Introduction to Functional Programming

Jeremy Berglund

"a programming paradigm... that treats computation as the evaluation of mathematical functions and avoids changing state and mutable data" [Wikipedia]

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- Function composition
- Pure functions
- Declarative expressions
- Immutable data
- Monoids
- Recursion

- Functors
- Monads
- First class functions
- Currying
- Referential transparency
- Higher-order-functions



Alonzo Church (1903 – 1995)

Lambda Calculus

- A universal model of computation based on computable functions
- Functionally equivalent to the Turing machine model
- Centered around function composition

Javascript

```
function add(x, y) {
   return x + y;
}
```

Introduction to Functional Programming

What is Functional Programming?

Lambda Calculus simplifies functions

Lambda Calculus simplifies functions

1. Functions are anonymous

$$(x, y) \Rightarrow x + y$$

Lambda Calculus simplifies functions

- 1. Functions are anonymous
- 2. Functions are unary

$$(x, y) \Rightarrow x + y$$

$$X \Rightarrow y \Rightarrow x + y$$

Lambda Calculus simplifies functions

- 1. Functions are anonymous
- 2. Functions are unary
- 3. Functions are first class

$$(x, y) \Rightarrow x + y$$

$$X \Rightarrow y \Rightarrow x + y$$

```
function add(x, y) {
    return x + y;
}
add(2, 6)
```

$$((x, y) \Rightarrow x + y)(2, 6)$$

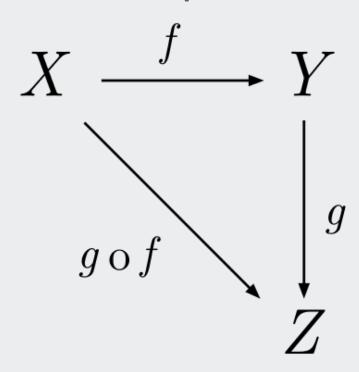
$$((x \Rightarrow y \Rightarrow x + y)(2)(6)$$

Category Theory

"formalizes mathematical structure and its concepts in terms of a labeled directed graph called a category, whose nodes are objects, and whose labeled directed edges are called arrows (or morphisms)" [Wikipedia]

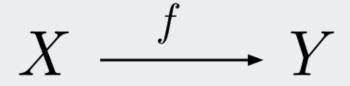
Category Theory

Categories are an algebraic structure for modelling objects and their relationships



Category Theory

- Functions
 - Every arrow (morphism) in a Category is a mapping
 - f(X) => Y



Function Composition

- Associative ho(gof) == (hog) of
- Every object has an identity morphism I(x) => x
- Every time you chain functions together, you are performing function composition

Function Composition

```
const f = n => n + 1;
const g = n => n + 2;
const h = n => n * 2;

const compose = n => {
    return h(g(f(n)));
};

compose(10);
// 26
```

Function Composition

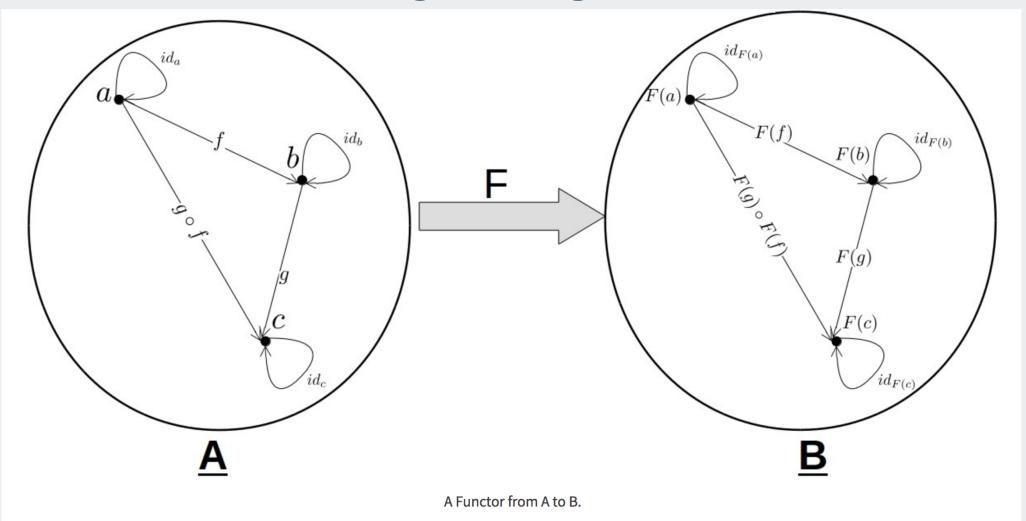
```
import _ from 'lodash/fp';

const f = n => n + 1;
const g = n => n + 2;
const h = n => n * 2;

_.compose(h, g, f)(10);
// 26
```

Category Theory

- Functions
 - Every arrow (morphism) in a Category is a mapping
 - f(a) => b
- Functors
 - Functors are morphisms between categories
 - A.K.A. mappable
 - $F(A) \Rightarrow F(B)$
 - Preserves the structure of the mapped category
 - $F(f \circ g) = F(f) \circ F(g)$



http://nikgrozev.com/2016/03/14/functional-programming-and-category-theory-part-1-categories-and-functors/

Category Theory

Functions

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Monads

- Map and flatten
- M(M(a)) => M(b)
- Promises in JavaScript

Pure functions

- Given the same input will always result in the same output
- Has no side effects

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Impure

```
let x = 10;
function addX(y) {
    x = x + y;
}
addX(5);
// x === 15
```

Pure

```
const add = (x, y) => x + y;
const x = add(10, 5);
// x === 15
```

What is Functional Programming? Currying

```
const add = (x, y) \Rightarrow x + y;
```

Currying

```
import _ from 'lodash';
const add = _.curry((x, y) => x + y);
```



```
const add = x => {
    return y => {
        return x + y;
    };
};
```

What is Functional Programming? Currying

```
import _ from 'lodash';
const add = _.curry((x, y) => x + y);
```

```
const add = x \Rightarrow y \Rightarrow x + y;
```

What is Functional Programming? Currying

```
import _ from 'lodash';

const add = _.curry((x, y) => x + y);

const increment = add(1);

increment(10);
// 11
```

 Most for-loop operations can be accomplished using map, filter, or reduce

```
function getEven(arr) {
    let evens = [];
    for(let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
        if(arr[i] % 2 === 0) {
            evens.push(arr[i])
    return evens;
getEven([1, 2, 4, 9]);
```

Using Array.filter

```
const getEven = arr => arr.filter(val => val % 2 === 0);
getEven([1, 2, 4, 9]);
// [2, 4]
```

Using lodash.filter

```
import _ from 'lodash/fp';
const getEven = _.filter(val => val % 2 === 0);
getEven([1, 2, 4, 9]);
// [2, 4]
```

```
function double(arr) {
    let doubled = [];
    for(let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
        doubled[i] = arr[i] * 2;
    return doubled;
double([2, 4, 6]);
```

```
const double = arr => arr.map(val => val * 2);
double([2, 4, 6]);
// [4, 8, 12]
```

- Point-free
 - Never mentioning the data the function is operating on
 - If your code is point-free, it is probably composable and pure

- State management
- Declarative expressions
 - Readable
 - Maintainable
 - Testable
 - Resuable
- Less room for error
- Function composition

How to get started with FP

- JavaScript is an excellent starting point
- Lodash/Rambda libraries
 - List manipulation
 - Utility functions
 - Composition
- You can do as much or as little FP as you want

How to get started with FP

- Mostly Adequate Guide to FP
- Lodash
- Ramda
- Eric Elliott's Function Programming Series

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