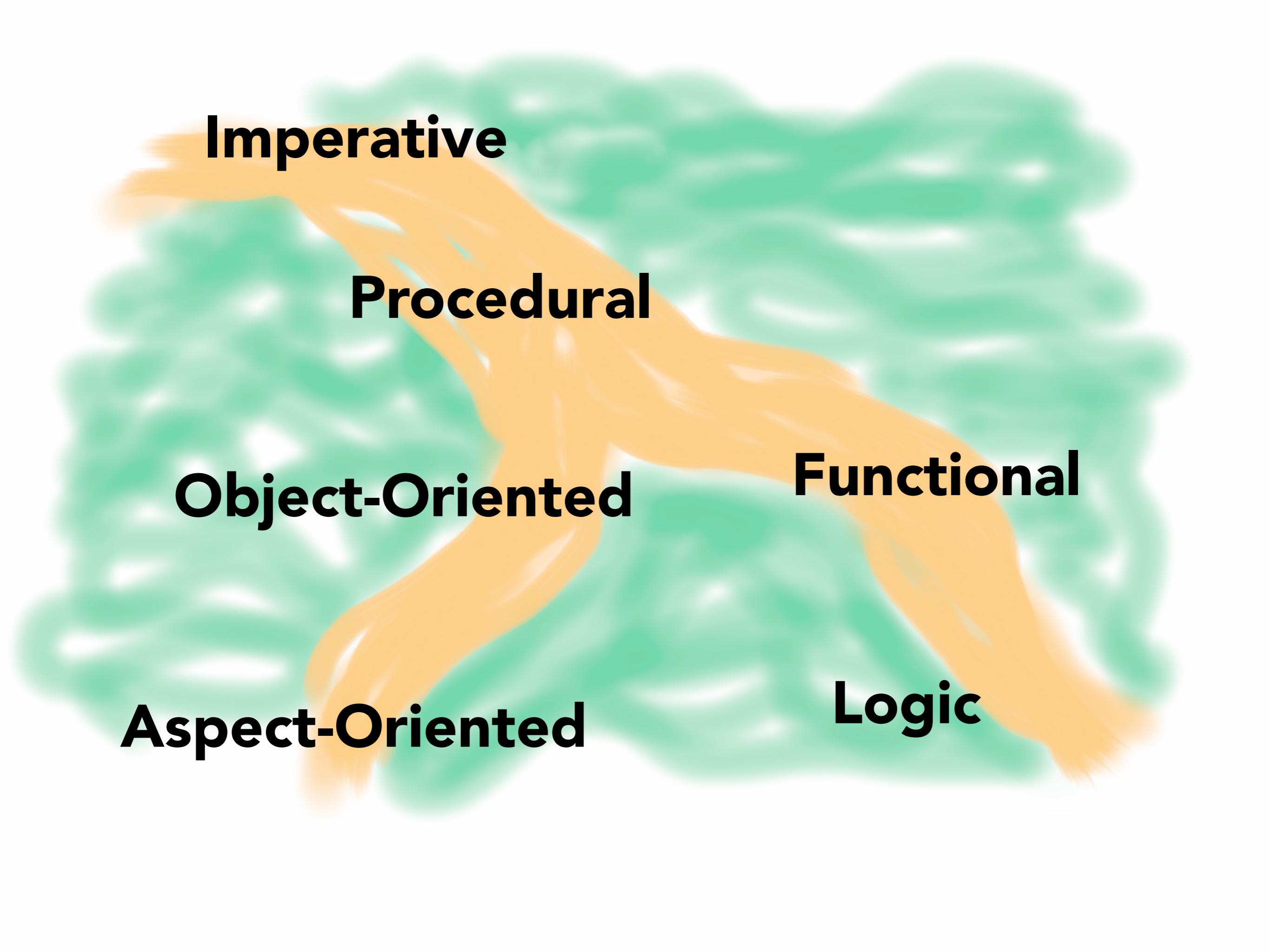


Functional principles for object-oriented development

@jessitron

The background of the image features a dynamic, abstract design composed of swirling, translucent orange and green layers. These layers overlap and flow across the frame, creating a sense of motion and depth. The colors are bright and saturated, with highlights and shadows that emphasize the fluidity of the shapes.

Imperative

Procedural

Object-Oriented

Functional

Aspect-Oriented

Logic



coridrew
@coridrew

Following



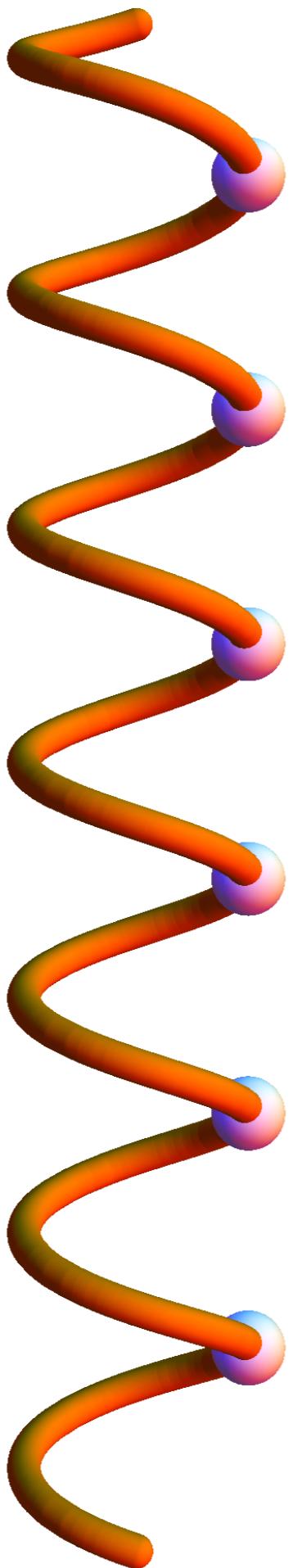
@jessitron Thanks! Every new tool & paradigm
seems to help me at work in a surprisingly
recursive & backward-compatible way =D

1

FAVORITE







Data In, Data Out

Verbs Are People Too

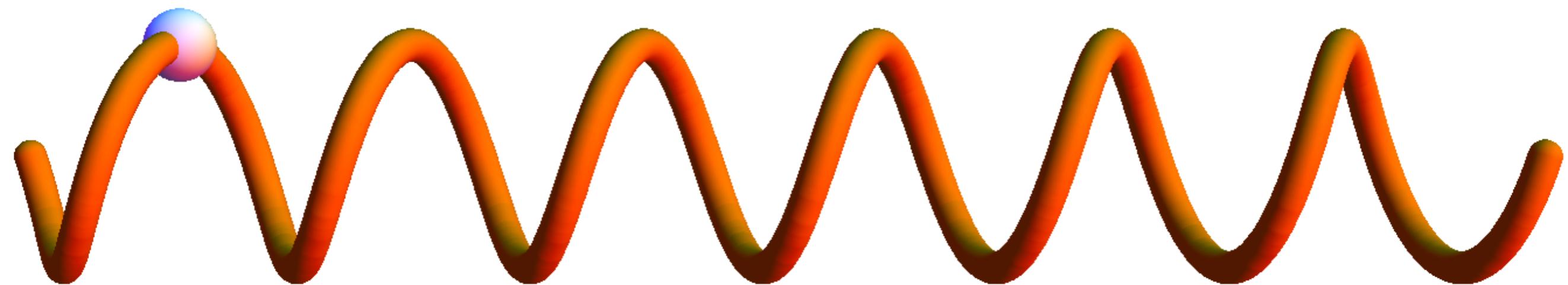
Immutability

Specific Typing

Declarative Style

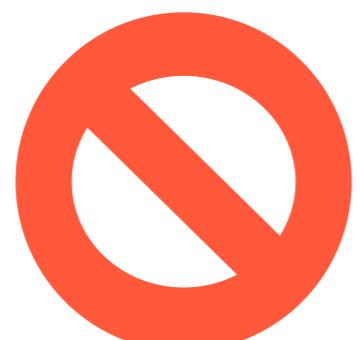
Lazy Evaluation

Data In, Data Out





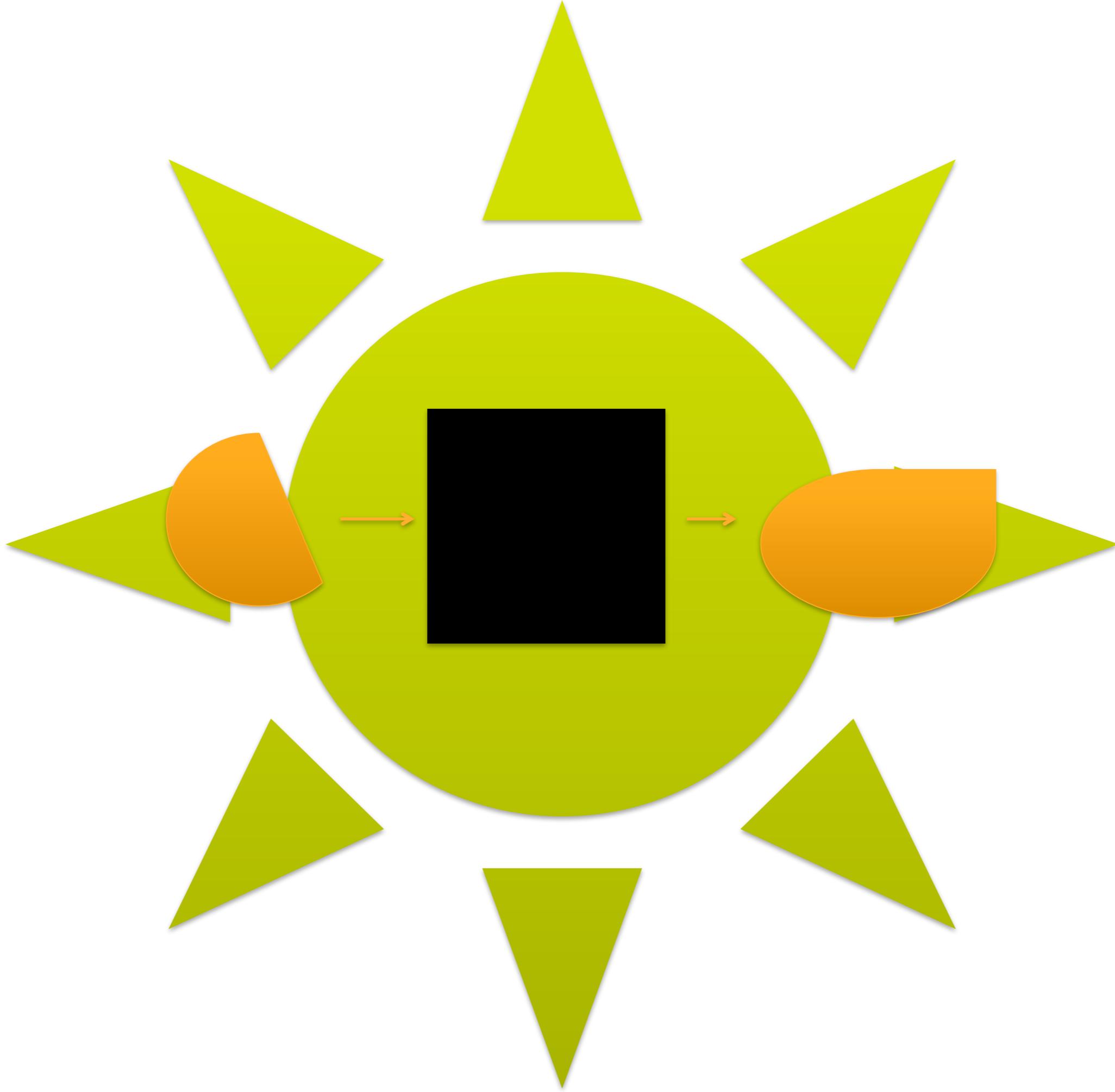
access global state



modify input



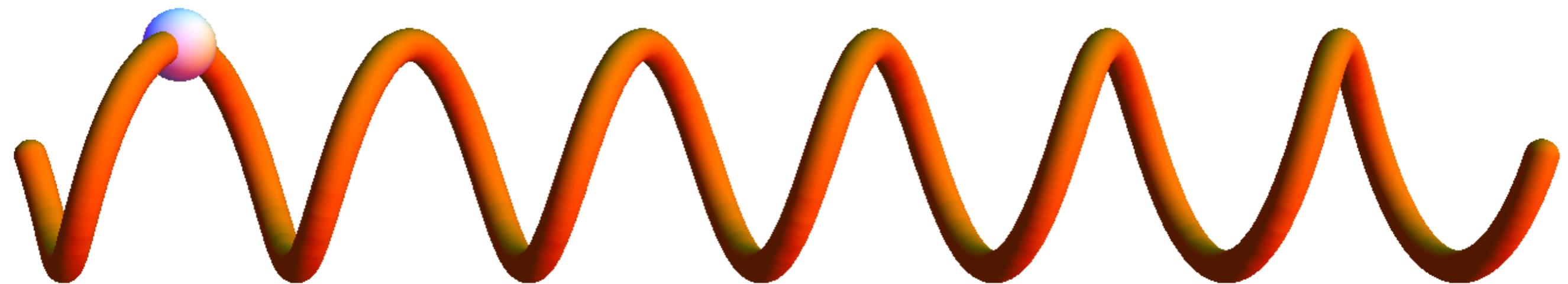
change the world



Testable

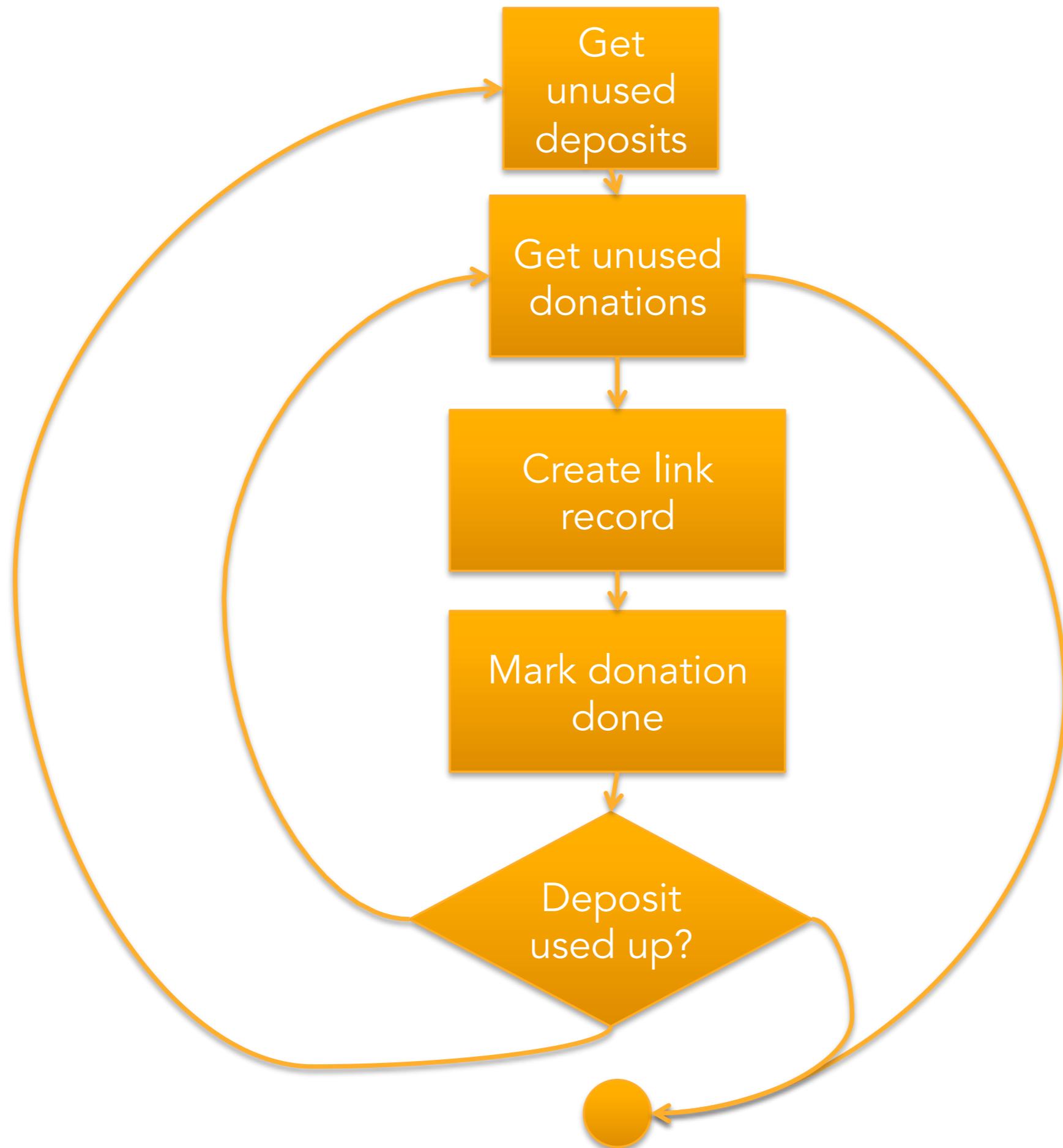


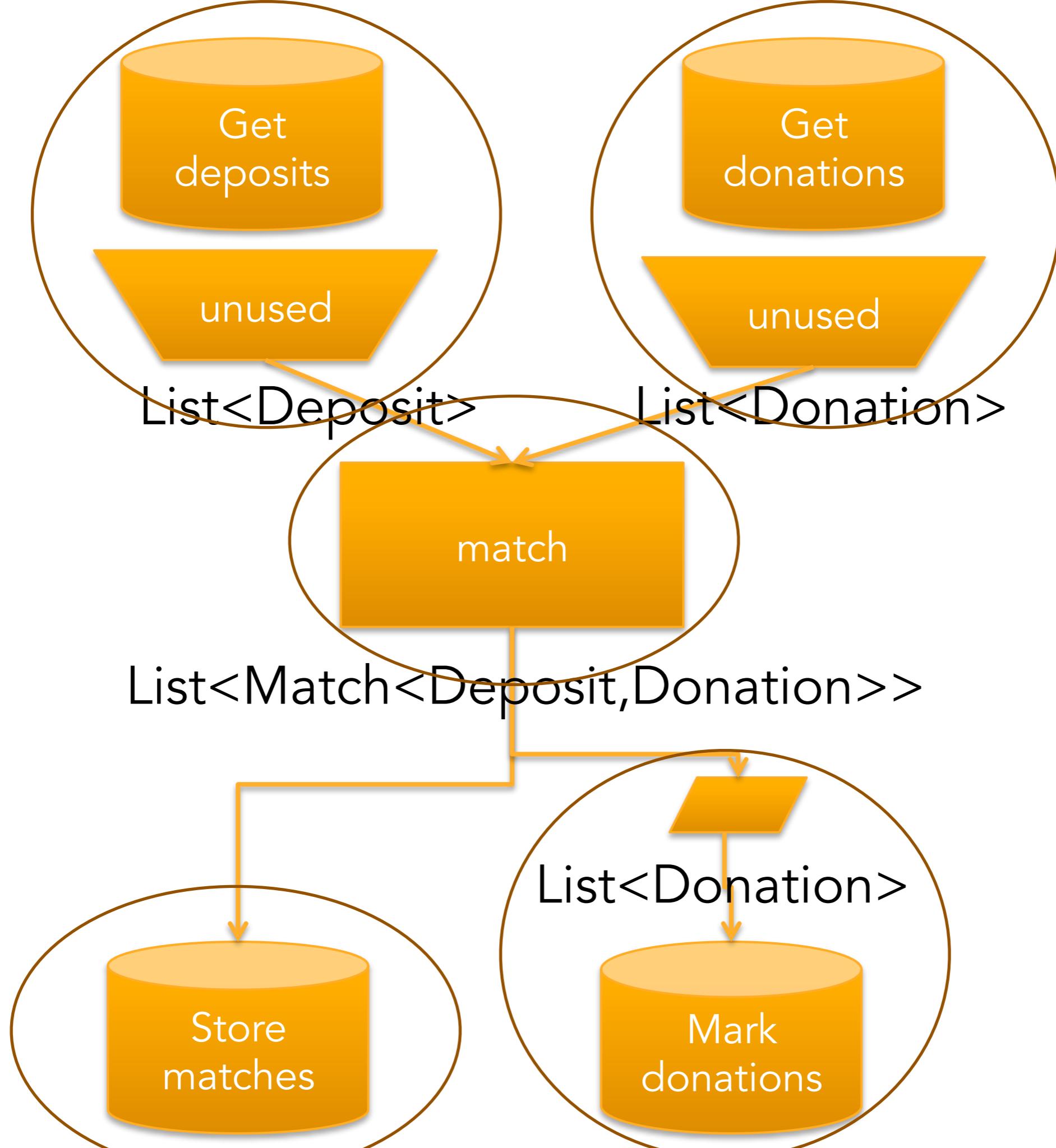
Easier to understand

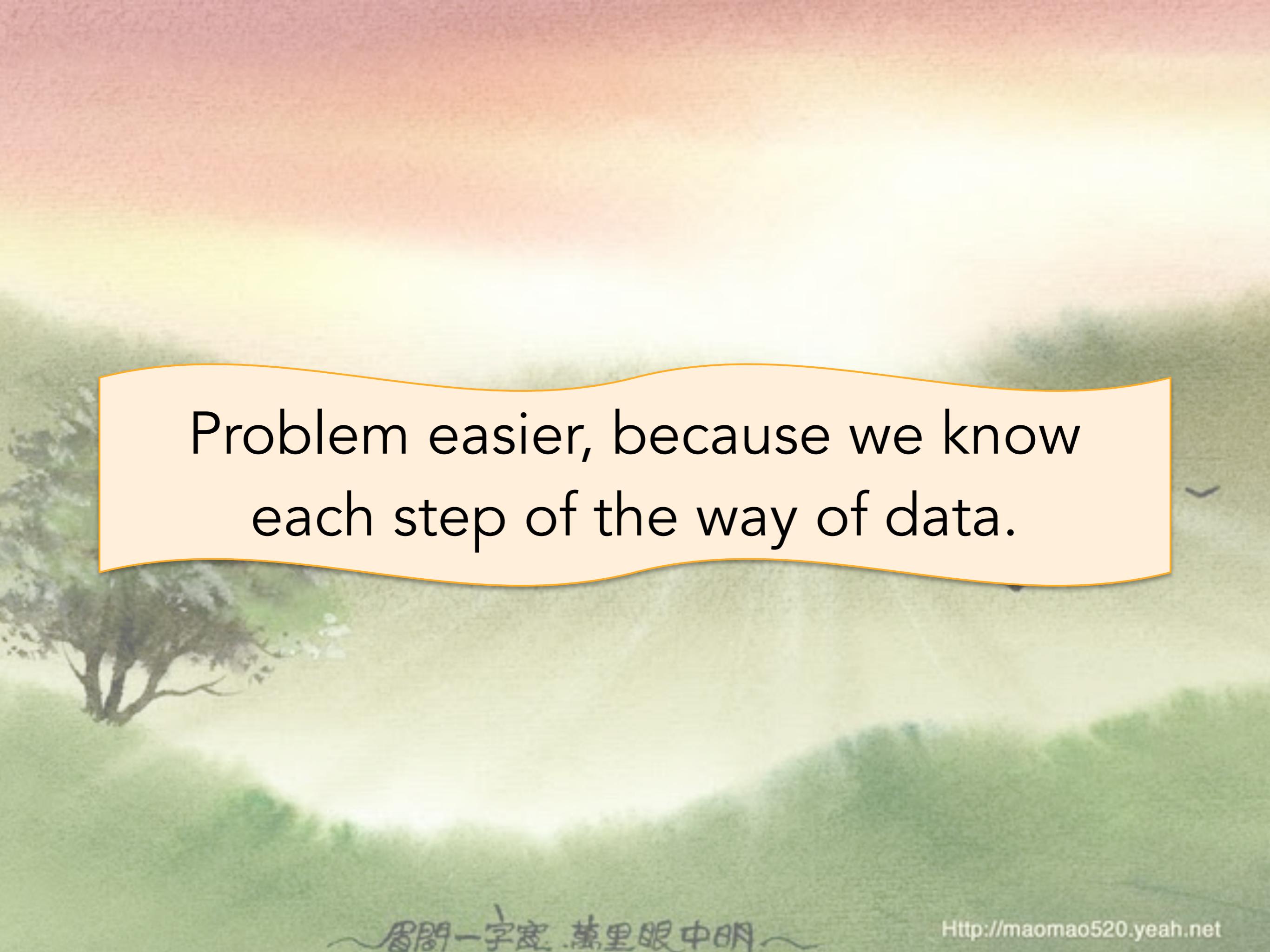




the flow of data







Problem easier, because we know
each step of the way of data.

```
String password;
String email;

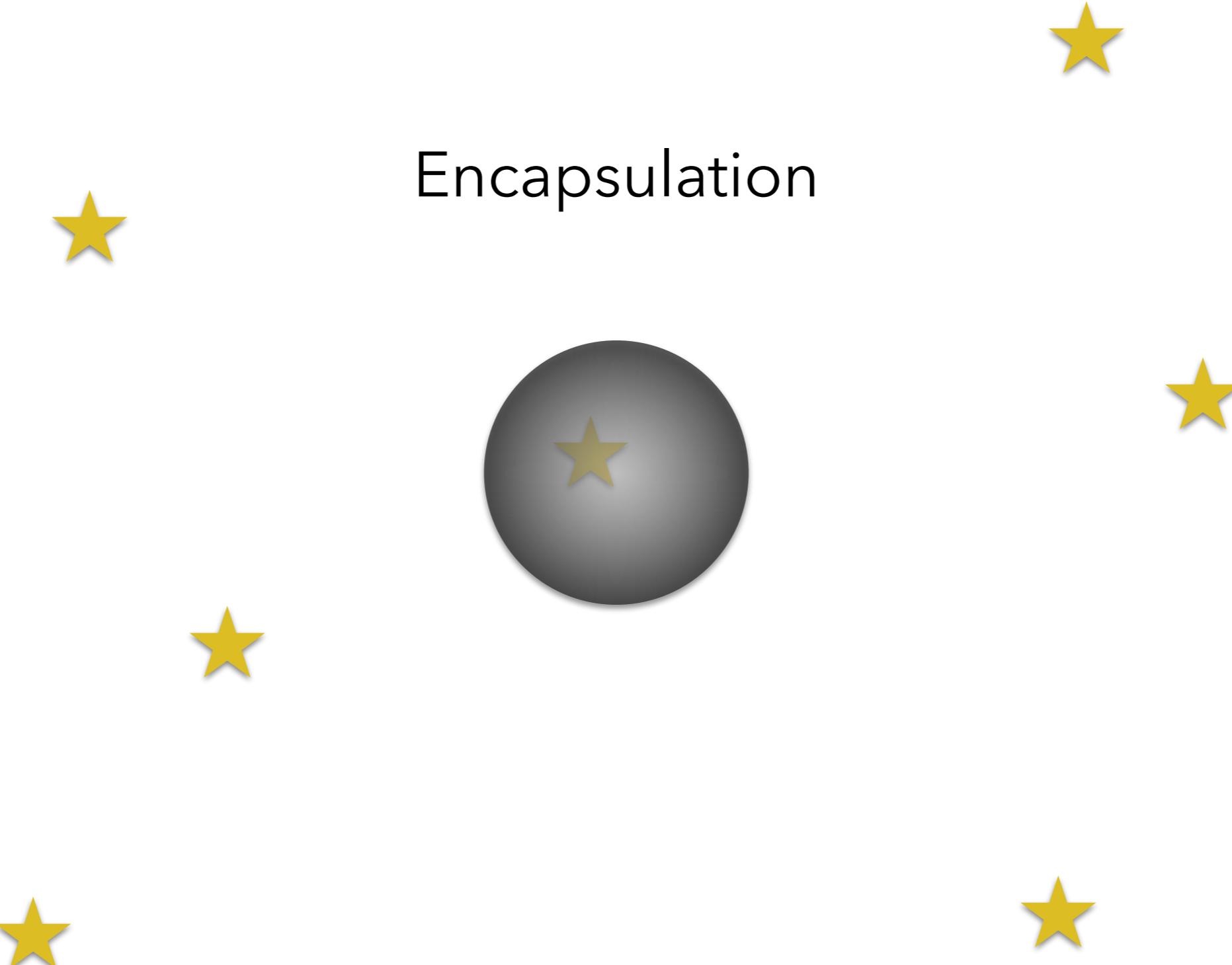
private boolean invalidPassword() {
    return !password.contains(email);
}
```

```
private boolean invalidPassword(  
    String password,  
    String email) {  
    return !password.contains(email);  
}
```

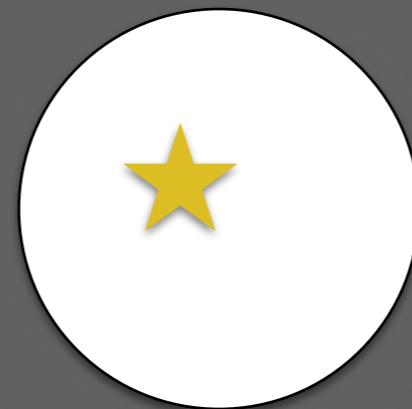
(Email, Password) -> boolean

```
Response CreateAccount(UserDbService svc,  
                      Request req,  
                      Config cfg) {  
    ...  
    Account acc = constructAccount(...)  
    AccountInsertResult r = svc.insert(acc)  
    return respond(r);  
}
```

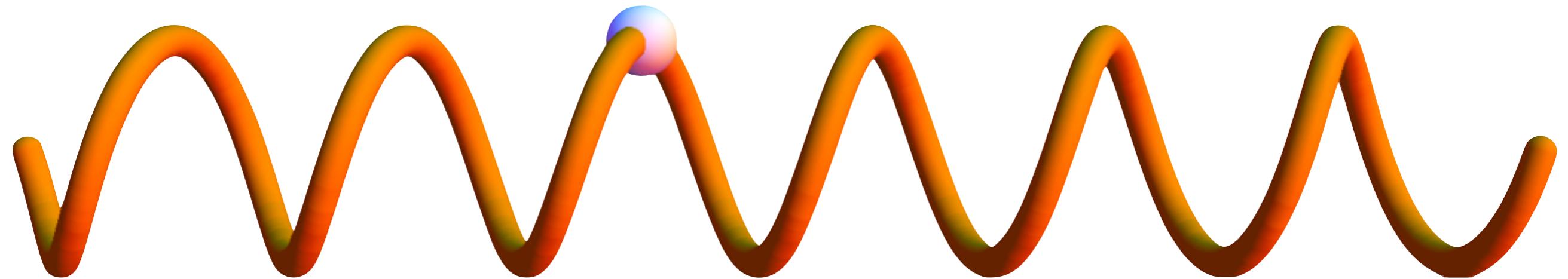
Encapsulation



Isolation



Verbs Are People Too



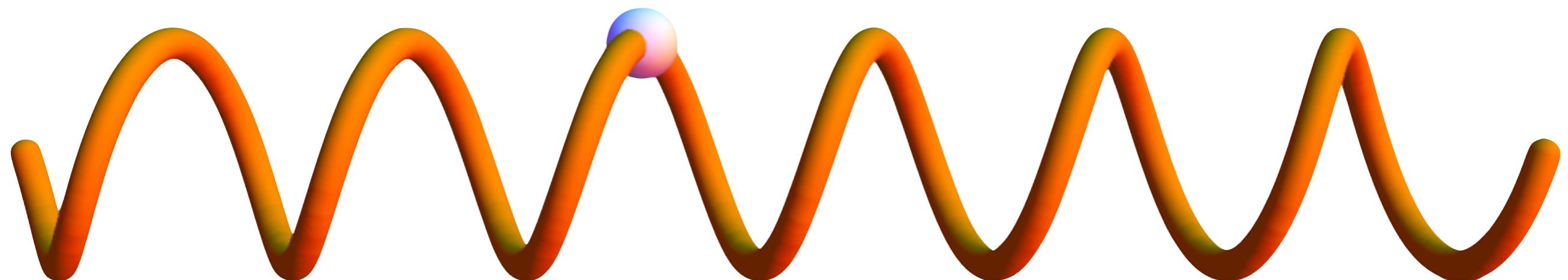


OnClick()



release ()

Command Strategy



Java

```
class CostInflation implements  
FunctionOverTime  
{  
    public float valueAt(int t) {  
        return // some calculated value;  
    }  
}
```

Scala

```
val costInflation = Variable (  
    “Cost Inflation”, t => Math.pow(1.15,t))  
  
val seasonalVolume = Array(0.95,0.99,1.01,...)  
  
val seasonalAdjustment = Variable(“Season”,  
    t => seasonalVolume(t))
```

C#

```
private readonly Func<int, double> calc;  
  
public Func<int, double> ValueAt  
{  
    get { return calc; }  
}
```

C#

```
var inflation = new Variable(  
    "Inflation",  
    t => Math.Pow(1.15, t));  
  
inflation.ValueAt(3);
```

Java

```
Variable inflation = new Variable(  
    "Inflation",  
    t -> Math.Pow(1.15,t));  
  
inflation.valueAt(3);
```

Java 8

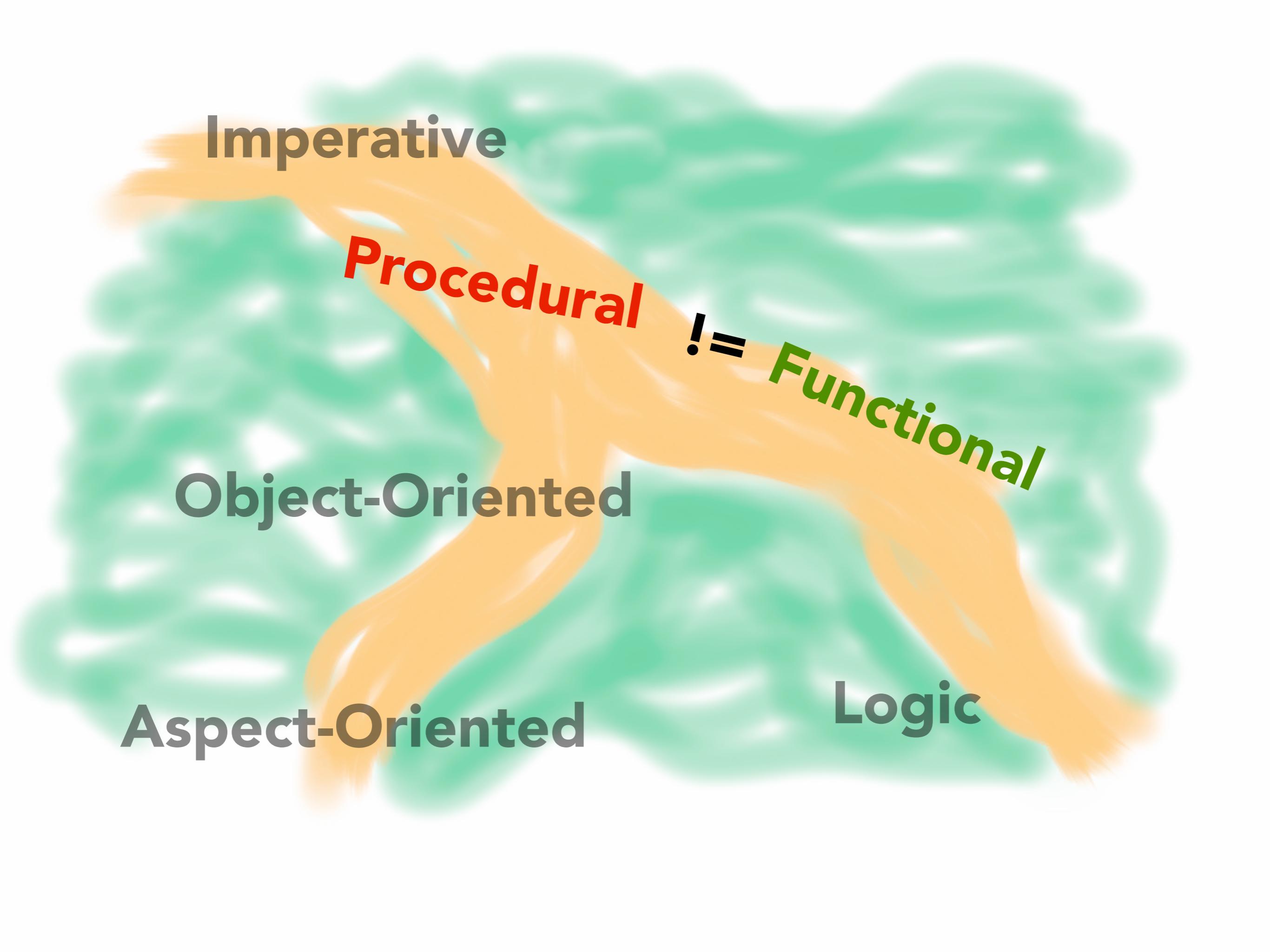
```
Variable inflation = new Variable(  
    "Inflation",  
    t -> Math.Pow(1.15,t));  
  
inflation.valueAt(3);
```

Java 8

```
class Variable implements FunctionOverTime
{
    private final Function<Int, Double> vals;
    ...
    public float valueAt(int t) {
        return vals.apply(t);
    }
}
```

Scala

Int -> Double



Imperative

Procedural

!= Functional

Object-Oriented

Aspect-Oriented

Logic

Java 6

```
Variable inflation = new Variable("Inflation",
new Function<Integer, Double>() {
    @Override
    public Double apply(Integer input)
    {
        return Math.pow(1.15, input);
    }
});
```



OnClick()

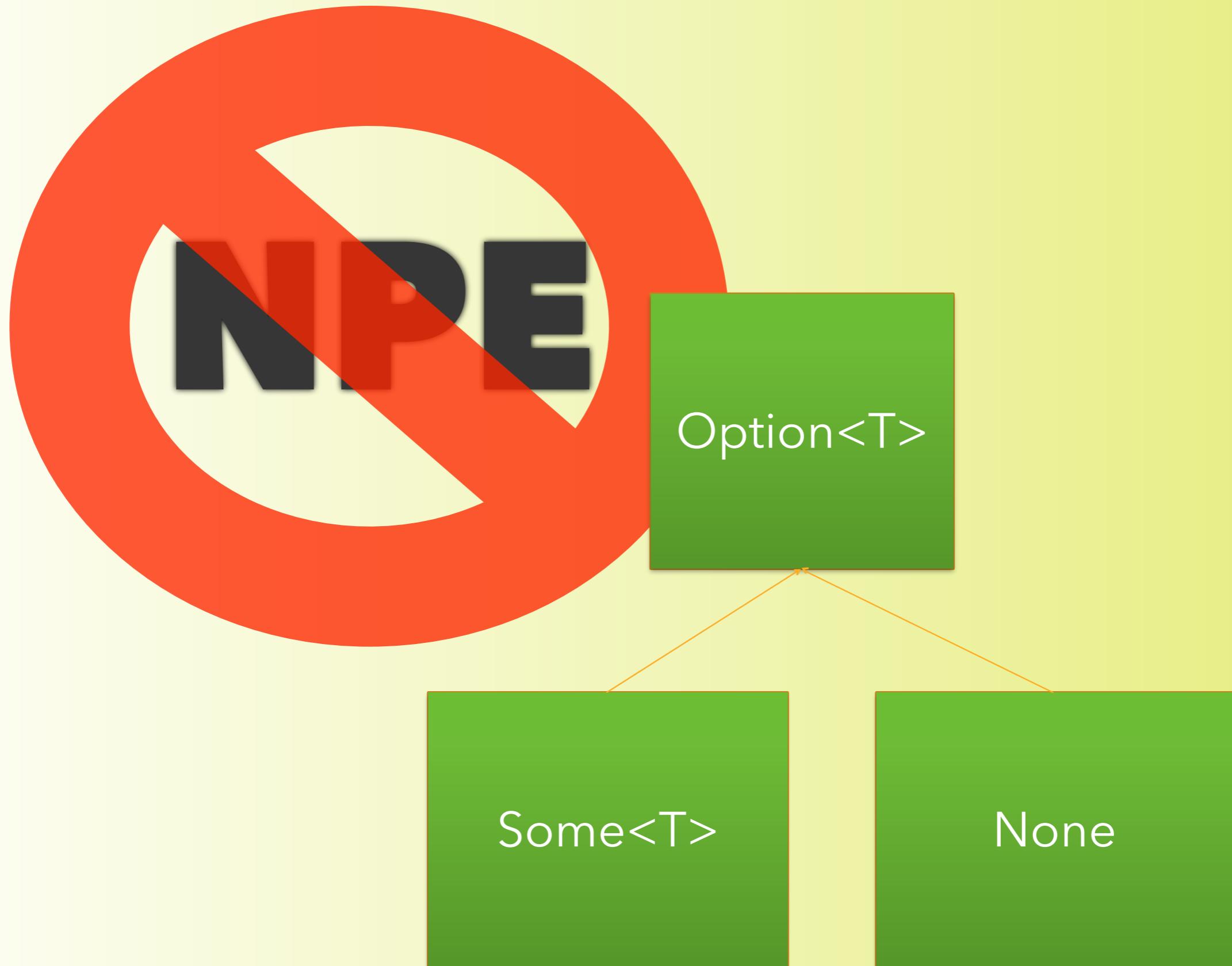


release ()

Idempotence



this talk is brought to you by... the Option type!

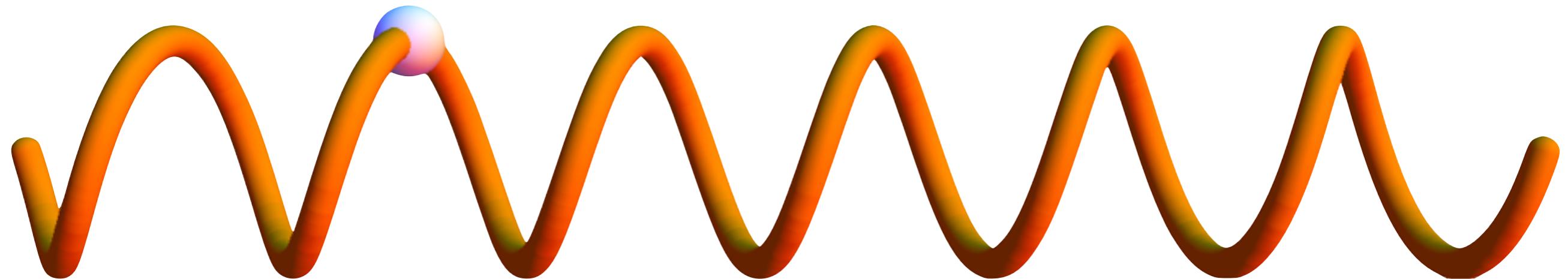


FSharpOption<T>

Optional<T>

... because null is not a valid object reference.

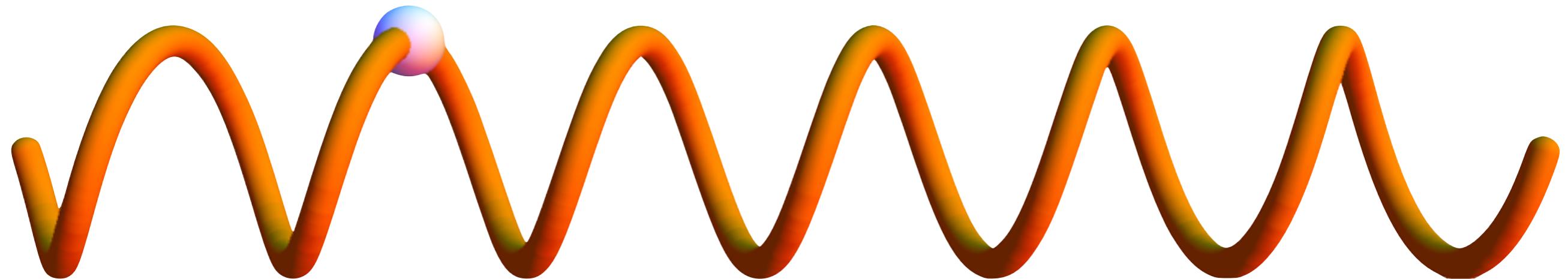
Immutability



String

Effective Java

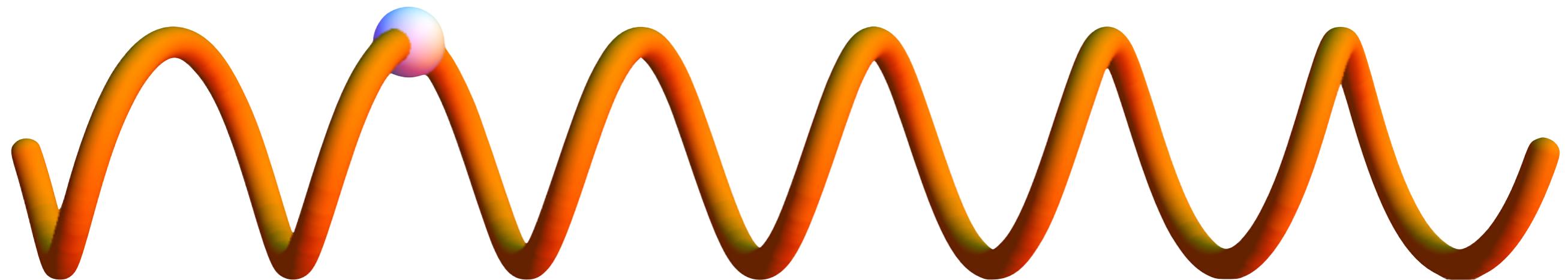
Effective C#



Concurrency



fewer possibilities



Scala

```
val qty = 4    // immutable  
var n = 2      // mutable
```

F#

```
let qty = 4          // immutable  
let mutable n = 2 // mutable  
n = 4          // false  
n <- 4        // destructive update
```

C#: easy

```
public struct Address {  
    private readonly string city;  
  
    public Address(string city) : this() {  
        this.city = city;  
    }  
  
    public string City {  
        get { return city; }  
    }  
...}
```

Java: easy

```
public class Address {  
    public final String city;  
  
    public Address(String city) {  
        this.city = city  
    }  
...}
```

Java: defensive copy

```
private final ImmutableList<Phone> phones;  
  
public Customer (Iterable<Phone> phones) {  
    this.phones = ImmutableList.copyOf(phones);  
}
```



Java: copy on mod

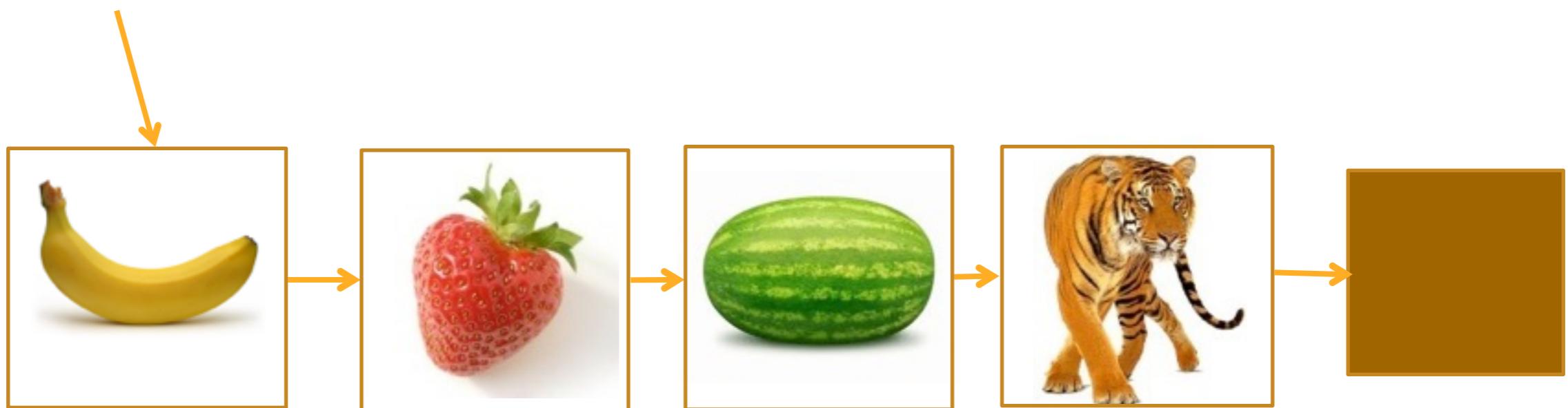
```
public Customer addPhone(Phone newPhone) {  
    Iterable<Phone> morePhones =  
        ImmutableList.builder()  
            .addAll(phones)  
            .add(newPhone).build();  
    return new Customer(morePhones);  
}
```



F#: copy on mod

```
member this.AddPhone (newPhone : Phone) {  
    new Customer(newPhone :: phones)  
}
```

fruit



fruit.add(tomato)



C#: shallow copy

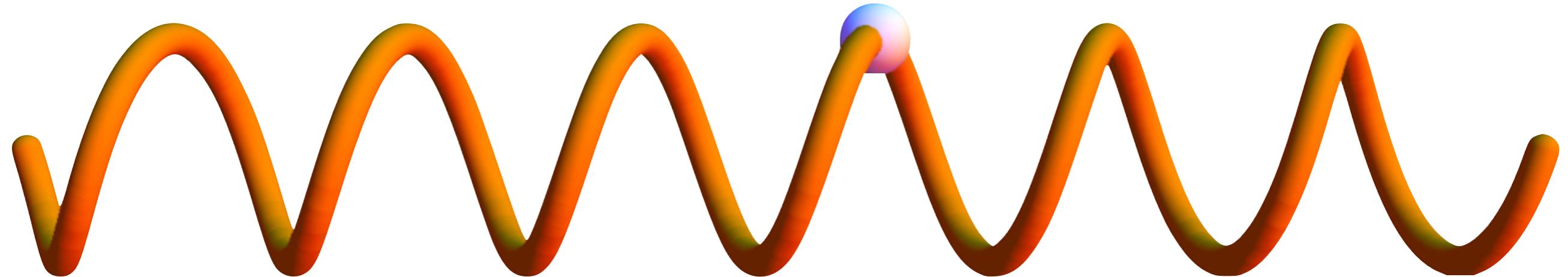
```
public Customer AddPhone(Phone newPhone) {  
    IEnumerable<Phone> morePhones =  
        // create list  
    return new Customer(morePhones,  
                        name,  
                        address,  
                        birthday ,  
                        cousins);  
}
```

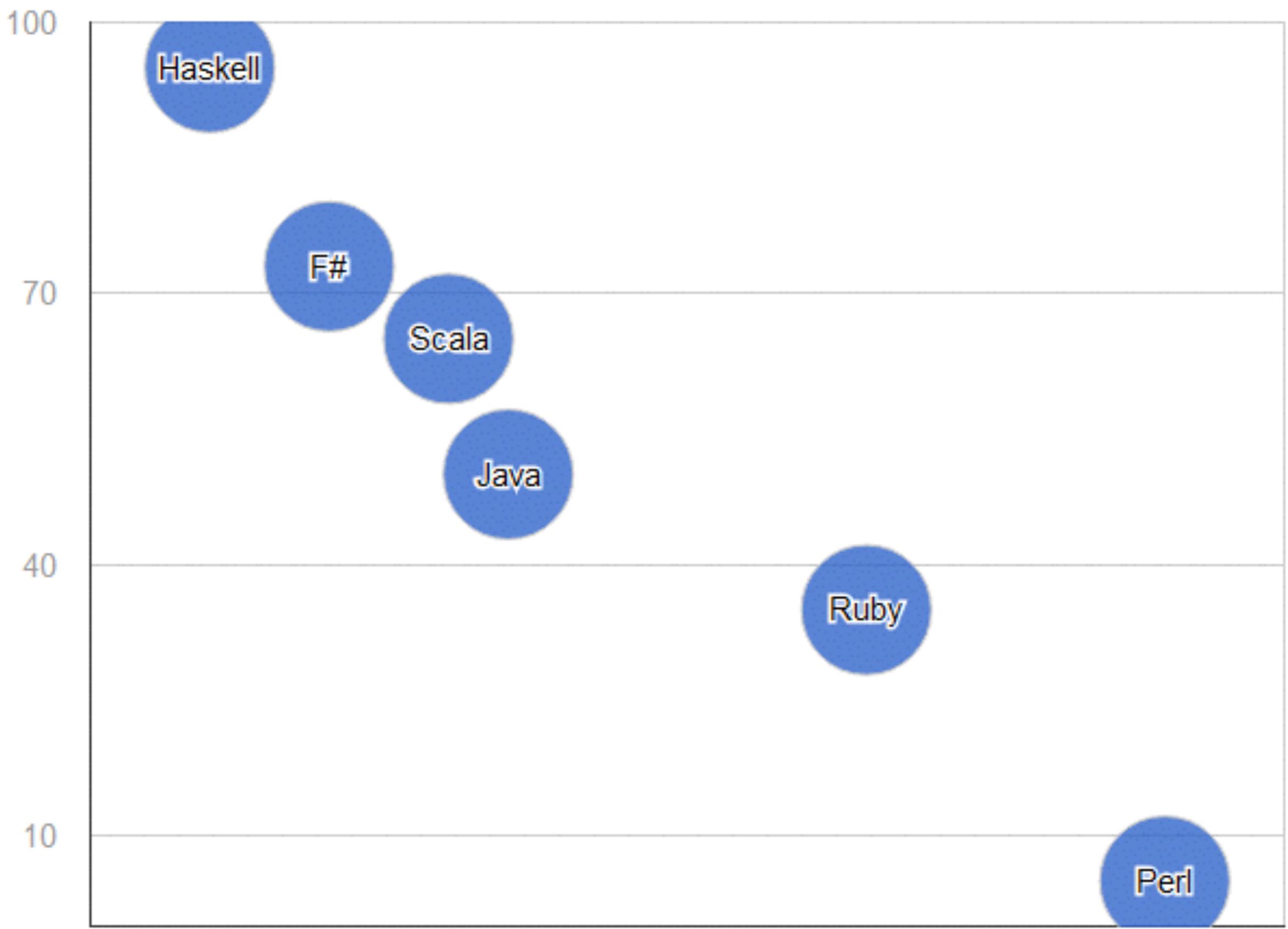
persistent data structure

persistent data structure



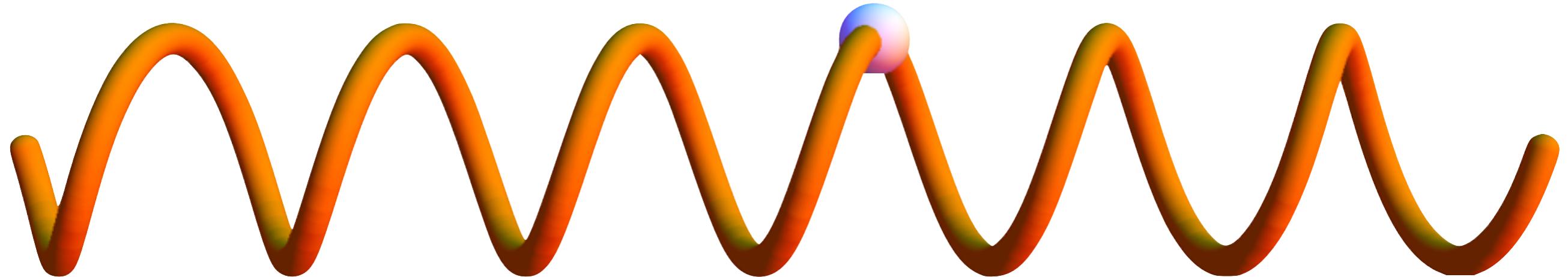
Specific Typing





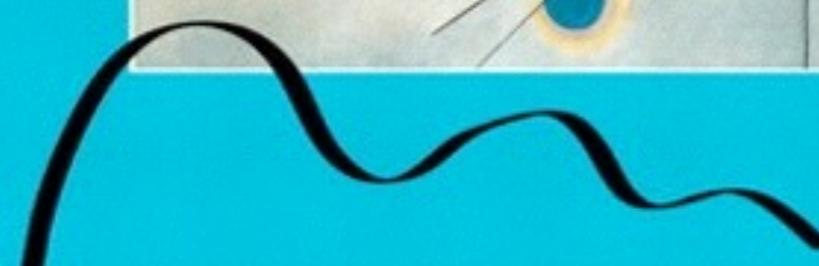
expressiveness

catch errors early

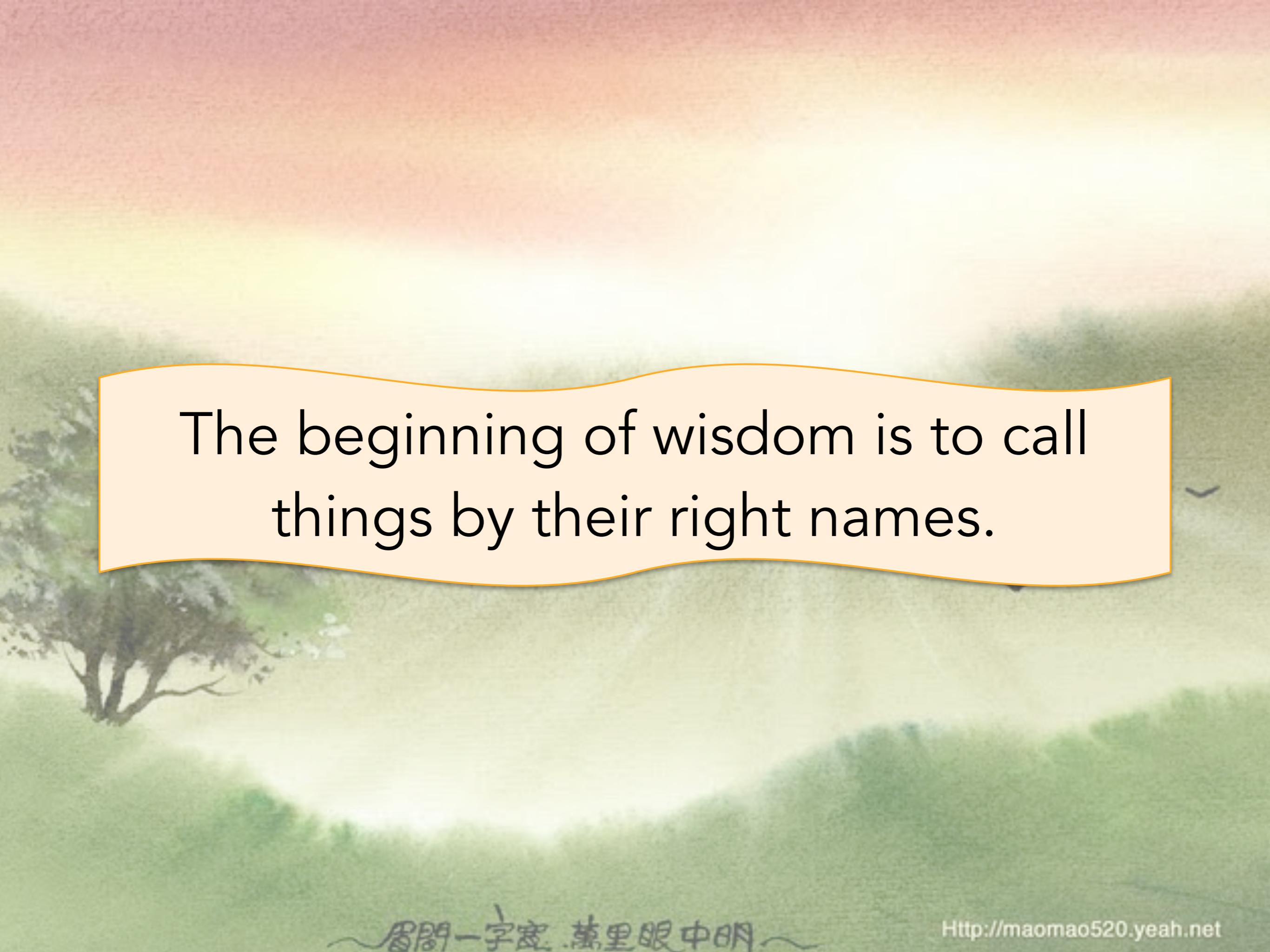


Domain-Driven DESIGN

Tackling Complexity in the Heart of Software



Eric Evans
Foreword by Martin Fowler



The beginning of wisdom is to call
things by their right names.

F#

[<Measure>] type cents

```
let price = 599<cents>
```

Scala

```
type FirstName = String          // type alias  
  
Customer(name: FirstName, home: EmailAddress)
```

Scala

```
case class FirstName(value : String)
```

```
let friend = FirstName("Joel");
```

Java

```
public User(firstName name, EmailAddress login)
```

```
public class FirstName {  
    public final String stringValue;  
  
    public FirstName(final String value) {  
        this.stringValue = value;  
    }  
  
    public String toString() {...}  
    public boolean equals() {...}  
    public int hashCode() {...}  
}
```

time => Cost

time => Volume

(Volume, Cost) => Expenditure

• •

time => Expenditure

A => B

B => C

•
• •

A => C

IF THIS THEN THAT

time => Cost

time => Volume

(Volume, Cost) => Expenditure

• •

time => Expenditure

State **everything** you need

State **only** what you need

Scala

List [+A]

```
def indexOf [B >: A] (elem: B): Int
```

```
def sameElements(that: GenIterable[A]): Boolean
```

C#: weak

```
public boolean Valid(Customer cust)
{
    EmailAddress email = cust.EmailAddress;
    // exercise business logic
    return true;
}
```

C#

```
public Validity Valid(IHasEmailAddress any)
{
    EmailAddress email = anything.EmailAddress;
    // exercise business logic
    return Valid;
}
```

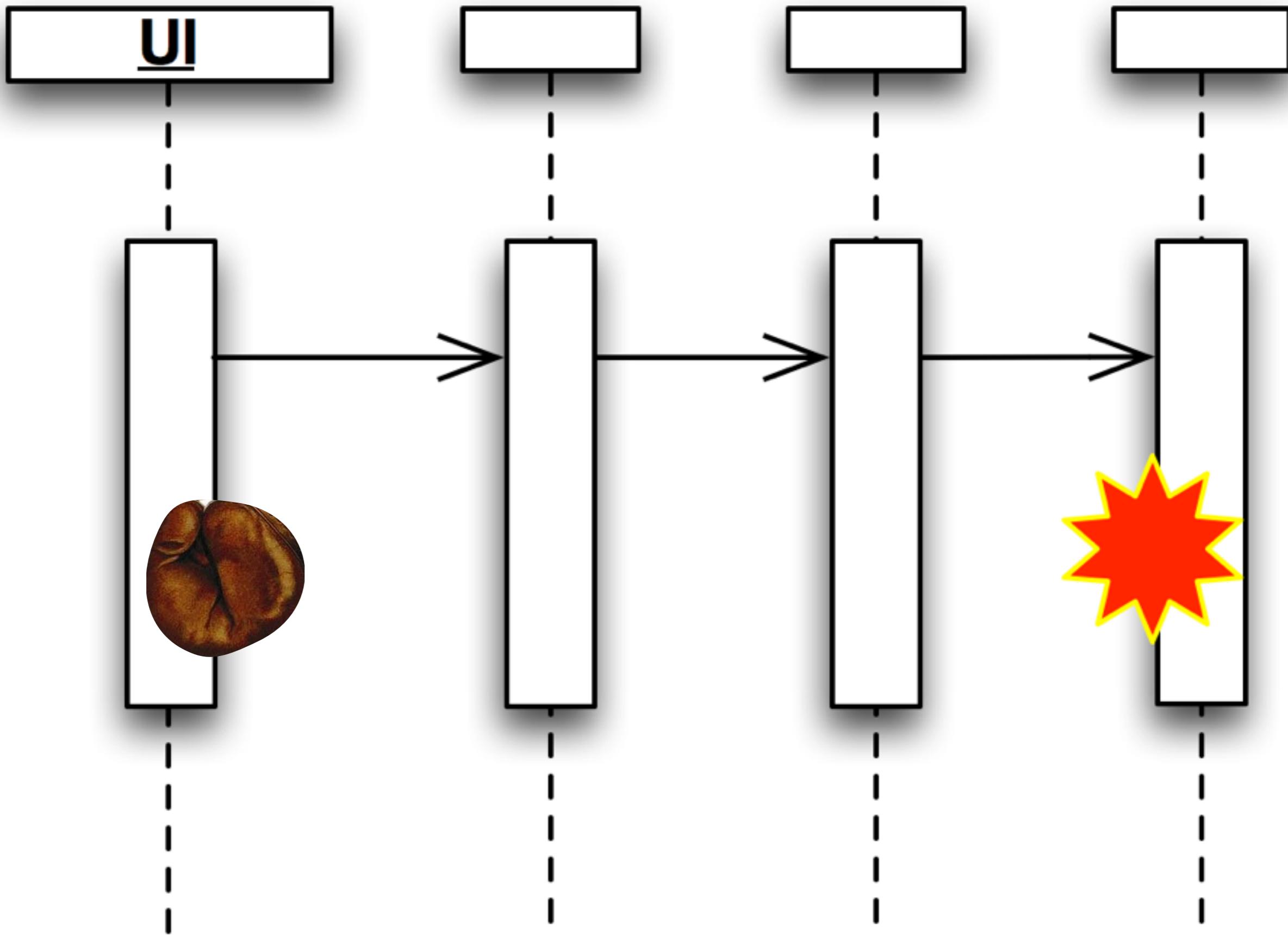
```
interface IHasEmailAddress {
    string EmailAddress {get; }
}
```

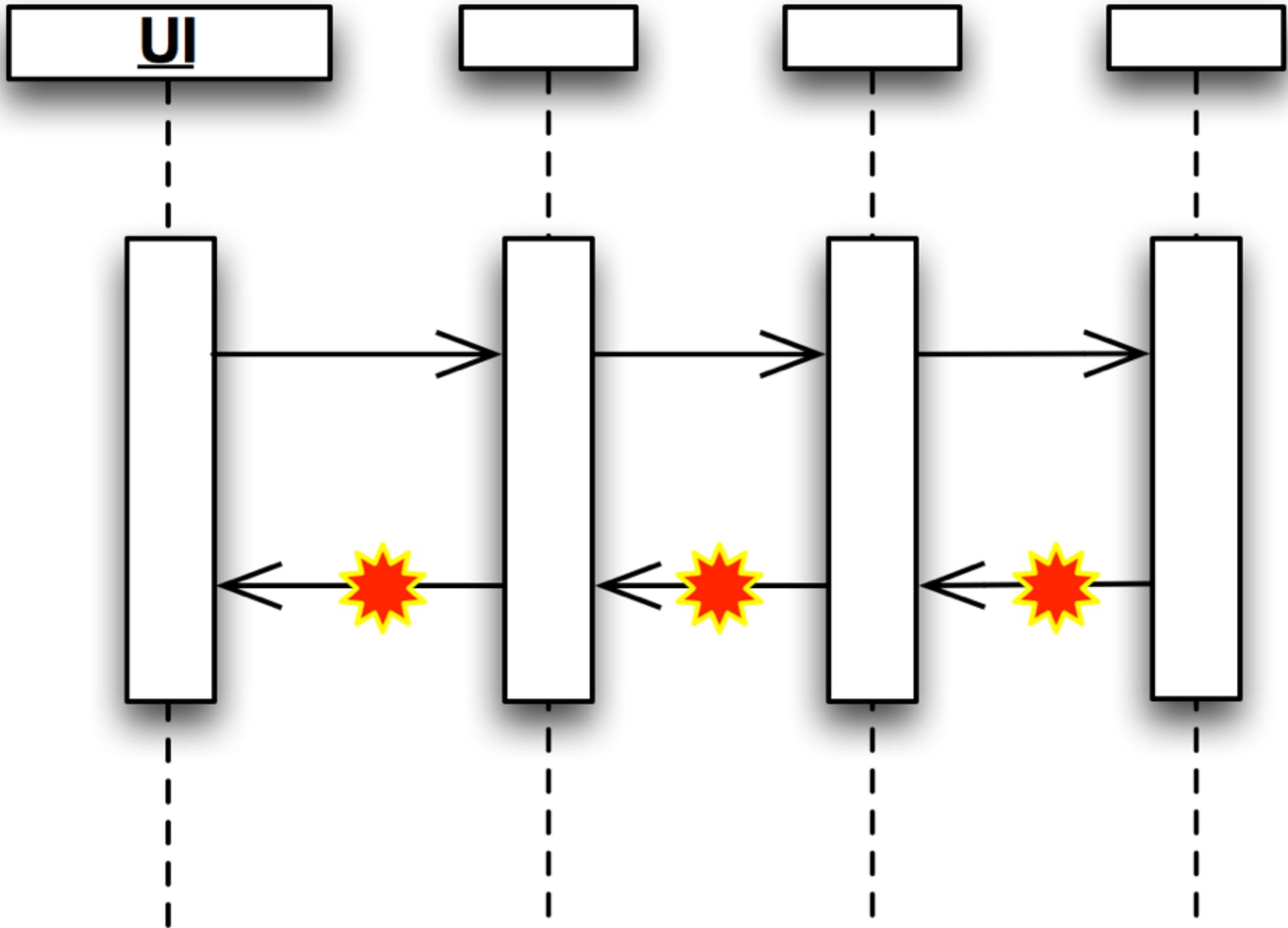
IHasEmailAddress => Validity

(UserDBService, AccountRequest) => Account

(UserDBService, AccountRequest) =>
Either[AccountCreationFailure, Account]

Errors are data too







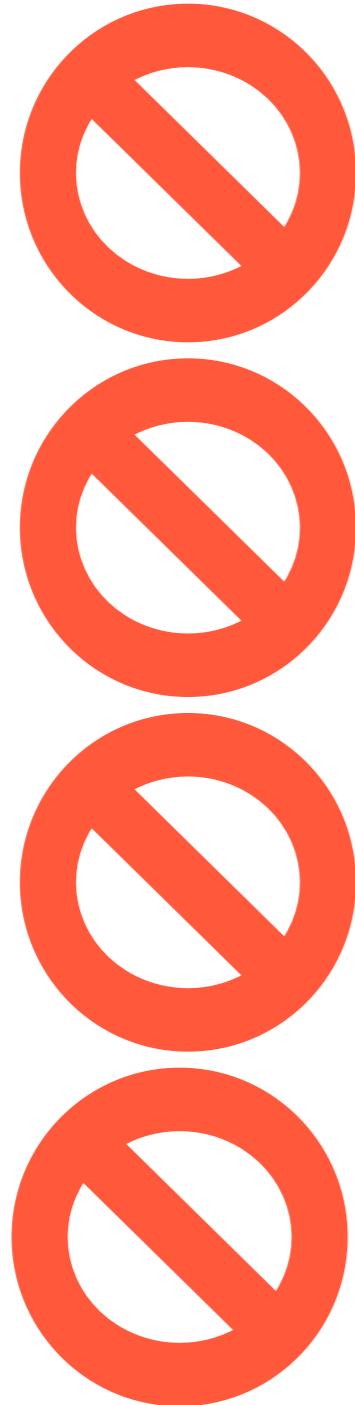
access global state



modify input



change the world



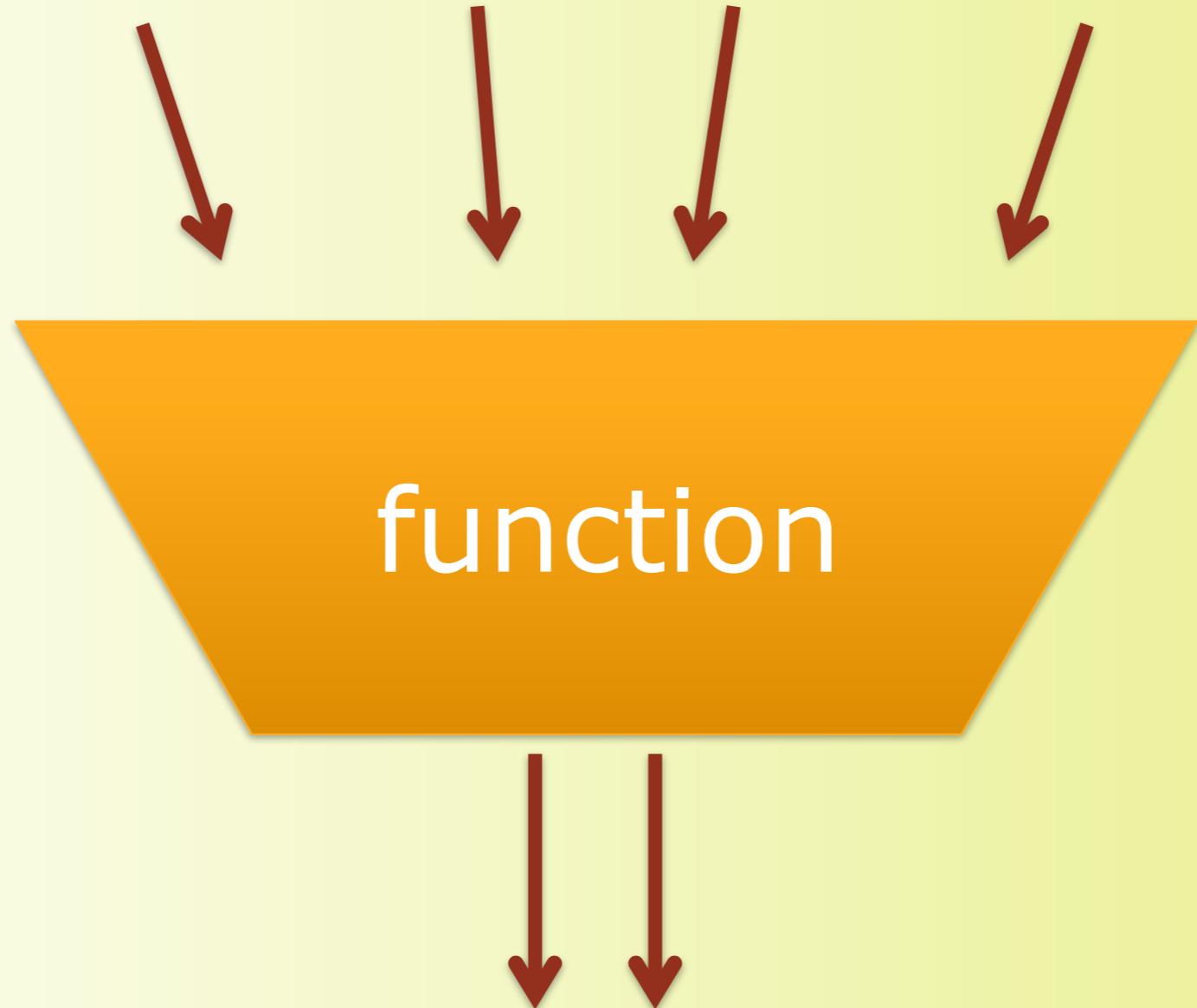
access global state

modify input

change the world

interrupt execution flow

this talk is brought to you by... the Tuple type!

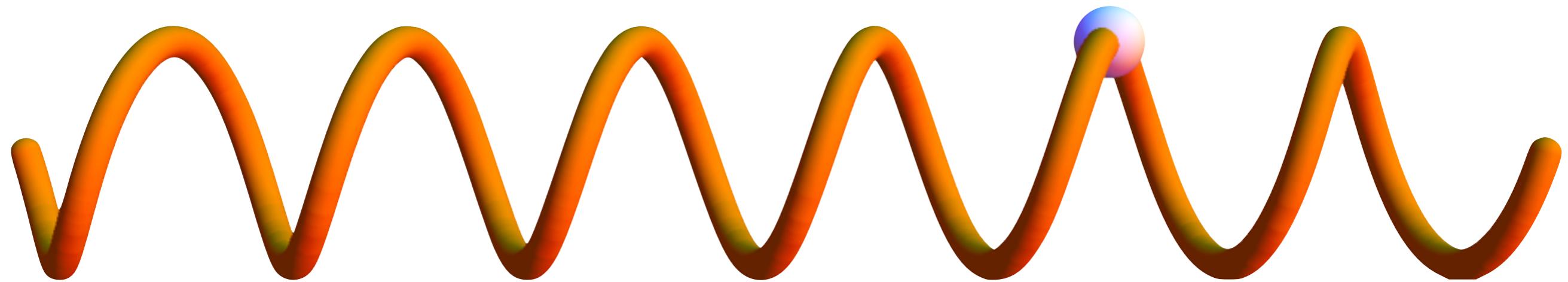


```
new Tuple<string,int>("You win!", 1000000)
```

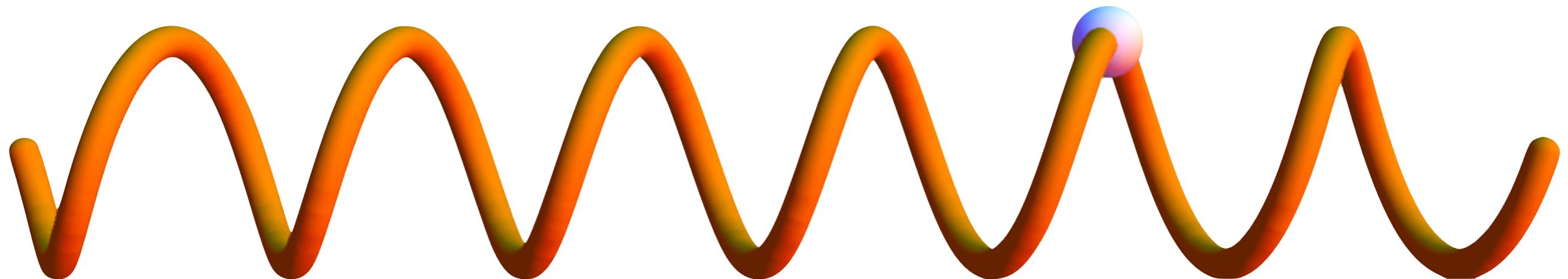
Tuple<T1,T2,...>

When one return value is not enough!

Declarative Style



say **what** you're doing,
not **how** you're doing it

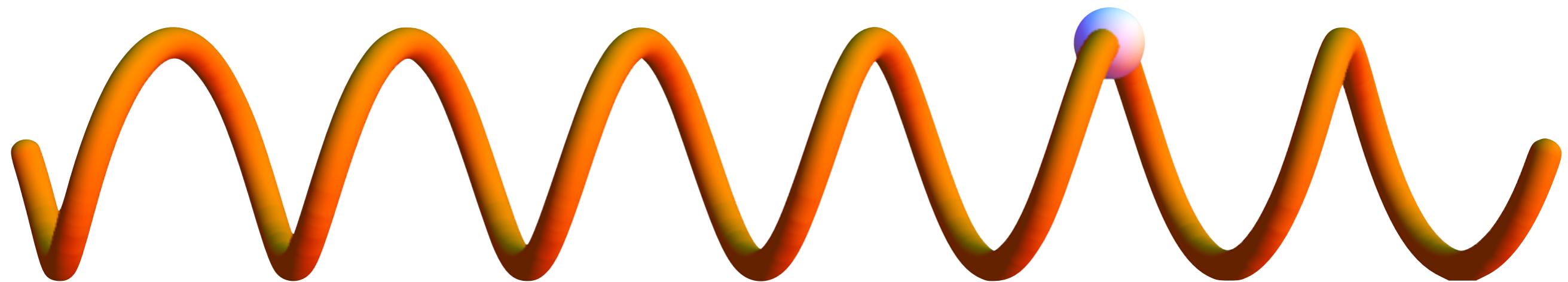


```
select ROLE_NAME,  
UPDATE_DATE  
from USER_ROLES  
where USER_ID = :userId
```

readable code



smaller pieces



familiar != readable

Java

```
public List<String> findBugReports(List<String> lines)
{
    List<String> output = new LinkedList();
    for(String s : lines) {
        if(s.startsWith(“BUG”)) {
            output.add(s);
        }
    }
    return output;
}
```

Scala

```
lines.filter(_.startsWith("BUG"))
```

```
lines.par.filter(_.startsWith("BUG"))
```

Java 8

```
lines.stream  
  .filter( _.startsWith("BUG") )  
  .collect(Collectors.toList)
```

Java 6

filter(list, startsWithBug);

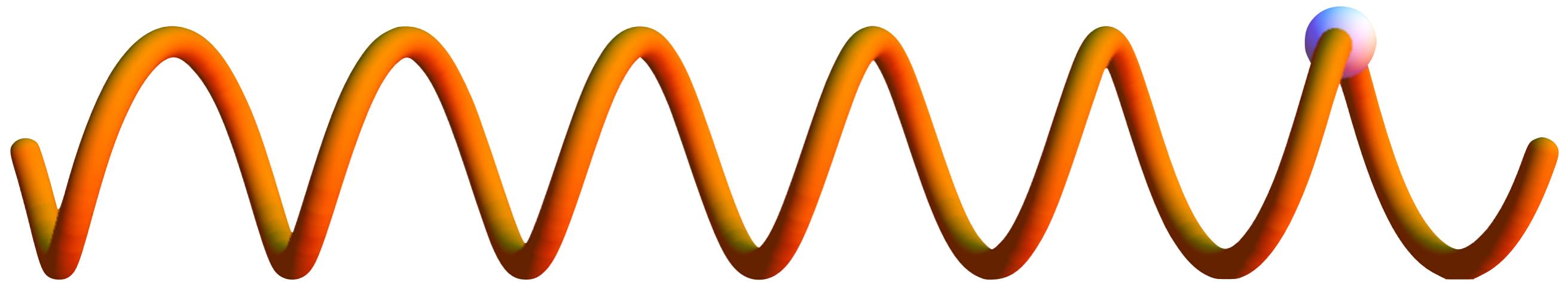
```
final Predicate<String> startsWithBug =  
    new Predicate<String>() {  
        public boolean apply(String s) {  
            return s.startsWith("BUG");  
        }  
   };
```



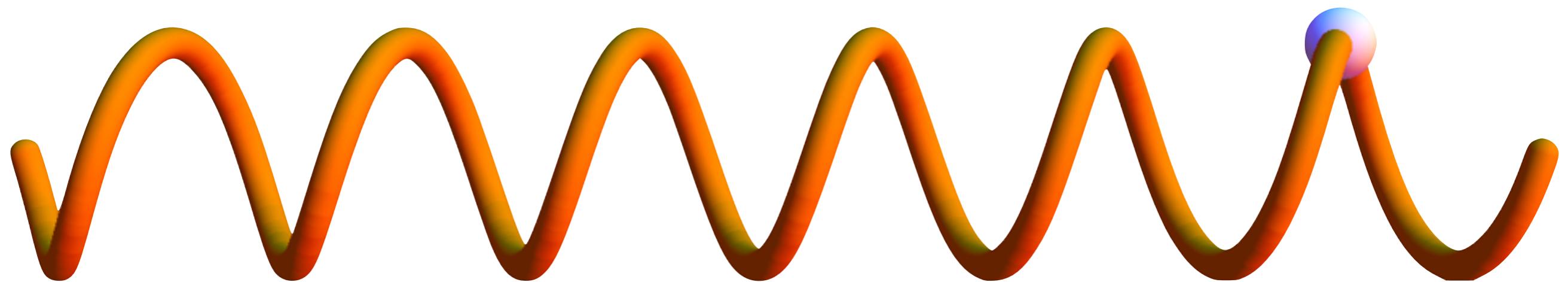
C#

```
lines.Where(s => s.StartsWith("BUG")).ToList
```

Lazy Evaluation



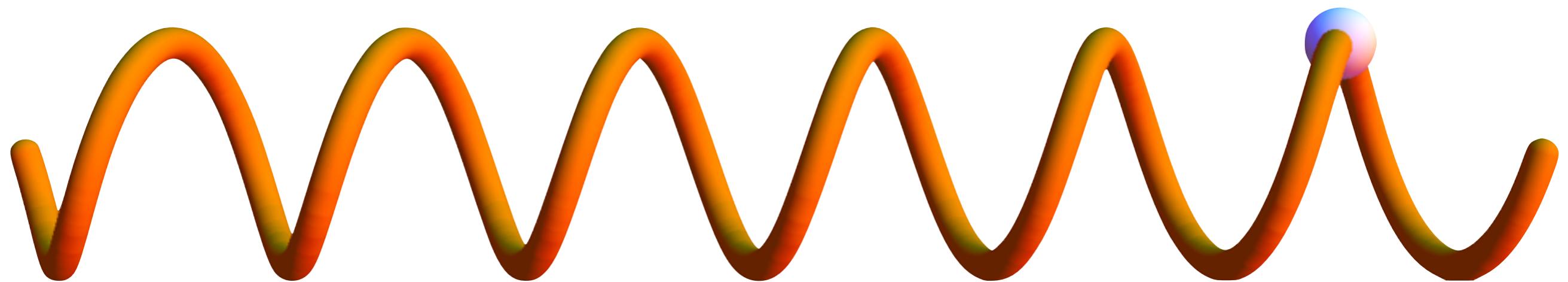
delay evaluation until the last
responsible moment



save work



separate “what to do”
from “when to stop”



Java

```
int bugCount = 0;
String nextLine = file.readLine();
while (bugCount < 40) {
    if (nextLine.startsWith("BUG")) {
        String[] words = nextLine.split(" ");
        report("Saw "+words[0]+" on "+words[1]);
        bugCount++;
    }
}
waitForFileHasMoreData(file);
nextLine = file.readLine();
}
```

Java 6

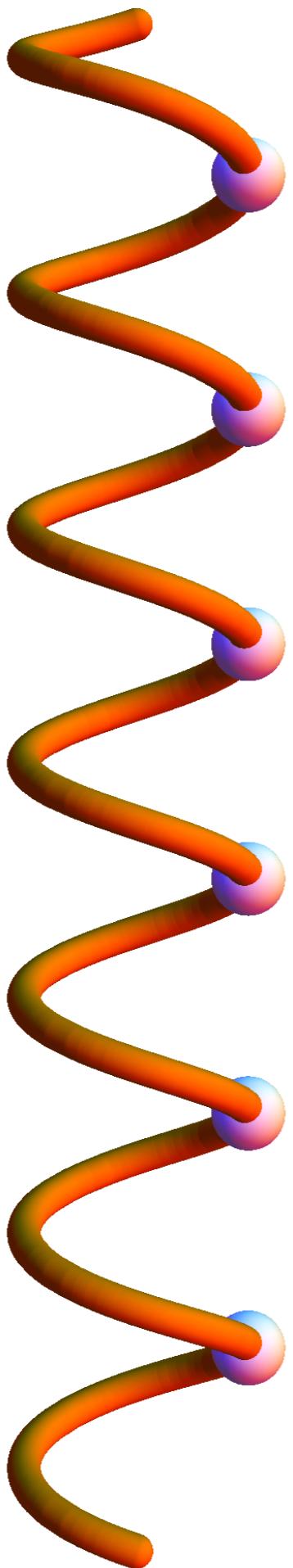
```
for (String s :  
    FluentIterable.of(new RandomFileIterable(br))  
    .filter(STARTS_WITH_BUG_PREDICATE)  
    .transform(TRANSFORM_BUG_FUNCTION)  
    .limit(40)  
    .asImmutableList()) {  
    report(s);  
}
```





C#

```
IEnumerable<string> ReadLines(StreamReader r)
{
    while (true) {
        WaitUntilFileHasMoreData(r);
        yield return r.ReadLine();
    }
}
```



Data In, Data Out

Verbs Are People Too

Immutability

Specific Typing

Declarative Style

Lazy Evaluation

Alistair Cockburn's Oath of Non-Allegiance

I promise not to exclude
from consideration any idea
based on its source, but to consider ideas
across schools and heritages
in order to find the ones that best suit the
current situation.

optional<T>
Tuple<T>

Titanium Sponsors



AJi



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FREIGHTQUOTE

Gold Sponsors



ComponentOne
a division of GrapeCity

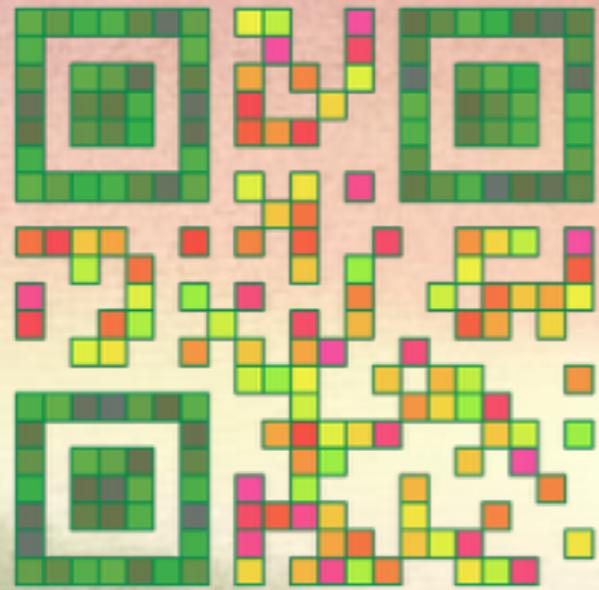


INNOVATION WHERE IT MATTERS.



ADVANTAGE
TECH





Jessica Kerr
blog.jessitron.com

@jessitron

github.com/jessitron/fp4ood

Man, the living creature, the creating individual, is always more important than any established style or system. – Bruce Lee