









- For developers
- For management
- For company

Developers

Compiler support



Advanced type system




```
data USD  
data EUR
```

```
newtype Currency a = Currency Double deriving Show
```

```
add :: Currency a → Currency a → Currency a  
add (Currency a) (Currency b) = Currency $ a + b
```

```
account :: Currency USD
```

```
account = Currency 5.0
```

```
transaction1 :: Currency USD
```

```
transaction1 = Currency 5.0
```

```
transaction2 :: Currency EUR
```

```
transaction2 = Currency 5.0
```

```
main = do
```

```
    print $ add account transaction1 - Currency 10.0
```

```
    print $ add account transaction2 - won't compile
```


```
$ ./currency_test.hs
```

```
currency_test.hs:23:25: error:
```

- Couldn't match type 'EUR' with 'USD'
Expected type: Currency USD
Actual type: Currency EUR
- In the second argument of 'add',
namely 'transaction2'
In the second argument of '(\$)',
namely 'add account transaction2'
In a stmt of a 'do' block:
print \$ add account transaction2

Computations are more explicit

```
1 gtod = scd->tick_gtod + __gtod_offset;  
2 clock = gtod + delta;  
3 min_clock = wrap_max(gtod, old_clock);  
4 max_clock = wrap_max(old_clock, gtod + TICK_NSEC);
```



Explicit computation patterns

Developer> I have a database query here

Developer> it may fail, so it's kinda unsafe

Compiler> Don't worry, I'll check all the deps

Compiler> and let you know if some of them

Compiler> are not ok with that

```
calculation1 :: Int → Maybe Int  
calculation1 arg = Just (arg + 1)
```

```
calculation2 :: Int → Maybe Int  
calculation2 arg = Nothing
```

```
calculation3 :: Int → Maybe Int  
calculation3 arg = Just (arg + 2)
```

```
main = do
  print $ return 1 >>= calculation1 >>= calculation2
  print $ return 1 >>= calculation1 >>= calculation3
```

The same for state, IO,
sequential calculations etc.

Referential transparency a.k.a. refactoring without fear



Immutability

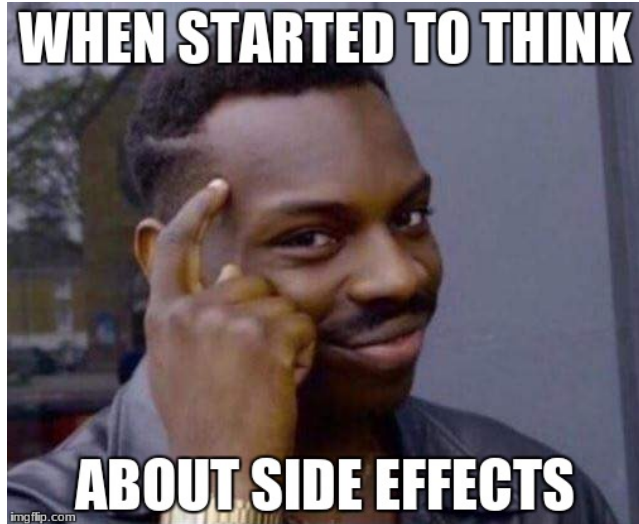
a.k.a. you can trust this function

```
def func(value=[ ]):  
    # whatever
```

someecards
user card



Explicit handling of side effects



Tooling support, great ecosystem

→ stack

→ ghc

→ ghci

→ editors and IDEs

Remarkable performance

Why is Haskell (GHC) so darn fast?



100



Haskell (with the `GHC` compiler) is a lot faster than you to low-level languages. (A favorite thing for Haskellers beat it, but that means you are using an inefficient C pr My question is, why?



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Haskell is declarative and based on lambda calculus. I being based on turing machines, roughly. Indeed, Haskell order. Also, instead of dealing with machine data types

Do you need a parser?

Management

High quality code (less bugs, easy to maintain and to learn)

Awesome for agile development (because of referential transparency, easy to support and refactor large code base and create dsl)

Heavy boost for skills development inside your team

Rumored to be much cost efficient (Aaron Contorer)

You can attract a lot of talented people

Company

A lot of big companies are investing in this


Contributions is much more visible - not one of
thousands nameless companies with java
technology stack, you have a ~~dragon~~ Haskell in
production

Great anchor for development of technical culture
(CS and stuff)

Questions?

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