

# Functional Programming with Ramda

Christine Legge



Hello!

—

**Christine Legge**

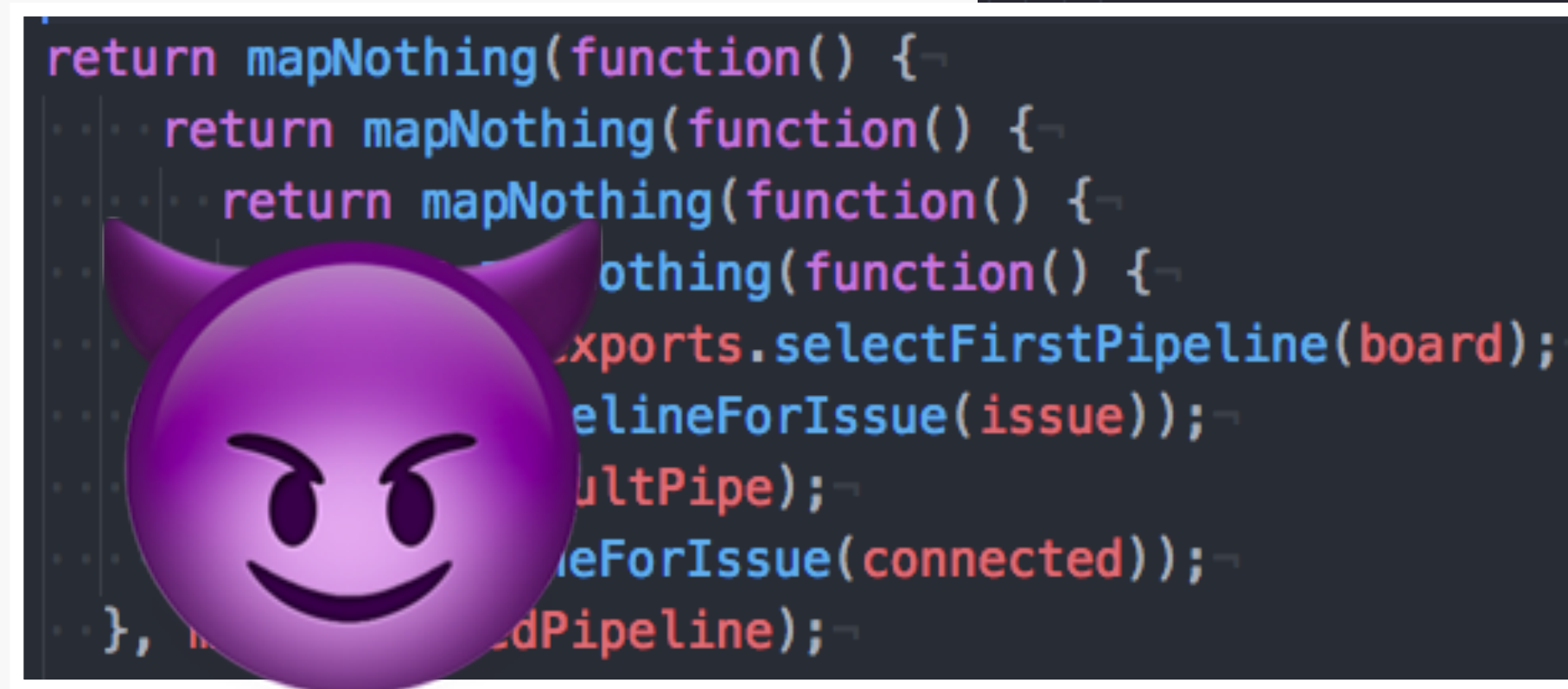
Software Engineer





# THE VILLAIN

- unreadable
- complex
- hard to reason about
- hard to test
- BUGS



```
... Loading : function() {~
...   Promise.resolve(Authentication.whenAuthReady())~
...     .then(function(isAuthenticated) {~
...       if (!isAuthenticated) {~
...         Authentication.doAuth();~
...         return Promise.reject('not auth');~
...       }~
...     })~
...     .then(function() {~
...       if (!page.isEnabled) {~
...         OrganizationLock.displayPaymentDueMsg(getRepoInfo().organization);~
...         var notPaid = BoardErrorHandle.BoardLoadError.Type.NotPaid();~
...         var error = BoardErrorHandle.toError(notPaid);~
...         return Promise.reject(error);~
...       }~
...     })~
...     .then(fetchUserMeta)~
```

```
...   e.getStore(), userMeta.zh);~
...   {~
...     ConnectedReposByRepoId({ repo_id: repoInfo.id })~
...     ctectedRepos) {~
...       (page.getStore(), repoInfo, connectedRepos.repos);~
...       tStore();~
...     }~
...     LoadState.Type.Loaded();~
...   }~
```

```
...   Logger.error(err);~
...   if (err === 'not auth') {~
...     return loadStateAction$(BoardLoadState.Type.NotLoaded());~
...   }~
...   var loadError = BoardErrorHandle.fromError(err);~
...   var state = BoardLoadState.Type.Error(loadError);~
...   loadStateAction$(state);~
... });~
... },~
... 'Loaded': function() {~
... },~
... 'Error': function(error) {~
...   if (error.name === BoardErrorHandle.values.NoZenHubPermission) {~
...     deletePermissionCache();~
...   }~
... },~
... _ : function() { },~
... }, state);~
... }, loadState$);~
```

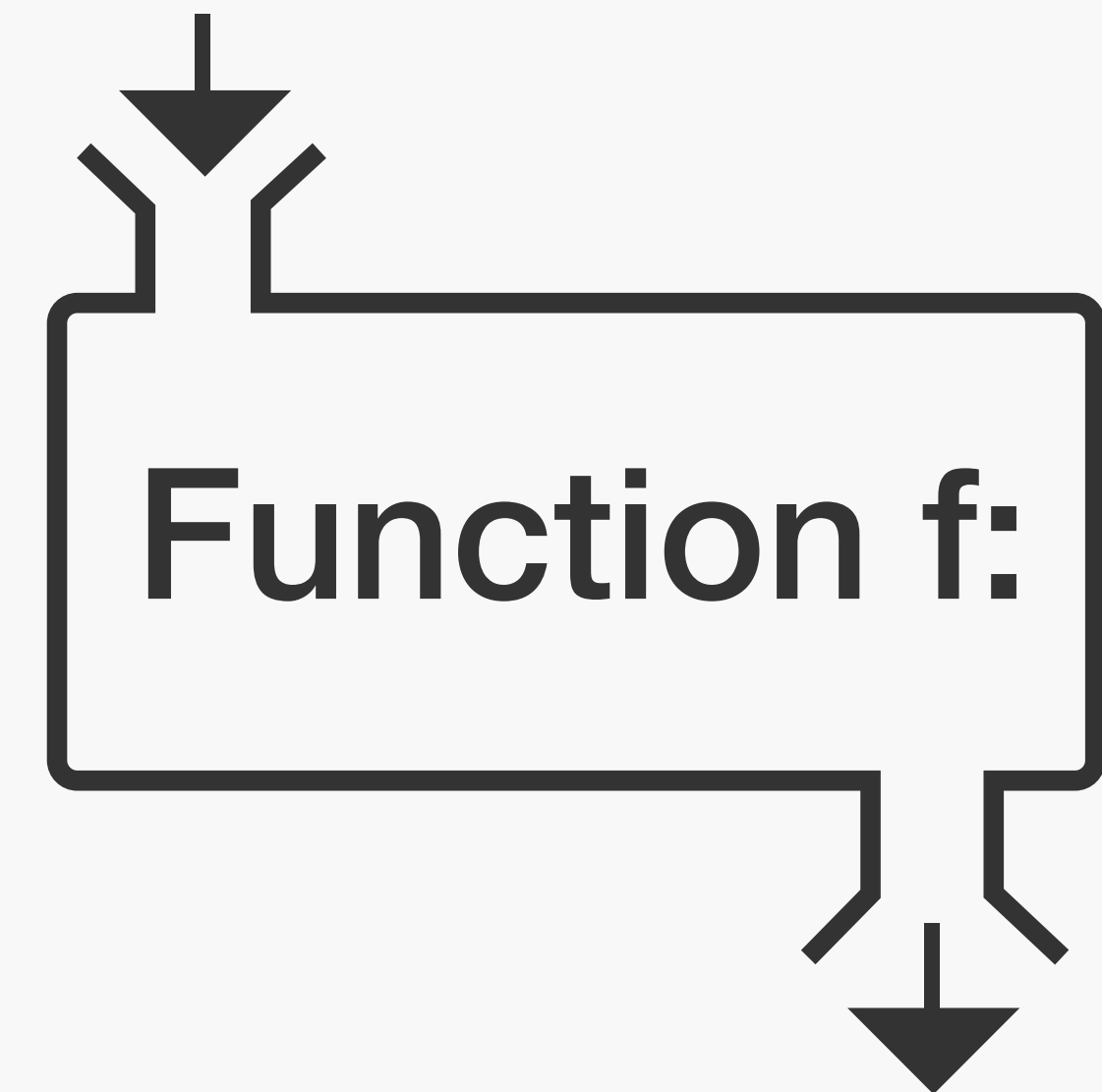


# THE HERO

Functional Programming with Ramda

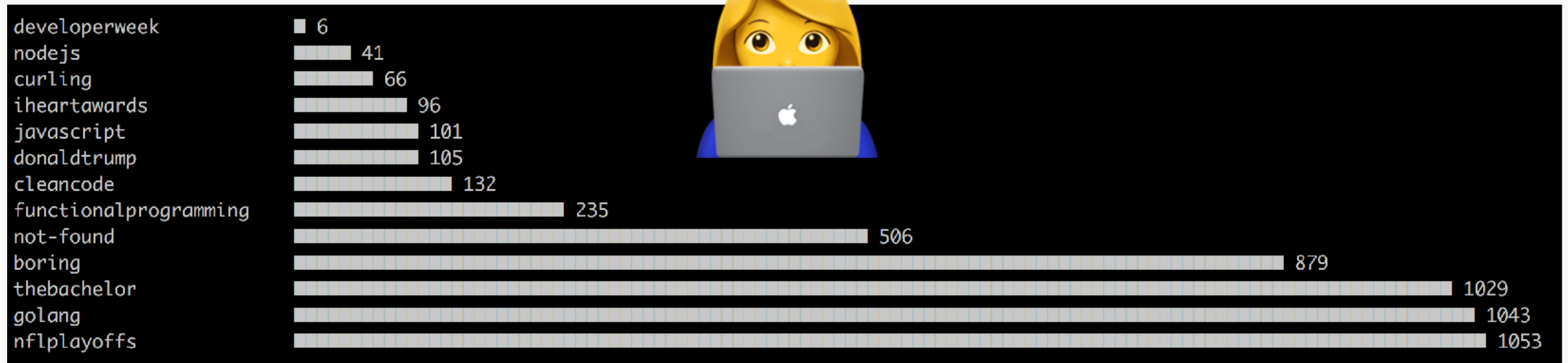


Input  $X$



Output  $f(x)$

# THE GOAL



```
const getHashtagTweetCountStrings = R.pipe(  
  removeDuplicates  
  groupByHashtag,  
  getTweetCountForHashtags,  
  getGraphStrings( '■', 10),  
);
```

# WHAT IS FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING?

- Programming paradigm
- Coding style

# WHAT IS RAMDA?

- JavaScript utility library
- functional approach



# TODAY

## Functional Programming:

- Immutability
- Referential Transparency
- First Class functions

## Ramda Features:

- Automatic currying
- Function first, data last API

## Function Composition

## Analyze some Tweets

# IMMUTABILITY

- Objects cannot be modified after they are created
- Ramda functions never mutate input data

```
const tweet = {  
  text: 'Welcome to DeveloperWeek!',  
};
```

```
// not functional  
tweet.user = 'christine';
```



```
// functional  
R.assoc('favourites', 1000, tweet);
```



# REFERENTIAL TRANSPARENCY

- Pure functions(same input -> same output)
- Side effect free functions (don't modify state outside scope)
- Ramda functions are all referentially transparent

```
const list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
```

```
// not pure  
list.reverse(); 🐱
```

```
// pure  
R.reverse(list); 🧑💻
```



```
let counter = 0;
```

```
// has side effects
```

```
function incrementSideEffects() {  
  counter++;  
  return counter;  
}
```



```
// no side effects
```

```
function incrementNoSideEffects(num) {  
  return num + 1;  
}
```



# FIRST CLASS FUNCTIONS

- Assign functions to variables
- Pass functions as arguments
- Return functions from functions

*// Functions can be assigned to variables*

```
const abs = Math.abs;  
abs(-1) // => 1
```

*// Functions can be passed as parameters*

```
function map(fn, array) {  
  return array.map(fn);  
}  
map(abs, [-1, 2, -3]); // => [1, 2, 3]
```

# CURRYING

```
// Regular implementation  
function add(a, b) {  
  return a + b;  
}
```

```
// Curried function  
const curriedAdd = R.curry(add);
```

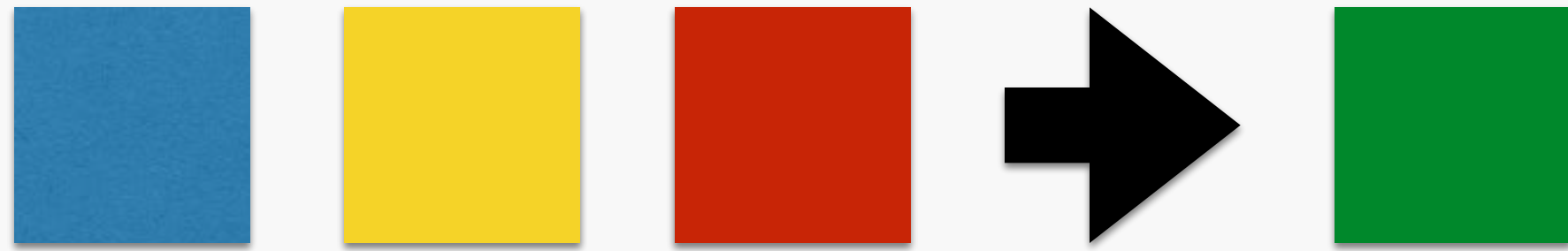
```
add(1); // => NaN  
add(1, 2); // => 3
```



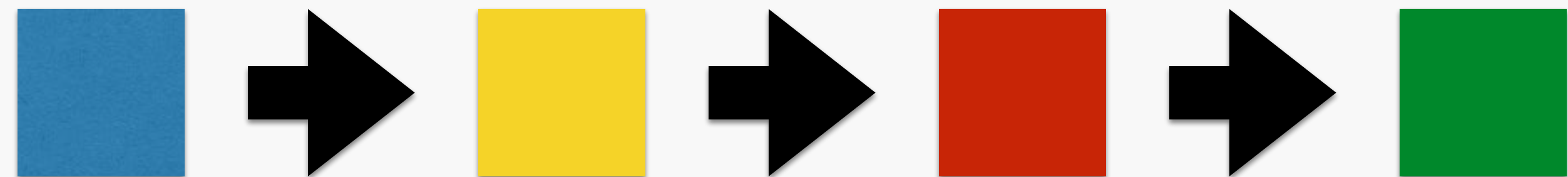
```
curriedAdd(1); // => [Function]  
curriedAdd(1)(2); // => 3
```

```
const add5 = curriedAdd(5);  
add5(7); // => 12  
add5(3); // => 8
```





A curried function can be called with a subset of its parameters and it will return a function that expects the remaining parameters





# WHY RAMDA?

# TODAY

## Functional Programming:

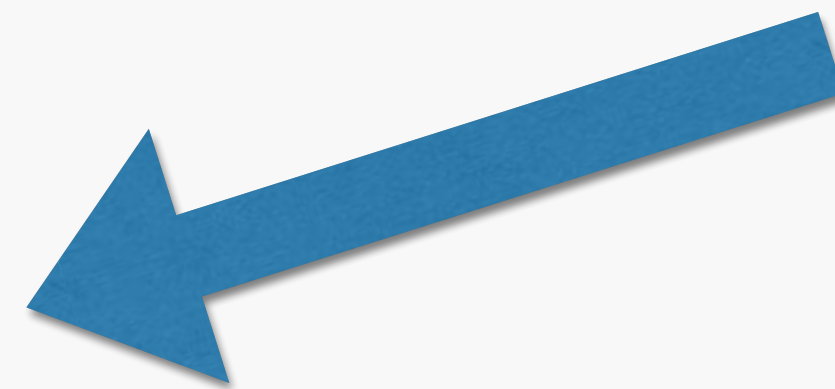
- Immutability
- Referential Transparency
- First Class functions

## Ramda Features:

- Automatic currying
- Function first, data last API

Function Composition

Analyze some Tweets



# AUTOMATIC CURRYING

- All functions are automatically curried

```
const tweet1 = {  
  text: 'Just setting up my Twitter...',  
  user: 'christine',  
  favourites: 1  
};
```

```
const tweetList = [  
  {  
    text: '...Best photo ever. #oscars',  
    user: 'ellen',  
    favourites: 2395667  
  },  
  ...  
];
```

```
R.prop('user', tweet1); // => 'christine'
```

```
const getUser = R.prop('user');
```

```
getUser(tweet1); // => 'christine'
```



# FUNCTION FIRST API

- The reverse of native JS and similar libraries
- All functions take the data as the last parameter



```
const isPopular = tweet => tweet.favourites > 500000;
```

```
const filterPopularTweets = tweets => (  
  _.filter(tweets, isPopular)  
);  
_.filter(tweetList1, isPopular);  
_.filter(tweetList2, isPopular);
```



```
const filterPopularTweets = R.filter(isPopular);  
filterPopularTweets(tweetList1);  
filterPopularTweets(tweetList2)
```



# WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

# FUNCTION COMPOSITION



- The process of passing the result of one function to the input of the next function
- chaining calls of functions
- combine simple building blocks



*“The problem is that you can’t avoid composition just because you’re not aware of it. You still do it —but you do it badly.”*

**Eric Elliott**

```
formatString('Christine Legge') // => 'christine-legge'
```

1. Split the name on spaces
2. Map the strings to lower case
3. Join the strings with dashes
4. Encode the URI component





*// Plain javascript with intermediate variables*

```
function formatString(input) {  
  const splitString = input.split(' ');  
  const lowerCaseString = splitString.map(str => str.toLowerCase());  
  const joinedString = lowerCaseString.join('-');  
  return encodeURIComponent(joinedString);  
}
```

```
const formatString = R.pipe(  
  R.split(' '),           // String -> [String]  
  R.map(R.toLower),       // [String] -> [String]  
  R.join('-'),            // [String] -> String  
  encodeURIComponent     // String -> String  
);
```



```
formatString('Christine Legge') // => 'christine-legge'
```

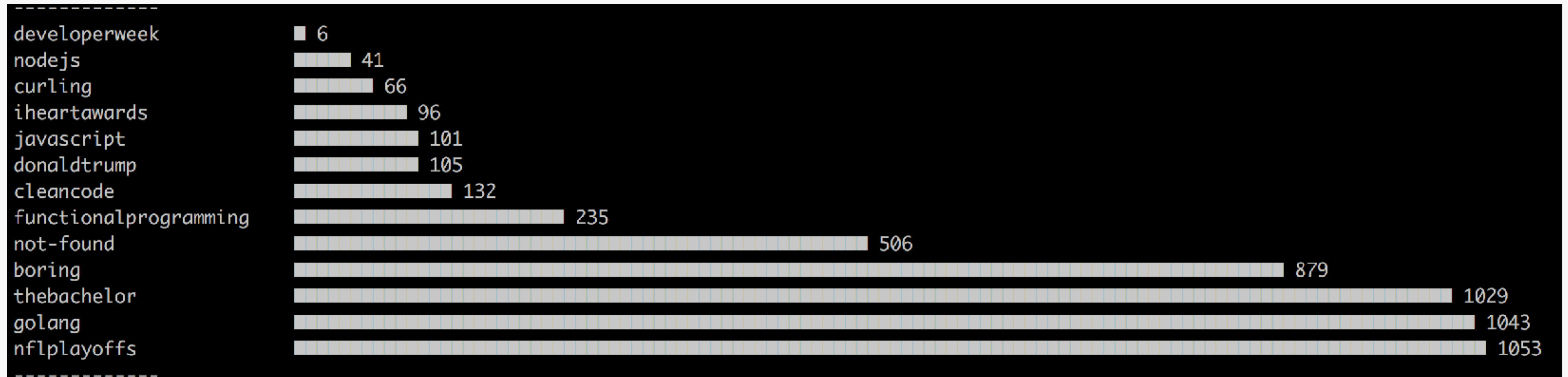
1. Split the name on spaces
2. Map the strings to lower case
3. Join the strings with dashes
4. Encode the URI component

```
// Plain javascript  
const formatString = input => encodeURIComponent(  
  input.split(' ')  
    .map(str => str.toLowerCase())  
    .join('-')  
);
```

# Let's look at some Tweets!

```
[
  {
    "created_at": "Tue Jan 16 13:33:37 +0000 2018",
    "id": 953258943123476500,
    "id_str": "953258943123476480",
    "text": "If only Bradley's arm was longer. Best photo ever. #oscars",
    "entities": {
      "hashtags": [
        {
          "text": "oscars",
        }
      ],
    },
    "favorite_count": 2395667,
  },
  {
    "created_at": "Tue Jan 09 15:54:28 +0000 2018",
    "id": 950757675117174800,
    "id_str": "950757675117174784",
    "text": "Just setting up my Twitter. #myfirstTweet",
    "entities": {
      "hashtags": [
        {
          "text": "myfirstTweet",
        }
      ],
    },
    "favorite_count": 1,
  }
]
```

getTweetCountGraph (tweets)

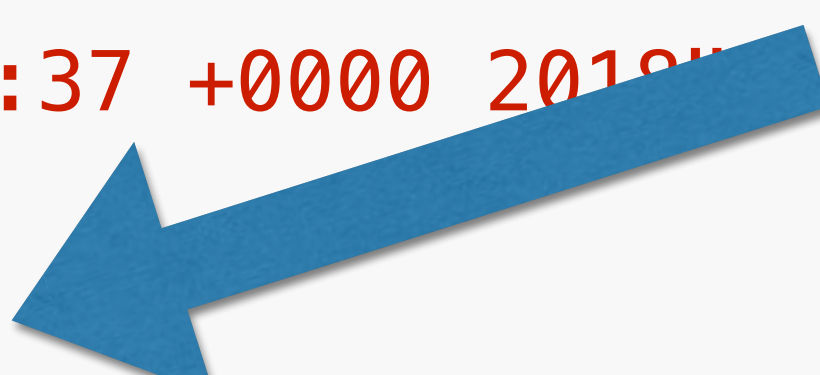


1. Clean data
2. Group tweets by hashtags
3. Count the number of tweets per hashtag
4. Construct a graph



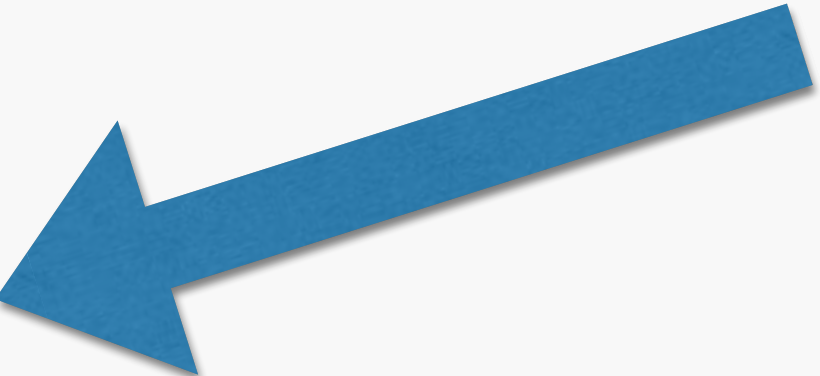
## 1. Clean data

```
{  
  "created_at": "Tue Jan 16 13:33:37 +0000 2018",  
  "id": 953258943123476500,  
  "id_str": "953258943123476480",  
  "text": "If only Bradley's arm was longer. Best photo ever. #oscars",  
  "entities": {  
    "hashtags": [  
      {  
        "text": "oscars",  
      }  
    ],  
  "favorite_count": 2395667,  
}
```



## 2. Group tweets by hashtags

```
{  
  "created_at": "Tue Jan 16 13:33:37 +0000 2018",  
  "id": 953258943123476500,  
  "id_str": "953258943123476480",  
  "text": "If only Bradley's arm was longer. Best photo ever. #oscars",  
  "entities": {  
    "hashtags": [  
      {  
        "text": "oscars",  
      },  
    ],  
    "favorite_count": 2395667,  
  }  
}
```



### 3. Count the number of tweets per hashtag

```
{
  "developerweek": [
    {
      "created_at": "Tue Jan 16 13:33:37 +0000 2018",
      "id": 953258943123476500,
      "id_str": "953258943123476480",
      "text": "Come learn about RAMDA! #DeveloperWeek 2018"
    },
    ...
  ],
  "curling": [
    {
      "created_at": "Tue Jan 16 04:10:54 +0000 2018",
      "id": 953117331366047700,
      "id_str": "953117331366047744",
      "text": "#Curling in #Kosovo? This #Canadian wants to make it happen"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

## 4. Construct a graph

```
{  
  "boring": 879,  
  "not-found": 515,  
  "thebachelor": 1029,  
  "nflplayoffs": 1053,  
  "donaldtrump": 318,  
  "cleancode": 132,  
  "javascript": 105,  
  "curling": 66,  
  "developerweek": 6,  
  "functionalprogramming": 236,  
  "golang": 1043,  
  "nodejs": 49,  
  "iheartawards": 97  
}
```

# FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

- Start writing in a functional style today

# FUNCTION COMPOSITION

- You're probably already doing it

# RAMDA

- Help you write JavaScript in a functional style
- Makes function composition simple





**Thank you! Questions?**