

Functional Ruby

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If you can read this, then we're ready to go!



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- Ruby is ... “A dynamic, open source programming language with a focus on simplicity and productivity. It has an elegant syntax that is natural to read and easy to write.”
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 - From <http://www.ruby-lang.org/en/>
- Ruby is definitely an Object-Oriented language and *not* a Functional Language.
- *But ...*

Functional Ruby

- Ruby is a language of careful balance. Its creator, Yukihiko “matz” Matsumoto, blended parts of his favorite languages (Perl, Smalltalk, Eiffel, Ada, and Lisp) to form a new language that **balanced functional programming with imperative programming.** (*emphasis added*)
- He has often said that he is “trying to make Ruby natural, not simple,” in a way that mirrors life.
Building on this, he adds:
 - Ruby is simple in appearance, but is very complex inside, just like our human body.*
 - Matz, speaking on the Ruby-Talk mailing list, May 12th, 2000.

Functional Ruby

- The Haskell site begins with a definition:
“What is functional programming?”
which begins:
 - In functional programming, programs are executed by evaluating *expressions*, in contrast with imperative programming where programs are composed of *statements* which change global state when executed. Functional programming typically avoids using mutable state.
- It goes on, but if we stop there (for a moment), then Ruby starts looking a bit functional, too.

All statements are expressions

- All “statements” in Ruby are really just expressions that have a value.

```
irb1.9.2> foo = 42
#1.9.2 => 42
irb1.9.2> if foo > 20
            "too high"
  elsif foo > 10
            "need my toes"
  else
            "that's easy"
end
#1.9.2 => "too high"
```

All statements are expressions

```
irb1.9.2> f = lambda {|foo|
  if foo > 20
    "too high"
  elsif foo > 10
    "need my toes"
  else
    "that's easy"
  end
}
#1.9.2 => #<Proc:0x136fa0@(irb):10 (lambda)>
irb1.9.2> f[9]
#1.9.2 => "that's easy"
irb1.9.2> f.call(15)
#1.9.2 => "need my toes"
irb1.9.2> foo
#1.9.2 => 42
```

All statements are expressions

- For methods, the “value” is just the last expression that was evaluated unless there is a **return** statement.

```
def answer  
  42  
end
```

```
def answer  
  return 42  
end
```

- These have the same value when called, but Ruby is actually optimized such that the implicit value is *slightly* more performant.

Functional Ruby

- “Higher-order functions (HOFs) are functions that take other functions as their arguments. A basic example of a HOF is `map` which takes a function and a list as its arguments, applies the function to all elements of the list, and returns the list of its results.”
— Haskell site

Higher-order Functions

- Ruby has a construct called a **block** which acts as a closure and is “passed” to a method.

```
irb1.9.2> list = [ 8, 17, 29 ]  
#1.9.2 => [8, 17, 29]
```

```
irb1.9.2> list.map { |element| element * 2 }  
#1.9.2 => [16, 34, 58]
```

Higher-order Functions

- With a little bit of syntax, that could be any lambda (even our little *f* from before):

```
irb1.9.2> list  
#1.9.2 => [8, 17, 29]
```

```
irb1.9.2> list.map &f  
#1.9.2 => ["that's easy", "need my toes", "too high"]
```

Higher-order Functions

- Like **map** (aka, **collect**) which applies a function to a list to obtain a new list, there is **reduce** (aka, **inject**) which applies a function across a list to obtain a single value.

```
irb1.9.2> list  
#1.9.2 => [8, 17, 29]  
irb1.9.2> list.reduce{|sum, element| sum + element}  
#1.9.2 => 54
```

```
irb1.9.2> list.reduce(&:+)  
#1.9.2 => 54
```

Higher-order Functions



Higher-order Functions

- Oh, can we use our own favorite “function” f ?

Higher-order Functions

- Oh, can we use our own favorite “function” f ?
- Well, not quite:

Higher-order Functions

- Oh, can we use our own favorite “function” f ?
- Well, not quite:

```
irb1.9.2> list.reduce &f
ArgumentError: wrong number of arguments (2 for 1)
  from (irb):11:in `block in irb_binding'
  from (irb):31:in `each'
  from (irb):31:in `reduce'
  from (irb):31
  from /Users/rab/.rvm/rubies/ruby-1.9.2-p180/bin/
irb:16:in `<main>'
```

Higher-order Functions

- But, we could do this:

```
irb1.9.2> list.map(&f).reduce(&:+)  
#1.9.2 => "that's easyneed my toestoo high"
```

Higher-order Functions

- But, we could do this:

```
irb1.9.2> list.map(&f).reduce(&:+)  
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- Did you catch that?

Higher-order Functions

- But, we could do this:

```
irb1.9.2> list.map(&f).reduce(&:+)  
#1.9.2 => "that's easyneed my toestoo high"
```

- Did you catch that?

list.reduce(&:+) used ‘+’ to add numbers

Higher-order Functions

- But, we could do this:

```
irb1.9.2> list.map(&f).reduce(&:+)  
#1.9.2 => "that's easyneed my toestoo high"
```

- Did you catch that?

list.reduce(&:+) used ‘+’ to add numbers

list.map(&f).reduce(&:+) used ‘+’ to concatenate strings

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion



Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

- Most iteration is accomplished with an object's **each** method which is the key to all the features from the **Enumerable** module.
 - Since Ruby 1.9.2, most enumerations called without a block return an **Enumerator** instance.

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

- Most iteration is accomplished with an object's **each** method which is the key to all the features from the **Enumerable** module.
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- What better to illustrate these techniques than...

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

- Most iteration is accomplished with an object's **each** method which is the key to all the features from the **Enumerable** module.
 - Since Ruby 1.9.2, most enumerations called without a block return an **Enumerator** instance.
- What better to illustrate these techniques than...
 - **The Fibonacci Sequence**



Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

```
irb1.9.2> class Integer
           def fib_i
             a, b = 0, 1
             self.times do
               a, b = b, a+b
             end
             a
           end
         end
```

```
irb1.9.2> (0..10).map { |number| number.fib_i }
#1.9.2 => [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55]
```

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

```
irb1.9.2> class Integer
           def fib_r
             if self < 2
               self
             else
               (self - 2).fib_r + (self - 1).fib_r
             end
           end
         end
```

```
irb1.9.2> (0..10).map { |number| number.fib_r }
#1.9.2 => [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55]
```

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

```
irb1.9.2> class Integer
           def fib_t
             fib_t_helper(self, 0, 1)
           end

           def fib_t_helper(n, a, b)
             if n.zero?
               a
             else
               fib_t_helper(n-1, b, a+b)
             end
           end
         end

irb1.9.2> (0..10).map { |number| number.fib_t }
#1.9.2 => [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55]
```

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

Why does it matter?

```
require 'benchmark'  
include Benchmark
```

```
bm(14) do |x|  
  class Integer  
  
    ...  
  end  
  x.report("iteration 1000") { 1000.times { |i| i.fib_i } }  
  x.report("recursion 30 ") { 30.times { |i| i.fib_r } }  
  x.report("recursion 40 ") { 40.times { |i| i.fib_r } }  
  x.report("tail-rec. 1000") { 1000.times { |i| i.fib_t } }  
end
```

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion



Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

```
irb1.9.2> load 'fib_benchmark.rb'  
          user      system    total      real  
iteration 1000  0.900000  0.010000  0.910000 ( 0.907310)
```

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

```
irb1.9.2> load 'fib_benchmark.rb'  
          user      system    total    real  
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recursion 30   1.360000  0.010000  1.370000 ( 1.371345)
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recursion 30   1.360000  0.010000  1.370000 ( 1.371345)  
recursion 40   167.110000 0.840000 167.950000 (168.156662)
```

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

```
irb1.9.2> load 'fib_benchmark.rb'
```

		user	system	total	real
iteration	1000	0.900000	0.010000	0.910000	(0.907310)
recursion	30	1.360000	0.010000	1.370000	(1.371345)
recursion	40	167.110000	0.840000	167.950000	(168.156662)
tail-rec.	1000	0.740000	0.000000	0.740000	(0.746140)

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

Memoization!

- In computing, **memoization** is an optimization technique used primarily to speed up computer programs by having function calls avoid repeating the calculation of results for previously-processed inputs.
–Wikipedia
- Since pure functional programming means that an expression (or function) with the same input(s) **always** produces the same value.

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion Memoization!

```
irb1.9.2> class Integer
  @@fibs = [0,1]
  def fib_m
    @@fibs[self] ||= ((self - 2).fib_m +
                       (self - 1).fib_m)
  end
end
```

```
irb1.9.2> (0..10).map { |number| number.fib_m }
#1.9.2 => [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55]
```

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

Why does it matter?

```
require 'benchmark'  
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  x.report("recursion 30 ") { 30.times { |i| i.fib_r } }  
  x.report("recursion 40 ") { 40.times { |i| i.fib_r } }  
  x.report("tail-rec. 1000") { 1000.times { |i| i.fib_t } }  
  x.report("memoized 40 ") { 40.times { |i| i.fib_m } }  
  x.report("memoized 1000") { 1000.times { |i| i.fib_m } }  
end
```

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion

```
irb1.9.2> load 'fib_benchmark.rb'
```

		user	system	total	real
iteration	1000	0.900000	0.010000	0.910000	(0.907310)
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tail-rec.	1000	0.740000	0.000000	0.740000	(0.746140)
memoized	40	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	(0.000153)

Iteration, Recursion, Tail-recursion Memoization!

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irb1.9.2> load 'fib_benchmark.rb'
```

		user	system	total	real
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recursion	40	167.110000	0.840000	167.950000	(168.156662)
tail-rec.	1000	0.740000	0.000000	0.740000	(0.746140)
memoized	40	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	(0.000153)
memoized	1000	0.010000	0.000000	0.010000	(0.003212)

Functional Ruby

- “Infinite Streams”
 - JEG2 site

Infinite Streams

- Like in the Scala example last month, we can define a stream that is lazily evaluated by knowing the next value and having a way to get the rest when it is needed.

```
module LazyStream
  class Node
    def initialize( head, &promise )
      @head, @tail = head, promise
    end
  end
end
```

Infinite Streams

- Then we can define the parts:

```
attr_reader :head  
  
def tail  
  if @tail.is_a? Proc  
    if @tail.arity == 1  
      @tail.call(head)  
    else  
      @tail.call  
    end  
  else  
    @tail  
  end  
end
```

Infinite Streams

- And a way to take an item from the stream:

```
def drop
  result, next_stream = head, tail
  @head, @tail = case next_stream
    when self.class
      next_stream.instance_eval {
        [@head, @tail]
      }
    else
      [next_stream, @tail]
    end
  result
end
alias_method :tail!, :drop
```

Infinite Streams

- And a way to iterate over the stream, partially.

```
def each!(limit=nil)
  loop do
    break unless limit.nil? || (limit -= 1) > -1
    yield drop
    break if end?
  end
  self
end
```

```
def each(limit=nil, &block)
  clone.each!(limit, &block)
self
end
include Enumerable
```

Infinite Streams

- However, if you wanted to process more than one stream simultaneously, things get a bit messier.
- Fortunately, Ruby 1.9 introduced the **Fiber** class:
 - At their most basic, let you create simple generators (much as you could do previously with blocks).
 - Dave Thomas, <http://pragdave.blogs.pragprog.com/pragdave/2007/12/pipelines-using.html>

Infinite Streams

- Well, the Fibonacci Sequence is like that!

```
irb1.9.2> fib = Fiber.new do
  f1, f2 = 0, 1
  loop do
    Fiber.yield f1
    f1, f2 = f2, f1 + f2
  end
end
```

```
irb1.9.2> 11.times { print "#{fib.resume} " }; puts
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55
```

Infinite Streams

- We can define a **Fiber** that generates even numbers:

```
irb1.9.2> evens = Fiber.new do
  value = 0
  loop do
    Fiber.yield value
    value += 2
  end
end
```

Infinite Streams

- And a consumer that accepts values from the generator and prints them:

```
irb1.9.2> consumer = Fiber.new do
  10.times do
    next_value = evens.resume
    puts next_value
  end
end
```

- Technically, the consumer doesn't have to be a Fiber, but it will give us some flexibility.

Infinite Streams

- So, we need to kick off the **consumer** with resume:

```
irb1.9.2> consumer.resume  
0  
2  
4  
6  
8  
10  
12  
14  
16  
18  
#1.9.2 => 10
```

Infinite Streams

- But we have hard-coded the name of the generator **evens** inside the **consumer**. ;-(

–Let's fix that!

```
irb1.9.2> def consumer(source)
           Fiber.new do
             10.times do
               next_value = source.resume
               puts next_value
             end
           end
         end
```

–And assume that we changed **evens** to a method, too.

Infinite Streams

- Let's also add another Fiber that is a filter that consumes values from a generator, but only yields values that are a multiple of 3.

```
irb1.9.2> def multiples_of_three(source)
  Fiber.new do
    loop do
      next_value = source.resume
      Fiber.yield next_value if next_value % 3 == 0
    end
  end
end
```

Infinite Streams

- Of course, Fibers get better in Dave's next post:
<http://pragdave.blogs.pragprog.com/pragdave/2008/01/pipelines-using.html>
–*Yes, these are from 3½ years ago!*

Any Questions?

- About something I covered too quickly?
- About something I didn't cover at all?
- ...
- rab@GaslightSoftware.com
- [@rabiedenharn](https://twitter.com/rabiedenharn)
- <http://GaslightSoftware.com/>

References

- **Functional Programming**

Wikipedia (long list of citations)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming

- **Functional programming**

From the Haskell site

http://www.haskell.org/haskellwiki/Functional_programming

- **From the C2 Wiki:**

<http://c2.com/cgi/wiki?RubyLanguage>

<http://c2.com/cgi/wiki?FunctionalProgramming>

<http://c2.com/cgi/wiki?FunctionalProgrammingLanguage>

References

- **Higher Order Ruby**

A series of articles by James Edward Gray II

http://blog.grayproductions.net/categories/higherorder_ruby

(Note that the list is most-recent-first so start at the bottom.)

- **Pearls of Functional Algorithm Design**

by Richard Bird

ISBN-13: 9780521513388

<http://search.barnesandnoble.com/Pearls-of-Functional-Algorithm-Design/Richard-Bird/e/9780521513388#>

- **Functional techniques in Ruby**

Slides by @erockenjew (*no longer a Twitter name*)

<http://www.slideshare.net/erockendude/functional-techniques-in-ruby>

References

- **Thinking Functionally In Ruby**

@tomstuart / tom@experthuman.com

<http://www.slideshare.net/RossC0/thinking-functionally-in-ruby>

- **Memoization**

Examples of memoization in various programming languages

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memoization>

References

- **Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs**

- Video Lectures by Hal Abelson and Gerald Jay Sussman

These twenty video lectures by Hal Abelson and Gerald Jay Sussman are a complete presentation of the course, given in July 1986 for Hewlett-Packard employees, and professionally produced by Hewlett-Packard Television. Note: These lectures follow the first edition (1985) of *Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs*.

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/mac/classes/6.001/abelson-sussman-lectures/>

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- Companion site to the text and the video lectures.

<http://mitpress.mit.edu/sicp/>

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- **Higher-Order Procedures (in Ruby)**

Slides from 13-Dec-2006 based on SICP

<http://www.slideshare.net/jashmenn/higher-order-procedures-in-ruby-15799>

Images

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fibonacci.jpg>
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