

Introduction to Functional Programming





What makes programming functional?



Imperative code

```
function countGreaterThan10(numbers) {
 let total = 0;
 for (const num of numbers) {
    if (num > 10) {
      total++;
 return total;
```



Functional code

```
function countGreaterThan10(numbers) {
 return numbers.filter(n => n > 10).length;
```



Higher Order Functions

- A function is data
- Therefore it can be used like data
- So a function can be passed to a function
- Let's talk about map...



Imperative code

```
function sqrtAll(values) {
 for (const i in values) {
    values[i] = Math.sqrt(value);
 return values;
```



Functional code

```
function sqrtAll(values) {
 return values.map(x => Math.sqrt(x));
```

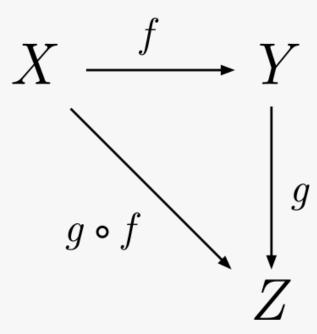


What makes a function pure?



Category Theory and Composition

- Given a function f that maps X -> Y
- And a function g that maps Y -> Z
- We know that applying f and g will turn X -> Z





Composition

```
const result = countGreaterThan10(sqrtAll(filterEven([ 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25])));
const numEvenAndSqrtGreaterThan10 = compose(
  filterEven,
  sqrtAll,
  countGreaterThan10
);
const result = numEvenAndSqrtGreaterThan10([ 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25]);
function compose(...fns) {
  return function (arg) {
    return fns.reduceRight((lastResult, fn) => fn(lastResult), arg);
```



ESNext Magic

```
const result = [1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25]
  > filterEven
  |> sqrtAll
  |> countGreaterThan10;
```



Currying and Partial Application

```
function addToAll(amount, numbers) {
  return numbers.map(n => n + amount);
const add100ToAll = curry(addToAll, 100);
const result = [1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25]
  |> add100ToAll
  |> filterEven
  > sqrtAll
  > countGreaterThan10;
function curry(fn, arguments) {
  return function (remainingArguments) {
   return fn(...arguments, ...remainingArguments)
```



Go forth and be functional

- Higher Order Functions
- Pure Functions
- Category Theory
- Composition
- Curring
- ... and monads



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