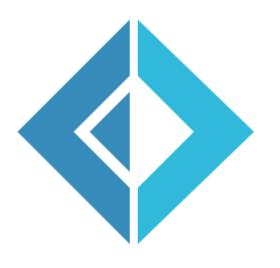
Five Reasons to Move from C# to F#



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Who am I?

Readify Lead Consultant - Sydney, Australia F# Sydney User Group (fsharpsydney.com) F# Workshop (fsharpworkshop.com)



Why F#?

Why F#?

.Net

Functional-First

Full Support in VS

Interoperable

Multi Platform

Open Source

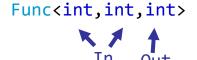
Great Syntax



Reason #1: Powerful Functions

Reason #1: Powerful Functions

```
int Add(int x, int y)
{
   return x + y;
}
```



Partial Application

Pipelining

Composition

```
let add x y = x + y
```

```
int -> int -> int
In Out
```

```
let addOne = add 1 //addOne: int -> int
let result = addOne 2 //result = 3
```

```
let addThree = addOne >> addTwo
let result = addThree 1 //result = 4
```

no parens and commas

no types

camel case

let instead of var

no semi colons

no return

let and equals

no curly braces

Reason #1: Powerful Functions

```
[Fact]
void Should_process_orders_when_they_are_approved()
```

```
[<Fact>]
let ``Should process orders when they are approved`` () =
```

```
Run All | Run... ▼ | Playlist : All Tests ▼

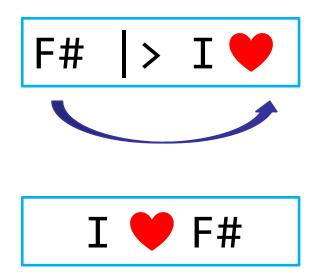
CSharp (1)

Should_process_orders_when_they_are_approved

FSharp (1)

Should process orders when they are approved
```

Reason #1: Powerful Functions



Reason #2: Great Types

Reason #2: Great Types

```
class Customer
{
    private readonly string name;

    public Customer(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }

    public string Name
    {
        get { return name; }
    }
}
```

```
type Customer(name: string) =
    member this.Name = name

type Customer = { Name: string }

Record
type instead of class

no curly braces
primary constructor
generated field
readonly property
```

Reason #2: Great Types

Tuples

```
Tuple<string, int> myTuple = GetNameAndAge(3);
string name = myTuple.Item1;
int age = myTuple.Item2;
```

```
let name, age = getNameAndAge 3
let success, value = Int32.TryParse "42"
```

Options

```
int GetCustomerAgeById(int id)
Nullable<int> GetCustomerAgeById(int id)

Customer GetCustomerById(int id)
Nullable<Customer> GetCustomerById(int id)
```

```
getCustomerAgeById (id: int) : int
getCustomerAgeById (id: int) : Option<int>
getCustomerById (id: int) : Customer
getCustomerById (id: int) : Option<Customer>
```

Reason #2: Great Types

Units of Measure

```
var meters = 200;
var kilometers = 30;
var total = meters + kilometers; // 230!
```

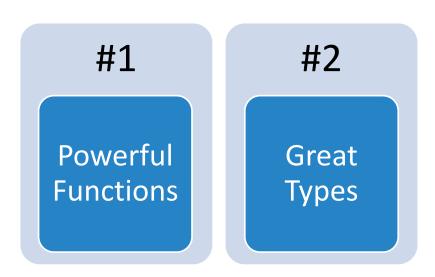
```
[<Measure>] type m
[<Measure>] type km

let meters = 200<m>
let kilometers = 30<km>
let total = meters + kilometers // Error!
```

Object Expressions

```
var product = new { Name = "Product1" };
return product; // ?
```

Reasons



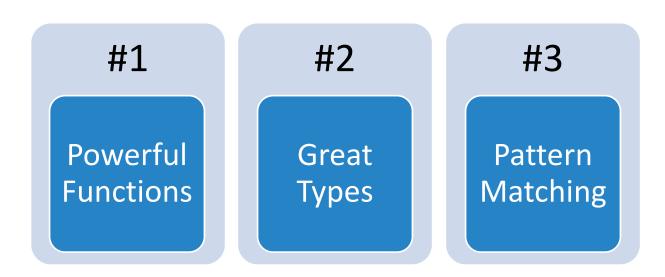
Reason #3: Pattern Matching

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```
enum Result
    Success,
    Error
void Show(Result result)
    switch (result)
        case Result.Success:
            Console.WriteLine(":)");
            break;
        case Result.Error:
            Console.WriteLine(":(");
            break;
```

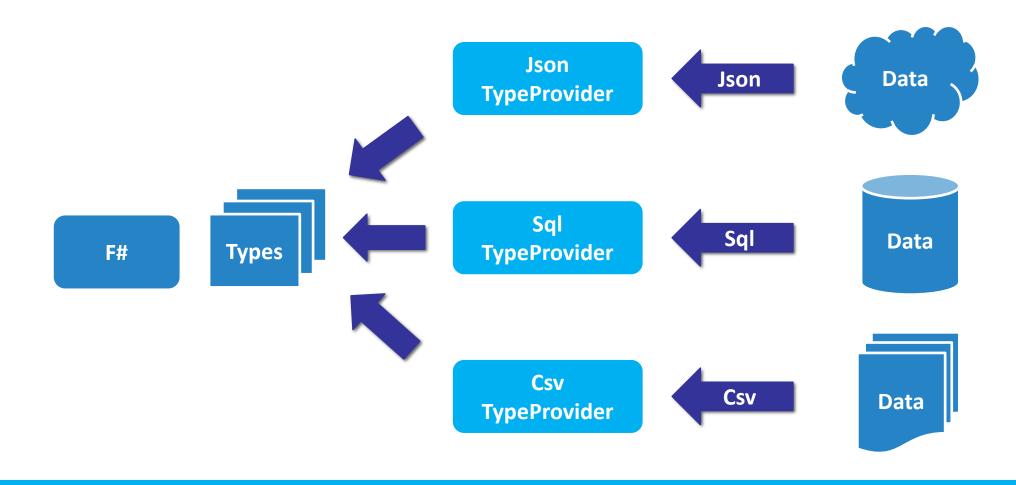
```
type Result =
                      Discriminated
    Success of quotient: int * remainder: int
    Error of Exception
let (|Pieces| |) result =
  match result with
    Success (q,0) when q > 1 -> Some q
   -> None
let show result =
  match result with
   Pieces q -> printfn "%i pieces" q
    Success (q,r) -> printfn "%i %i" q r
    Error e -> printfn "%s" e.Message
```

Reasons



Reason #4: Type Providers

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Reason #4: Type Providers

```
type Customer = CsvProvider<"sample.csv">
let customers = Customer.Load "real.csv"

customers.Rows
|> Seq.iter (fun r -> printfn "%s: $%g" r.Name r.Credit)
```

Id,Name,IsVip,Credit 1,Customer1,false,0.0

Id,Name,IsVip,Credit 1,Customer1,false,0.0 2,Customer2,false,10.0 3,Customer3,false,30.0 4,Customer4,true,50.0

Data

Reason #4: Type Providers

Csv OData R

EF Linq2Sql Freebase

Json SQL WMI

Azure Storage SQLClient Hadoop

Xml Reflection WSDL

Excel World Bank and more...

Reasons

#1
Powerful Functions
#2
#3
#4

Pattern Matching
Type Providers

Reason #5: Computation Expressions

Reason #5: Computation Expressions

```
let x = isEven 1
let y = isEven 2
x && y
```

```
Value: false
Value: true
Result: false
```



```
log { let! x = isEven 1
  let! y = isEven 2
  return x && y }
```

Value: false Value: true Result: false

Reason #5: Computation Expressions

Async Expression

```
let readAsync (file: string) = async {
    use reader = new StreamReader(file)
    let! content = reader.AsyncReadToEnd ()
    content |> printfn "Content: %s" }
```

EF Type Provider Query Expression

```
let result = query {
   for student in db.Student do
   where (student.StudentID > 4)
   select student }
```

MBrace Cloud

```
let first = cloud { return 15 }
let second = cloud { return 27 }
cloud {
  let! x = first
  let! y = second
  return x + y }
```

Reasons

#1

Powerful Functions

Partial Application
Pipelining
Composition
Spaces in Names

#2

Great Types

Classes
Records
Tuples
Options
Units of Measure
Object Expressions

#3

Pattern Matching

Discriminated Unions
Pattern Matching
Active Patterns

#4

Type Providers

CSV EF #5

Computation Expressions

Log Async Query Cloud

Thank you!

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github.com/jorgef/ fivereasons

Resources



fsharp.org



Real-World Functional Programming By Tomas Petricek



Try F#: tryfsharp.org



Scott Wlaschin

fsharpforfunandprofit.com fpbridge.co.uk/why-fsharp.html



Skills Matter: skillsmatter.com (tag: f#)



Community for F#: c4fsharp.net



F# Workshop: fsharpworkshop.com