

# Functional Programming

By: Mohammad Halaweh



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# 01 What is Functional Programming

Programming paradigm or coding style designed to handle pure functions. This paradigm is totally focused on writing more compounded and pure functions.



# 02 Functional Programming

- ❖ **Imperative Programming**
- ❖ **Declarative Programming**

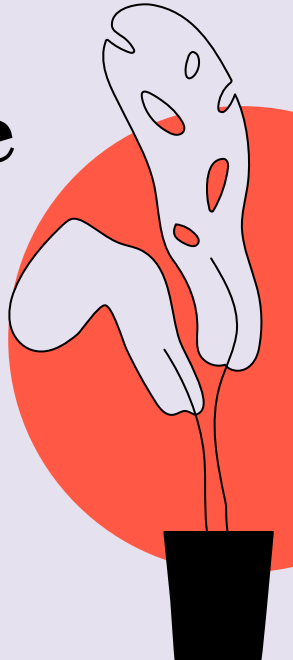


# Imperative VS Declarative

**Imperative**



**Declarative**



# Imperative VS Declarative

## ❖ Imperative Programming

programming style that we specify the program logic, by describing the flow control

```
let imperative = "HOW?"
```



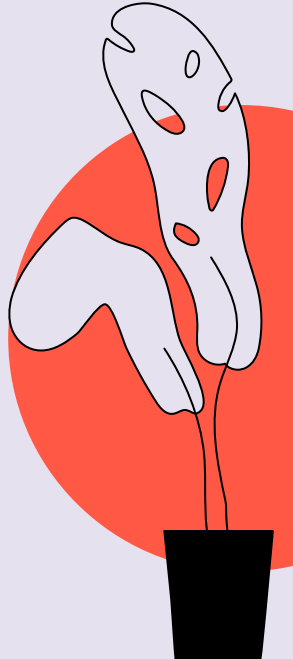
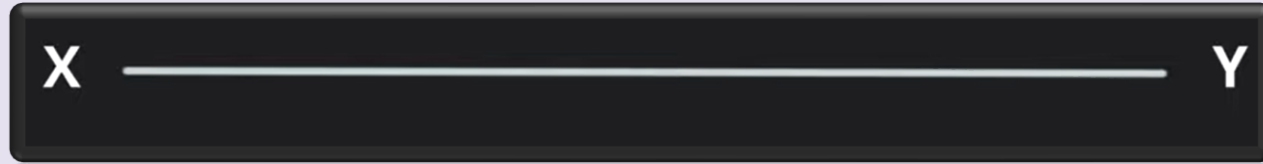
# Imperative VS Declarative

- ❖ **Declarative Programming**  
programming style that we specify the program logic, without describing the flow control

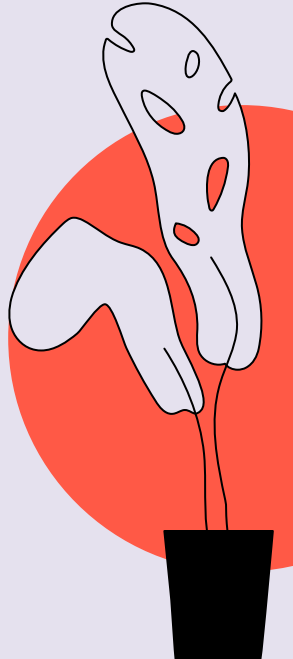
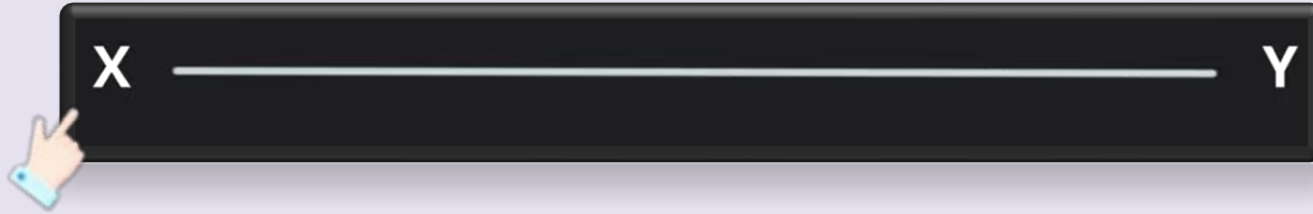
```
let declarative = "WHAT?"
```



# Imperative VS Declarative

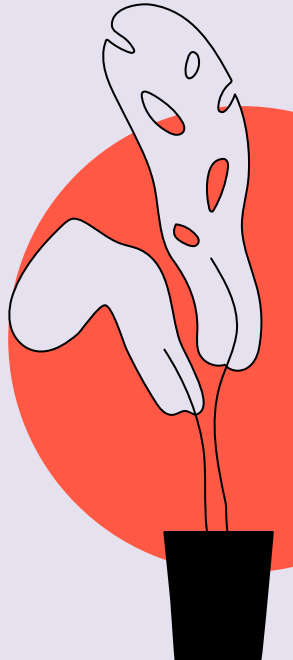
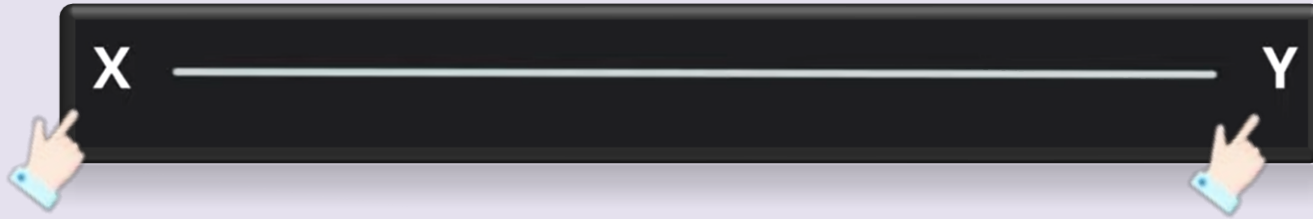


# Imperative VS Declarative



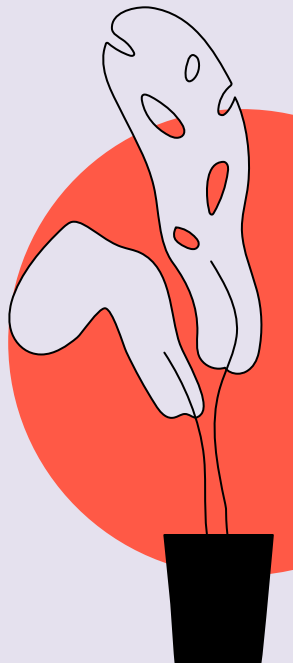
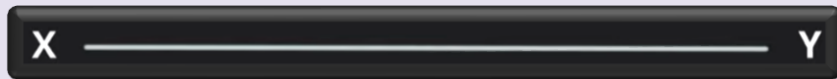


# Imperative VS Declarative



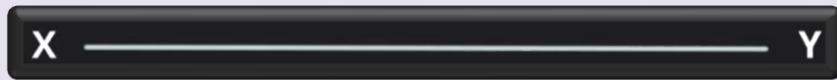
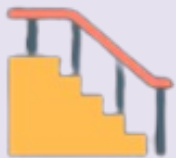
# Imperative

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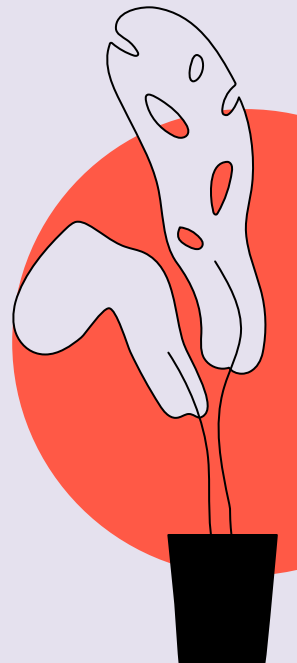
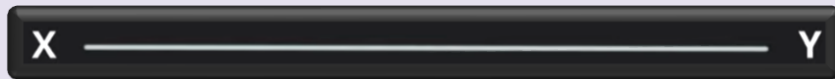
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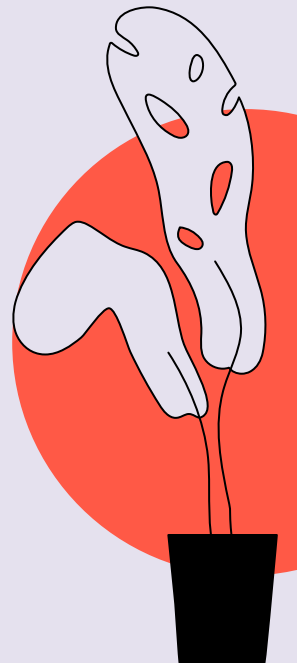
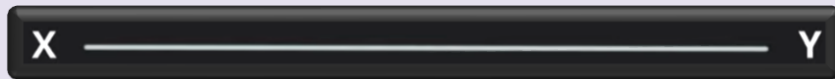
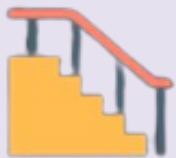


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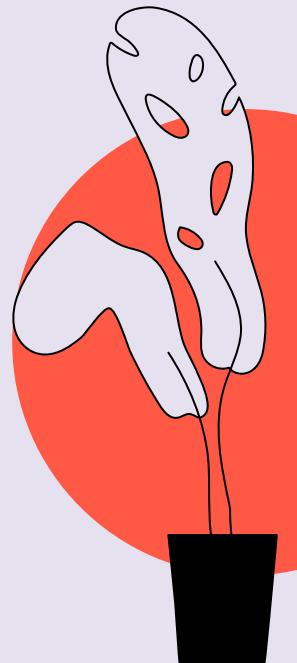
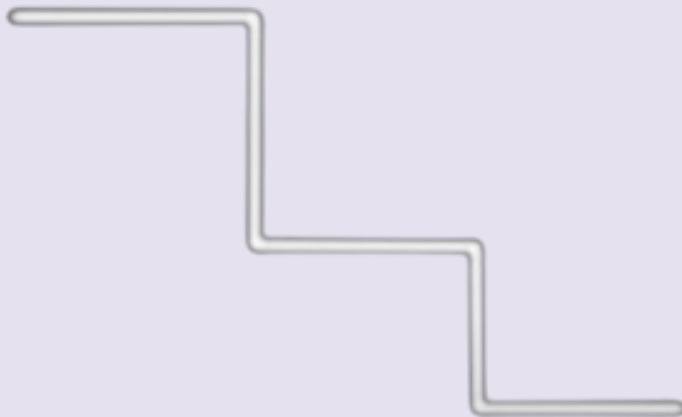
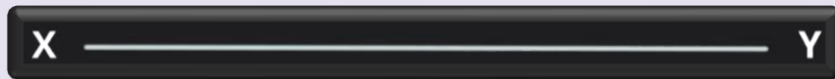
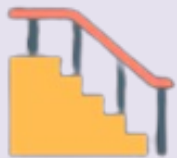
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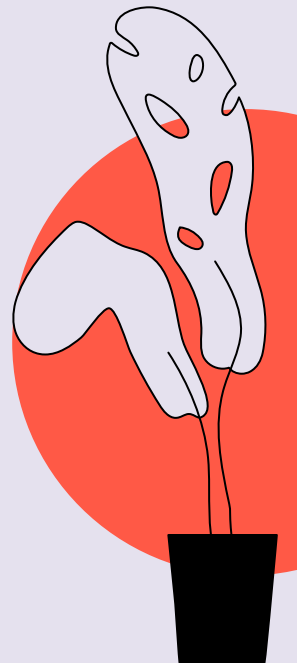
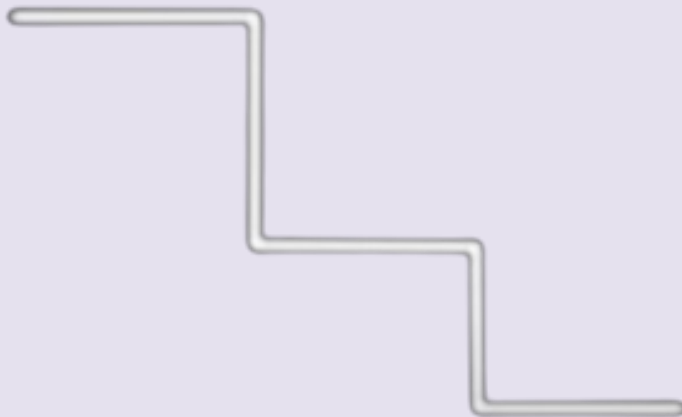
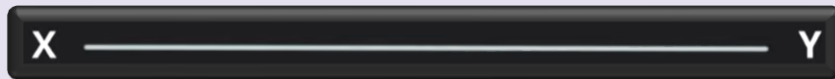
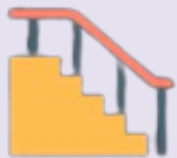
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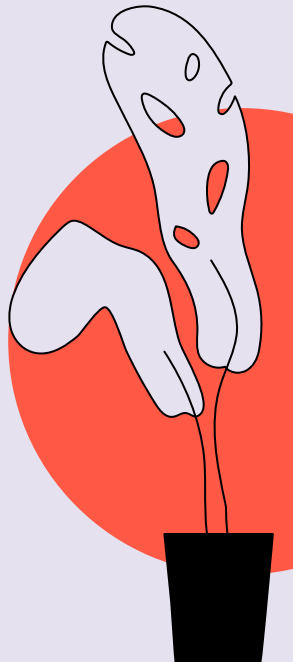
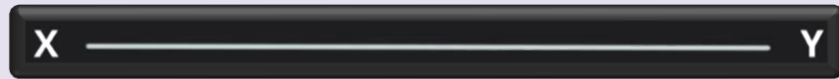


# Imperative



# Declarative

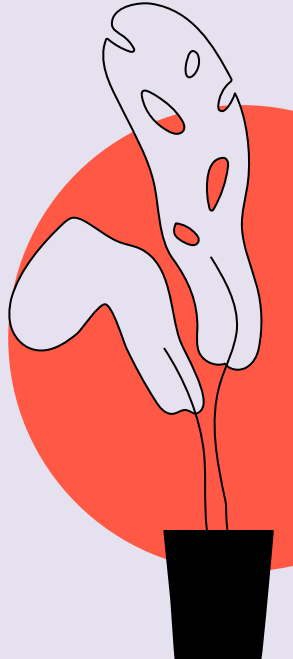
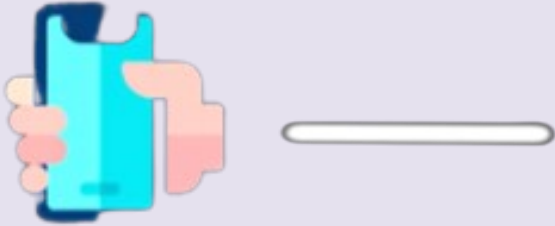
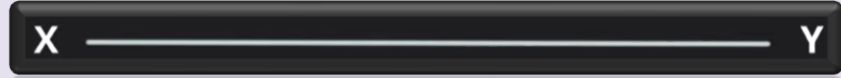
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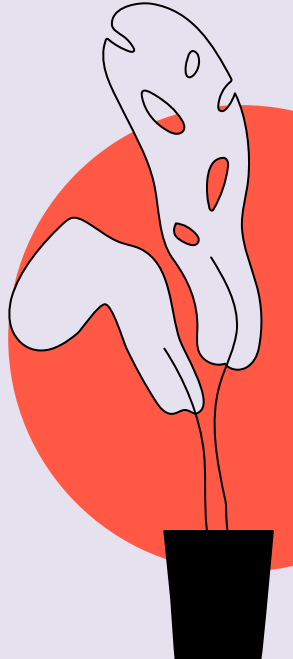
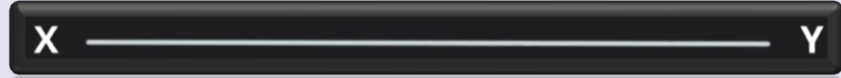


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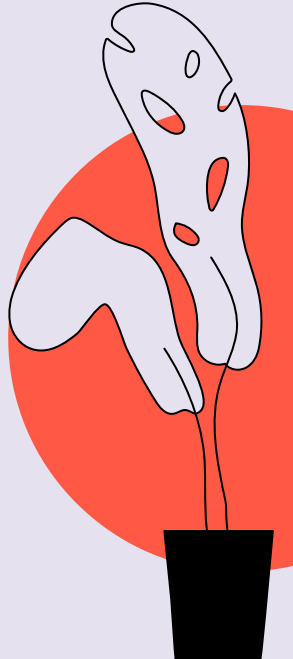
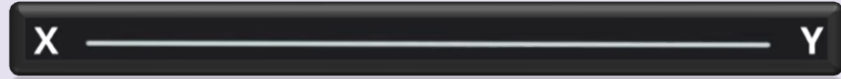
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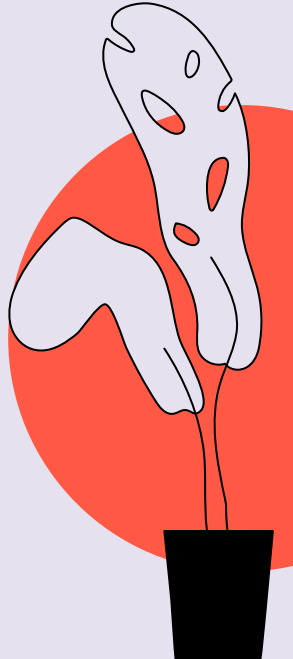
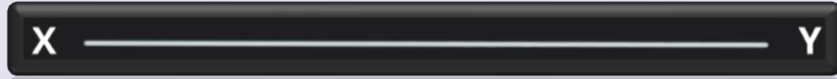
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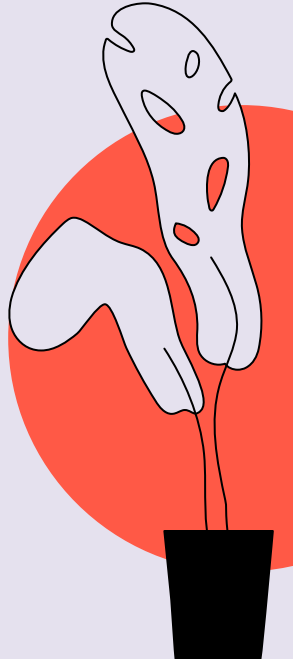


# Declarative



# Examples of Imperative programming :

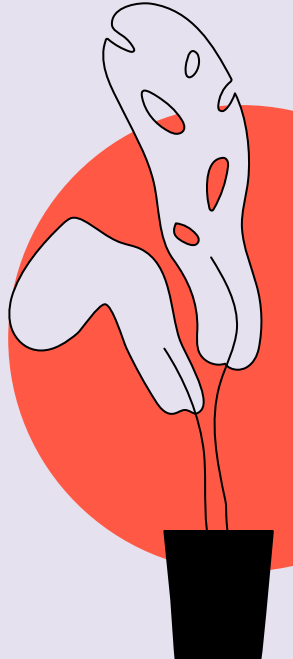
```
function getSum(arr) {  
  let sum = 0;  
  for (let i = 0 ; i < arr.length; i++) {  
    sum += arr[i];  
  }  
  return sum;  
}
```



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- Declare variable

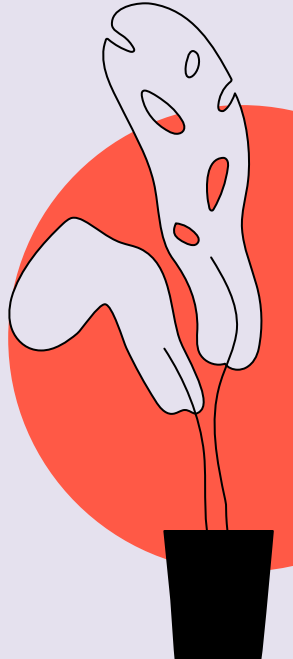


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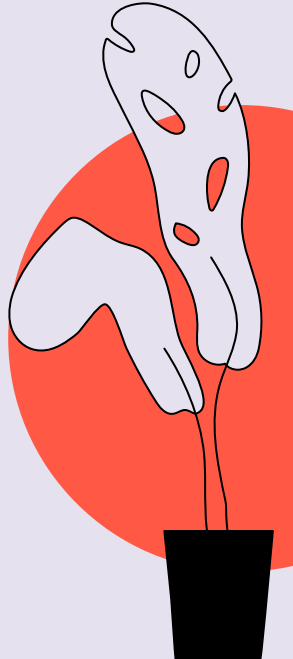
- Loop over array



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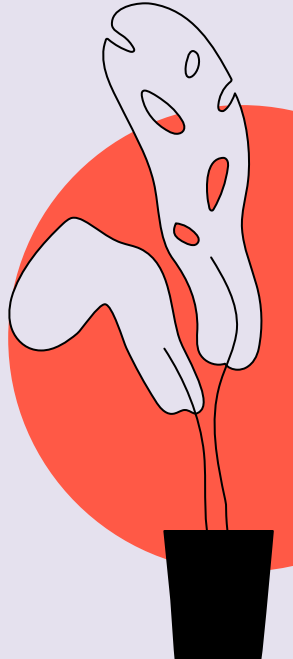
- Declare variable
- Loop over array
- Return result





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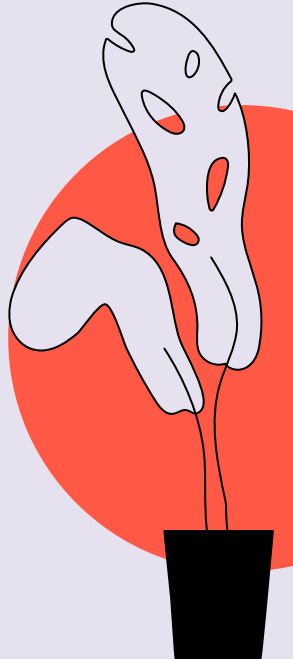
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function getMax(arr) {  
  let max = -Infinity;  
  for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
    max = arr[i] > max ? arr[i] : max;  
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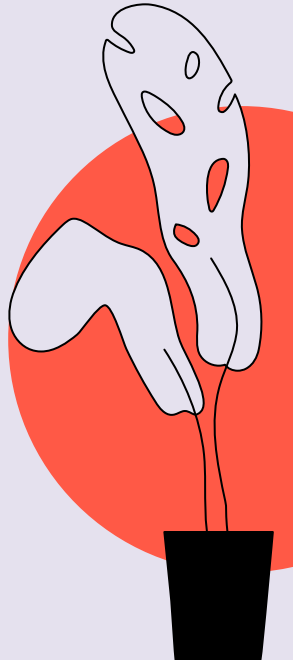
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function getMax(arr) {  
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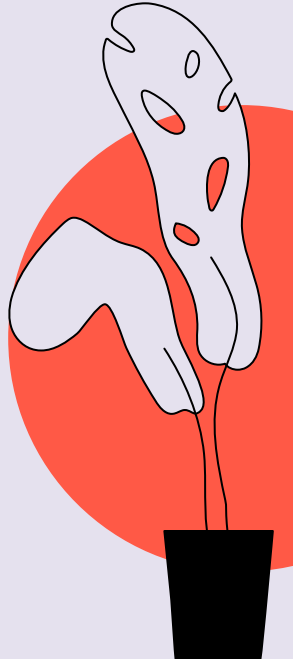
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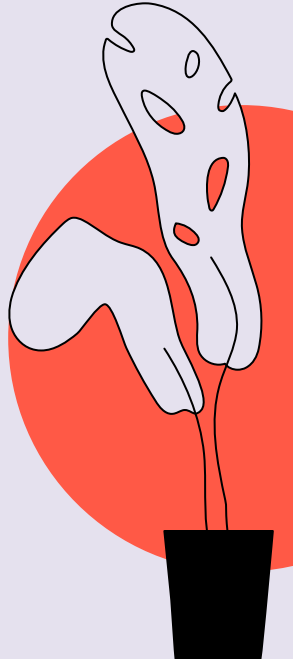
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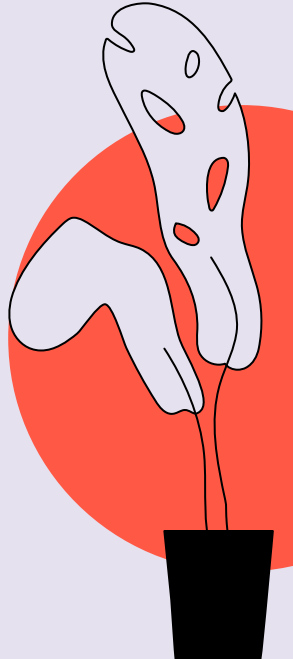


# Imperative Programming

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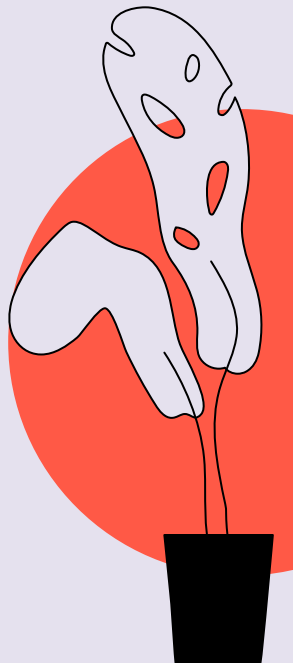


# Imperative Programming



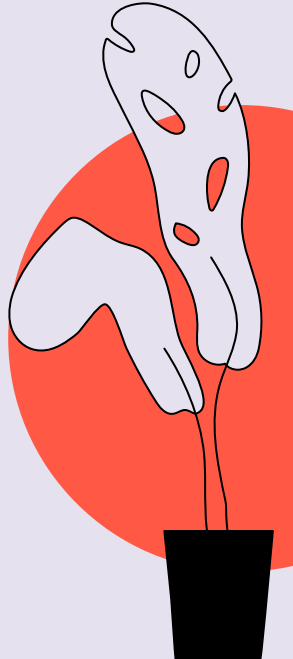
# Examples of Declarative programming :

```
function getSum(arr) {  
  return arr.reduce((prev, curr) => prev + curr, 0);  
}
```



# Examples of Declarative programming :

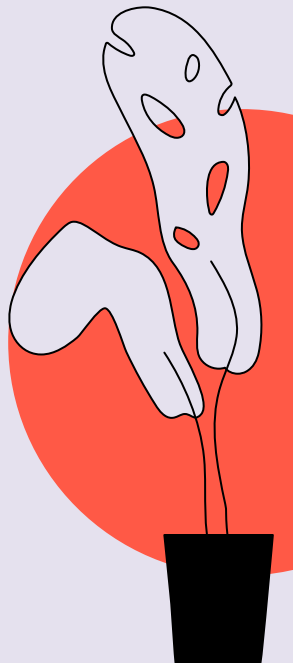
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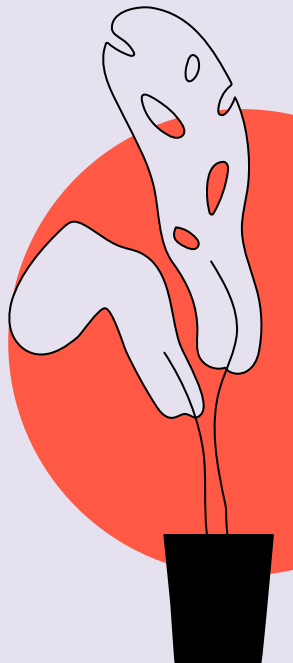


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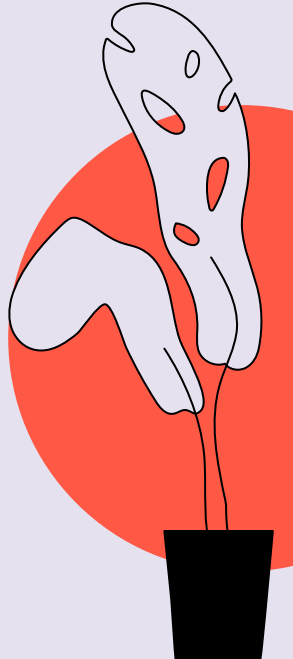


What do we want?  
The sum of the array elements.



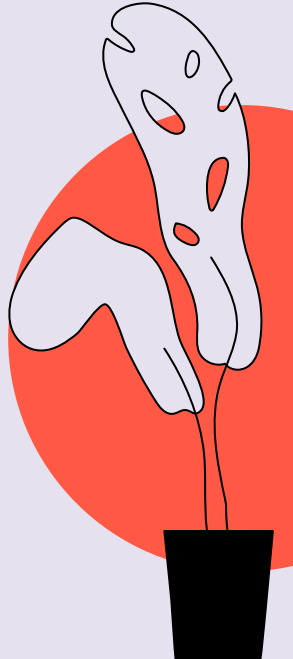
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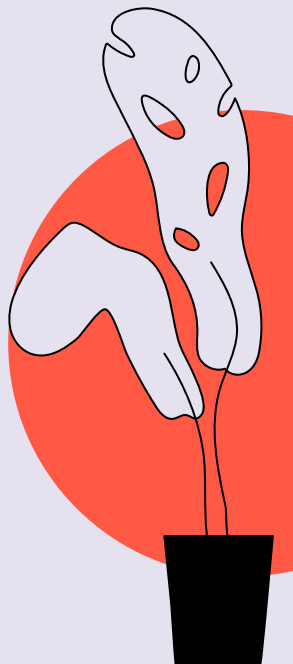


# Examples of Declarative programming :

```
function getMax(arr) {  
  return Math.max(...arr);  
}
```



What do we want?  
The maximum element in the array



# Examples of Declarative programming :

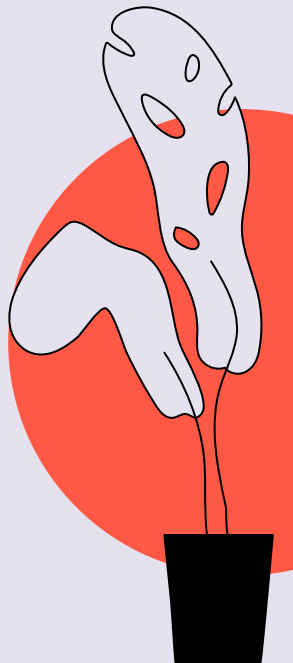
```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE age > 15
```



# Examples of Declarative programming

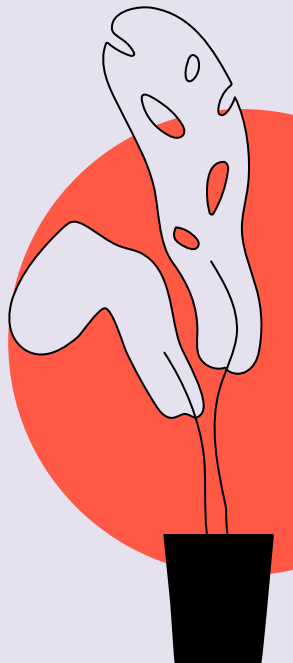
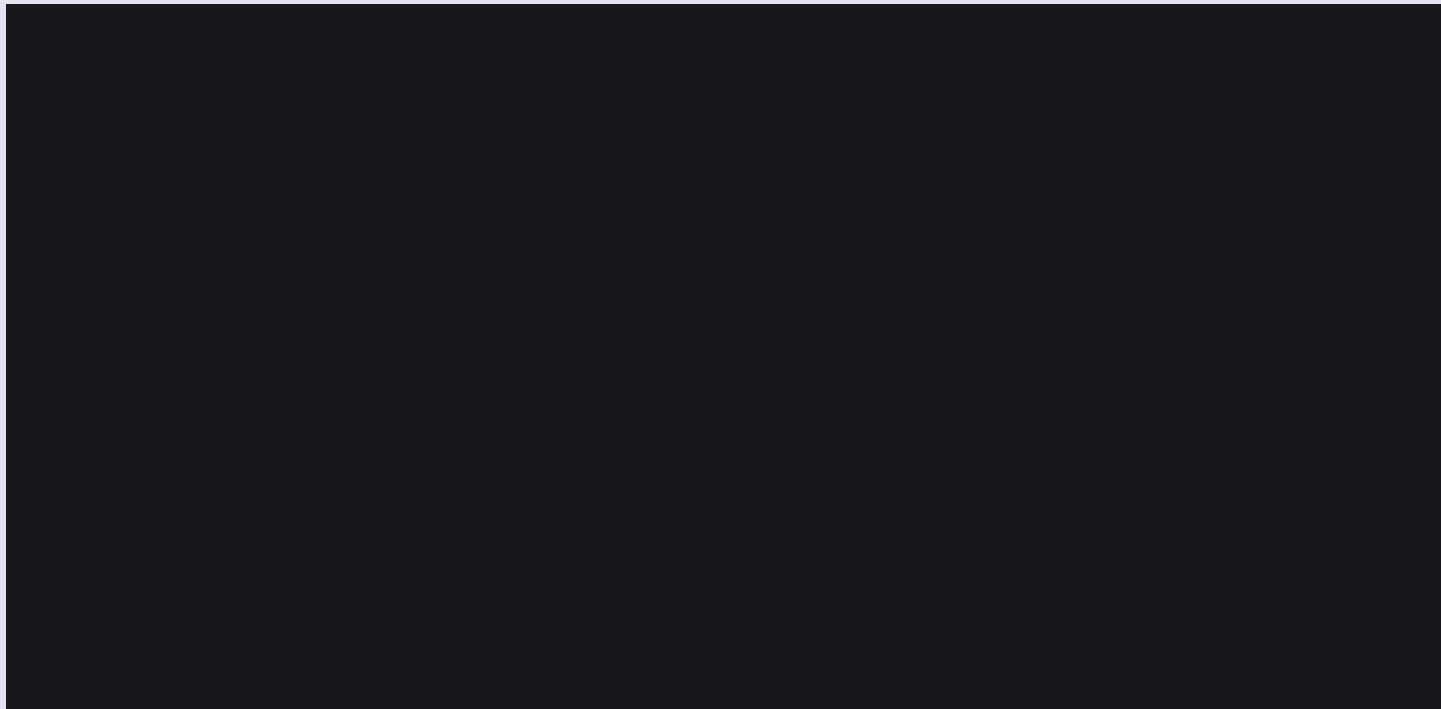
:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello World!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



# Imperative VS Declarative

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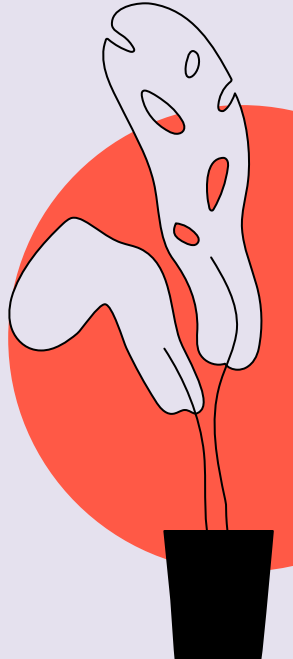




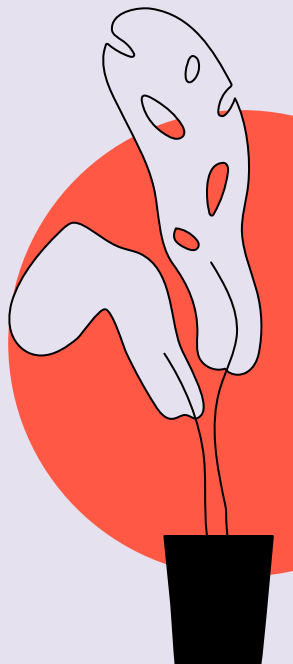
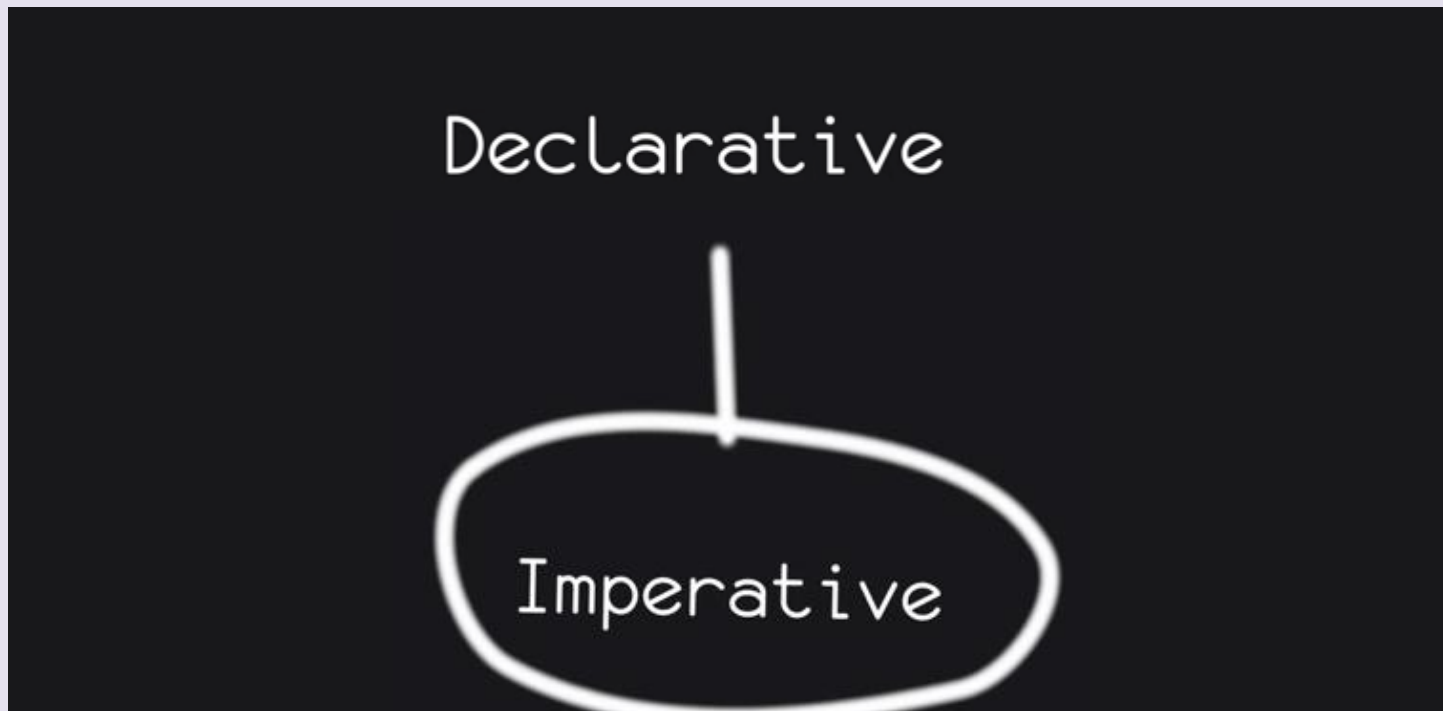
# Imperative VS Declarative

---

Declarative



# Imperative VS Declarative



# Imperative VS Declarative

```
Math.max(...arr)
```

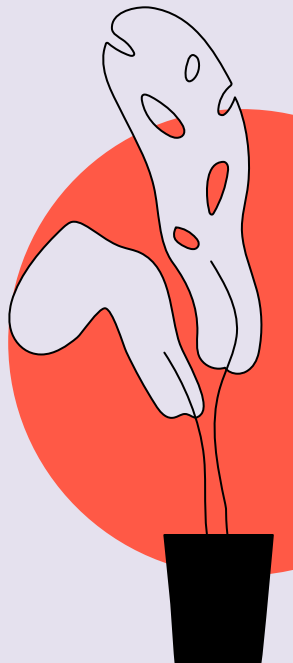
Imperative



# Imperative VS Declarative

```
SELECT * FROM  
Math.max(...arr)
```

Imperative



---

# 03 Pure Functions

Simple and reusable, they completely independent of the outside state (global variables), easy to refactor, test and debug.

Pure function is a function which given the same input, will always return the same output.



# Examples of Pure and Not Pure Functions

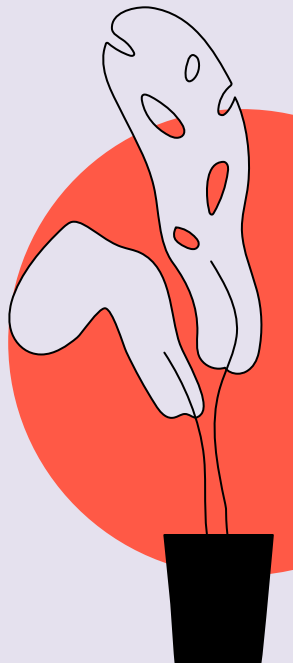
```
1  const add = (x, y) => {  
2    return x + y;  
3  };  
4  
5  add(2, 5); // 7  
6
```

← Pure

Not Pure



```
1  let counter = 0;  
2  
3  const incCount = (value) => {  
4    return (counter += value);  
5  };  
6  
7
```



---

# 04 Higher Order Functions

Functions that take other functions as inputs, or functions that return functions as its output.  
(Functions can be inputs or outputs).



# Examples of Higher Order Functions

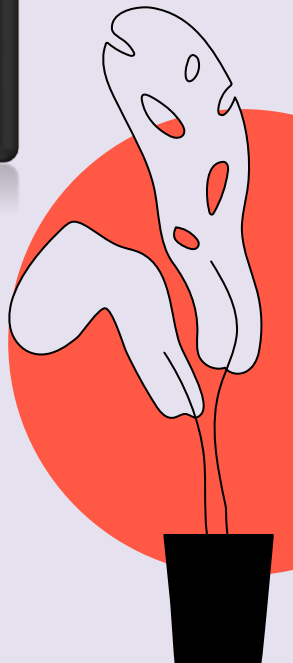
Q: Suppose this given array `arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]`

```
2 function filterFunction(arr, callback) {  
3   const filteredArr = [];  
4   for (let i=0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
5     callback(arr[i]) ? filteredArr.push(arr[i]) : null;  
6   }  
7   return filteredArr;  
8 }  
9
```

```
1 function isEven(x) {  
2   return x % 2 === 0;  
3 }  
4
```

```
1 function isOdd(x) {  
2   return x % 2 !== 0;  
3 }  
4
```

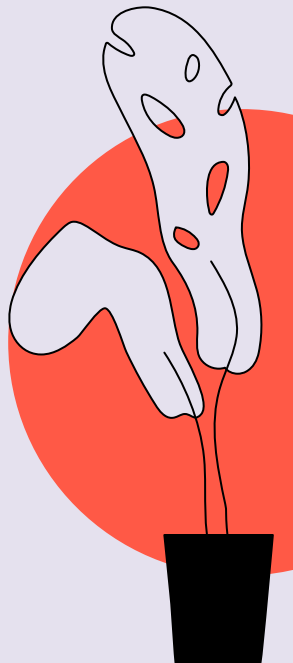
```
1 function isGreaterThanFive(x) {  
2   return x > 5;  
3 }  
4
```





# Examples of Higher Order Functions

```
1  function mackAdjectifier (adjective){  
2    return function(string){  
3      return (adjective + " " + string);  
4    }  
5  }  
6  
7  const coolifier = mackAdjectifier('cool')  
8  console.log(coolifier('presentation'));  
9  
10 // Output : cool presentation
```



# 05 Functional Programming in React

React uses the functions to make the components, these functions are pure functions.

```
1  function Header(props) {  
2    return (  
3      <h1>{props.text}</h1>  
4    )  
5  }  
6
```





**Thanks!**  
Any Questions ?