

# **Advanced Swift Optics**

# Today's menu

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- Functional Programming

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  - The value of data structures

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- Functional Programming
  - The value of data structures
- Functional Optics
  - Sane data manipulation
- Lots of code

# Functional Programming



How to ~~draw an owl~~  
functional programming

1.



$f(x) = x$

1. ~~Draw some circles~~

2.



write the rest of  
the fucking program

2. ~~Draw the rest of the fucking owl~~



**John <sup>A</sup> De Goes**

@jdegoes

Segui



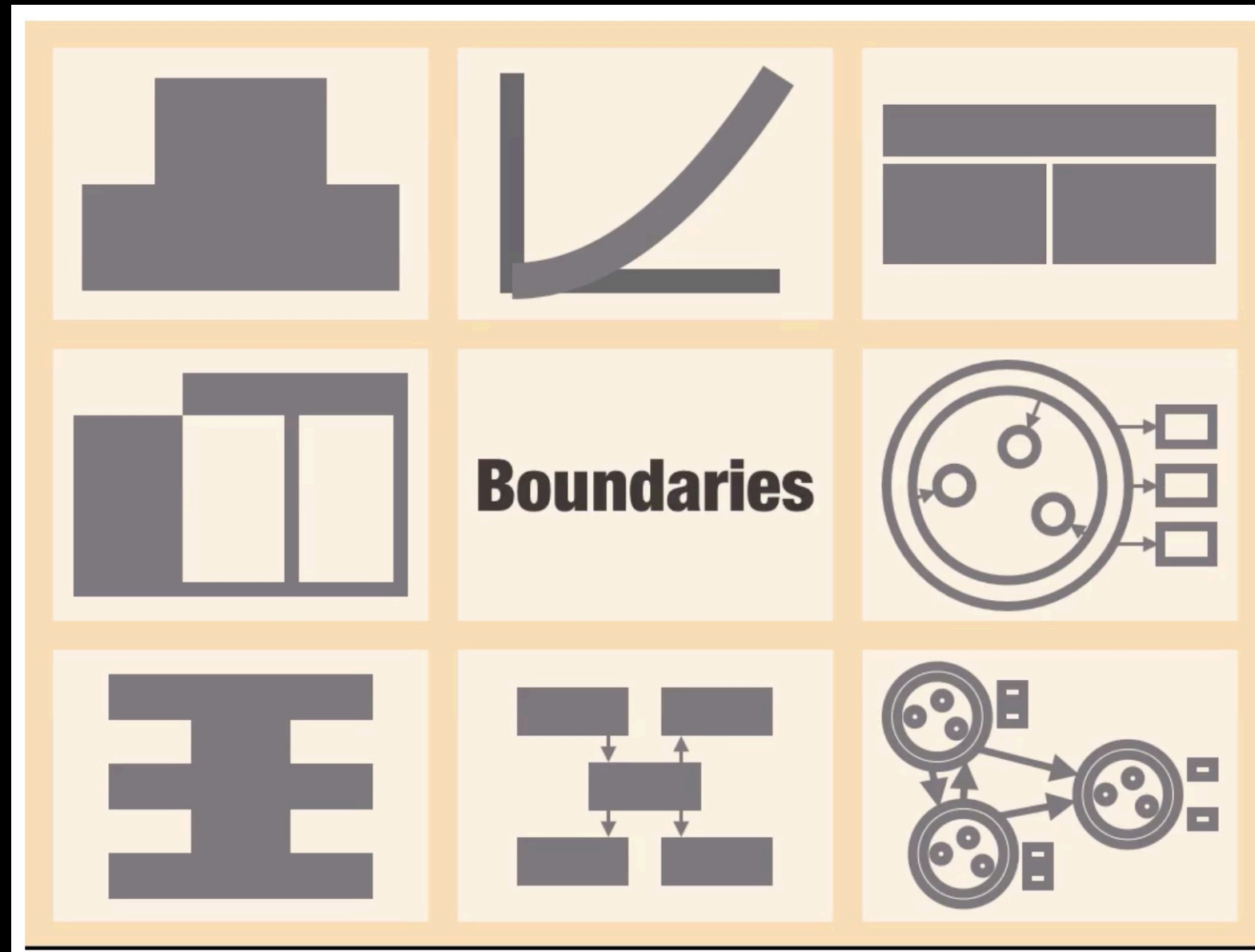
FP is just programming with functions.  
Functions are:

1. Total: They return an output for every input.
2. Deterministic: They return the same output for the same input.
3. Pure: Their only effect is computing the output.

The rest is just composition you can learn over time.

10:32 - 30 nov 2017

# Gary Bernhardt - "Boundaries" (2012)



# Pure Functions

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# Pure Functions

- they can only transform data
- input: one or more instances of some types
- output: the same
- the data involved is as important as the functions themselves



*Show me your flowcharts and  
conceal your tables, and I shall  
continue to be mystified. Show  
me your tables, and I won't  
usually need your flowcharts;  
they'll be obvious.*

*Fred Brooks, The Mythical Man-  
Month*

# Immutable Data Structures

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- value types
- struct, enum
- domain modeling
- UI modeling
- transitional information
- intent representation



```
func triggerAction(  
    data: ActionData,  
    listener: ListenerType)  
{  
    /// depending on the current state, the data value  
    /// and some rules, call methods on the listener  
}
```

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    /// and some rules, call methods on the listener  
}  
  
enum ActionResult {  
    case doThis(value: Int)  
    case doThat(value: String)  
}  
  
func triggerAction(data: ActionData) -> ActionResult {  
    /// depending on the current state, the data value  
    /// and some rules, return a specific ActionResult  
}
```

**Data structures bring us joy...**

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- separation of *representation* from *interpretation*
- the former at the core, the latter at the boundary
- readable, testable, maintainable
- not just for functional programming

**...and pain**



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- lots of nesting

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# ...and pain

- they can get messy and complex
- lots of nesting
- we usually operate on tiny parts...
- ...but we need to transform the whole

# Optics

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- types (usually structs)
- encapsulate various kinds of relationships between data structures
- for example, "focusing":
  - relationship between a data structure and one of its parts
- see data from a different point of view

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- "Profunctor Optics - Modular Data Accessors" by Matthew Pickering, Jeremy Gibbons, and Nicolas Wu
- "Don't Fear the Profunctor Optics!" GitHub repo

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- like KeyPath (not a coincidence)
- simplified representation
- full representations has 2 more parameters:
  - generic change on both Root and Value

# Lens

```
struct Lens<Root, Value> {  
    let view: (Root) -> Value  
    let update: (Value, Root) -> Root  
}
```

```
func makeLens<Root, Value>(
    _ wkp: WritableKeyPath<Root, Value>)
-> Lens<Root, Value>
{
    return Lens<Root, Value>(
        view: { root in
            root[keyPath: wkp]
        },
        update: { newValue, root in
            var m_root = root
            m_root[keyPath: wkp] = newValue
            return m_root
        })
}
```

```
extension Lens {  
  func modify (  
    _ transformValue: @escaping (Value) -> Value)  
    -> (Root) -> Root  
  {  
    return { root in  
      self.update(  
        transformValue(self.view(root)),  
        root)  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
struct LoginPage {  
    var username: String  
    var password: String  
    var isRememberMeActive: Bool  
    var isLoginButtonActive: Bool  
}
```

```
extension LoginPage {  
    static func lens<Value>(  
        _ wkp: WritableKeyPath<LoginPage, Value>)  
        -> Lens<LoginPage, Value>  
    {  
        return makeLens(wkp)  
    }  
}
```

```
let passwordLens = LoginPage.lens(\.password)
```

```
/// trimPassword: (LoginPage) -> LoginPage
```

```
let trimPassword = passwordLens.modify {  
    $0.trimmingCharacters(  
        in: CharacterSet(charactersIn: " ")  
    )  
}
```



```
func zip<Root, Value1, Value2>(
  _ lens1: Lens<Root, Value1>,
  _ lens2: Lens<Root, Value2>)
-> Lens<Root, (Value1, Value2)>
{
  return Lens<Root, (Value1, Value2)>(
    view: { root in
      (lens1.view(root), lens2.view(root))
    },
    update: { tuple, root in
      lens2.update(
        tuple.1,
        lens1.update(
          tuple.0,
          root))
    })
}
```

```
struct Application {  
    var loginPage: LoginPage  
    var userSession: UserSession  
}
```

```
struct UserSession {  
    var token: String?  
    var currentUsername: String?  
}
```

```
/// storedUsernameLens:
/// Lens<Application, (String?, String, Bool)>
let storedUsernameLens = zip(
    Application.lens(\.userSession.currentUsername),
    Application.lens(\.loginPage.username),
    Application.lens(\.loginPage.isRememberMeActive)
)

/// restoreUsername: (Application) -> Application
let restoreUsername = storedUsernameLens.modify {
    current, _, rememberMe in
    guard let current = current, rememberMe else {
        return (nil, "", rememberMe)
    }

    return (current, current, rememberMe)
}
```

```
extension Dictionary {  
    static func lens(  
        at key: Key)  
        -> Lens<Dictionary, Value?>  
    {  
        return Lens<Dictionary, Value?>(  
            view: { $0[key] },  
            update: { value, root in  
                var m_root = root  
                m_root[key] = value  
                return m_root  
            })  
    }  
}
```

# Prism

```
struct Prism<Root, Value> {  
    let match: (Root) -> Value?  
    let build: (Value) -> Root  
}
```

```
extension Prism {  
  func tryModify (  
    _ transformValue: @escaping (Value) -> Value)  
    -> (Root) -> Root  
  {  
    return { root in  
      guard let matched = self.match(root) else {  
        return root  
      }  
      return self.build(transformValue(matched))  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
enum Event {  
    case application(Application)  
    case login(Login)  
  
    enum Login {  
        case tryLogin(outcome: LoginOutcome)  
        case logout(motivation: LogoutMotivation)  
  
        enum LoginOutcome {  
            case success  
            case failure(message: String)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
extension Event.Login {
    typealias prism<Value> = Prism<Event.Login, Value>
}

extension Prism where
    Root == Event.Login,
    Value == Event.Login.LoginOutcome
{
    static var tryLogin: Event.Login.prism<Event.Login.LoginOutcome> {
        return .init(
            match: {
                switch $0 {
                case .tryLogin(let outcome):
                    return outcome
                default:
                    return nil
                }
            },
            build: { .tryLogin(outcome: $0) })
    }
}
```



```
/// Prism<A, B> + Prism<B, C> = Prism<A, C>
```

```
func pipe<A, B, C>(
  _ prism1: Prism<A, B>,
  _ prism2: Prism<B, C>)
-> Prism<A, C>
{
  return Prism<A, C>(
    match: {
      prism1.match($0).flatMap(prism2.match)
    },
    build: {
      prism1.build(prism2.build($0))
    })
}
```

```
extension Prism where Value == Event.Login {  
    var tryLogin: Prism<Root, Event.Login.LoginOutcome> {  
        return pipe(self, .tryLogin)  
    }  
}
```

```
extension Prism where Value == Event.Login.LoginOutcome {  
    var failure: Prism<Root, String> {  
        return pipe(self, .failure)  
    }  
}
```

```
/// failureMessagePrism: Prism<Event, String>
let failureMessagePrism = Event.prism
    .login.tryLogin.failure

/// uppercasedMessageIfPossible: (Event) -> Event
let uppercasedMessageIfPossible = failureMessagePrism
    .tryModify { $0.uppercased() }
```

# Affine

```
struct Affine<Root, Value> {  
    let preview: (Root) -> Value?  
    let tryUpdate: (Value, Root) -> Root?  
}
```

```

extension Array {
  static func affineForFirst(
    where predicate: @escaping (Element) -> Bool)
    -> Affine<Array, Element>
  {
    return Affine<Array, Element>(
      preview: { array in
        array.first(where: predicate)
      },
      tryUpdate: { element, array in
        guard let index = array
          .index(where: predicate)
        else { return nil }

        var m_array = array
        m_array.remove(at: index)
        m_array.insert(element, at: index)
        return m_array
      })
  }
}

```

**Affine generalizes both Lens and Prism**

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- Lens  $\rightarrow$  Affine

# Affine generalizes both Lens and Prism

- `Lens -> Affine`
- `Prism -> Affine`



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- `Lens -> Affine`
- `Prism -> Affine`
- `pipe on Affine`

# Affine generalizes both Lens and Prism

- `Lens -> Affine`
- `Prism -> Affine`
- `pipe` on `Affine`
- `Lens + Prism = Affine`

```
enum TransactionState {  
    case idle  
    case failure(String)  
    case success([String: TransactionResult])  
}
```

```
struct TransactionResult {  
    var completion: Date  
    var outcomes: [TransactionOutcome]  
}
```

```
struct TransactionOutcome {  
    var user: String  
    var balance: Double  
}
```

```
let ultimateAffine = pipe(  
    TransactionState.prism.success,  
    Dictionary.lens(at: "IllRememberThis"),  
    Optional.prism,  
    TransactionResult.lens(\.outcomes),  
    Array.affineForFirst {  
        $0.user == "Siri McSirison"  
    },  
    TransactionOutcome.lens(\.balance)  
)
```

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# Recap

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- Well-defined data structures are the key to clear, testable and maintainable code
- Optics: a useful tool to operate on data structures in a generic way
  - Lens: structs and classes
  - Prisms: enums
  - Affine: optional access

# Thank You

@\_logacist

<https://github.com/broomburgio/advanced-swift-optics>