Clojure

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CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE

faculty of mathematics and physics

Intro

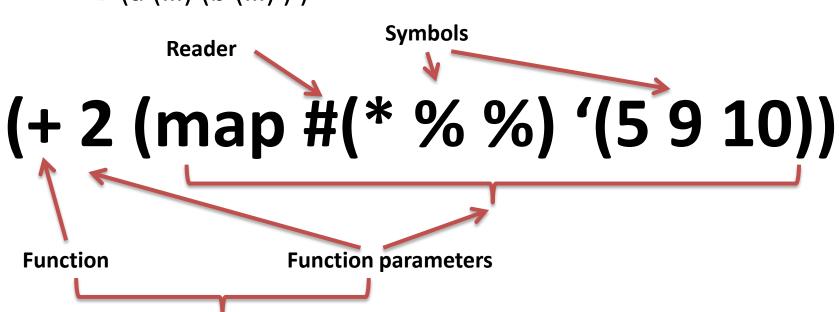


- LISP-1 = Data and code share the same namespace
 - I.e., Name resolving schema
- LISP-2 = Scheme, Common Lisp
- Clojure is functional language
- Run on JVM
 - Interoperable with existing libraries



Clojure syntax

- Syntax is based on symbolic expressions (sexpressions)
 - based on lists



Forms/Special forms

Core concepts

Functional programming

Immutable data

- First-class functions
 - Higher-order functions
- Function-based control flow
 - If/else, case are functions
- Functions without side effects



Core concepts

• Homoiconicity

Wikipedia says:

"Homoiconicity is a property of some programming languages, in which the primary representation of programs is also a data structure in a primitive type of the language itself, from the Greek words homo meaning the same and icon meaning representation. This makes meta-programming easier than in a language without this property."



Core concepts



- It is possible to manipulate with code thanks to
 - Homoiconicity
 - S-expressions

Extending Clojure via macros



IDE introduction

- Clooj
 - Written in Clojure
- Important shortcuts
 - Tab shows help
 - Ctrl+k clean the output
 - Ctrl+r restart clojure
 - Ctrl+e evaluate all commands in editor
 - Ctrl+enter evaluate the current line2
- Project
 - Project.clj
 - Name, description, dependencies
 - Leiningen



REPL

- Clooj contains REPL
 - REPL = read-eval-print loop

 A way how to easily test statements and expressions of a language

 You can find REPL consoles in Scala, Clojure, ClojureScript, CoffeScript, Lua, ...



Examples

- Basics
 - Functions
 - Lambdas,
 - Collections
 - list, map, set
- Meta programming
 - Multi-methods
 - Hierarchies
 - Macros
- DSL



DSL

- Have to follow syntax of Clojure
 - s-expression

- But you have
 - Functions with optional parameters
 - Macros
 - Code as data
 - HOF

