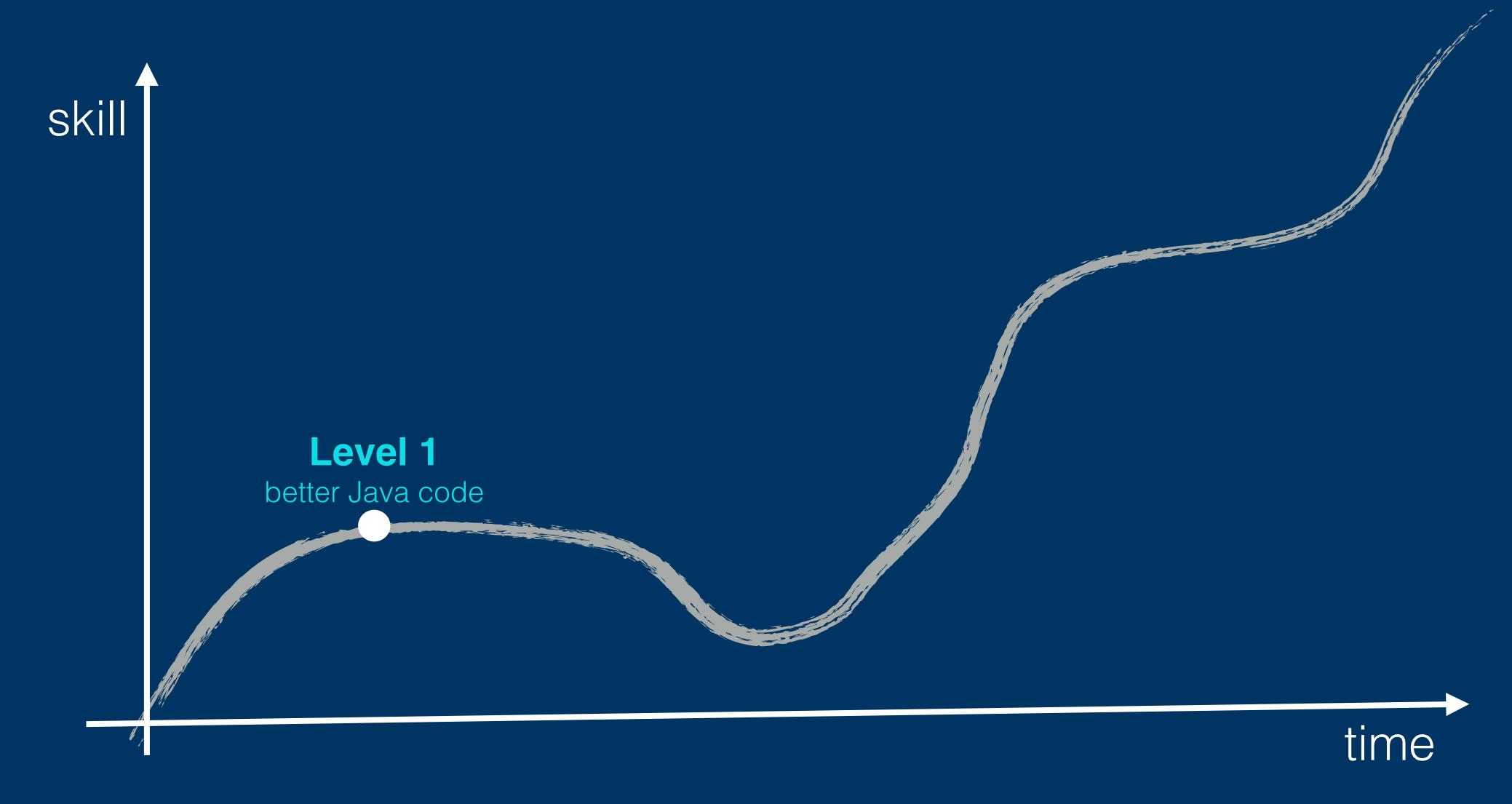


DO NOT USE EXCEPTIONS

quick digression

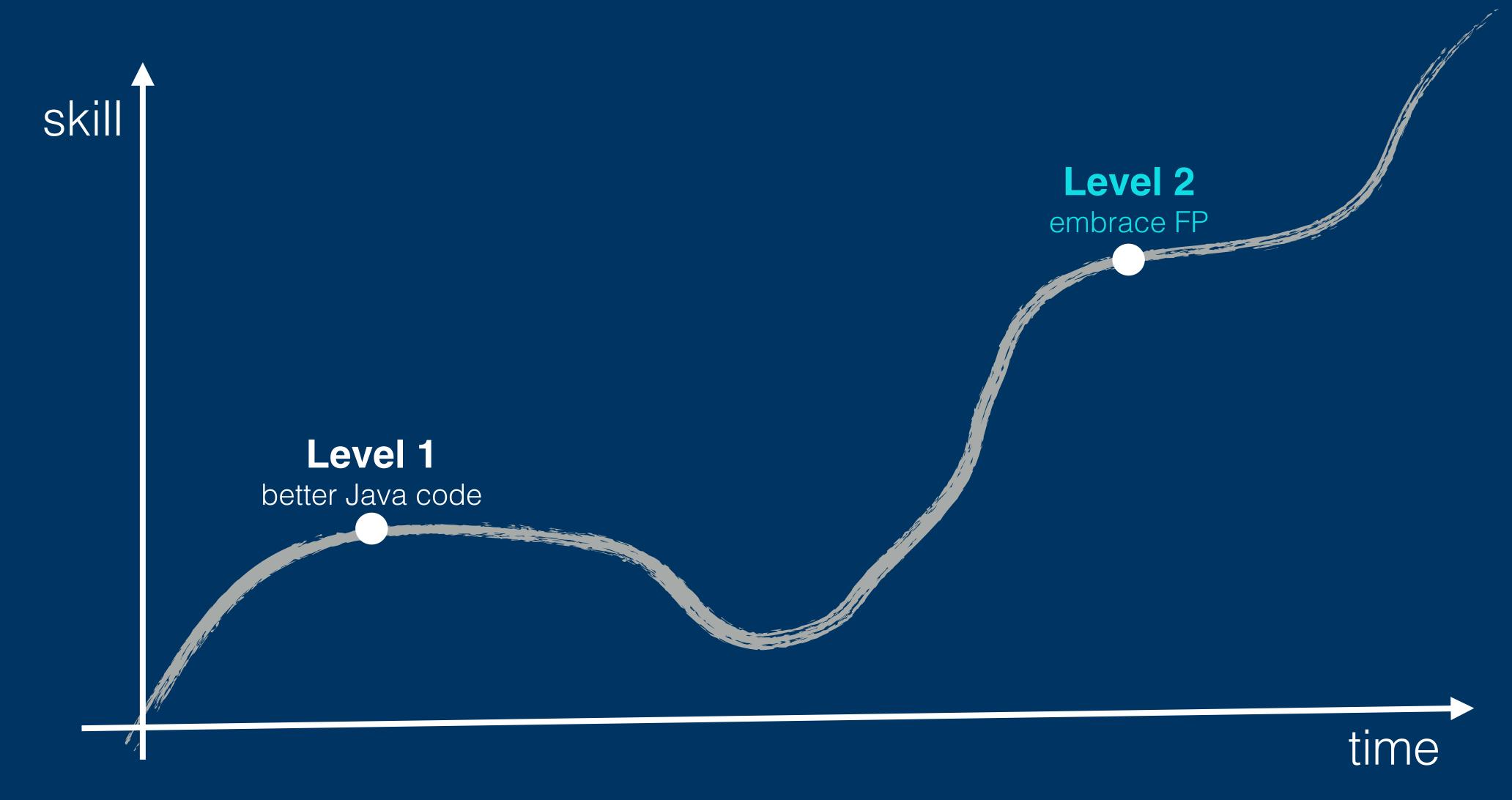
scala learning curve



Level 1

- Option[A] is the better null
- working with list/sets is so easy list.map, list.forEach
- pattern matching
- case classes
- still 100% imperative

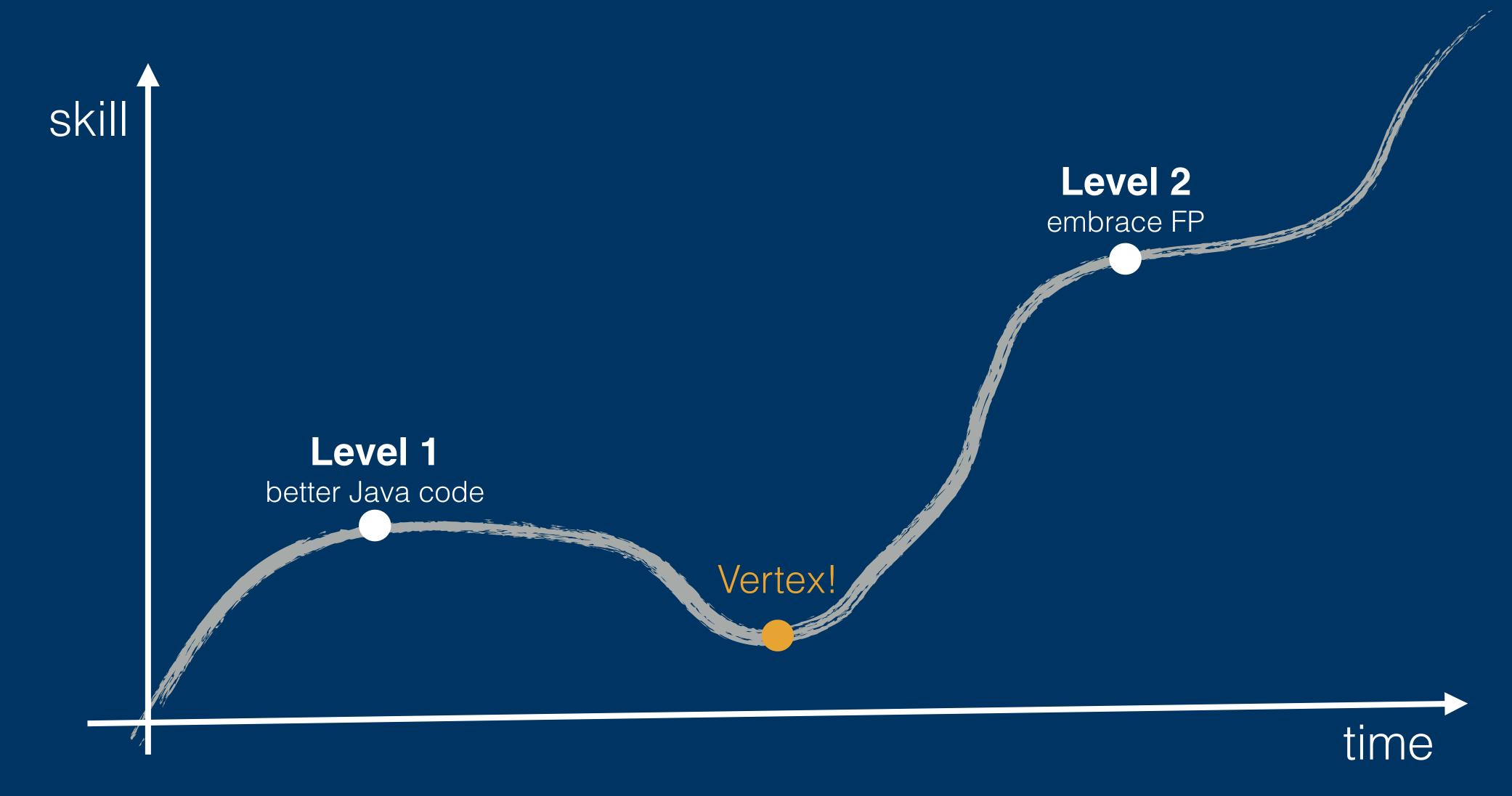
scala learning curve



Level 2

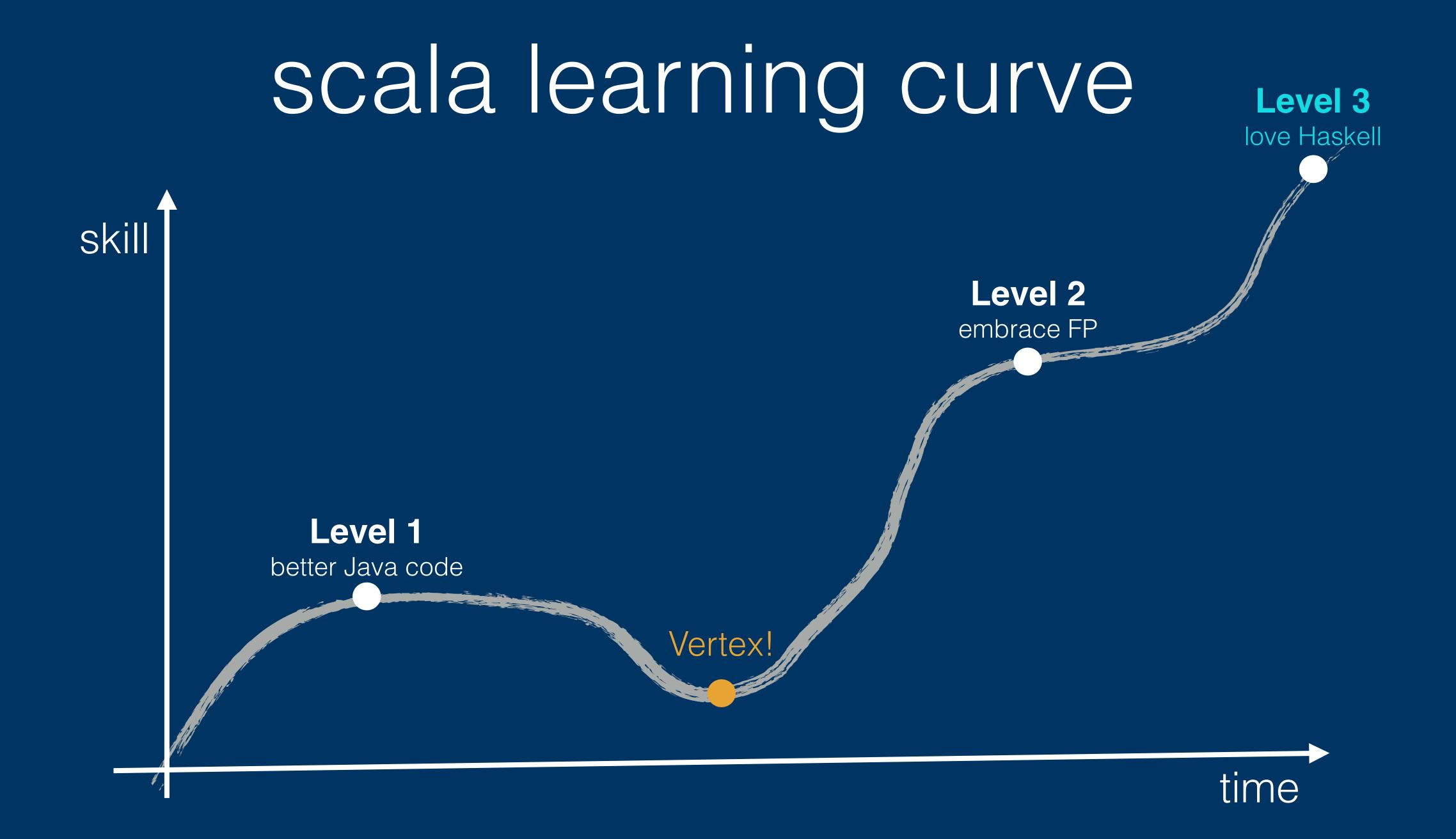
- decrease of OO programming
- love higher order / pure function
- using Functors / Applicatives / Monads
- strong feelings Parametricity

scala learning curve



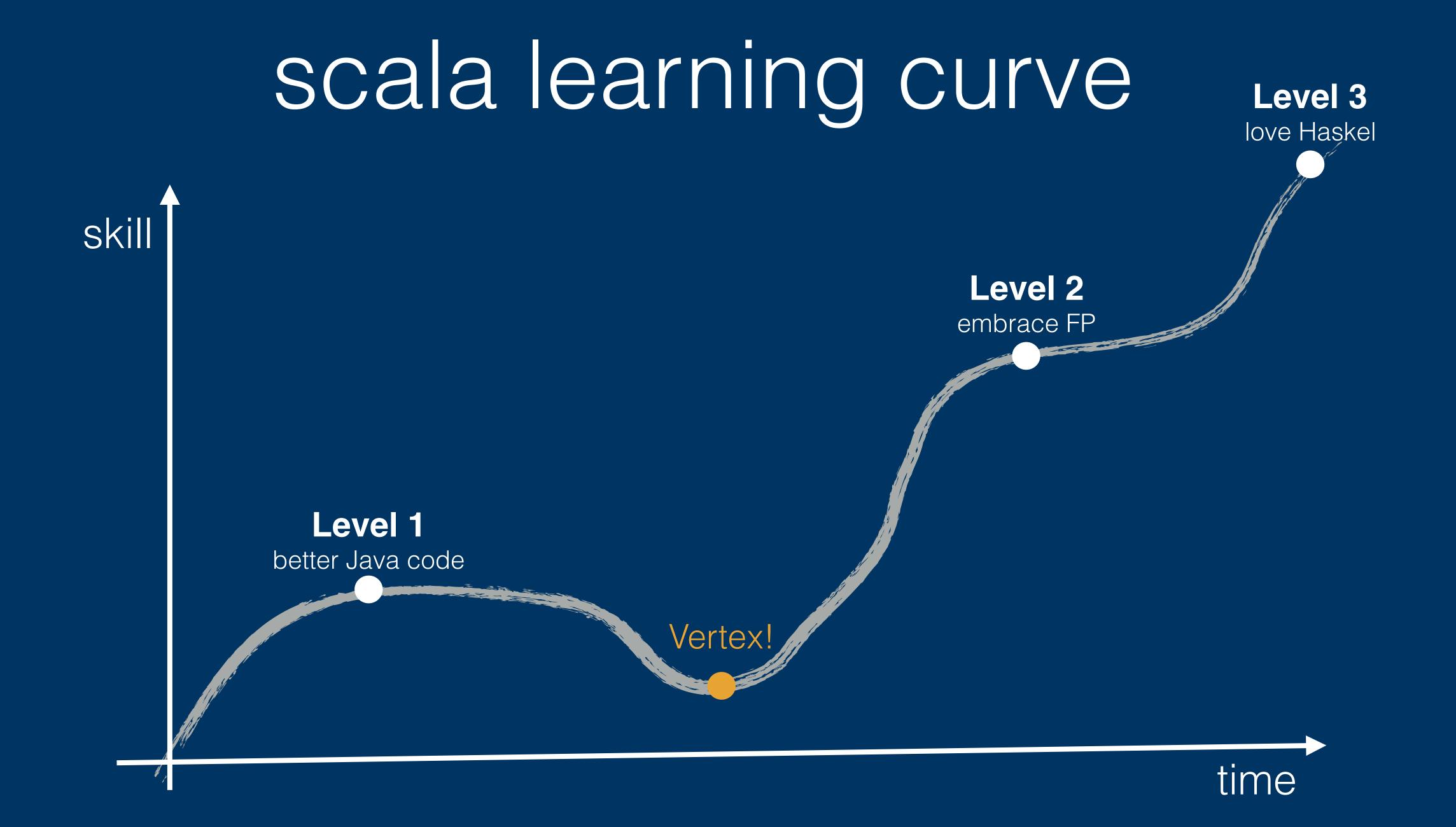
DANGER

- unlearning old habits
- let go from OO and embrace FP
- don't look away from Level 2/3



Level 3

- Scalaz (write it yourself)
- entire application in FP
- build your own pure FP libraries
- falling in love with Haskell



seriously, why no exceptions?

we are humans and we make mistakes

be explicit, not implicit

friends & developer



Brad core engineering

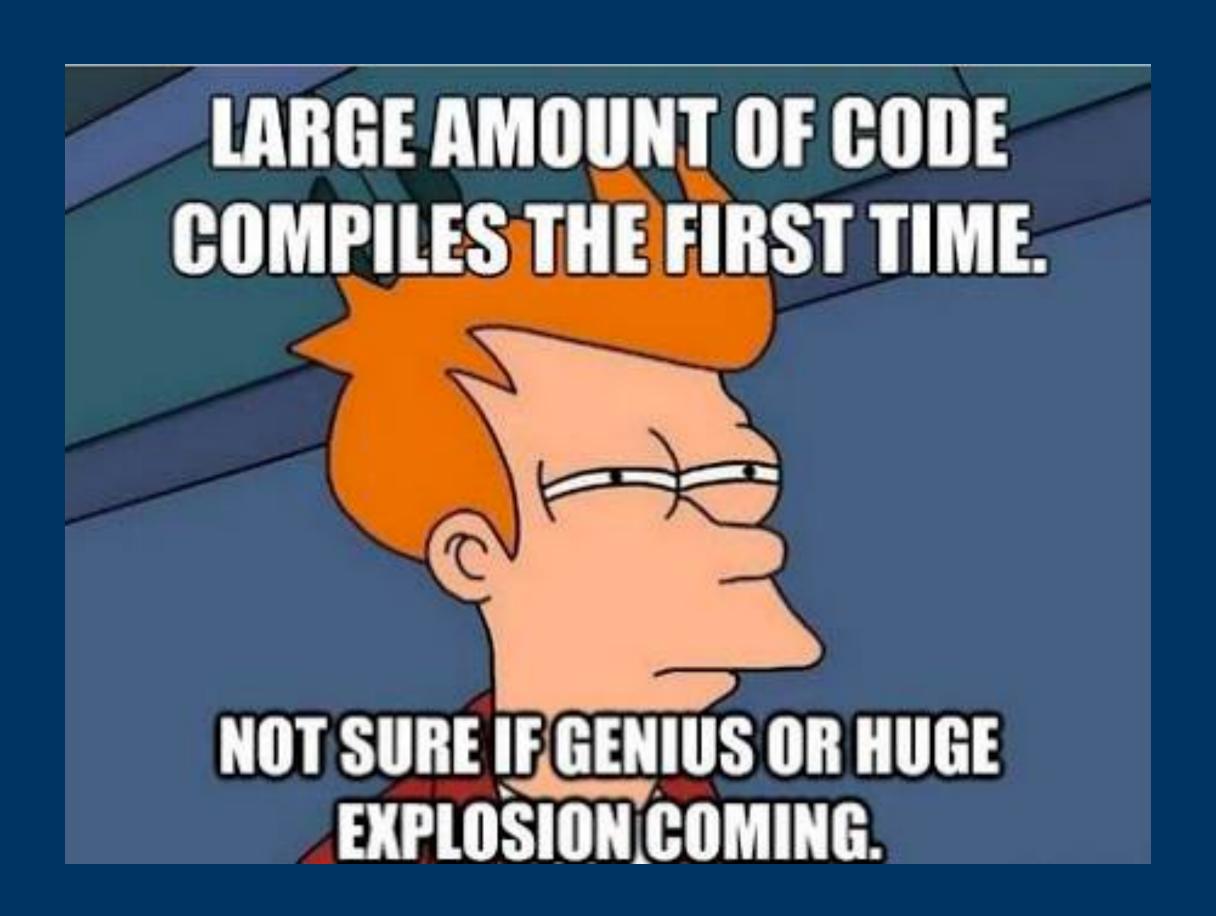


Piet API



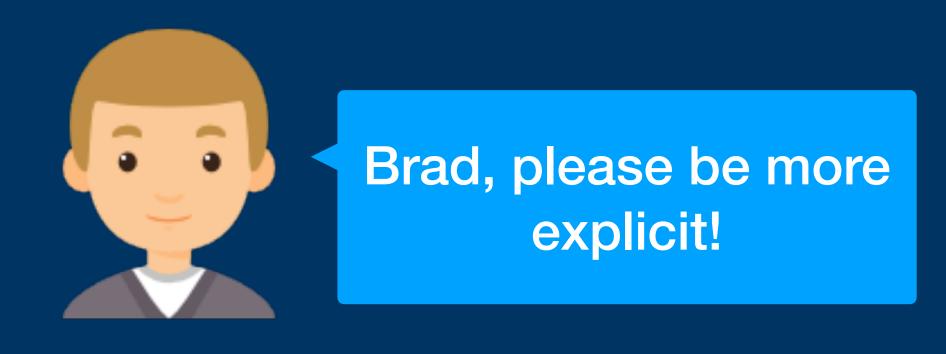


def countWordsInFile(path: String): Int





f.readLine()



@throws(classOf[Exception])
def countWordsInFile(path: String): Int

no checked exceptions





def countWordsInFile(path: String): Try[Int]



```
countWordsInFile("/myfile.txt") match {
   case Success(lines) =>
    println(s"there are $lines in the file")
   case Failure(f) =>
     f match {
       other => println("Something else")
```

boom! done! case solved!



can we do better?

yes, we can!

thanks to scala



```
countWordsInFile("/myfile.txt") match {
   case Success(lines) =>
    println(s"there are $lines in the file")
   case Failure(f) =>
     f match {
       other => println("Something else")
```

wouldn't it be nice, if ...

- ... the flow would not need to be interrupted
- ... Piet knows exactly which error cases could come up?
- ... Brad would add a new error case and Piet would be informed immediately by the compiler?



def countWordsInFile(path: String): Either[WordCountError,Int]



def countWordsInFile(path: String): Either[WordCountError, Int]



sealed trait WordCountError
object FileNotFound extends WordCountError
object InvalidWordFormat extends WordCountError
case class OtherErrors(ex: Exception) extends WordCountError

```
countWordsInFile("/myfile.txt") match {
   case Right(lines) =>
     println(s"there are $lines in the file")
   case Left(f) =>
     f match {
       FileNotFound => ...
       InvalidWordFormat => ...
       OtherErrors(ex) => ...
```

Brad adds a error

sealed trait WordCountError
object FileNotFound extends WordCountError
object InvalidWordFormat extends WordCountError
object TooManyWords extends WordCountError
case class OtherErrors(ex: Exception) extends WordCountError



```
countWordsInFile("/myfile.txt") match {
   case Right(lines) =>
     println(s'
                                           e file")
   case Left(er
                        Compile error:
                        Match not exhausted
     error mate
        FileNot
                                    Help
        Invalid
        OtherErrors(ex) => ...
```



```
[warn] WordCountApi.scala:10: match may not be exhaustive.
[warn] It would fail on the following input: TooManyWords
[warn] error match {
    [warn] ^
```



Version 2



Piet API



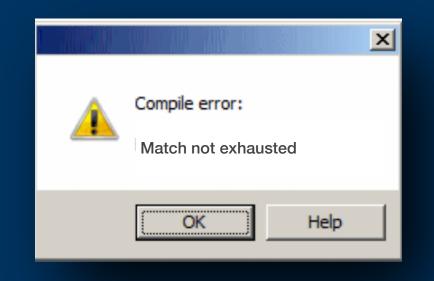
Sandra Web UI



DieterAccounting



Gabi
Machine Learning





what did we learn?

def countWordsInFile(path: String): Either[WordCountError,Int]

- self documented code (explicit)
- you know where to lookup the errors
- compiler helps, with new errors
- easy composing (next talk)

next time ...

 how to compose two separate functions, with different errors and effects

cats / scalaz

thank you!

