

# Houzair Koussa

Software Engineer

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# An Overview Of Functional Programming (FP)

# Disclaimers



**Learning**

**Haskell**

# Agenda

1. Context
2. Core features
3. References
4. Q & A

# For Context

Scala

Elixir

Java

Clojure

C#

Haskell

OOP

FP

# 1. Declarative Code

We tell the computer *what* to do instead of *how*

```
const getVowelsCount = (word) => {  
  const vowels = ['a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'];  
  const vowelsInWord = [];  
  for (letter of word) {  
    if (vowels.includes(letter)) vowelsInWord.push(letter);  
  }  
  return vowelsInWord.length;  
}
```

```
getVowelsCount :: [Char] → Int  
getVowelsCount word =  
  length [letter | letter ← word, letter `elem` ['a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u']]
```

# 1. Declarative Code

Weird consequence - No loops

Instead, we use recursion or built-in functions (map, filters, ...)

```
const factorial = (num) => {  
  if (num ≤ 1) return 1;  
  for (let i = num - 1; i ≥ 1; i--) {  
    num *= i;  
  }  
  return num;  
}
```

```
factorial :: Integer → Integer  
factorial 0 = 1  
factorial num = num * factorial(num - 1)
```

# 1. Declarative Code

## Feels Restrictive But Ok

We're already writing declarative code - JSX, CSS, GraphQL, ...

...and we're already avoiding loops with built-in functions

```
Array.prototype.map(() => <Component key={} />)
```



## 2. Pure Functions

Bit more like maths functions

Core idea - Black-box that *takes an input and returns an output*

Characteristics:

- a. No side-effects & mutations
- b. Strict returns
- c. Transparent

Anything else is “impure” (and probably won’t compile)

## 2. Pure Functions

### No Side-Effects & Mutations

We cannot interact with outside things

So, no API calls, no mutation of external values, ... (These are “impure” actions)

Also, we cannot mutate the input

```
const someOutsideValue = 24062023;

const containsSideEffectsAndMutations = async (input) => {
  const { responseNum } = await someAPICall(); // Side-Effect
  someOutsideValue += responseNum; // Side-Effect
  input *= someOutsideValue; // Mutation
  return input;
}
```

# 2. Pure Functions

## Strict Returns

A pure function always explicitly returns

...and it always returns the *same* type

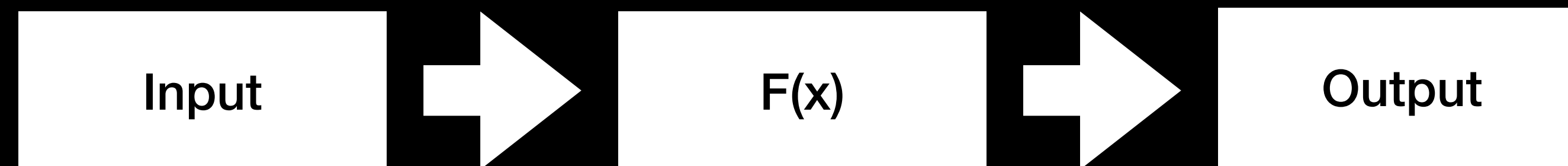
```
const notExplicitlyReturning = () => {  
  window.addEventListener("scroll", onScrollCallback);  
}
```

```
const returningDifferentTypes = (isInLove) => {  
  if (isInLove) return ["Butterflies", "Rainbows"];  
  return "Sorry, Not My Type ...";  
}
```

## 2. Pure Functions

### Transparent

A pure function always produces the same output given a particular input



```
const notTransparent = (num) => {  
  return Math.random() + num;  
}
```

## 2. Pure Functions

Feels Restrictive But Ok

Perks:



We can still do the “impure” but highly crucial actions - Monads!

```
main :: IO()  
main = do  
    -- Impure Actions Go Here  
    -- ....  
    -- ....
```

# 3. Functions As Data

Functions are first-class citizens

Whatever we do with data, we can do with functions (kinda)

Conceptually;

- a. We can instantiate functions - Anonymous and self-invoked functions
- b. We can manipulate them just like data

# 3. Functions As Data

## Higher-Order Functions (HOFs)

A function that takes a function as argument  
...and/or returns a function as output

```
const onResize = () => {  
  // ...  
}  
  
useEffect(() => {  
  window.addEventListener("resize", onResize);  
  
  return () => {  
    window.removeEventListener("resize", onResize);  
  }  
}, []);
```

# 3. Functions As Data

## Currying

Cascade functions into one another

```
const currying = (x) => (y) => (z) => {  
  // ....  
}  
currying('x')('y')('z');
```



# 3. Functions As Data

## Composition

HOF + currying = composition

Core idea - To “add” functions just like we “add” data

$1 + 1 = 2$

“apple” + “pen” = “applepen”

[“pineapple”] ++ [“pen”] = [“pineapple”, “pen”]

# 4. Data Is Immutable

Once we initialise data, we can *never* change it. To modify it, we gotta create new data

Not to be confused with JavaScript's “const”

```
const imNotImmutable = [06, 2023];  
imNotImmutable.unshift(24);
```

```
// imNotImmutable ⇒ [24, 06, 2023]
```

```
iAmImmutable = [6, 2023]
```

```
24:iAmImmutable -- Unshifting  
-- iAmImmutable ⇒ [6, 2023]
```

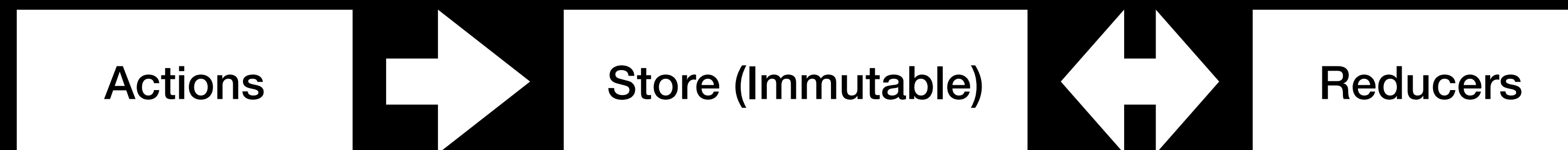
```
iAmImmutableToo = 24:iAmImmutable  
-- iAmImmutableToo ⇒ [24, 06, 2023]
```

# 4. Data Is Immutable

Feels Restrictive But Ok

Perks: We're not unexpectedly breaking things

It's kinda familiar - Redux



It does not hog memory nor affect performance - Persistent Data Structures!

# References

1. Monads - *The Absolute Best Intro to Monads For Software Engineers By Studying With Alex* (YouTube)
2. Persistent Data Structures - *Anjana Vakil: Immutable data structures for functional JS* By JSConf EU (YouTube)
3. Haskell - [learnyouahaskell.com](http://learnyouahaskell.com)
4. Integrated Haskell Platform - [ihp.digitallyinduced.com](http://ihp.digitallyinduced.com)
5. Clojure - [braveclojure.com](http://braveclojure.com)
6. Pedestal - [pedestal.io](http://pedestal.io)
7. Functional libraries in JS - [github.com/stoeffel/awesome-fp-js](https://github.com/stoeffel/awesome-fp-js)

# Thank You!

[github.com/houzyk/FECM-june-23-FP](https://github.com/houzyk/FECM-june-23-FP)