

F# Introduction Workshop

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Objectives

- > Understand the basic core principles behind FP
- > Understand the F# syntax
- > Understand the F# structures
- > Get motivation to practice and master F#

Disclaimer

- > Your brain will hurt
- > You will need to keep practicing
- > This is just an introduction
- > This is not a “C# vs F#” session
- > The code is not production-ready

Materials

- > Exercises Document
- > Exercises source code
- > F# Cheatsheet

fsharpworkshop.com

github.com/jorgef/fsharpworkshop

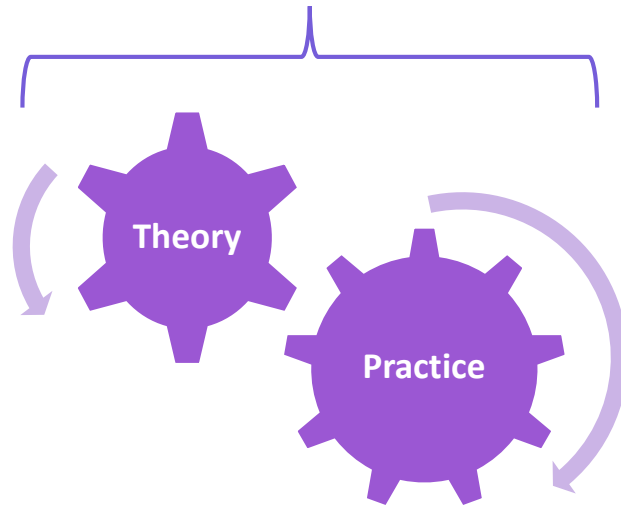
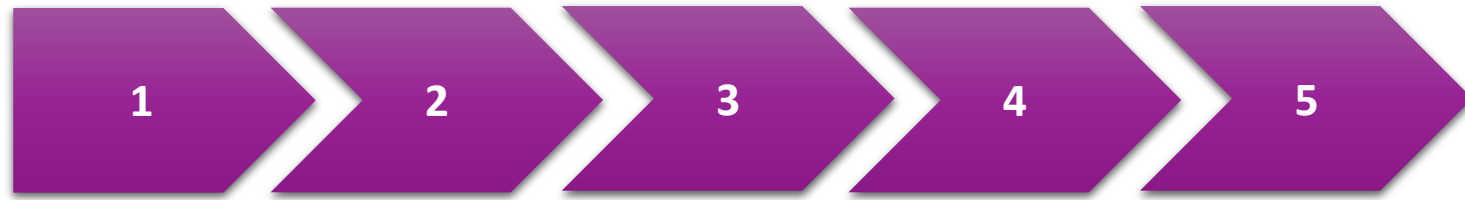
Minimum Requirements

- > Visual Studio 2013 or higher
- > Visual F# tools 3.1.2 or higher
- > XUnit Runner
- > F# MVC5 Template

Nuget Packages

- > XUnit
- > Unquote
- > SqlProvider (TypeProvider) [alpha]
- > F# Data

Modules



Module 1

Bindings | Functions | Tuples | Records

Module 2

High order functions | Pipelining | Partial application | Composition

Module 3

Options | Pattern matching | Discriminated unions | Units of measure

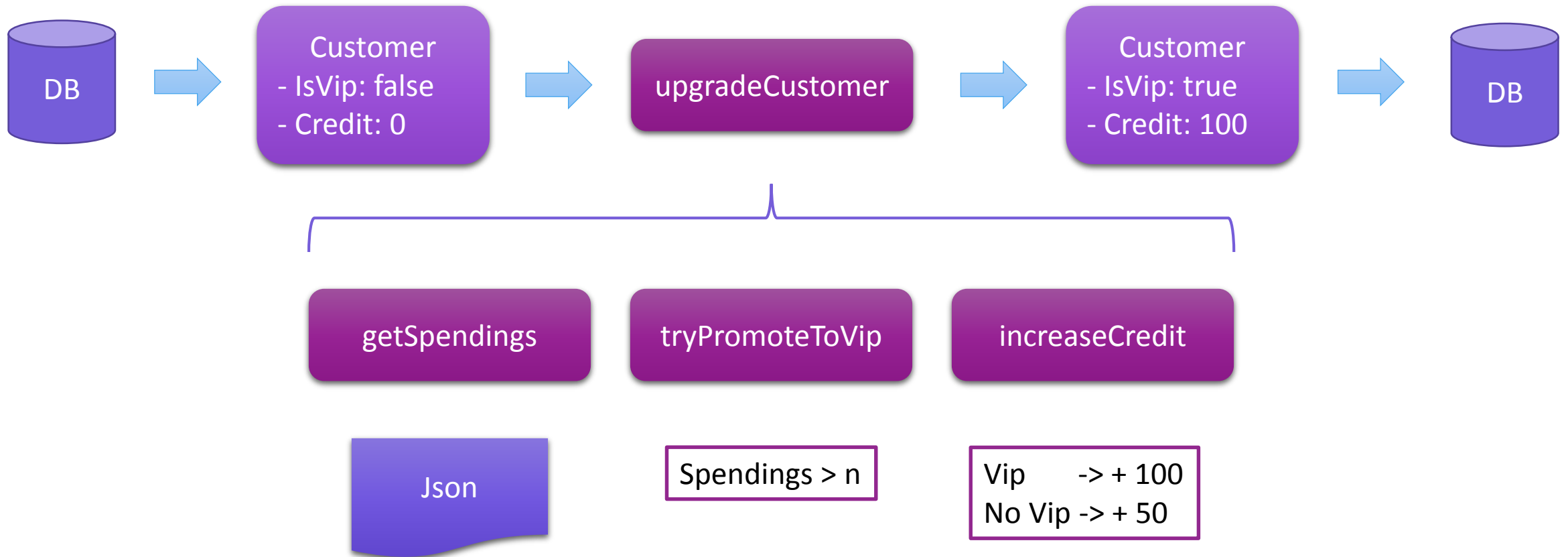
Module 4

Functional lists | Recursion | List module

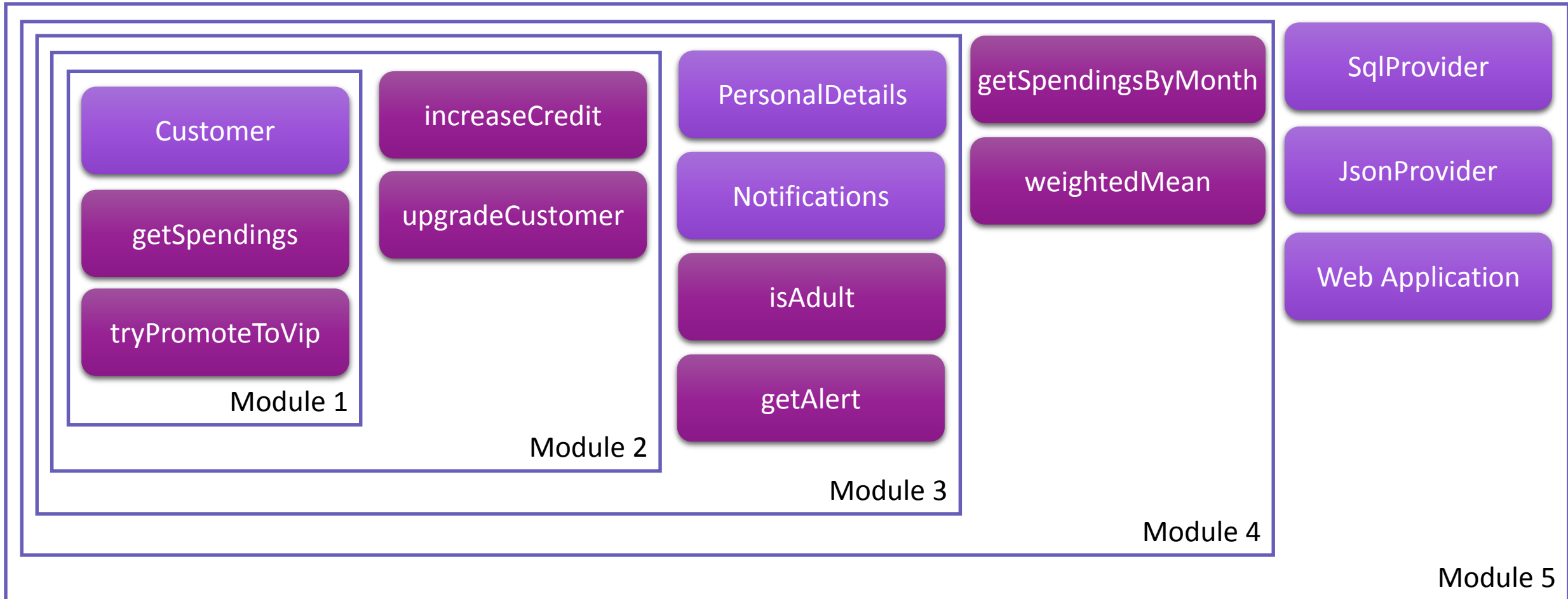
Module 5

Object Oriented Programming | Type providers | Web Applications

Exercise



Exercise



Module 1

BINDINGS | FUNCTIONS | TUPLES | RECORDS

F# is a strongly-typed,
functional-first language
for writing simple code
to solve complex problems.

Imperative vs Functional



A diagram illustrating the relationship between programming paradigms and languages. It features three horizontal bars. The top bar is blue and labeled 'C#'. The middle bar is purple and labeled 'F#', positioned below the C# bar. The bottom bar is a gradient from blue to purple, labeled 'Imperative' on the left and 'Functional' on the right. The C# bar is positioned above the 'Imperative' section of the bottom bar, and the F# bar is positioned above the 'Functional' section of the bottom bar.

C#

F#

Imperative

Functional

Conventions

C#

```
var number = 1;
```

F#

```
let number = 1
```

Functional Core Concepts



Declarative Style

The diagram consists of two overlapping purple ovals. The left oval is a darker shade of purple and contains the text 'Declarative Style'. The right oval is a lighter shade of purple and contains the text 'Immutability'. The ovals overlap in the center, creating a darker purple area.

Immutability

Declarative Style

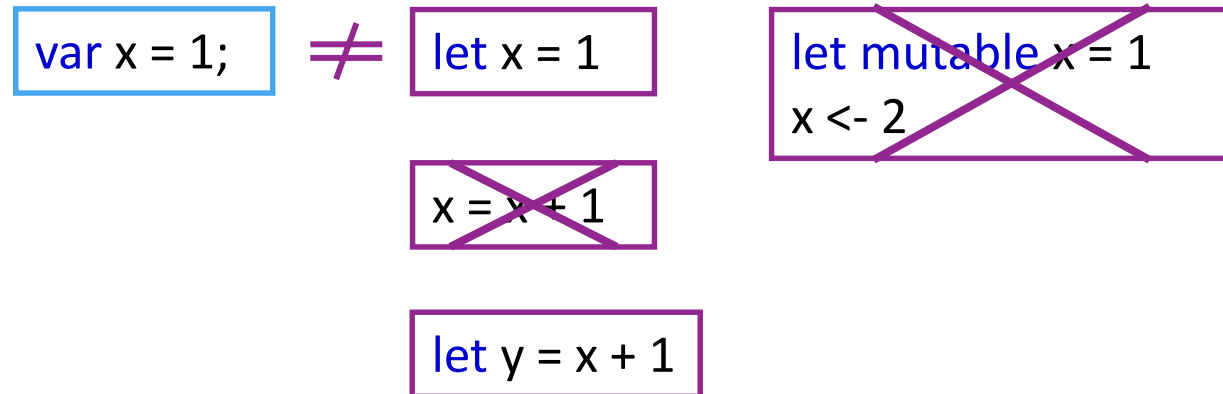
Imperative →

```
var vipCustomers = new List<Customer>();  
foreach (var customer in customers)  
{  
    if (customer.IsVip)  
        vipCustomers.Add(customer);  
}
```

Declarative →

```
var vipCustomers = customers.Where(c => c.IsVip);
```


Immutability



Functions

```
int Sum(int num1, int num2)
{
    var result = num1 + num2;
    return result;
}
```

```
int Sum(int num1, int num2)
{
    return num1 + num2;
}
```

```
int Sum(int num1, int num2)
      in  out
Func<int,int,int>
```

name parameters (type inference)

```
let sum num1 num2 =
    let result = num1 + num2
    result      ← return } body
```

```
let sum num1 num2 =
    num1 + num2
```

```
let sum num1 num2 = num1 + num2
```

```
sum : num1:int -> num2:int -> int
      in      out
int -> int -> int
```

Pure Functions and Side Effects

```
public int Sum(int a, int b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```

```
private int accumulator;

public int Sum(int a, int b)
{
    accumulator++;
    return a + b;
}
```

Expressions

Expression

`a == b`



Returns a Boolean

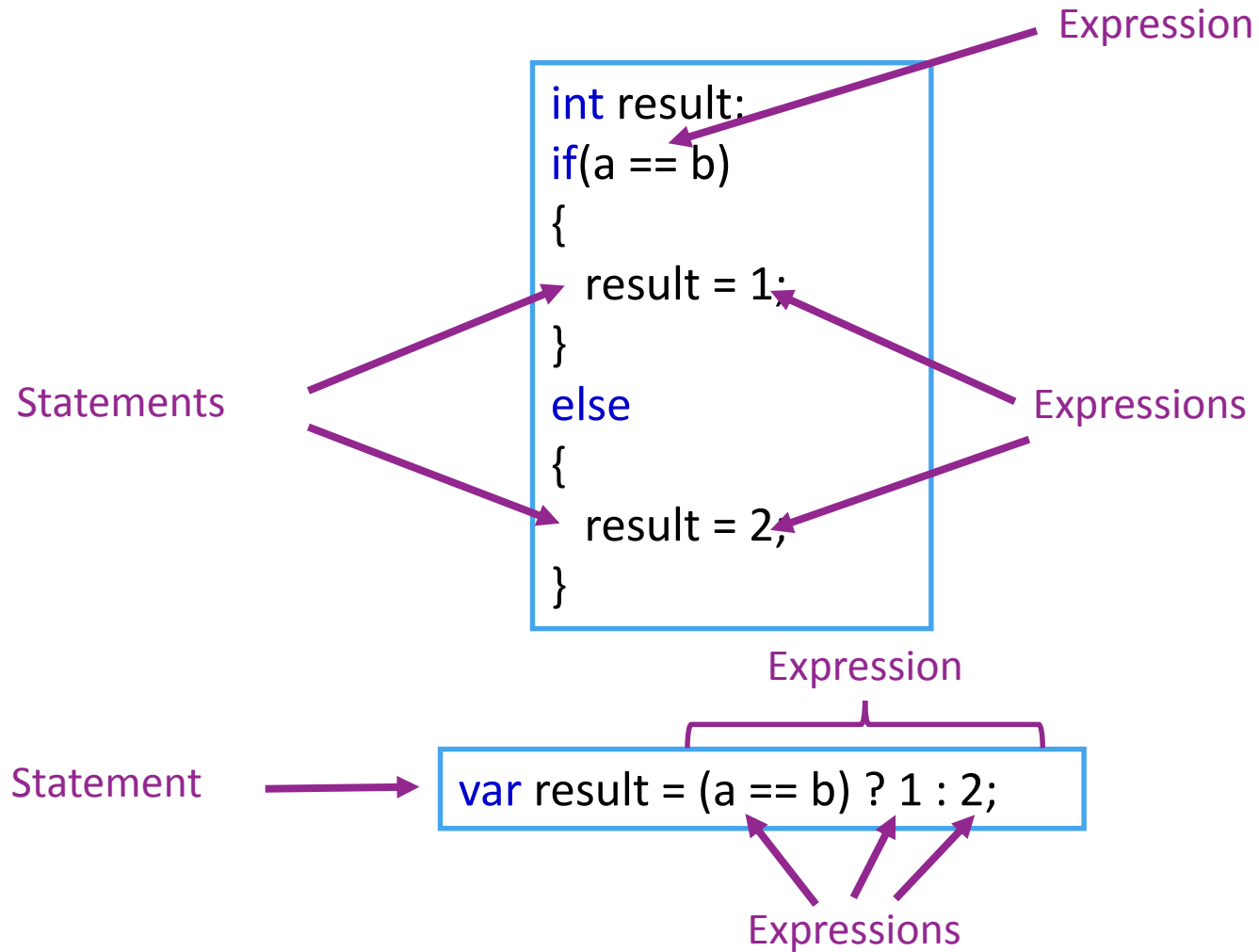
Statement

`var a = 1;`

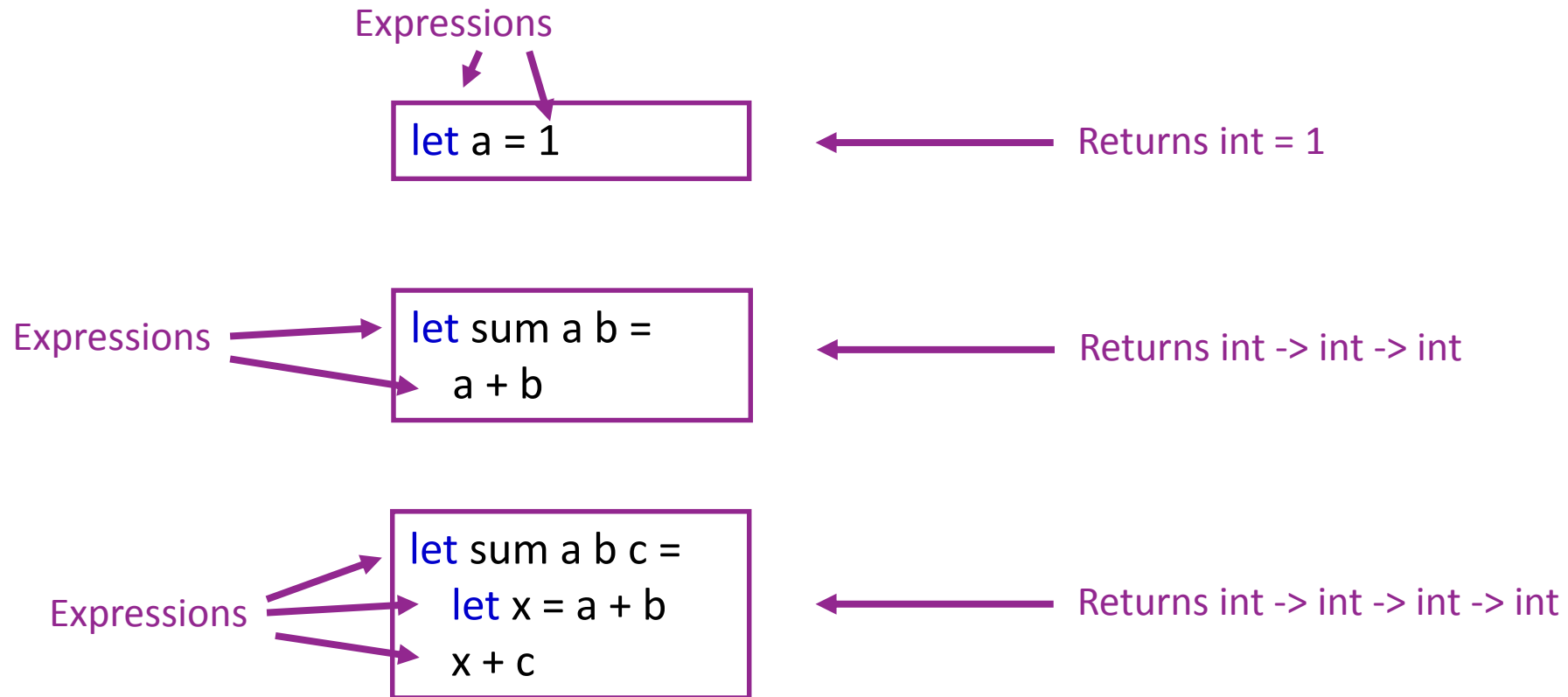


Doesn't return anything

Expressions



Bindings



Tuples

```
Tuple<int, int> Divide(int dividend, int divisor)
{
    var quotient = dividend / divisor;
    var remainder = dividend % divisor;
    return new Tuple<int, int>(quotient, remainder);
}
```

```
var result = Divide(10, 3);
var quotient = result.Item1;
var remainder = result.Item2;
```

```
let divide dividend divisor =
    let quotient = dividend / divisor
    let remainder = dividend % divisor
    (quotient, remainder)
```

```
let quotient, remainder = divide 10 3
```

```
let success, value = Int32.TryParse("42")
```

Records

```
public class DivisionResult
{
    public int Quotient { get; set; }
    public int Remainder { get; set; }
}
```

```
type DivisionResult =
{ Quotient : int
  Remainder : int }
```

```
public class DivisionResult
{
    private readonly int quotient;
    private readonly int remainder;
    public DivisionResult(int quotient, int remainder)
    {
        this.quotient = quotient;
        this.remainder = remainder;
    }
    public int Quotient
    {
        get { return quotient; }
    }
    public int Remainder
    {
        get { return remainder; }
    }
}
```


Records

```
type DivisionResult =  
  { Quotient : int  
    Remainder : int }
```

```
let result = { Quotient = 3; Remainder = 1 }
```

```
let result = { Quotient = 3 }
```

← Error: No assignment given
for field 'Remainder' of type

```
let newResult = { Quotient = result.Quotient; Remainder = 0 }
```

```
let newResult = { result with Remainder = 0 }
```

```
let result1 = { Quotient = 3; Remainder = 1 }  
let result2 = { Quotient = 3; Remainder = 1 }  
result1 = result2 // true
```

← Structural Equality
Reference Types

Immutable and Structural Equality

```
var message1 = "hello John Doe";  
var message2 = "hello John Doe";
```

```
var result = message1 == message2; // true
```

```
var message3 = message1.Replace("hello", "hi");
```

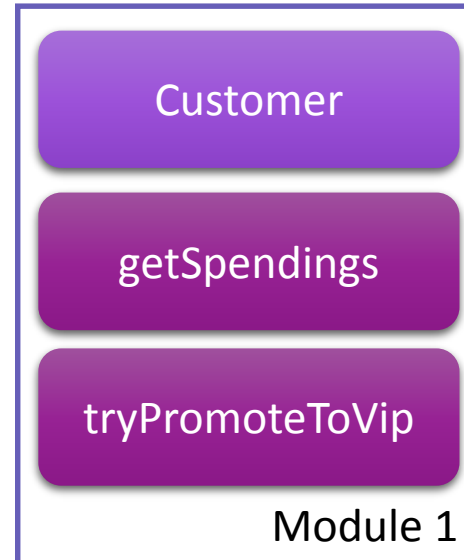
F# in Visual Studio

- > F# Interactive
- > Scripts vs Source Files
- > Order matters
- > No folders

Demo 1

BINDINGS | FUNCTIONS | TUPLES | RECORDS

Exercise 1



Exercise 1

BINDINGS | FUNCTIONS | TUPLES | RECORDS

Review

- > How do you return a value in a function?
- > How many parameters has `tryPromoteToVip`?
- > Can you explain this type? `string -> int -> object`
- > How do you change a `Record`?
- > Can you explain what is the “it” word in some of the outputs?

Module 2

HIGH ORDER FUNCTIONS | PIPELINING | PARTIAL APPLICATION | COMPOSITION

High Order Functions

```
public int Sum(int a, int b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```

```
public int Execute(int a, int b, Func<int,int,int>operation)
{
    return operation(a, b);
}
```


```
var result = Execute(1, 2, (a,b) => a + b);
```

```
var result = Execute(1, 2, (a,b) => a * b);
```

```
var result = Execute(1, 2, Sum);
```

High Order Functions

High Order
Functions



```
var productNames = products
    .Where(p => p.Category == productCategory)
    .Select(p => p.Name);
```

```
public Func<int,int,int> GetOperation(Type operationType)
{
    if (operationType == Type.Sum)
        return (a, b) => a + b;
    else
        return (a, b) => a * b;
}

var operation = GetOperation(type);
```

High Order Functions

```
let sum a b = a + b
```

```
let execute a b op = op a b
```

```
let getOperation type =  
  if type = OperationType.Sum then fun a b -> a + b  
  else fun a b -> a * b
```

```
let getOperation type =  
  if type = OperationType.Sum then (+)  
  else (*)
```

Extension Methods in C#

```
public List<int> Filter(List<int> list, Func<int,bool>condition)
```

```
public static List<int> Filter(this List<int> list, Func<int,bool>condition)
```

```
var filteredNumbers = Filter(numbers, n => n > 1);
```

```
var filteredNumbers = numbers.Filter( n => n > 1);
```



```
var filteredNumbers = numbers  
    .Filter(n => n > 1)  
    .Filter(n => n < 3);
```

Pipelining Operator


```
public List<int> Filter(List<int> items, Func<int,bool>condition)
```



```
let filter condition items = // ...
```

```
let filteredNumbers = filter (fun n -> n > 1) numbers
```

```
let filteredNumbers = numbers |> filter (fun n -> n > 1)
```



```
let filteredNumbers = numbers  
    |> filter (fun n -> n > 1)  
    |> filter (fun n -> n < 3)
```

Partial Application

```
let sum a b = a + b
```

```
let result = sum 1 2
```

← Returns int = 3

```
let result = sum 1
```

← Returns int -> int

```
let addOne = sum 1
```

← Returns int -> int

```
let result = addOne 2
```

← Returns int = 3

```
let result = addOne 3
```

← Returns int = 4

Composition

```
let addOne a = a + 1
```

```
let addTwo a = a + 2
```

```
let addThree = addOne >> addTwo
```

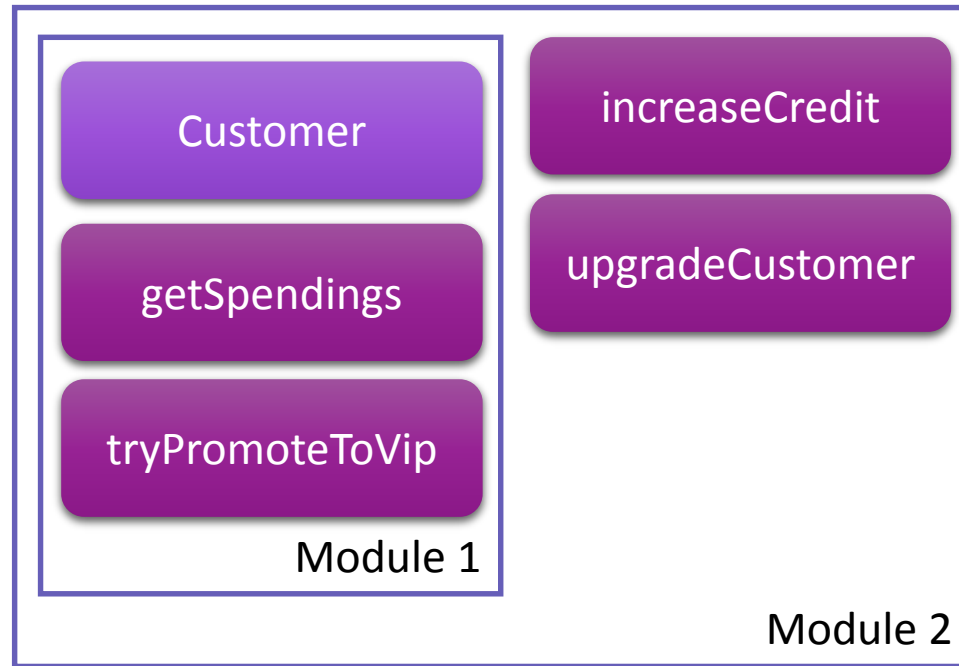
```
let result = addThree 1
```

← Returns int = 4

Demo 2

HIGH ORDER FUNCTIONS | PIPELINING | PARTIAL APPLICATION | COMPOSITION

Exercise 2



Exercise 2

HIGH ORDER FUNCTIONS | PIPELINING | PARTIAL APPLICATION | COMPOSITION

Review

- > What keyword do you use for lambda expressions?
- > What happens if the function I need is defined after the caller?
- > What happens when a function is called without all its parameters?
- > Why `|>` is better than the Extension Methods?

Module 3

OPTIONS | PATTERN MATCHING | DISCRIMINATED UNIONS | UNITS OF MEASURE

NullPointerException

```
var customer = GetCustomerById(42);
```

```
var isAdult = customer.Age >= 18;
```

```
if (customer == null)  
    throw new Exception("Not found");  
var isAdult = customer.Age >= 18;
```

```
if (customer == null)  
    // Try something different  
else  
    var isAdult = customer.Age >= 18;
```

```
public Customer GetCustomerById(int id)
```

← NullPointerException

NullReferenceExceptions

```
var age = GetCustomerAgeById(42);
```

```
var isAdult = age >= 18;
```

```
public int GetCustomerAgeById(int id)
```

```
var isAdult = age.Value >= 18;
```

```
if (!age.HasValue)  
    // Try something different  
else  
    var isAdult = age.Value >= 18;
```

```
public int? GetCustomerAgeById(int id)
```

Hint: Possible Null



Options

int

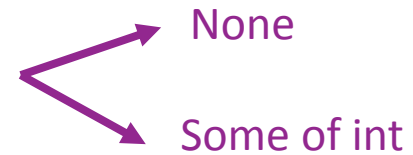
Nullable<int>

Customer

~~Nullable<Customer>~~

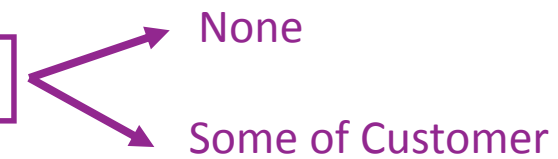
int

Option<int>

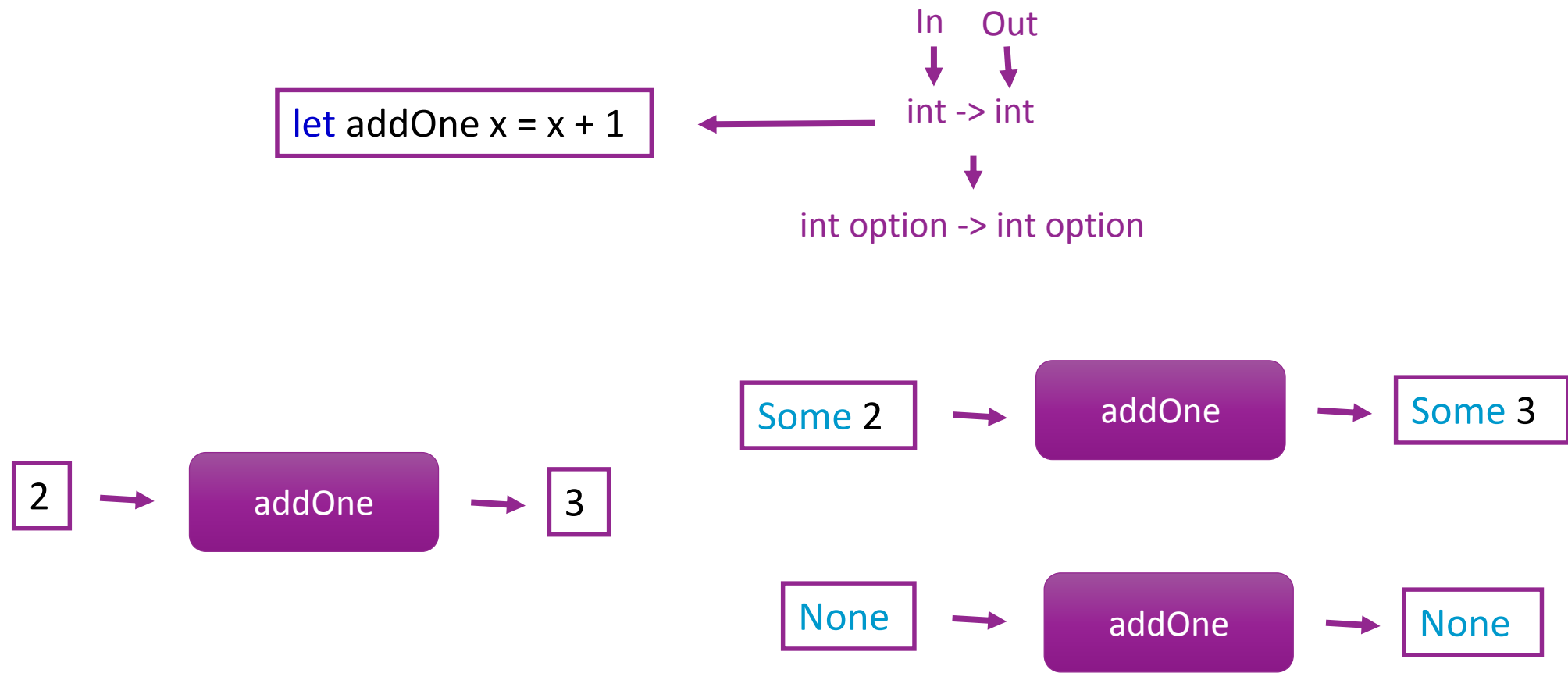


Customer

Option<Customer>



Options



Options

```
let addOne x = x + 1
```

← int -> int

```
let addOne (x: int option) =  
  if x = None then 0  
  else x.Value + 1
```

← int option -> int

```
let addOne x =  
  if x = None then 0  
  else x.Value + 1
```

← int option -> int

```
let addOne x =  
  if x = None then None  
  else Some (x.Value + 1)
```

← int option -> int option

Pattern Matching

```
let addOne x =  
  if x = None then None  
  else Some (x.Value + 1)
```

```
let addOne x =  
  match x with  
  | None -> None  
  | Some n -> Some (n + 1)
```

Discriminated Unions

```
public abstract class DivisionResult
{
}
public class DivisionSuccess : DivisionResult
{
    public int Quotient { get; set; }
    public int Remainder { get; set; }
}
public class DivisionError : DivisionResult
{
    public string ErrorMessage { get; set; }
}
```

```
type DivisionResult =
| DivisionSuccess of quotient : int * remainder : int
| DivisionError of message : string
```


Units of Measure

```
let distanceInMts = 11580.0  
let distanceInKms = 87.34  
let totalDistance = distanceInMts + distanceInKms
```

← 11667.34

```
[<Measure>] type m  
[<Measure>] type km  
  
let distanceInMts = 11580.0<m>  
let distanceInKms = 87.34<km>  
let totalDistance = distanceInMts + distanceInKms
```



Error: The unit of measure 'm' does not match the unit of measure 'km'

Units of Measure

[<Measure>] type km

[<Measure>] type h

let time = 2.4<h>

let distance = 87.34<km>

let speed = distance / time

← 36.39<km/h>

[<Measure>] type m

let width = 2<m>

let height = 3<m>

let surface = width * height

← 6<m²>

Units of Measure

```
let distanceInMts = 11580.0<m>  
let distanceInKms = 87.34<km>  
let totalDistance = distanceInMts + distanceInKms
```



Error: The unit of measure 'm' does not match the unit of measure 'km'

```
let mts2Kms (m : float<m>) = m / 1.0<m> / 1000.0 * 1.0<km>
```



float<m> -> float<km>

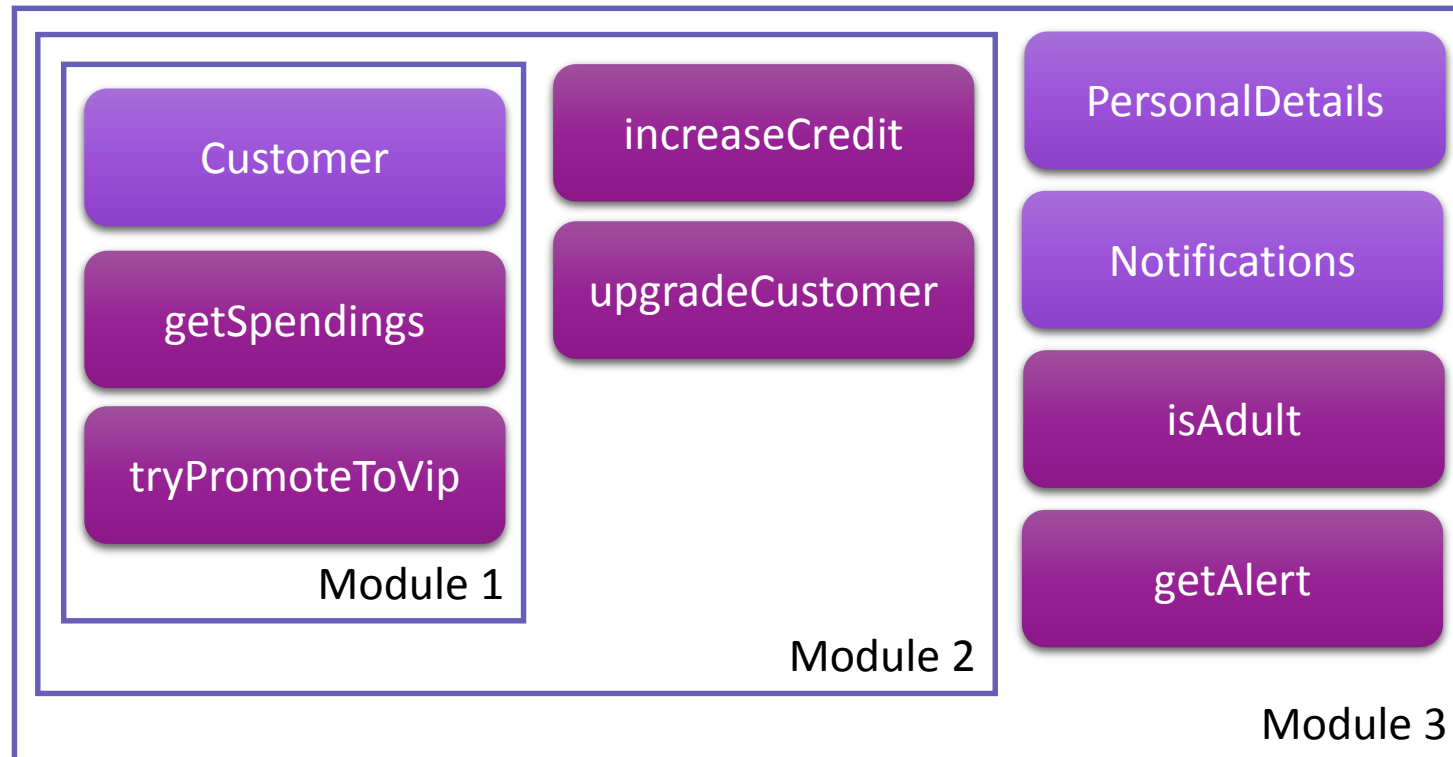
```
let totalDistance = (mts2Kms distanceInMts) + distanceInKms
```

← 98.920<km>

Demo 3

OPTIONS | PATTERN MATCHING | DISCRIMINATED UNIONS | UNITS OF MEASURE

Exercise



Exercise 3

OPTIONS | PATTERN MATCHING | DISCRIMINATED UNIONS | UNITS OF MEASURE

Review

- > How do you convert two units of measure?
- > Why do we use “%i” in the sprintf function?
- > Why do we use “_”?

Module 4

FUNCTIONAL LISTS | RECURSION | LIST MODULE

Functional Lists

```
var numbers = new List<int>{2, 3, 4};  
numbers.Insert(0, 1);
```

```
numbers.AddRange(new List<int>{5, 6});
```

```
var ns = Enumerable.Range(1, 1000).ToList();
```

```
var empty = new List<int>();
```

```
let numbers = [2; 3; 4]  
let newNumbers = 1 :: numbers
```

```
let twoLists = numbers @ [5; 6]
```

```
let ns =[1 .. 1000]
```

```
let empty = []
```

```
let odds =[1 .. 2 .. 1000]
```

```
let oddsWithZero =[ yield 0  
                    yield! odds ]
```

```
let gen = [ for n in numbers do  
            if n%3 = 0 then  
                yield n * n ]
```

Lists vs Arrays vs Sequences

List

```
let myList = [1; 2]
```

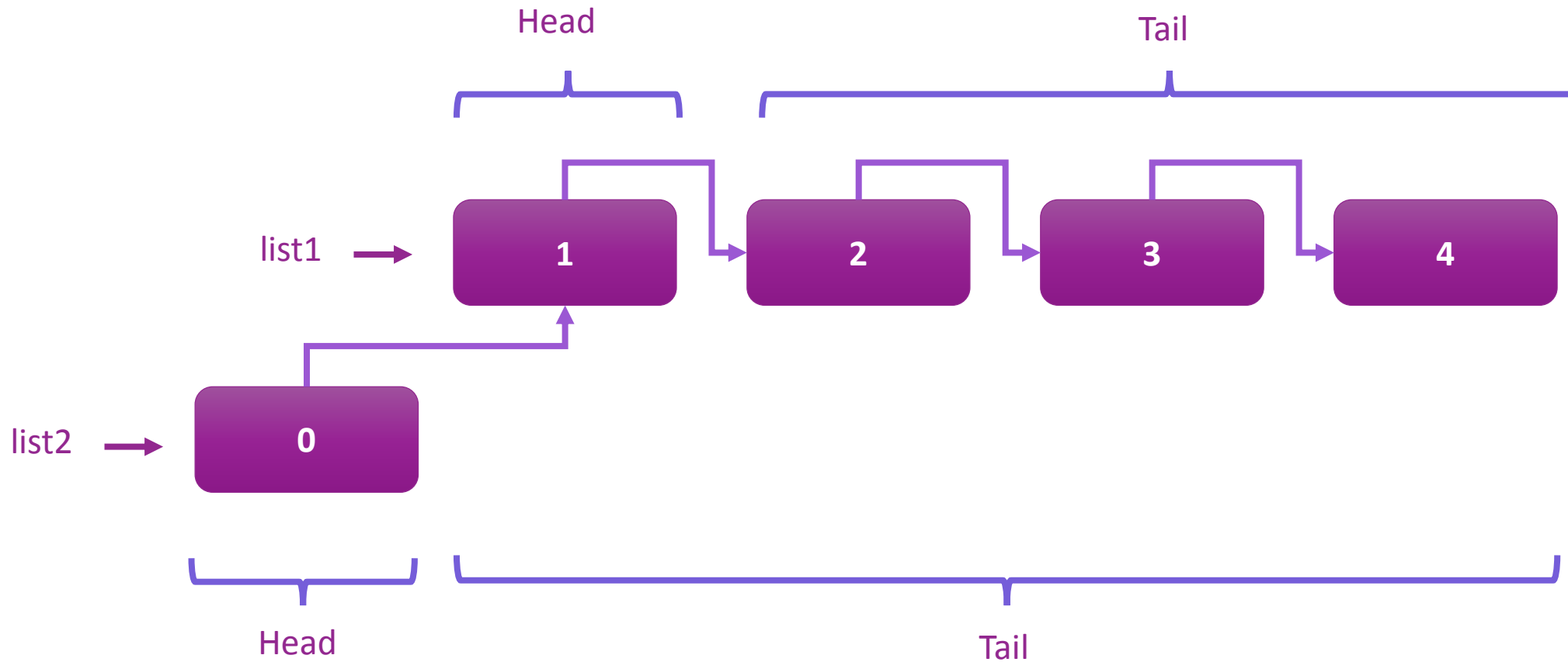
Array

```
let myArray = [| 1; 2 |]
```

Seq

```
let mySeq = seq { yield 1; yield 2 }
```

Functional Lists



Processing Lists

```
let numbers = [1..4]  
let mutable result = [] : int list  
for n in numbers do  
    if n % 2 = 0 then result <- n :: result
```

Recursive Function

Empty List (end)

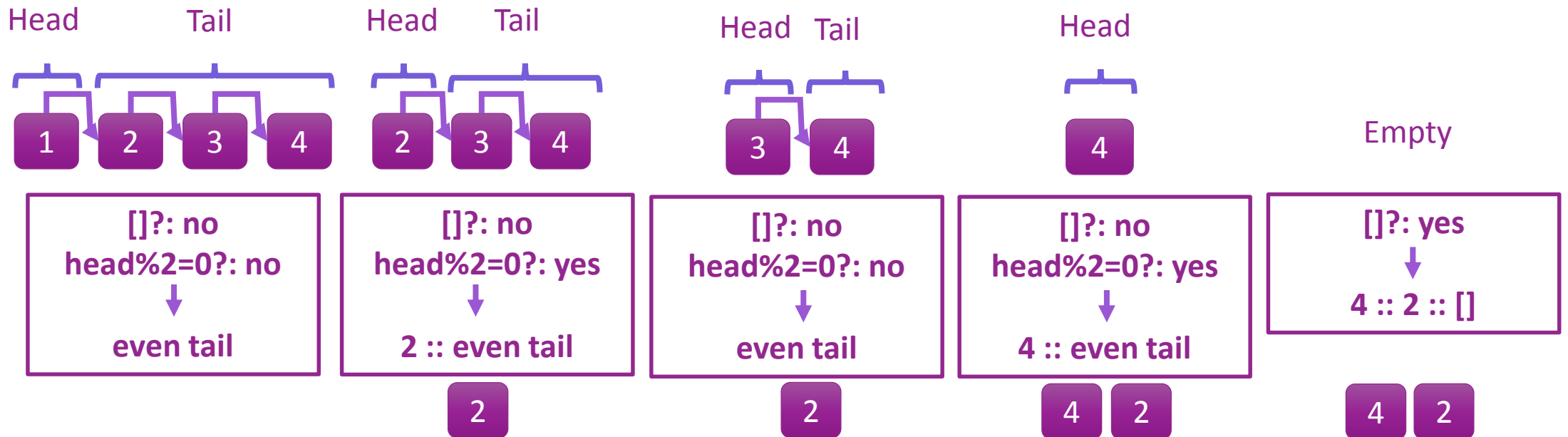
Non Empty List

```
let rec even ls =  
    match ls with  
    | [] -> []  
    | head :: tail when head % 2 = 0 -> head :: even tail  
    | _ :: tail else even tail
```

Decompose List

Recursion

```
let rec even ls =  
  match ls with  
  | [] -> []  
  | head :: tail when head % 2 = 0 -> head :: even tail  
  | _ :: tail else even tail
```



Tail Recursion

```
let rec even ls =  
  match ls with  
  | [] -> []  
  | head :: tail when head % 2 = 0 -> head :: even tail  
  | _ :: tail else even tail
```



```
let rec even ls acc =  
  match ls with  
  | [] -> acc  
  | head :: tail when head % 2 = 0 -> even tail (head :: acc)  
  | _ :: tail else even tail acc
```

List Module

Complete list:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee353738.aspx>

List.filter
List.map
List.fold
List.find
List.tryFind
List.forall
List.exist
List.partition
List.zip
List.rev
List.collect
List.choose
List.pick
List.toSeq
List.ofSeq

.Where
.Select
.Aggregate
.First
.FirstOrDefault
.All
.Any
-
.Zip
.Reverse
.SelectMany
-
-
.AsEnumerable
.ToList

List Module

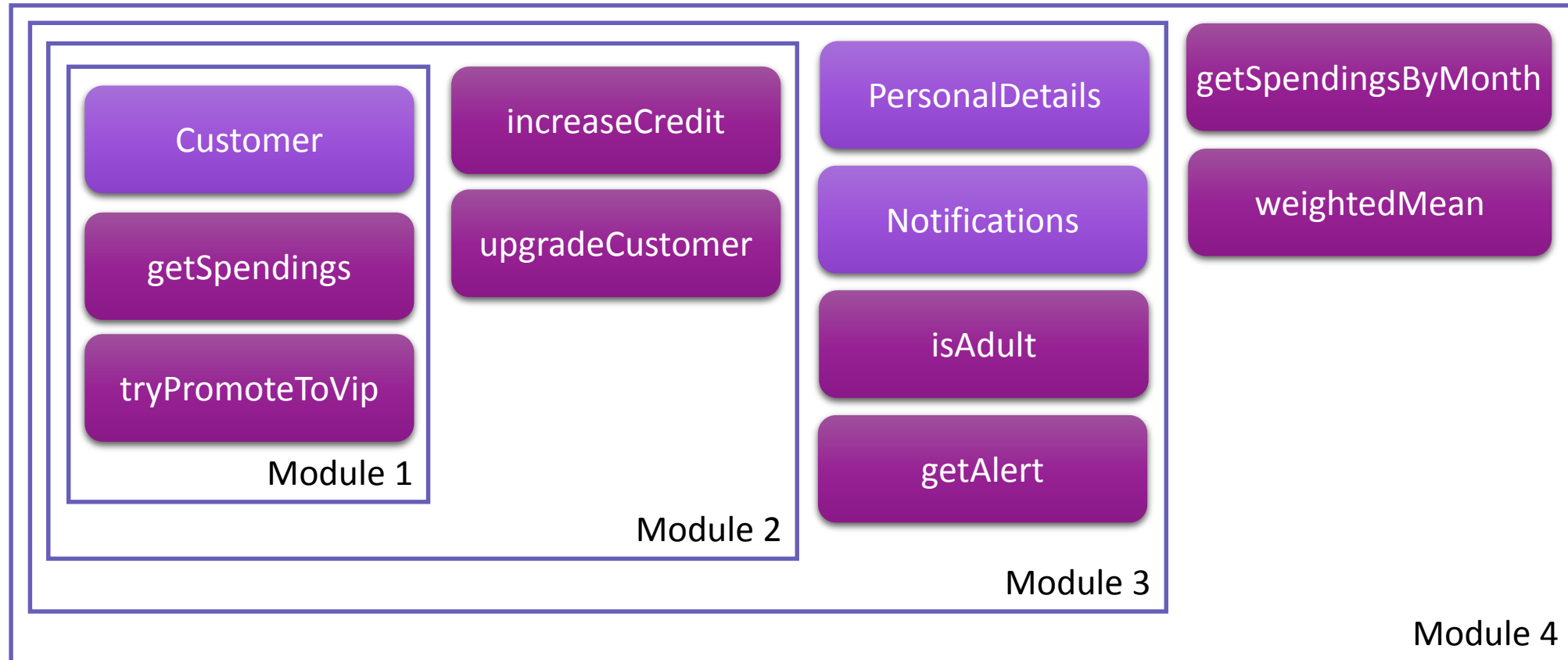
```
let vipNames = customers
    |> List.filter (fun c => c.IsVip)
    |> List.map (fun c => c.Name)
```

```
var vipNames = customers
    .Where(c => c.IsVip)
    .Select(c => c.Name);
```

Demo 4

FUNCTIONAL LISTS | RECURSION | LIST MODULE

Exercise 4



Exercise 4

FUNCTIONAL LISTS | RECURSION | LIST MODULE

Review

- > What does `List.zip` do?
- > Why do we use an accumulator in the `recursiveWeightedMean` function?
- > Why do we wrap `recursiveWeightedMean` inside `recursiveWeighted`?

Module 5

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING | TYPE PROVIDERS | WEB APPLICATIONS

Classes – Immutable Properties

```
public class MyClass
{
    private readonly int myFiled;
    public MyClass(int myParam)
    {
        myField = myParam;
    }
    public int MyProperty
    {
        get { return myField; }
    }
}
```

```
type MyClass(myField: int) =
    member this.MyProperty = myField
```

Classes – Mutable Properties

```
public class MyClass
{
    public MyClass(int myParam)
    {
        MyProperty = myParam;
    }
    public int MyProperty { get; set; }
}
```

```
type MyClass(myField: int) =
    let mutable myMutableField = myField
    member this.MyProperty
        with get () = myMutableField
        and set(value) = myMutableField <- value
```

Classes – Public Methods

```
public class MyClass
{
    private readonly int myFiled;
    public MyClass(int myParam)
    {
        myFiled = myParam;
    }
    public int MyMethod(int methodParam)
    {
        return myFiled + methodParam;
    }
}
```

```
type MyClass(myField int) =
    member this.MyMethod methodParam =
        myField + methodParam
```

Classes – Private Methods

```
public class MyClass
{
    public int MyMethod(int methodParam)
    {
        return myPrivateMethod(methodParam);
    }
    private int MyPrivateMethod(int methodParam)
    {
        return methodParam + 1;
    }
}
```

```
type MyClass() =
    let myPrivateFun funParam =
        funParam + 1
    member this.MyMethod methodParam =
        myPrivateFun methodParam
```

Classes – Inheritance

```
public abstract class MyBaseClass
{
    public abstract int MyMethod(int methodParam);
}

public class MyClass : MyBaseClass
{
    public override int MyMethod(int methodParam);
    {
        return methodParam + 1;
    }
}
```

```
[<AbstractClass>]
type MyBaseClass() =
    abstract member this.MyMethod: int -> int

type MyClass() =
    inherits MyBaseClass ()
    override this.MyMethod methodParam =
        methodParam + 1
```

Classes – Interfaces

```
public interface IMyInterface
{
    int MyMethod(int methodParam);
}

public class MyClass : IMyInterface
{
    public int MyMethod(int methodParam);
    {
        return methodParam + 1;
    }
}
```

```
type IMyInterface =
    abstract member this.MyMethod: int -> int

type MyClass() =
    interface IMyInterface with
        member this.MyMethod methodParam =
            methodParam + 1
```

Classes – Object Expressions

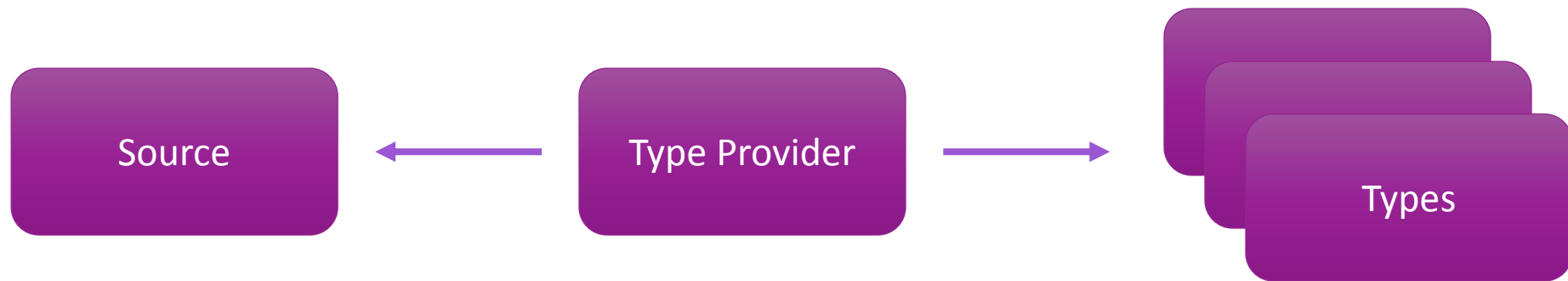
```
public interface IMyInterface
{
    int MyMethod(int methodParam);
}

public class MyClass : IMyInterface
{
    public int MyMethod(int methodParam);
    {
        return methodParam + 1;
    }
}
```

```
type IMyInterface =
    abstract member this.MyMethod: int -> int

let myInstance =
    { new IMyInterface with
        member this.MyMethod methodParam =
            methodParam + 1 }
```


Type Providers



Type Providers

LINQ2SQL

EF

SQL

SQLClient

World Bank

JSON

CSV

XML

R

Freebase

WMI

OData

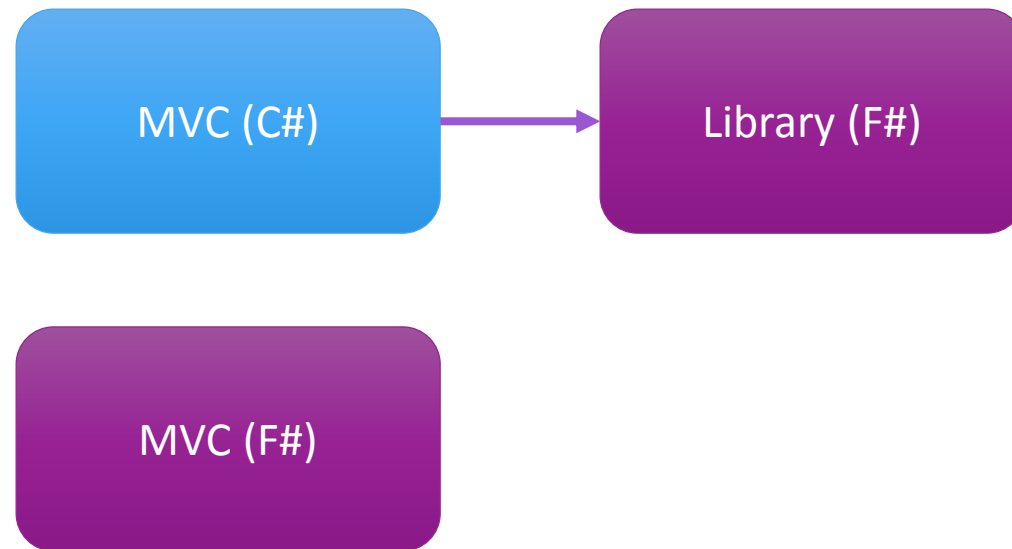
Hadoop / Hive

Excel

WSDL

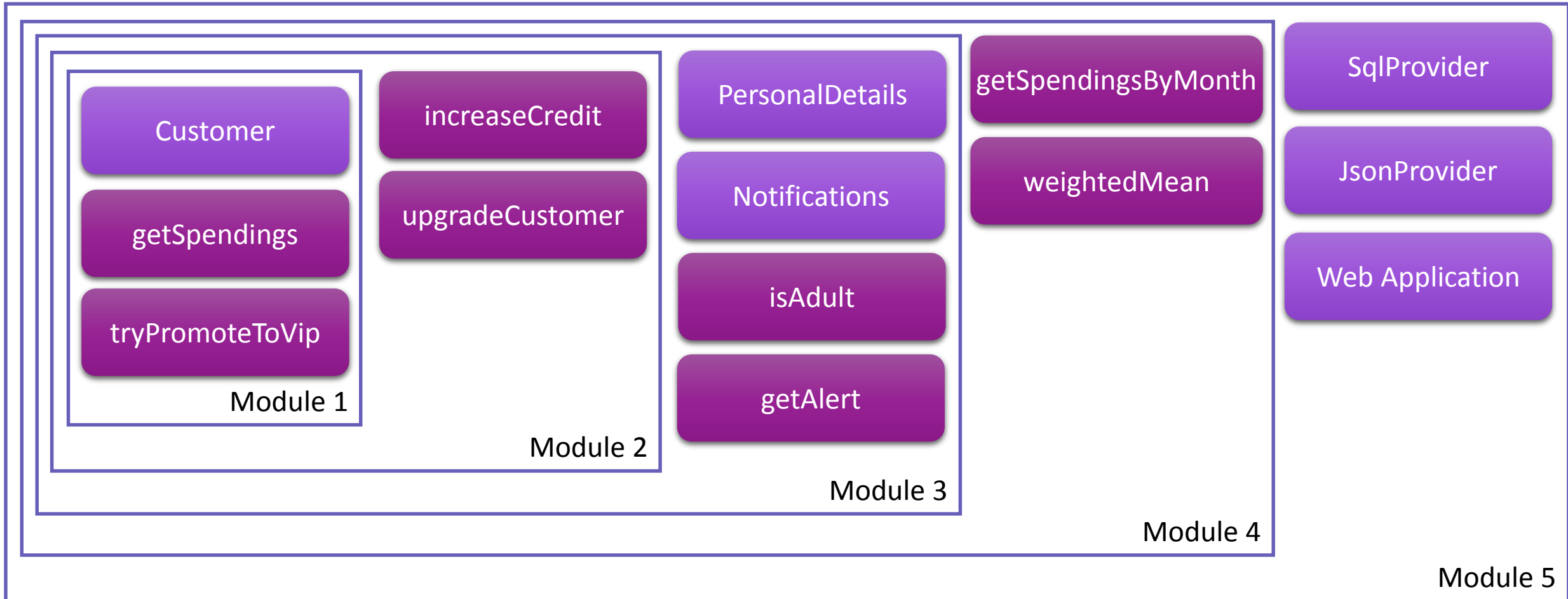
And many more!

Websites



All options: <http://fsharp.org/guides/web/>

Exercise 5



Exercise 5

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING | TYPE PROVIDERS | WEB APPLICATIONS

Thank you