

# *Clojure*



For The Rest of Us

Rob Stevenson  
@webpoobah



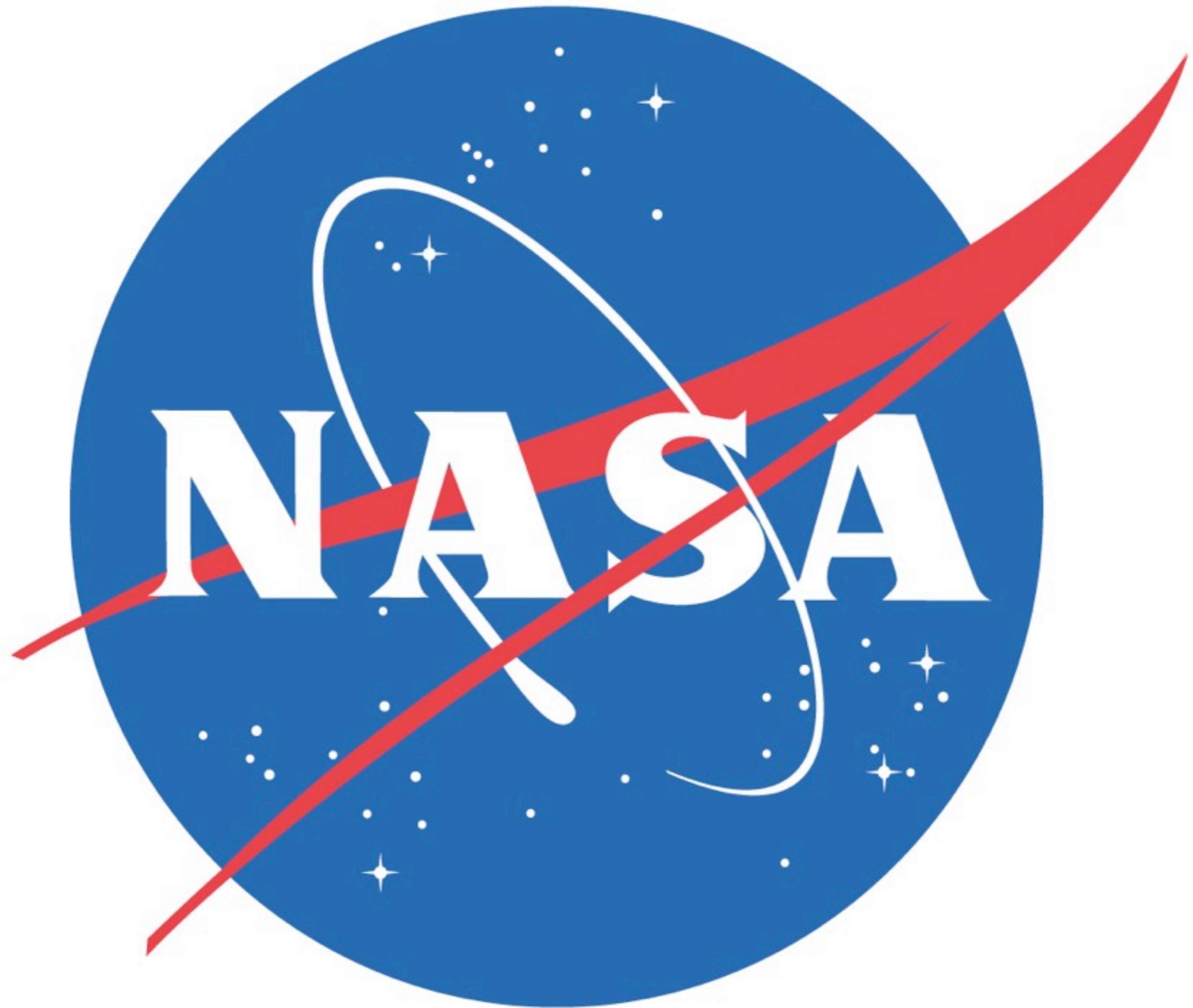
Wednesday, October 16, 13

# Milky Way Galaxy

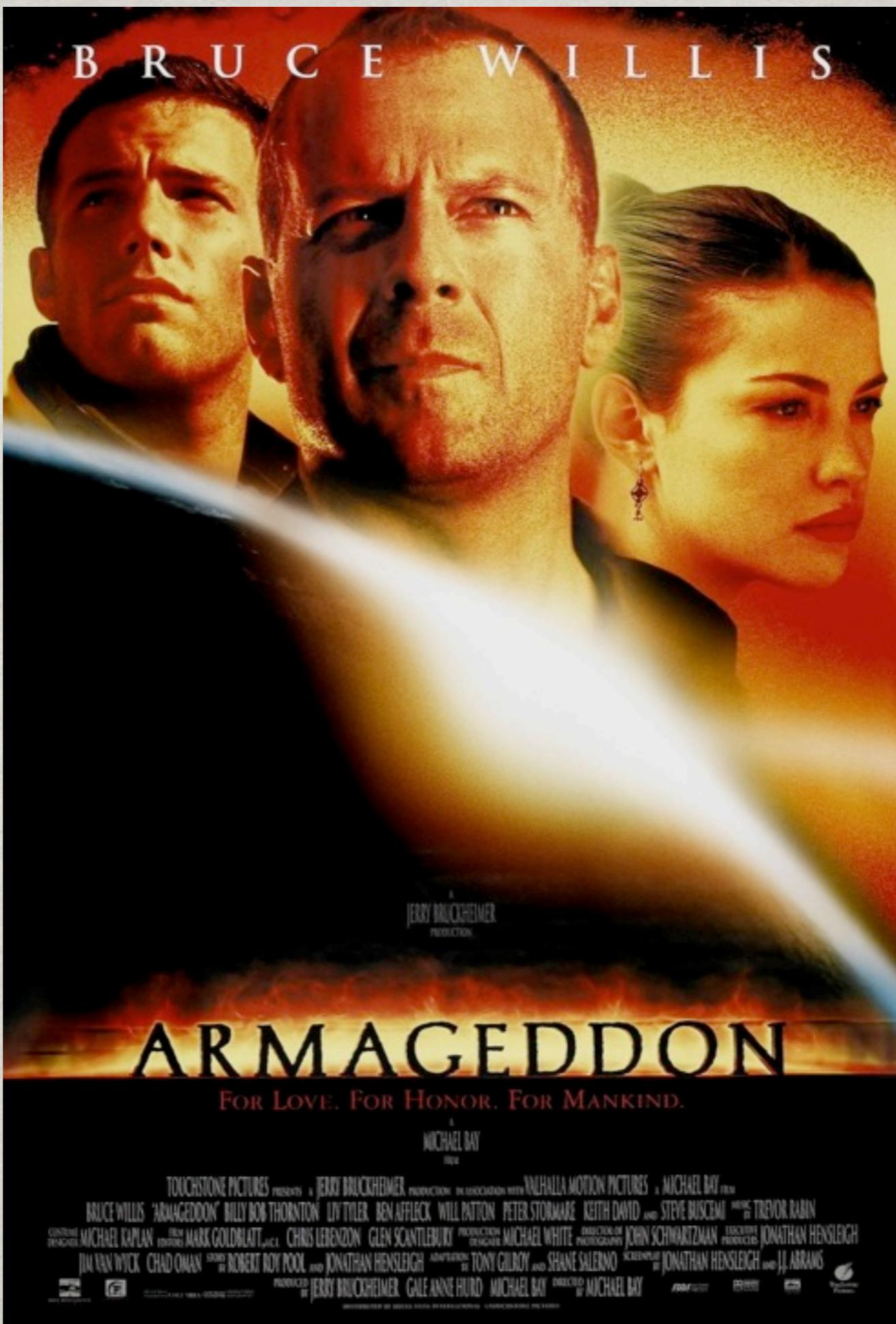


Sun

Region of  
Individual Stars  
We See



**HELP  
WANTED**



FIND ALL THE  
THINGS

FIND ALL THE

THINGS

Scientific  
Inaccuracies

168



Wednesday, October 16, 13

# Clojure

**Is it worth my time and energy?**

**Yes.**



Thanks for coming!

@webpoobah

[github.com/robertstevenson](https://github.com/robertstevenson)

# Clojure

**Is it worth my time and energy?**



ELEVATOR

**NOTICE**

**ELEVATOR  
TEMPORARILY  
OUT OF SERVICE**



Wednesday, October 16, 13

# Objectives

No FUD

Yes Knowledge

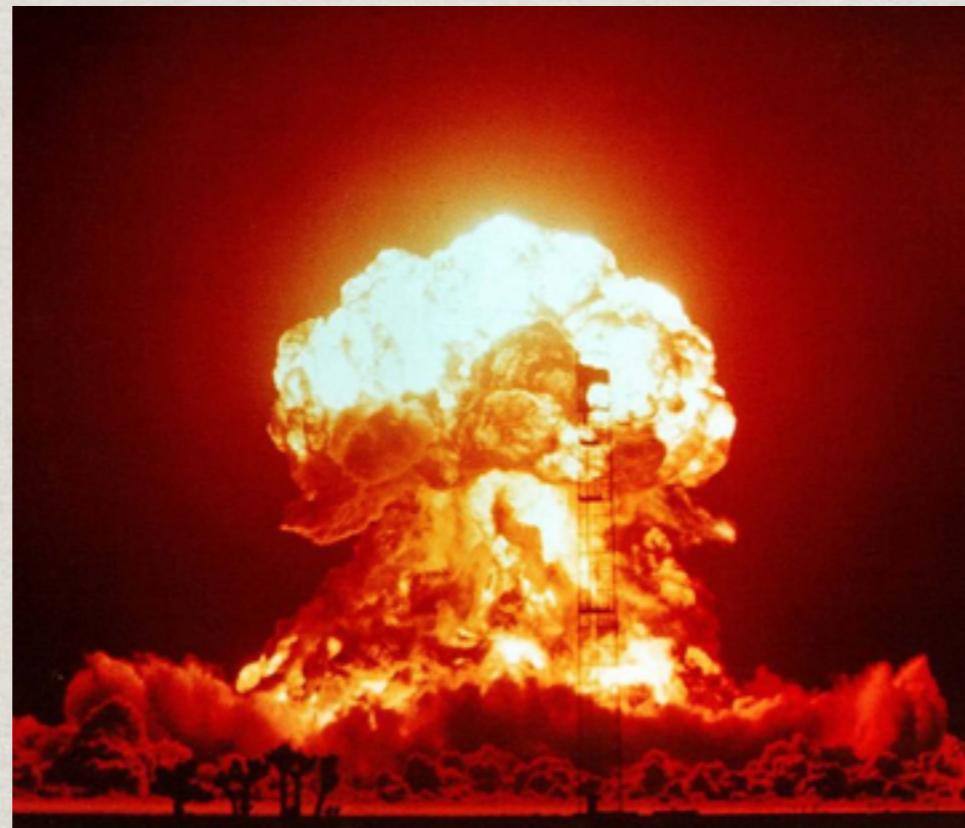
# “The Last Programming Language”



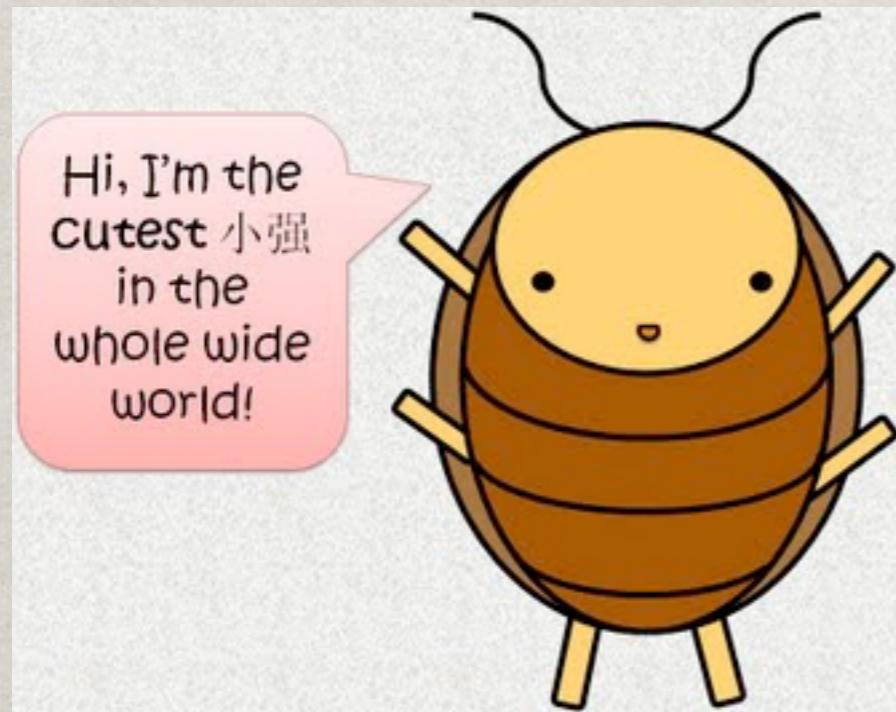
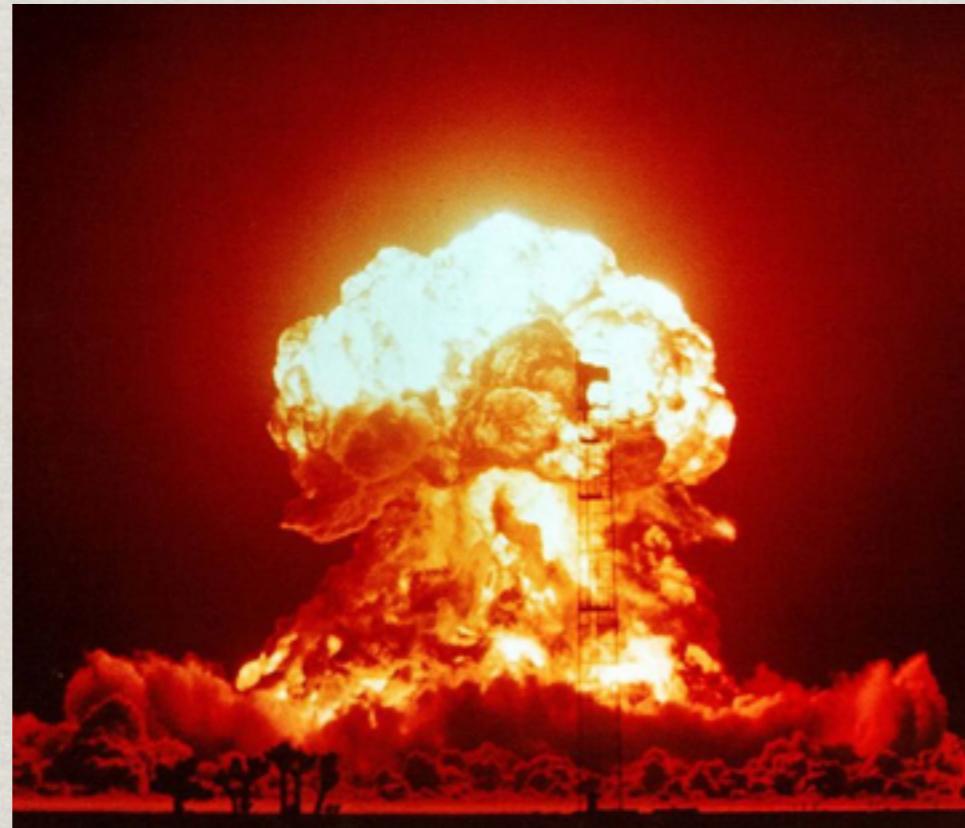
# “The Last Programming Language”



# “The Last Programming Language”



# “The Last Programming Language”



# “The Last Programming Language”



Have we seen all the  
types  
of languages?

# **“Surprising Languages”**

# Prolog

# Smalltalk

# Forth

(Last major syntax revolution)

**It's been over 50 years ... Are we done?**

# What We Want ...

# What We Want ...

## Functional Paradigm

Discipline imposed upon assignment

(Multi-core Problem)

# What We Want ...

## Simplicity of Syntax

Java

C#

JavaScript

# What We Want ...

## Simplicity of Syntax

Groovy

C#

JavaScript

# What We Want ...

## Simplicity of Syntax

Groovy

F#

## JavaScript

# What We Want ...

## Simplicity of Syntax

Groovy

F#

CoffeeScript

# What We Want ...

Run in a VM  
Hardware Agnostic

# What We Want ...

# Garbage Collection

Memory is Hard

# What We Want ...

**Standardize  
One or Two Languages Only**

# “The Last Programming Language”



1958



Lisp is created.



Lisp is 55 years old.

It's Simple.

Simplicity == Beauty

“Object-Oriented programming makes code understandable by encapsulating moving parts.

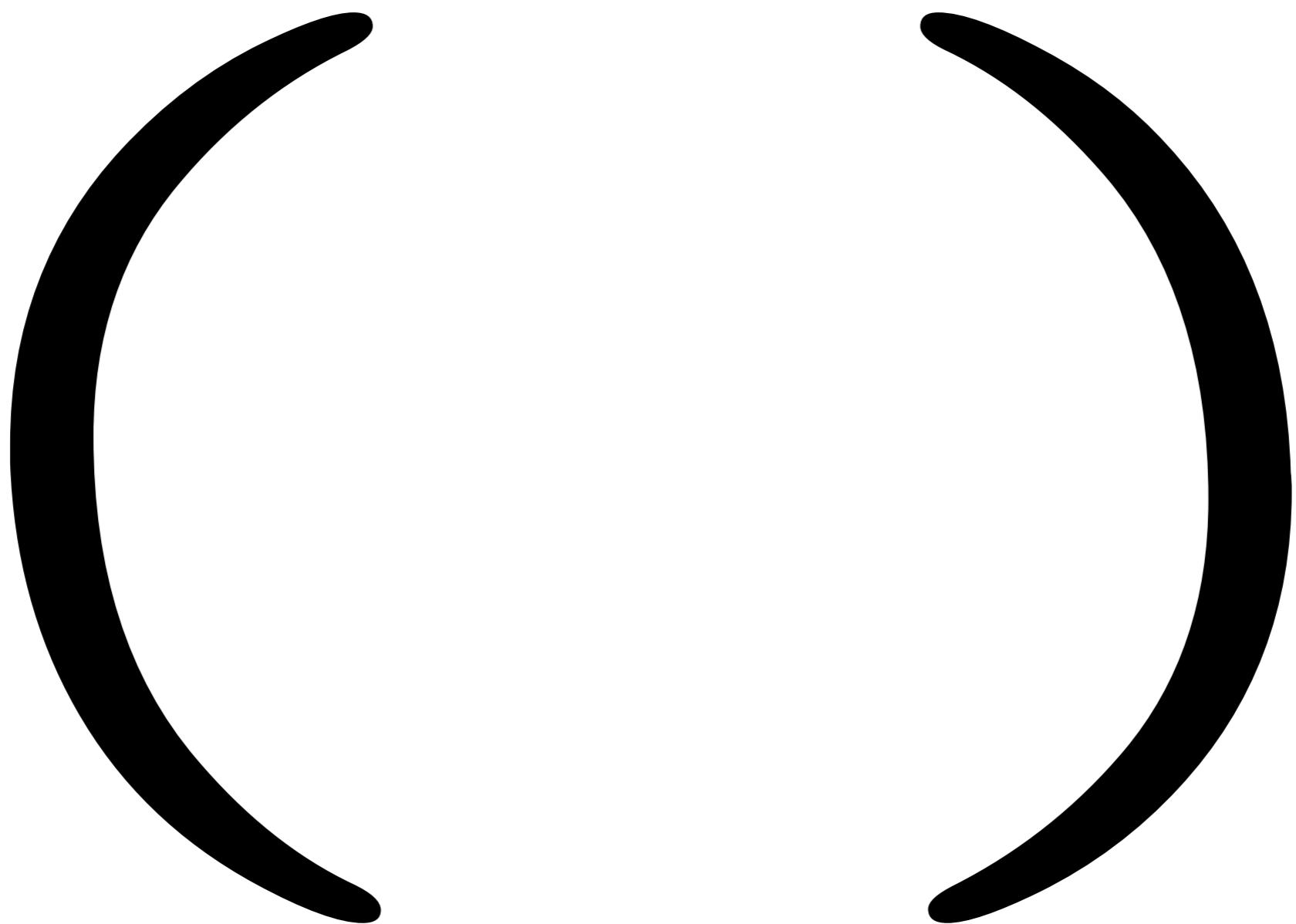
Functional programming makes code understandable by minimizing moving parts.”

- Michael Feathers

# Simple Made Easy

Rich Hickey







Java

person.getAddress().getZipcode()

Clojure

(.. person getAddress getZipcode)

# Parens Count



Java	( ) ( )
Clojure	( )

RAUTJD

JVM



# Java Collective



JavaScript

JVM

Python CLR

# S-expression

```
( * 1 ( + 2 3))
```

# Homoiconicity

Code == Data

# Monad

?

# Monad

I really have no effin' clue

# Monad

Design patterns for writing DSLs

In functional programming, a monad is a structure that represents computations defined as sequences of steps.

Seq

Cons

Conj

Seq  
Sequence

Cons                          Conj  
(Cons)truct              (Conj)oin

# REPL

## Interactive Prompt

# That “F” Word

# Functional Paradigm

“Discipline imposed upon assignment”

# IMMUTABILITY

Learning TWO things ...

Clojure

+

Functional Programming

# Learn

# Videos

# Functional Programming with Clojure

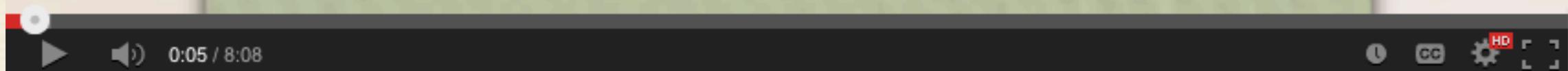
by Phil Hagelberg

## Peepcode



CLOJURE KOANS

# walkthrough



Slatterypod

The screenshot shows a video player interface for a Clojure Koans Walkthrough. The title of the video is "CLOJURE KOANS WALKTHROUGH". The specific chapter shown is "20. Partition". The video has a duration of 9:10 minutes and is currently at 0:01. The LightTable application window is visible in the background, showing tabs for "Welcome" and "Instarepl\*", and a status bar message: "To split a collection you can use the partition function".

CLOJURE KOANS  
WALKTHROUGH

20. Partition

0:01 / 9:10

LightTable

Welcome Instarepl\*

live

```
"To split a collection you can use the partition function"
(= '((0 1) (2 3)) (___ 2 (range 4))) false

"But watch out if there are not enough elements to form n sequences"
(= '(_) (partition 3 [:a :b :c :d :e])) false

"You can use partition-all to also get partitions with less than n elements"
(= ___ (partition-all 3 (range 5))) false

"If you need to, you can start each sequence with an offset"
(= '((0 1 2) (5 6 7) (10 11 12)) (partition 3 ___ (range 13))) false

"Consider padding the last sequence with some default values.."
(= '((0 1 2) (3 4 5) (6 :hello)) (partition 3 3 [__] (range 7))) false

".. but notice that they will only pad up to given sequence length"
(= '((0 1 2) (3 4 5) __) (partition 3 3 [:this :are "my" "words"] (range 7))) false
```

1 / 1

0:25 / 9:10



Rich Hickey

ClojureConj

ClojureWest

# Books

# Web Development with Clojure

Build Bulletproof Web Apps  
with Less Code



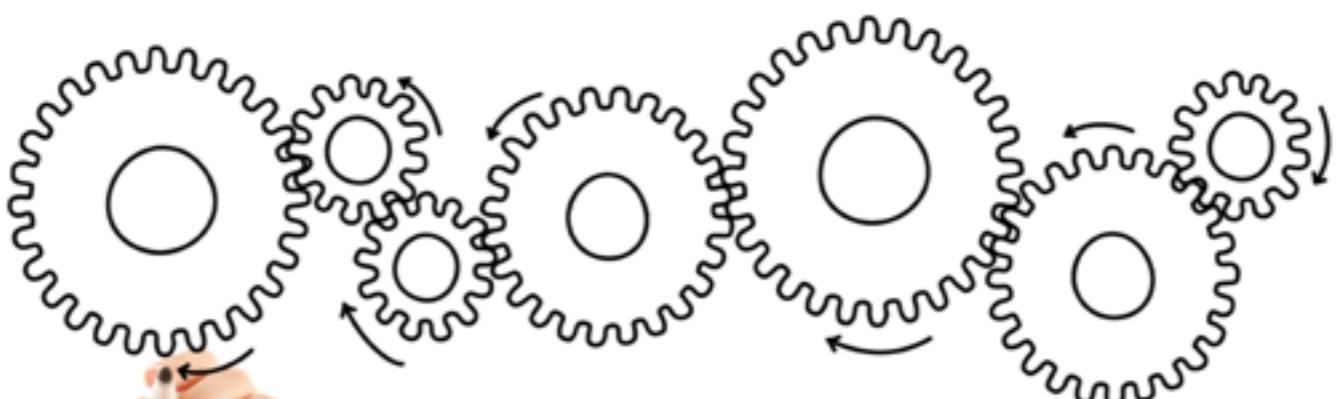
Dmitri Sotnikov

*edited by Michael Swaine*

# Functional Programming Patterns

## in Scala and Clojure

Write Lean Programs for the JVM



Michael Bevilacqua-Linn

*Edited by John Osborn and Fahmida Y. Rashid*

*Practical Lisp for the Java World*

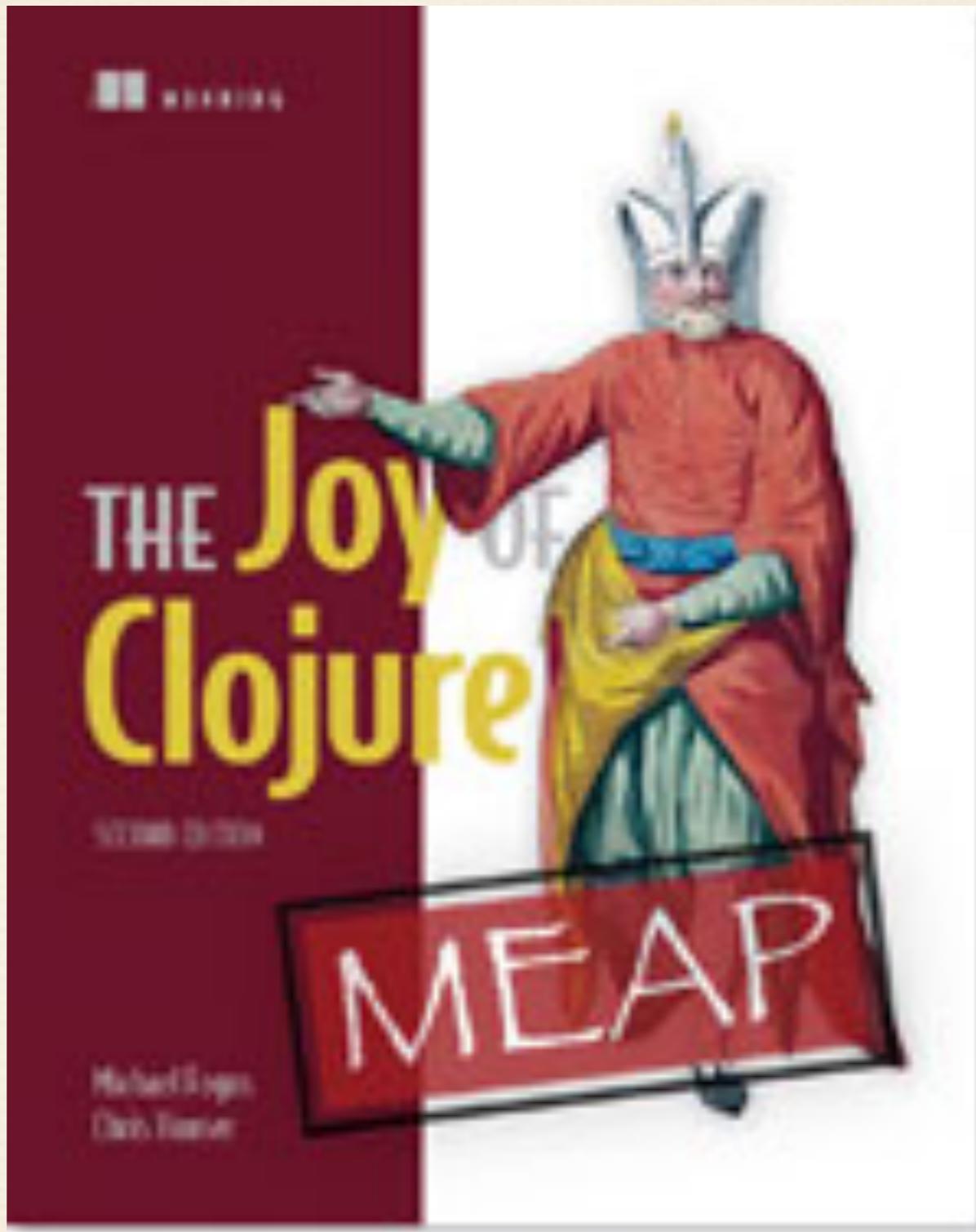


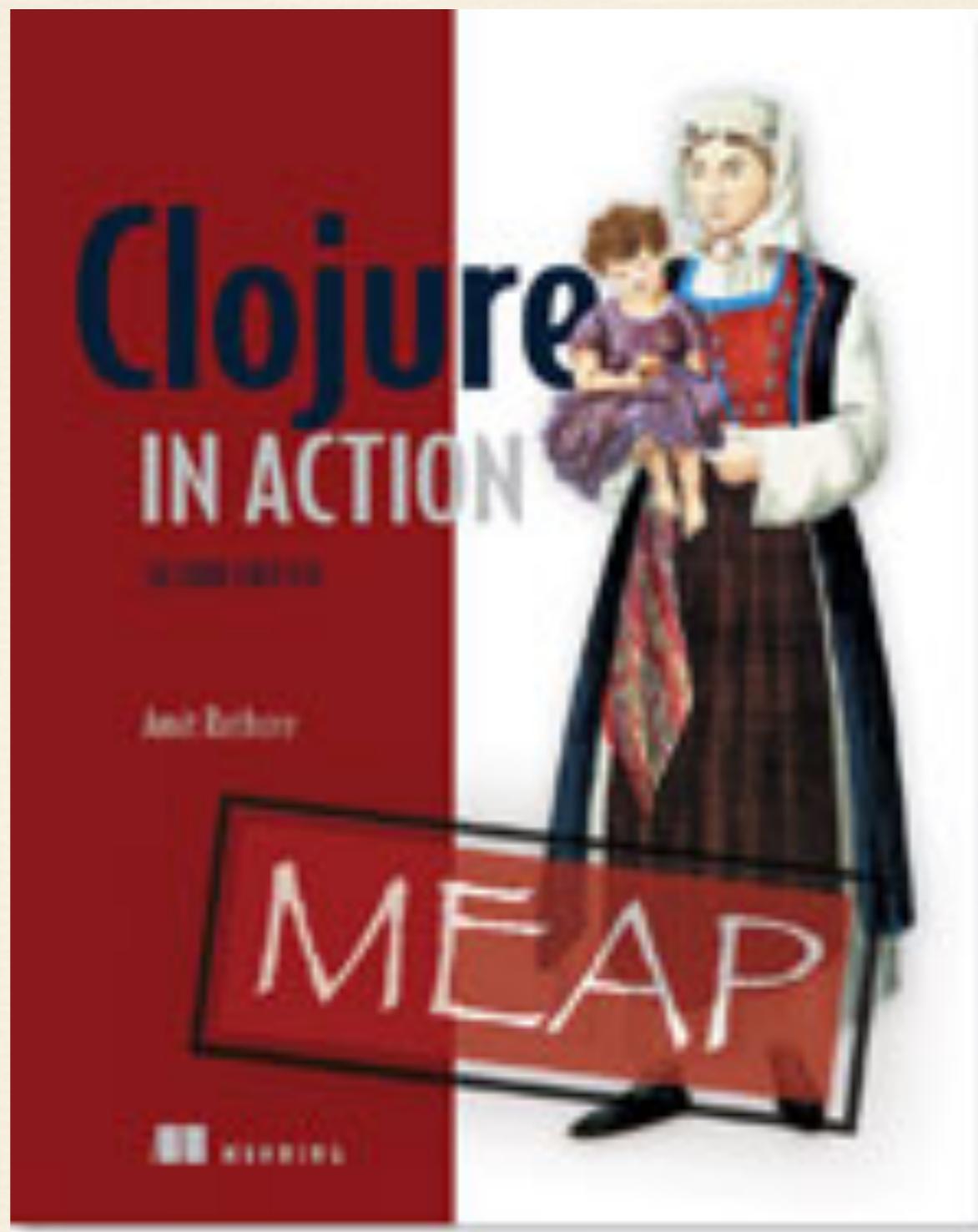
# Clojure

*Programming*

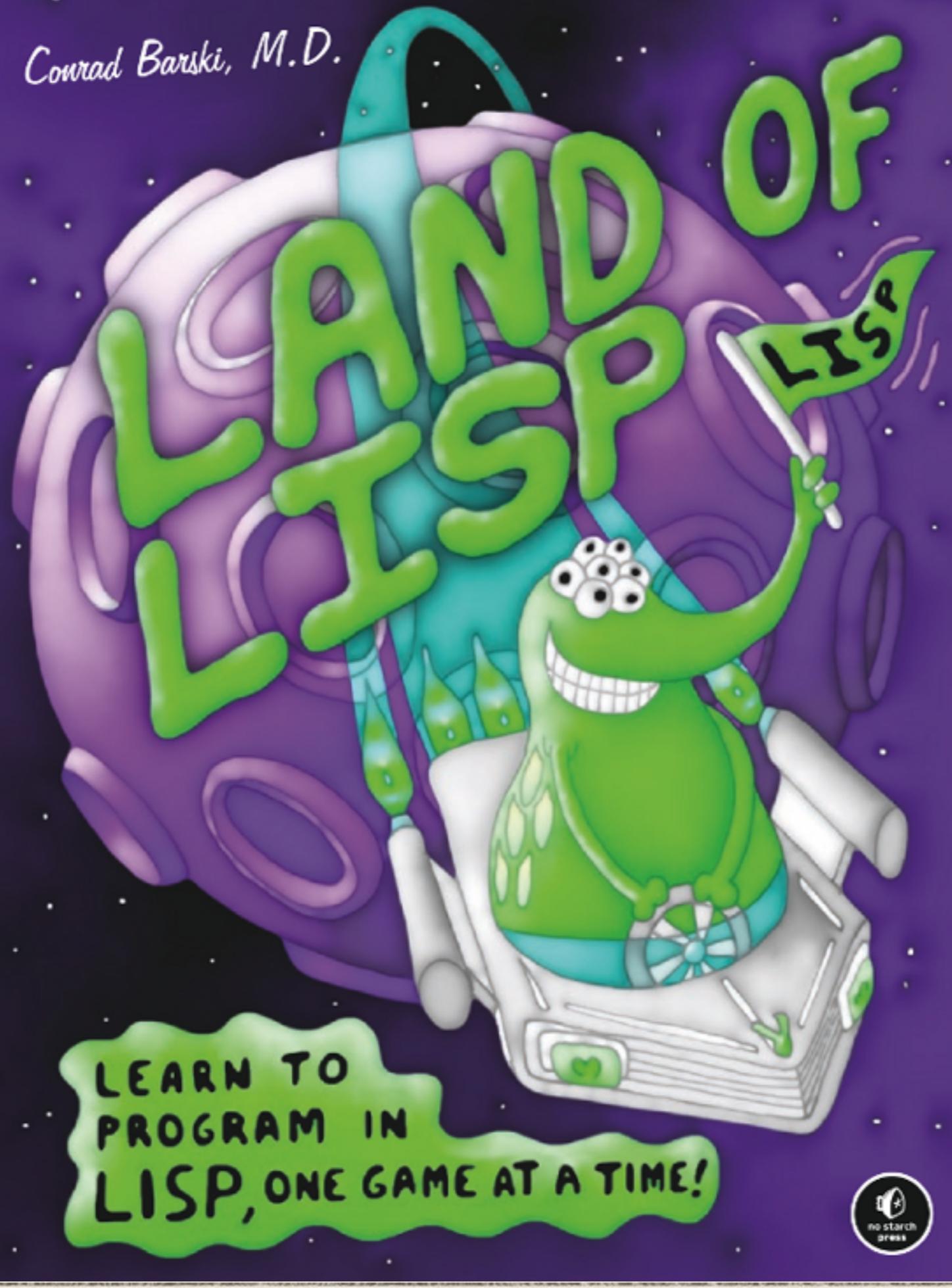
O'REILLY®

*Chas Emerick, Brian Carper  
& Christophe Grand*





Conrad Barski, M.D.



**Second Edition**

# **Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs**

**Harold Abelson and Gerald Jay Sussman  
with Julie Sussman**



**Second Edition**

# **Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs**

**Harold Abelson and Gerald Jay Sussman  
with Julie Sussman**



Assignment first appears on page 218.

# Editors

# Light Table



The screenshot shows the LightTable IDE interface. On the left, a vertical toolbar has buttons for 'workspace' (highlighted), 'navigate', 'connect', and 'command'. The main workspace is titled 'Instarepl\*' and contains the following Clojure code:

```
;; Anything you type in here will be executed
;; immediately with the results shown on the
;; right.

(+ 3 4) 7

(defn neighbours [[x y]] 0 1
  (for [dx [-1 0 1] dy (if (zero? dx) [-1 1] [-1 0 1])] [-1 0 1] [-1 0 1] [-1 0 1]
    [(+ dx x) (+ dy y))]) [-1 0 1] 0 [-1 0 1] 1

(defn step [cells] #{{2 1} =
  (set (for [[loc n] (frequencies (mapcat neighbours cells))] #{{2 1} =
    :when (or (= n 3) (and (= n 2) (cells loc)))} #{{2 1} =
      loc}))}

(def board #{{[1 0] [1 1] [1 2]})) #{{[1 0]} =
(take 5 (iterate step board)) #{{[1 0] [1 1] [1 2]} #{{[2 1] [1 1] [0
1]} #{{[1 0] [1 1] [1 2]} #{{[2 1] [1 1] [0 1]} #{{[1 0] [1 1] [1 2]}})
```

The 'Docs' tab is selected in the top navigation bar. The page title is 'Light Table'. The 'Getting Started' section includes a 'With Clojure' sub-section. It provides instructions for new users:

If you're new to Clojure, the quickest way to get going is to use the "Instarepl" - an environment for Clojure where everything you type is evaluated immediately. To do that:

- 1 Click the command tab (or press Ctrl+Space)
- 2 Type "Insta" and press enter when the `Instarepl: Open a clojure instarepl` command is highlighted.
- 3 Type "(+ 3 4)" in the editor that was opened
- 4 Wait for the client to connect. If this is your first time it may take a couple minutes while it fetches all of the Clojure client's dependencies.
- 5 Once connected, type more code and see the results!

If you have some Clojure code in a file already, you can get going with inline eval by:

- 1 Open a .clj file by pressing Cmd/Ctrl+Shift+O
- 2 Press Cmd/Ctrl+Enter to evaluate a form
- 3 Wait for the client to connect (this can take a bit the first time)
- 4 Once connected you'll see your result.

The 'Getting Started' section also includes a 'With Javascript/HTML/CSS' sub-section, which notes that a browser is required to view results. It provides instructions for opening a browser tab:

- 1 Click the command tab
- 2 Type "brows" and press enter when the `Browser: add browser tab` command is highlighted
- 3 Use the url bar at the bottom to open your page (note: this can be a `file://` url to open an html file locally, or it can be something on the internet/localhost).

LightTable

Welcome cube.js

workspace navigate connect command

```
renderer.gammaInput = true;
renderer.gammaOutput = true;
renderer.physicallyBasedShading = true;

container.appendChild( renderer.domElement );

// 

stats = new Stats();
stats.domElement.style.position = 'absolute';
stats.domElement.style.top = '0px';
container.appendChild( stats.domElement );

// 

window.addEventListener( 'resize', onWindowResize, false );

}

function onWindowResize() {

    camera.aspect = window.innerWidth / window.innerHeight;
    camera.updateProjectionMatrix();

    renderer.setSize( window.innerWidth, window.innerHeight );
}

// 

function animate() {

    requestAnimationFrame( animate );

    render();
    stats.update();

}

var counter = 0;
var direction = 1;

function render() {

    var time = Date.now() * 0.001;

    mesh.rotation.x = time * 0.25;
    mesh.rotation.y = time * 0.5;

    renderer.render( scene, camera );
}
```

browser

39 FPS (3-39) three.js webgl - buffergeometry

file:///users/chris/scratch/cube.html

6 / 1

# Eclipse



# Eclipse



## Counterclockwise

```
(defn- type-of-completion
  [thing]
  (cond
    (instance? clojure.lang.Namespace thing) "n"
    (instance? java.lang.reflect.Field thing) "S"
    (instance? java.lang.reflect.Method thing) "M"
    (class? thing) "c"
    (coll? thing) (recur (first thing))
    (:macro (meta thing)) "m"
    :else (let [value (safe-var-get thing)]
            (cond
              (instance? clojure.lang.MultiFn value) "f"
              (fn? value) "f"
              :else "v"))))

(defmulti make-completion-item
  "Create a completion item for Vim's popup-menu."
  (fn [_ the-thing] (type-of-completion the-thing)))
```

```
(defmethod make-completion-item "n"
  [the-name the-space]
  (let [docs (-> the-space meta :doc)
        info (str " " the-name \newline
                  (when docs (str \newline docs)))]
    (hash-map "word" the-name
```



Writable

Insert

260 : 54

The screenshot shows a Clojure development environment with the following interface elements:

- Code Editor:** A window titled "\*life\_scott.clj X" containing Clojure code. The code includes imports for Java Swing components and various Java AWT listeners, along with definitions for `x-cells`, `y-cells`, `life-delay`, and `life-prob`.
- Completion Panel:** A floating panel titled "Clojure Completion for symbols visible from current namespace". It lists several Clojure core functions: `defstruct`, `deref`, `descendants`, `determine-random-state`, `determine-new-state`, `definline`, `defn-`, `destructure`, `decimal?`, `defn`, `defmacro`, and `declare`. The `defn` entry is currently highlighted.
- Toolbars and Status Bar:** At the bottom left, there are icons for "Probler" and "toto REPL [ ]". The status bar at the bottom displays the text "Completion for symbols visible from current namespace".
- Documentation Pop-up:** A yellow tooltip for the `def` function provides the following details:
  - Arguments List(s)**: [name doc-string? attr-map? [params\*] body] [name doc-string? attr-map? ([params\*] body) + attr-map?]
  - Documentation**: Same as (def name (fn [params\*] exprs\*)) or (def name (fn ([params\*] exprs\*)+)) with any doc-string or attrs added to the var metadata

```
*life_scott.clj X
(:gen-class)
(:import (javax.swing JFrame JPanel JButton JCheckBox JLabel JScrollPane)
         (java.awt BorderLayout Dimension Color)
         (java.awt.event ActionListener ItemListener MouseMotionListener
          MouseListener MouseAdapter MouseMotionAdapter) ))
```

```
(def x-cells 60)
(def y-cells 60)
(def life-delay 20)
(def life-prob 5)

(java.util.Date/*ge
(def cells (ref {})
(def running (ref {}
(def bounded (ref {}
(def last-x (ref {}
(def last-y (ref {}
```

getYear - Date (java.util)  
getMonth - Date (java.util)  
getDate - Date (java.util)  
getDay - Date (java.util)  
getHours - Date (java.util)  
getMinutes - Date (java.util)  
getSeconds - Date (java.util)  
**getTime - Date (java.util)**  
getTimeImpl - Date (java.util)  
getMillisOf - Date (java.util)  
getTimezoneOffset - Date (java.util)  
getCalendarDate - Date (java.util)

Returns the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT represented by this Date object.  
**Returns:**  
the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT represented by this date.

Completion for all available java methods

Problems @ Javadoc D  
toto REPL [life\_scott.clj] [Clojure]  
Clojure  
1:1 user=> #<Namespace games.life-scott>  
1:2 games.life-scott=>

(Breaking my promise)



The logo consists of two sets of flowing, expressive lines. The top set is composed of thick, dark red lines that curve and twist upwards and outwards. The bottom set is composed of thick, dark blue lines that follow a similar flowing path, slightly overlapping the red lines. The overall effect is organic and dynamic, suggesting movement and fluidity.

Embrace

# Potpourri



# Try Clojure

Give me some Clojure:

```
> █
```

[links](#)[about](#)

Welcome to Clojure! You can see a Clojure interpreter above - we call it a *REPL*.

Type `next` in the REPL to begin.

©2011-2012 Anthony Grimes and numerous contributors.

<http://tryclj.com/>



<http://www.4clojure.com/>

# CLOJURESCRIPT.NET

ClojureScript Web REPL

ClojureScript-in-ClojureScript Web REPL

cljs.user=>

[Show file editor](#)

[View source on Github](#) 

# labrepl

<https://github.com/relevance/labrepl>

# How do you say “Clojure”?

Clojure is pronounced exactly like closure,  
where the s/j has the zh  
sound as in azure, pleasure etc.

The name was chosen to be unique. I  
wanted to involve c (c#), l (lisp)  
and j (java).



<http://joyofclojure.com>

# Koans

<https://github.com/functional-koans/clojure-koans>

# Links

<http://blog.8thlight.com/uncle-bob/2011/12/11/The-Barbarians-are-at-the-Gates.html>

<http://cleancoders.com/codecast/theLastProgrammingLanguage/show>

# Links

A Brief Beginner's Guide to Clojure

<http://www.unexpected-vortices.com/clojure/brief-beginners-guide/index.html>

[https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Clojure\\_Programming](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Clojure_Programming)



Thanks for coming!

@webpoobah

[github.com/robertstevenson](https://github.com/robertstevenson)