Patrones de Diseño en Programación Funcional



OO pattern/principle

- Single Responsibility Principle
- Open/Closed principle
- Dependency Inversion Principle
- Interface Segregation Principle
- Factory pattern
- Strategy pattern
- Decorator pattern
- Visitor pattern

FP equivalent

- Functions
- Functions
- Functions, also
- Functions
- · You will be assimilated!
- Functions again
- Functions
- Resistance is futile!

Seriously, FP patterns are different

Currying

```
multThree :: (Num a) => a -> a -> a -> a multThree x y z = x * y * z
```

```
ghci> let multTwoWithNine = multThree 9
ghci> multTwoWithNine 2 3
54
ghci> let multWithEighteen = multTwoWithNine 2
ghci> multWithEighteen 10
180
```

```
1 let printAttribute attribute value = "Hello my " ++ attribute ++ " is " ++ value
2 map (printAttribute "name") ["Alice", "Bob", "Eve"]
```

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["Hello my name is Alice", "Hello my name is Bob", "Hello my name is Eve"]

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let printAttribute attribute value = "Hello my " ++ attribute ++ " is " ++ value
map (printAttribute "name") ["Alice", "Bob", "Eve"]

["Hello my name is Alice", "Hello my name is Bob", "Hello my name is Eve"]

let attributes = ["name", "age", "hair"]
let values = ["Bob", "42", "black"]
let prints = map printAttribute attributes
zipWith (\a b -> a(b)) prints values
```

```
let printAttribute attribute value = "Hello my " ++ attribute ++ " is " ++ value
map (printAttribute "name") ["Alice", "Bob", "Eve"]

["Hello my name is Alice", "Hello my name is Bob", "Hello my name is Eve"]

let attributes = ["name", "age", "hair"]
let values = ["Bob", "42", "black"]

let prints = map printAttribute attributes
zipWith (\a b -> a(b)) prints values

["Hello my name is Bob", "Hello my age is 42", "Hello my hair is black"]
```

Pyramid of doom: null testing example

```
Nested null checks
  Let example input =
      let x = doSomething input
      if x <> null ther
           let y = doSomethingElse x
           if y <> null then
                let z = doAThirdThing y
                if z <> null then
                    let result = z
                    result
                else
                    null
           else
               null
      else
          null
The pyramid
                                               I know you could do early
  of doom
                                               returns, but bear with me...
```

Chaining Callbacks with Continuations

```
let ifSomeDo f opt =
   if opt.IsSome then
      f opt.Value
   else
      None
```

```
let example input =
    doSomething input
    |> ifSomeDo doSomethingElse
    |> ifSomeDo doAThirdThing
    |> ifSomeDo (fun z -> Some z)
```

Chaining Callbacks with Continuations

```
let ifSomeDo f opt =
   if opt.IsSome then
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      None
```

```
let example input =
   doSomething input
   |> ifSomeDo doSomethingElse
   |> ifSomeDo doAThirdThing
   |> ifSomeDo (fun z -> Some z)
```

```
(lambda (r1)
          (lambda (r2
                       (lambda (r3) r3)
```

```
add :: Int -> Int -> Int
add x y = x + y

square :: Int -> Int
square x = x * x

pythagoras :: Int -> Int -> Int
pythagoras x y = add (square x) (square y)
```

```
add :: Int -> Int -> Int
add x y = x + y

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```

```
add_cps :: Int -> Int -> ((Int -> r) -> r)
add_cps x y = \k -> k (add x y)

square_cps :: Int -> ((Int -> r) -> r)
square_cps x = \k -> k (square x)

pythagoras_cps :: Int -> Int -> ((Int -> r) -> r)
pythagoras_cps x y = \k ->
square_cps x $ \x_squared ->
square_cps y $ \y_squared ->
add_cps x_squared y_squared $ k
```

```
add :: Int -> Int -> Int
add x y = x + y

square :: Int -> Int
square x = x * x

pythagoras :: Int -> Int -> Int
pythagoras x y = add (square x) (square y)
```

```
*Main> pythagoras_cps 3 4 print
25
```

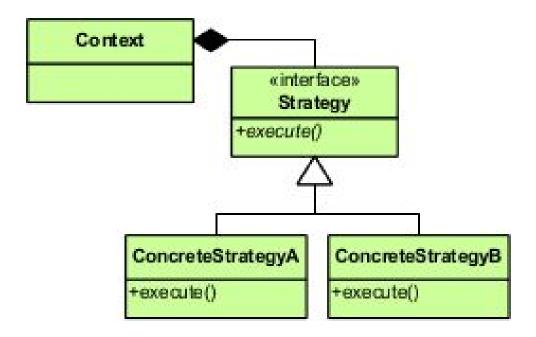
```
add_cps :: Int -> Int -> ((Int -> r) -> r)
add_cps x y = \k -> k (add x y)

square_cps :: Int -> ((Int -> r) -> r)
square_cps x = \k -> k (square x)

pythagoras_cps :: Int -> Int -> ((Int -> r) -> r)
pythagoras_cps x y = \k ->
square_cps x $ \x_squared ->
square_cps y $ \y_squared ->
add_cps x_squared y_squared $ k
```

```
-- Using the Cont monad from the transformers package.
import Control.Monad.Trans.Cont
add cont :: Int -> Int -> Cont r Int
add cont x y = return (add x y)
square cont :: Int -> Cont r Int
square cont x = return (square x)
pythagoras cont :: Int -> Int -> Cont r Int
pythagoras cont x y = do
    x squared <- square cont x
    y squared <- square cont y
    add cont x squared y squared
```

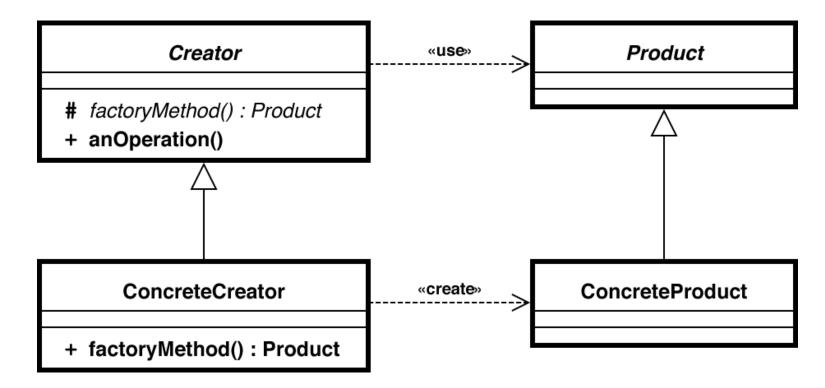
Strategy Pattern



```
object DeathToStrategy extends App {
  def add(a: Int, b: Int) = a + b
  def subtract(a: Int, b: Int) = a - b
  def multiply(a: Int, b: Int) = a * b
```

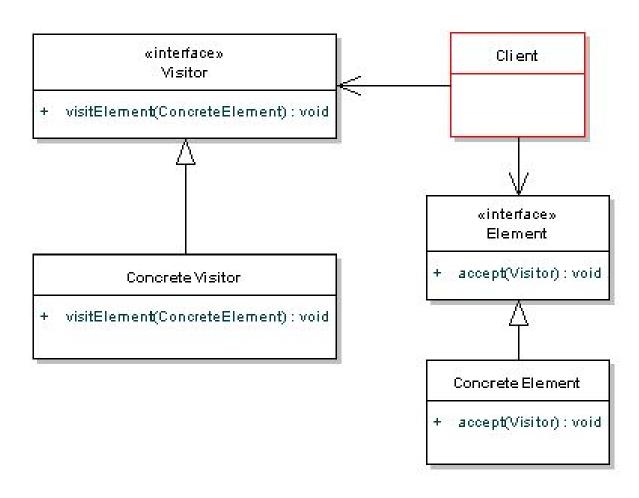
```
object DeathToStrategy extends App {
 def add(a: Int, b: Int) = a + b
 def subtract(a: Int, b: Int) = a - b
 def multiply(a: Int, b: Int) = a * b
 def execute(f:(Int, Int) => Int, x: Int, y: Int) = f(x, y)
 println("Add: " + execute(add, 3, 4))
 println("Subtract: " + execute(subtract, 3, 4))
 println("Multiply: " + execute(multiply, 3, 4))
```

Factory



```
object Animal {
    private class Dog extends Animal {
        override def speak { println("woof") }
   private class Cat extends Animal {
        override def speak { println("meow") }
    // the factory method
    def apply(s: String): Animal = {
        if (s == "dog") new Dog
       else new Cat
} val cat = Animal("cat")
```

Visitor



Visitor

- Reemplazado por Pattern Matching

```
obj match {
   case str: String =>
   case 4 =>
   case anotherName =>
}
```

Referencias

F# for fun and profit

https://fsharpforfunandprofit.com/fppatterns/

Learn you a Haskell

http://learnyouahaskell.com

Wikibooks

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Haskell/Continuation_passing_style

University of Alberta

https://sites.ualberta.ca/~jhoover/325/CourseNotes/section/Continuations.htm

Alvin Alexander (O'Reilly Scala Cookbook Author)

http://alvinalexander.com/scala/how-scala-killed-oop-strategy-design-pattern