INTRUDUCTION IN FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING WITH SCALA

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SCALA

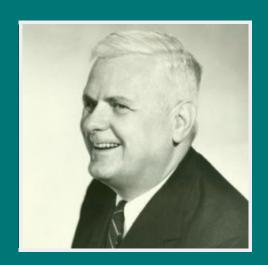
```
def qsort(l: List[Int]): List[Int] = 1 match {
  case List() => List()
  case _ =>
    qsort(l.filter(_ < l.head))
    ++ List(l.head)
    ++ qsort(l.filter(_ > l.head))
}
```

GO

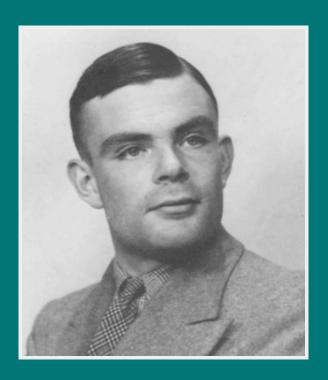
```
func qsort(a []int) []int {
   if len(a) < 2 { return a }
   left, right := 0, len(a) - 1
   pivotIndex := rand.Int() % len(a)
   a[pivotIndex], a[right] = a[right], a[pivotIndex]
   for i := range a {
      if a[i] < a[right] {
        a[i], a[left] = a[left], a[i]
        left++
      }
   }
   a[left], a[right] = a[right], a[left]
   qsort(a[:left])
   qsort(a[left + 1:])
   return a
}</pre>
```

AGENDA

- History
- Functions
- Control structures
- Pattern matching
- Functional types
- Higher order functions
- Lazy evaluations



Alonzo Church (1903–1995) 1930 Lambda calculus (wikipedia)



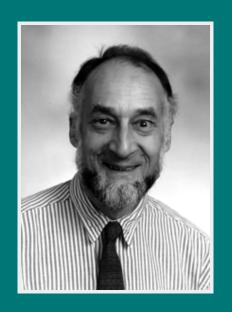
Alan Turing (1912—1954) 1946 ACE (wikipedia)



John McCarthy (1927—2011) 1958 LISP (2nd ever, 1st functional, garbage collection)



John Backus (1924—2007) 1970s FP (higher-order functions and reasoning)

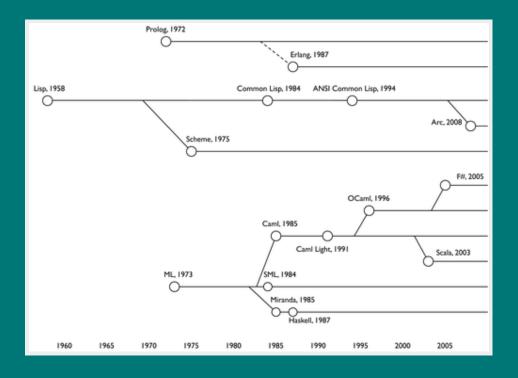


Robin Milner (1934-2010)
1973 ML (type inference and polymorphic types)



David Turner (1946-) 1985 Miranda (lazy functional language)

1986 Erlang
1987 Haskell
2003 Scala
2010 F#
2014 Hack (HHVM)
2014 Java 8



Alonzo Church:

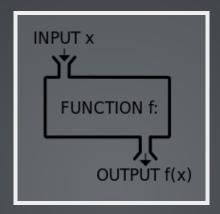
$$\lambda x \rightarrow x+1$$

Simon Marlow:

Martin Odersky:

(x: Int) \Rightarrow x + 1 // Scala

FUNCTIONS PURE



```
def adder(a: Int, b: Int): Int = {
   a + b
}
adder(2, 2) // Int = 4
```

COMPOSITION

$$f(g(x)) = (f \circ g)(x)$$

```
def double(x: Int) = x * 2
double(2) // Int = 4

val quad = double _ compose double _ // (double _).compose(double _)
quad(2) // Int = 8
```

CURRING & PARTIAL APPLICATION

```
def a(x: Int)(y: Int) = x + y
a(2)(2) // Int = 4

val plus2 = a(2)_
plus2(2) // Int = 4
```

RECURSION

```
def factorial(n: BigInt): BigInt =
   if(n > 0) factorial(n-1) * n else 1

factorial(10)  // 3628800

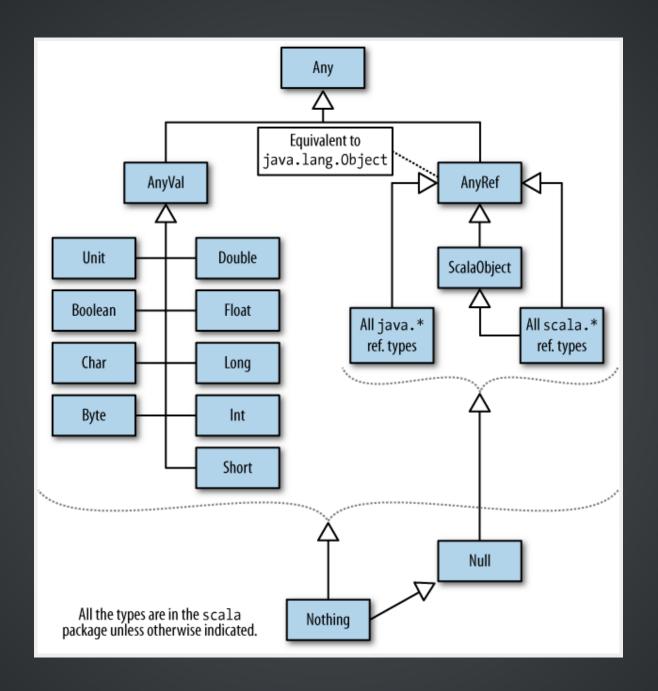
factorial(10000) // java.lang.StackOverflowError
```

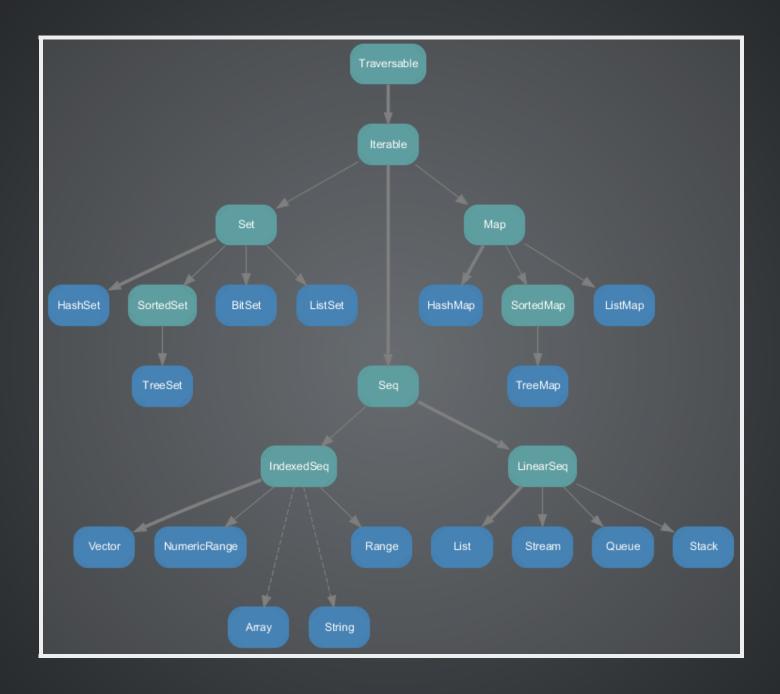
TAIL RECURSION

```
def betterFactorial(x: BigInt) = {
    // auxiliary function
    def loop(n: BigInt, acc: BigInt): BigInt =
        if(n <= 0) acc else loop(n-1, acc*n)

    loop(x, 1)
}
betterFactorial(10000) // 28462596809170545189064132121198688901480514017027
99230794179994274411340003764443772990786757784775815884062142317528830042339
94015351873905242116138271617481982419982759241828925978789812425312059465996
25986706560161572036032397926328736717055741975962099479720346153698119897092
61127750048419884541047554464244213657330307670362882580354896746111709736957
86036701910715127305872810411586405612811653853259684258259955846881464304255
89836649317059251717204276597407446133400054194052462303436869154059404066227
82824837151203832217864462718382292389963899282722187970245938769380309462733
22925705554596900278752822425443480211275590191694254290289169072190970836905
39873747452483372899521802363282741217040268086769210451555840567172555372015</pre>
```

PATTERN MATCHING





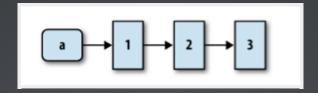
FUNCTIONAL CONTAINERS

IMMUTABILITY

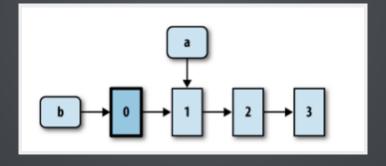
```
scala> val i = 5
i: Int = 5

scala> i = 6
<console>:8: error: reassignment to val
    i = 6
    ^
```

```
val a = List(1, 2, 3) // 1 :: 2 :: 3 :: Nil
```



val b = 0 :: a // 0 :: 1 :: 2 :: 3 :: Nil



OPERATIONS ON LISTS

```
def myLength[A](l: List[A]): Int = 1 match {
   case Nil => 0
   case x::xs => 1 + myLength(xs)
}

myLength(List(1,2,3)) // Int = 3

def filterOdd(l: List[Int]): List[Int] = 1 match {
   case Nil => List()
   case x::xs if (x % 2 != 0) => x :: filterOdd(xs)
   case x::xs => filterOdd(xs)
}

filterOdd(List(1,2,3)) // List[Int] = List(1, 3)
```

STREAMS

```
val s = Stream.from(0) // Stream(0, ?)
s.toList // java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: GC overhead limit exceed

s take 10 // Stream(0, ?)
(s take 10).toList // List(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
```

HIGHER ORDER FUNCTIONS

```
def bestestFactorial(n: BigInt) = (1 to n).foldRight(1)(_*_)

bestestFactorial(10) // Int = 3628800
(1 to 10).foldRight(1)(_*_)

Range(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10).foldRight(1)((x, acc) => x * acc)

Range(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).foldRight(1)( 1 * 10 )

Range(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).foldRight(10)( 10 * 9 )

Range(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).foldRight(90)( 90 * 8 )
...

Range(1).foldRight(1814400)( 1814400 * 2 )
3628800 * 1
```

source

```
val m = Map('a' -> 2, 'b' -> 1) // Map[Char,Int] = Map(a -> 2, b -> 1)
m('a') // Int = 2

m('c') // java.util.NoSuchElementException: key not found: c

m.get('c') // Option[Int] = None
m.get('a') // Option[Int] = Some(2)
```

Option & List are Monads

LAZY EVALUATIONS

```
val z = List('a', 'b', 'c') zip List(1, 2, 3)
// List[(Char, Int)] = List((a,1), (b,2), (c,3))

lazy val fibs: Stream[Int] = 0 #:: 1 #::
  fibs.zip(fibs.tail).map { n => n._1 + n._2 } // Stream[Int] = <lazy>

fibs take 10 toList // List[Int] = List(0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34)
```

QUESTIONS?

LEARN MORE



Functional Programming Principles in Scala

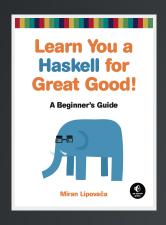


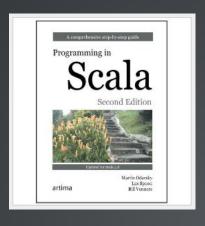
Principles of Reactive Programming

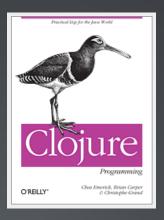


FP101x Introduction to Functional Programming

BOOKS









Learn You a Haskell for Great Good! Programming in Scala

Clojure Programming O Haskell почеловечески

LINKS

- https://github.com/scalaz/scalaz
- http://www.berniepope.id.au/docs/scala_monads.pdf
- https://github.com/anton-k/ru-neophyte-guide-to-scala
- https://github.com/garu/scala-for-perl5-programmers
- http://fprog.ru/
- http://slides.com/sergeylobin/scala