# HOW TO SURVIVE AND HAVE FUN WITHOUT FOR LOOP

# I CAN'T REMEMBER WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME I WRITE FOR LOOP ON MY WORK

### I MEAN THIS FOR LOOP

```
for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
          ...
}</pre>
```

# HOW?

### LET USE WHILE LOOP!

### THANK YOU!

# NO...

### RECURSIVE?

```
void recurseMe(int i) {
      if (i < array.length) {
            return recurseMe(i++);
      }
}</pre>
```

### THAT WORKS, BUT NOT SO FUN...

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@visibletrap

2 years with Java

3 years with Ruby and little bit of Javascript

### PLEASE INTERRUPT ME

### WHAT'S YOUR MOST FAMILIAR LANGUAGE?

# JAVA?

# C#?

# C++?

# C?

# PHP?

### JAVASCRIPT?

### OBJECTIVE-C?

## OTHERS?

### I'D LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO TRY

# REPLACING YOUR FOR LOOP WITH HIGHER-ORDER FUNCTION

~ Lambda, Closure

#### **DEFINITION**

#### From Wikipedia:

a higher-order function is a function that does at least one of the following:

- takes one or more functions as an input
- outputs a function

### IN ACTION

#### VIDEO API

#### LIKE - DISLIKE

#### RESULT

#### MAP

```
var likeDiffVideos = videos.map(function(video) {
    return {
    id: video.id,
        likeCount: video.likeCount,
        dislikeCount: video.dislikeCount,
        diffCount: video.likeCount - video.dislikeCount
    };
});
console.log(likeDiffVideos);
```

#### VIDEO API

#### PUBLISHED AT >

```
var thisMonthVideos = [];
for (var i = 0; i < videos.length; i++) {
        if (videos[i].publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z') {
        thisMonthVideos.push(videos[i]);
        }
}
console.log(thisMonthVideos);
```

### RESULT

[ { id: 'BE8-8f61xWo', publishedAt: '2014-10-01T22:45:24.000Z' } ]

#### **FILTER**

```
var thisMonthVideos = videos.filter(function(video) {
        return video.publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z';
});
console.log(thisMonthVideos);
```

### VIDEO API

#### SUM LIKE DIFFS

### RESULT

340

#### REDUCE

```
var sumDiff = videos.reduce(function(immediateResult, video) {
        return immediateResult + video.diffCount;
}, 0);
console.log(sumDiff);
```

### PUT THEM ALL TOGETHER

```
var sumDiff = 0;
for (var i = 0; i < videos.length; i++) {
        if (videos[i].publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z') {
            sumDiff += videos[i].likeCount - videos[i].dislikeCount;
        }
}
console.log(sumDiff);
```

```
var sumDiff = videos.filter(function(video) {
        return video.publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z';
}).map(function(video) {
        return { diffCount: video.likeCount - video.dislikeCount };
}).reduce(function(immediateResult, video) {
        return immediateResult + video.diffCount;
}, 0);
console.log(sumDiff);
```

```
var sumDiff = 0;
for (var i = 0; i < videos.length; i++) {
        if (videos[i].publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z') {
            sumDiff += videos[i].likeCount - videos[i].dislikeCount;
        }
}
console.log(sumDiff);
```

```
var fromLastMonth = function(video) {
        return video.publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z';
};
var calDiffCount = function(video) {
        return { diffCount: video.likeCount - video.dislikeCount };
};
var sumDiffCount = function(result, video) {
        return result + video.diffCount;
};
var sumDiff = videos.filter(fromLastMonth)
        .map(calDiffCount)
        .reduce(sumDiffCount, 0);
console.log(sumDiff);
```

## BASIC INTERNAL IMPLEMENTATION

### FOR LOOP!

```
function mapper1(coll, f) {
    var newColl = [];
    for (var i = 0; i < coll.length; i++) {
        newColl[i] = f(coll[i]);
    }
    return newColl;
}</pre>
```

```
var numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
var increment = function(i) {
         return i + 1;
};
var incrementedNumbers1 = mapper1(numbers, increment);
console.log(incrementedNumbers1);
// => [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ]
```

### RECURSIVE

```
function mapper2(coll, f) {
    if (coll.length === 0) {
        return [];
    } else {
        var head = coll[0];
        var tail = coll.slice(1,coll.length);
        return [f(head)].concat(mapper2(tail,f));
    }
}
```

```
var numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
var increment = function(i) {
        return i + 1;
};
var incrementedNumbers2 = mapper2(numbers, increment);
console.log(incrementedNumbers2);
// => [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ]
```

## PROS

## AVOID BORING, DUPLICATED FOR LOOP

```
for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
          ...
}</pre>
```

### COMPOSIBILITY

```
var sumDiff = 0;
for (var i = 0; i < videos.length; i++) {
        if (videos[i].publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z') {
            sumDiff += videos[i].likeCount - videos[i].dislikeCount;
        }
}
console.log(sumDiff);
```

```
var fromLastMonth = function(video) {
    return video.publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z';
};
var calDiffCount = function(video) {
    return { diffCount: video.likeCount - video.dislikeCount };
};
var sumDiffCount = function(result, video) {
    return result + video.diffCount;
};
var sumDiff = videos.filter(fromLastMonth)
    .map(calDiffCount)
    .reduce(sumDiffCount, 0);
console.log(sumDiff);
```

```
var sumDiff = 0;
for (var i = 0; i < videos.length; i++) {
        if (videos[i].publishedAt > '2014-10-01T00:00:00.000Z' &&
        videos[i].publishedAt < '2014-11-01T00:00:00.000Z') {
            sumDiff += videos[i].likeCount - videos[i].dislikeCount;
        }
}
console.log(sumDiff);</pre>
```

### **PARALLELISM**

Required isolation in each function E.g. MapReduce

## CONS

- Not as fast
- Familiarity

## MORE FUN

## MARTIN FOWLER'S COLLECTION PIPELINE

#### collect

Alternative name for **map**, from Smalltalk. Java 8 uses "collect" for a completely different purpose: a terminal that collects elements from a stream into a collection.

see map

#### distinct



Removes duplicate elements

more...

#### concat



Concatenates collections into a single collection

more...

#### drop

A form of **slice** that returns all but the first n elements

see slice

#### difference



Remove the contents of the supplied list from the pipeline

more...

#### filter



Runs a boolean function on each element and only puts those that pass into the output.

more...

#### flat-map







Map a function over a collection and flatten the result by one-level

more...

#### group-by







Runs a function on each element and groups the elements by the result.

more...

#### flatten







Removes nesting from a collection

more...

#### inject

Alternative name for reduce, from Smalltalk's inject:into: selector.

see reduce

#### fold

Alternative name for reduce Sometimes seen as foldl (fold-left) and foldr (fold-right).

see reduce

#### intersection











Retains elements that are also in the supplied collection

more...

#### map







Applies given function to each element of input and puts result in output

more...

#### reject

Inverse of filter, returning elements that do not match the predicate.

see filter

#### mapcat

Alternative name for flat-map

see flat-map

#### select

Alternative name for filter.

see filter

#### reduce





Uses the supplied function to combine the input elements, often to a single output value

more...

#### slice



Return a sub-sequence of the list between the given first and last positions.

more...

## sort A form of slice that returns the first n elements Output is sorted copy of input based on supplied comparator See slice returns elements in this or the supplied collection, removing duplicates more...

## CHECK YOUR FAVORITE LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION OR LIBRARY

### REPLICATE A SEQUENCE

```
(= (_ [1 2 3] 2) '(1 1 2 2 3 3))

(= (_ [:a :b] 4) '(:a :a :a :a :b :b :b :b))

(= (_ [4 5 6] 1) '(4 5 6))

(= (_ [[1 2] [3 4]] 2) '([1 2] [1 2] [3 4] [3 4]))

(= (_ [44 33] 2) [44 44 33 33])
```

## LITTLE BIT OF CLOJURE

```
functionName(arg1, args2, ...)

(function-name arg1 args2 ...)
```

### REPLICATE A SEQUENCE

```
(= (_ [1 2 3] 2) '(1 1 2 2 3 3))

(= (_ [:a :b] 4) '(:a :a :a :a :b :b :b :b))

(= (_ [4 5 6] 1) '(4 5 6))

(= (_ [[1 2] [3 4]] 2) '([1 2] [1 2] [3 4] [3 4]))

(= (_ [44 33] 2) [44 44 33 33])
```

```
(= (__ [1 2 3] 2) '(1 1 2 2 3 3))

(= (__ [:a :b] 4) '(:a :a :a :b :b :b :b))

(= (__ [4 5 6] 1) '(4 5 6))

(= (__ [[1 2] [3 4]] 2) '([1 2] [1 2] [3 4] [3 4]))

(= (__ [44 33] 2) [44 44 33 33])
```

```
function(seq, n) {
       var result = [];
      for (var i = 0; i < seq.length; i++) {
            for (var j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            result.push(seq[i]);
      }
      }
      return result;
}</pre>
```

```
(fn [seqn n] (mapcat (partial repeat n) seqn))

function(seq, n) {
      var result = [];
      for (var i = 0; i < seq.length; i++) {
            for (var j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            result.push(seq[i]);
      }
      }
      return result;
}</pre>
```

```
(fn [seqn n] (mapcat (partial repeat n) seqn))

(mapcat function collection)
;; collection.mapcat(function)

(repeat 5 "x")
;=> ("x" "x" "x" "x" "x" "x")

(partial repeat 2)
;=> #<core$partial$fn_4228 clojure.core$partial$fn_4228@79c853cf>

(map (partial repeat 2) [1 2 3])
;=> ((1 1) (2 2) (3 3))

(mapcat (partial repeat 2) [1 2 3])
;=> (1 1 2 2 3 3)
```

```
(= (__ [1 2 3] 2) '(1 1 2 2 3 3))

(= (__ [:a :b] 4) '(:a :a :a :b :b :b :b))

(= (__ [4 5 6] 1) '(4 5 6))

(= (__ [[1 2] [3 4]] 2) '([1 2] [1 2] [3 4] [3 4]))

(= (__ [44 33] 2) [44 44 33 33])
```

```
(mapcat (partial repeat 4) [:a :b])
;=> (:a :a :a :a :b :b :b)
```

### DROP EVERY NTH ITEM

```
(= (__ [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8] 3) [1 2 4 5 7 8])

(= (__ [:a :b :c :d :e :f] 2) [:a :c :e])

(= (__ [1 2 3 4 5 6] 4) [1 2 3 5 6])
```

```
function(coll, n) {
      var result = [];
      for (var i = 0; i < coll.length; i++) {
            if ((i+1) % 3 !== 0) {
            result.push(coll[i]);
      }
      }
      return result;
}</pre>
```

```
(fn [coll n] (mapcat (partial take (dec n)) (partition-all n coll)))
```

```
(fn [coll n] (mapcat (partial take (dec n)) (partition-all n coll)))

(dec 3); => 2

(take 2 [1 2 3]); => (1 2)

(partition-all 3 [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]); => ((1 2 3) (4 5 6) (7 8))

(mapcat (partial take (dec 3)) (partition-all 3 [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8])); => (1 2 4 5 7 8)
```

```
(= (__ [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8] 3) [1 2 4 5 7 8])

(= (__ [:a :b :c :d :e :f] 2) [:a :c :e])

(= (__ [1 2 3 4 5 6] 4) [1 2 3 5 6])
```

## FUN?

# AS A CODER, WE NEED TO HAVE FUN

## HAPPY CODING!

## THANK YOU!

### **CREDITS**

Wikipedia: Higher-order function: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher-order function

Martin Fowler: Collection Pipeline:

http://martinfowler.com/articles/collection-pipeline

Replicate a Sequence: https://www.4clojure.com/problem/33

Drop Every Nth Item: https://www.4clojure.com/problem/41

## Q/A

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