Programming Languages – Functional Languages

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Functional Programming concepts

- Pure functions & side effects
- Referential transparency
- First class functions & higher order functions
- Immutability
- Recursion & tail-recursion
- Lambda functions
- Strict and lazy evaluation
- Pattern matching

Functional Programming concepts – Lambda Functions

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  val add: (Int, Int) => Int = (a, b) => a + b

  Even Better:

  val add: (Int, Int) => Int = _ + _

  //Each underscore stands for a new unnamed parameter

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val x = add(1, 2) // x = 3
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val x = 1 + 2 // x is NOT 3 at this line
println(x) // x = 3 at this line
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```
lazy val x = 1 + 2 // x is NOT 3 at this line
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- Lazy evaluation:
  - Delays the evaluation of an expression until its value is needed, for example:

```
lazy val x = 1 + 2 // x is NOT 3 at this line
println(x) // x = 3 at this line

lazy val x = add(1, 2) // x is NOT 3 at this line
println(x) // x = 3 at this line
```

Functional Programming concepts – Strict and Lazy Evaluation

```
val date = new java.util.Date //Data is NOT determined at this line
println(date) //data is set at this point
```

Note: might have a delay between the time it is defined and the time it is needed (used)

Functional Programming concepts – Strict and Lazy Evaluation

- Example:

```
val date = new java.util.Date
lazy val lazy_date = new java.util.Date
Thread.sleep(5000) //Sleep for 5 seconds
println(date)
println(lazy_date) //Print time with 5 seconds after "date"
```

Functional Programming concepts – Strict and Lazy Evaluation

- Another Example:

```
lazy val lazy_add: (Int, Int) => Int =
                        {println("Lazy"); _ + _}
val add: (Int, Int) => Int =
                        {println("Strict"); _ + _}
lazy val l = lazy_add(1, 2)
val s = add(1, 2)
println(l)
```

Output:
Strict
Lazy
3

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