Functional Programming for Everyone

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Lambda Luminaries
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- There is an important difference here. The **drive** function is decoupled from the structure (object) itself, i.e. from **myCar**.
- Stripping myCar of all **behaviour** (functions) such as drive, we are left with just **state** (fields) such as pos.

Common Properties of Functional Programming Languages

Property I: Separation of state and behaviour

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- Note how we pass **car_extra** function as an argument to the **drive** function.

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Property II: Existence of higher-order functions

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- In latter case, assigning a new value to the pos field produces a new car object rather than mutating the existing one, i.e. myCarB.

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Property III: Absence of variables

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  ```
- ```
  # Shipping 10 built cars taken from the
  # infinitely long assembly line
  ship(take(mk_lazyseq(build_car), 10))
  ```

Common Properties of Functional Programming Languages

Property IV: Support for Lazy Evaluation

Benefits of Functional Programming

Combining these common properties of functional programming gives us a number of benefits.

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- Inherent parallelism and lock-free concurrency
- Powerful abstraction mechanism through higher-order functions
- Performance increases with lazy evaluation (avoid needless computations)
- Can be reasoned about mathematically (compiler optimization; correctness proof; substitution model applies)

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Interesting thing about this quote is that having 100 functions operate over one data structure lends itself really well to functional programming whereas having one function operate over 100 data structures (variants) lends itself well to object-oriented programming.

Companies in South Africa

ELDO Using Clojure for automated meter reading and intelligent monitoring of consumer energy.

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Amazon.com in Cape Town Scala.

Lambda Luminaries – @lambdaluminary

Local functional programming user group

We meet once a month, on the second Monday of the month.

`http://www.meetup.com/lambda-luminaries/`

References I

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