



Put Some

*FP*

In Your

*OOP*

# 2017 Cincinnati Day of Agile & Cincy.Develop(); Sponsors

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## Diamond



## Gold



## Silver





# Michael Richardson



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Put Some

*FP*

In Your

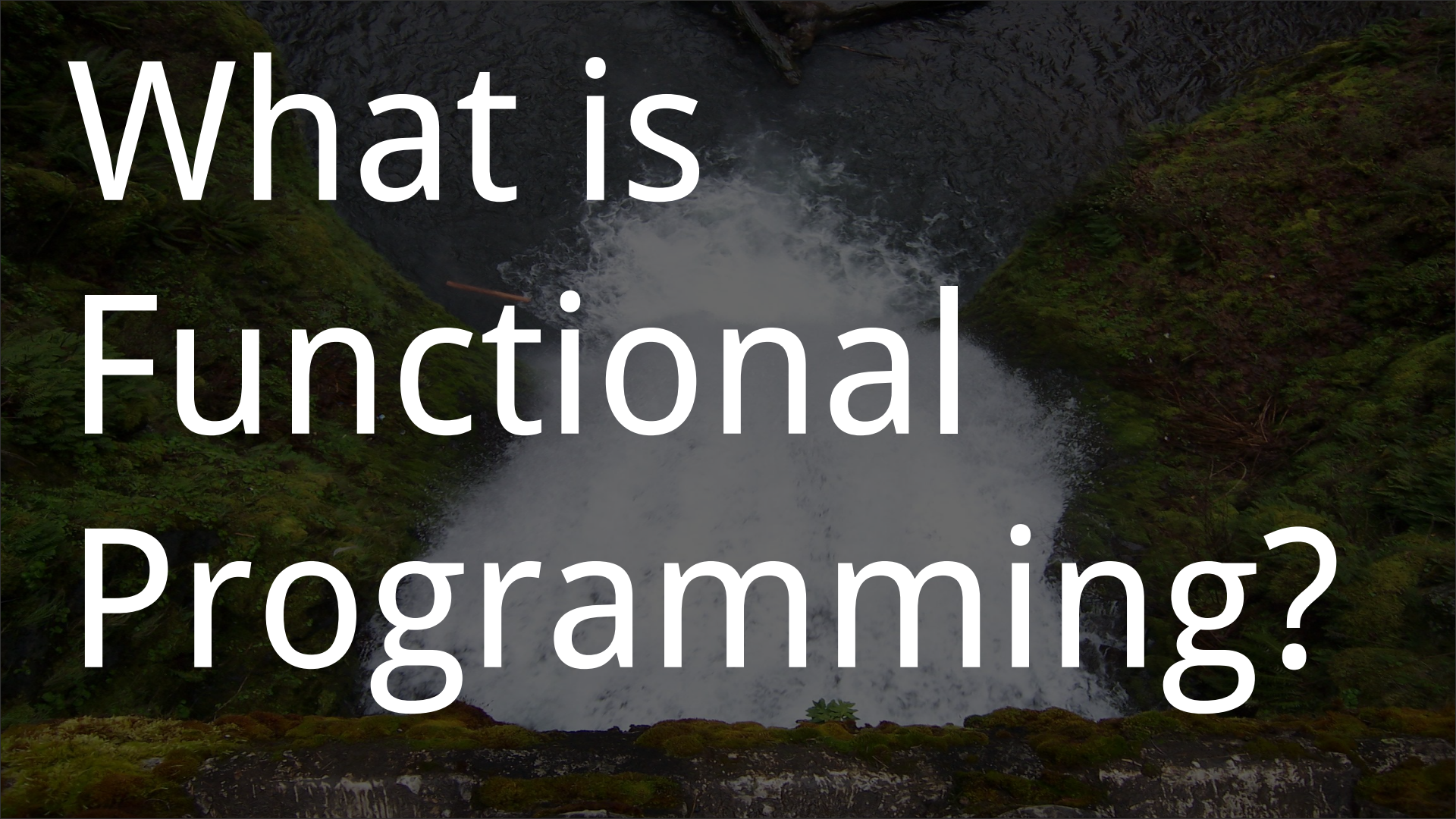
*OOP*



A photograph of a waterfall cascading over mossy rocks, with the text "Functional Programming" overlaid in a large, white, italicized serif font.

# *Functional Programming*



A photograph of a waterfall cascading over mossy rocks in a forest. The water is white and frothy as it falls, surrounded by lush green moss and ferns. The background is dark and moody, with the waterfall being the central focus.

# What is Functional Programming?



A photograph of a waterfall cascading over mossy rocks in a forest. The water is white and frothy as it falls, surrounded by lush green moss and ferns. The scene is dimly lit, creating a serene and natural atmosphere.

FP is about  
functions



A photograph of a waterfall cascading over mossy rocks in a forest. The water is white and frothy as it falls, surrounded by lush green moss and ferns. The scene is dimly lit, creating a moody atmosphere.

FP is about  
restrictions



A photograph of a waterfall cascading over mossy rocks in a forest. The water is white and frothy as it falls, surrounded by lush green moss and ferns. The scene is dimly lit, creating a moody atmosphere.

*Why  
Functional?*



# It's Easier



# It's Easier

- Write
- Read
- Debug
- Test



Why mix FP  
and OOP?

You (probably)  
already know  
00



Your company  
& coworkers

Functional  
concepts  
integrate easily



Modern  
languages are  
doing it!

# 2 Concepts:

- Immutability
- Pure Functions

*Immutability*



What is  
immutability?

Immutable objects  
can't be changed  
(mutated)

# State passed into the constructor

```
class Foo()  
{  
    Foo(myState)  
    {  
    }  
}
```



# No setters/mutating methods

```
class Foo()  
{  
    public mutateFoo(string buzz)  
    {  
        this.bar = buzz;  
    }  
}
```

# Don't expose mutable state

```
class Foo()  
{  
    public MutableObject MutateMe { get; }  
}
```

# Why use immutable objects?



# Why use immutable objects?

Easier to reason about!

Never have to ask:

“Did I set this property?”

“When did I set it?”

“Is this the original value?”

Eliminate entire  
classes of bugs

```
public Recipe CreateRecipe() {  
    var recipe = new Recipe();  
    recipe.RecipeId = "12345";  
    recipe.Title = "Poison Apple";  
    return recipe;  
}
```



```
public Recipe CreateRecipe() {  
    var recipe = new Recipe();  
    recipe.RecipeId = "12345";  
    recipe.Title = "Poison Apple";  
    return recipe;  
}
```

```
public class Recipe {  
    string RecipeId { get; set; }  
    string Title { get; set; }  
    string Description { get; set; }  
}
```

```
public Recipe CreateRecipe() {  
    var recipe = new Recipe("12345", "Poison Apple");  
}
```

```
public class Recipe {  
    public Recipe(string recipeId, string title, string description) {  
        RecipeId = recipeId;  
        Title = title;  
        Description = description;  
    }  
    string RecipeId { get; }  
    string Title { get; }  
    string Description { get; }  
}
```

# Using Immutability

# Default to Immutable

```
class Foo {  
    public string Bar { get; set; }  
}
```



# Default to Immutable

```
class Foo {  
    public string Bar { get; set; }  
}
```

# Choose to not Mutate

Why is  
mutation  
dangerous?

```
class Recipe {  
    string RecipeId { get; set; }  
    string Title { get; set; }  
}
```

```
class RecipesService {  
    public static List<Recipe> Recipes = GetRecipes();  
    private static List<Recipe> GetRecipes () {  
        // Deserialize json from file  
        return recipes;  
    }  
}
```

```
class Recipe {  
    string RecipeId { get; set; }  
    string Title { get; set; }  
    bool IsFavorite { get; set; }  
}
```

```
List<Recipe> GetRecipesForUser(List<string> favoriteRecipeIds) {  
    var recipes = RecipesService.Recipes;  
    foreach (var recipe in recipes) {  
        recipe.IsFavorite = favoriteRecipeIds.Contains(recipe.RecipeId);  
    }  
  
    return recipes;  
}
```



```
class Recipe {  
    string RecipeId { get; set; }  
    string Title { get; set; }  
    bool IsFavorite { get; set; }  
}
```

```
List<Recipe> GetRecipesForAnonymousUser() {  
    return RecipesService.Recipes;  
}
```

```
class Recipe {  
    public Recipe(string recipeId, string Title) {  
        RecipeId = recipeId;  
        Title = title;  
    }  
    string RecipeId { get; }  
    string Title { get; }  
}
```

```
public class RecipeModel {  
    public RecipeModel(Recipe recipe, bool isFavorite) {  
        RecipeId = recipe.RecipeId;  
        Title = recipe.Title;  
        IsFavorite = isFavorite;  
    }  
    string RecipeId { get; }  
    string Title { get; }  
    bool IsFavorite { get; }  
}
```

```
IEnumerable<RecipeModel> GetRecipesForLoggedInUser(  
    List<string> favoriteRecipeIds  
) {  
    var recipes = RecipesService.Recipes;  
    foreach (var recipe in recipes) {  
        var isFavorite = favoriteRecipeIds.Contains(recipe.RecipeId);  
        yield return new RecipeModel(recipe, isFavorite);  
    }  
}
```

# Immutability:

- Immutable objects are limiting
- Lead to better coding practices
- Avoid bugs
- Immutable is the best default
- Treat mutable objects as immutable (when it makes sense)



# *Pure Functions*

What are pure  
functions?

$$f(x) = x + 1$$

x	f(x)
1	2
2	3
5	6

Identical input

=>

Identical output

```
int AddOne(int x){  
    return x + 1;  
}
```



No side effects

Why use pure  
functions?

```
public bool IsExpired(Coupon coupon) {  
    return coupon.ExpirationDate > DateTime.Today;  
}
```

```
public bool IsExpired(Coupon coupon) {  
    return coupon.ExpirationDate > DateTime.Today;  
}
```

```
public bool IsExpiredAtDate(Coupon coupon, DateTime  
date) {  
    return coupon.ExpirationDate > date.Date;  
}
```

# It's Easier

- Write
- Read
- Debug
- Test

# Pure functions



# Immutability

# Using Pure Functions

Primary Abstraction

OOP  $\Rightarrow$  class

FP  $\Rightarrow$  function



Map/

Filter/

Reduce

What is  
Map/Filter/Reduce?

Work with  
collections  
without mutation

Different names in different  
languages

.NET => LINQ

Java => Stream API

JS => added to Array in ES5

Why use map,  
filter, reduce?

# Declarative

# Syntax

Terse, easy to read

```
Dim selectedTickets = db.Tickets.Where(GetWhereExpression())
Dim foo = From t In selectedTickets
           Group By l = t.Location
           Into lTickets = Group
           Let count = lTickets.Count()
           Order By count Descending
           Select New With {.LocationName = l.LocationName, .Count = count}
           Take 10
```

# Gateway drug



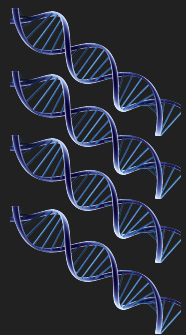
# Partial Application

```
const getProperty =  
  (propertyName, object) => object[propertyName];
```

```
const getTheDude =  
  (object) => getProperty("The Dude", object);
```

```
const theDude =  
  getTheDude({ "The Dude": "Jeffery Lebowski" })
```

# Partial Application Real Scenario



		A	B	C
		A	B	C
		A	B	C
		A	B	C
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			

# Configuration



```
ColumnA: GetGeneticMarker(type, id, format, data),  
ColumnB: GetGeneticMarker(type, id, format, data),  
ColumnC: GetGeneticMarker(type, id, format, data),
```

# Configuration



## Partial Application



```
ColumnA: columnAFunc(data),  
ColumnB: columnBFunc(data),  
ColumnC: columnCFunc(data),
```

# Lenses

# *Closing Thoughts*



Shift your  
mental model

(in small increments)

Skeptical?

Try it out, see  
what happens

Try out FP  
languages

# Thank You!

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