

# FP IN PYTHON

it's simpler than you  
thought

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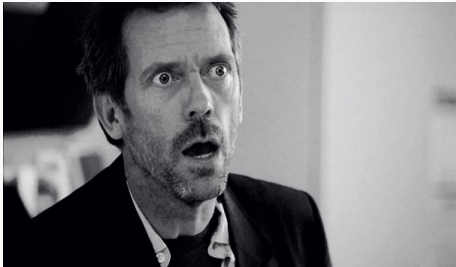
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## TARGET AUDIENCE?

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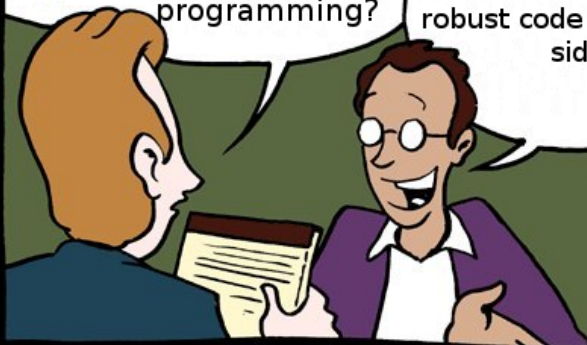
## TARGET AUDIENCE?



## Answer #1

Why it's so important to understand functional programming?

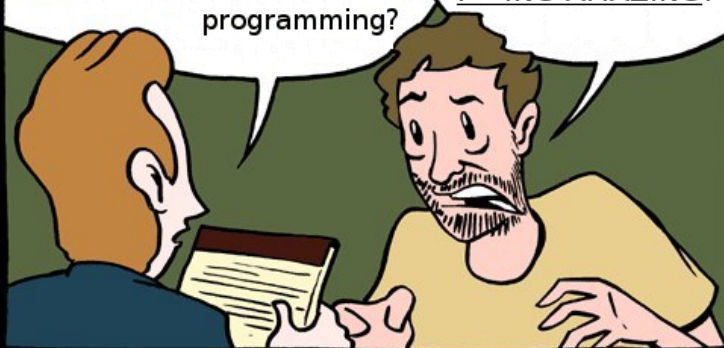
It allows us to write more modular and robust code with less side effects.



## Answer #2

Why it's important for us to understand functional programming?

Because it's F\*\*\*ING AMAZING!



- FP is a paradigm, not a language feature
- Python is a multi-paradigm language, that allows to write functional code
- It's possible to use advantages of FP today



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- Modularity, testability ✓

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- Developers? ✗

- postgres
- pandoc
- elm-compiler
- purescript
- aura (arch linux package manager)

# INTRODUCTION IN FP

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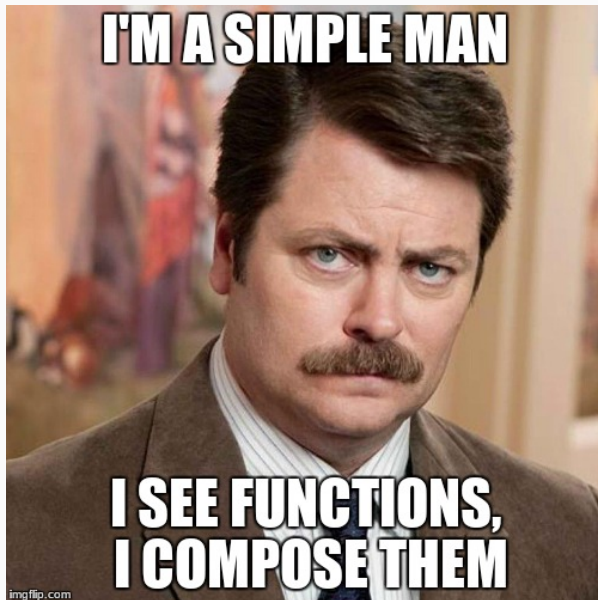
- Immutability
- Pure functions and side effects
- Higher-order functions
- Monads (?)
- Abstract Data Types (ADT)

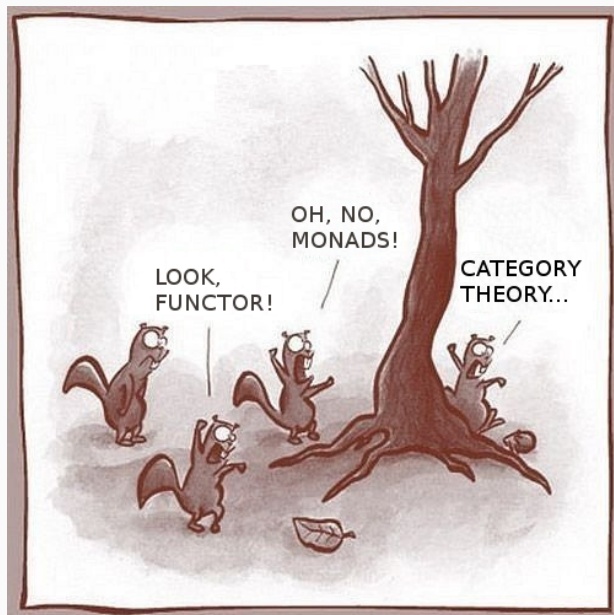
**Data, data  
never changes**



# PURE FUNCTIONS AND SIDE EFFECTS







# FP SUPPORT IN PYTHON

---

- Immutable data types:
  - string
  - tuple/namedtuple
  - frozenset

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- Pure Python
- Utility functions
- Third party libraries

# EXAMPLES (PY2)

---



```
from collections import namedtuple
```

```
Record = namedtuple("Record", "id name value")  
r = Record(1, "first record", "record value")  
r.name = "second record"      # error
```

```
fset = frozenset([1, 2, 1, 3])  
fset.add(1)      # no such function
```

```
# list comprehension in python
```

```
[v.attr for v in source if condition(v)]
```

```
# function chain in python
```

```
list(reversed(list(islice(count(), 5))))
```

```
# slightly modified version in python
```

```
fchain(list, reversed, list, islice, (count(), 5))
```

```
-- list comprehension in haskell
```

```
[getAttr v | v ← source, condition v]
```

```
-- function chain in haskell
```

```
reverse . take 5 $ [0..]
```

```
from itertools import cycle, ifilter

colors = cycle(["red", "green", "blue", "black"])
data = (
    {"id": i, "color": colors.next()}
    for i in range(10)
)
next(ifilter(
    lambda x: x["color"] == "black", data), None)
```

```
from maybe import Nothing, Just
```

```
def test_function(a, b):  
    """ a & b may be None  
    """
```

```
    a2 = a * a
```

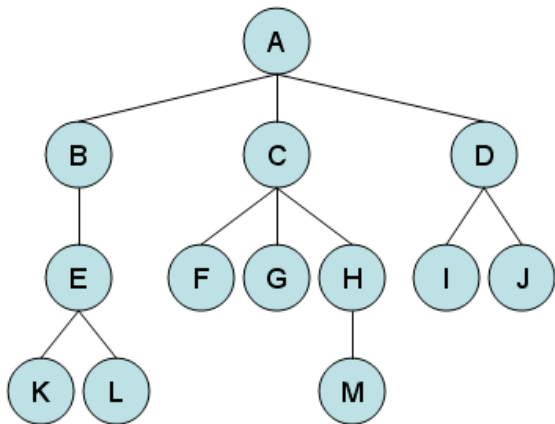
```
    b2 = a2 * b
```

```
    return (a2, b2)
```

```
test_function(1, 2)                # ok
```

```
test_function(None, 2)             # exception
```

```
test_function(Nothing, 2)          # ok
```



```
def all_childrens(node_id):  
    current_children_ids = Node.objects(  
        parent=node_id  
    ).values("id")  
  
    result = [node_id]  
    for child in current_children_ids:  
        result.extend(all_childrens(child))  
  
    return result
```

```
def all_childrens(node_id):  
    current_children_ids = Node.objects(  
        parent=node_id  
    ).values("id")  
    result = [node_id]  
  
    while current_children_ids:  
        result.extend(current_children_ids)  
        current_children_ids = Node.objects(  
            parent__in=current_children_ids  
        ).values("id")  
        current_children_ids = list(  
            current_children_ids)  
  
    return result
```

```
def all_childrens(node_ids):  
    for n in node_ids:  
        yield n.id  
  
        childrens = Node.objects(  
            parent__in=n.id  
        ).values("id")  
  
        for c in all_childrens(childrens):  
            yield c  
  
list(all_childrens((root_node,)))
```



```
# save source of data into class instance
class DataProcessor(object):
    def __init__(self, data_source):
        self.data_source = data_source

    def process_data(self, *args):
        # do some stuff

processor = DataProcessor(data_source)
processor.process_data()
```

```
# save source of data in partial
from functools import partial

process_with_source = partial(process_data,
                               data_source)

process_with_source()

# currying
process_data = curry(process_data)
initialized = process_data(data_source)(first_arg)
```

```
def get_data(self):
    data = {}
    if self.obj_id:
        # do something with data[]
    else:
        if self.item_id:
            # do something with data[]
        else:
            # do something with data[]
        data["questions"] = process_questions()
        data["answers"] = process_choices()
        # do something
    return data
```

```
def get_data(self, obj_id, item_id):  
    def common_part():  
        data["questions"] = process_questions()  
        data["answers"] = process_choices()  
    data = {}  
    if obj_id:  
        # do something with data[]  
    if item_id:  
        # do something with data[]  
        common_part()  
    if obj_id is None and item_id is None:  
        # do something with data[]  
        common_part()  
    return data
```

```
obj = cache.objects[self.obj_id]
if obj.group_id:
    data['group_name'] = cache.groups[
        obj.group_id].title
if self.child_id:
    child = obj.child_by_id(self.child_id)
    if child:
        data["obj_name"] = child.prompt()
    else:
        logger.warning()
```

```
def noop(*args, **kwargs):  
    return  
  
obj = cache.objects[obj_id]  
group = cache.groups.get(obj.group_id)  
child = obj.child_by_id(child_id)  
data["group_name"] = getattr(  
    group, "title", None)  
data["object_name"] = getattr(  
    child, "prompt", noop)()
```



# LIBRARIES

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→ PyFunctional	<a href="#">EntilZha/PyFunctional</a>
→ toolz	<a href="#">pytoolz/toolz</a>
→ adt	<a href="#">lllllllll/adt</a>
→ Coconat	<a href="#">evhub/coconut</a>
→ pyrsistent	<a href="#">Suor/funcy</a>
→ funcy	<a href="#">tobgu/pyrsistent</a>
→ effect	<a href="#">python-effect/effect</a>
→ hask	<a href="#">billpmurphy/hask</a>
→ fn.py	<a href="#">kachayev/fn.py</a>
→ PyMonad	<a href="#">fnl/pymonad</a>

- A lot of functions
- Decorator @curry
- Persistent data types
- Nice syntax for function composition
- Decorator to bypass tail recursion optimization
- Monads and ADT

QUESTION?