



Clojure in Practice

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About me



- Working at Trifork for about 6 years on Web, JavaScript, Java/JEE, Ruby/Rails, iOS, Conferences and Training.
- Last two years on iOS as part Trifork teams for some of the larger Danish banks.
- Clojure and Rich Hickey fan-boy!
- Founder of Danish Clojure Users' Group (<http://clojure.higher-order.net>).
- Recently part of a start-up doing mobile automated testing: LessPainful (<http://www.lesspainful.com>).

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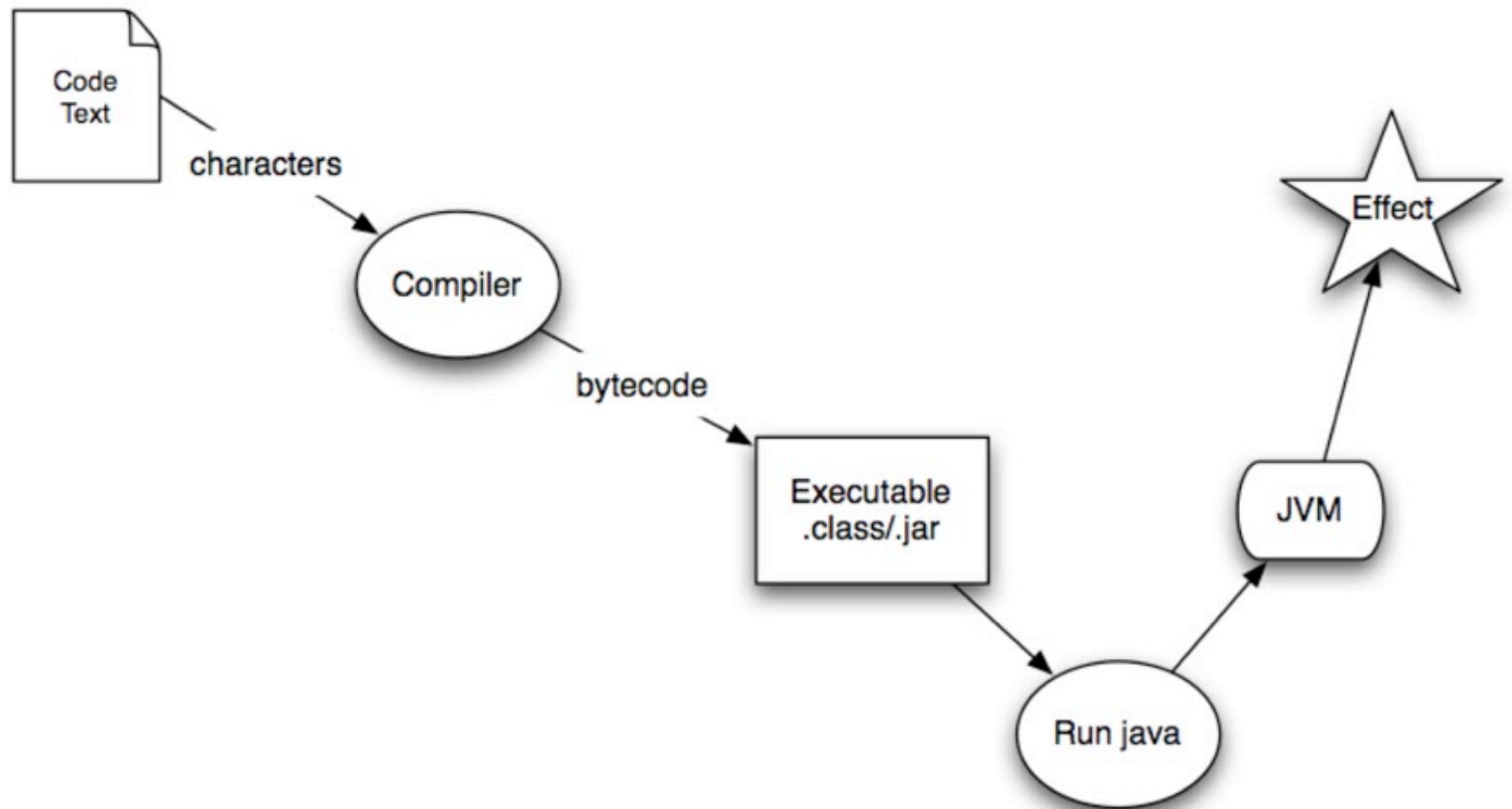
About you :)

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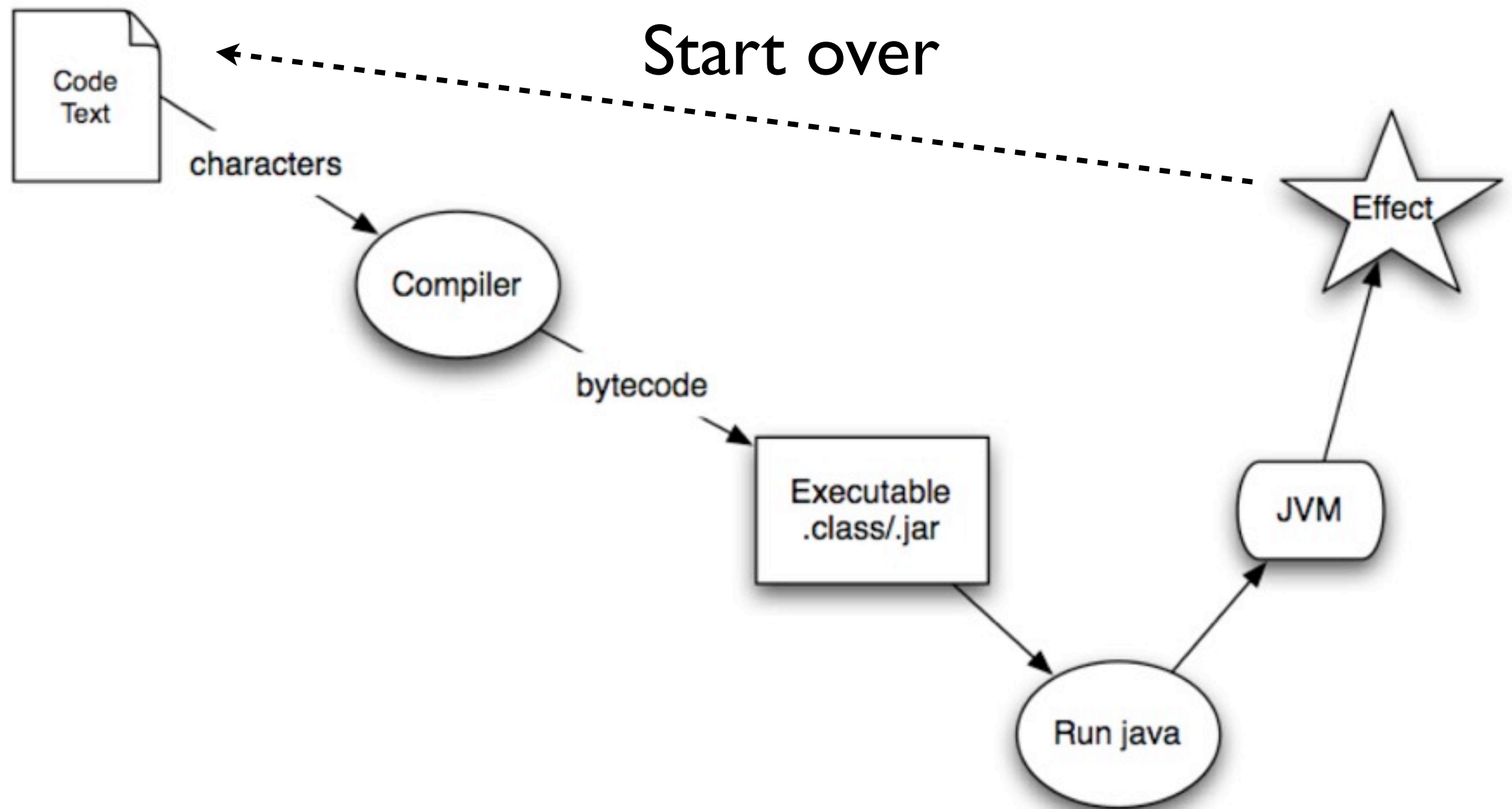
- What kind of technologies are you working with?
- What are the pain points in your everyday software development life?

Traditional Development Experience

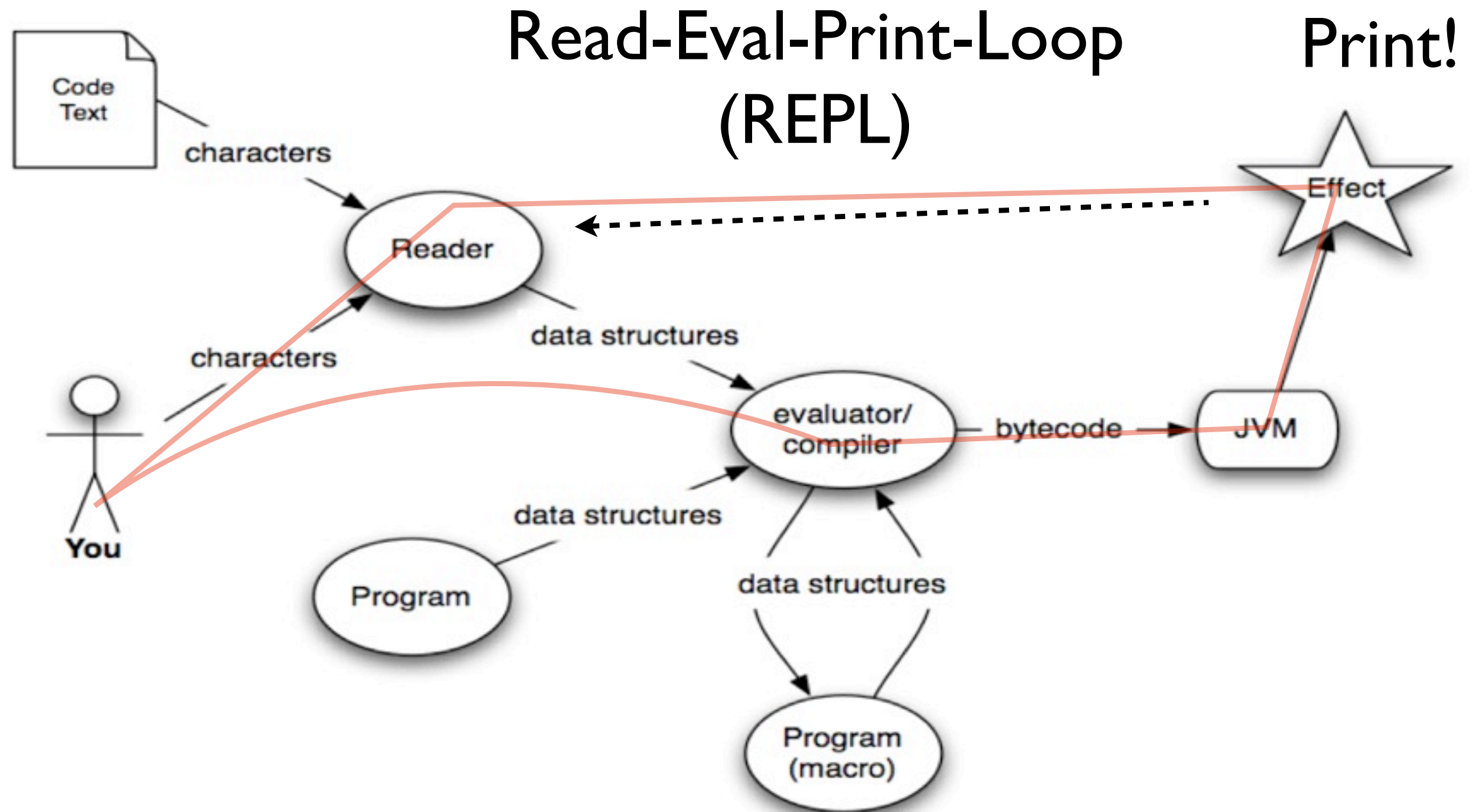
Traditional Development Experience



Traditional Development Experience



The Clojure Experience



Agenda

- Very Short and very high-level intro to Clojure
- Clojure in Practice
 - Pointers: How to get started? Installation and tools.
 - Pointers: Editing, running, debugging.
- A simple mini app:
 - sucking data off AWS.
 - data manipulation
 - storing it in a Lucene index

Note!

Note!

- Please note that there is so much more to Clojure than what I'll present.
 - In this talk, we focus on the practical stuff: installing, development experience and tools.
- So do checkout the references at the end of these slides, particularly the videos by Rich Hickey: <http://clojure.blip.tv>
- Come to Goto Copenhagen 2012, <http://gotocon.com/cph-2012/>
 - Meet Rich Hickey and Stuart Halloway
 - Join the free Danish Clojure Users Group event (clojure.higher-order.net)

Clojure in one slide

- Functional dynamic language
 - Persistent data structures, pure functions, sequence library
- A unique programming & concurrency model
 - State management constructs: var, ref, atom, agent
- On-the-fly & AOT compilation: JVM bytecode
 - Deep two-way JVM interop.; embraces host
- A LISP family member
 - Meta programming, closures, interactivity

Data structures

- Lists - singly linked, grow at front
 - `(1 2 3 4 5)`, `(fred ethel lucy)`, `(list 1 2 3)`
- Vectors - indexed access, grow at end
 - `[1 2 3 4 5]`, `[fred ethel lucy]`
- Maps - key/value associations
 - `{:a 1, :b 2, :c 3}`, `{1 "ethel" 2 "fred"}`
- Sets `#{fred ethel lucy}`
- Everything Nests

Syntax

Syntax

- Syntax defined by data structures!

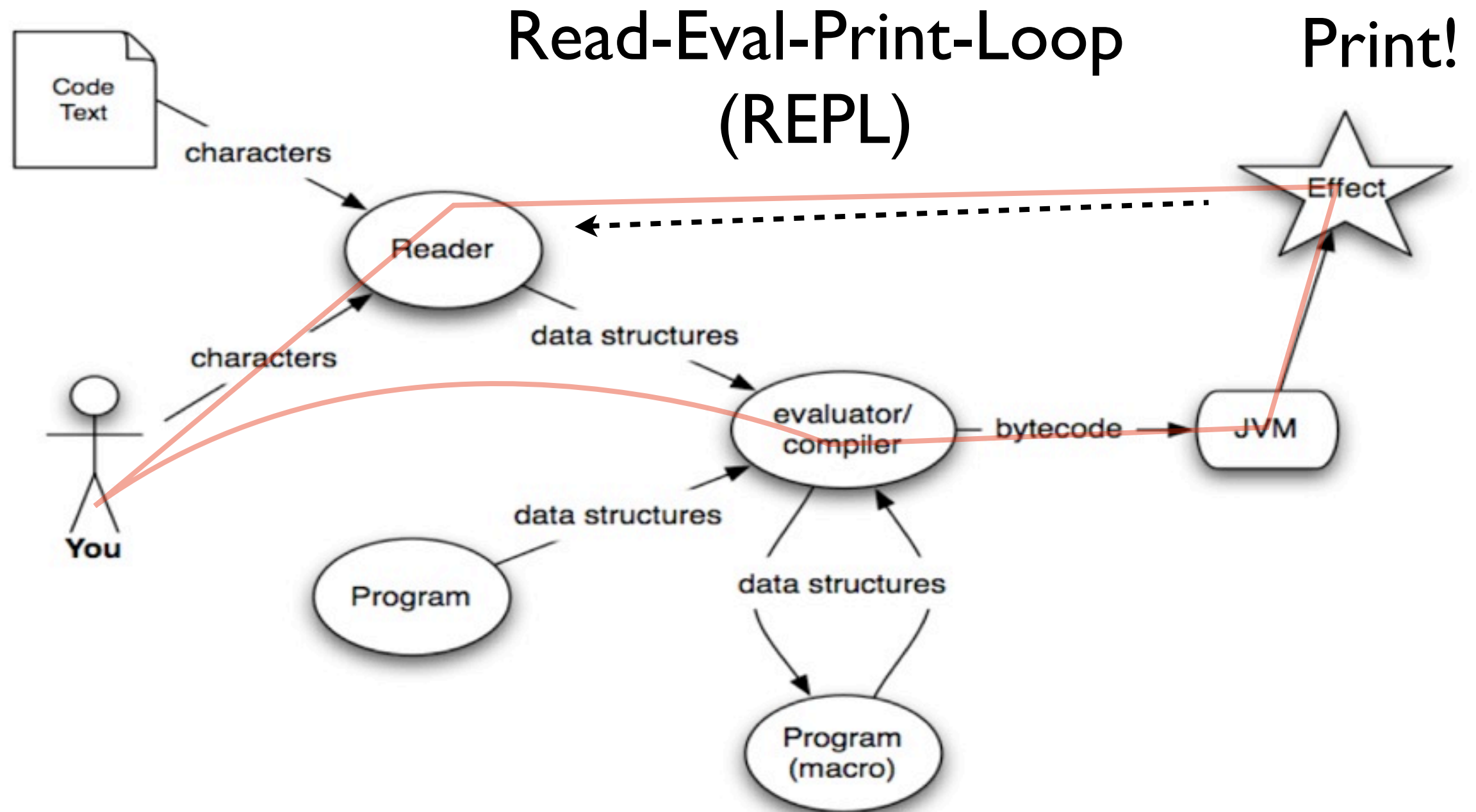
Syntax

- Syntax defined by data structures!
- You use parens to describe data: `() [] {} #{}.`
 - Java/C# also has parens, they're just in a different place!
 - `obj.method(a,b)` vs `(method object a b)` -- that's not hard :)

Syntax

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- You use parens to describe data: () [] {} #{}.
- Java/C# also has parens, they're just in a different place!
- obj.method(a,b) vs (method object a b) -- that's not hard :)
- Please, please, please do not judge the language by your initial impressions of its syntax!
- There is so much beauty inside the ()
- Does not take long to get used to, and then you appreciate it.

The Clojure Experience



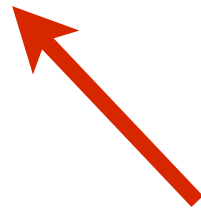
What is the most
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```
krukow:~/cip/demo$ ls
README      lib          resources    test
classes     project.clj  src
krukow:~/cip/demo$ ps aux | grep -v grep | grep \"/#{@test.id}.logcat\" | awk '{print $2}' | xargs kill -9
krukow:~/cip/demo$
```

What is the most powerful program on my machine?

```
user>
```



The REPL - isn't it cool ? :)

Syntax and REPL examples def, fn, defn, call

- <http://tryclj.com/>

Data structures

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- If *M* is a hash map, then **assoc**(*M*,*k*,*v*) is a map which is like *M* except that it maps key **k** to value **v** (almost like '*M*.add(*k*,*v*)').
 - (within 1-4x their mutable counterparts, or faster :)

Data structures

- In Clojure, all collections are *persistent* data structures.
- There are efficient operations for creating variants of a data structure, for example:
- If M is a hash map, then **assoc**(M, k, v) is a map which is like M except that it maps key **k** to value **v** (almost like ' $M.add(k, v)$ ').
 - (within 1-4x their mutable counterparts, or faster :)
- Further: they are persistent meaning that the operations are non-destructive, e.g.,
 - Both M and **assoc**(M, k, v) are usable and preserve their performance guarantees.

NO!

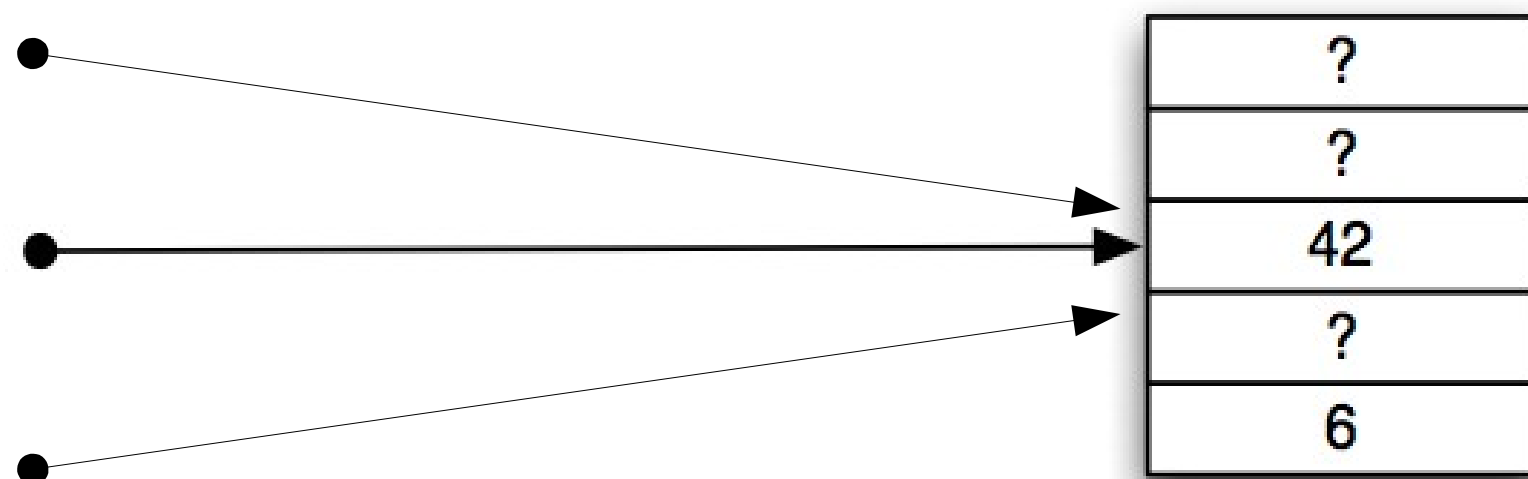
NO!

- ... that doesn't mean copying the entire structure(!)
- See my blog for explanation:
- <http://blog.higher-order.net/2009/02/01/understanding-clojures-persistentvector-implementation/>
- <http://blog.higher-order.net/2009/09/08/understanding-clojures-persistenthashmap-deftwice/>
- <http://blog.higher-order.net/2010/08/16/assoc-and-clojures-persistenthashmap-part-ii/>
- <http://blog.higher-order.net/2010/06/11/clj-ds-clojures-persistent-data-structures-for-java/>

Clojure Philosophy

- Most programs could have dramatically less state than they do - we introduce state just because it is the language default.
- In Clojure
 - We rarely use mutable objects, instead immutable data and pure functions.
 - Explicitly mark the parts of the program that have state!
 - State change is managed by Clojure.
 - References atomically change from referring to immutable objects.

Direct references to Mutable Objects



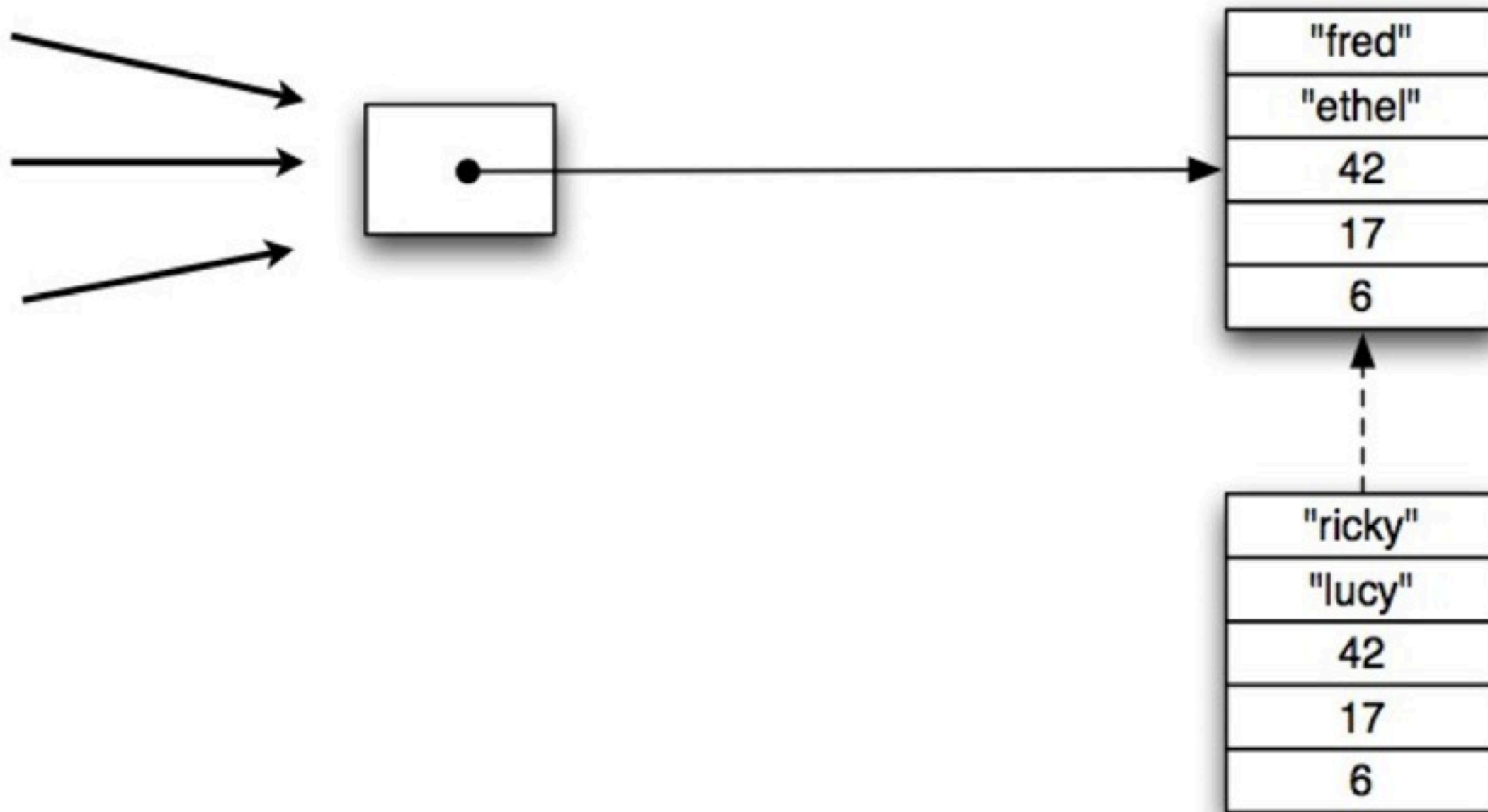
Ensuring a consistent Object is on your head

Indirect references to Immutable Objects

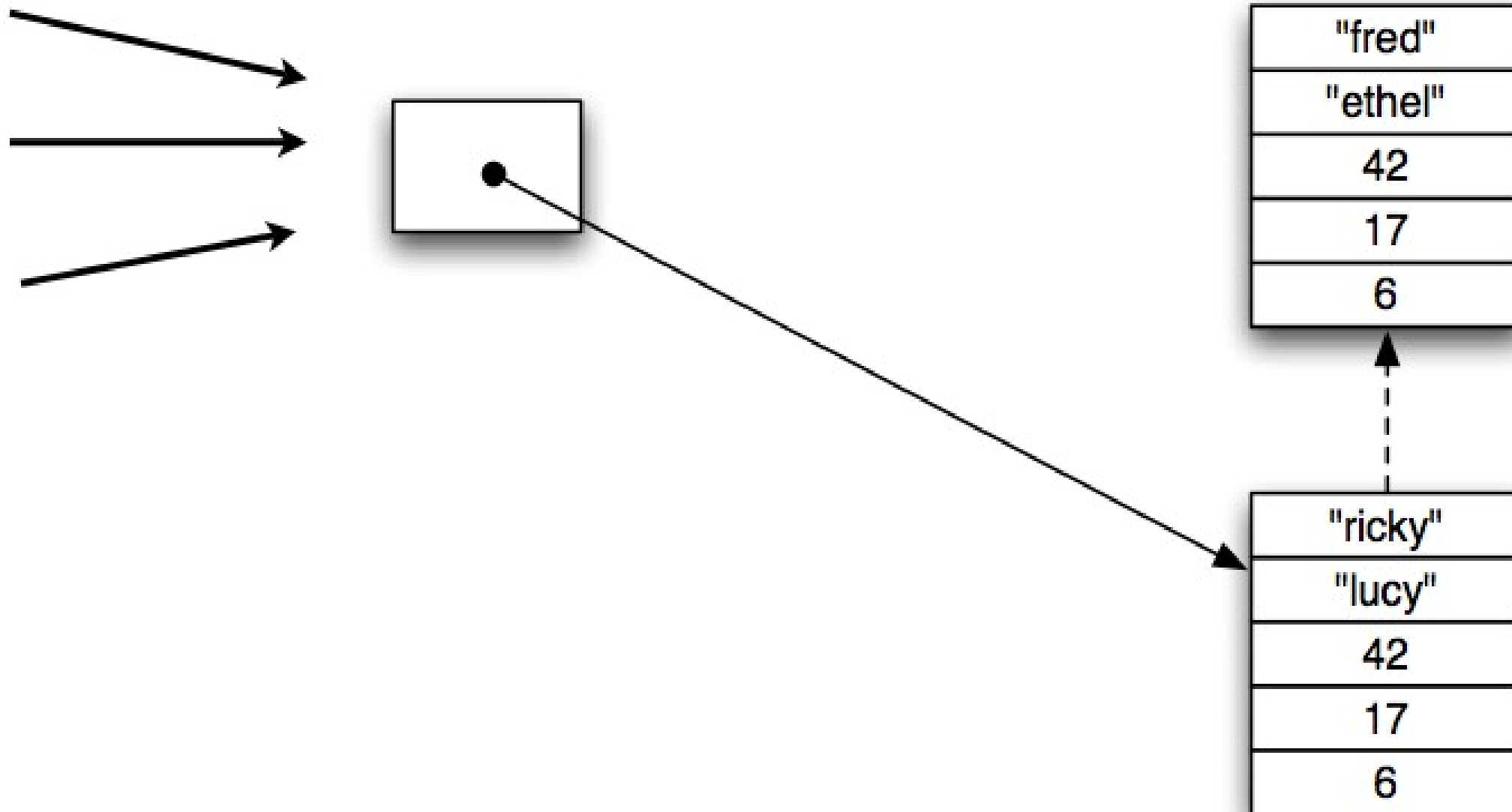


Never an inconsistent Object

Persistent 'Edit'



Atomic Update



Atom

- Simplest reference type in Clojure
- `(def a (atom ["fred" "ethel" 42 17 6]))`

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Atom

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- `@a` dereferences `a`
- `(swap! a fun)` atomically swaps the value of `a` to the result of applying `fun` to the current value
- `AtomicReference` for Java people

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Closure in Practice

Getting started

- <http://tryclj.com/> is just to play with Clojure.
- To run locally you need Java 1.5 and Clojure
 - Just a jar file (http://clojure.org/getting_started)
 - (for non-Java gues this is like a bundled java app)
- This is enough to try simple examples.
 - It does not show you the full development experience.
- To get more serious you need an IDE and some tools...
 - This takes some effort to install.
 - <http://dev.clojure.org/display/doc/Clojure+Tools>

My preferred tools

- There are several options available for IDEs
 - Emacs, Eclipse (CounterClockwise), IntelliJ(La Clojure), Netbeans (Enclojure)..
 - Probably CounterClockwise is the easiest to use right now at least if you're used to Eclipse.
- My preferred tools are
 - Emacs + Sam Aaron's Live Coding Emacs Setup for Overtone
 - Leiningen (project management, dependencies, Emacs support)
 - slime+swank-clojure and CDT for REPL and debugging

(Not-so) Easy Guide

- Download Emacs
 - <http://dev.clojure.org/display/doc/Getting+Started+with+Emacs>, see detailed comment by: [Muthu Bhuvana Sundaram T](#)
 - MacOS: <http://emacsformacosx.com>
- Install <https://github.com/overtone/live-coding-emacs>
- Install Leiningen <https://github.com/technomancy/leiningen>
- Swank Clojure: <https://github.com/technomancy/swank-clojure>
 - `lein plugin install swank-clojure 1.4.0`
- Lab Repl exercises <https://github.com/relevance/labrepl>

Tools Demo

Emacs,

Lein

Live Emacs Coding

Swank Clojure

CDT

REPL tools

Example

JVM Interop

A small sample app!

References

- <http://clojure.org/>
- <http://clojure.blip.tv/>
- Stuart Halloway: Programming Clojure
- Chris Houser, Michael Fogus: The Joy of Clojure
- Rich Hickey
- <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/hickey-clojure>
- <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Simple-Made-Easy>
- <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Are-We-There-Yet-Rich-Hickey>
- <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Value-Identity-State-Rich-Hickey>
- DCUG: <http://clojure.higher-order.net/>