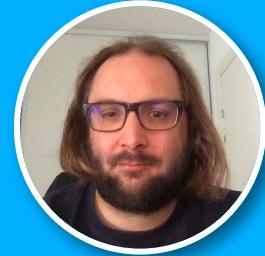




Refactoring sans les **for**





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<Monkey Patch/>



Plan

I.

Introduction

II.

Anatomie d'une boucle

III.

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IV.

Stream

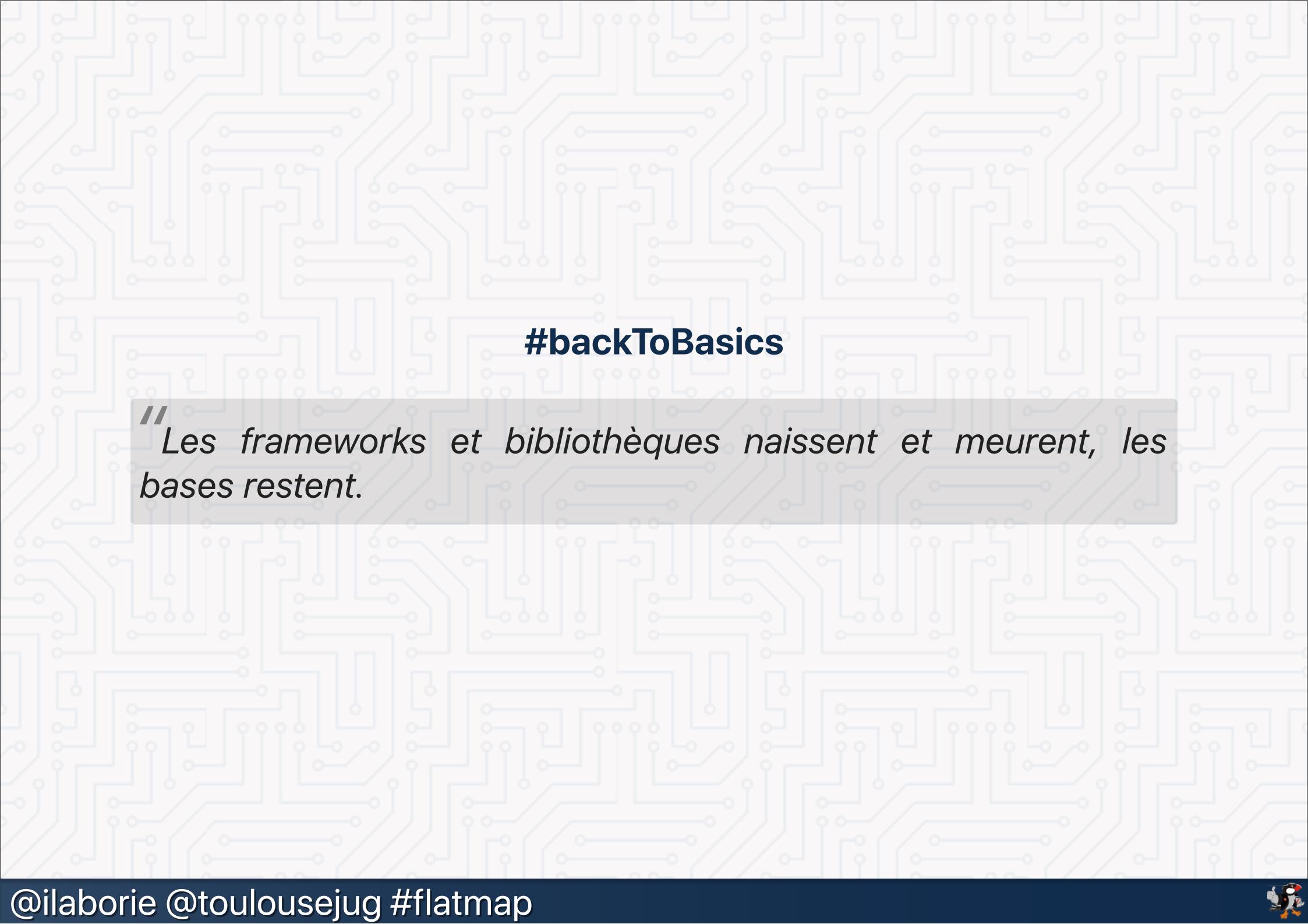
V.

Qui est le meilleur ?

VI.

Conclusion



A light gray background featuring a dense grid of white circuit board traces and component pads, creating a technical and electronic theme.

#backToBasics

“Les frameworks et bibliothèques naissent et meurent, les bases restent.



En quel langage est écrit ce code ?



```
for(i = 0; i < elements.size(); i++) {  
    doSomething();  
}
```

Java, JavaScript, C++, C, ?



Existe-t-il des langages de programmation sans for ?

Haskell

Scala *

Erlang

Clojure *

Assembleur

ByteCode Java

...



Anatomie d'une boucle



Transformation - Java 1.4

```
// Good old for style
public List transform(List input) {
    List results = new ArrayList();
    for (int i = 0; i < input.size(); i++) {
        Element element = (Element) input.get(i);
        Result res = transform(element);
        results.add(res);
    }
    return results;
}
```



Transformation - Java 5

```
// Java 5 for Each
public List<Result> transform(List<Element> input) {
    List<Result> results = new ArrayList<Result>();
    for (Element element : input) {
        Result res = transform(element);
        results.add(res);
    }
    return results;
}
```



Transformation - Java 8

```
// Java 8 forEach & lambda expression
public List<Result> transform(List<Element> input) {
    List<Result> results = new ArrayList<>();
    input.forEach(element -> {
        Result res = transform(element);
        results.add(res); // 😰
    });
    return results;
}
```



Filtre



```
public List<Element> filter(List<Element> input) {  
    List<Element> results = new ArrayList<>();  
    for (Element element : input) {  
        if(isSomething(element)) {  
            results.add(element);  
        }  
    }  
    return results;  
}
```



Accumulation



```
public Accumulator compute(List<Element> input) {  
    Accumulator accumulator = initialValue;  
    for (Element element : input) {  
        // accumulate :: (Accumulator, Element) → Accumulator  
        accumulator = accumulate(accumulator, element);  
    }  
    return accumulator;  
}
```



Imbrication



```
for (Element element : input) {  
    for (Child child: element.getChildren()) {  
        // transform, filter, accumulate, ...  
    }  
}
```



Et le reste

```
toto: for (Element element : input) {  
    tata: for (Child child : element.getChildren()) {  
        if(cond1) {  
            continue toto;  
        } else if (cond2) {  
            break tata;  
        }  
        // ...  
    }  
}
```



Récursion



Parcours - Java



```
public List<Result> transformR(List<Element> input) {  
    if (input.isEmpty()) { // end of recursion  
        return Collections.emptyList();  
    }  
    // Deconstruct  
    Element head = input.get(0);  
    List<Element> tail = input.subList(1, input.size() - 1);  
  
    // Handle head  
    Result transformed = transform(head);  
  
    // Recursion  
    List<Result> results = new ArrayList<>();  
    results.add(transformed);  
    results.addAll(transformR(tail));  
    return results;  
}
```



Parcours - Kotlin 1

```
fun transformR(input: List<Element>): List<Result> =  
    if (input.isEmpty()) listOf() // end of recursion  
    else {  
        // Deconstruct  
        val head = input.first()  
        val tail = input.drop(1)  
  
        // Handle head  
        val transformed = transform(head)  
  
        // Recursion  
        listOf(transformed) + transformR(tail)  
    }
```



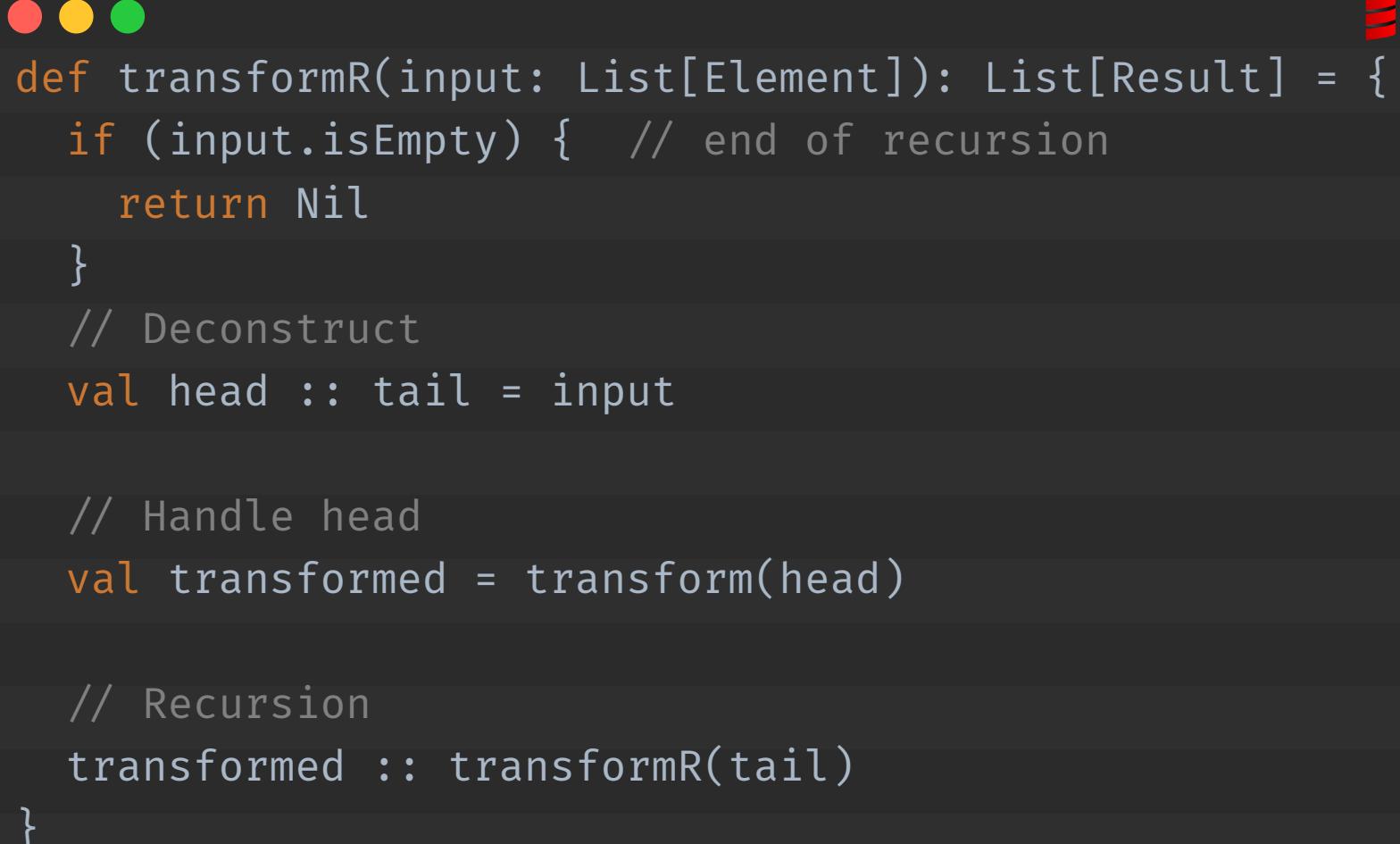
Parcours - Kotlin 2



```
fun transformR(input: List<Element>): List<Result> =  
    if (input.isEmpty()) listOf()  
    else listOf(transform(input.first())) +  
        transformR(input.drop(1))
```



Parcours - Scala 1

```
● ● ● def transformR(input: List[Element]): List[Result] = {
    if (input.isEmpty) { // end of recursion
        return Nil
    }
    // Deconstruct
    val head :: tail = input

    // Handle head
    val transformed = transform(head)

    // Recursion
    transformed :: transformR(tail)
}
```



Parcours - Scala 2

```
def transformR(input: List[Element]): List[Result] =  
  input match {  
    case Nil          => Nil  
    case head :: tail => transform(head) :: transformR(tail)  
  }
```



Filtre & Sortie rapide - Java



```
public Element find(List<Element> input) {  
    if (input.isEmpty()) {  
        return null;  
    }  
    Element head = input.get(0);  
    if (isSomething(head)) {  
        return head;  
    }  
    List<Element> tail = input.subList(1, input.size());  
    return find(tail);  
}
```



Filtre & Sortie rapide - Kotlin

```
fun find(input: List<Element>): Element? =  
    when {  
        input.isEmpty()      → null  
        isSomething(input) → input.first()  
        else               → find(input.drop(1))  
    }
```



Filtre & Sortie rapide - Scala

```
def find(input: List[Element]): Option[Element] =  
  if (input.isEmpty) None  
  else if (isSomething(input)) Some(input.head)  
  else find(input.tail)
```



Récursion non terminale

$$x! = x \times (x - 1) \times \dots \times 2 \times 1$$
$$1! = 0! = 1$$

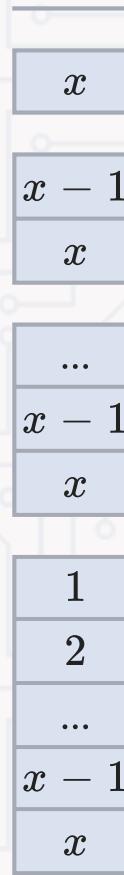
$fact(x)$

$x \times fact(x - 1)$

$x \times (x - 1) \times fact(x - 2)$

$x \times (x - 1) \times (x - 2) \times \dots$

$x \times (x - 1) \times (x - 2) \times \dots \times 2 \times 1$



Récursion terminale

$$fact(x) = fact(x, 1)$$
$$fact(x - 1, x \times 1)$$
$$fact(x - 2, x \times (x - 1))$$
$$fact(..., x \times (x - 1) \times (x - 2) \times ...)$$
$$fact(1, x \times (x - 1) \times (x - 2) \times ... \times 2)$$


Récursion terminale - Java

GAME OVER
INSERT KOTLIN OR SCALA
TO CONTINUE



Récursion terminale - Kotlin

```
fun factorial(n: Int): Int {  
    tailrec fun aux(n: Int, acc: Int): Int =  
        if (n < 2) acc  
        else aux(n - 1, n * acc)  
  
    return aux(n, 1)  
}
```



Récursion terminale - Scala

```
def factorial(n: Int): Int = {
    @tailrec
    def aux(n: Int, acc: Int): Int =
        if (n < 2) acc
        else aux(n - 1, n * acc)
    aux(n, 1)
}
```



Principe récursion terminale



```
tailRecFunc(scope, state) =  
  if (isFinish(scope)) computeResult(state)  
  else  
    (head, subScope) := scope  
    newState := reduce(state, head)  
    tailRecFunc(subScope, newState)
```



Bilan récusion

- 💡 découpage en petites tâches
- 🤯 lisibilité
- ✋ contrôle de l'arrêt
- 📚 ATTENTION aux `StackOverflowError`



Stream



Création 1/2



```
// Create from a Collection
Stream<Element> s0 = col.stream();
Stream<Element> s1 = col.parallelStream();

// Create from array
Stream<Element> s2 = Arrays.stream(array);
Stream<Element> s3 = Stream.of(array);

// Manually
Stream<Element> s4 = Stream.of(elt1, elt2 /* , ... */);
Stream<Element> s5 = Stream.empty();
```



Création 2/2

```
// Some IntStream
IntStream.range(0, 9); // 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
IntStream.rangeClosed(0, 9); // 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
IntStream.iterate(0, i -> i + 1); // 0,1,2,3, ...
IntStream ints = new Random().ints();

// With Path
Path path = Paths.get("plop.md");
Stream<String> lines = Files.lines(path);
Stream<Path> walk = Files.walk(path);

// With a Spliterator
Iterable<Element> elts = ...
StreamSupport.stream(elts.spliterator(), false);
```



Transformation - map

```
// input: List<Element>
// transform : (Element) → Result
input.stream()
    .map(element -> transform(element))
    // : Stream<Result>
    // ...
;
```



Filtre - filter

```
// input: List<Element>
// isSomething : (Element) → boolean

input.stream()
    .filter(element -> isSomething(element))
    // : Stream<Element>
    // ...
;
```





```
String[] data = "lorem ... amet".split(" ");
Stream<String> stream = Arrays.stream(data)
    .map(s -> {
        System.out.print(s + ",");
        return s.toUpperCase();
    }).filter(s -> {
        System.out.print(s + ",");
        return s.startsWith("A");
    }).peek(s -> System.out.println(s));

System.out.println("Stream created");
```

lorem, ..., amet, ~~LOREM, ..., AMET, AMET~~
Stream created

Stream created





@ilaborie @toulousejug #flatmap



Opérations paresseuses & terminales

Opérations paresseuses

`map`, `filter`, `flatMap`, `peek`, `distinct`, `limit` et `skip`,
...

Opérations terminales

`reduce` et `collect`, `findAny` et `findFirst`, `foreach`,
`count`, ...

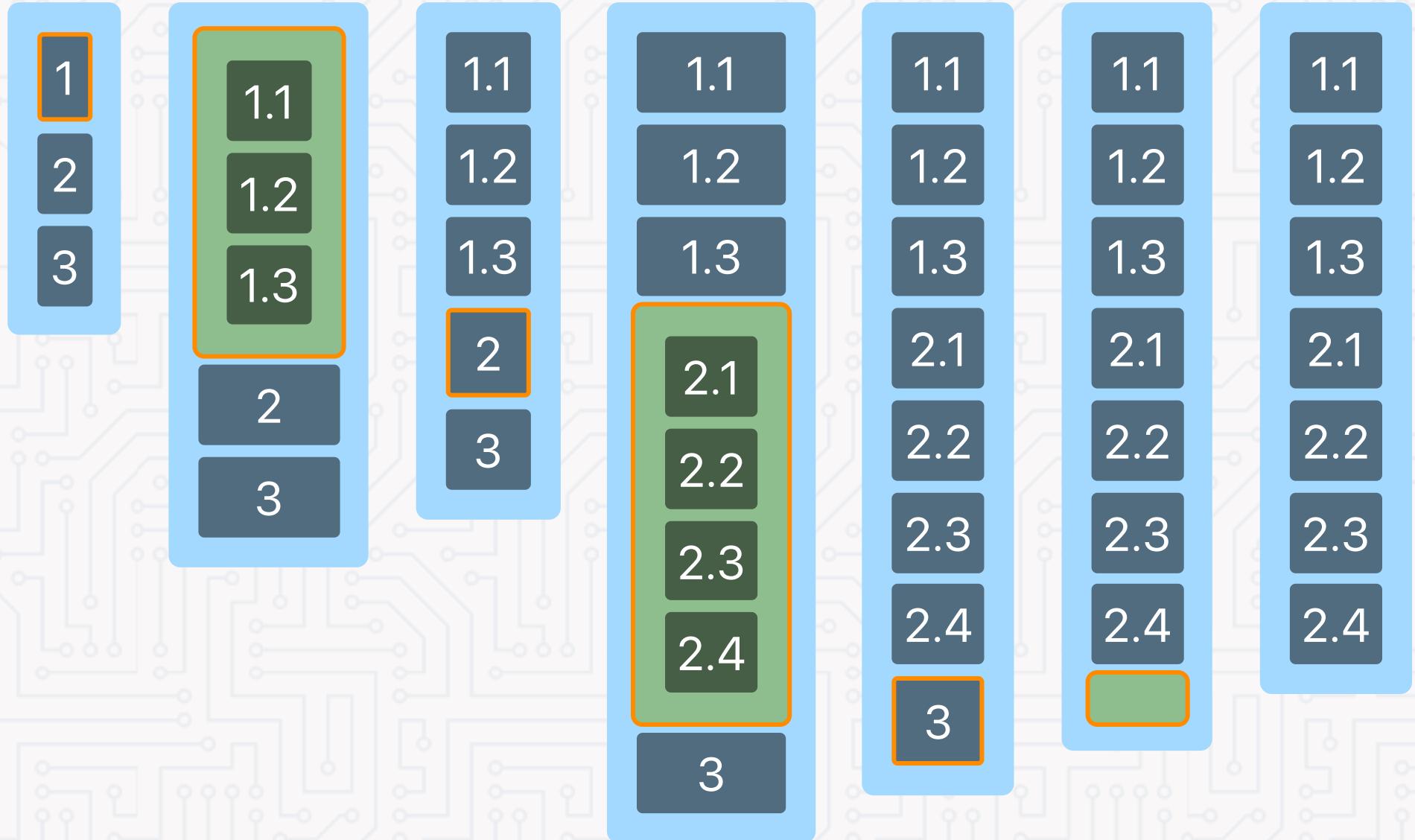


Imbrication - flatMap 1/2

```
// input: List<Element>
// Element#getChildren : () → Collection<Child>

input.stream()
    .flatMap(element ->
        element.getChildren().stream())
    // : Stream<Child>
    // ...
;
```





Parallèle

Les Stream peuvent être exécutées en parallèle, via le ForkJoinPool



On peut utiliser Stream#sequential() ou Stream#parallel() pour basculer vers une exécution séquentielle, ou parallèle.



Accumulation - Reduce 1/2

```
// input: List<Element>
// accumulate : (Accumulator, Element) → Accumulator
// Accumulator#merge : (Accumulator) → Accumulator

Accumulator result =
    input.stream()
        .reduce(
            new Accumulator(),
            (acc, elt) -> accumulate(acc, elt),
            (acc1, acc2) -> acc1.merge(acc2)
        );
```



Accumulation - Reduce 2/2



Cas particulier

Si `Element = Accumulator`, on peut utiliser un `reduce`

Les `count`, `min`, `max`, `sum`, ... sont des réductions particulières

```
// input: List<Element>
// Element#merge : (Element) → Element

Element result =
    input.stream()
        .reduce(
            new Element(),
            (elt1, elt2) -> elt1.merge(elt2)
        );
```



On appelle souvent cette méthode `foldLeft`



Accumulation - collect & Collectors

Les Stream#collect sont justes une généralisation du reduce

```
// T: Type du Stream  
// A: Type de l'accumulateur  
// R: Type du résultat  
interface Collector<T,A,R> {  
    Supplier<A> supplier()  
    BiConsumer<A,T> accumulator();  
    BinaryOperator<A> combiner();  
    Function<A,R> finisher();  
    // ...  
}
```



Collectors classiques

Dans `java.util.stream.Collectors`

`toSet`, `toList` pour construire une collection

`toMap` pour construire un `Map`

`groupBy` pour grouper en une `Map<K, List<V>>`

`joining` pour construire une `String`

`summarizingInt`, `summarizingDouble`, `summarizingLong`

pour les statistiques

...



Et l'index ?

Et si j'ai besoin de l'*index* ?



pas faisable facilement et *proprement* en Java

Mais il y a Kotlin et Scala...



Nouveautés Java 9+

Java 9

`Stream#takeWhile` et `Stream#dropWhile`

`Stream#iterate` avec un predicat

`Stream#ofNullable`

`Optional#stream`

`Collectors#flatMap` et `Collectors#filtering`

`String#chars` et `String#codePoints`

Java 10

`Collectors#toUnmodifiableXXX` pour les `List`, `Set` et `Map`

Java 11

`String#lines`

Java 12

`Collectors#teeing`



Bilan Stream



À proscrire

Les effets de bord ! (on tolère les *logs* dans le `peek`)

Les opérations non associatives dans des `Stream` parallèles

Les streams sur des `Integer`, `Double`, `Long`



Sans bonne raison, ne faites pas de `Stream` parallèle

La lisibilité est importante



On peut utiliser intelligemment les aspects paresseux

Bilan Stream - Java



`T reduce(T identity, BinaryOperator<T> accumulator)`
et

`Optional<T> reduce(BinaryOperator<T> accumulator)`
`IntStream, DoubleStream, LongStream, avec mapToObj,`
`mapToXXX, ...`

Le *boilerplate*, par exemple `.collect(Collectors.toList()),`
`Collectors.groupBy, ...`



Kotlin



API *lazy* avec les **Sequence** ou non directement sur les collections

API collection **immutable** ou mutable

utilise juste les classes de Java



Scala



API *lazy* avec les Stream ou non directement sur les collections

API collection **immutable** ou mutable

Pas de réutilisation de Java

API de ➡ Stream <<https://www.scala-lang.org/api/2.12.3/scala/collection/immutable/Stream.html>> avec la possibilité de construction récursive



De gros changements arrivent dans la ➡ 2.13 <<https://www.scala-lang.org/blog/2018/06/13/scala-213-collections.html>>

Scala for



```
val monkeyFood = (for {
    fruit ← fruits
    it = emojify(fruit)
    if "🍌" = it || "🥥" = it
} yield it)
```

Le `for` de Scala est du sucre syntaxique qui produit des `map`,
`filter`, `flatMap`

Du coup on peut l'utiliser sur d'autres objects qui ont `map`, `filter`,
`flatMap`



Qui est le meilleur ?



Relation d'ordre

Si on veut déterminer le meilleur, ils nous faut une relation d'ordre, laquelle ?

Le plus rapide ?

Le moins couteux en mémoire ?

Le plus maintenable ?

Le plus lisible ?

...



Java & performances

Faire des micro-benchmark en Java, c'est pas évident
la JVM à besoin de chauffer (JIT)

➤ JMH <<http://openjdk.java.net/projects/code-tools/jmh/>>

➤ Microbenchmarking in Java with JMH (5 articles)

<<https://daniel.mitterdorfer.name/articles/2014/jmh-microbenchmarking-intro/>>



Avis personnel

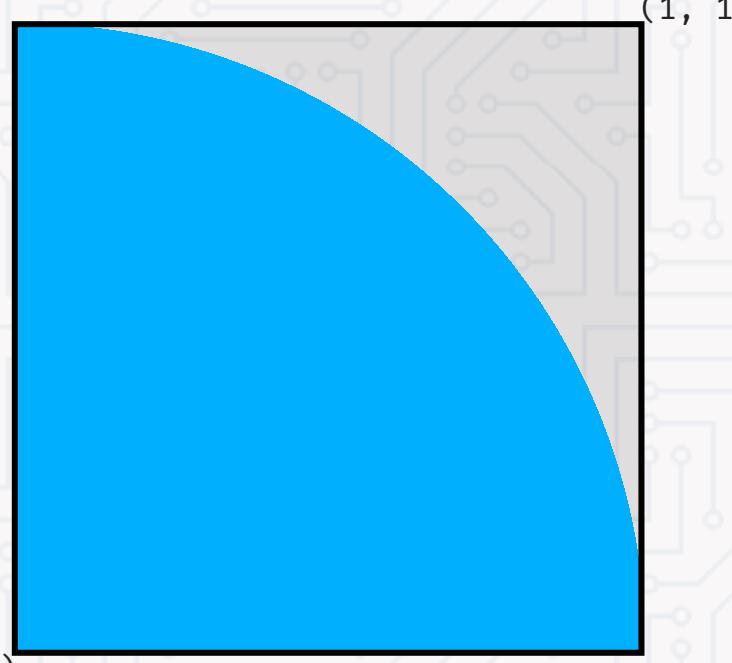
Quand on utilise des I/O, il suffit de se concentrer sur leur réduction et choisir de bonnes structures de données, pour avoir des performances raisonnables.



Rewrite everything in Rust



MonteCarlo π



$$\frac{\frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{4}}{r^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx \frac{\text{nb. in}}{\text{nb. total}} \text{ avec } r = 1$$

10 points



MonteCarlo - Point

```
● ● ●
public class Point {
    private final double x;
    private final double y;

    public Point(double x, double y) { this.x = x; this.y = y; }

    public boolean inCircle() {
        return (x * x) + (y * y) <= 1;
    }

    private static final Random rnd = new Random();
    public static Point newPoint() {
        return new Point(rnd.nextDouble(), rnd.nextDouble());
    }

    public static double compute(int count, int inCircle) {
        return ((double) inCircle / count) * 4;
    }
}
```



MonteCarlo - Java for

```
public static double monteCarloFor(int count) {  
    int inCircle = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {  
        Point p = newPoint();  
  
        if (p.inCircle()) {  
            inCircle++;  
        }  
    }  
    return compute(count, inCircle);  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Java stream



```
public static double monteCarloStream(int count) {  
    int inCircle = (int) Stream.generate(Point::newPoint)  
        .limit(count)  
        .filter(Point::inCircle)  
        .count();  
  
    return compute(count, inCircle);  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Java stream parallèle

```
public static double monteCarloStreamParallel(int count) {  
    int inCircle = (int) Stream.generate(Point::newPoint)  
        .unordered()  
        .parallel()  
        .limit(count)  
        .filter(Point::inCircle)  
        .count();  
  
    return compute(count, inCircle);  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Kotlin for

```
fun monteCarloFor(count: Int): Double {  
    var inCircle = 0  
    for (i in 0 until count) {  
        val p = newPoint()  
  
        if (p.inCircle()) {  
            inCircle++  
        }  
    }  
    return compute(count, inCircle)  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Kotlin tailrec

```
● ● ●   
fun monteCarloRecursion(count: Int): Double {  
    tailrec fun aux(count: Int, inCircle: Int): Int =  
        if (count == 0) inCircle  
        else {  
            val p = newPoint()  
            aux(count - 1, if (p.inCircle()) inCircle + 1 else inCircle)  
        }  
  
    val inCircle = aux(count, 0)  
    return compute(count, inCircle)  
}
```

MonteCarlo - Kotlin collection

```
fun monteCarloCollection(count: Int): Double {  
    val inCircle = (1..count)  
        .map { newPoint() }  
        .count { it.inCircle() }  
  
    return compute(count, inCircle)  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Kotlin séquence

```
fun monteCarloSequence(count: Int): Double {  
    val inCircle = generateSequence { newPoint() }  
        .take(count)  
        .count { it.inCircle() }  
  
    return compute(count, inCircle)  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Kotlin séquence parallèle

```
fun monteCarloSequenceParallel(count: Int): Double {  
    val inCircle = sequence {  
        yieldAll(generateSequence { newPoint() })  
    }  
    .take(count)  
    .count { it.inCircle() }  
  
    return compute(count, inCircle)  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Scala for

```
def monteCarloFor(count: Int): Double = {  
    var inCircle = 0  
    for (_ ← 1 to count) {  
        val p = newPoint()  
  
        if (p.inCircle()) {  
            inCircle += 1  
        }  
    }  
    compute(count, inCircle)  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Scala tailrec

```
● ○ ●
def monteCarloRecursion(count: Int): Double = {
  @tailrec
  def aux(count: Int, inCircle: Int): Int =
    if (count == 0) inCircle
    else {
      val p = newPoint()
      aux(count - 1, inCircle + (if (p.inCircle()) 1 else 0))
    }

  val inCircle = aux(count, 0)
  compute(count, inCircle)
}
```



MonteCarlo - Scala collection

```
def monteCarloCollection(count: Int): Double = {  
    val inCircle = (1 to count)  
        .map(_ => newPoint())  
        .count(_.inCircle())  
  
    compute(count, inCircle)  
}
```



MonteCarlo - Scala stream

```
def monteCarloStream(count: Int): Double = {
    val inCircle = Stream.fill(count) {
        newPoint()
    }
    .count(_.inCircle())
}

compute(count, inCircle)
}
```



MonteCarlo - Scala stream parallèle

```
def monteCarloStreamParallel(count: Int): Double = {  
    val inCircle = Stream.fill(count) {  
        newPoint()  
    }  
    .par  
    .count(_.inCircle())  
  
    compute(count, inCircle)  
}
```



Disclaimer

“REMEMBER: The numbers below are just data. To gain reusable insights, you need to follow up on why the numbers are the way they are. Use **profilers** (see `-prof`, `-lprof`), design factorial experiments, perform baseline and negative tests that provide experimental control, make sure the benchmarking environment is safe on JVM/OS/HW level, **ask for reviews** from the domain experts.

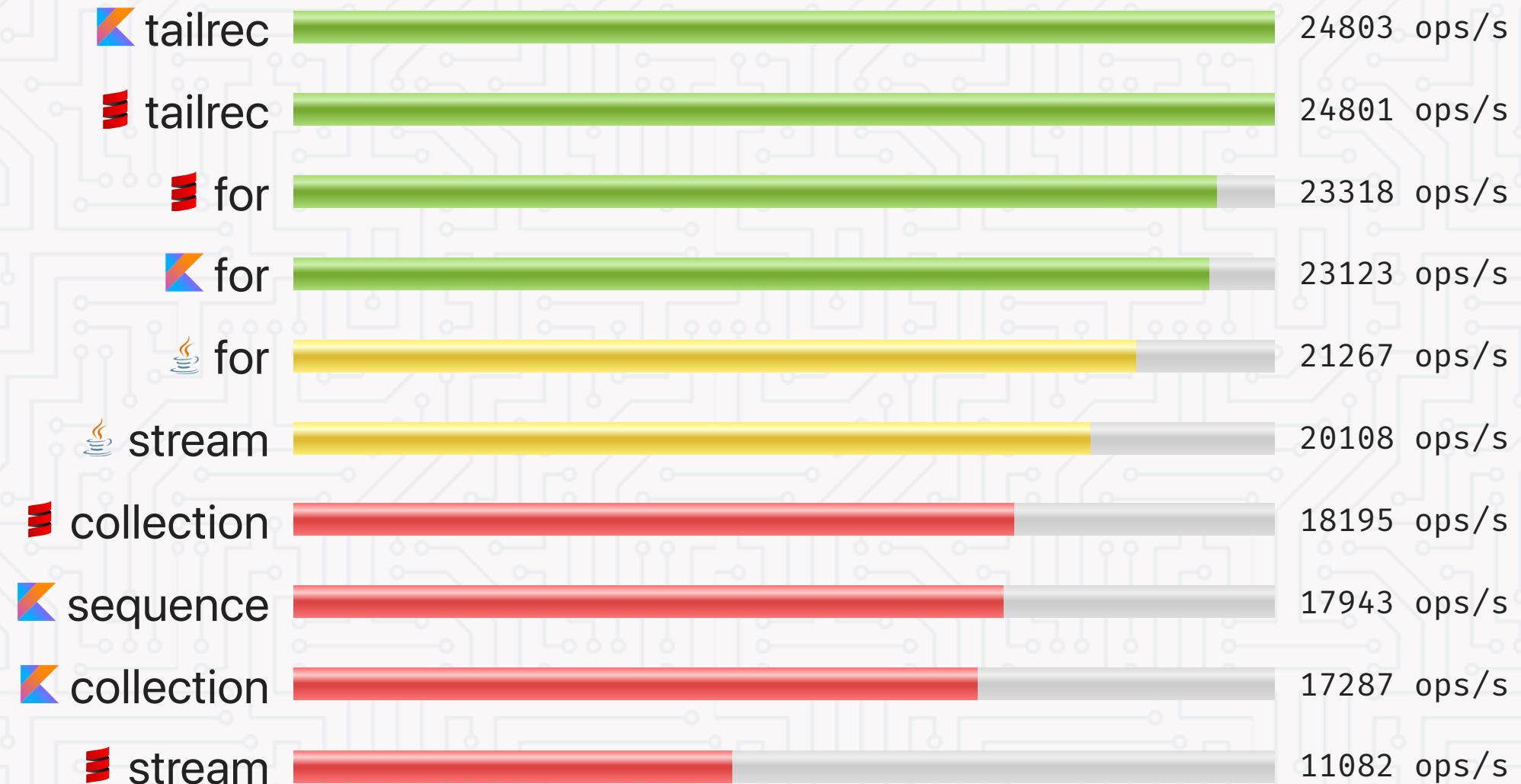
Do not assume the numbers tell you what you want them to tell.

=> Venez lire, tester, critiquer, proposer des PR sur le ➔ dépôt Github

<<https://github.com/ilaborie/refactorLoops>>



MonteCarlo - performance 1000 points

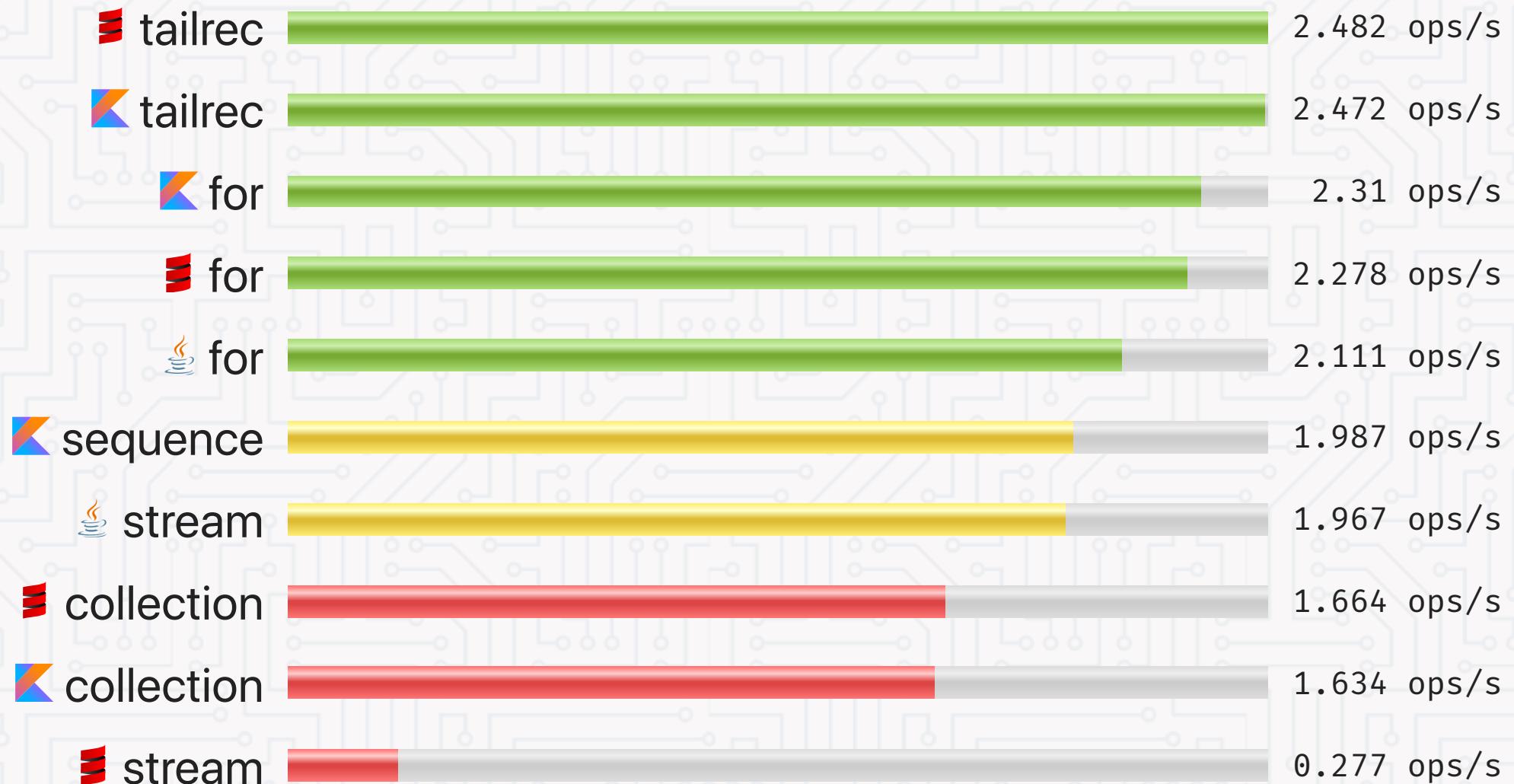


1_000 points sur OpenJDK (HotSpot) 8.0.202

tailrec $\approx 40.3\mu s$ > for $\approx 47.0\mu s$ > stream $\approx 49.7\mu s$ > collection $\approx 55.0\mu s$



MonteCarlo - performance 10M points

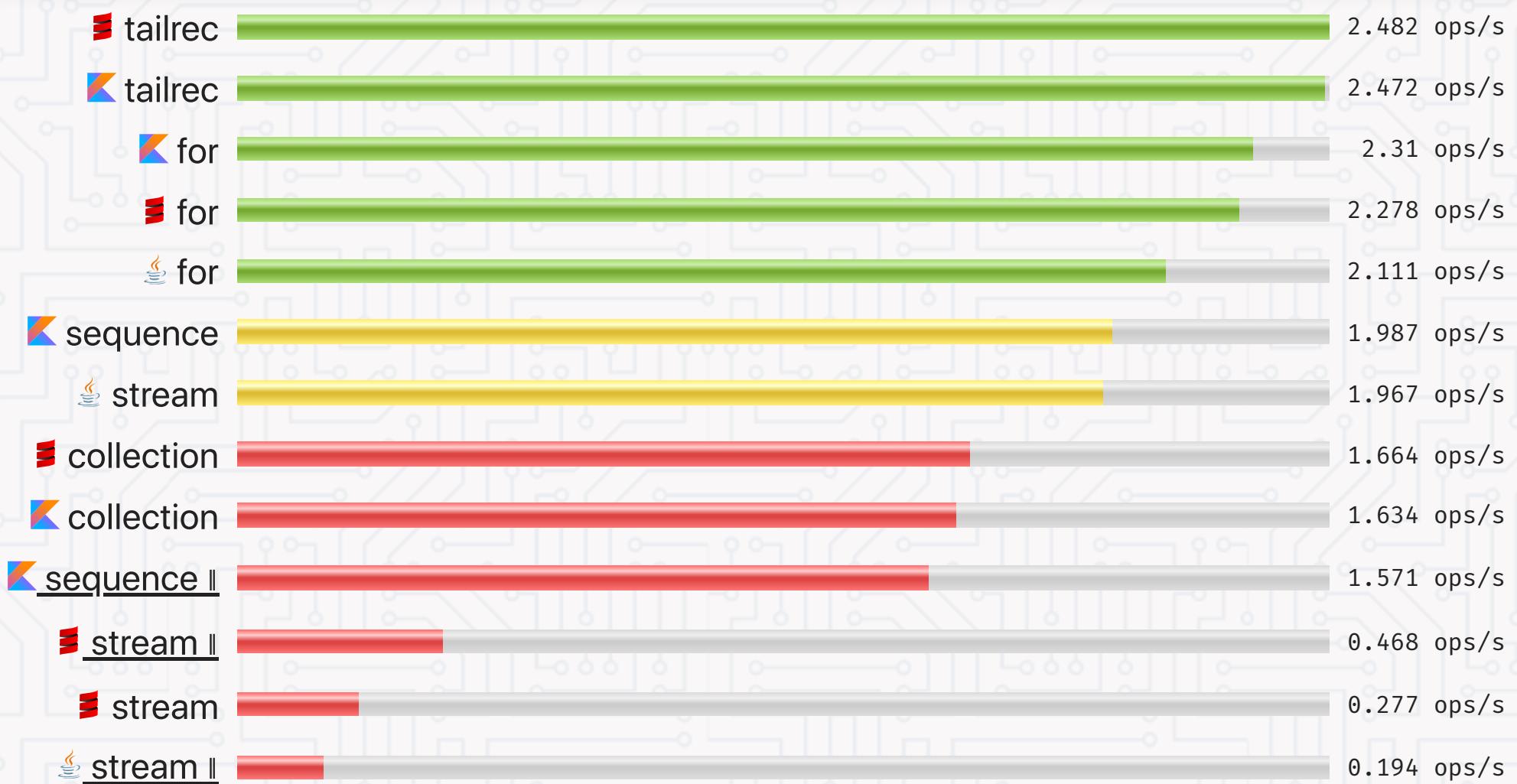


10_000_000 points sur OpenJDK (HotSpot) 8.0.202

tailrec $\approx 403ms$ > for $\approx 474ms$ > stream $\approx 508ms$ > collection $\approx 601ms$



MonteCarlo - performance parallèle

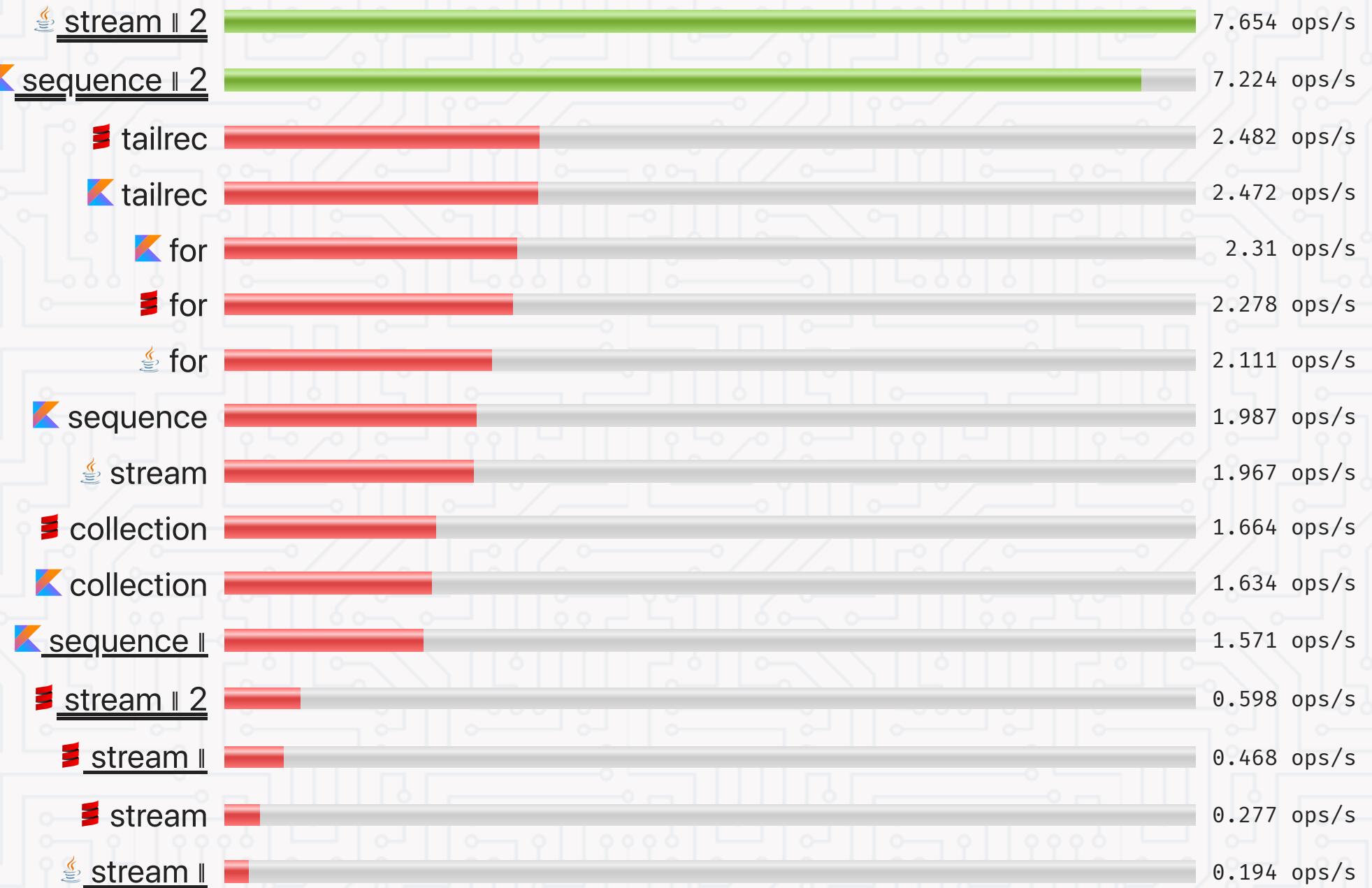


10_000_000 points sur OpenJDK (HotSpot) 8.0.202



le code parallèle





10_000_000 points sur OpenJDK (HotSpot) 8.0.202



SplittableRandom

Depuis Java 8 ➔ SplittableRandom

[<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/SplittableRandom.html>](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/SplittableRandom.html)



Separation of Concerns

Imperative vs. Functional Separation of Concerns

```
List<String> errors = new ArrayList<>();
int errorCount = 0;
File file = new File(fileName);
String line = file.readLine();
while (errorCount < 40 && line != null) {
    if (line.startsWith("ERROR")) {
        errors.add(line);
        errorCount++;
    }
    line = file.readLine();
}

List<String> errors =
    Files.lines(Paths.get(fileName))
        .filter(l -> l.startsWith("ERROR"))
        .limit(40)
        .collect(toList());
```

➡ **@mariofusco** <<https://twitter.com/mariofusco/status/571999216039542784>>

➡ Lazy Java par Mario Fusco <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=84MfG4tp30s>>



Prédisposition aux



```
● ● ●
// Good old for style
public List transform(List input) {
    List results = new ArrayList();
    for (int i = 0; i < input.size(); i++) {
        Element element = (Element) input.get(i);
        Result res = transform(element);
        results.add(res);
    }
    return results;
}
```



Prédisposition aux 🐛 dangereux



```
// Java 8 forEach & lambda expression
public List<Result> transform(List<Element> input) {
    List<Result> results = new ArrayList<>();
    input.forEach(element -> {
        Result res = transform(element);
        results.add(res); // 😰
    });
    return results;
}
```



Pas tous du même avis

➡ 3 Reasons why You Shouldn't Replace Your for-loops by Stream
forEach <<https://www.javacodegeeks.com/2015/12/3-reasons-shouldnt-replace-loops-stream-foreach.html>>



Exemple colonnes d'Excel - for

A, B, ..., Z, AA, AB, ..., ZZ, AAA, ...

```
fun excelColumn(n: Int): String {  
    var chars = ""  
    var current = n  
  
    while (true) {  
        current--  
        chars = ('A'.toInt() + current % 26).toChar() + chars  
        if (current < 26) break  
        current /= 26  
    }  
    return chars  
}
```



Exemple colonnes d'Excel - récursif

```
● ● ●   
fun excelColumn(n: Int): String {  
    tailrec fun aux(n: Int, acc: String): String {  
        val current = n - 1  
        val rest = current % 26  
        val result = ('A'.toInt() + rest).toChar() + acc  
        return if (current < 26) result  
        else aux(current / 26, result)  
    }  
    return aux(n, "")  
}
```



Exemple colonnes d'Excel - séquence

```
fun excelColumn(n: Int): String =  
    generateSequence<Pair<Int?, String>>(n to "") { (n, acc) →  
        if (n == null) null  
        else {  
            val current = n - 1  
            val result = ('A'.toInt() + current % 26).toChar() + a  
  
            if (current < 26) null to result  
            else (current / 26) to result  
        }  
    }.last().second
```



Conclusion



Bilan

goto firstQuote

“Les frameworks et bibliothèques naissent et meurent, les bases et les styles de programmation restent.

“Il suffit de choisir le langage, les frameworks, et les bibliothèques qui correspondent aux styles.
Choisissez un style qui correspond à vos contraintes et vos goûts.

➡ Si vous avez du mal à choisir <<http://www.flatmapthatshit.com/>>

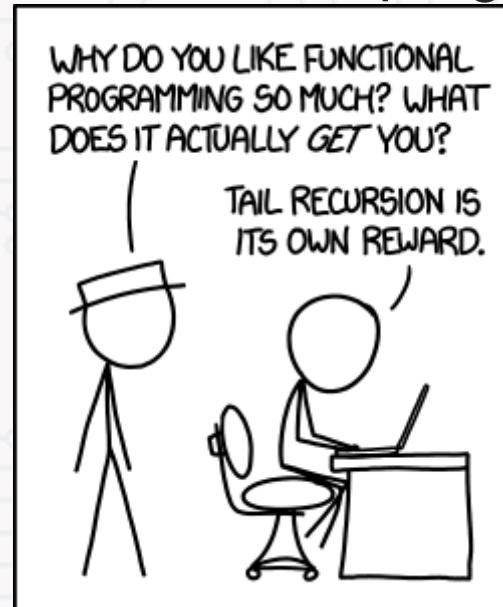


Lambda et fonctions d'ordre supérieur

Pas d'effet de bord

Immutabilité

⇒ Ceci est une présentation sur la programmation fonctionnelle



➡ <https://xkcd.com/1270/> <<https://xkcd.com/1270/>>



➤ Functional Programming with Bananas, Lenses, Envelopes and Barbed Wire <<http://eprints.eemcs.utwente.nl/7281/01/db-utwente-40501F46.pdf>> - Erik Meijer and J. Hughes and M.M. Fokkinga and Ross Paterson" - 1991

"We develop a calculus for lazy functional programming based on recursion operators associated with data type definitions. For these operators we derive various algebraic laws that are useful in deriving and manipulating programs. We shall show that all example functions in Bird and Wadler's "Introduction to Functional Programming" can be expressed using these operators.

 **Robert Virding** @rvirding · Sep 28, 2013 

Replying to @C0deAttack
@C0deAttack @viktorklang Anything you can write with a loop you write better with recursion, plus things which really suck with loops.

 **Erik Meijer** @headinthebox

@rvirding @C0deAttack @viktorklang Recursion is the GOTO of functional programming (from 1991 citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summar...). 

21 2:02 AM - Sep 29, 2013 

 See Erik Meijer's other Tweets 



Crafters

- ? Quand vous codez, posez-vous des questions !
 - 🔪 Aiguissez votre esprit critique !
 - 🧠 Partagez vos questionnements, vos solutions, vos idées farfelues !





ou ?

