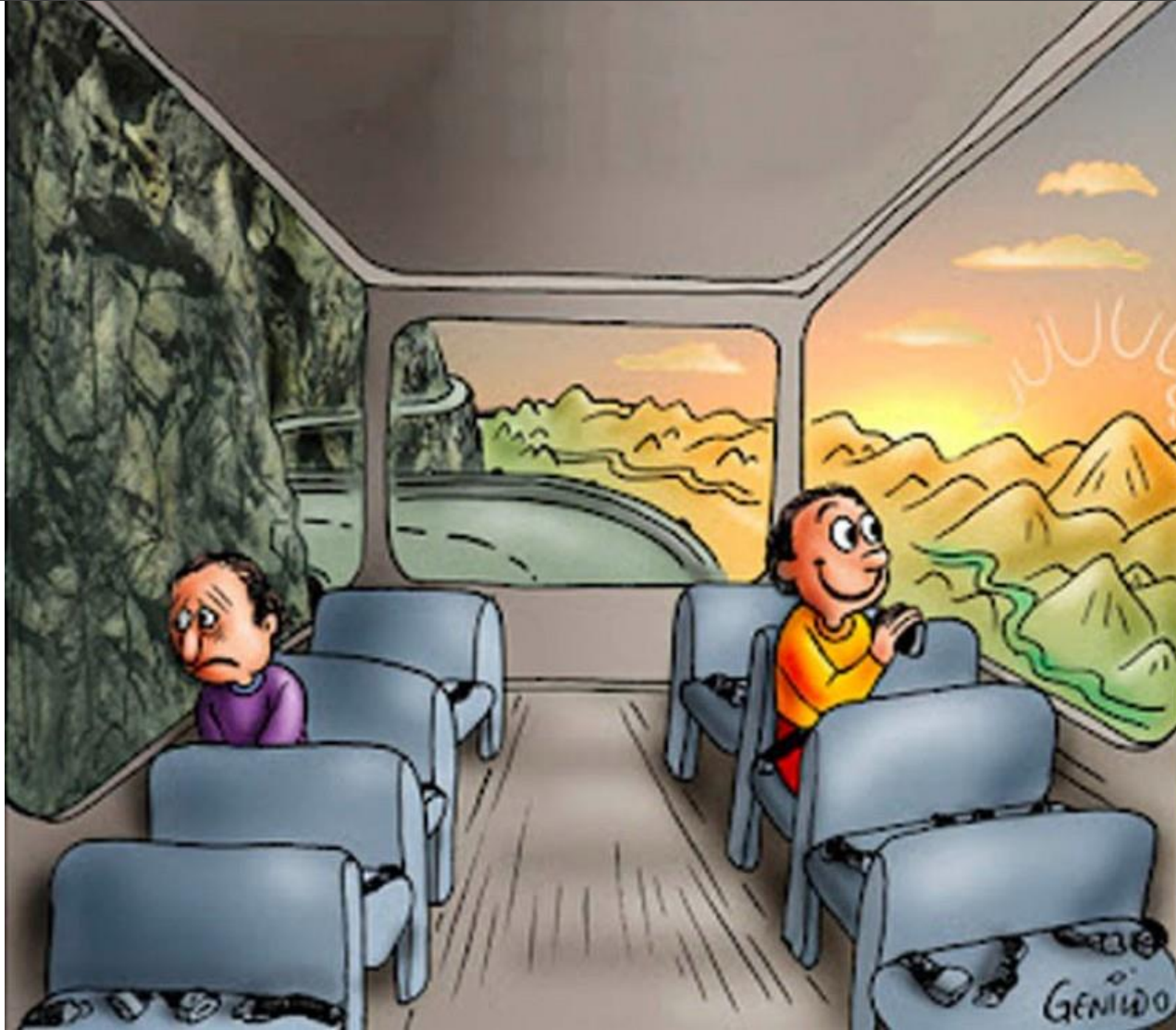


En skonsam inkörsport till funktionell programmering i C#

2023-01-12
Peter Dahlgren

Objektorienterad
programmering
(imperativ)



Funktionell
programmering



*Objektorienterad
programmering*
(imperativ)



1. Skillnaden mellan **OOP** och **FP**

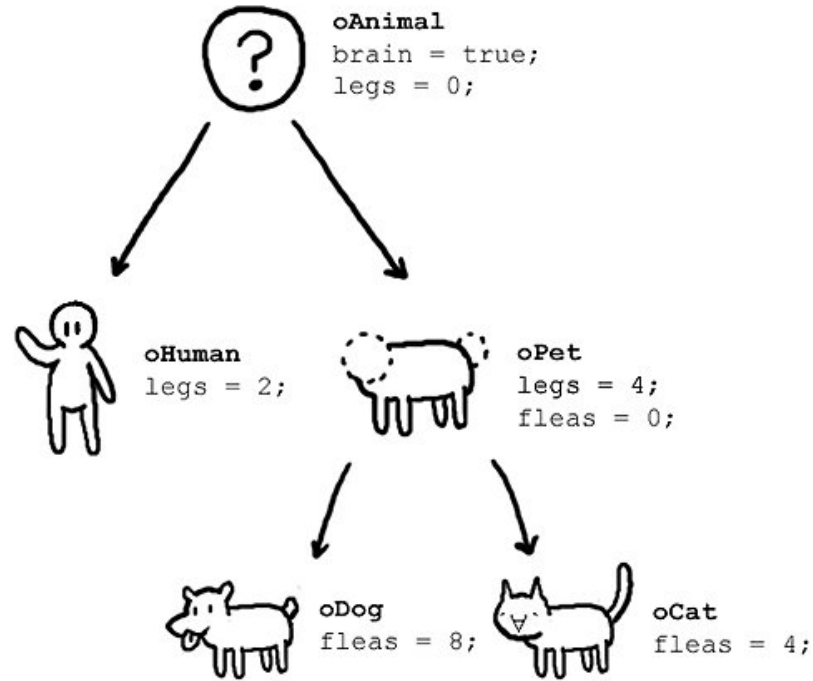
2. Ni använder redan lite **FP**



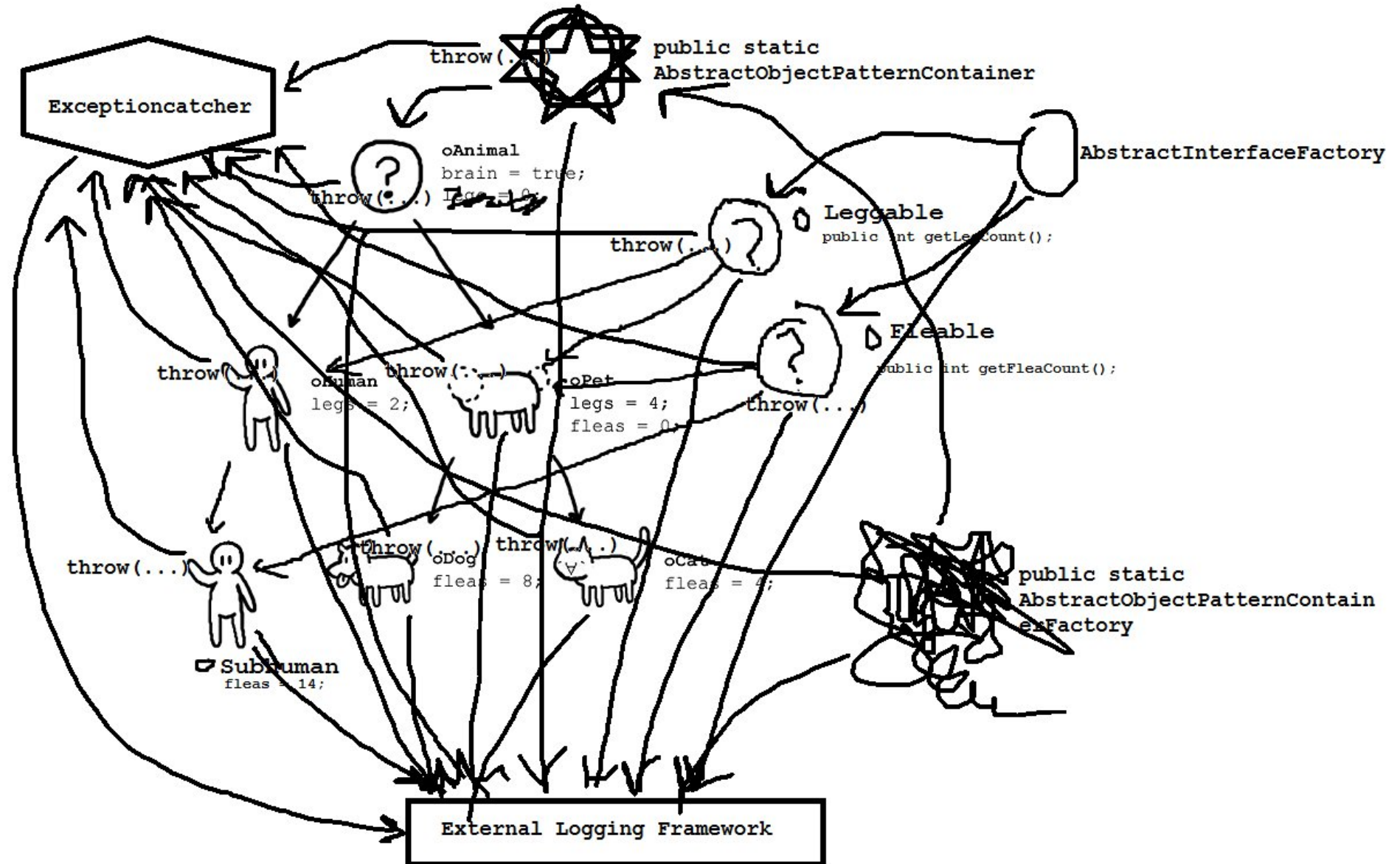
3. Lösa problem med **FP**

*Funktionell
programmering*

What **oop** users claim



What actually happens



OOP

Objekt

Imperativ: "gör så här, steg för steg"

State

Mutable

if & switch

Abstraktion => polymorfism

Spaghettikod

FP

Funktioner

Deklarativ: "ge mig det här, jag bryr mig inte hur"

Stateless

Immutable

Funktioner, pattern matching

Abstraktion => komposition

Mer funktioner



Varför **FP** ?

- Pure
- Immutable
- Deterministic
- Honest functions
- Higher-order functions

Varför **FP** ?

- Pure
- Immutable
- Deterministic
- Honest functions
- Higher-order functions

- Inga states
- Högre abstraktion
- Kodåteranvändning
- Inga bieffekter (*side effects*)
- Samma beteende varje gång
- Om en funktion körs nu eller senare spelar ingen roll
- Lättare att komponera ihop flera funktioner
- Enklare att resonera kring funktioner
- Lättare att parallellisera
- Enklare att testa



Varför **FP** ?

- Pure
- Immutable
- Deterministic
- Honest functions
- Higher-order functions

- Kalla på många funktioner → större stack
- Högre abstraktion → svårare att debugga
- Abstraktion → något långsammare
- I/O-operationer → alltid bieffekter

*Exempelvis databaser,
filer & nätverk*



OOP

```
public int GetDay(int addDays)
{
    _days = DateTime.Now.AddDays(addDays).Day;
    return _days;
}
```

OOP

Ändrar global state

mutable, bieffekt, oärlig

```
public int GetDay(int addDays)
{
    _days = DateTime.Now.AddDays(addDays).Day;
    return _days;
}
```

Hämtar datum utanför funktionen
oren, icke-deterministisk



FP

*Allt som behövs kommer
som indata*

```
public int GetDay(int addDays, DateTime dt)
{
    return dt.AddDays(addDays).Day;
}
```

*Returnerar
nytt värde
ändrar inget*

*Allt görs inom funktionen
ren, deterministisk*



FP

Gör något

Statements

Exempel:

- `Console.WriteLine()`
- `File.Write()`
- `if`
- `for/foreach`



Returnerar något

Expressions

Exempel:

- `string.ToLower()`
- `.Select(x => x)`
- `bool ? true : false`
- `return x` `switch`
(pattern matching)



Delegates

Action, Func, Predicate

Lambda expressions

Extension methods

Pattern matching C# 7–8

Records C# 9

LINQ

Task<T>, await, Lazy<T>

OOP

```
var items = new List<string>()
{
    "a", "b", "c"
};

foreach (var x in items)
{
    if (x == "a")
    {
        x = x.ToUpper();
        Console.WriteLine(x);
    }
};
```

FP

```
var items = new List<string>()
{
    "a", "b", "c"
};

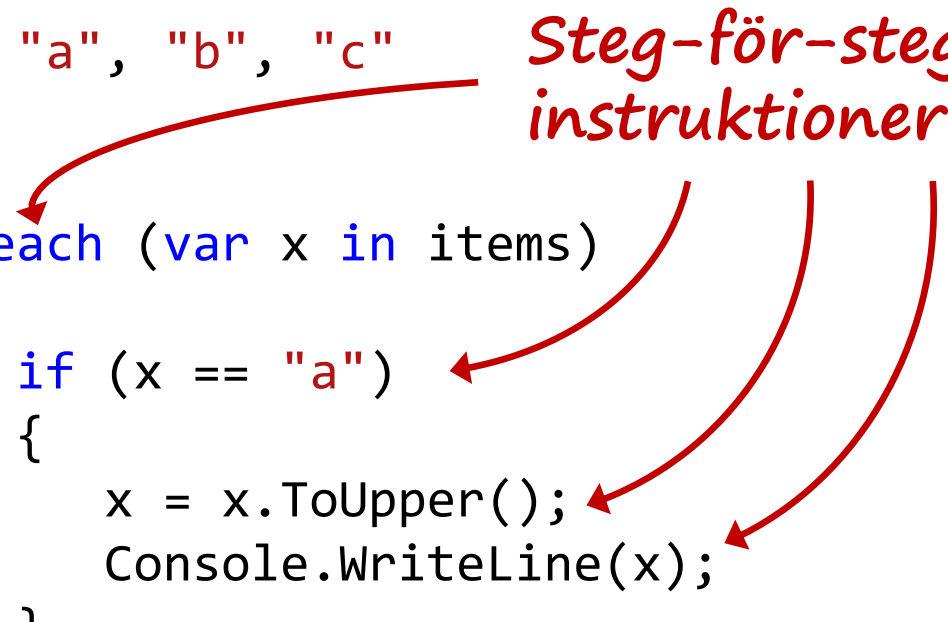
items
    .Where(x => x == "a")
    .Select(x => x.ToUpper());
    .ToList()
    .ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
```

OOP

```
var items = new List<string>()
{
    "a", "b", "c"
};

foreach (var x in items)
{
    if (x == "a")
    {
        x = x.ToUpper();
        Console.WriteLine(x);
    }
};
```

*Steg-för-steg
instruktioner*



FP

```
var items = new List<string>()
{
    "a", "b", "c"
};

items
    .Where(x => x == "a")
    .Select(x => x.ToUpper());
    .ToList()
    .ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
```

OOP

```
var items = new List<string>()
{
    "a", "b", "c"
};

foreach (var x in items)
{
    if (x == "a")
    {
        x = x.ToUpper();
        Console.WriteLine(x);
    }
};
```

*Ändrar state
(mutable)*



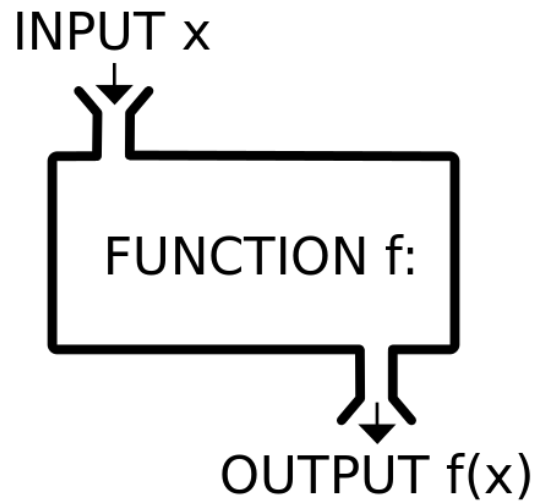
FP

```
var items = new List<string>()
{
    "a", "b", "c"
};

items
    .Where(x => x == "a")
    .Select(x => x.ToUpper());
    .ToList()
    .ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
```

OOP

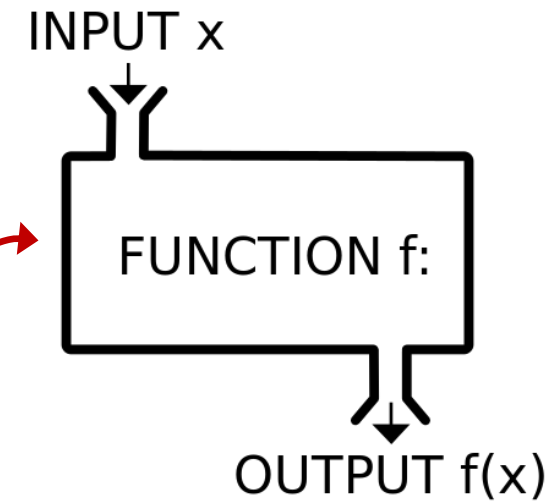
25



30

FP

funktion funktion

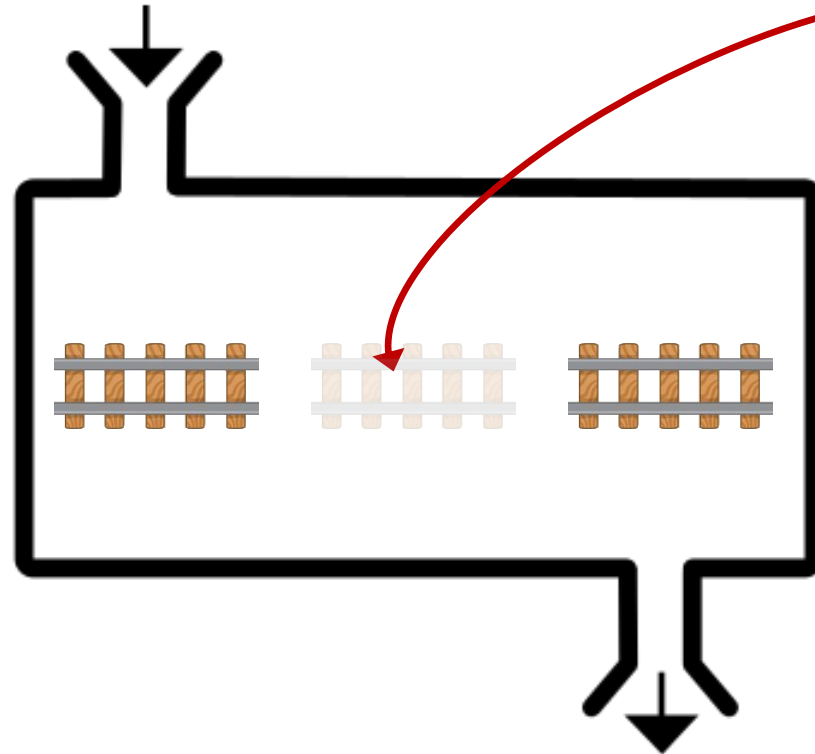


funktion

*Higher-order
function (HOF)*

Kör i mitten-pattern

INPUT x



*Här vill jag köra
min kod*

OUTPUT $f(x)$


FP

```
static void Timer()
{
    var sw = new Stopwatch();
    sw.Start();
    workload();
    sw.Stop();
    Console.WriteLine($"Function took {sw.Elapsed} to run");
}

Timer();
```

FP

Action = void



```
static void Timer(Action workload)
{
    var sw = new Stopwatch();
    sw.Start();
    workload();
    sw.Stop();
    Console.WriteLine($"Function took {sw.Elapsed} to run");
}

Timer(() => MyExpensiveFunction());
```

FP

*Kan ta emot
indata också*

```
static void Timer(Action workload, Action<Stopwatch> write)
{
    var sw = new Stopwatch();
    sw.Start();
    workload();
    sw.Stop();
    write(sw);
}
```

```
Timer(() => MyExpensiveFunction(),
      (sw) => Console.WriteLine($"Function took {sw.Elapsed} to run"));
```

FP

Func = *return*

```
static string Timer(Action workload, Func<Stopwatch, string> output)
{
    var sw = new Stopwatch();
    sw.Start();
    workload();
    sw.Stop();
    return output(sw);
}
```

```
string result = Timer(() => MyExpensiveFunction(),
    (sw) => $"Function took {sw.Elapsed} to run");
```

Exempel	Metodsignatur
Action	void metod()
Action<string>	void metod(string)
Action<string, int>	void metod(string, int)
Func<int>	int metod()
Func<string, int>	int metod(string)
Func<bool, string, int>	int metod(bool, string)



*Sista typen i Func
är returtypen*

FP

Indata



Indata



```
Func<int, bool> isNegative = (int x) => x < 0;
```

```
Console.WriteLine(isNegative(-5));
```

FP

Utdata



```
Func<int, bool> isNegative = (int x) => x < 0;
```

Utdata



```
Console.WriteLine(isNegative(-5));
```

FP

// Kan återanvändas:

```
Func<User, bool> isAdmin = (User x) => ...;
```

```
Func<User, bool> isAuthenticated = (User x) => ...;
```

```
Func<User, bool> isAuthorized = (User x) => ...;
```

// Lättare att läsa:

```
users.Where(x => isAdmin(x),  
           x => isAuthenticated(x),  
           x => isAuthorized(x));
```

OOP

```
public static string Calculate(int value)
{
    decimal result = 0.0m;
    string message = "";

    try
    {
        result = (decimal)1 / value;
        message = "Success";
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        message = ex.Message;
    }

    return $"Result: {result}, message: {message}";
}
```



FP

```
public static IResult TryCatch(Func<decimal> workload)
{
    try
    {
        var result = new SuccessResult();
        result.Value = workload();
        result.Message = "Success";
        return result;
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        var result = new FailedResult();
        result.Value = 0.0m;
        result.Message = ex.Message;
        return result;
    }
}

var result = TryCatch(() => 1 / value);
```



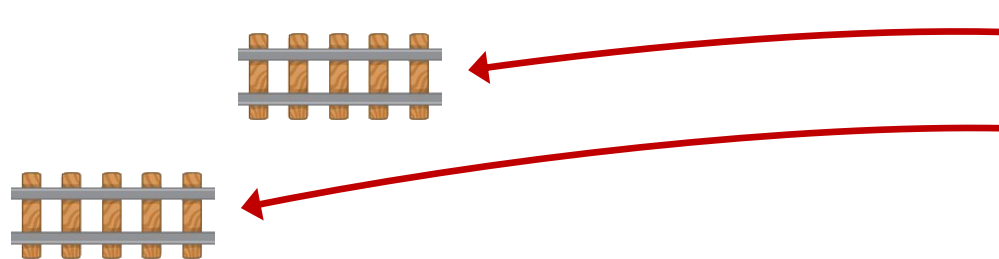
FP

```
public static TResult TryCatch<T>(Func<T> workload)
{
    try
    {
        var result = new SuccessResult<T>();
        result.Value = workload();
        result.Message = "Success";
        return result;
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        var result = new FailedResult<T>();
        result.Value = default(T);
        result.Message = ex.Message;
        return result;
    }
}

var result = TryCatch<decimal>(() => 1 / value);
```

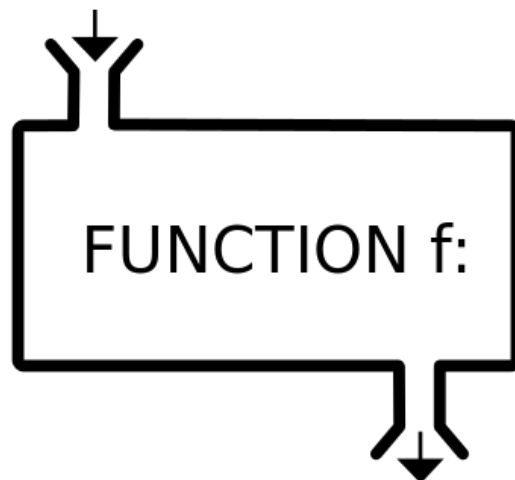


Komposition (slå ihop funktioner)



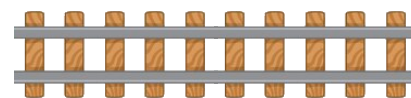
De här två funktionerna...

INPUT x



OUTPUT $f(x)$

...blir en (1) funktion



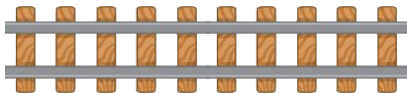
OOP

```
public int Advent(int i) => i + 1;
```

```
public int Combined(int a)
{
    return Advent(Advent(a));
}
```



```
var andraAdvent = Combined(0);
```



FP

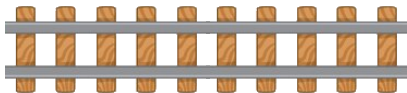
```
Func<T, T> Compose<T>(params Func<T, T>[] xs)  
=> xs.Aggregate((accum, item) => x => accum(item(x)));
```



```
var Combined = Compose(Advent, Advent);
```

```
var andraAdvent = Combined(0);
```

*Higher-order
function (HOF)*



Komposition i Unix

```
find . -name "*.cs" | xargs cat | wc -l
```



*Funktionerna gör
en (1) enda sak*

Komposition i Unix

```
find . -name "*.cs" | xargs cat | wc -l
```

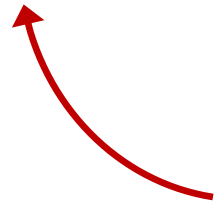


*Pipe binder ihop
funktionerna*

The diagram consists of two red curved arrows pointing upwards from the text below to the pipe characters in the command above. The first arrow starts under the first pipe character and points to the space between 'find' and '-name'. The second arrow starts under the second pipe character and points to the space between 'cat' and 'wc'.

Komposition ad hoc i C#

```
var result = FindFiles("*.cs")  
    .Map(GetFileContent)  
    .Map(CountLinesInContent);
```



*I FP kallas pipe:n ofta
Bind eller Map
(motsvarar .Select från LINQ)*

Problem: NullReferenceException

```
User user = users.GetUser(25);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(user.Name);
```



Lösning 1: if null

```
User user = users.GetUser(25);
```

```
if (user != null)
{
    Console.WriteLine(user.Name);
}
```

Lösning 2: Null-conditional operator

```
User user = users.GetUser(25);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(user?.Name);
```

Lösning 3: TryGet

```
if (users.TryGetUser(25, out var user))  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(user.Name);  
}
```

Lösning 4: Tuple

```
(bool isFound, User user) = users.GetUser(25);
```

```
if (isFound)
{
    Console.WriteLine(user.Name);
}
```

Lösning 5: Exists property

```
User user = users.GetUser(25);  
  
if (user.Exists)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(user.Name);  
}
```

Lösning 6: Result class (decorator)

```
UserResult result = users.GetUser(25);  
  
if (result.Exists)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(result.User.Name);  
}
```

Lösning 7: Monad (FP)

```
Option<User> user = users.GetUser(25);  
user.Map(x => Console.WriteLine(x.Name));
```



Även kallad Maybe

Option<User>

None



(null)

Some



Option<T>.Match

```
Option<User> user = users.GetUser(25);
```

```
string result = user.Match(  
    None → () => "Ingen användare hittad",  
    Some → (user) => $"Hej {user.Name}!");
```

Hur man skapar Option<T>

```
public Option<User> GetUser(int id)
{
    var data = Database.Get("SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = @id", id);

    if (data != null)
    {
        return new User() { name = data["name"] };
    }

    return null;
}
```

Implicit konvertering till Some

Implicit konvertering till None

```

92     (this Option<Func<T1, T2, T3, R>> @this, Option<T1> arg)
93     => Apply(@this.Map(F.CurryFirst), arg);
94
95     public static Option<Func<T2, T3, T4, R>> Apply<T1, T2, T3, T4, R>
96         (this Option<Func<T1, T2, T3, T4, R>> @this, Option<T1> arg)
97         => Apply(@this.Map(F.CurryFirst), arg);
98
99     public static Option<Func<T2, T3, T4, T5, R>> Apply<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, R>
100         (this Option<Func<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, R>> @this, Option<T1> arg)
101         => Apply(@this.Map(F.CurryFirst), arg);
102
103     public static Option<Func<T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, R>> Apply<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, R>
104         (this Option<Func<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, R>> @this, Option<T1> arg)
105         => Apply(@this.Map(F.CurryFirst), arg);
106
107     public static Option<Func<T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, R>> Apply<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, R>
108         (this Option<Func<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, R>> @this, Option<T1> arg)
109         => Apply(@this.Map(F.CurryFirst), arg);
110
111     public static Option<Func<T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, R>> Apply<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, R>
112         (this Option<Func<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, R>> @this, Option<T1> arg)
113         => Apply(@this.Map(F.CurryFirst), arg);
114
115     public static Option<Func<T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, R>> Apply<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, R>
116         (this Option<Func<T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, R>> @this, Option<T1> arg)
117         => Apply(@this.Map(F.CurryFirst), arg);
118
119     public static Option<R> Bind<T, R>
120         (this Option<T> optT, Func<T, Option<R>> f)
121         => optT.Match(
122             () => None,
123             (t) => f(t));

```

Hög abstraktion



Notera Match

Option + Map

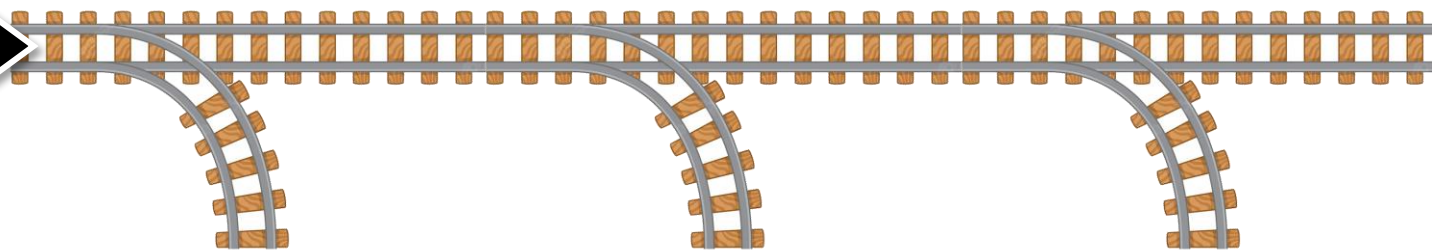
```
Option<User> user = users.GetUser(25);
```

user

```
.Map(CalculateUserExpireDate)
```

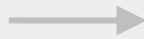
```
.Map(IsUserExpired)
```

```
.Map(SendEmailToAdmin);
```

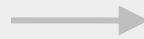


Den "upplyfta" världen

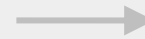
`Option<User>`



`Map`



`Map`



`Match`



`user`

`if`

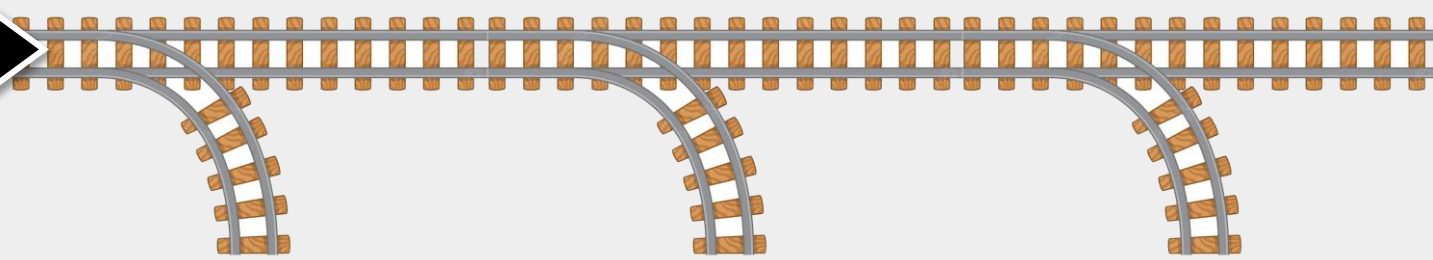
`Save(user)`

`null`

`for`

Den vanliga världen

Den "upplyfta" världen



user

Save(user)

Målet är att stanna i den upplyfta världen så länge som möjligt & bygga pipelines med dataflöden

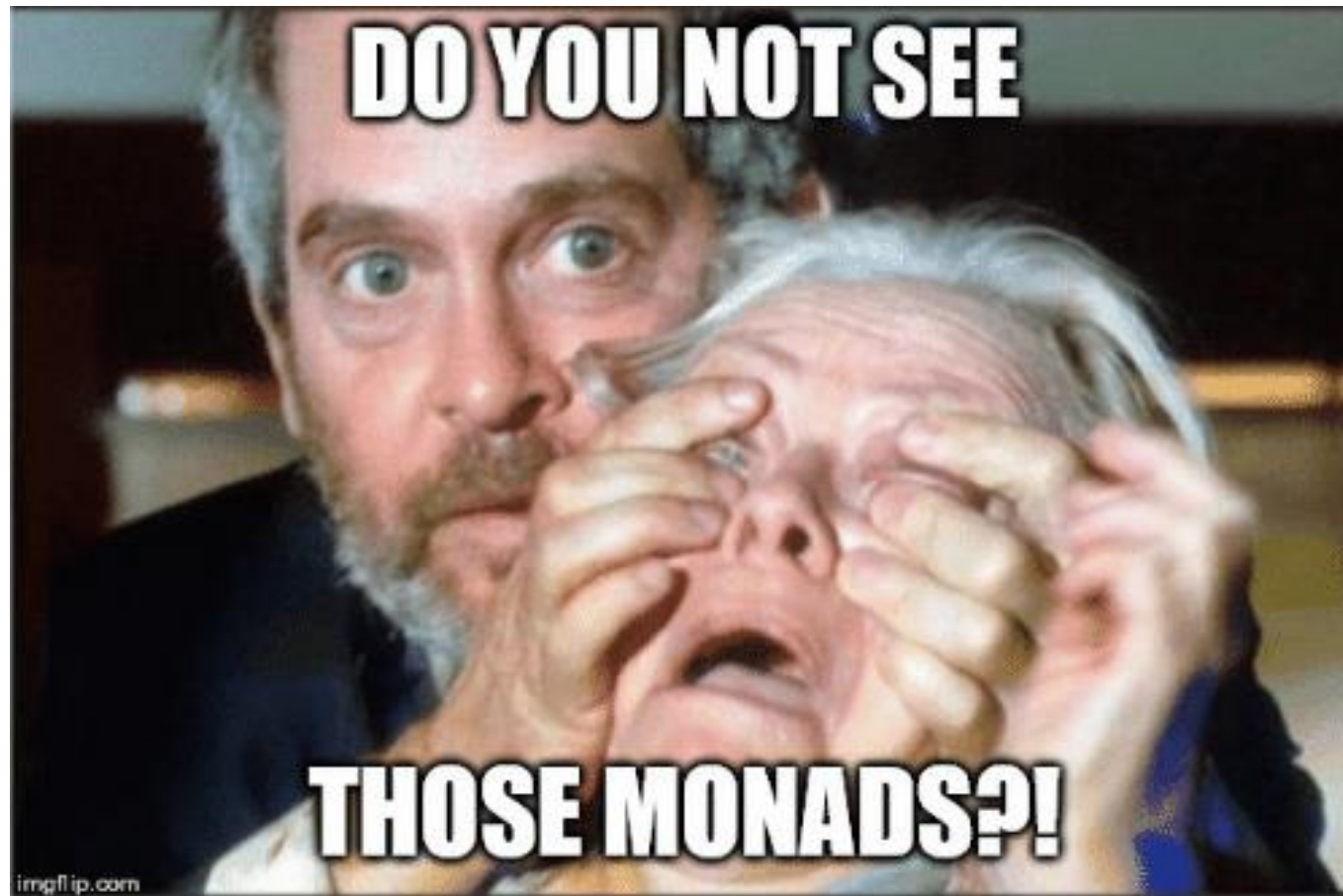
Den vanliga världen

Monader i C#

Task<T>

Lazy<T>

await

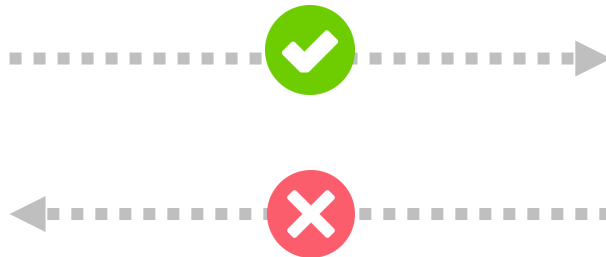


Me Introducing My Coworkers
to Functional Programming

Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Försök separera allt till en av två världar

Orena void-
metoder med
bieffekter



Rena funktioner
utan bieffekter som
returnerar data



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Undvik states, returnera nytt värde (immutable)

```
int number = 4;  
number++;
```



```
int number = 4;  
int newNumber = number + 1;
```



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Undvik states, returnera nytt värde (immutable)

```
public class Person
{
    public Person(string name, int age)
    {
        // Validering här
        Name = name;
        Age = age;
    }
    public string Name { get; }
    public int Age { get; }
}
```

Inget set



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Undvik states, returnera nytt värde (immutable)

```
public class Person
{
    public Person(string name, int age)
    {
        // Validering här
        Name = name;
        Age = age;
    }
    public string Name { get; }
    public int Age { get; }
}
```

Inget set



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Undvik states, returnera nytt värde (immutable)

```
public class Person
{
    public Person(string name, Age age)
    {
        // Validering här
        Name = name;
        Age = age;
    }
    public string Name { get; }
    public Age Age { get; }
}
```

Inget set



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Undvik states, returnera nytt värde (immutable)

```
public class Age
{
    public Age(int age)
    {
        // Validering här
        Age = age;
    }

    public int Value { get; }
}
```



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Undvik states, returnera nytt värde (immutable)

```
public record Person(string Name, int Age);  
  
var chuck = new Person("Chuck Norris", 82);  
var younger = chuck with { Age = 50 };
```



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Använd `static` för att undvika states

```
public static class Utils
```



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Låt funktioner göra en (1) sak.
Separera beteende från data.

```
public class Person
{
    public string Name { get; set; }
    public int Age { get; set; }

    public void Save() { }
    public void Update() { }
    public List<Person> GetPersons() { }

    public void CalcExpireDate() { }
}
```



```
public record Person(string Name, int Age);
```

```
public class PersonService
{
    public void Save(Person p) { }
    public void Update(Person p) { }
    public List<Person> GetList() { }
}
```

```
public static class DateCalculator
{
    public DateTime CalcExpireDate(Person p) { }
}
```



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Låt funktioner vara data

```
T GetSomething(string name)
{
    if (name == "A")
        return new A();
    else if (name == "B")
        return new B();
    else if (name == "C")
        return new C();
}
```



```
var classes = new Dictionary<string, Func<T>>()
{
    {"A", () => new A() },
    {"B", () => new B() },
    {"C", () => new C() },
};

classes[name].Invoke();
```



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Interface bör användas för olika implementationer – inte för att bara köra godtycklig funktion. Använd **Func** & **Action** i stället.

```
public interface ITextWriter
{
    void Write(string text);
}

public class TextWriter : ITextWriter
{
    public void Write(string text) => Console.WriteLine(text);
}

public class WriteSomeText
{
    private ITextWriter _writer;

    public WriteSomeText(ITextWriter writer)
    {
        _writer = writer;
    }

    public void Write(string text) => _writer.Write(text);
}

var writer = new WriteSomeText(new TextWriter());
writer.Write("Hej!");
```



```
public static class WriteSomeText
{
    public static void Write(string text, Action<string> method)
        => method(text);
}

WriteSomeText.Write("Hej!", x => Console.WriteLine(x));
```



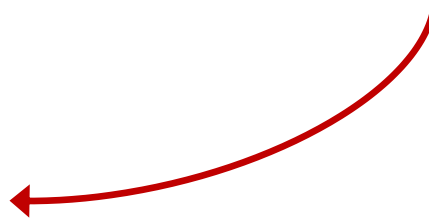
Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Samma datatyp för indata och returdata – kedja metoder

```
string text = "Hej";
```

```
text  
    .ToUpper()  
    .ToLower()  
    .Normalize()  
    .ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
```

*Notera att bieffekterna
sker sist i kedjan*



Tips för att skriva **FP** i C#

Lyft ut boiler plate-kod till egna funktioner

```
public long TimeIt(Action method)
{
    var sw = new Stopwatch();
    sw.Start();
    method();
    sw.Stop();
    return sw.Elapsed.TotalMilliseconds;
}

long millisecs = TimeIt(() => MyExpensiveFunction());
```



Sammanfattning

OOP

(imperativ)



FP



Sammanfattning

OOP

FP

Objekt	Funktioner
State	Stateless
Mutable	Immutable
Side effects (unpure)	No side effects (pure)
Inheritance	Composition

*Funktioner är
också data!*

Använd både OOP och FP

Saker jag inte tagit upp

- Currying
 - Partial applications
 - Closures
 - Apply
-
- Functors
 - Applicatives (applicative functors)
 - Monoid
-
- Fold/reduce (motsvarar LINQ Aggregate – Sum är ett exempel på aggregate)

Läs mer

Bloggar

Scott Wlaschin fsharpforfunandprofit.com

Mark Seemann blog.ploeh.dk

Böcker

Enrico Buonanno (2021) Functional Programming in C#, 2nd ed

YouTube

Get value out of your monad - Mark Seemann

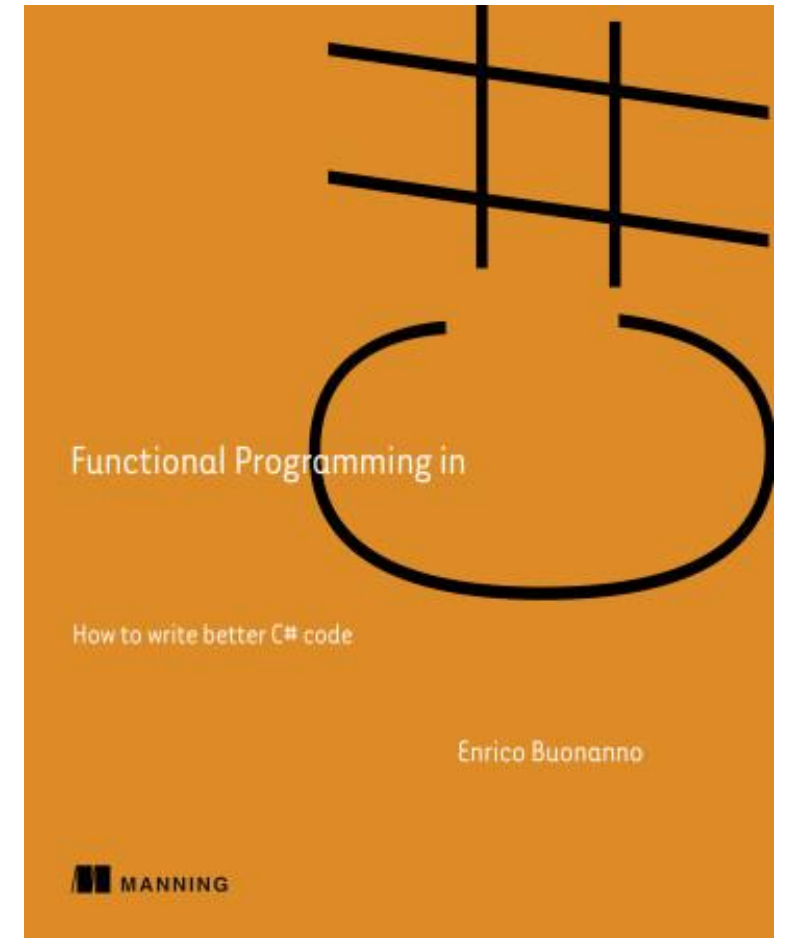
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F9bznonKc64>

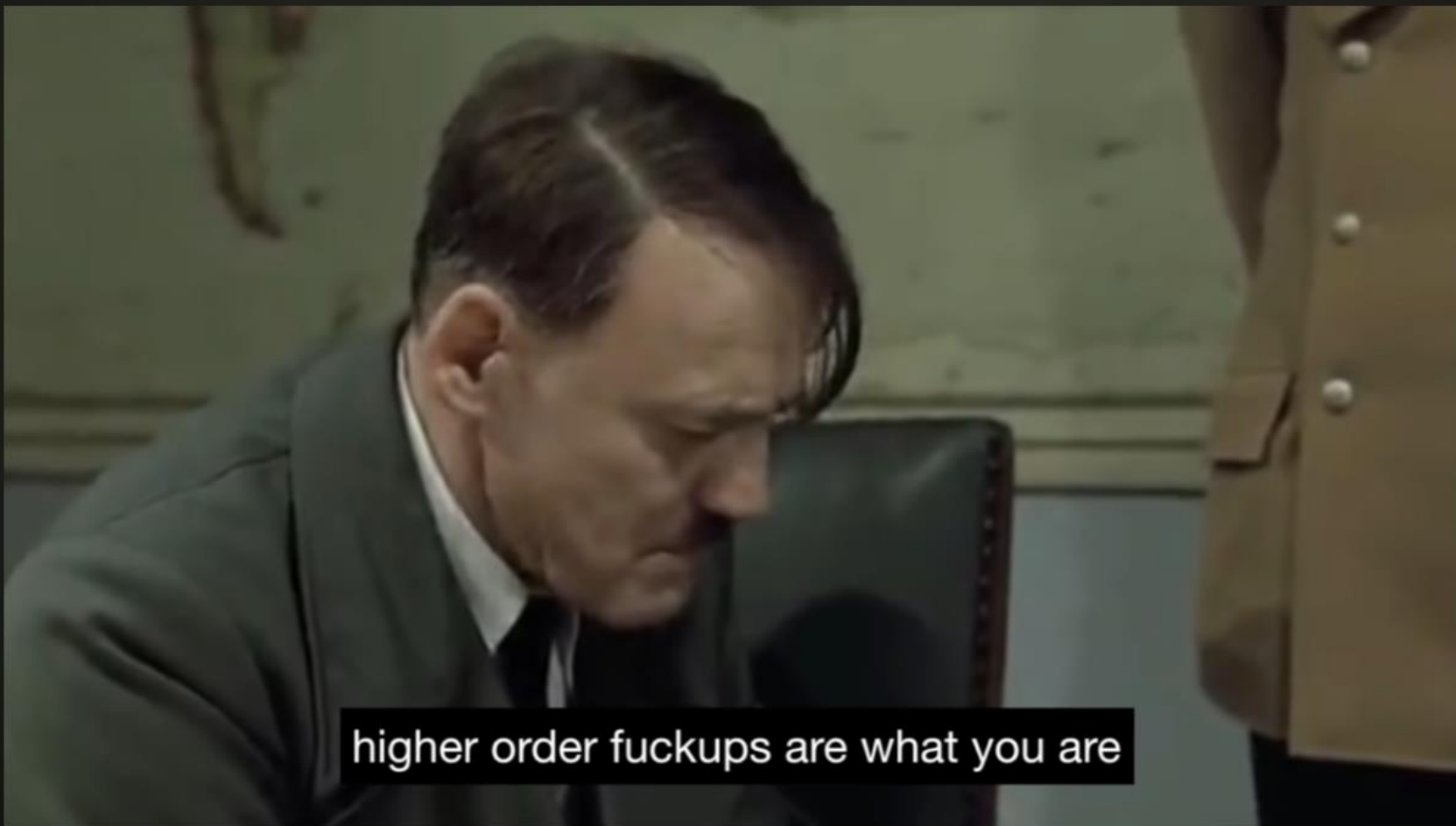
NuGet package

<https://github.com/louthy/language-ext>

Intressanta design patterns

- Memoization
- Monad
- Map/Reduce/Filter (motsvarar LINQ Select/Aggregate/Where)





Hitler reacts to functional programming



Rymdkraftverk
171 prenumeranter

Prenumerera

6 308



Dela



Spara



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ADqLBc1vFwI>