

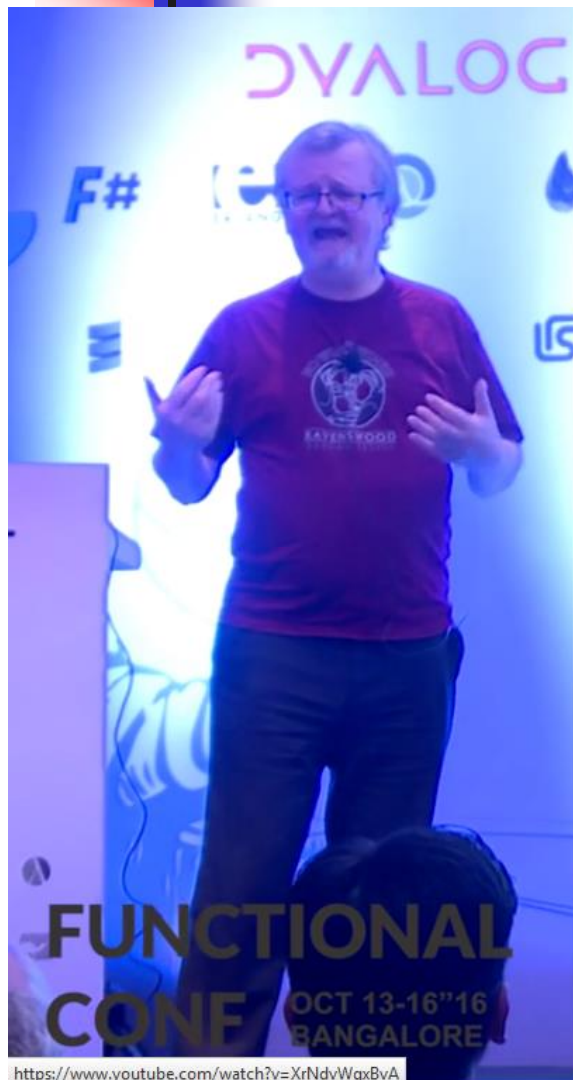


Prečo na FP záleží



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrNdvWqxBvA>
www.cse.chalmers.se/~rjmh/Papers/whyfp.pdf

1



Functional Programming à la 1940s

- Minimalist: who needs booleans?
- A boolean just *makes a choice*!

```
true  x y = x
```

```
false x y = y
```

- We can *define* if-then-else!

```
ifte bool t e =  
  bool t e
```



2



Who needs integers?

- A (positive) integer just *counts loop iterations!*

```
two   f x = f (f x)
```

```
one   f x = f x
```

```
zero  f x = x
```

- To recover a "normal" integer...

```
*Church> two (+1) 0
```

```
2
```

3



Look, Ma, we can add!

- Addition by *sequencing* loops

$$\text{add } m \ n \ f \ x = m \ f \ (n \ f \ x)$$

}^m
 }ⁿ

- Multiplication by *nesting* loops!

$$\text{mul } m \ n \ f \ x = m \ (n \ f) \ x$$

}ⁿ
 }^m

```
*Church> add one (mul two two) (+1) 0
5
```

4

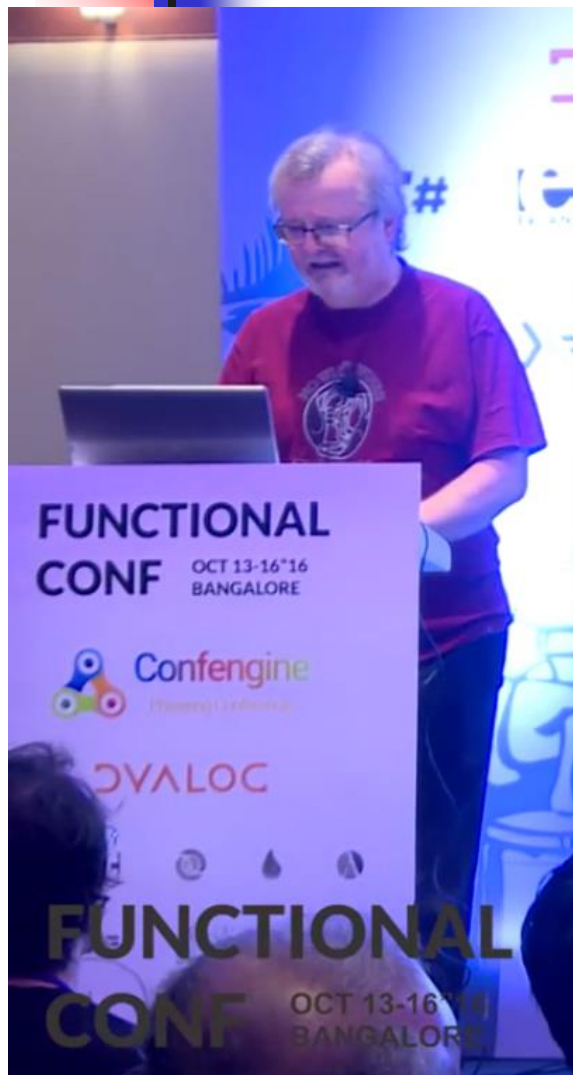


Factorial à la 1940

```
fact n =  
  ifte (iszero n)  
    one  
    (mul n (fact (decr n)))
```

```
*Church> fact (add one (mul two two)) (+1) 0  
120
```


5



A couple more auxiliaries

- Testing for zero

```
iszero n =  
  n (\_ -> false) true
```

- Decrementing...

```
decr n =  
  n (\m f x-> f (m incr zero))  
  zero  
  (\x->x)  
  zero
```

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Booleans, integers, (and other data structures) *can be entirely replaced by functions!*

"Church encodings"

Early versions of the Glasgow Haskell compiler actually implemented data-structures this way!



Alonzo Church



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Before you try this at home...

Church.hs:27:35:

Occurs check: cannot construct the infinite type:

$t \sim t \rightarrow t \rightarrow t$

Expected type:

```

((((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t)
  -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> (((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> ((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t)
    -> (t -> t -> t)
    -> t
    -> t
    -> t)
-> (((((l -> l -> l) -> l -> l) -> (l -> l -> l) -> l -> l -> l)
  -> ((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
-> (((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
-> (((l -> l -> l) -> l -> l)
  -> (l -> l -> l)
  -> t
  -> t
  -> l)
-> (((((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> (((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> ((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t)
    -> t
    -> t
    -> t)
-> (((((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> (((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> ((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t)
    -> t
    -> t
    -> l)

```

Actual type:

```

((((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t)
  -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> (((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> ((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t)
    -> (t -> t -> t)
    -> t
    -> t
    -> t)
-> (((((l -> l -> l) -> l -> l) -> (l -> l -> l) -> l -> l -> l)
  -> ((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
-> (((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
-> (((l -> l -> l) -> l -> l)
  -> (l -> l -> l)
  -> t
  -> t
  -> l)
-> (((((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> (((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> ((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t)
    -> t
    -> t
    -> t)
-> (((((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> (((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t) -> (t -> t -> t) -> t -> t -> t)
  -> ((t -> t -> t) -> t -> t)
    -> t
    -> t
    -> l)

```







The type-checker needs a *little bit* of help

```
fact ::  
  (forall a. (a->a) ->a->a) ->  
  (a->a) -> a -> a
```



Factorial à la 1960



```
(LABEL FACT (LAMBDA (N)
  (COND ((ZEROP N) 1)
        (T (TIMES N (FACT (SUB1 N)))))))
```

Higher-order functions!

```
(MAPLIST FACT (QUOTE (1 2 3 4 5)))

(1 2 6 24 120)
```



The Next 700 Programming Languages

P. J. Landin

Univac Division of Sperry Rand Corp., New York, New York

"... today ... 1,700 special programming languages used to 'communicate' in over 700 application areas."—*Computer Software Issues*, an American Mathematical Association Prospectus, July 1965.



Factorial in ISWIM

`fac(5)`

where `rec fac(n) =`

`(n=1) → 1;`

`n*fac(n-1)`



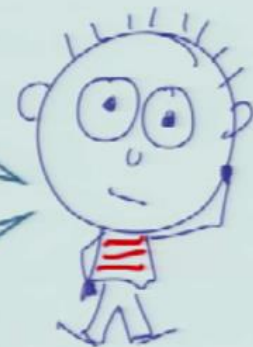
Laws

`(MAPLIST F (REVERSE L)) ≡ (REVERSE (MAPLIST F L))`

What's the point of two different ways to do the same thing?

Wouldn't two facilities be better than one?

Expressive power should be by design, rather than by accident!



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Why Functional Programming Matters by John Hughes at Functional Conf 2016



Can Programming Be Liberated from the von Neumann Style? A Functional Style and Its Algebra of Programs

John Backus
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose



Turing award 1977
[Paper 1978](#)



14:38 / 56:09





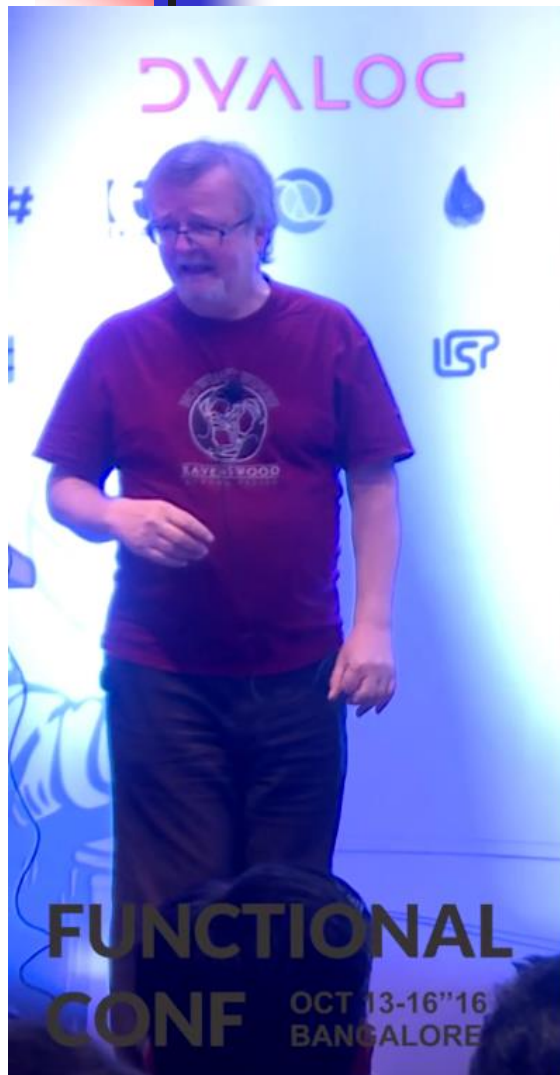
Conventional programming languages are growing ever more enormous, but not stronger.

15



Inherent defects at the most basic level cause them to be both **fat** and **weak**:

16





their inability to effectively use
powerful combining forms
for building new programs from
existing ones

18



apply to all



αf

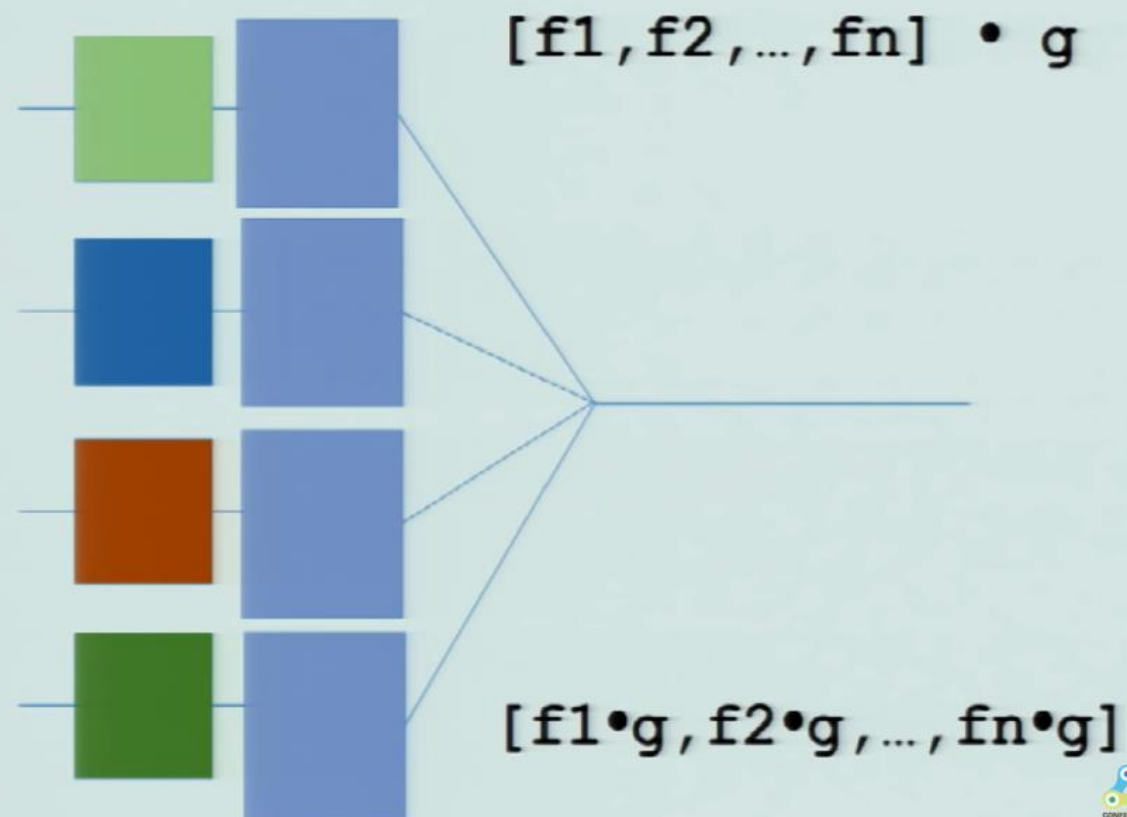


19





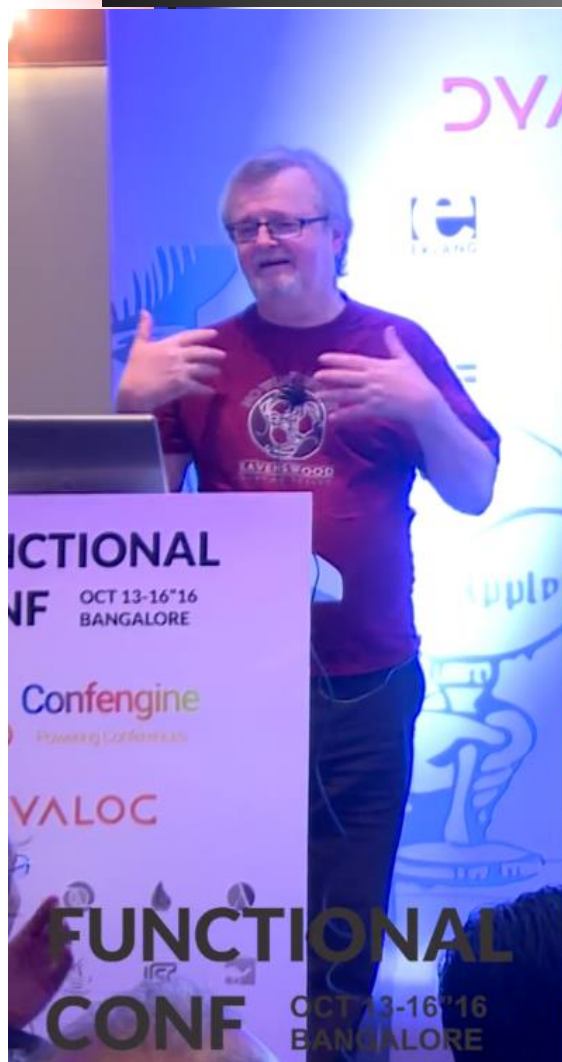
their lack of useful
mathematical properties for
reasoning about programs





```
Def ScalarProduct =  
  (Insert +) • (ApplyToAll ×) • Transpose
```

23



Def SP = (/ +) • (α x) • Trans

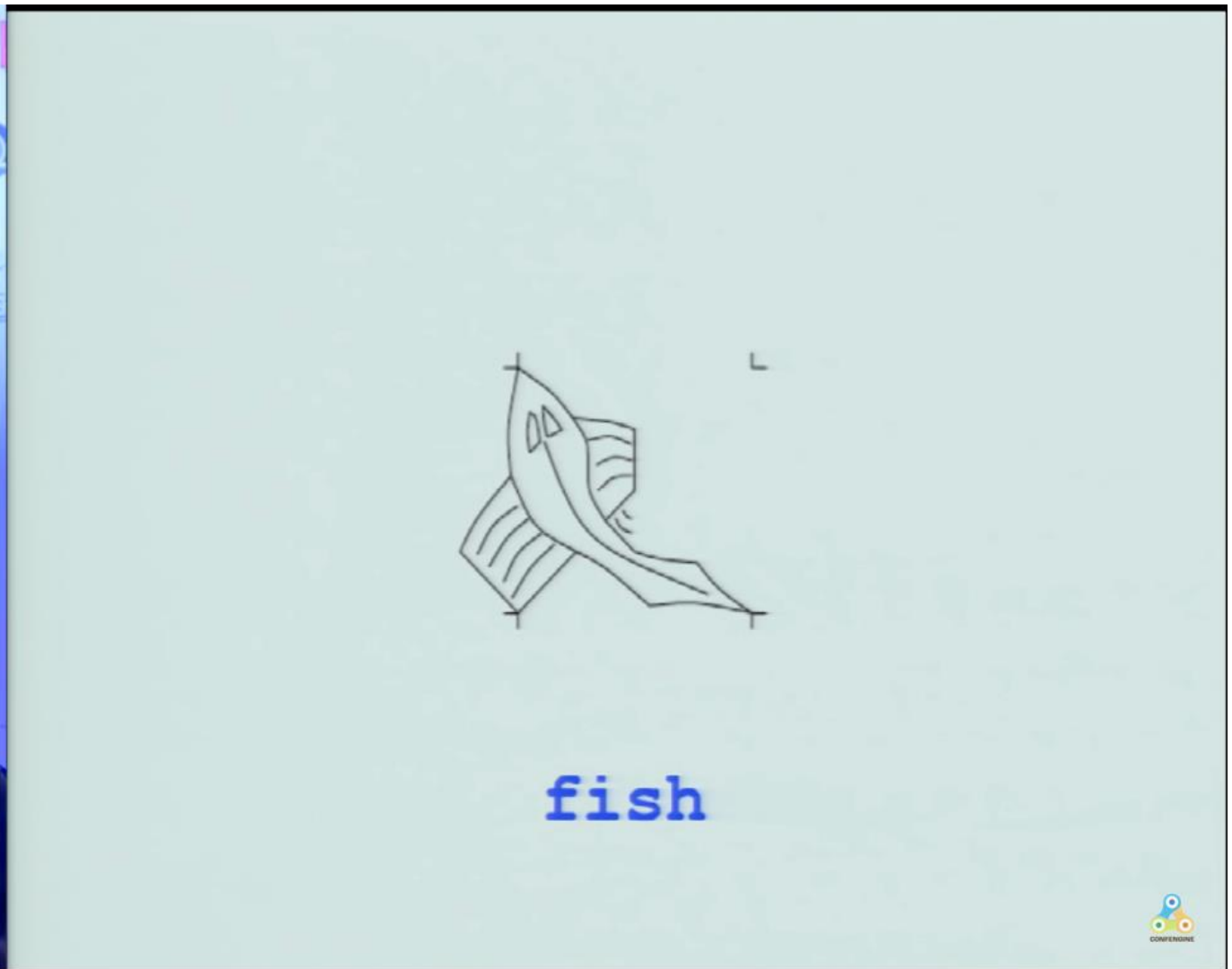




Peter Henderson, Functional Geometry, 1982



25



26

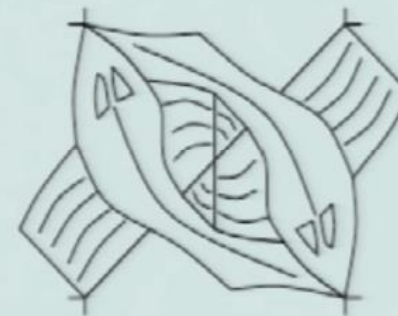


**FUNCTIONAL
CONF** OCT 13-16'16
BANGALORE

 **Confengine**
Powering Conferences

VALOC

**FUNCTIONAL
CONF** OCT 13-16'16
BANGALORE



```
over (fish, rot (rot (fish)))
```

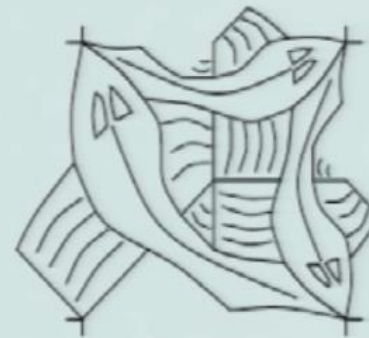


FUNCTIONAL
OCT 13-16 '16
BANGALORE

confengine
empowering Functional
developers

ALOC

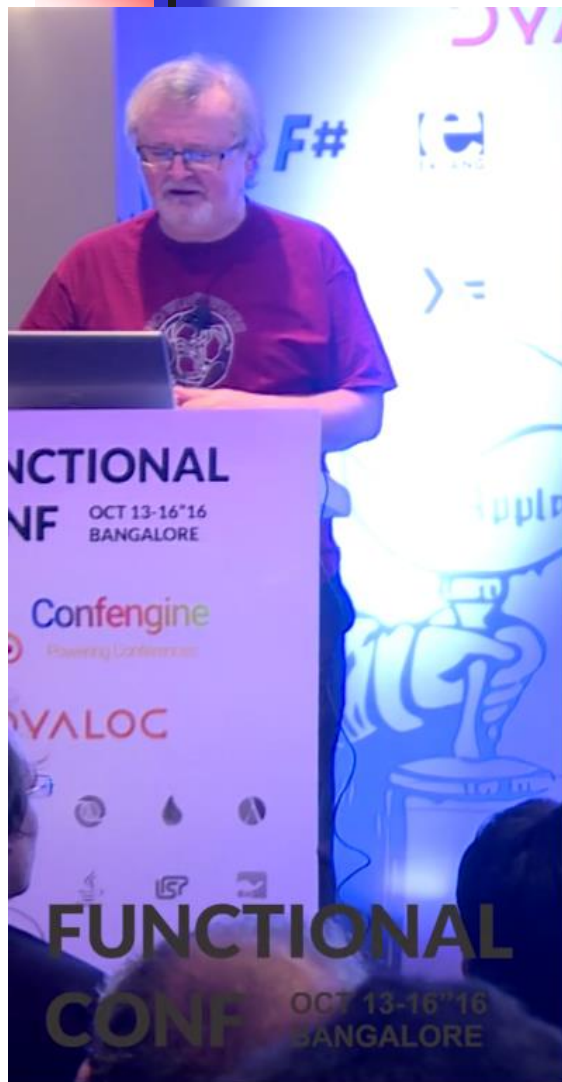
**FUNCTIONAL
CONF** OCT 13-16 '16
BANGALORE



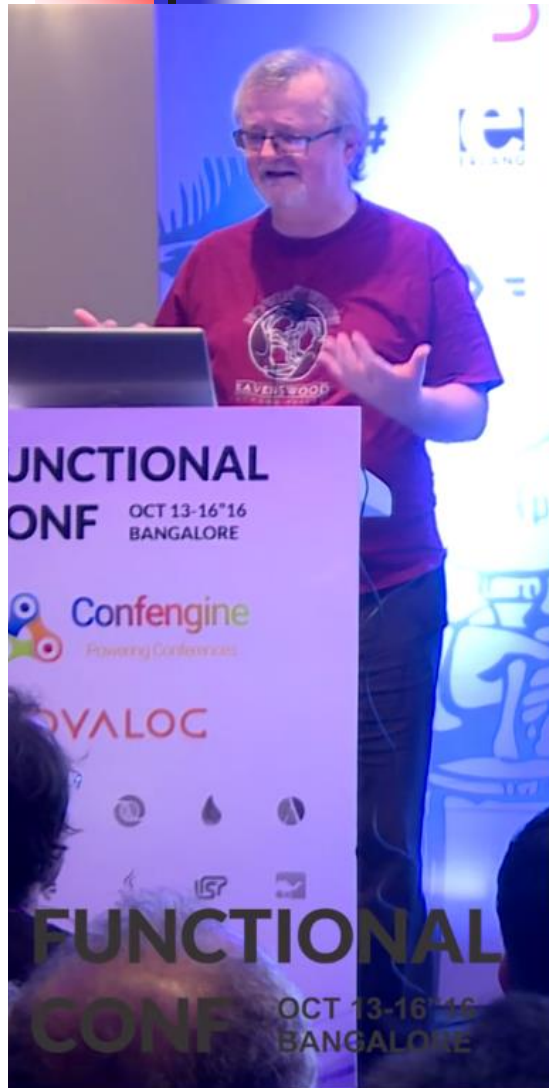
```
t = over (fish, over (fish2, fish3))
```

```
fish2 = flip (rot45 fish)
```

```
fish3 = rot (rot (rot (fish2)))
```

```
u = over (over (fish2, rot (fish2)),  
          over (rot (rot (fish2)),  
                rot (rot (rot (fish2))))))
```



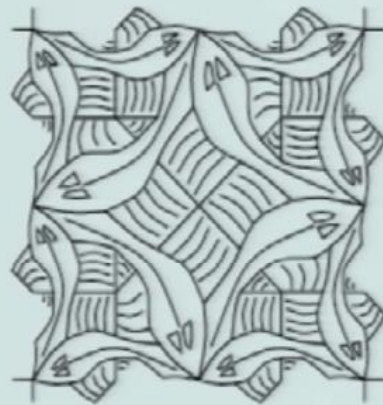
P	Q
R	S

quartet

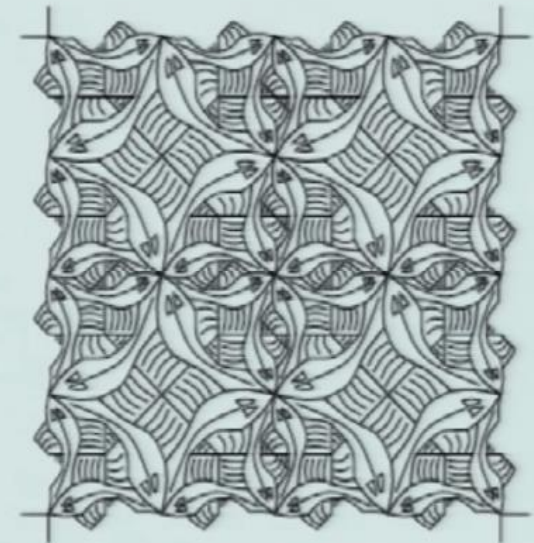
R	R
R	R

cycle

30

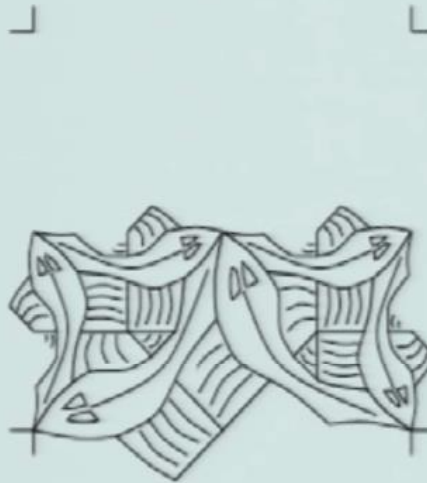
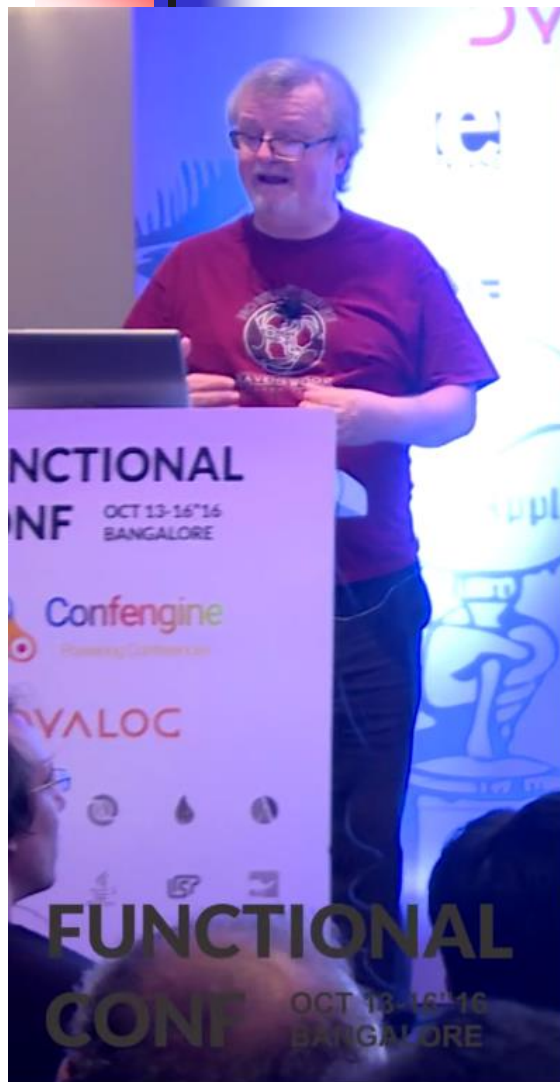


`v = cycle (rot(t))`



`quartet (v,v,v,v)`



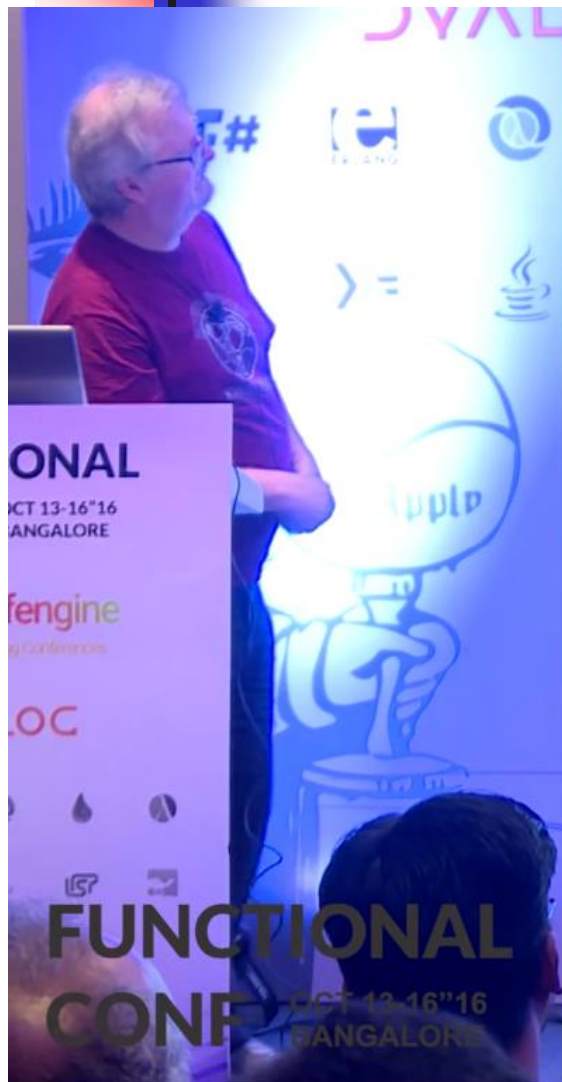


```
quartet(nil, nil,  
        rot(t), t)
```

```
sidel
```



```
quartet(sidel,sidel,  
        rot(t), t )
```

```
quartet (nil,nil,nil,u)
```

```
corner1
```

```
quartet (corner1,  
        side1,  
        rot(side1),  
        u)
```

33

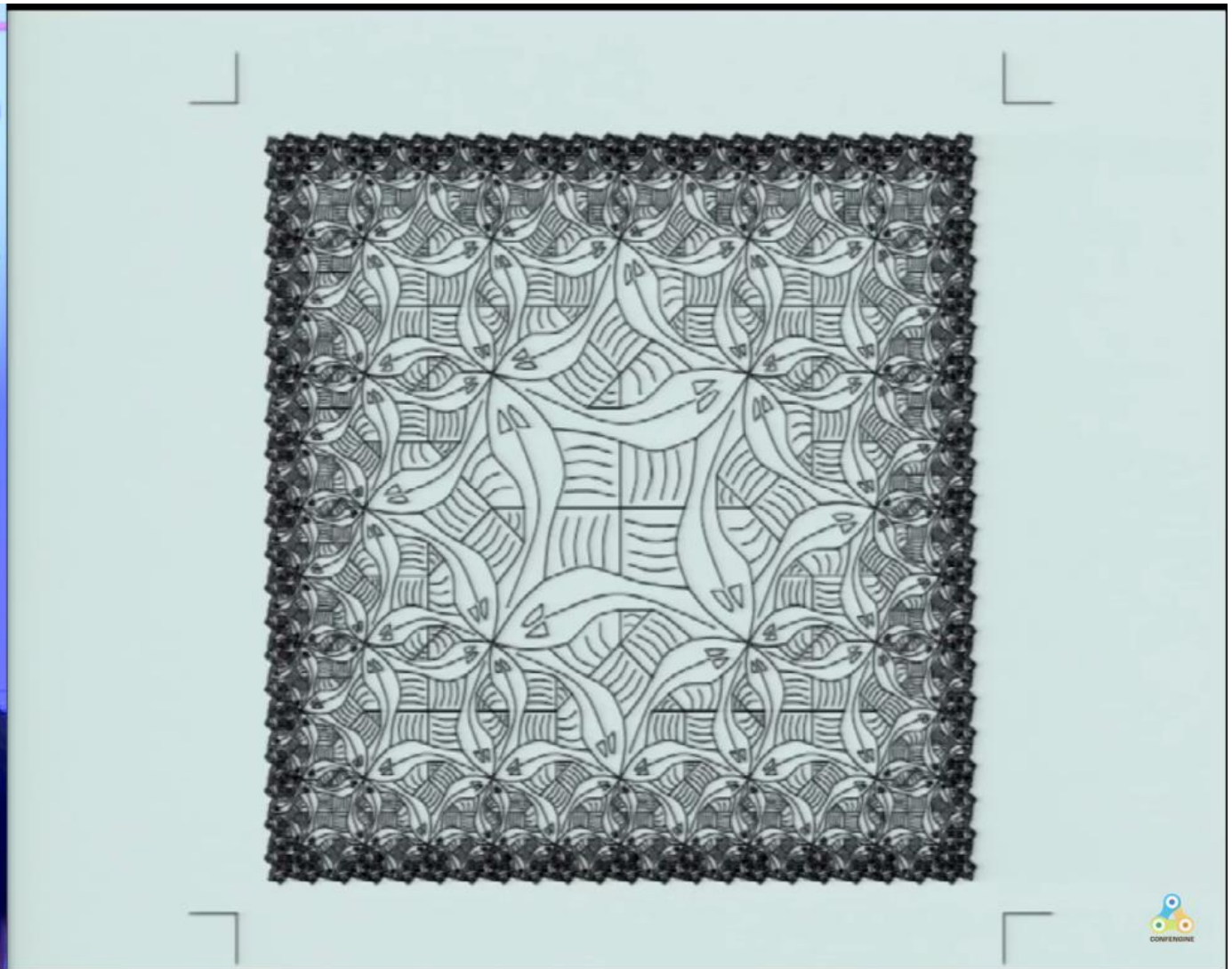
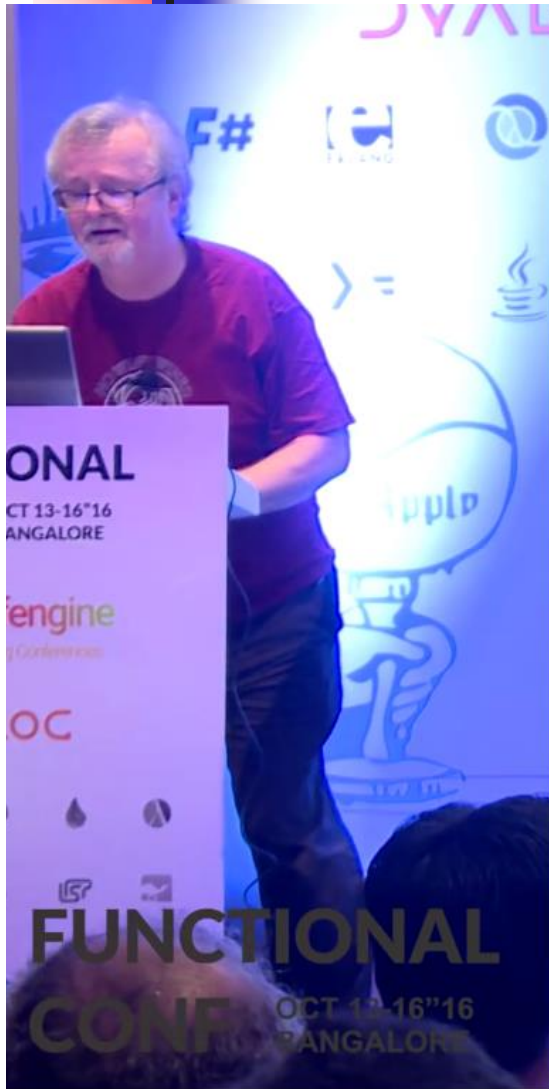
Why Functional Programming Matters by John Hughes at Functional Conf 2016

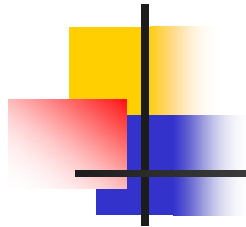
```
squarelimit = nonet(  
  corner,      side,      rot(rot(rot(corner))),  
  rot(side),   u,         rot(rot(rot(side))),  
  rot(corner), rot(rot(side)), rot(rot(corner))
```

FUNCTIONAL

25:16 / 56:09







Fighting spam with Haskell

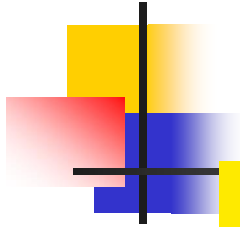


Simon Marlow

One of our weapons in the fight against spam, malware, and other abuse on Facebook is a system called Sigma. Its job is to proactively identify malicious actions on Facebook, such as spam, phishing attacks, posting links to malware, etc. Bad content detected by Sigma is removed automatically so that it doesn't show up in your News Feed.

We recently completed a two-year-long major redesign of Sigma, which involved replacing the **in-house FXL language** previously used to program Sigma with **Haskell**. The Haskell-powered Sigma now runs in production, serving more than one million requests per second.

<https://code.facebook.com/posts/745068642270222/fighting-spam-with-haskell/>

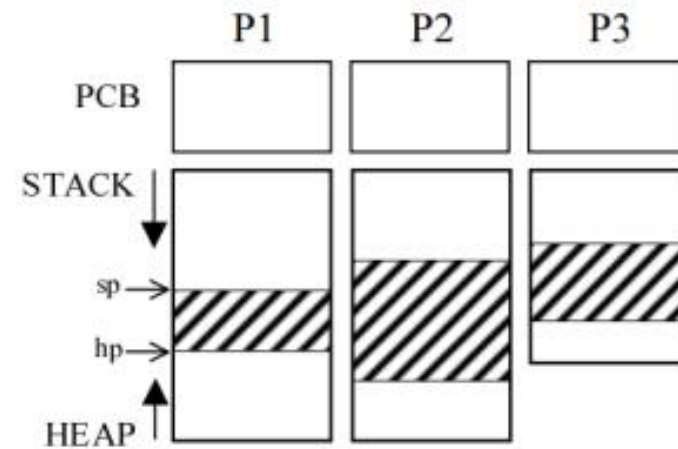
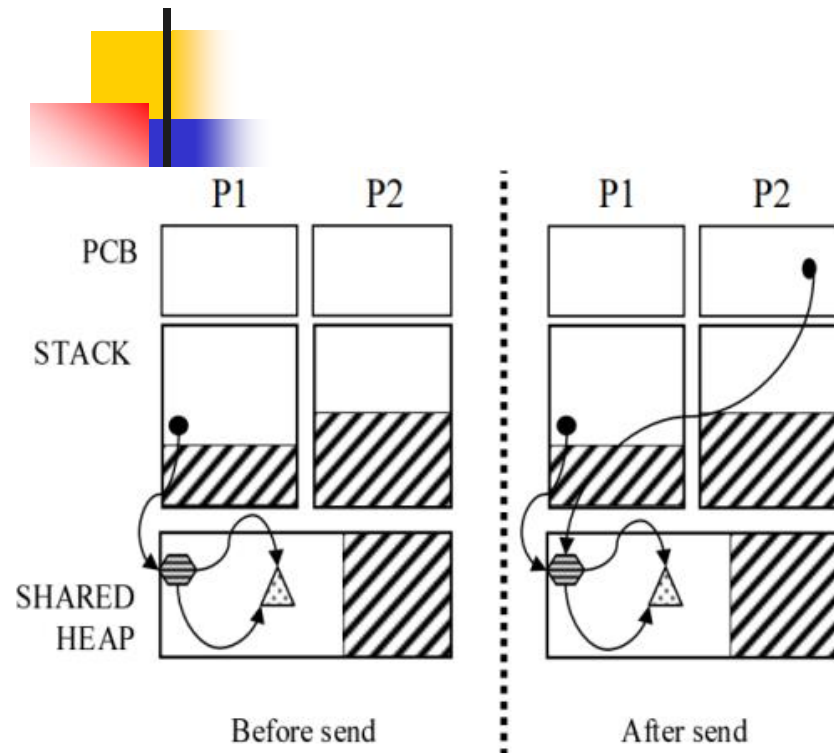


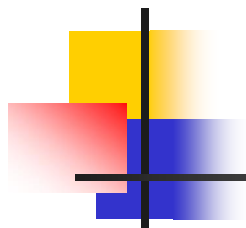
Inside Erlang, The Rare Programming Language Behind WhatsApp's Success

Facebook's \$19 billion acquisition is winning the messaging wars thanks to an unusual programming language.



<https://www.fastcompany.com/3026758/inside-erlang-the-rare-programming-language-behind-whatsapps-success>





■ asdas