

# 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](http://fsharpworkshop.com)

[github.com/jorgef/fsharpworkshop](https://github.com/jorgef/fsharpworkshop)

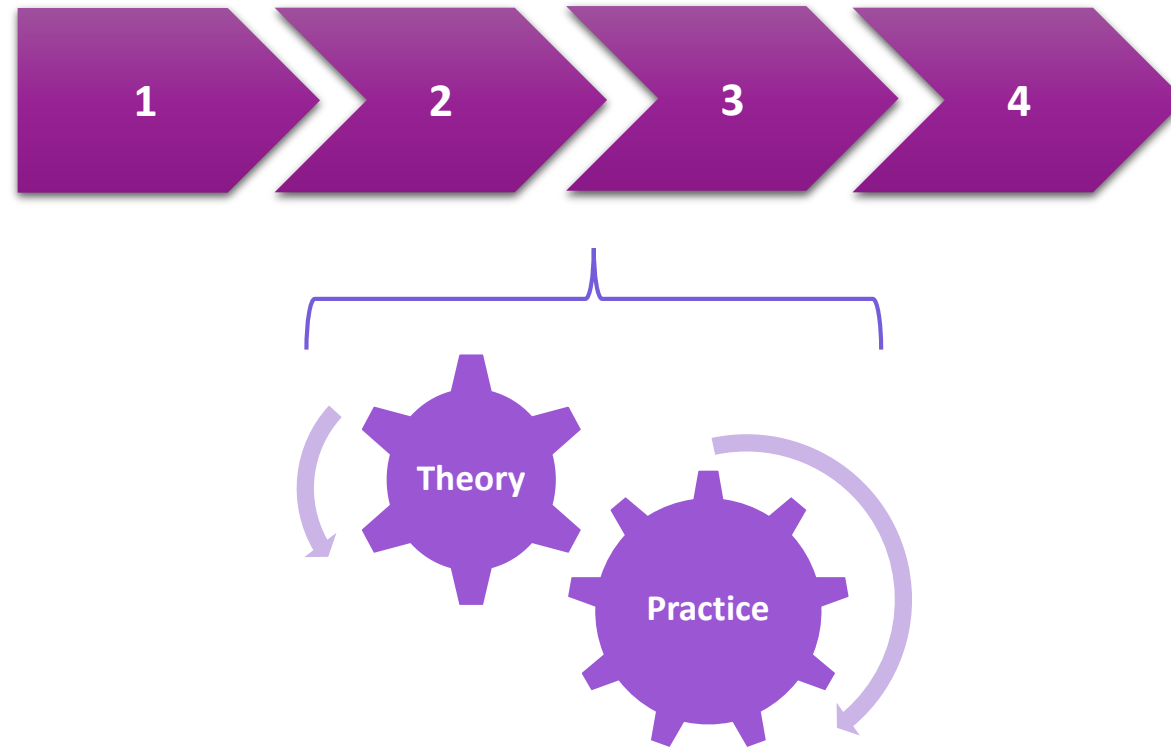
# Minimum Requirements

- > Visual Studio 2013 or higher
- > Visual F# tools 3.1.2 or higher
- > SqlServer 2005 or higher
- > XUnit Runner
- > Visual F# Power Tools (optional)

# Nuget Packages

- > Xunit
- > Unquote
- > F# Data (Id: FSharp.Data)
- > FSharp.Data.SqlClient

# Modules



# Agenda

## Module 1

Bindings | Functions | Tuples | Records

## Module 2

High order functions | Pipelining | Partial application | Composition

## Module 3

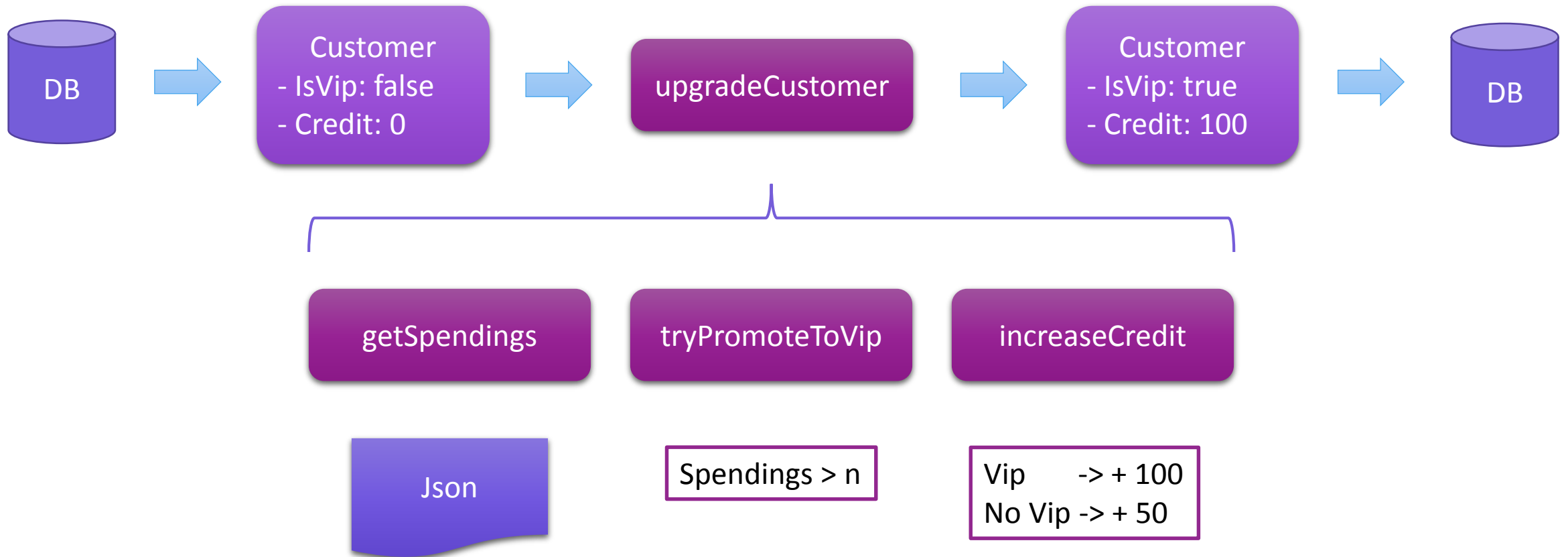
Options | Pattern matching | Discriminated unions | Units of measure

## Module 4

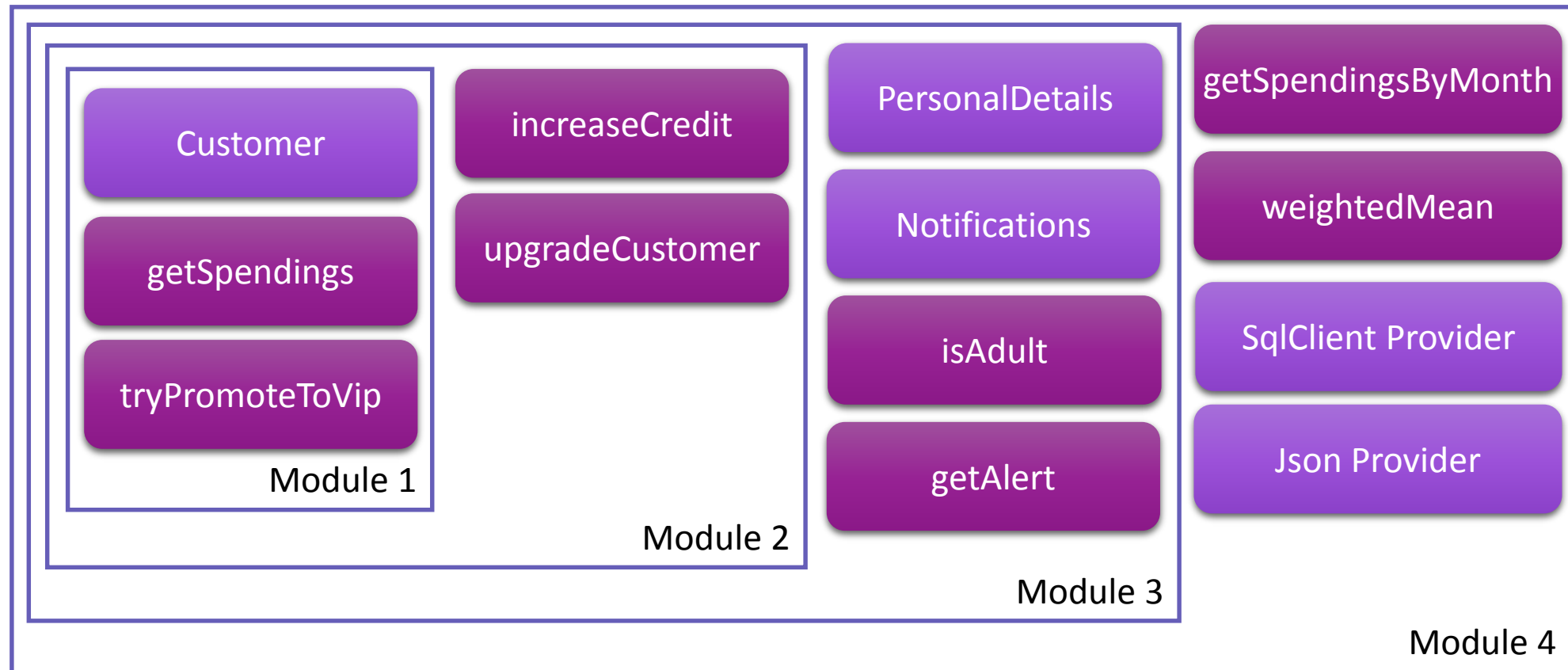
Functional lists | Recursion | Object Oriented Programming | Type providers



# Exercise



# Exercise



# Module 1

BINDINGS | FUNCTIONS | TUPLES | RECORDS



F# is a mature, open source, cross-platform,  
functional-first programming language.

# 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 blue bar. The bottom bar is a gradient from blue to purple, labeled 'Imperative' on the left and 'Functional' on the right. The blue bar is positioned above the 'Imperative' section of the bottom bar, and the purple 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

```
var x = 1;
```

≠

```
let x = 1
```

```
let mutable x = 1  
x <- 2
```

```
x = x + 1
```

```
let y = x + 1
```

# 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

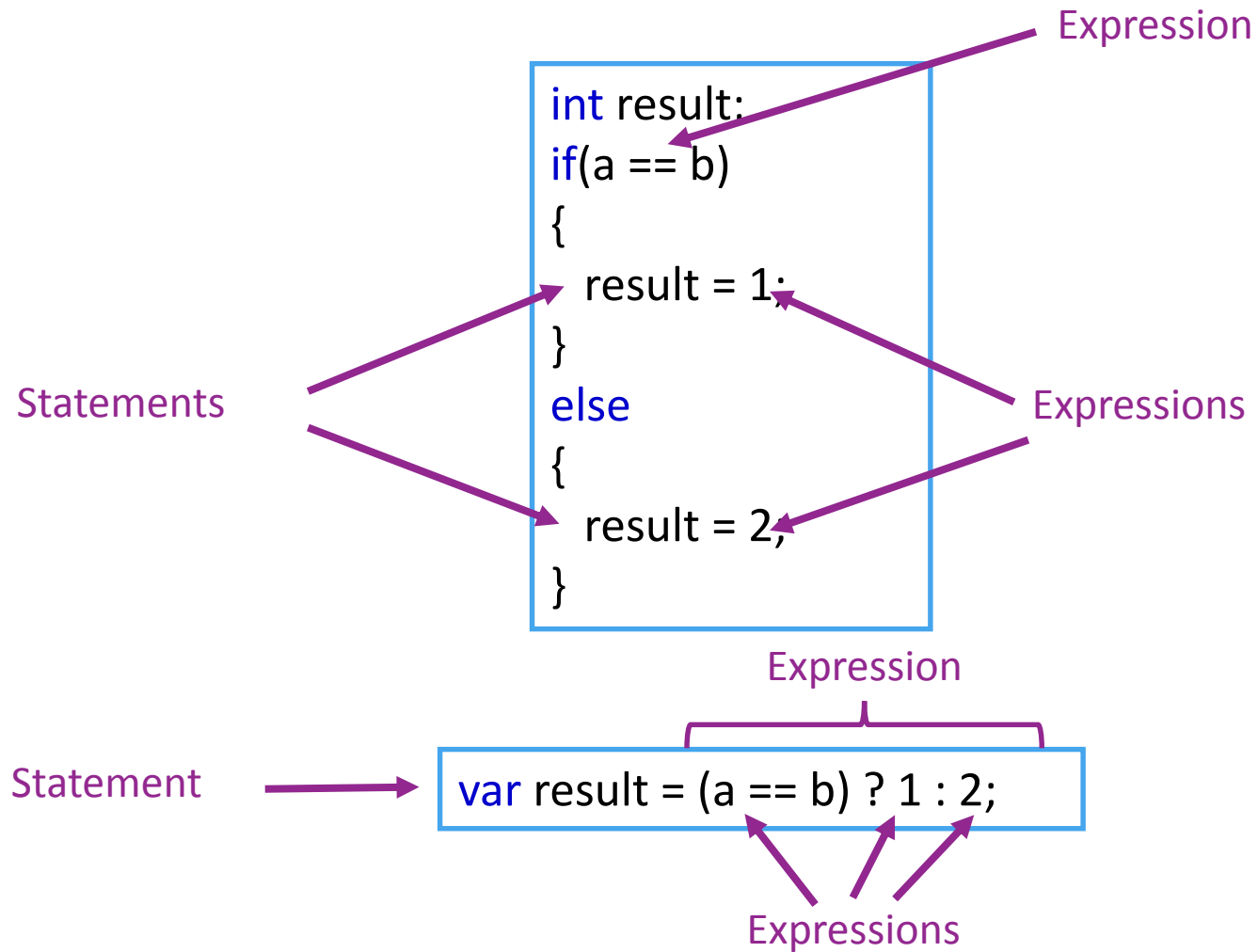
Statement

`var a = 1;`

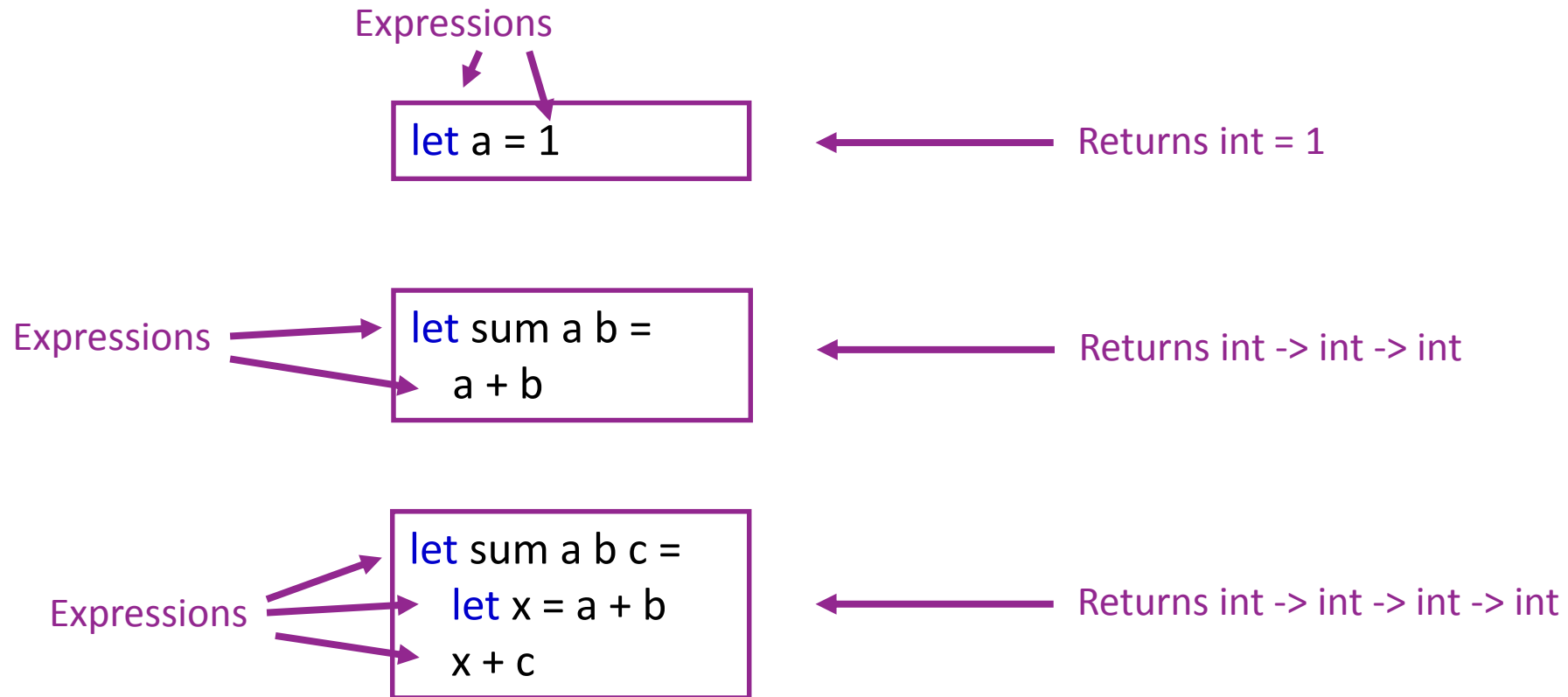


Doesn't return anything

# 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");
```

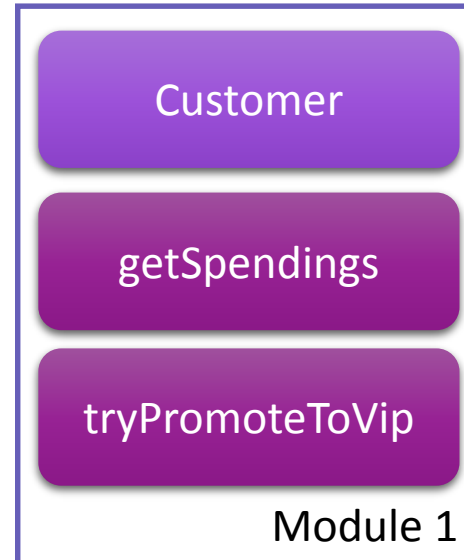
# F# in Visual Studio

- > 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
```

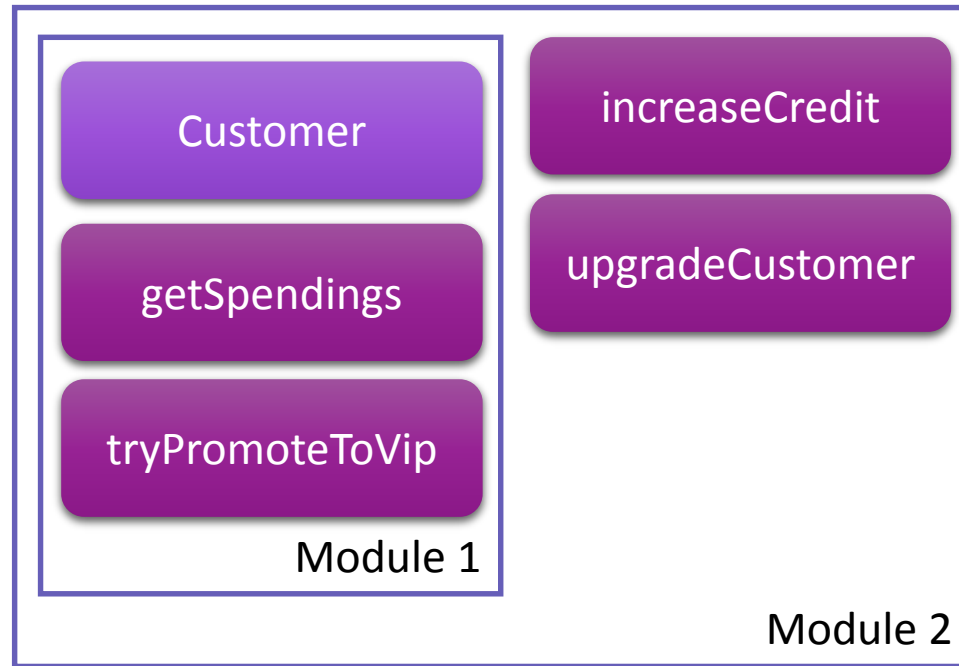
← Returns int = 4

# 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;
```

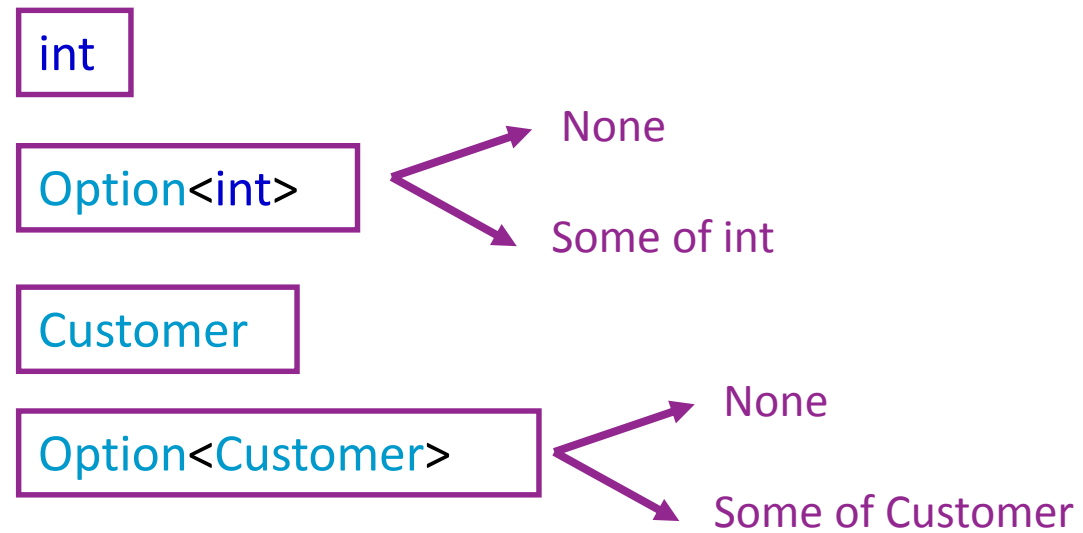
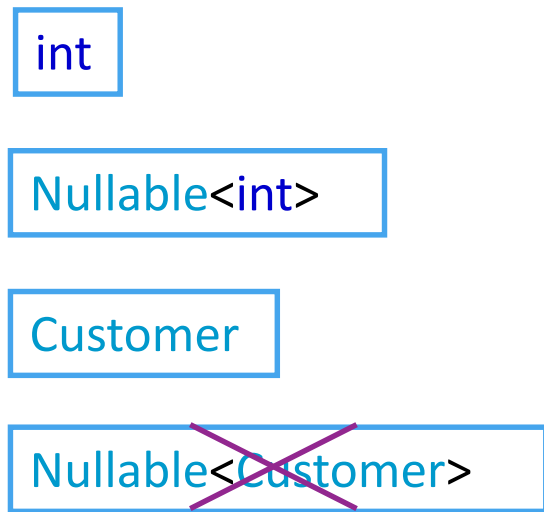
```
if (!age.HasValue)  
    // Try something different  
else  
    var isAdult = age.Value >= 18;
```

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

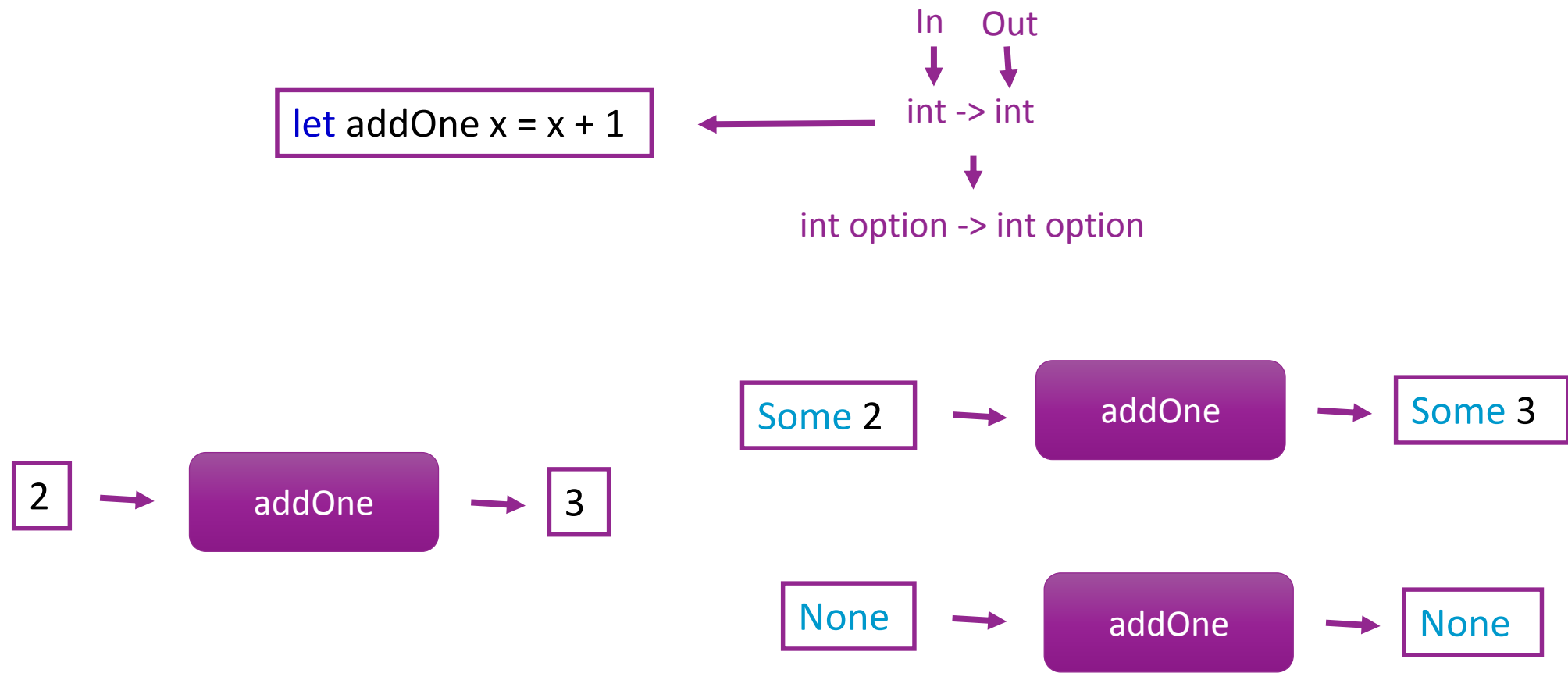
Hint: Possible Null



# Options



# 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<m<sup>2</sup>>

# 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
```

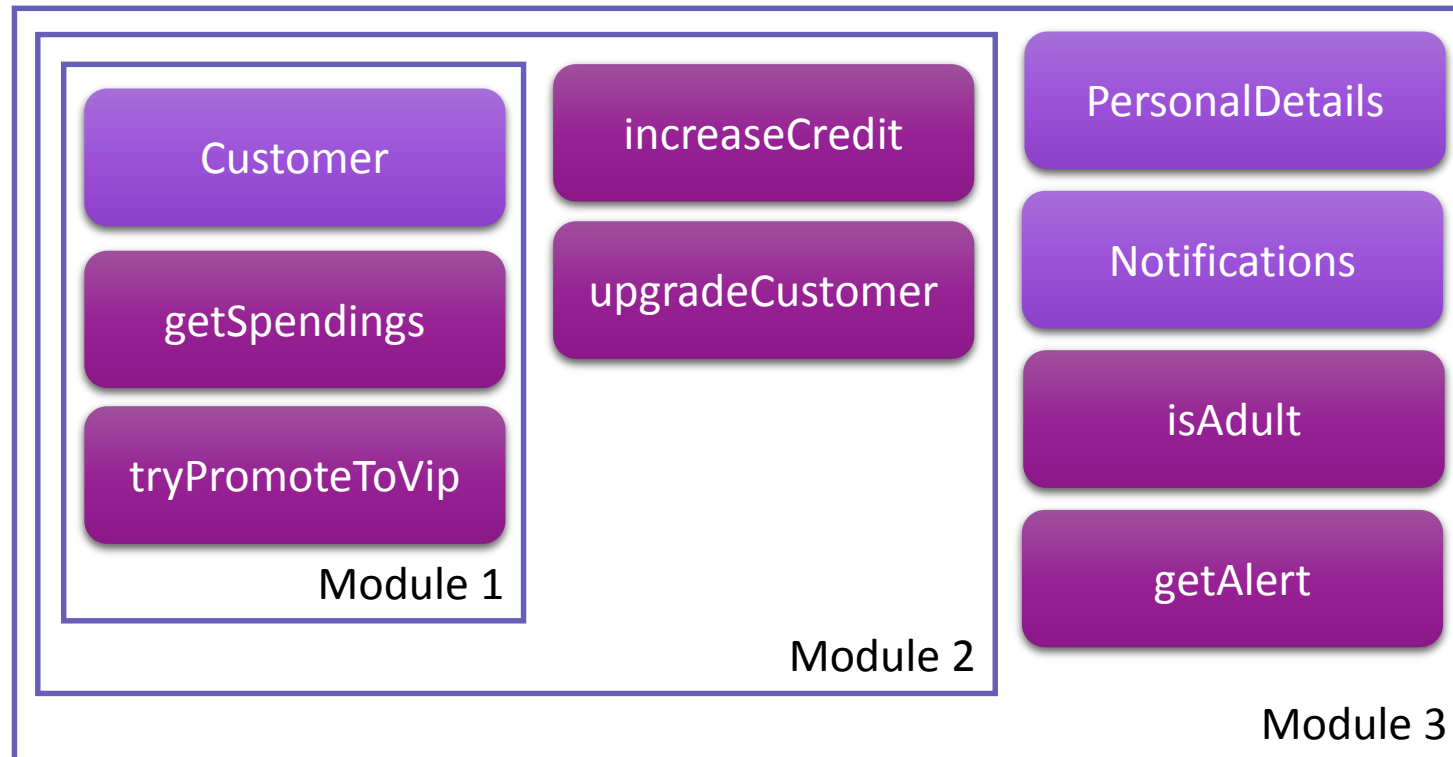
← 98.920<km>

# 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]
```

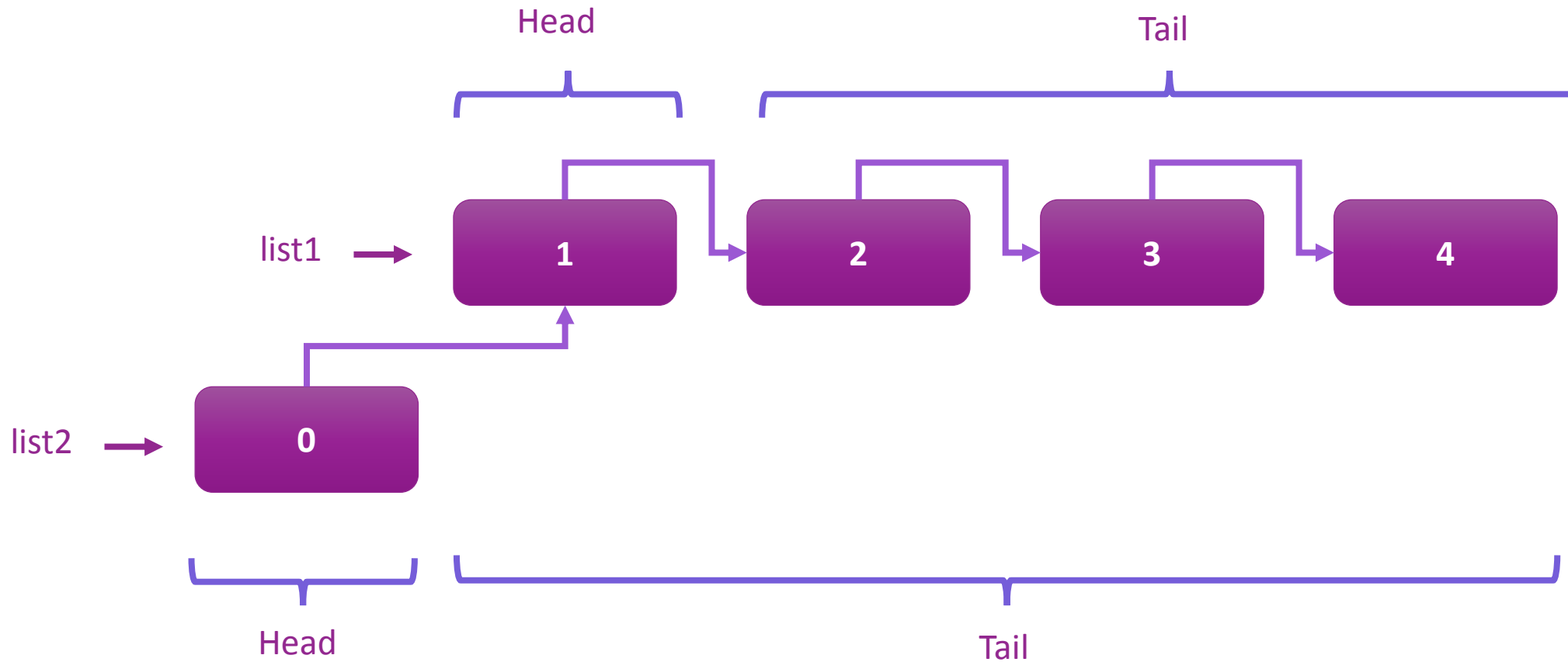
Array

```
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

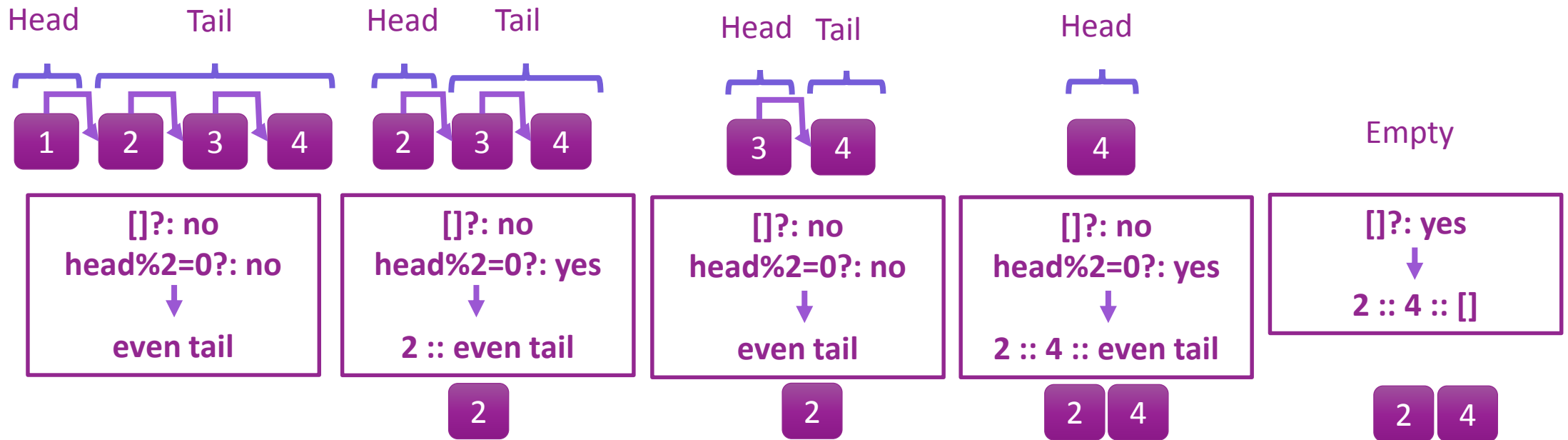
```
let rec even ls =  
    match ls with  
    | [] -> []  
    | head :: tail when head % 2 = 0 -> head :: even tail  
    | _ :: tail else even tail
```

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);
```

# 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

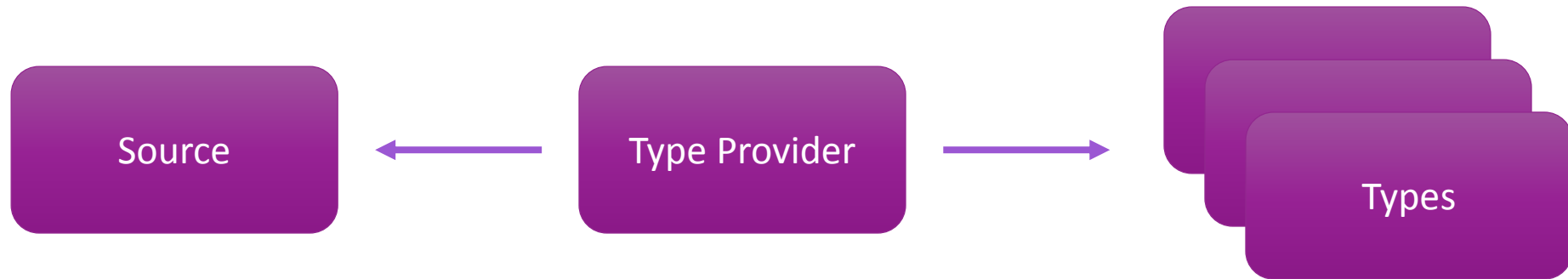
```
public interface IMyInterface
{
    int MyMethod(int methodParam);
}

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

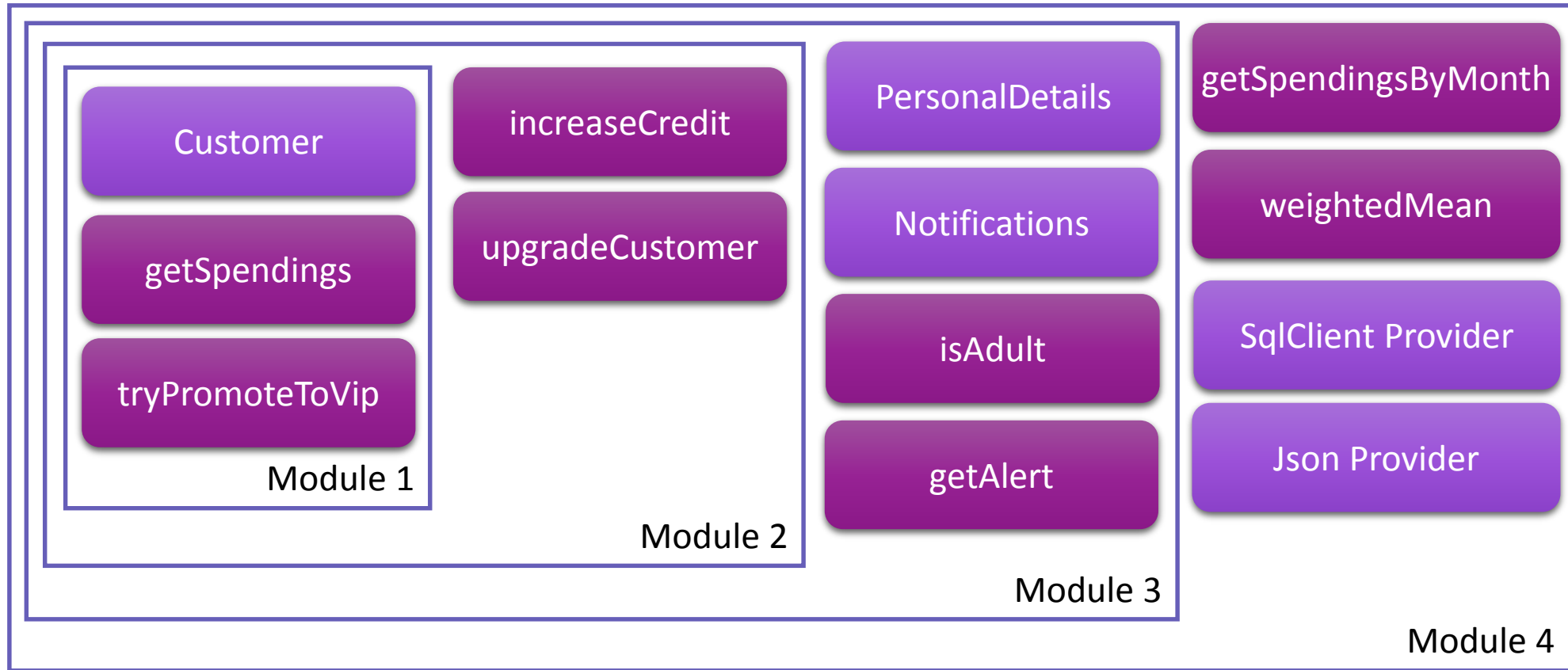
WSDL

**And many more!**

# Demo 4

FUNCTIONAL LISTS | RECURSION | OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING | TYPE PROVIDERS

# Exercise 4



# Exercise 4

FUNCTIONAL LISTS | RECURSION | OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING | TYPE PROVIDERS



# Review

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

Thank you