Functional Scala

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内容

1. 编程范式
2. 面向对象
3. 函数式设计
4. 设计本质
5. 参考文献

编程范式

主流编程范式

1. 指令式: Imperative Programming
2. 函数式: Functional Programming
3. 逻辑式: Logic Programming
4. 面向对象: Object Oriented Programming

大师互殴

"Object-oriented programming is an exceptionally bad idea which could only have originated in California."

E.W. Dijkstra

"You probably know that arrogance, in computer science, is measured in nanodijkstras."

- Alan Kay

不公开的较量

OO pattern/principle	FP pattern/principle
• Single Responsibility Principle	• Functions
• Open/Closed principle	• Functions
• Dependency Inversion Principle	• Functions, also
• Interface Segregation Principle	• Functions
• Factory pattern	• Yes, functions
• Strategy pattern	• Oh my, functions again!
• Decorator pattern	• Functions
• Visitor pattern	• Functions □

Scala = OO + FP

- 自由的
- 开放的
- 简洁的
- 高阶的

面向对象设计

需求

1. 需求 1：判断某个单词是否包含数字

快速实现

```
numberbychapter
def hasDigit(word: String): Boolean = {
  var i = 0
  while (i < word.length) {
    if (word.charAt(i).isDigit)
      return true
    i += 1
  }
  return false
}
numberbychapter
```

for 推导式

```
def hasDigit(word: String): Boolean = {
  for (c <- word if c.isDigit)
    return true
  false
}
```

需求

1. 需求 1：判断某个单词是否包含数字
2. 需求 2：判断某个单词是否包含大写字母

复制-粘贴

```
def hasUpper(word: String): Boolean = {
  for (c <- word if c.isUpper)
    return true
  false
}
```

抽象

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```
trait CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean
}

def exists(word: String, spec: CharSpec): Boolean = {
  for (c <- word if spec.satisfy(c))
    return true
  false
}
```

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匿名内部类

```
exists(word, new CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean = c.isDigit
})

exists(word, new CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean = c.isUpper
})
```

复用对象

```
numberbychapter
object IsDigit extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean = c.isDigit
}

object IsUpper extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean = c.isUpper
}

exists(word, IsDigit)
exists(word, IsUpper)
```

需求

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2. 需求 2：判断某个单词是否包含大写字母
3. 需求 3：判断某个单词是否包含下划线

具名函数对象

```
case class Equals(ch: Char) extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(ch: Char): Boolean = this.ch == ch
}

exists(word, Equals('_'))
```

需求

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4. 需求 4：判断某个单词是否不包含下划线

修饰语义

```
numberbychapter
def exists(word: String, spec: CharSpec): Boolean = {
  for (c <- word if spec.satisfy(c))
    return true
  false
}

def forall(word: String, spec: CharSpec): Boolean = {
  for (c <- word if !spec.satisfy(c))
    return false
  true
}

case class Not(spec: CharSpec) extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(ch: Char): Boolean = !spec.satisfy(ch)
}

forall(word, Not(Equals('_')))
numberbychapter
```

消除重复

```
numberbychapter
private def comb(word: String, spec: CharSpec)(
  expectTrue: Boolean): Boolean = {
  for (c <- word if spec.satisfy(c) == expectTrue)
    return expectTrue
  !expectTrue
}

def exists(word: String, spec: CharSpec): Boolean =
  comb(word, spec) { expectTrue = true }

def forall(word: String, spec: CharSpec): Boolean =
  comb(word, spec) { expectTrue = false }
numberbychapter
```

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3. 需求 3：判断某个单词是否包含下划线
4. 需求 4：判断某个单词是否不包含 _
5. 需求 5：判断某个单词是否包含 _，或者 *

组合或

```
case class Or(left: CharSpec, right: CharSpec) extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean =
    left.satisfy(c) || right.satisfy(c)
}

exists(word, Or(Equals('_'), Equals('*')))
```

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4. 需求 4：判断某个单词是否不包含 _
5. 需求 5：判断某个单词是否包含 _，或者
6. 需求 6：判断某个单词是否包含空白符，但除去空格

组合与

```
numberbychapter
case class And(left: CharSpec, right: CharSpec) extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean =
    left.satisfy(c) && right.satisfy(c)
}

object IsWhitespace extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean = c.isWhitespace
}

exists(word, And(IsWhitespace, Not(Equals(' '))))
numberbychapter
```

需求

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6. 需求 6：判断某个单词是否包含空白符，但除去空格
7. 需求 7：判断某个单词是否包含字母 x，且不区分大小写

修饰

```
numberbychapter
case class IgnoringCase(spec: CharSpec) extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean = spec.satisfy(c.toLower)
}

object IgnoringCase {
  def equals(ch: Char) = IgnoringCase(Equals(ch.toLower))
}

exists(word, IgnoringCase.equals('x'))
numberbychapter
```

需求

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7. 需求 7：判断某个单词是否包含字母 x，且不区分大小写
8. 需求 8：判断某个单词满足某种特征，总时成功

占位符

```
numberbychapter
sealed class Placeholder(bool: Boolean) extends CharSpec {
  def satisfy(c: Char): Boolean = bool
}

object Always extends Placeholder(true)
object Never  extends Placeholder(false)

exists(word, Always)
exists(word, Never)
numberbychapter
```

增强 String

```
numberbychapter
implicit class RichString(s: String) {
  def exists(spec: CharSpec): Boolean =
    comb(spec) { expectTrue = true  }

  def forall(spec: CharSpec): Boolean =
    comb(spec) { expectTrue = false }

  private def comb(spec: CharSpec)(expectTrue: Boolean): Boolean = {
    for (c <- s if spec.satisfy(c) == expectTrue)
      return expectTrue
    !expectTrue
  }
}

word.exists(IgnoringCase.equals('x'))
numberbychapter
```

函数式设计

函数式接口

函数类型

```
trait Function1[-T, +R] {
  def apply(t: T): R

  def compose[A](g: A => T): A => R = x => apply(g(x))
  def andThen[A](g: R => A): T => A = x => g(apply(x))
}

val hasUpper: Char => Boolean = _.isUpper
val hasDigit: Char => Boolean = _.isDigit
```

递归

尾递归

```
numberbychapter
private def comb(s: Seq[Char], p: Char => Boolean)(
  expectTrue: Boolean): Boolean = s match {
    case h +: t if (p(h) == expectTrue) => expectTrue
    case h +: t => exists(t)(p)
    case _ => !expectTrue
  }

def exists(s: Seq[Char])(p: Char => Boolean): Boolean =
  comb(s, p) { expectTrue = true }

def forall(s: Seq[Char])(p: Char => Boolean): Boolean =
  comb(s, p) { expectTrue = false }

exists(word.toSeq) { _.isDigit }
numberbychapter
```

表准库实现：String <-> StringOps

隐式转换

```
numberbychapter
object Predef {
  implicit def wrap(x: String): StringOps = new StringOps(x)
  implicit def unwrap(x: StringOps): String = x.repr
}
numberbychapter
```

StringOps 的继承树

StringOps 实现了 exists, forall 等所有集合方法

```
trait IndexedSeqOptimized[+A, +Repr] with IndexedSeqLike[A, Repr] {
  private def prefixLength(p: A => Boolean)(
    expectTrue: Boolean): Int = {
    var i = 0
    while (i < length && p(apply(i)) == expectTrue) i += 1
    i
  }

  override def forall(p: A => Boolean): Boolean =
    prefixLength(p) { expectTrue = true } == length

  override def exists(p: A => Boolean): Boolean =
    prefixLength(p) { expectTrue = false } != length
}
```

占位符

```
def always: Any => Boolean = _ => true
def never:  Any => Boolean = _ => false

word.exists(always)
```

逻辑相等性

```
def equalTo[T](expected: T): T => Boolean = _ == expected

word.exists(equalTo('_'))
```

对象一致性

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```
def same[T <: AnyRef](t: T): T => Boolean = t eq _
```

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类型校验

```
def instanceOf[T : ClassTag]: Any => Boolean = x =>
  x match {
    case _: T => true
    case _    => false
  }
```

语法糖

```
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val nil   = equalTo[AnyRef](null)
val empty = equalTo("")
numberbychapter
```

组合器

```
def allof[T](matchers: (T => Boolean)*): T => Boolean =
  actual => matchers.forall(_(actual))

def anyof[T](matchers: (T => Boolean)*): T => Boolean =
  actual => matchers.exists(_(actual))
```

语法糖

```
def blank: String => Boolean =
  """\s*""".r.pattern.matcher(_).matches

val emptyOrNil = anyof(nil, equalTo(""))
val blankOrNil = anyof(nil, blank)
```

修饰器

```
numberbychapter
def not[T](matcher: T => Boolean): T => Boolean = !matcher(_)
def is[T](matcher: T => Boolean):  T => Boolean = matcher

word.exist(not(equalTo('_')))
numberbychapter
```

语法糖

```
numberbychapter
def not[T](expected: T): T => Boolean = not(equalTo(expected))
def is[T](expected: T):  T => Boolean = is(equalTo(expected))

word.exist(not('_'))
numberbychapter
```

字符修饰器

```
numberbychapter
type CharMatcher = Char => Char => Boolean

def ignoringCase(matcher: CharMatcher): CharMatcher = sc =>
  c => matcher(sc.toLower)(c.toLower)

word.exist(ignoringCase(equalTo)('x'))
```

字符串修饰器

```
numberbychapter
type StringMatcher = String => String => Boolean

def starts: StringMatcher = prefix =>
  _ startsWith prefix

def ends: StringMatcher = suffix =>
  _ endsWith suffix

def contains: StringMatcher = substr =>
  _ contains substr

def ignoringCase(matcher: StringMatcher): StringMatcher = substr =>
  str => matcher(substr.toLowerCase)(str.toLowerCase)
numberbychapter
```

流式接口

```
word.exists { anyof(is('a'), is('z')) }
word.exists { is('a') || is('z') }
```

增强谓词：Matcher

```
numberbychapter
implicit class Matcher[-A](pred: A => Boolean) extends (A => \
  Boolean) {
  self =>

  def &&[A1 <: A](that: A1 => Boolean): A1 => Boolean =
    x => self(x) && that(x)

  def ||[A1 <: A](that: A1 => Boolean): A1 => Boolean =
    x => self(x) || that(x)

  def unary_![A1 <: A]: A1 => Boolean =
    !self(_)

  def apply(x: A): Boolean = pred(x)
}
numberbychapter
```

设计本质

人类认知

心智的活动，除了尽力产生各种简单的认识之外，主要表现在如下三个方面：1）将若干简单认识组合为一个复合认识，由此产生出各种复杂的认识。2）将两个认识放在一起对照，不管它们如何简单或者复杂，在这样做时并不将它们合而为一。由此得到有关它们的相互关系的认识。3）将有关认识与那些在实际中和它们同在的所有其他认识隔离开，这就是抽象，所有具有普遍性的认识都是这样得到的。

John Locke, *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*

（有关人类理解的随笔，1690）

设计本质

- 抽象
- 原子
- 组合

参考文献

推荐书籍

- Programming in Scala, 3th, Martin Odersky.
- Functional Programming in Scala, Paul Chiusano.
- Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs, 2th, Harold Abelson, Gerald J. Sussman.

Thanks