

Technology Group



Complexity



Simplified



Functional Programming

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Thinking style

- **Declarative** vs Imperative
- **Compile time** vs Run time
- **Generic** vs non generic

Declarative programming

- How vs What?
- Statement vs Expression
- Hidden vs explicit

Declarative vs Imperative

Imperative : Sequence of statements

Declarative : Sequence of expressions

Stone to diamond

Imperative :

- 1. Take stone.**
- 2. Take hammer.**
- 3. Stone is hammered till it becomes diamond**

Declarative : Give me diamond from this stone

Get customer details who are in UK

Imperative : “Take the next customer from a list. If the customer lives in the UK, show their details. If there are more customers in the list, go to the beginning.”

Declarative : “Show customer details of every customer living in the UK.”

Maintainability

Do we understand?

Global variables

Pointers to references?

Action at distance

Simple Example 1

What will be state of returned ellipse?

```
Ellipse ellipse = new Ellipse(new Rectangle(0, 0, 100, 100));  
Rectangle boundingBox = ellipse.BoundingBox;  
boundingBox.Inflate(10, 10);  
return ellipse;
```

Simple Example 1

What will be state of returned ellipse?

```
Ellipse ellipse = new Ellipse(new Rectangle(0, 0, 100, 100));  
Rectangle boundingBox = ellipse.BoundingBox;  
boundingBox.Inflate(10, 10);  
return ellipse;
```

Number of possibilities

1. bounding box could be reference and might inflate ellipse.
2. bounding box could be value type and hence won't have effect on ellipse.
3. Inflate method might have created new rectangle and might have returned that.

Simple Example 1

Solution

```
Ellipse ellipse = new Ellipse(new Rectangle(0, 0, 100, 100));  
Rectangle boundingBox = ellipse.BoundingBox;  
Rectangle smallerBox = boundingBox.Inflate(10, 10);  
return new Ellipse(smallerBox);
```

Thats immutability!!

Another Example

Sequence of lines. (Hidden vs explicit)

```
var movedMonster = monster.PerformStep();  
var inDanger = player.IsCloseTo(movedMonster);  
  
(...)  
var hitMonster = monster.HitByShooting(gunShot);  
var hitPlayer = player.HitByShooting(gunShot);  
(...)
```

Learnings from two examples

- **What vs How**
- **Productivity**
- **Readability**
- **Reasoning**

Example 3

- **Requirement**
 - Sum of numbers in a range.

```
int SumNumbers(int from, int to)
{
    int res = 0;
    for (int i = from; i <= to; i++)
        res = res + i;
    return res;
}
```

Example 3

- **Solution**
 - Recursion.

```
int SumNumbers(int from, int to) {  
    if (from > to) return 0;  
    int sumRest = SumNumbers(from + 1, to);  
    return from + sumRest;  
}
```

Example 3

- **First reason**
 - Code is not generic

```
int SumNumbers(int from, int to) {  
    if (from > to) return 0;  
    int sumRest = SumNumbers(from + 1, to);  
    return from + sumRest;  
}
```

```
int AggregateNumbers(Func<int, int, int> op, int init, i  
nt from, int to)  
{  
    if (from > to) return init;  
    int sumR = AggregateNumbers(op,init,from+1,to);  
    return op(from, sumR);  
}
```

Example 3

- **Solution (F#)**
 - Code is not generic

```
int AggregateNumbers(Func<int, int, int> op, int init, int from, int to)
{
    if (from > to) return init;
    int sumR = AggregateNumbers(op, init, from+1, to);
    return op(from, sumR);
}
```

```
let rec AggregatNumbers opf init from to =
    if (from > to) return init;
    let sumr = AggregatNumbers op init from+1 to
    return opf(fromr, sumr)
let sumnumbers = AggregatNumbers (+) 0
let multiplnumbers = AggregatNumbers (*) 1
```

Example 3

- **Second reason**
 - Expression vs statement

```
let rec AgregatNumbers opf init from to =  
    if (from > to) return init;  
    let sumr = AgregatNumbers op init from+1 to  
    return opf(fromr, sumr)  
let sumnumbers = AgregatNumbers (+) 0  
let multiplnumbers = AgregatNumbers (*) 1
```


Expression vs Statement

- Statement may or may not return values
- Expression always do return value.
- Statement can modify external data and hence change meaning of next statements which may appear independent
- Expression only works in boundary of expression and hence can't change next part of code which appears independent

Example 3

- **Not an expression**
 - If else (? : operator)

```
let rec AgregatNumbers op init from to =  
  if (from > to) return init;  
  let sumr = AgregatNumbers op init from+1 to  
  return op(fromr, sumr)
```

```
let rec AgregatNumbers op init from to =  
  if (from > to) then  
    init  
  else  
    let sumr = AgregatNumbers op init from+1 to  
    op(fromr, sumr)
```

Static vs Dynamic

- **Compile time vs Run time**
- **Generic Sort**
 - **Interface for callback which compares items**
 - **Collection**

```
public class CustomerComparer : IComparer
{
    int IComparer.Compare( Object x, Object y )
    {
        Customer x1 = (Customer) x; // chance of exception
        Customer y1 = (Customer) y; // chance of exception
        x1.name.Compare(y2.name)
    }
}
```

Static vs Dynamic

- **Compile time vs Run time**
- **Generic Sort**
 - **Interface for callback which compares items**
 - **Collection**

```
let sort cmpf coll =  
  (...)  
  match cmpf ele1 ele2  
  | -1 -> (...)  
  | 1 -> (...)  
  | 0 -> (...)  
// compile time check  
let sorted = sort (fun (x : Customer) (y : Customer) ->  
  x.name = y.name) coll
```

Static vs Dynamic

- **Cast exceptions are avoided by relying of compile type checking**
- **There are one more class of exceptions**
 - **Null pointer exception**

This are avoided by

- 1. No references. All value types.**
- 2. What about representing if something is there or not?**

Static vs Dynamic

- **Solutions for null check is use of options**

Let a = Some x

Let b = None

Now whenever you use a and b, Compiler will force you to check and have “expression” for both Something or Nothing conditions.

This is done by pattern matching

Match a with

| None -> (none handling)

| Some x -> (Some handling)

Summary

- **References are today's global variables**
- **Value types are preferred over references**
- **Immutability is preferred**
- **Declarative coding style is preferred**
- **Generic coding is preferred**
- **Compile time checks are preferred.**

Summary

Now, Do we understand?

Imperative : Sequence of statements

Declarative : Sequence of expressions

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Declarative : Give me diamond from this stone

Get customer details who are in UK

Imperative : “Take the next customer from a list. If the customer lives in the UK, show their details. If there are more customers in the list, go to the beginning.”

Declarative : “Show customer details of every customer living in the UK.”

Any Questions?



Thank you!