Functional Reactive Programming

Oscar Swanros

MobileCoder.mx

@Swanros

http://swanros.com

I got bored.

Until...

I'm running away from OOP and the MVC pattern.

And also a little bit of...

```
if ([self requestingApplicationIsValid]) {
                                         : REQUESTING APP IS VALID.");
sharedManager].isSessionActive) {
            [self verifyCurrentDeviceIsEnrolled:^(BOOL isEnrolled) {
   if (isEnrolled) {
                        NSLog(@"NAPPSMANAGER :: DEVICE IS ENROLLED.");
[self verifyRequestingAppIsInAppInfoListWithBlock:^(BOOL isInAppInfoList, OLApp *app) {
   if (isInAppInfoList) {
                                    NSLog(@'NAPPSMANAGER :: REQUESTING APP IS IN APP INFOLIST.");
[self requestSecondaryTokenForApp:app success:^(NSString *token) {
    if (automaticExecution) {
        [self sendTokenToRequestingApp:token errorCode:OLNAPPSErrorNone];
                                                  if (successBlock) {
                                                       executeOnMainThread(^{
    successBlock(token);
                                    } failure:^(OLNAPPSError error) {
    if (automaticExecution) {
        [self sendTokenToRequestingApp:nil errorCode:error];
                                                  if (failureBlock) {
                                                       executeOnMainThread(^{
                                                              failureBlock(error);
                                            [self sendTokenToRequestingApp:nil errorCode:OLNAPPSErrorRequestingAppDoesNotHavePermission];
                                           if (failureBlock) {
                                                executeOnMainThread(^{
    failureBlock(OLNAPPSErrorRequestingAppDoesNotHavePermission);
                   11; 1 1
                 (failureBlock) {
                  executeOnMainThread(^{
    failureBlock(OLNAPPSErrorNoSessionActive);
                  });
```

```
typedef (^myBlock)(BOOL isThisCool) = ^void() {
   //
};
```

Callback hell, anyone?

Because it gets boring quickly...



Enter FR.

Functional Reactive Programming

Functional Programming + Reactive Programming

Functional Programming

In a purely functional language, f(x) will return the same value for the same x.

Always.

Reactive Programming

In a reactive language, y=f(x)

y will always stay up to date when x changes.

f_{\times}						
	Α	В	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

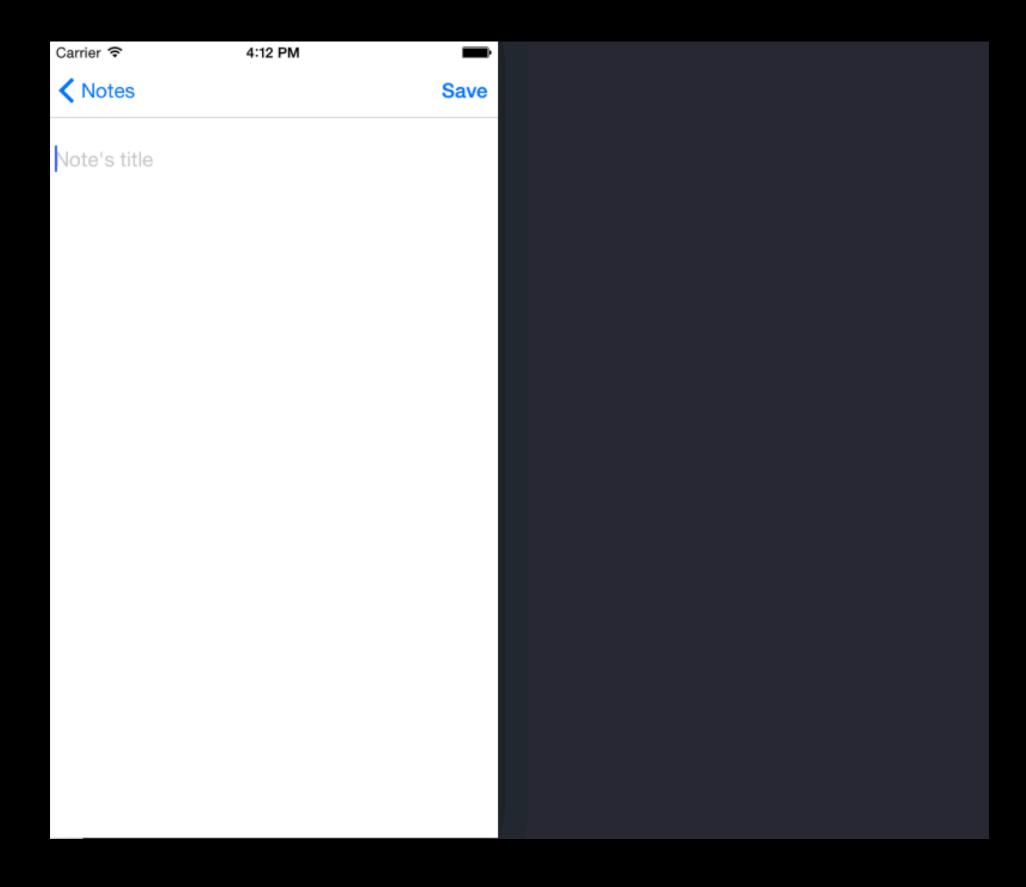
FRP is about datatypes that represent a value over time.

At the core of FRP are Signals.

A Signal is a value that changes over time.

```
done := make(chan bool)
watcher := notificator.New()
for {
  select {
    case newText := <-watcher.Next:</pre>
    fmt.Println(newText)
    case error := <-watcher.Error:</pre>
    log.Fatal(error)
<-done
```

```
[self.emailTextField.rac_textSignal subscribeNext:^(id value) {
   NSLog(@"%@", value);
}];
```



```
@interface ViewController()<UITextFieldDelegate>
// ...
self.emailTextField.delegate = self;
// ...
-(BOOL)textField:(UITextField *)textField
       shouldChangeCharactersInRange:(NSRange)range
       replacementString:(NSString *)string {
          NSLog(@"%@", [textField.text stringByAppendingString:string]);
          return YES;
```

```
[self.emailTextField.rac_textSignal subscribeNext:^(id value) {
   NSLog(@"%@", value);
}];
```

```
// 1
RACSignal *usernameTextSignal = self.usernameTextField.rac_textSignal;
RACSignal *passwordTextSignal = self.passwordTextField.rac textSignal;
// 2
RACSignal *validUsernameSignal = [[usernameTextSignal map:^id(NSString *username) {
    return @([self isValidUsername:username]);
}] distinctUntilChanged];
RACSignal *validPasswordSignal = [[passwordTextSignal map:^id(NSString *password) {
    return @([self isValidPassword:password]);
}] distinctUntilChanged];
// 3
RAC(self.usernameTextField, backgroundColor) = [validUsernameSignal map:^id(NSNumber *usernameValid) {
    return [usernameValid boolValue] ? [UIColor greenColor] : [UIColor redColor];
}7;
RAC(self.passwordTextField, backgroundColor) = [validPasswordSignal map:^id(NSNumber *passwordValid) {
    return [passwordValid boolValue] ? [UIColor greenColor] : [UIColor redColor];
}];
// 4
[[RACSignal combineLatest:@[validUsernameSignal, validPasswordSignal]
                   reduce:^id(NSNumber *usernameValid, NSNumber *passwordValid){
                       return @([usernameValid boolValue] == YES && [passwordValid boolValue] == YES);
                   }] subscribeNext:^(NSNumber *loginButtonActive) {
                       self.loginButton.enabled = [loginButtonActive boolValue];
                   }];
```





Focus on what you want to do,

and not on how to do it.

(That's the Functional motto.)

Resources?

Ruby: frapuccino

```
class Button
 def push
   emit(:pushed)
 end
end
button = Button.new
stream = Frappuccino::Stream.new(button)
counter = stream
            .map {|event| event == :pushed ? 1 : 0 }
            .inject(0) {|sum, n| sum + n}
counter.now # => 0
button.push
counter.now # => 1
```

JS: RxJS

```
var source = getStockData();
source
  .filter(function (quote) {
      return quote.price > 30;
  })
  .map(function (quote) {
      return quote.price;
  })
  .forEach(function (price) {
    console.log('Prices higher than $30: $' + price);
 });
```

Learning FRP is hard.

Rx.Observable.prototype.flatMapLatest(selector, [thisArg])

Projects each element of an observable sequence into a new sequence of observable sequences by incorporating the element's index and then transforms an observable sequence of observable sequences into an observable sequence producing values only from the most recent observable sequence.

But it's worth it.

Questions?