

Journey to Functional Programming

Igal Tabachnik



igalt@wix.com



@hmemcpy

“A language that doesn’t affect the way you think about programming, is not worth knowing.”

-Alan Perlis

Epigrams on Programming, 1982

In the beginning...

Free Monad

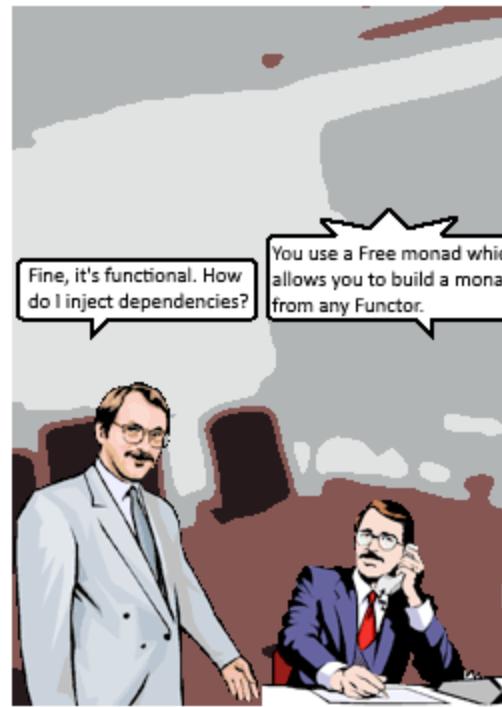
What is it?

A *free monad* is a construction which allows you to build a *monad* from any *Functor*. Like other *monads*, it is a pure way to represent and manipulate computations.

In particular, *free monads* provide a practical way to:

WAT.





But . . .

AGENDA

Functional programming

Purity in an impure world

Monads, Monoids, Functors, oh my!*

Free monads

Real-life examples

Demo

Q/A

What is Functional Programming?

Functional Programming on
Wikipedia:

“a style of building the structure and elements of computer programs—that treats computation as the **evaluation** of **mathematical functions** and avoids changing state and mutable data.”

1. Totality
2. Determinism
3. Purity

Totality

A function must yield a value for **every** possible input

Determinism

A function must yield the **same** value for the **same** input

Purity

A function's **only** effect must be the computation of its return value

Great advantages!

- Predictable
- Local reasoning
- Easier to test
- Easier to compose
- Easier to reuse

What's not to like?

SIDE-EFFECTS

Side-effects

- Reading from a file
- Talking to a database
- Starting threads
- Throwing exceptions
- Mutating state
- ...

Referential Transparency

An expression **e** is ***referentially transparent***, if for all programs **p**, every occurrence of **e** in **p** can be replaced with the result of evaluating **e**, without changing the meaning of **p**.

A function **f** is ***pure***, if the expression **f(x)** is RT for all RT **x**.

```
val x = 2  
val y = 4  
val p = x + y
```



```
val x = 2  
val y = 4  
val p = x + y
```

```
val x = 2  
val y = 4  
val p = x + y
```



```
val y = 4  
val p = 2 + y
```

```
val x = 2  
val y = 4  
val p = x + y
```



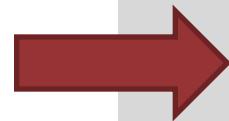
```
val p = 2 + 4
```

```
val x = 2  
val y = 4  
val p = x + y
```



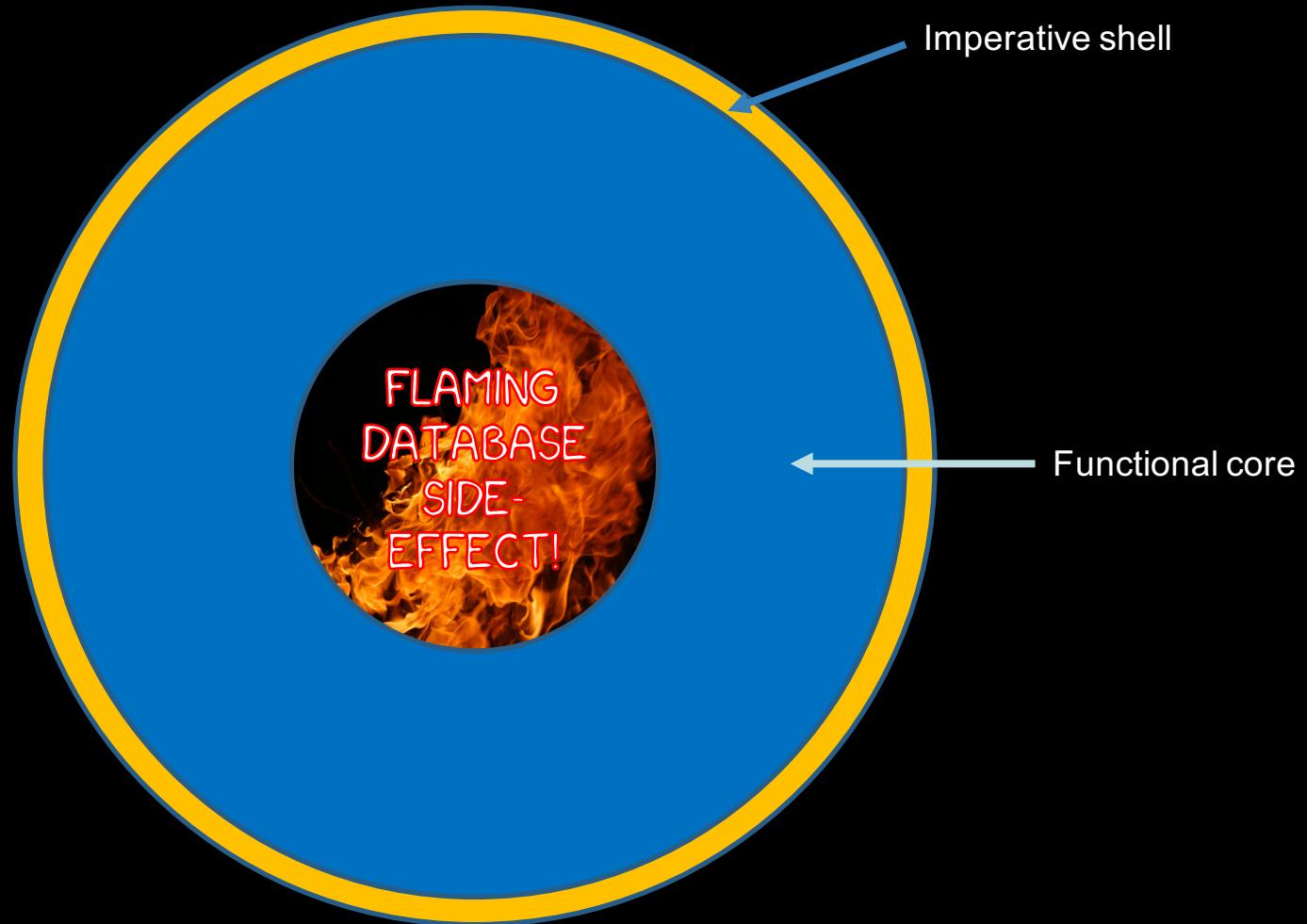
```
val p = 6
```

```
val d = new Date().getTime
```



```
val d = 1489906185500L
```

A side-effect is *anything that violates referential transparency*



It's ok, but...

- Any function can perform I/O
- Becomes monolithic, non-modular, hard to reuse
- Lose most benefits of functional programming
- Harder to test
- ... can't we do better?

What we want

- Clean separation of I/O concerns
- Keep external dependencies at the outer edges of our system
- Make side-effects explicit
- ...while keeping purely functional?





Scala

```
println("What is your name?")  
println("Hello, " + readLine)
```

Haskell

```
putStrLn "What is your name?"  
putStrLn ("Hello, " ++ getLine)
```

- Couldn't match expected type ‘String’ with actual type ‘IO String’
 - In the second argument of ‘(++)’, namely ‘getLine’
- ...

Haskell

```
main :: IO ()  
main = putStrLn "What is your name?" >>  
      getLine >= \n -> putStrLn ("Hello, " ++ n)
```

Haskell

```
main :: IO ()  
main = do  
    putStrLn "What is your name?"  
    name <- getLine  
    putStrLn ("Hello, " ++ name)
```

What is this **I0** thing?

- **I0** is a **MONAD!**
- Value held by **I0** depends on an I/O operation
- Makes I/O an explicit fact
- **I0** is a ***description***

Monads help make *implicit* concerns into *explicit* actions!

Haskell is a **purely functional, lazily-evaluated** language.

Every Haskell program is a **single *referentially transparent* expression.**

What's the deal?

- Purity is a *restriction, requirement*
- Programs are data, **descriptions**
- Complete separation of program
definition from its **execution**

Programs that **do** stuff



Programs that **describe** stuff

Can be done in Scala **with the Free monad!**

(this slide was intentionally left blank)

What are Free monads (good for)?

- Computations as pure data
- Can describe any concern
- Create an embedded DSL
 - (domain-specific languages)
- Programs are ASTs
- Executed by *interpreters*
- Can have multiple interpretations

Free [F , A]

A program

The value produced by the program

The algebra (language) of the program

```
sealed trait ConsoleOp[A]
```

```
case class GetLine() extends ConsoleOp[String]
```

```
case class PrintLine(text: String) extends ConsoleOp[Unit]
```

```
object ConsoleOp {  
    def getLine: Free[ConsoleOp, String] =  
        Free.liftF(GetLine())  
  
    def printLine(text: String): Free[ConsoleOp, Unit] =  
        Free.liftF(PrintLine(text))  
}
```

```
val program: Free[ConsoleOp, Unit] = for {
    _ <- printLine("What is your name?")
    name <- getLine
    _ <- printLine(s"Nice to meet you, $name")
} yield ()
```

```
// ~> is an alias for a transformation from F[_] to G[_]
// Id[_] is identity, used to ignore the return value

object ConsoleInterpreter extends (ConsoleOp ~> Id) {
    def apply[A](op: ConsoleOp[A]) = op match {
        case GetLine() => scala.io.StdIn.readLine
        case PrintLine(text) => scala.Console.println(text)
    }
}
```

Demo!

Afterword

- Still lots to learn
- Learning new stuff is hard
- Unlearning old stuff is harder
- Challenging all assumptions

Have fun!

Homework

- [Composable application architecture with reasonably priced monads](#) by Rúnar Bjarnason
- [Why the free Monad isn't free](#) by Kelley Robinson
- [Purely-functional I/O](#) by Rúnar Bjarnason
- [A year living Freely](#) by Chris Myers

Bonus:

- [Propositions as Types](#) by Philip Wadler
- [Constraints Liberate, Liberties Constrain](#) by Rúnar Bjarnason



WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW MORE?



#fp-guild

Thank You!



igalt@wix.com



@hmemcpy