

# Functional and Reactive programming using Facebook's React and Appian's SAIL

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Carlos Aguayo, Software Engineer Manager

# Welcome!



**CARLOS**  
AGUAYO

SOFTWARE ENGINEER MANAGER  
@carlosaguayo81

# Overview

At this lecture, you will:

- Learn about programming paradigms for building modern UIs
  - Functional Programming
  - Reactive Programming
- See an example of how Appian applies these techniques

# Definitions

**Functional Programming:** a style of programming that emphasizes the use of functions as first-class objects and avoids mutable state and side-effects

**Reactive Programming:** a style of programming oriented around data flow and propagation of changes triggered by events (think UI interactions)

# Functional Programming

$$f(x)$$

# Functional Programming

- **No mutable state**
  - e.g. no arrays, no variables, no side-effects
  - safe to share state
  - free to cache state
  - no concurrency problems
  - parallelizable

# Functional Programming

- **First-class and higher-order functions** instead of explicit control flow
  - e.g. No while or for loops

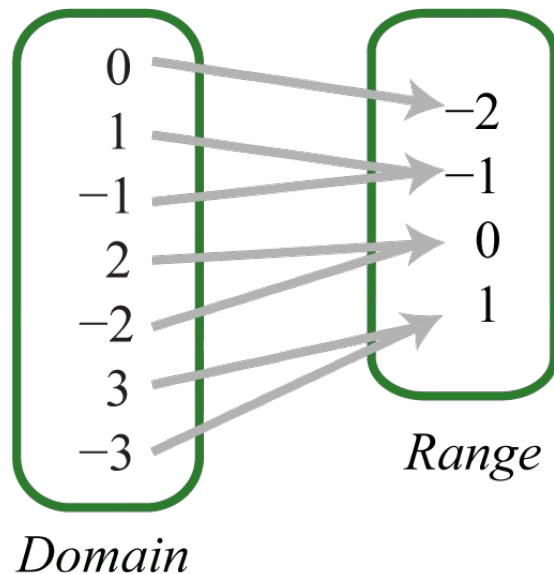
```
var information;  
  
if(userInSuperSecureGroup(loggedInUser())) {  
    information = superSecureInformation();  
} else {  
    information = boringDisplay();  
}
```

```
var information = if(  
    userInSuperSecureGroup(loggedInUser()),  
    superSecureInformation(),  
    boringInformation()  
);
```

# Functional Programming

- **Referentially transparent** functions (pure functions)
  - Returns same output each time for a given input

$$|x| - 2 =$$





# How do we handle user interactions?

**Event-Driven:** Events trigger blocks of imperative code. The programmer must **explicitly propagate state change** throughout the UI

**Reactive:** Events trigger programmer-defined state change, which is **implicitly propagated** throughout the UI

# FRP: Functional Reactive Programming

FRP is about declarative programming with **time-varying values** using functional building blocks



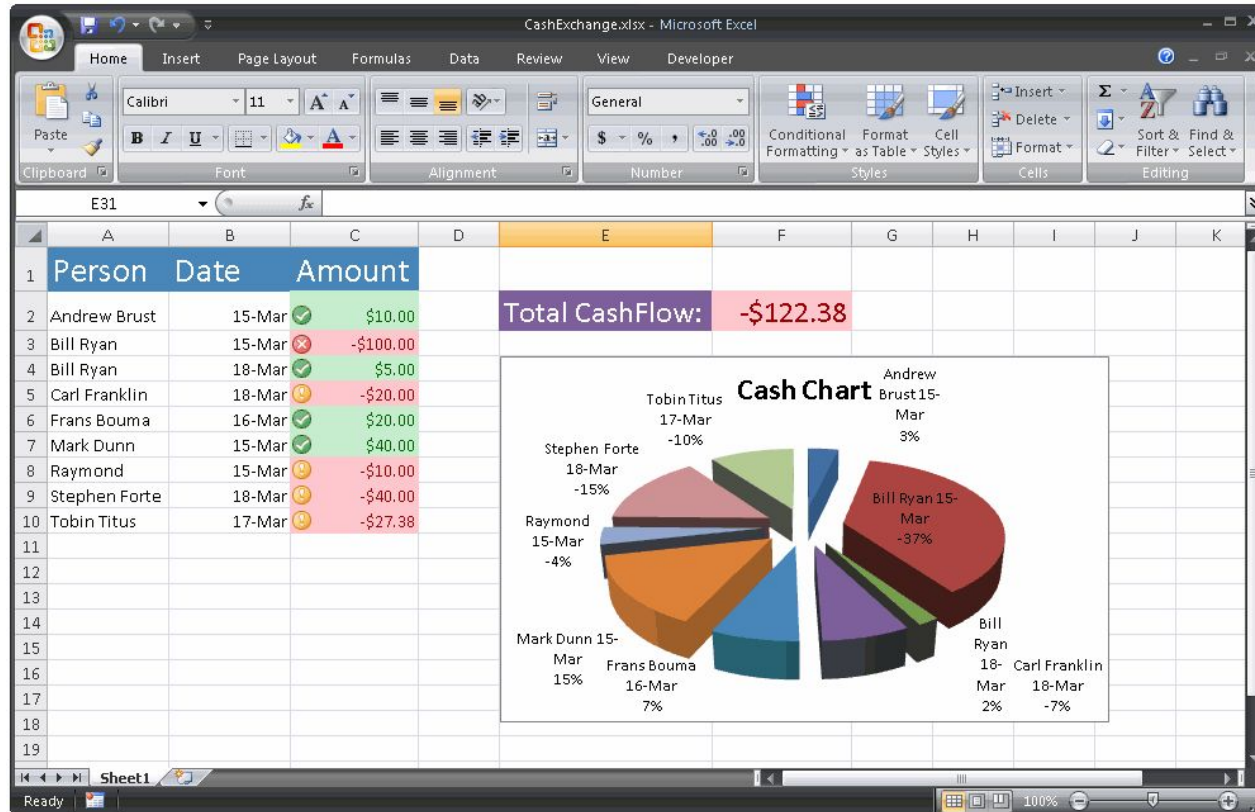
# FRP: Functional Reactive Programming

In FRP, **time is implicit** as the code describes a UI at any moment in time.

## FRP: Functional Reactive Programming

FRP provides declarative control flow structures for events. There are **no event handlers or callbacks**

# Spreadsheets: Most popular FRP systems



# Facebook's React



Code snippets based from: <http://tytermcginnis.com/reactjs-tutorial-a-comprehensive-guide-to-building-apps-with-react/>

# Functional Reactive Programming at Appian



# Appian SAIL: Functional Reactive Programming

```
load(  
  first: "John",  
  last: "Smith",  
  with(  
    display: lower(concat(first, ".", last))  
    {  
      a!textField(label: "First", value: first, saveInto: first),  
      a!textField(label: "Last", value: last, saveInto: last),  
      a!textField(label: "Display", value: display, readOnly: true)  
    }  
  )  
)
```



# Appian SAIL: Functional Reactive Programming

First John

Last Smith

Display john.smith

First John

Last Doe

Display john.smith

First John

Last Doe

Display john.doe

```
first: "John",  
last: "Smith",  
display: "john.smith"
```

```
first: "John",  
last: "Doe",  
display: "john.smith"
```

```
first: "John",  
last: "Doe",  
display: "john.doe"
```

# Appian SAIL: Functional Reactive Programming

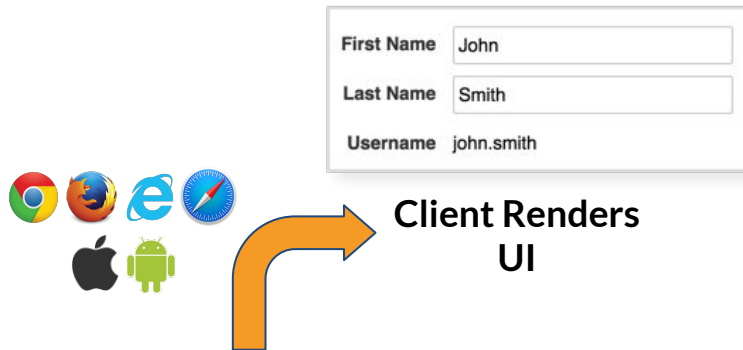
**Original  
Context**



**Evaluate  
Expression for  
Context & UI**

```
first: "John"  
last: "Smith"  
username: "john.smith"
```

# Appian SAIL: Functional Reactive Programming



**Original  
Context**

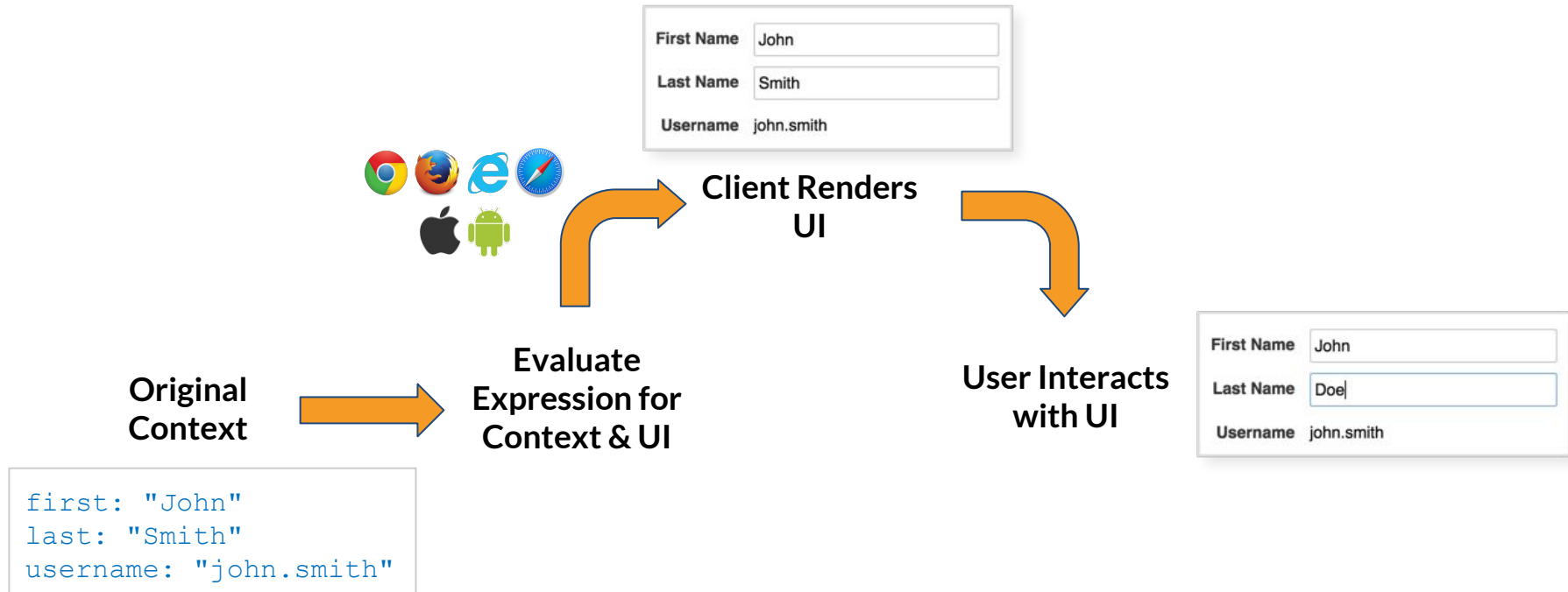


**Evaluate  
Expression for  
Context & UI**

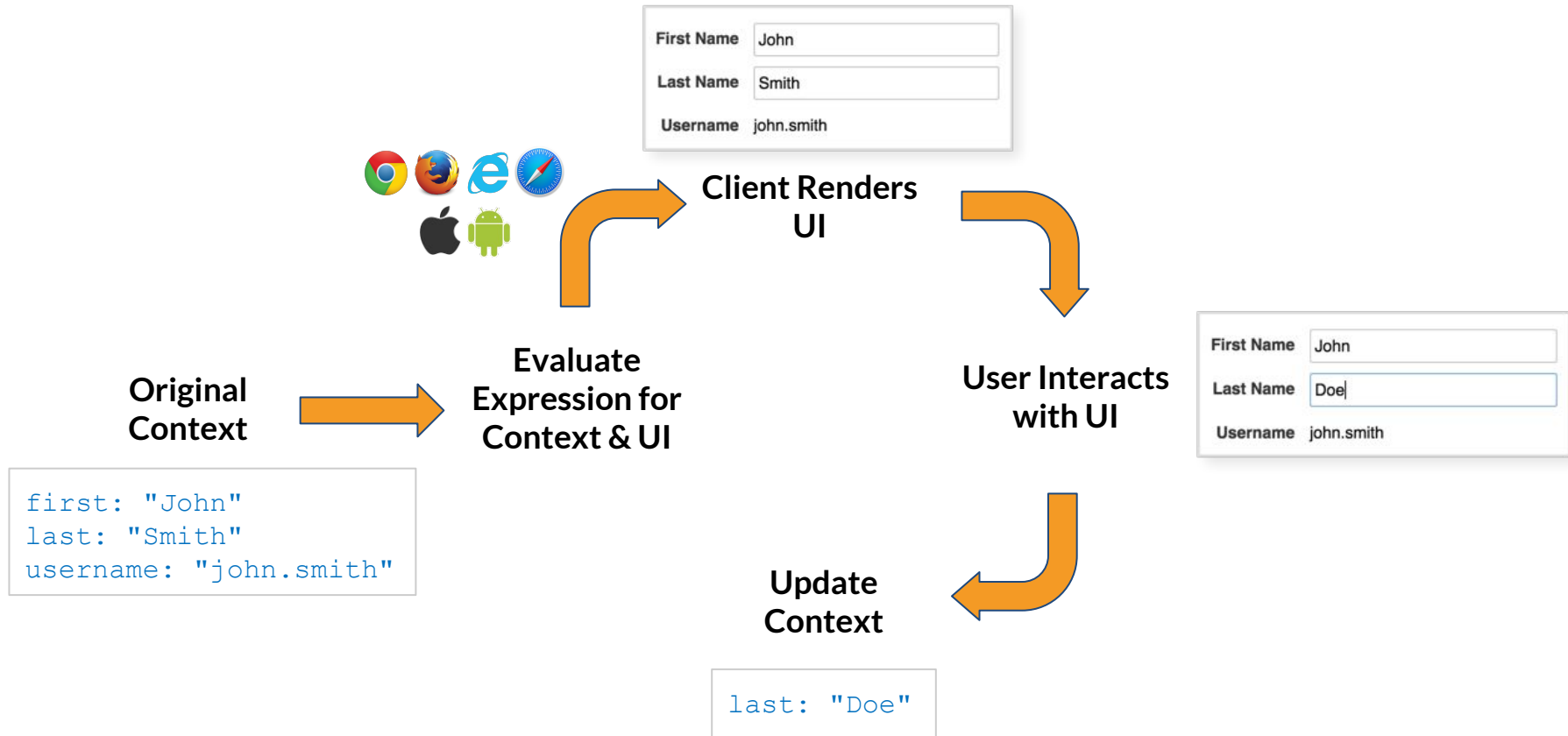
```
first: "John"  
last: "Smith"  
username: "john.smith"
```

**Client Renders  
UI**

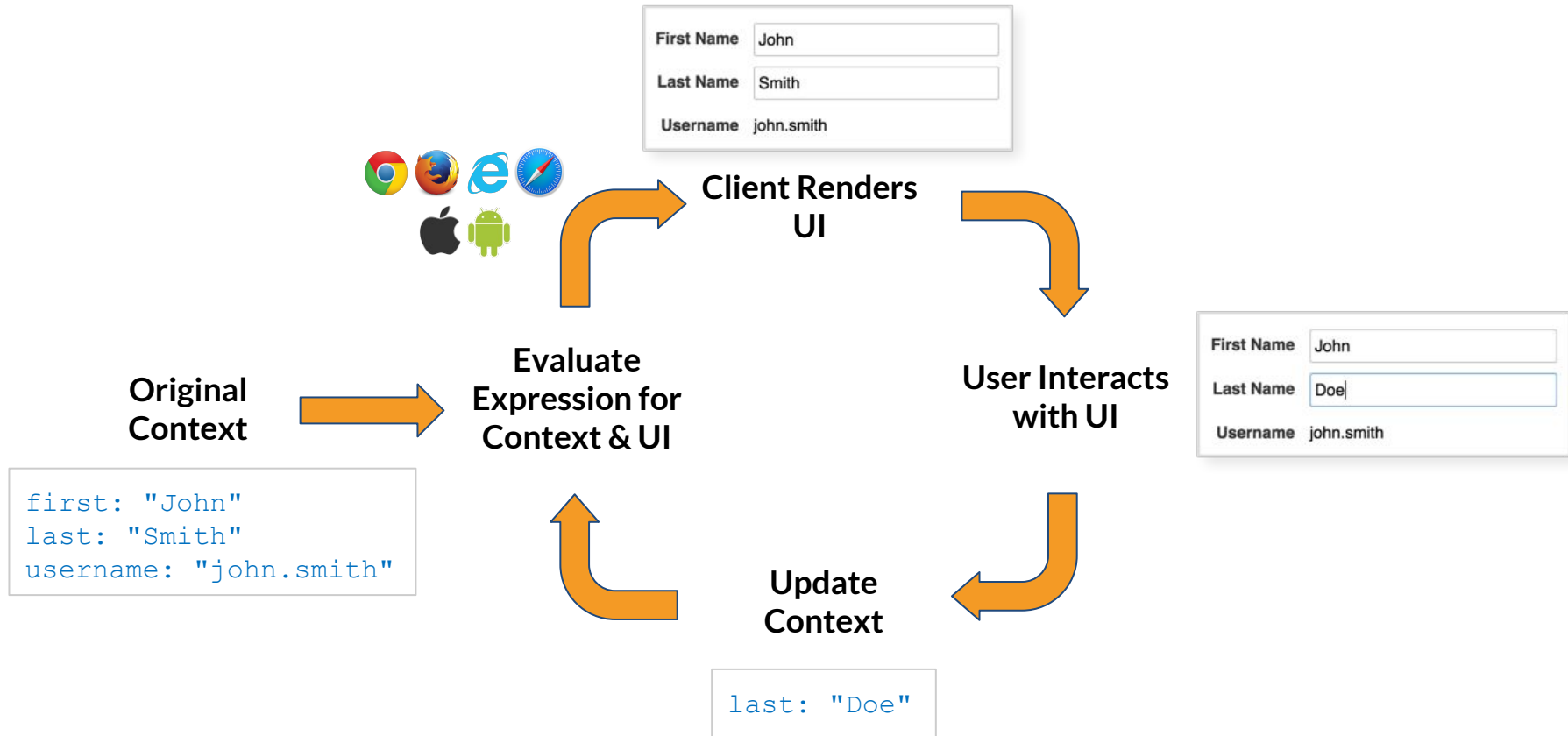
# Appian SAIL: Functional Reactive Programming



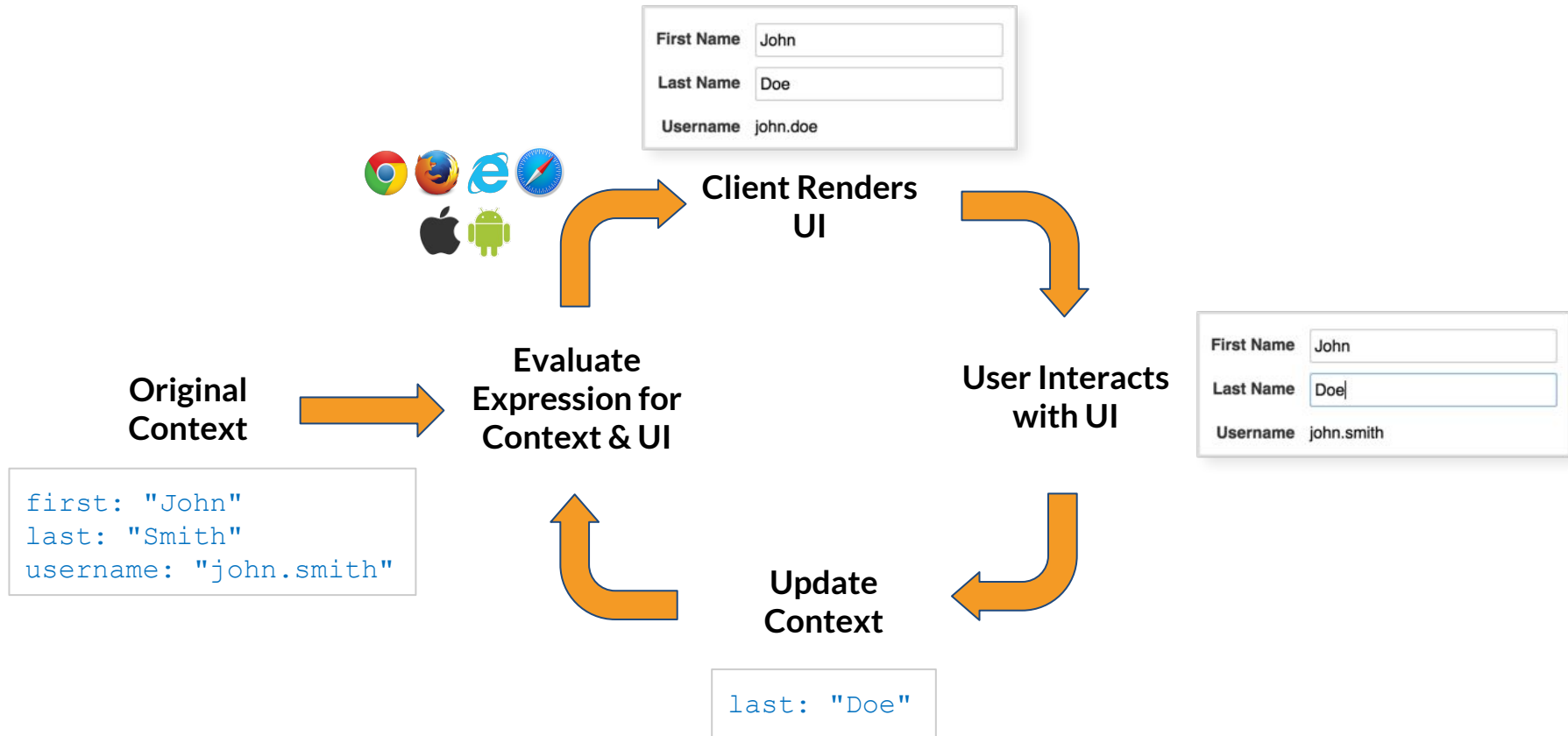
# Appian SAIL: Functional Reactive Programming



# Appian SAIL: Functional Reactive Programming



# Appian SAIL: Functional Reactive Programming



# SAIL: Easy to Use and Easy to Build!

- ☒ User interaction driven
- ☒ [Integration with external sources](#)
- ☒ Cross-platform support for all UIs



# Why Functional Reactive UIs?

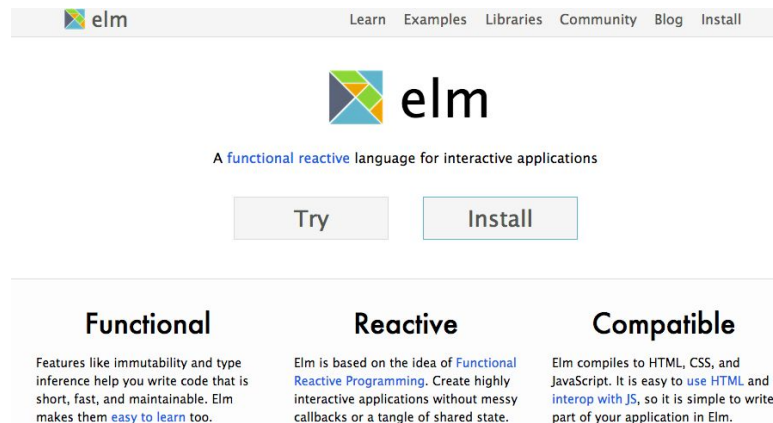
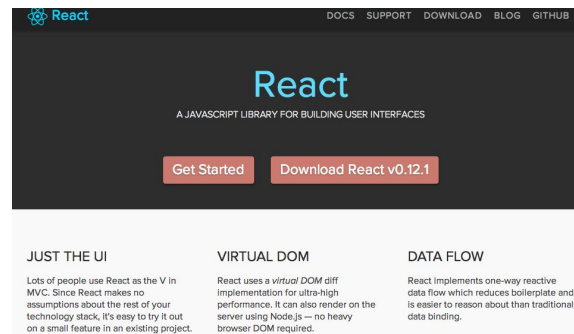
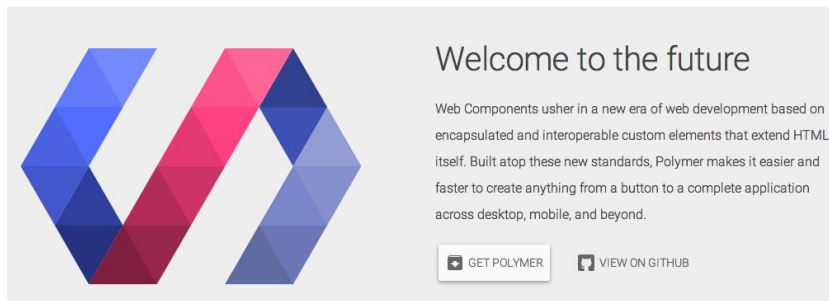
- **Easier to test & reason about**
  - Given some data (inputs), render a UI
  - Function describes state at any given point in time
  - UI functions only depend on inputs, not hidden state, not global state. i.e. stateless UIs
- **Composable**
  - UIs are assembled by declaratively gluing functions
- **Powerful**
  - Functions encapsulate business and UI logic
  - No separate, underpower, templating language
  - Templates are functions, placeholders are parameters

# Why a One-Way Data Flow?

- **No cascading effects**
  - Views do not directly modify the model. They “ask” the FRP runtime to do it.
  - No dirty checking, no infinite loops checks
- **Single channel for state changes**
  - Good for Debugging
  - Good for Logging
- **All side-effects are controlled by the framework**
  - Allows Recording
  - Allows Replaying, etc

# Relevant Technologies

- React.js / Om
  - <http://facebook.github.io/react/>
  - <https://github.com/swannodette/om>
- Elm
  - <http://elm-lang.org/>
- Polymer
  - <https://www.polymer-project.org/>



# Relevant Research

- **Functional Reactive Animation**

<http://conal.net/papers/icfp97/icfp97.pdf>

- **Asynchronous Functional Reactive Programming for GUIs**

- <http://people.seas.harvard.edu/~chong/pubs/pldi13-elm.pdf>

- **Composable, Demand-Driven Incremental Computation**

- <http://www.cs.umd.edu/~jfoster/papers/cs-tr-5027.pdf>

# Appian Engineering & Internship

<http://www.appian.com/about/careers/life-at-appian/>

<http://www.appian.com/about/careers/university-recruiting/>

<http://www.appian.com/about/careers/engineering/>

thank you!

