
need [x]
liftIO $ fmap lines $ readFile x
```

```
copy :: FilePath -> FilePath -> Act()
copy from to = do
    mkdir $ takeDirectory to
    need [from]
    system' ["cp",quote from,quote to]
```

The Oracle



The Oracle is used for non-file dependencies

- What is the version of GHC? 6.12.3
- What extra flags do we want? --Wall
- Is is a sugar function for the Oracle

type Question = (String,String)
type Answer = [String]
oracle :: (Question -> Answer) -> Shake a -> Shake a
query :: Question -> Act Answer



Make has a problem with generated files (i.e. .hsc files)

- \$ cat Foo.c
 #include <MyGeneratedFile.h>
- What are the dependencies of Foo.c?
 - Use the Make system to generate MyGeneratedFile.h
 - Read the contents of MyGeneratedFile.h for #include's
- Faking it in Make
 - Run make twice (or more), first to generate files
 - Guess at the dependencies in advance

The Implementation



NO DEPENDENCY GRAPH!

History Traces



A history trace is a list of question/answer pairs

- What is the timestamp of Foo.c? 10am
- What is the result of Is "*.c"? ["Foo.c"]
- When building a file, record the history
- Save that history to disk
- File is dirty if any answer has changed
- Alternatively: history is an abstract interpretation of a rule



- Every Act accumulates a history
- In need:
 - Make sure the file is Clean
 - Add file/time to Act's history
- If Dirty, rerun history, and if matching
 - Get file's ModTime and switch to Clean
- If absent, or Dirty and history differs
 - If there is a matching rule, run it
 - If no rule but a real file, get it's ModTime

Parallelisation



need/want both take lists of files, which run in parallel

Try and build N rules in parallel

- Done using a pool of N threads and a work queue
- need/want put their jobs in the queue
- Add a Building (MVar ()) in DataBase
- Shake uses a *random* queue
 - Jobs are serviced at random, not in any fair order
 - link = disk bound, compile = CPU bound

Shake is highly parallel (in theory and practice)





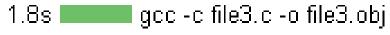
Can record every system command run, and produce:



Average was 3.42 (interquartiles were 4.00 and 4.00). **Hot Tools**

7.7s 7 × gcc

Hot Commands



1.8s gcc -c file2.c -o file2.obj

Future work: Shake --lint



Parallel building often shows up build rule errors

- In practice using a random queue makes these show up fast
- I want shake --lint, run once, in serial, guarantee parallel consistency
 - Can check the access times on all files
 - Check no files not in the history were accessed
 - Check all files in the history were accessed

Future work: also files



Also files are annoying!

- GHC builds .o files and .hi files in one command
- Some things depend on the .o, some on the .hi
- One rule modifies 2 database entries!

type Rule = FilePath -> Maybe ([FilePath], Act ())

Works, but impacts on lots of the core code

- Not really a good model for also files
- Potential for inconsistency

Practical Use



Relied on by an international team of people every day
Building more than a million lines of code in many languages

Before Shake

- Masses of really complex Makefiles, slow builds
- Answer to any build error was "make clean"

After Shake

- Robust and fast builds (at least x2 faster)
- Maintainable and extendable (at least x10 shorter)

Limitations/Disadvantages



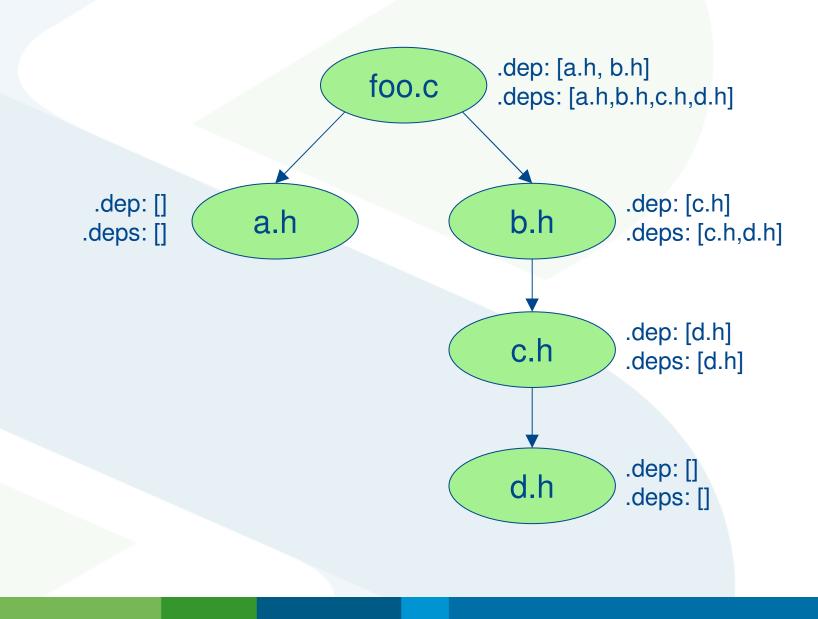
Creates a __database file to save the database

- Oracle is currently "untyped" (String's only)
 - Although easy to add nicely typed wrappers over it
- Massive space leak (~ 12% productivity)
 - In practice doesn't really matter, and should be easy to fix
- More dependency analysis tools would be nice
 - Changing which file will cause most rebuilding?
- What if the rules change?
 - Can depend on Makefile.hs, but too imprecise

Not currently open source

Transitive Dependencies (theory)







"*.c.dep" & "*.h.dep" *> \x -> do
src <- readFileLines \$ dropExtension x
writeFileLines x
[drop 8 s | s <- lines src, "#include"
`isPrefixOf` s]</pre>

```
"*.deps" *> \x -> do
incs <- readFileLines $ replaceExtension x
"dep"
let incs2 = map (<.> "deps") incs
need incs2 -- parallel optimisation
writeFileLines x =<< concatMapM readFileLines
incs2
```

Conclusions



Haskell is a great language for a DSLA Make system is a DSL

Any Make system based on a static dependency graph will fail to work with generated files

Accurate dependency tracking is essential (i.e. Oracle)

Shake is a Make system people actually like!