



Fun with functional programming using Elm

Learn the paradigm of functional programming
in a fun way by creating web apps in a pure
functional language - Elm

Today

Why learn this way?

Why choose functional programming?

What is functional programming?

Introduction to the Elm language

crisp.



About me

40 years as a developer
Startup during 2019 using Elm

crisp.



Per Lundholm

Why learn this way?

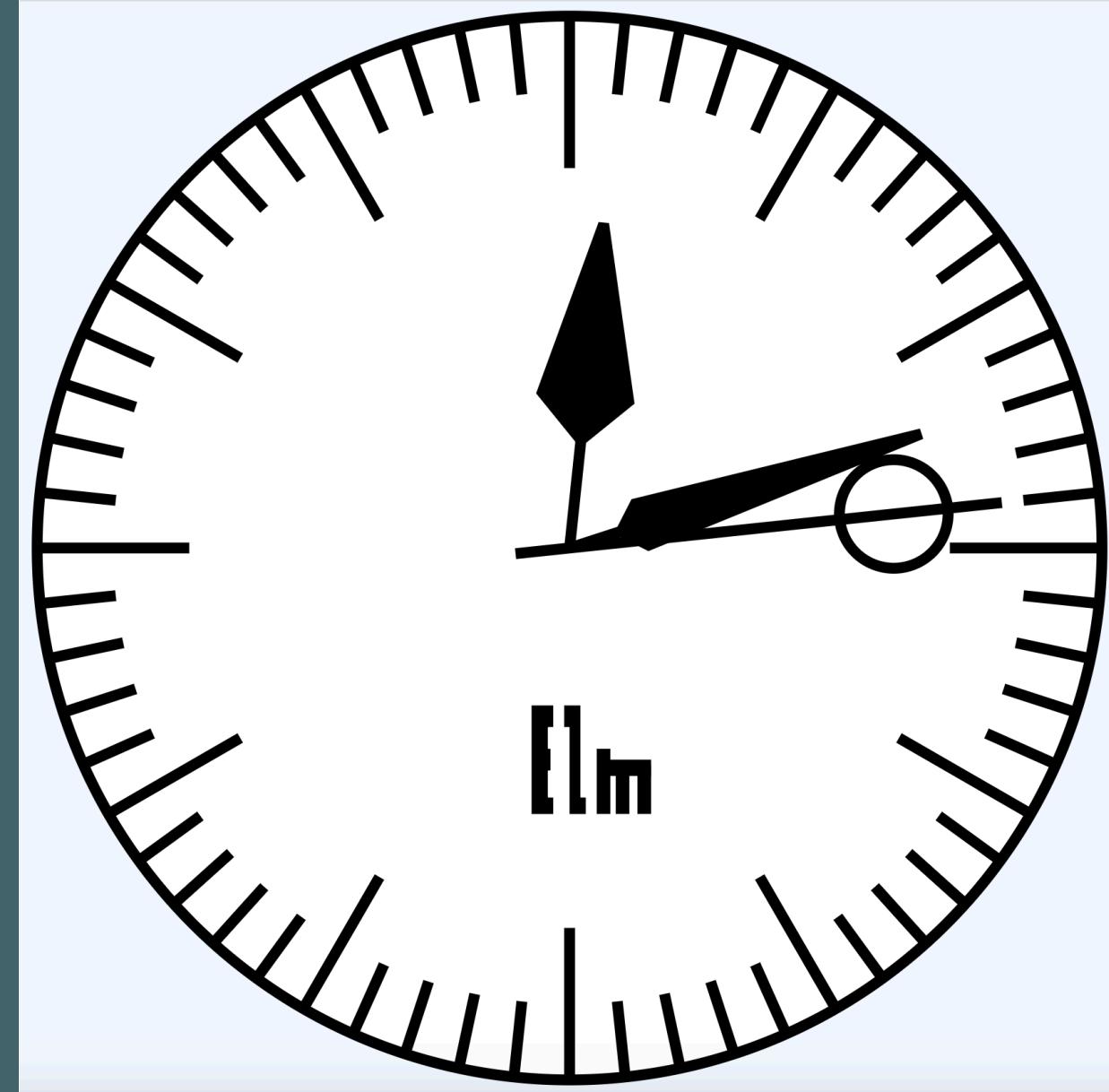
Learning should be fun

Interacting with things on screen is fun

Friendly and helpful compiler is fun

Use a pure language to get it right

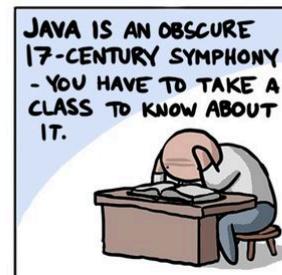
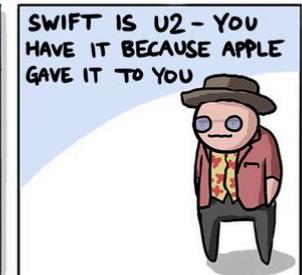
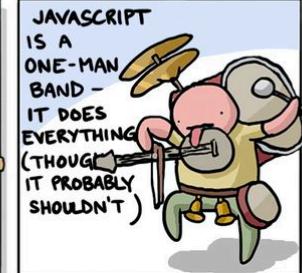
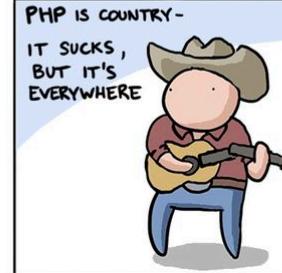
Avoid multi-paradigm



Programming languages

crisp.

PROGRAMMING EXPLAINED WITH MUSIC



MART VIRKUS '19

JAVASCRIPT
IS A
ONE-MAN
BAND -
IT DOES
EVERYTHING
(THOUGH
IT PROBABLY
SHOULDN'T)



HASKELL IS JAZZ -
COMPLEX, BUT INCREDIBLY
POWERFUL AND FLEXIBLE -
(IF YOU KNOW
HOW TO USE
IT.)



What is functional programming?

Function is the main abstraction

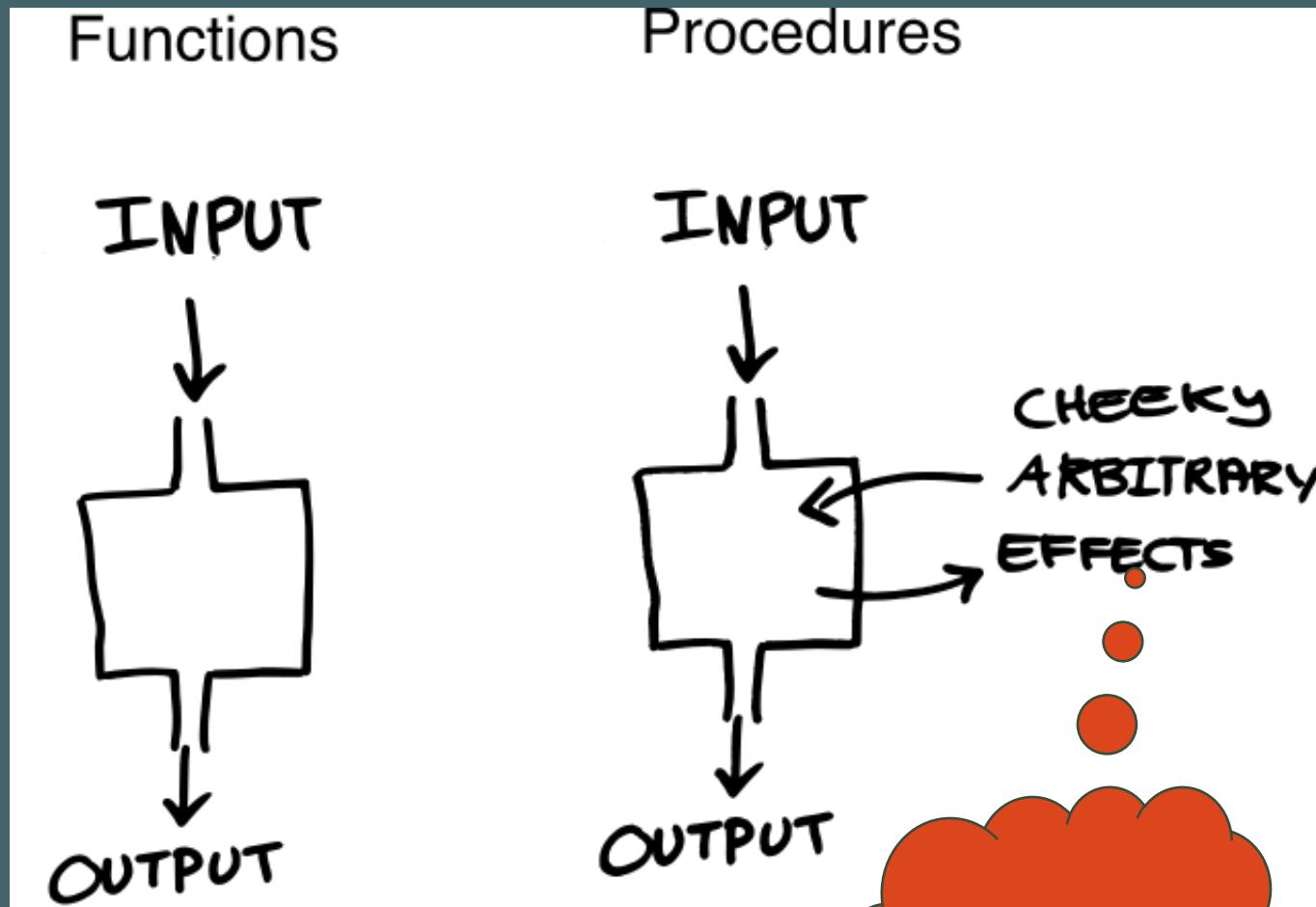
Immutable state

Declarative

Aspect	Functional	Object oriented
Main abstraction	Function	Object
Language class	Declarative	Imperative
State	Immutable	Mutable

Why choose functional programming?

- Easy to understand code
- No need to consider rest of system
- Cache result
- Parallel execution of independent functions



Here may
be dragons

~~print(String s)~~
~~random()~~
~~dateTime()~~

What is a *pure* function?

1. No side effects
2. Always the same result, given same arguments

add(Integer x, Integer y)
toHtml(Model m)

But wait... no side effects?

Anything useful has side effects, instead let's talk about:

Actions

Depends on when they are called. E.g. `print()`.

Calculations

Convert input to output (pure). E.g. `sum()`.

Data

Facts `{"playerId": "dfedb43e-7194-4348-a615-9e09744b1b51"}`

Functional thinking

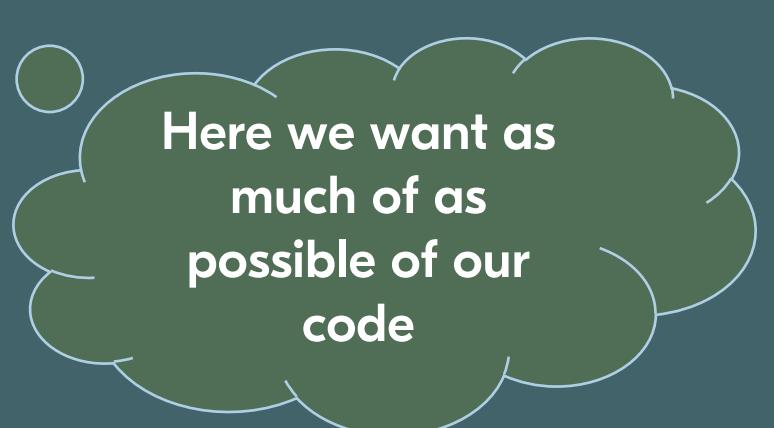
How does that help?

Actions

depends on number of calls, timing and input

Calculations

depends on input only



Here we want as
much of as
possible of our
code

Example: Send players their stats

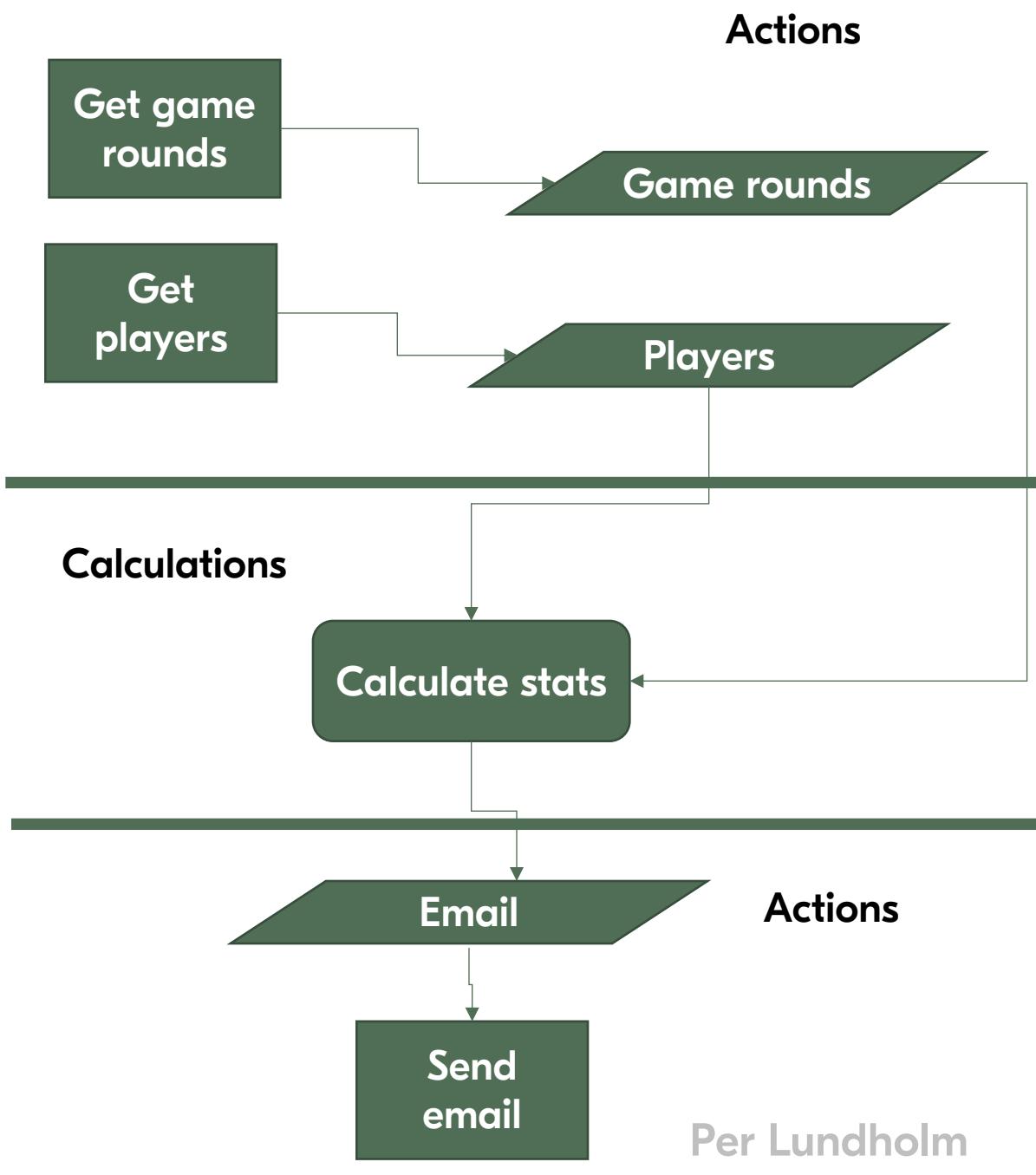
Getting data are **actions**

You want to minimize logic here

Calculating stats is the workhorse

It depends only on input – easier to test

crisp.



elm

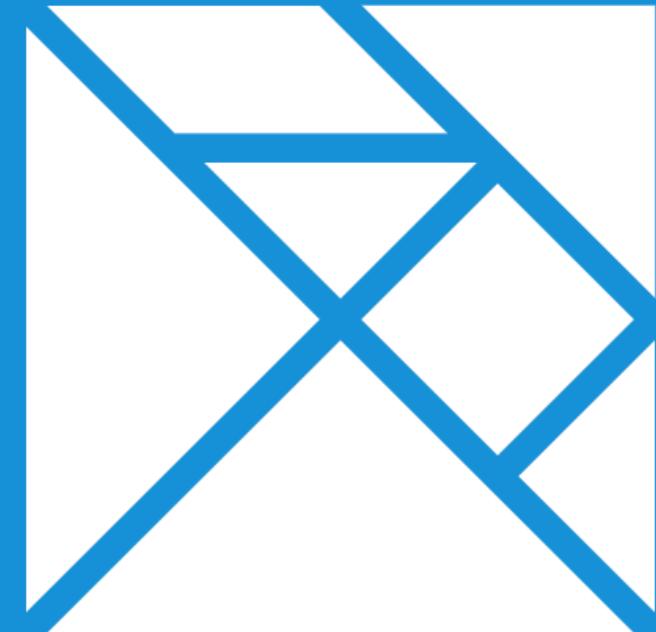
Introduction to the Elm language

Pure functional language

Strong *but* nice type system

Dedicated to the web

Compiles to JavaScript



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Per Lundholm

Elm's selling points

No Runtime Exceptions

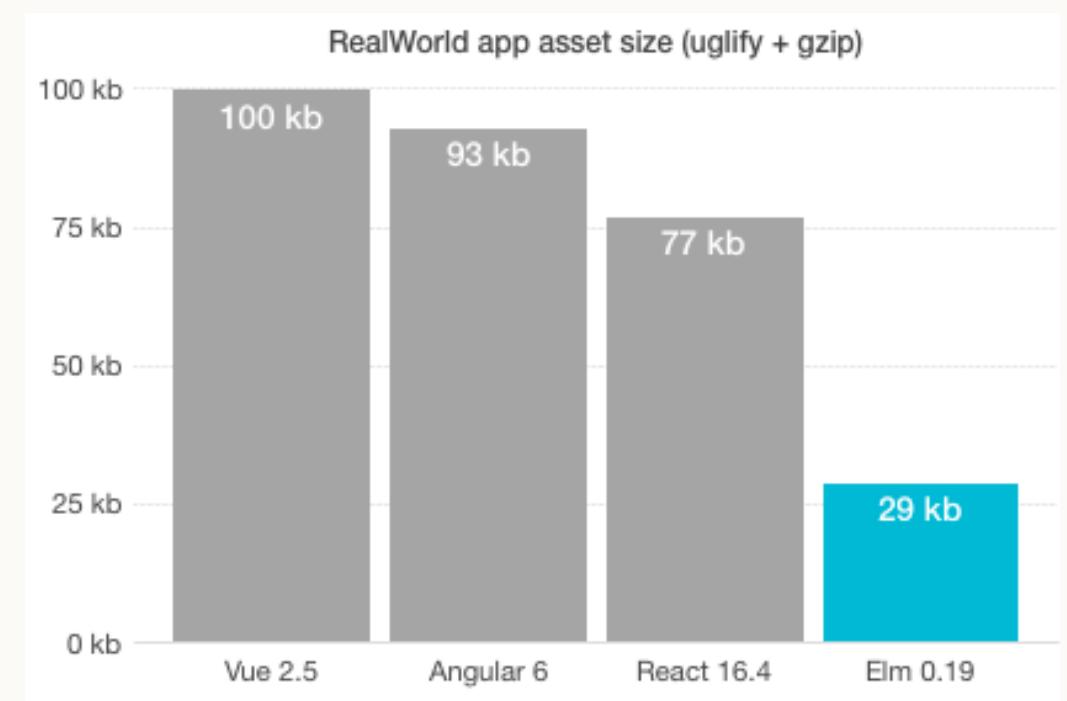
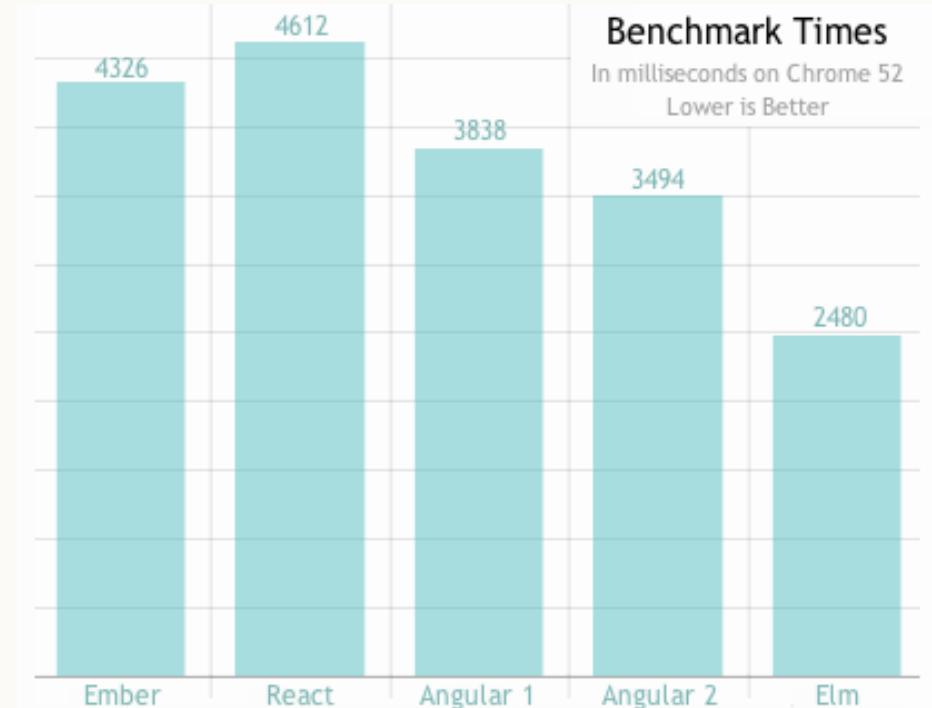
Great Performance

Enforced Semantic Versioning

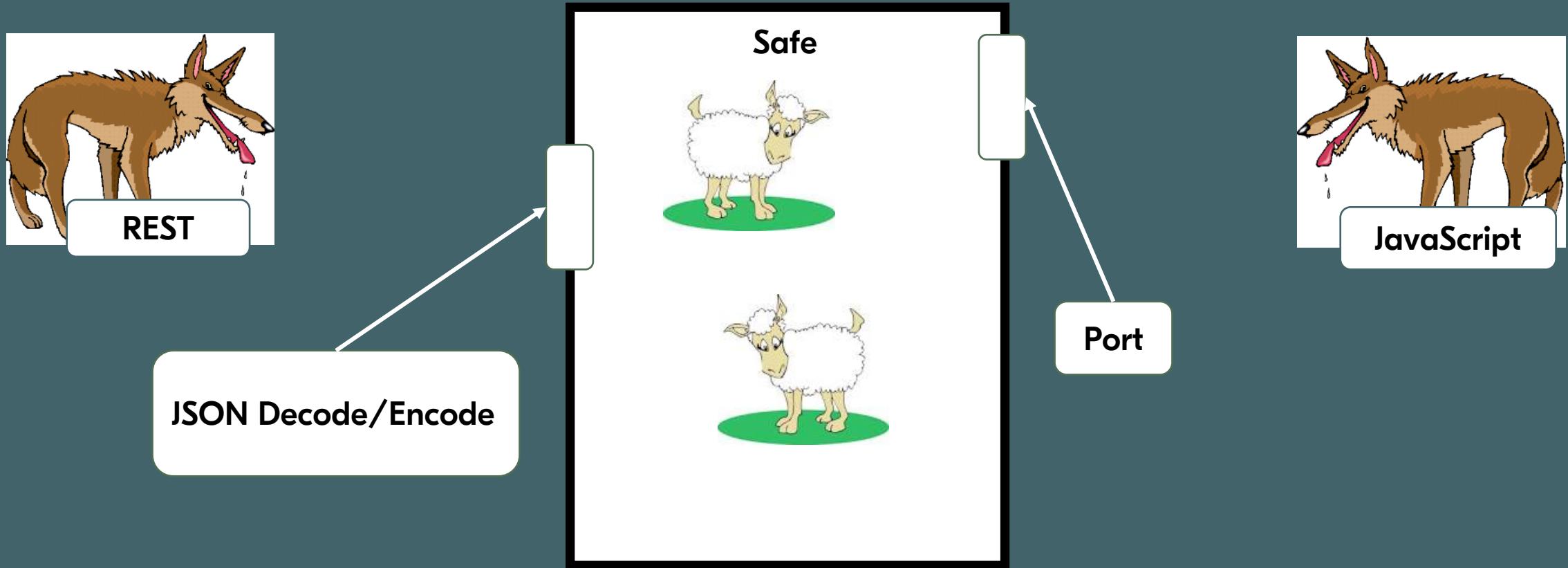
Small Assets

JavaScript Interop

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The nice clean world of Elm



Elm has guard rails

- Types!
- No null value
- An if has an else
- Modules for isolation
- A switch handles every case
- Friendly and helpful compiler



Friendly compiler

```
-- TYPE MISMATCH  /Users/perty/IdeaProjects/elm-currency-adder/src/CompilerError.elm
```

The `model` record does not have a `firstName` field:

```
36 |         { model | fistName = string }
```

^^^^^

This is usually a typo. Here are the `model` fields that are most similar:

```
{ firstName : String
, lastName : String
}
```

So maybe `fistName` should be `firstName`?

What does Elm look like?

A bit like Haskell

A function has an optional type declaration

The definition is an expression

crisp.

```
update : Msg -> Model -> Model
update msg model =
    case msg of
        LeftValue string ->
            { model | leftValue = string }

        RightValue string ->
            { model | rightValue = string }

view : Model -> Html Msg
view model =
    div []
        [ h1 []
            [ text "Add money of different currencies"
            ]
        , div []
            [ input [ onInput LeftValue ] []
            , text " + "
            , input [ onInput RightValue ] []
            ]
        ]
    ]
```

Records

Elm types



Records

Custom types

Phantom types

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```
type alias TimeOfDay =  
    { hour : Int  
    , minute : Int  
    , second : Int  
}
```

```
type alias Model =  
    { time : TimeOfDay  
    , timeZone : Time.Zone  
    , clockWidth : String  
}
```

Custom

```
type User  
= Regular String Int  
| Visitor String
```

```
r =
```

```
Regular "TheMightyMouse" 95
```

```
v =
```

```
Visitor "Guest1337"
```

Elm types

Records

Custom types

Phantom types



Phantom

```
type Eur  
= Eur  
  
type Sek  
= Sek
```

Elm types
Records
Custom types
Phantom types



crisp.

```
-- Demonstrate phantom types by the problem of mixing currencies.  
-- The `c` is not used by any of the type's data  
-- constructors so `Currency` is called a "phantom" type.
```

```
type Currency c  
= Currency Int
```

```
-- Note that values like Currency 500 don't tell you what kind of currency  
-- we're dealing with.  
-- The only way to know is by adding a type signature.
```

```
price : Currency Eur  
price =  
    Currency 500
```

```
-- Can only add two currencies of the same kind
```

```
add : Currency a -> Currency a -> Currency a  
add (Currency c1) (Currency c2) =  
    Currency (c1 + c2)
```

The Elm Architecture

Model = application state

View = function of the current state

Update = function of current state and a Message

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```
module Counter exposing (main)

import ...

main =
    Browser.sandbox
        { init = 0
        , update = update
        , view = view
        }

type alias Model =
    Int

type Msg
    = Increment
    | Decrement

view : Model -> Html Msg
view model =
    div []
        [ button [ onClick Decrement ] [ text "-" ]
        , div [] [ text (String.fromInt model) ]
        , button [ onClick Increment ] [ text "+" ]
        ]

update : Msg -> Model -> Model
update msg model =
    case msg of
        Increment ->
            model + 1

        Decrement ->
            model - 1
```

Per Lundholm

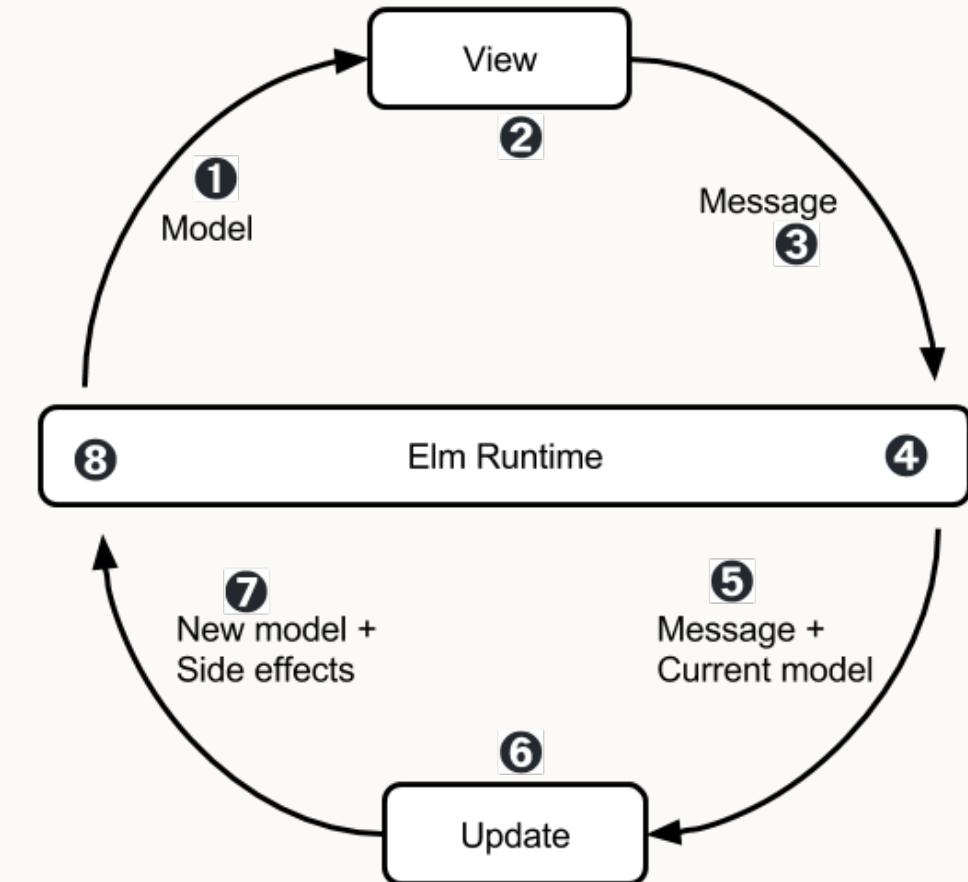
The Elm Architecture

The view takes the model and creates HTML

User activity emits a Message

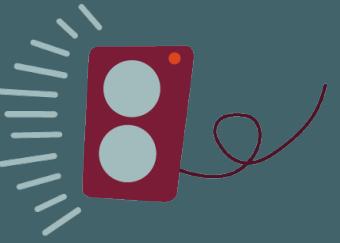
Runtime pass Message and Model to Update

Update creates a new model and initiates side effects (e.g. REST call)





Let's code!



Use elm-init

```
mkdir my-elm-project  
cd my-elm-project  
elm init
```

The directory gets a starting elm.json and an empty src folder.

1: Project

elm-currency-adder > src > Main.elm

Main.elm

You must specify a path to the Elm compiler

1 module Main exposing (...)

Setup toolchain

Preferences

Languages & Frameworks > Elm

For current project

Reset

Elm Compiler

Location: /usr/local/bin/elm Auto Discover

Version: 0.19.1

elm-format

Location: /usr/local/bin/elm-format Auto Discover

Version: 0.8.1

Keyboard shortcut: No Shortcut [Change](#)

Run when file saved?:

elm-test

Location: /usr/local/bin/elm-test Auto Discover

Version: 0.19.1

Plugins

Version Control

Build, Execution, Deployment

Languages & Frameworks

- JavaScript
 - Play Configuration
 - Python Template Languages
- Schemas and DTDs
 - BashSupport
 - BDD
 - ColdFusion
 - Concordion
- Elm
 - Flask
 - JavaFX
- Kotlin
- Markdown
- Node.js and NPM
- OSGi
- OSGi Framework Instances
 - Reactor
- Spring
- SQL Dialects
- SQL Resolution Scopes
- Style Sheets
- Template Data Languages

Cancel Apply OK

2: Favorites

3: Structure

Hello world

```
module Main exposing (main)

import Browser
import Html exposing (Html, div, h1, text)

main =
    Browser.sandbox
        { init = init
        , update = update
        , view = view
        }

type Msg
    = NoOp

type alias Model =
    String
```



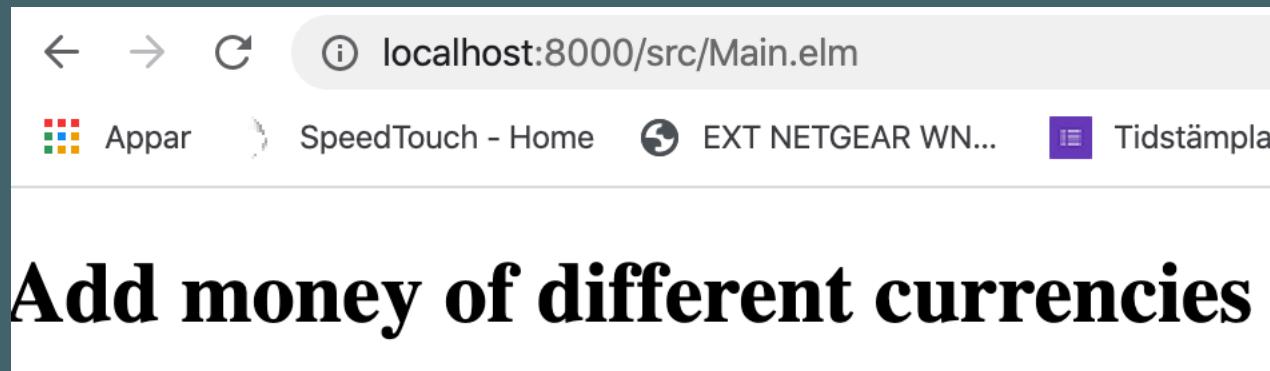
```
init : Model
init =
    "some string"

update : Msg -> Model -> Model
update msg model =
    case msg of
        NoOp ->
            model

view : Model -> Html Msg
view model =
    div []
        [ h1 []
            [ text "Add money of different curr" ]]
```

```
> elm reactor
```

Go to <http://localhost:8000> to see your project dashboard.



Elm reactor is ok
but there is also
elm-live

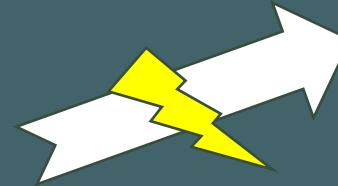
Let's add input

```
view : Model -> Html Msg
view model =
  div []
    [ h1 []
      [ text "Add money of different currencies"
      ]
    , div []
      [ input [ onInput LeftValue ] []
      , text "+"
      , input [ onInput RightValue ] []
      ]
    ]
  
```

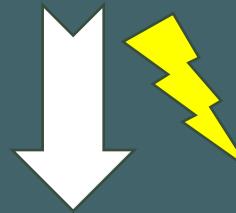
This means “compiler error”.

Add money of different currencies

+

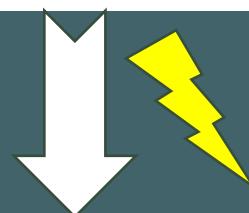


```
type Msg
  = LeftValue String
  | RightValue String
```



```
update : Msg -> Model -> Model
update msg model =
  case msg of
    LeftValue string ->
      { model | leftValue = string }

    RightValue string ->
      { model | rightValue = string }
```



```
type alias Model =
  { leftValue : String
  , rightValue : String
  }
```

Let's show the result

```
view : Model -> Html Msg
view model =
  div []
    [ h1 []
      [ text "Add money of different currencies"
      ]
    , div []
      [ input [ onInput LeftValue ] []
      , text " + "
      , input [ onInput RightValue ] []
      , text " = "
      , viewResult model
      ]
    ]
```

```
viewResult : Model -> Html Msg
viewResult model =
  case String.toFloat model.leftValue of
    Just left ->
      case String.toFloat model.rightValue of
        Just right ->
          text <| String.fromFloat (left + right)
        Nothing ->
          text "?"
    Nothing ->
      text "?"
```



Add money of different currencies

1330 + = 1337

Let's make a table with currencies
Note the use of map to divide and conquer the problem



-- Data

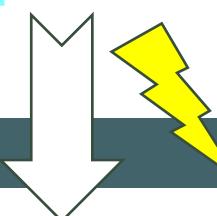
```
currencies : List Currency
currencies =
  [ Currency "EUR" 10.57
  , Currency "USD" 9.5
  , Currency "CHF" 9.9
  , Currency "INR" 0.13
  ]
```



```
type alias Currency =
  { code : String
  , rate : Float
  }
```

view : Model -> Html Msg

```
view model =
  div []
    [ h1 []
      [ text "Add money of different currencies"
      ]
    , div []
      [ input [ onInput LeftValue ] []
      , text " + "
      , input [ onInput RightValue ] []
      , text " = "
      , viewResult model
      , viewCurrenciesTable model
      ]
    ]
```



viewCurrenciesRows : List Currency -> List (Html Msg)

```
viewCurrenciesRows c =
  List.map viewCurrencyRow c
```



viewCurrencyRow : Currency -> Html Msg

```
viewCurrencyRow c =
  tr [] [ td [] [ text c.code ], td [] [ text (String.fromFloat c.rate) ] ]
```

viewCurrenciesTable : Model -> Html Msg

```
viewCurrenciesTable model =
  table []
    [ [ thead []
        [ th [] [ text "Code" ]
        , th [] [ text "Rate" ]
        ]
      ]
    ]
    ++ viewCurrenciesRows model.currencies
```

crisp.

```
viewCurrenciesTable : Model -> Html Msg
viewCurrenciesTable model =
  table
    []
    ([ thead []
        [ th [] [ text "Code" ]
        , th [] [ text "Rate" ]
        ]
      ]
    )
    ++ viewCurrenciesRows model.currencies
```

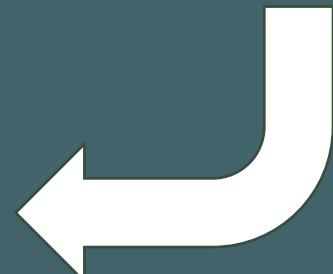


```
type alias Model =
  { leftValue : String
  , rightValue : String
  , currencies : List Currency
  }

init : Model
init =
  Model "" "" currencies
```

-- Data

```
currencies : List Currency
currencies =
  [ Currency "EUR" 10.57
  , Currency "USD" 9.5
  , Currency "CHF" 9.9
  , Currency "INR" 0.13
  ]
```



Add money of different currencies

+ = ?

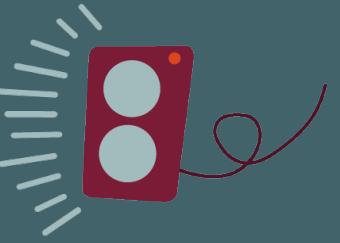
Code Rate

EUR 10.57

USD 9.5

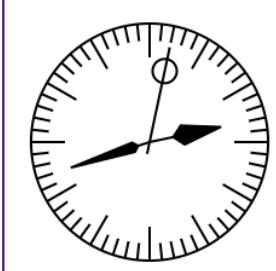
CHF 9.9

INR 0.13



Please stand by

We will continue after this message from the HTML world.



Place on page

Place the Elm program in a tag
Strategy for replacing legacy UI

crisp.

come

to the Art of Computer Programming. I am Per
m and ArtComputer is my company. I am a member of
world known brand within agile development. I have been
rogramming for over 35 years and here is what I have come to believe on the

speak about craftsmanship, architecture and people. I will speak about
ity, Refactoring, Retrospectives, Resources, Responsibility, Respect.

under about the clock, it is written using my current passion, [the Elm](#). If you click on it, you get a full size version.

smanship

ming is a craft. We do not create the same piece of software over and over
ich time we solve a new problem. We like to look at well crafted code but we
erent opinions on what "well crafted" means.

thing about craftsmanship is **refactoring**. Code is never well written on first
We simply can not just sit down and type well crafted code from scratch. If
, we would not be solving anything complicated. Instead, we learn about the
as we go. Therefore, to create well crafted code, you need to refactor it. You
imply stop because you got it working.

ring

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="elm.js"></script>
```

```
elm make src/Clock.elm --output=elm.js
```

```
<div id="clock"></div>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  var clockDiv = document.getElementById('clock');
  Elm.Clock.init({node: clockDiv});
</script>
```

Thank you!

Ask me about Elm

<https://github.com/perty/elm-currency-adder>

crisp.



Per Lundholm

Continuing the coding



Select currencies

-- Data

```
currencies : List Currency
currencies =
  [ Currency "EUR" 10.57
  , Currency "USD" 9.5
  , Currency "CHF" 9.9
  , Currency "INR" 0.13
  ]
```

```
view : Model -> Html Msg
view model =
  div []
    [ h1 []
      [ text "Add money of different currencies"
      ]
    , div []
      [ input [ onInput LeftValue ] []
      , select [ onInput LeftCurrency ] currencyOptions
      , text " + "
      , input [ onInput RightValue ] []
      , select [ onInput RightCurrency ] currencyOptions
      , text " = "
      , viewResult model
      , viewCurrenciesTable model
      ]
    ]
```



```
currencyOptions : List (Html Msg)
currencyOptions =
  [ option [] [ text "--" ] ] ++ (List.map currencyOption <| List.map .code currencies)
```

```
currencyOption : String -> Html Msg
currencyOption currency =
  option [] [ text currency ]
```

Select currencies

```
update : Msg -> Model -> Model
update msg model =
  case msg of
    LeftValue string ->
      { model | leftValue = string }

    LeftCurrency string ->
      { model | leftCurrency = string }

    RightValue string ->
      { model | rightValue = string }

    RightCurrency string ->
      { model | rightCurrency = string }
```

```
view : Model -> Html Msg
view model =
  div []
    [ h1 []
      [ text "Add money of different currencies"
      ]
    , div []
      [ input [ onInput LeftValue ] []
      , select [ onInput LeftCurrency ] currencyOptions
      , text " + "
      , input [ onInput RightValue ] []
      , select [ onInput RightCurrency ] currencyOptions
      , text " = "
      ]
    ]
  
```



```
type Msg
  = LeftValue String
  | LeftCurrency String
  | RightValue String
  | RightCurrency String
```

Select currencies

```
update : Msg -> Model -> Model
update msg model =
  case msg of
    LeftValue string ->
      { model | leftValue = string }

    LeftCurrency string ->
      { model | leftCurrency = string }

    RightValue string ->
      { model | rightValue = string }

    RightCurrency string ->
      { model | rightCurrency = string }
```



```
type alias Model =
  { leftValue : String
  , leftCurrency : String
  , rightValue : String
  , rightCurrency : String
  , currencies : List Currency
  }
```



```
init : Model
init =
  { leftValue = ""
  , leftCurrency = ""
  , rightValue = ""
  , rightCurrency = ""
  , currencies = currencies
  }
```

Add money of different currencies

55 EUR + 6.5 USD = 61.5

Code Rate

EUR 10.57

USD 9.5

CHF 9.9

INR 0.13

Use currencies. Add two amounts of different currencies. Result in 2nd currency.

```
viewResult : Model -> Html Msg
viewResult model =
  case String.toFloat model.leftValue of
    Just left ->
      case String.toFloat model.rightValue of
        Just right ->
          text <|
            (String.fromFloat <|
              addTwoCurrencies left model.leftCurrency right model.rightCurrency
            )
            ++
            " "
            ++
            model.rightCurrency
```

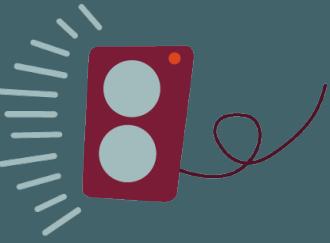
-- Return the currency rate. We can be confident that the user can
-- a non-existing currency so a default of 1.0 is safe.

```
findCurrencyRate : String -> Float
findCurrencyRate codeName =
  let
    maybeRate =
      List.filter (\c -> c.code == codeName) currencies
      |> List.map .rate
      |> List.head
  in
    Maybe.withDefault 1.0 maybeRate
```

```
addTwoCurrencies : Float -> String -> Float -> String -> Float
addTwoCurrencies v1 c1 v2 c2 =
  let
    rate1 =
      findCurrencyRate c1

    rate2 =
      findCurrencyRate c2
  in
    ((rate1 * v1) + (rate2 * v2)) / rate2
```





Improve this code

There is too many primitives, Float and String everywhere. We should have domain modelled types.

There is no way of telling which field is problematic. We should give the user feedback, e.g. marking field that is not correct. Change the attributes for that field to make it visually apparent.