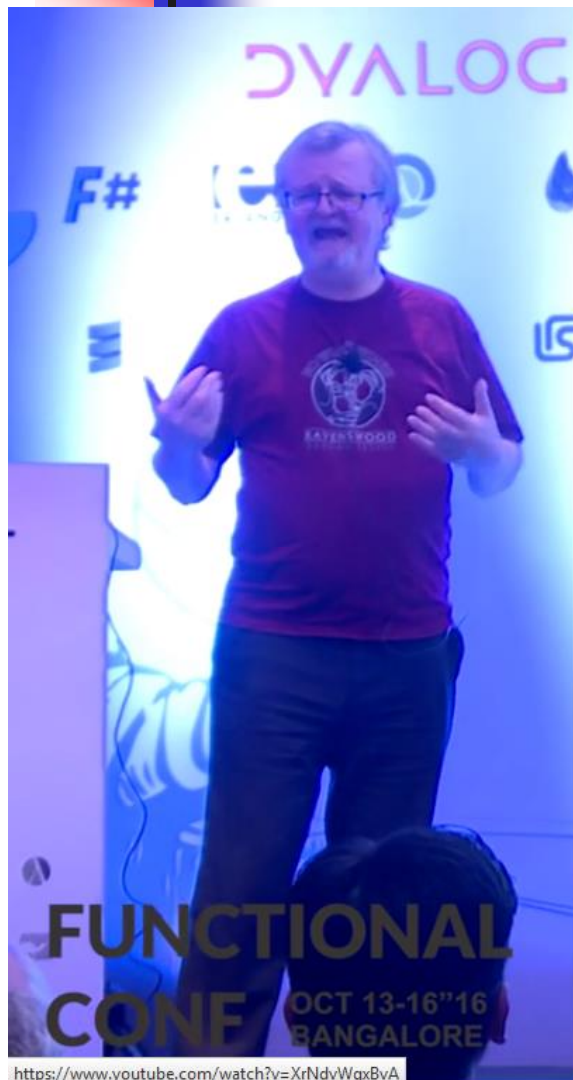




Prečo na FP záleží



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



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
```



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
```



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

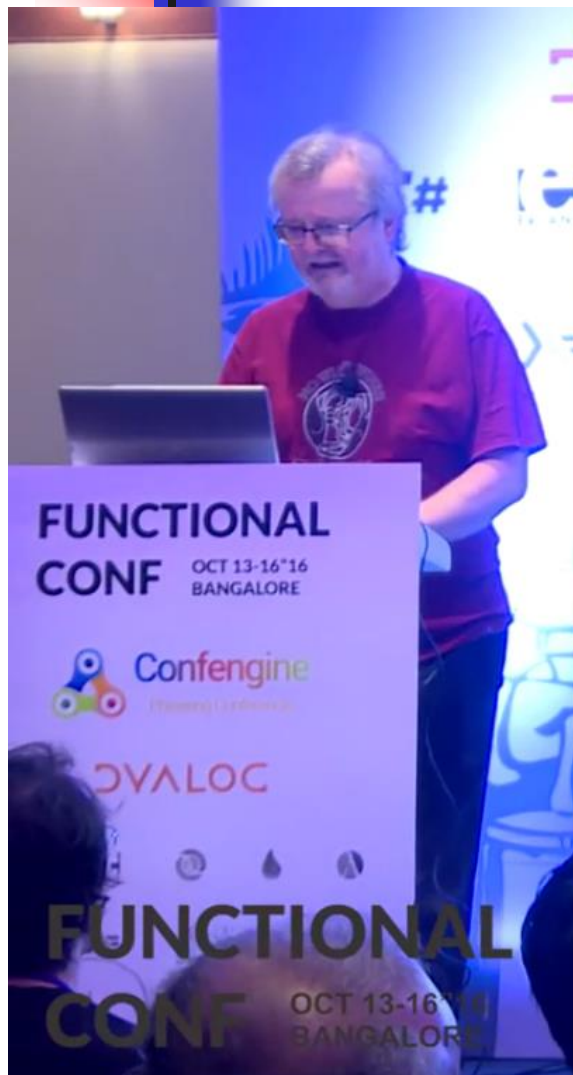
```
*Church> add one (mul two two) (+1) 0
5
```



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
```

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
```



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





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)

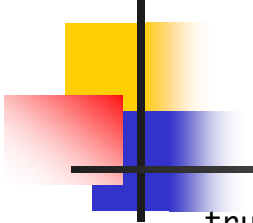
```


A composite image featuring a man in a red t-shirt standing on the left, with a large screen on the right displaying a slide titled "But wait, there's more...". The slide lists "Relevant bindings include" followed by a long list of code snippets. The background is a light blue gradient with various logos and text elements.



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

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



```

true  x y = x
false x y = y

ifte  c t e = c t e

two   f x = f (f x)
one   f x = f x
zero  f x = x

incr n f x = f (n f x)

add   m n f x = m f (n f x)
mul   m n f x = m (n f) x

isZero n =  n (\_ -> false) true

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

```

```

fact :: (forall a. (a->a)->a->a) -> (a->a) -> a -> a
fact n =
    ifte (isZero n)
        one
        (mul n (fact (decr n)))

main =
    -- print $ (decr (add (mul two two) one)) (+1) 0
    -- print $ (fact (add (mul two two) one)) (+1) 0
    print $ (fact (add two
                    (add (mul two two) (mul two two))))
            (+1) 0

-- 3628800
-- (4.75 secs, 2,598,673,208 bytes)

```

<https://github.com/Funkcionalne/Prednasky/blob/master/01/src/Church.hs>



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)`

<https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~crary/819-f09/Landin66.pdf>





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!



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](#)

https://www.thocp.net/.../papers/backus_turingaward_lecture.pdf

14:38 / 56:09

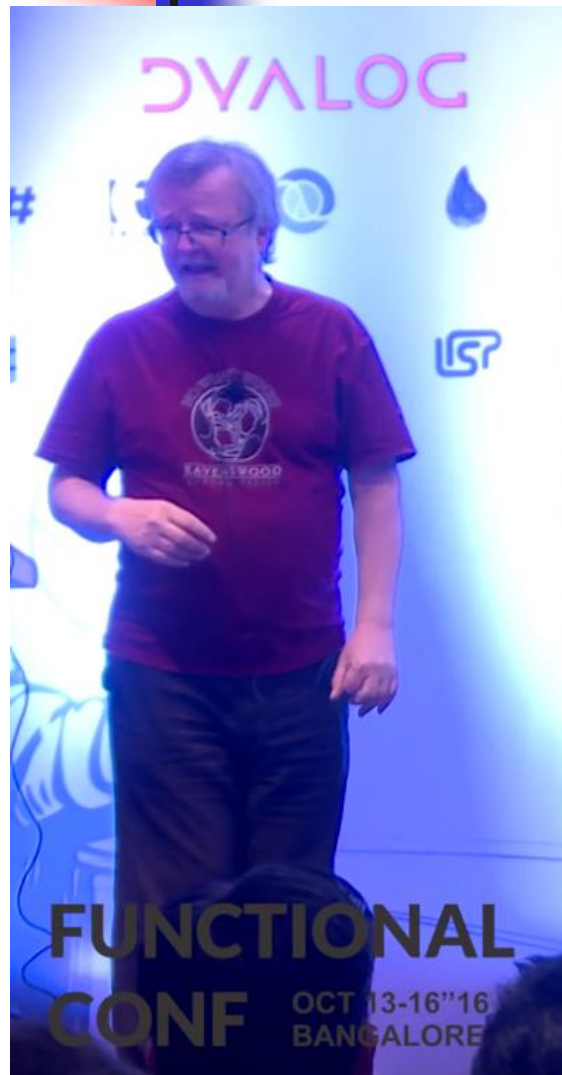




**Conventional programming
languages are growing ever
more enormous,
but not stronger.**



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






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



apply to all

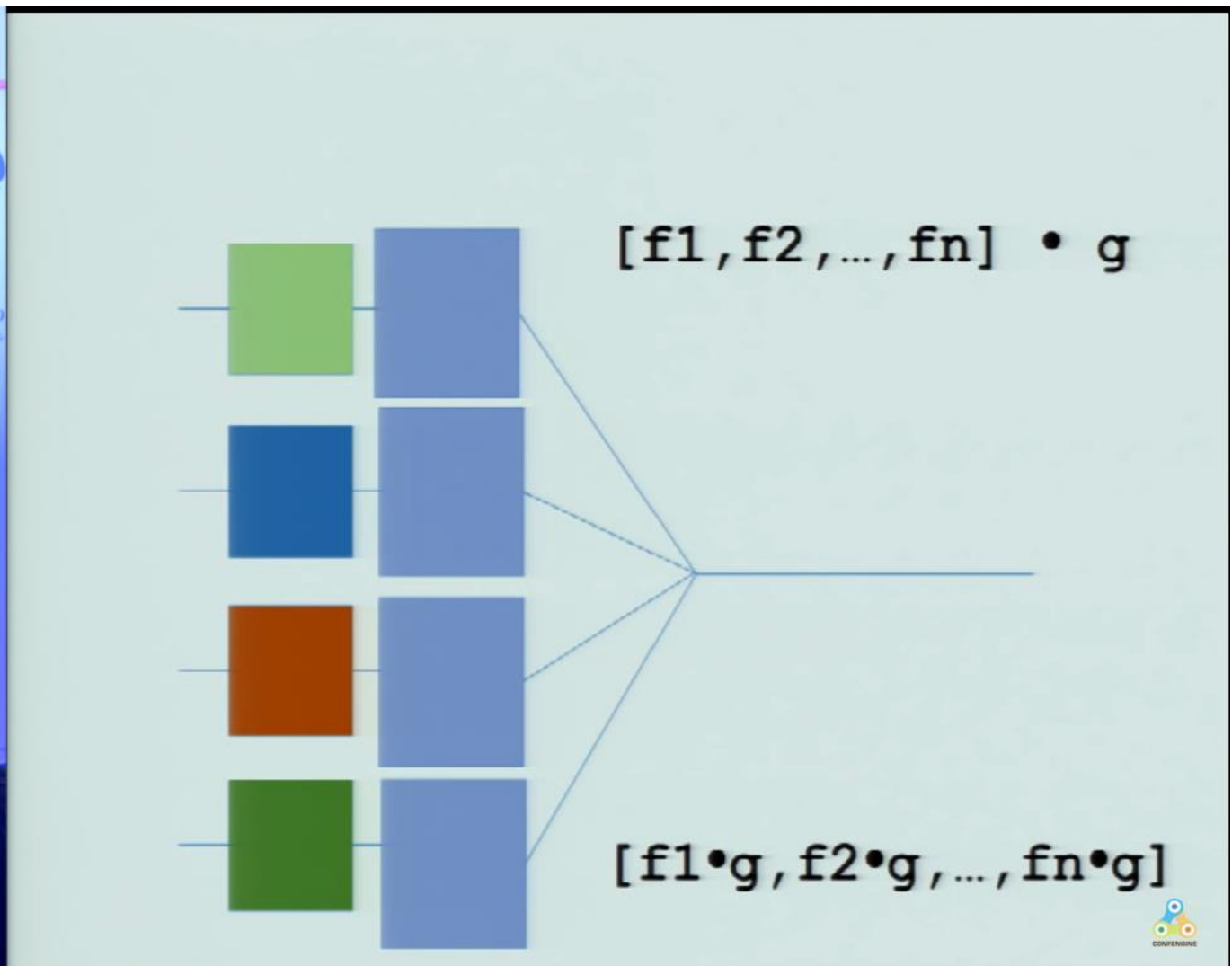
αf

A diagram consisting of four blue squares arranged vertically. Each square contains a green arrow pointing to the left. To the left of each square is a horizontal line that ends in an arrowhead pointing towards the square. The text "apply to all" is written in red above the squares, and the symbol αf is written in black to the right of the squares.





their lack of useful
mathematical properties for
reasoning about programs





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Confengine
Powering Conferences

VALOC

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





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Def SP = (/ +) • (α x) • Trans



Peter Henderson, Functional Geometry, 1982



<https://cs.au.dk/~hosc/local/HOSC-15-4-pp349-365.pdf>

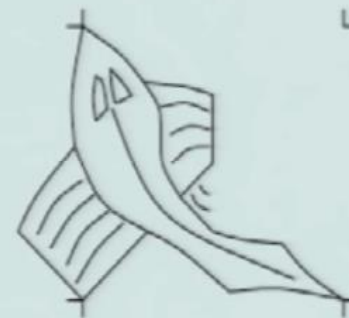


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Building Conferences

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fish






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 **Confengine**
Powering Conferences


VALOC



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

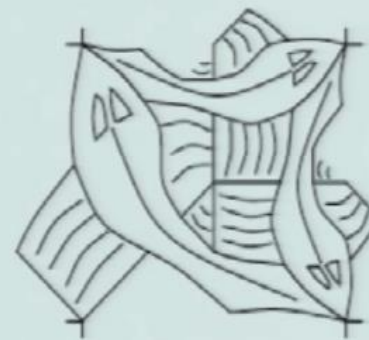


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confengine
empowering Functional
developers

ALOC

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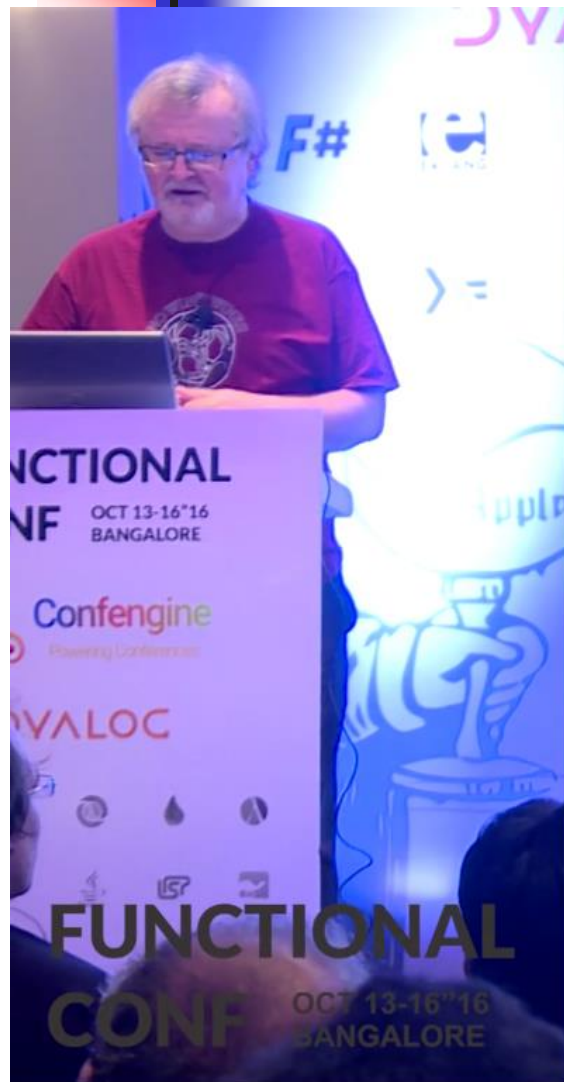


```
t = over (fish, over (fish2, fish3))
```

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

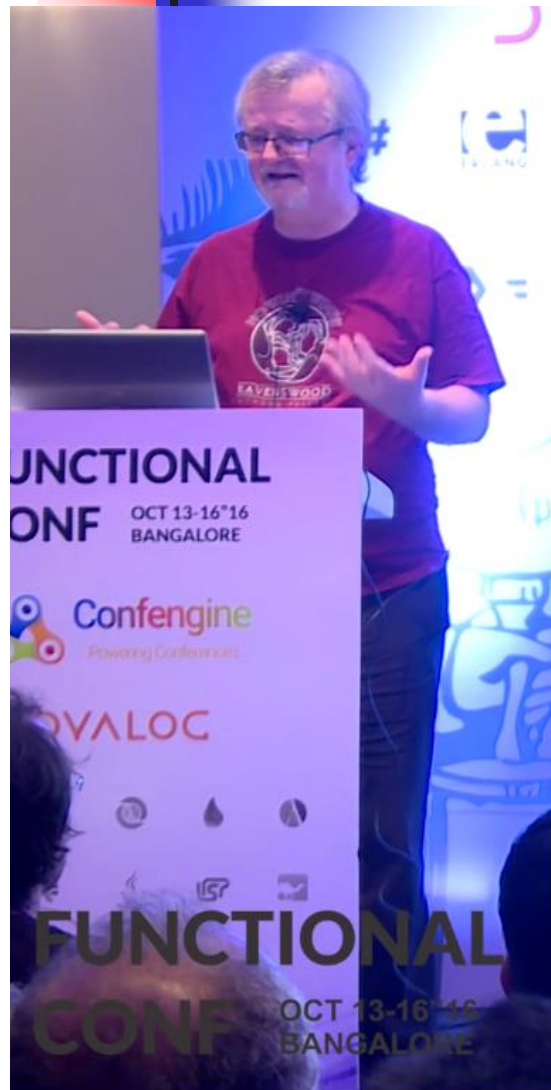
```
fish3 = rot (rot (rot (fish2)))
```





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





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Confengine
Powering Conferences

ROYALOC

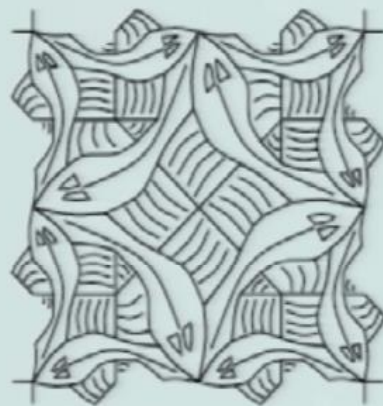
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P	Q
R	S

quartet

R	R
R	R

cycle

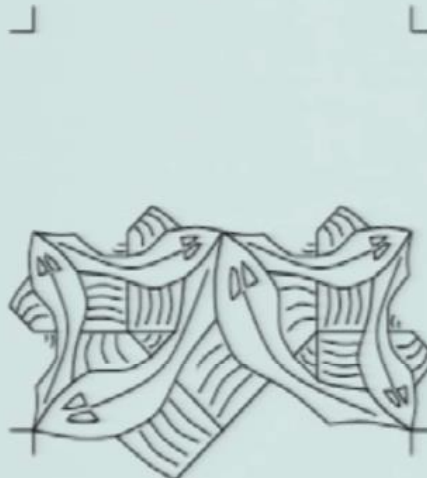
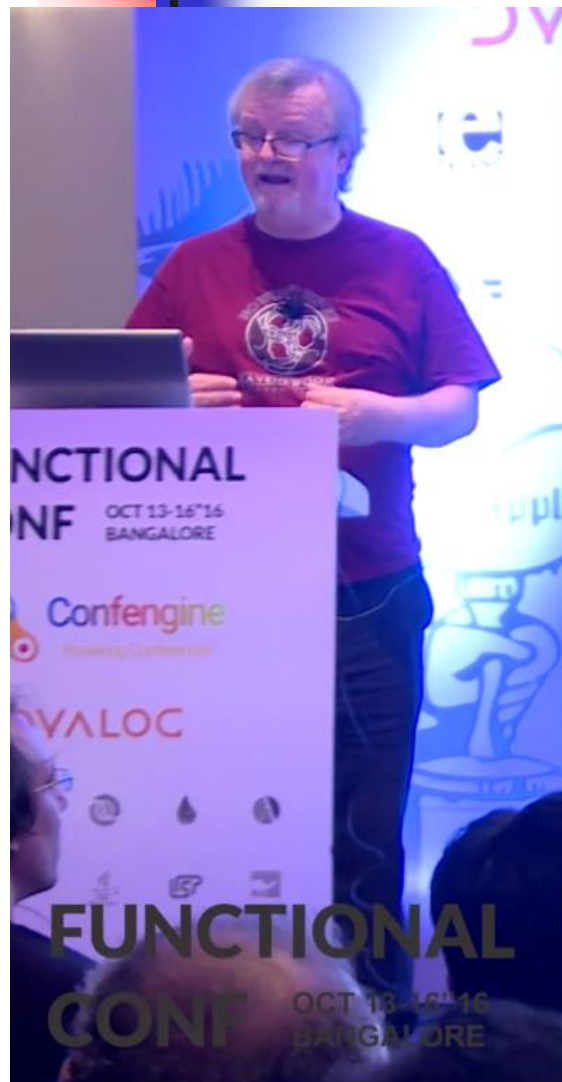


```
v = cycle (rot(t))
```



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





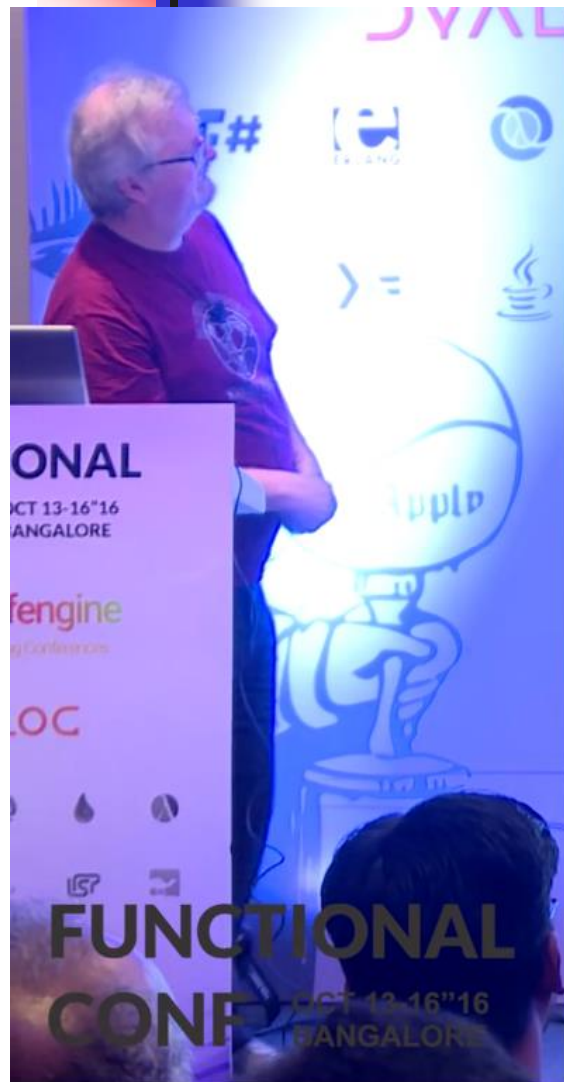
```
quartet(nil, nil,  
        rot(t), t)
```

```
sidel
```



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





quartet (nil,nil,nil,u)

corner1

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



Why Functional Programming Matters by John Hughes at Functional Conf 2016

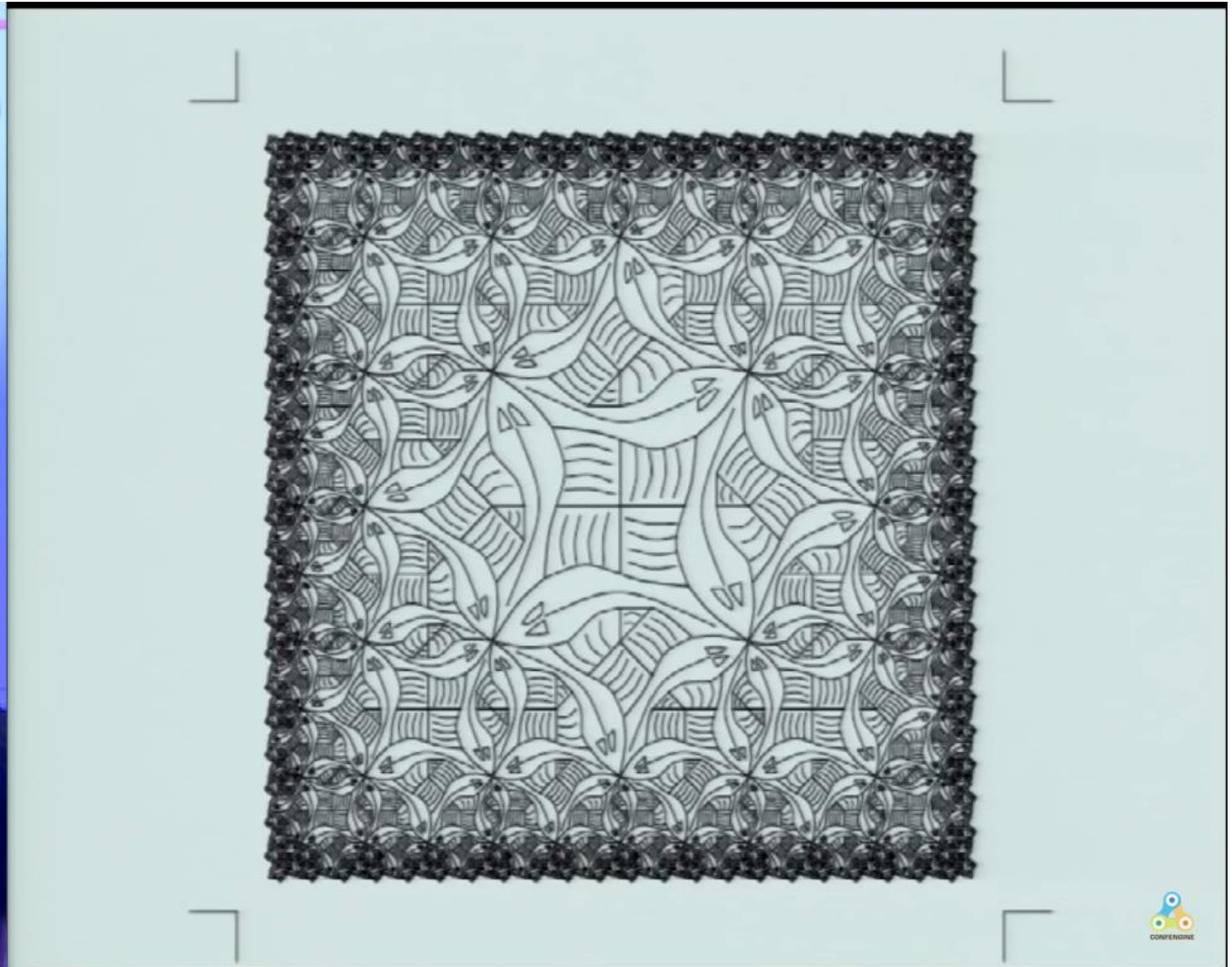


```
squarelimit = nonet(  
  corner,      side,      rot(rot(rot(corner))),  
  rot(side),   u,         rot(rot(rot(side))),  
  rot(corner), rot(rot(side)), rot(rot(corner))
```



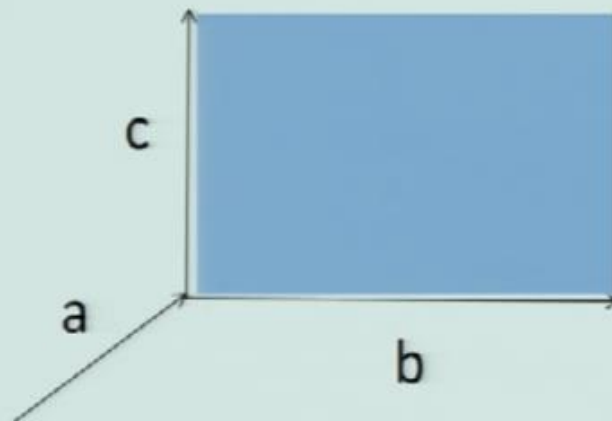
25:16 / 56:09







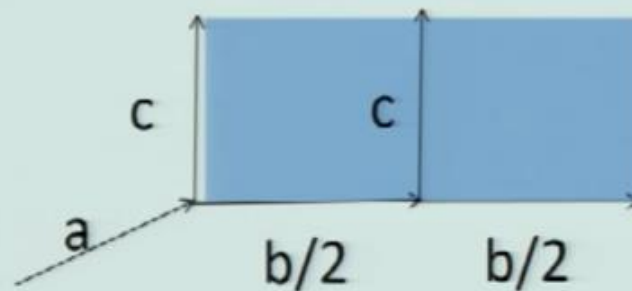
picture = function





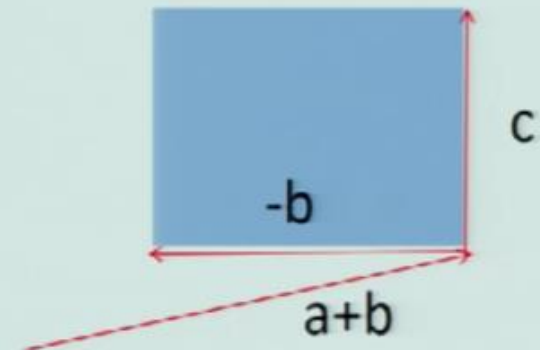
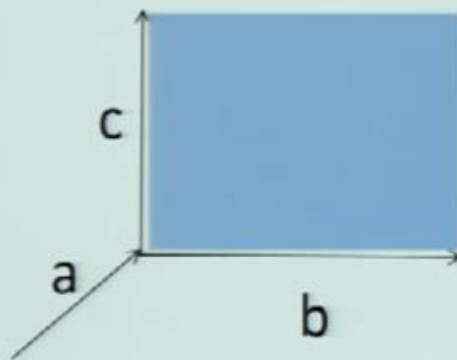
over $(p, q) \ (a, b, c) =$
 $p(a, b, c) \cup q(a, b, c)$

beside $(p, q) \ (a, b, c) =$
 $p(a, b/2, c) \cup q(a+b/2, b/2, c)$





$$\text{rot}(p) \ (a,b,c) = p(a+b,c,-b)$$





Laws

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}(\text{above}(p, q)) \\ = \\ \text{beside}(\text{rot}(p), \text{rot}(q)) \end{aligned}$$



It seems there is a positive correlation between the simplicity of the rules and the quality of the algebra as a description tool.



Haskell vs. Ada vs. C++ vs. Awk vs. ... An Experiment in Software Prototyping Productivity*

Paul Hudak
Mark P. Jones

Yale University
Department of Computer Science
New Haven, CT 06518
{hudak-paul, jones-mark}@cs.yale.edu

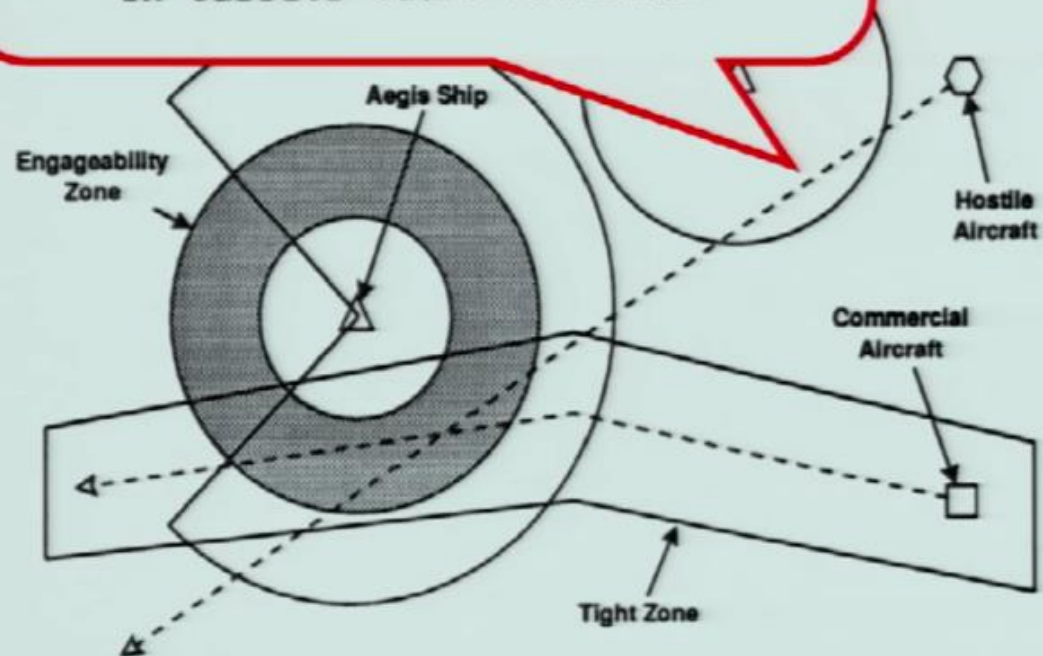


July 4, 1994





Time 40.0:
commercial aircraft: (100.0,43.0)
-- In engageability zone
-- In tight zone
hostile craft: (210.0,136.0)
-- In carrier slave doctrine





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Functions as Data

```
> type Region = Point -> Bool
```





Including 29 lines of inferable type signatures/synonyms

A student, given 8 days to learn Haskell, w/o knowledge of Yale group

Language	Lines of code	Lines of document	Development time (hours)
(1) Haskell	85	465	10
(2) Ada	767	7	23
(3) Ada9X	800	7	28
(4) C++	1105	130	-
(5) Awk/Nawk	250	150	-
(6) Rapide	157	0	54
(7) Griffin	251	0	34
(8) Proteus	293	79	26
(9) Relational Lisp	274	12	3
(10) Haskell	156	112	8

Figure 3: Summary of Prototype Software Development Metrics



Reaction...

"too cute for its own good"

...higher-order functions just a trick, probably not useful in other contexts



Haskell in FB spam filtering

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/>



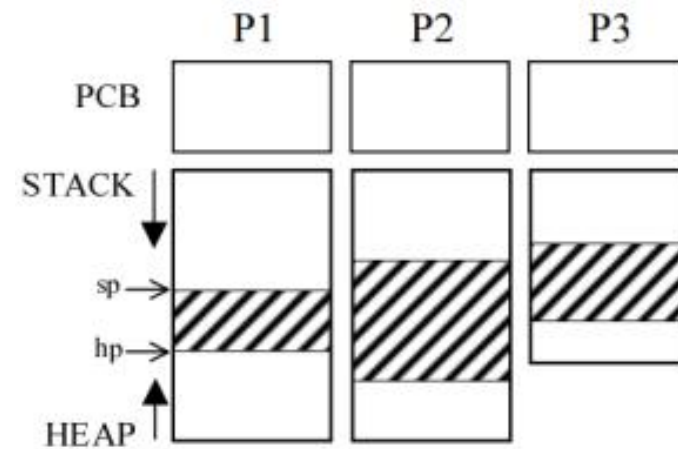
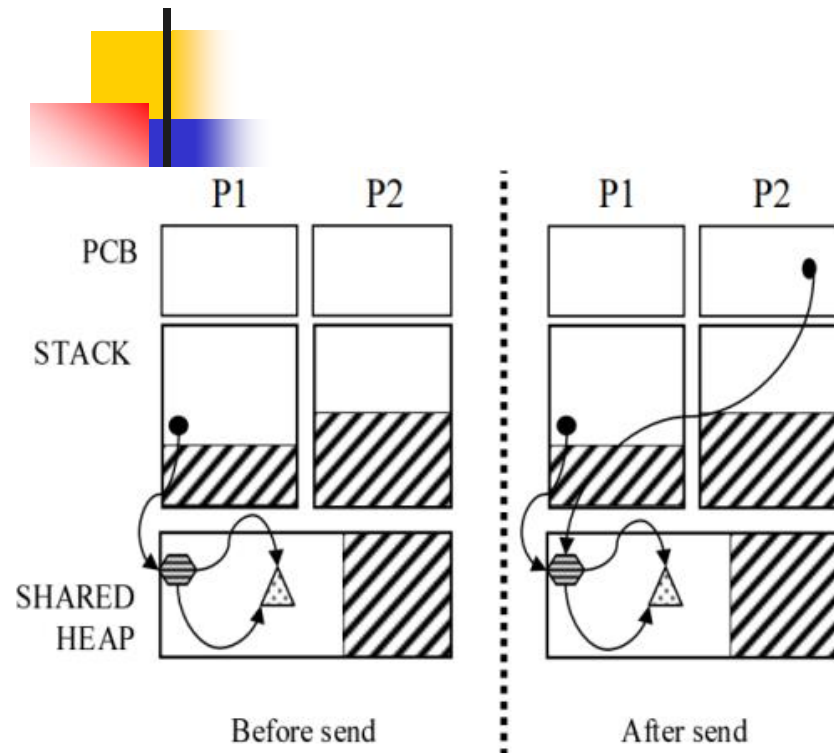
Elixir-Erlang

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>





Referencie

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrNdvWqxBvA>
- www.cse.chalmers.se/~rjmh/Papers/whyfp.pdf
- <https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~crary/819-f09/Landin66.pdf>
- [https://www.thocp.net/.../papers/**backus** turingaward lecture.pdf](https://www.thocp.net/.../papers/backus_turingaward_lecture.pdf)
- <https://cs.au.dk/~hosc/local/HOSC-15-4-pp349-365.pdf>
- [**haskell**.cs.yale.edu/wp-content/.../03/**HaskellVsAda**-NSWC.pdf](http://haskell.cs.yale.edu/wp-content/.../03/HaskellVsAda-NSWC.pdf)
- <https://code.facebook.com/posts/745068642270222/fighting-spam-with-haskell/>
- <https://www.fastcompany.com/3026758/inside-erlang-the-rare-programming-language-behind-whatsapps-success>