Functional Programming with UnderscoreJS

Introduction

Topics we'll cover today include:

- A brief overview of Functional Programming
- What UnderscoreJS is and how it can help
- Examples of using higher-level programming such as each, map, reduce, include, any.

What is functional programming?

- JavaScript is a functional programming language
 - It's actually a multi-paradigm language supporting Objectoriented, imperative, and functional styles.
- Functional language concepts include:
 - First class functions they can be passed as arguments
 - Support for anonymous functions
 - Ability for Functions to be assigned as variables
 - Support for nested functions
 - Support for closures
- What are the benefits functional programming
 - Emphasizes "What and Why" rather than "How"
 - Example:
 - Procedural: k = 1; while k < 11; print k;
 - Functional: countToTen => print (range(1,11);

What is UnderscoreJS?

- ► A utility-belt for functional programming with JavaScript
 - Brief introduction of UnderscoreJS utility functions
 - UnderscoreJS provides about 60 utility functions to deal with Arrays, Collections, and Objects. All of which work very similarly. Once you master the basic functions the rest are straight forward.
 - Development team and contributions
 - UnderscoreJS is an open source project hosted on github.
 - Authored by Jeremy Ashkenas, DocumentCloud Inc.

A note on style: Functional vs. Object oriented?

- Choose a style that works for you and stick with it
 - Underscore allows both object and functional styles.
 - With the object style you can chain methods such as jQuery.
 - We'll focus on the functional style today.

Higher-level programming

Iterating a list

Procedural:

```
for(i=0;i<myArray.length;i++){</li>print(i+": "+myArray[i])};
```

- Functional with Underscore:
 - _.each(myArray, function(element, i){print (i+": " + element)});
- Notes: fewer lines, more descriptive, built in protection

Mapping and Reducing

- _.map(myArray, print);
- var total = _.reduce(myArray, function(memo, element){
 return memo + element.price; }, 0);

Data structures vs. nested conditionals

Nested Conditionals:

```
if (value === -1) return "no";
else if (value === 0) return "maybe";
else if (value === 1) return "yes";
```

Data structures:

```
var ruleMap = {"-1":"no","0": "maybe","1":"yes"};
```

return ruleMap[value];

(Include / Any)

Nested Conditional

```
If (valueSelected === self.id() ||
valueSelected === '' ||
valueSelected === undefined) {
if (self.hasVisibleItems()) return true;
}
return false;
```

Include / Any

return _.include([self.id(), '', undefined], valueSelected)
 && self.hasVisibleItems();

UnderscoreJS in your applications

- Where to get UnderscoreJS:
 - http://documentcloud.github.com/underscore/#
- Bootstrapping your project with Underscore

 - The Module pattern
 - Resource: http://www.adequatelygood.com/2010/3/JavaScript-Module-Pattern-In-Depth
 - var module = function(_){
 - **var public** = {},
 - privateClients = _.uniq(clients);
 - public.partnerList = _.without(partners, privateClients),
 - return public; }
 - module.partnerList();

Live demo of Underscore in action

- Example code hosted on githib / UpFront-Underscore
- Run in chrome developer console
- Next steps
 - https://github.com/UpFront-Underscore/functional-programming-examples
 - http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/library/wa-javascript/index.html
- Q&A