

FOUNDATION



Function

First class function

```
val counter : Int = 3  
val message : String = "Hello World!"  
val increment: Int => Int = (x: Int) => x + 1
```



First class function

```
val counter : Int = 3  
val message : String = "Hello World!"  
val increment: Int => Int = (x: Int) => x + 1
```

```
def increment(x: Int): Int = x + 1
```



First class function

```
val counter : Int = 3  
val message : String = "Hello World!"  
val increment: Int => Int = (x: Int) => x + 1
```

```
val increment: Function1[Int, Int] = (x: Int) => x + 1  
val plus: Function2[Int, Int, Int] = (x: Int, y: Int) => x + y
```



First class function

```
val inc    : Int => Int = (x: Int) => x + 1
val dec    : Int => Int = (x: Int) => x - 1
val double: Int => Int = (x: Int) => x * 2
```

```
val list = List(inc, dec, double)
```

```
val dictionary = Map(
  "increment" -> inc,
  "decrement" -> dec,
  "double"    -> double,
)
```

```
scala> dictionary("double")(10)
res0: Int = 20
```



Higher order function

```
def upperCase(s: String): String = {  
  val characters = s.toArray  
  for (i <- 0 until s.length) {  
    characters(i) = characters(i).toUpperCase  
  }  
  new String(characters)  
}
```

```
scala> upperCase("Hello")  
res1: String = HELLO
```

```
def lowerCase(s: String): String = {  
  val characters = s.toArray  
  for (i <- 0 until s.length) {  
    characters(i) = characters(i).toLowerCase  
  }  
  new String(characters)  
}
```

```
scala> lowerCase("Hello")  
res2: String = hello
```



Higher order function

```
def map(s: String, f: Char => Char): String = {  
  val characters = s.toArray  
  for (i <- 0 until s.length) {  
    characters(i) = f(characters(i))  
  }  
  new String(characters)  
}
```



Higher order function

```
def map(s: String, f: Char => Char): String = {  
  val characters = s.toArray  
  for (i <- 0 until s.length) {  
    characters(i) = f(characters(i))  
  }  
  new String(characters)  
}
```

```
def upperCase(s: String): String = map(s, c => c.toUpperCase)  
  
def lowerCase(s: String): String = map(s, c => c.toLowerCase)  
  
def password(s: String): String = map(s, c => '*')
```

```
scala> password("123456")  
res3: String = *****
```



Partial function application

```
def formatDouble(scale: Int)(value: Double): String =  
  BigDecimal(value)  
    .setScale(scale, BigDecimal.RoundingMode.HALF_DOWN)  
    .toDouble  
    .toString
```

```
scala> formatDouble(2)(1.123456789)  
res4: String = 1.12
```

```
scala> formatDouble(5)(1.123456789)  
res5: String = 1.12346
```



Partial function application

```
def formatDouble(scale: Int)(value: Double): String =  
    BigDecimal(value)  
        .setScale(scale, BigDecimal.RoundingMode.HALF_DOWN)  
        .toDouble  
        .toString  
  
val format2D = formatDouble(2)  
val format5D = formatDouble(5)
```

```
scala> format2D(1.123456789)  
res6: String = 1.12
```

```
scala> format5D(1.123456789)  
res7: String = 1.12346
```



Partial function application

```
val formatDouble: Int => (Double => String) =  
  (scale: Int) => {  
    (value: Double) => {  
      BigDecimal(value)  
        .setScale(scale, BigDecimal.RoundingMode.HALF_DOWN)  
        .toDouble  
        .toString  
    }  
  }
```



Partial function application

```
val formatDouble: Int => (Double => String) =  
  (scale: Int) => {  
    (value: Double) => {  
      BigDecimal(value)  
        .setScale(scale, BigDecimal.RoundingMode.HALF_DOWN)  
        .toDouble  
        .toString  
    }  
  }
```

```
val format2D: Double => String = formatDouble(2)  
val format5D: Double => String = formatDouble(5)
```



Exercise 1

`exercises.function.FunctionExercises.scala`



Parametric types

```
Int  
String  
Direction
```

```
List[Int]  
Map[Int, String]
```



Parametric types

```
case class Point(x: Int, y: Int)  
case class Pair[A](first: A, second: A)
```

```
scala> Point(3, 4)  
res8: Point = Point(3,4)
```

```
scala> Pair(3, 4)  
res9: Pair[Int] = Pair(3,4)
```

```
scala> Pair("John", "Doe")  
res10: Pair[String] = Pair(John,Doe)
```



Parametric functions

```
def swap[A](pair: Pair[A]): Pair[A] =  
  Pair(pair.second, pair.first)
```

```
scala> swap(Pair(1, 5))  
res11: Pair[Int] = Pair(5,1)
```

```
scala> swap(Pair("John", "Doe"))  
res12: Pair[String] = Pair(Doe,John)
```



1. Type parameters must be defined before we use them

```
case class Pair[A](first: A, second: A)

def swap[A](pair: Pair[A]): Pair[A] =
  Pair(pair.second, pair.first)
```

```
def swap(pair: Pair[A]): Pair[A] =
  Pair(pair.second, pair.first)

On line 2: error: not found: type A
swap(pair: Pair[A]): Pair[A] =
           ^
```



2. Type parameters should not be introspected

```
def showPair[A](pair: Pair[A]): String =  
  pair match {  
    case p: Pair[Int]    => s"(${p.first}, ${p.second})"  
    case p: Pair[Double] => s"(${format2D(p.first)} , ${format2D(p.second)})"  
    case _               => "N/A"  
  }
```

```
scala> showPair(Pair(10, 99))  
res13: String = (10, 99)
```

```
scala> showPair(Pair(1.12345, 0.000001))  
res14: String = (1.12345, 1.0E-6)
```

```
scala> showPair(Pair("John", "Doe"))  
res15: String = (John, Doe)
```



2. Type parameters should not be introspected

```
def show[A](value: A): String =  
  value match {  
    case x: Int      => x.toString  
    case x: Double   => format2D(x)  
    case _           => "N/A"  
  }
```

```
scala> show(1)  
res16: String = 1
```

```
scala> show(2.3)  
res17: String = 2.3
```

```
scala> show("Foo")  
res18: String = N/A
```



A type parameter is a form of encapsulation

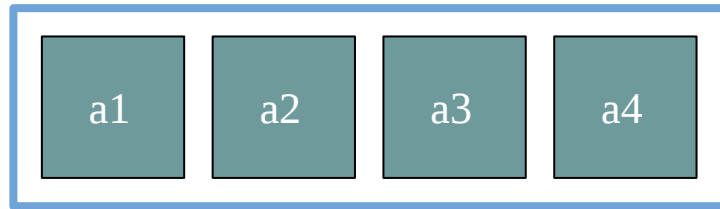


Exercises 2 and 3a-b

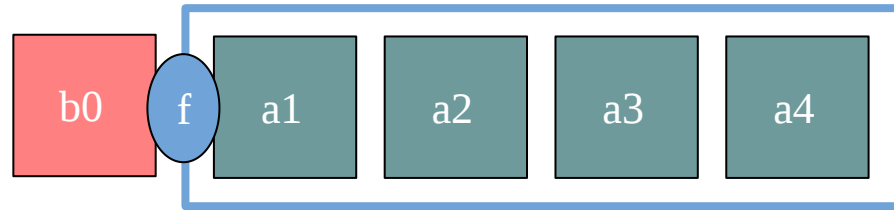
`exercises.function.FunctionExercises.scala`



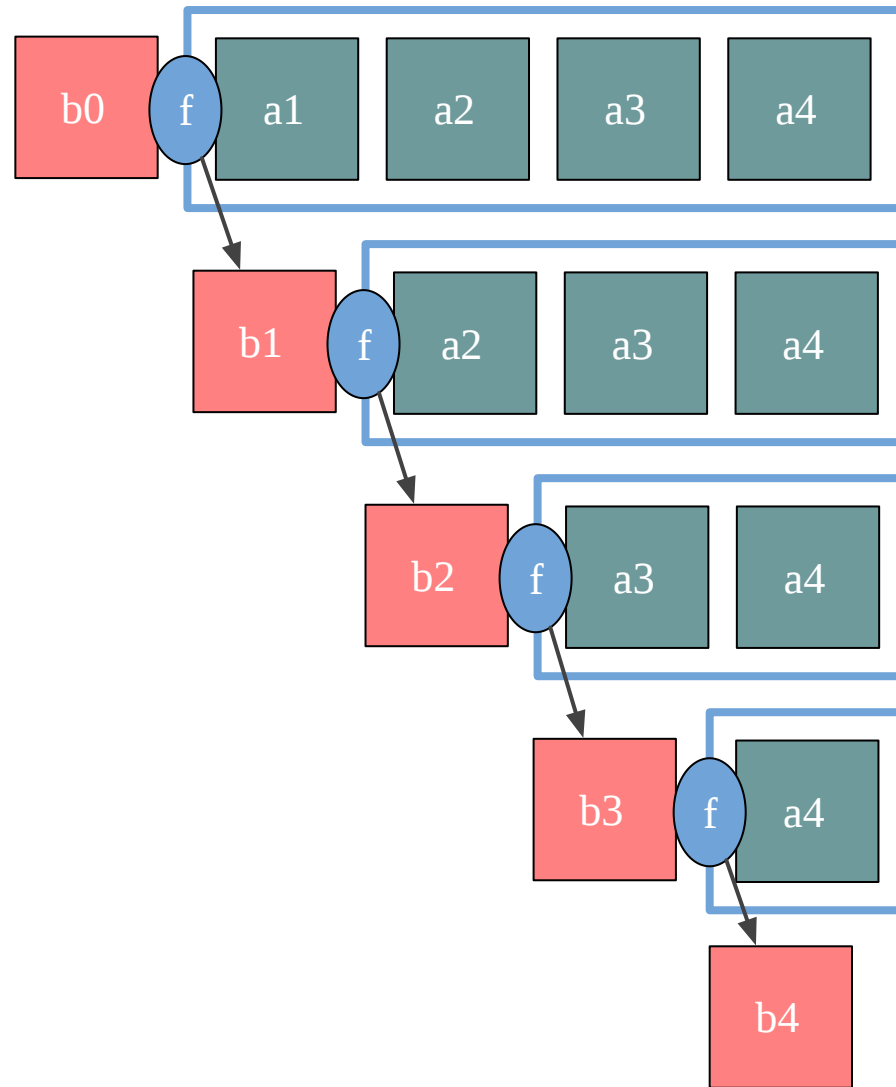
Folding



FoldLeft

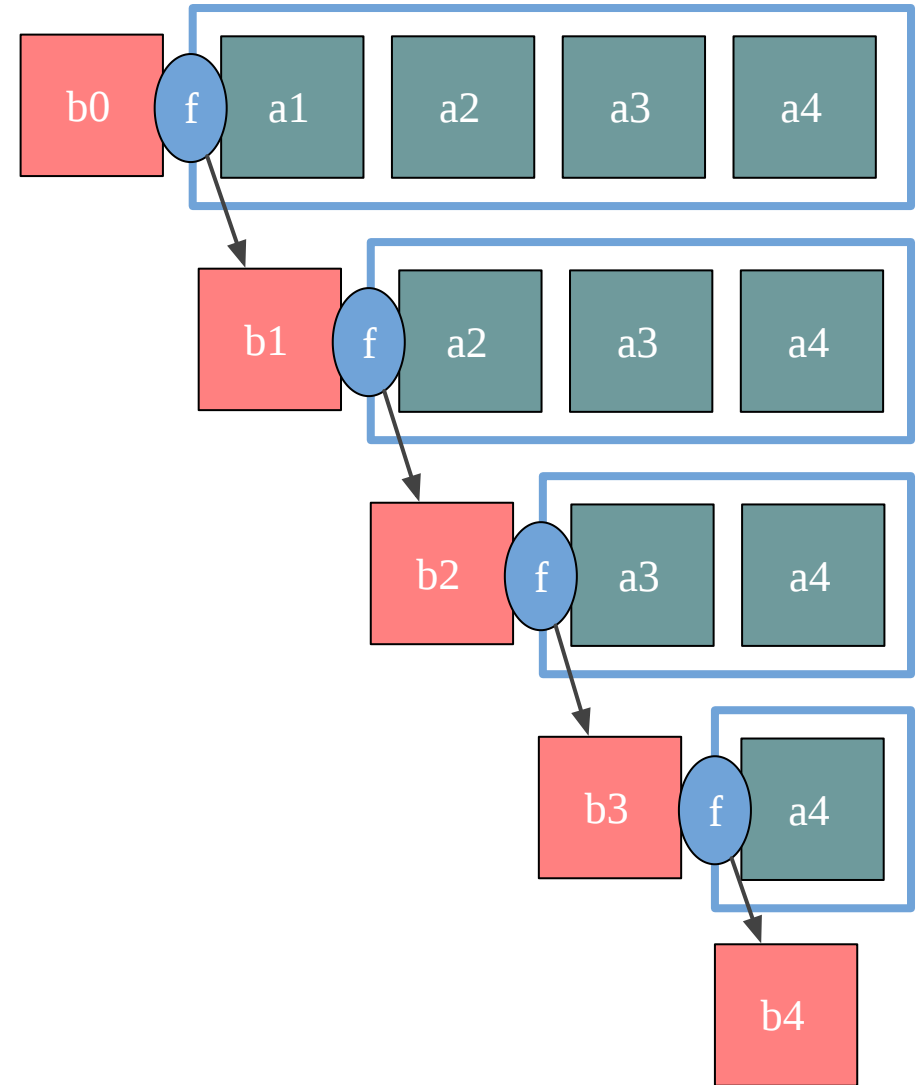


FoldLeft



FoldLeft

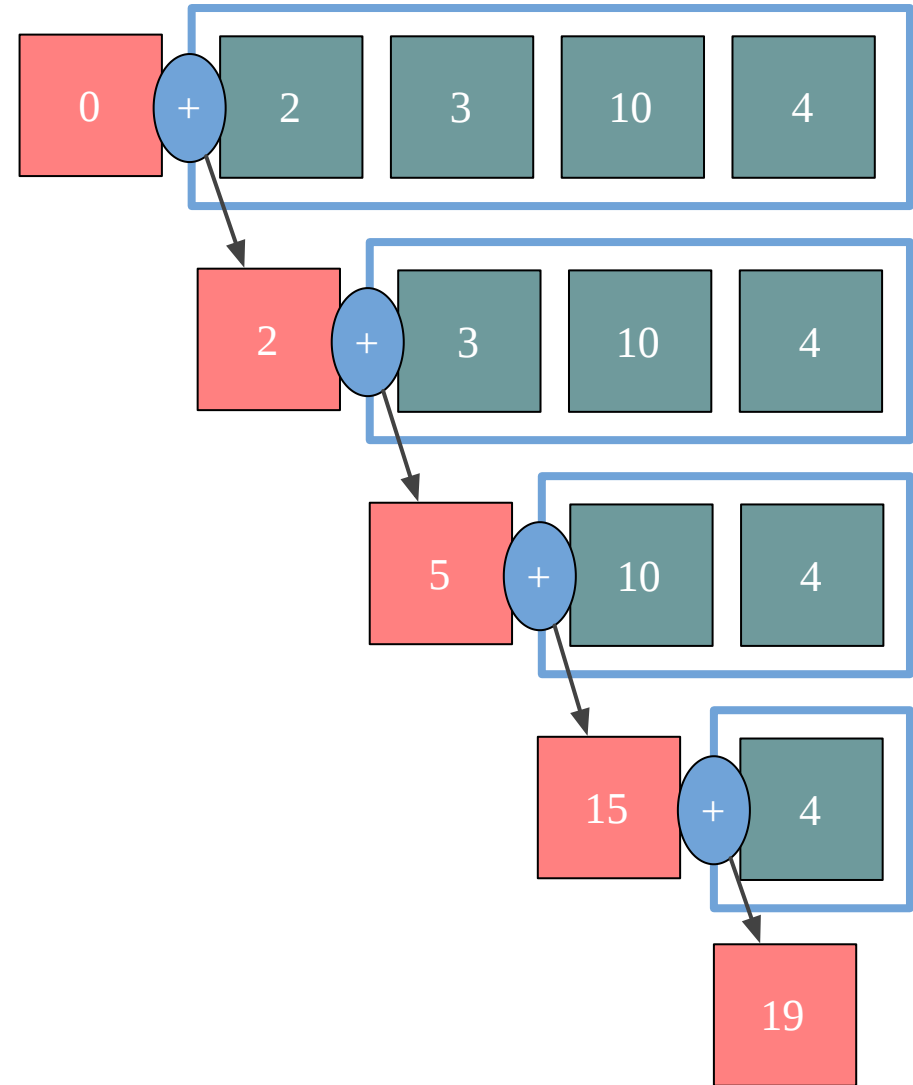
```
def foldLeft[A, B](fa: List[A], b: B)(f: (B, A) => B): B = {  
  var acc = b  
  for (a <- fa) {  
    acc = f(acc, a)  
  }  
  acc  
}
```



FoldLeft

```
def sum(xs: List[Int]): Int =  
  foldLeft(xs, 0)(_ + _)
```

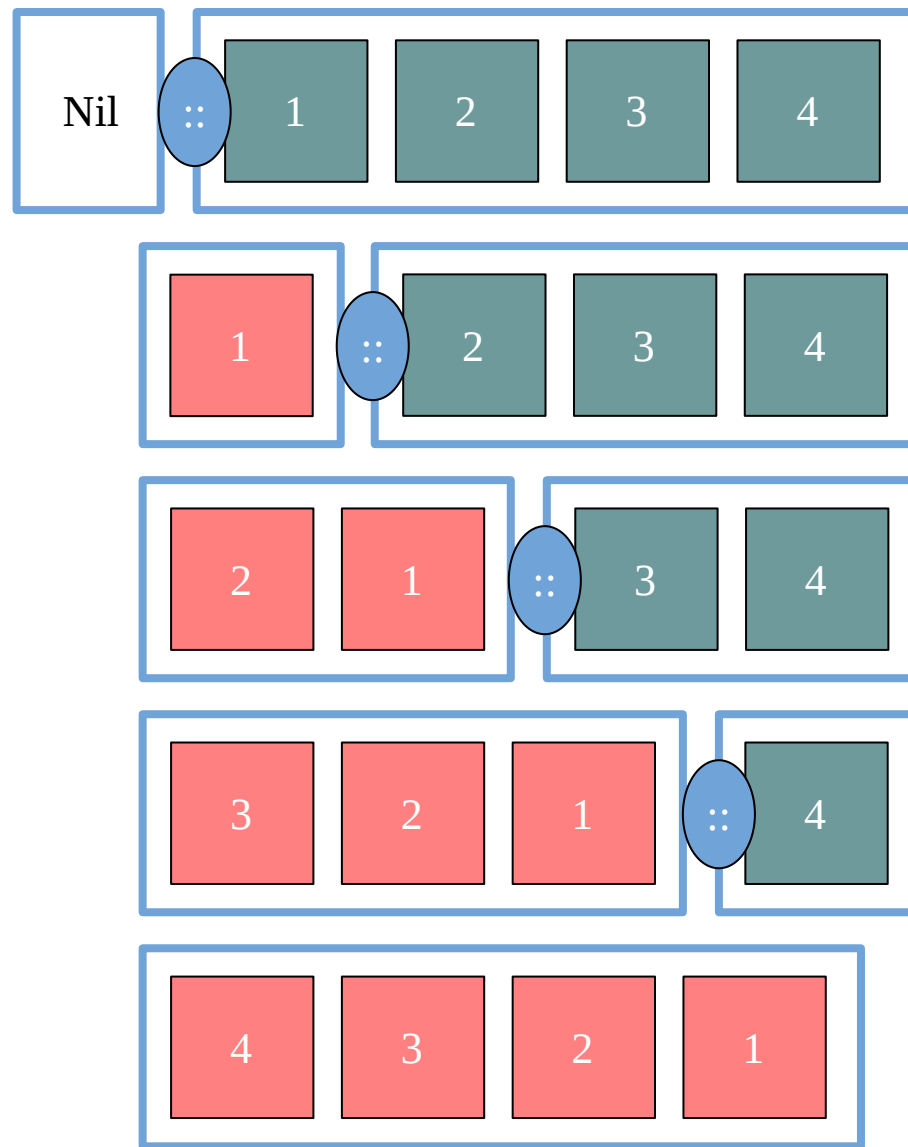
```
scala> sum(List(2,3,10,4))  
res19: Int = 19
```



FoldLeft

```
def reverse[A](xs: List[A]): List[A] =  
  foldLeft(xs, List.empty[A])((acc, a) => a :: acc)
```

```
scala> reverse(List(1,2,3,4))  
res20: List[Int] = List(4, 3, 2, 1)
```

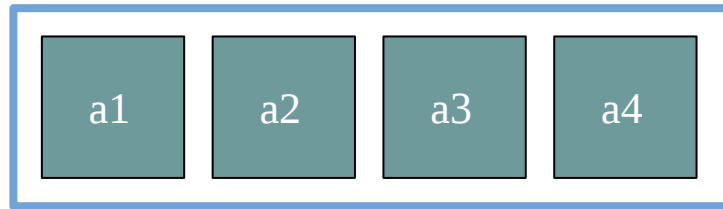


Exercise 3c-f

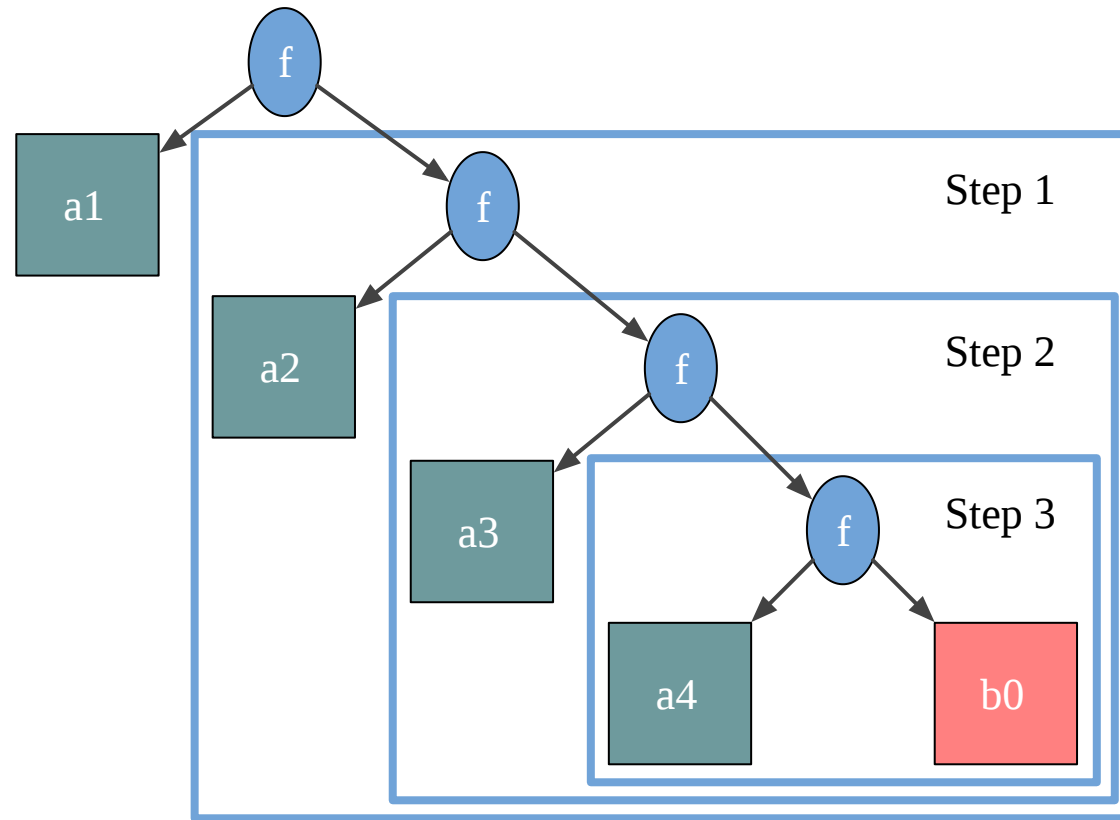
`exercises.function.FunctionExercises.scala`



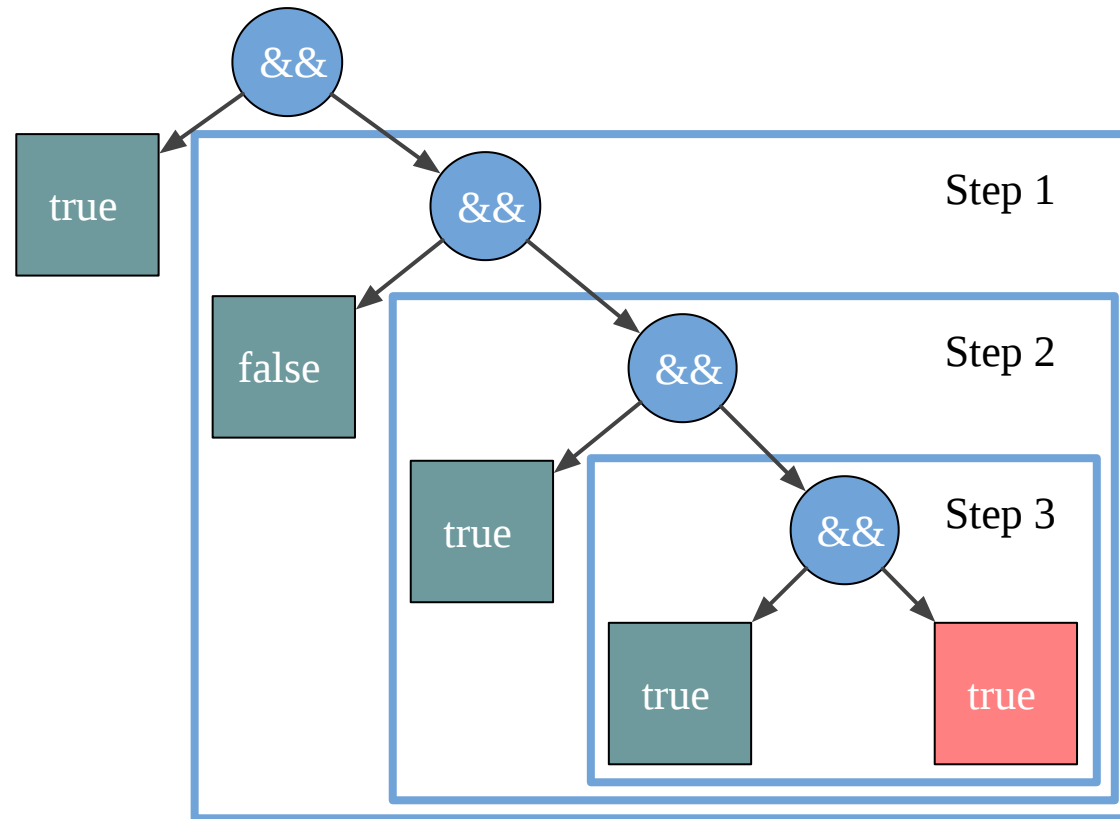
Folding



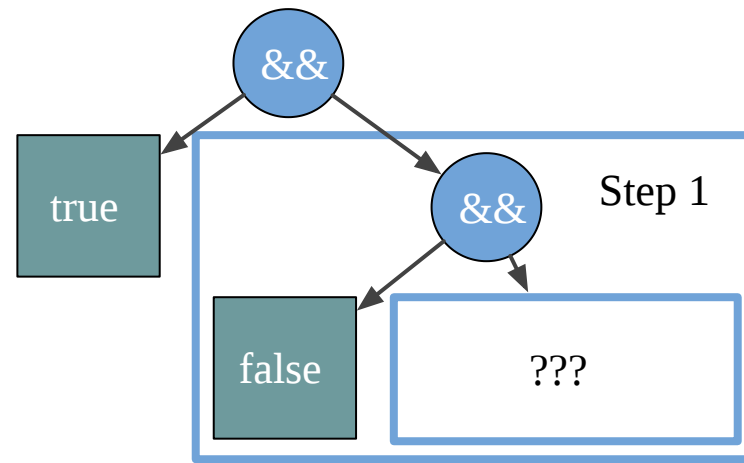
FoldRight



FoldRight

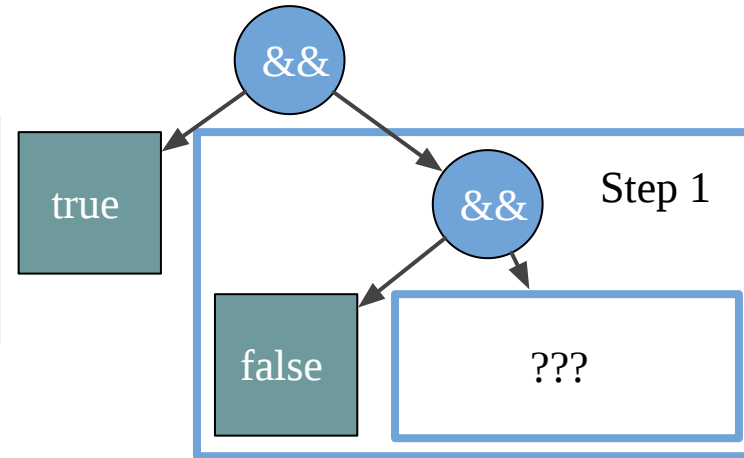


FoldRight is lazy

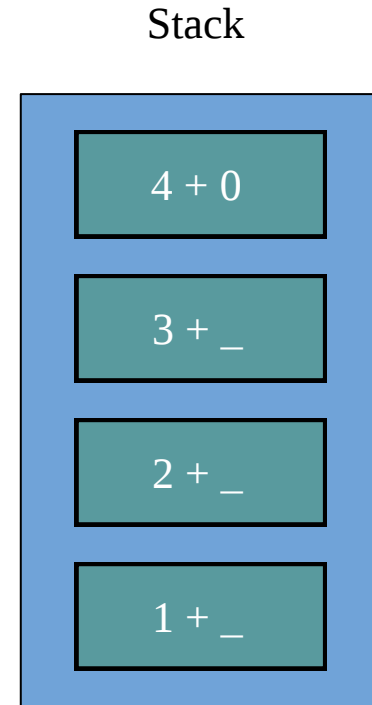
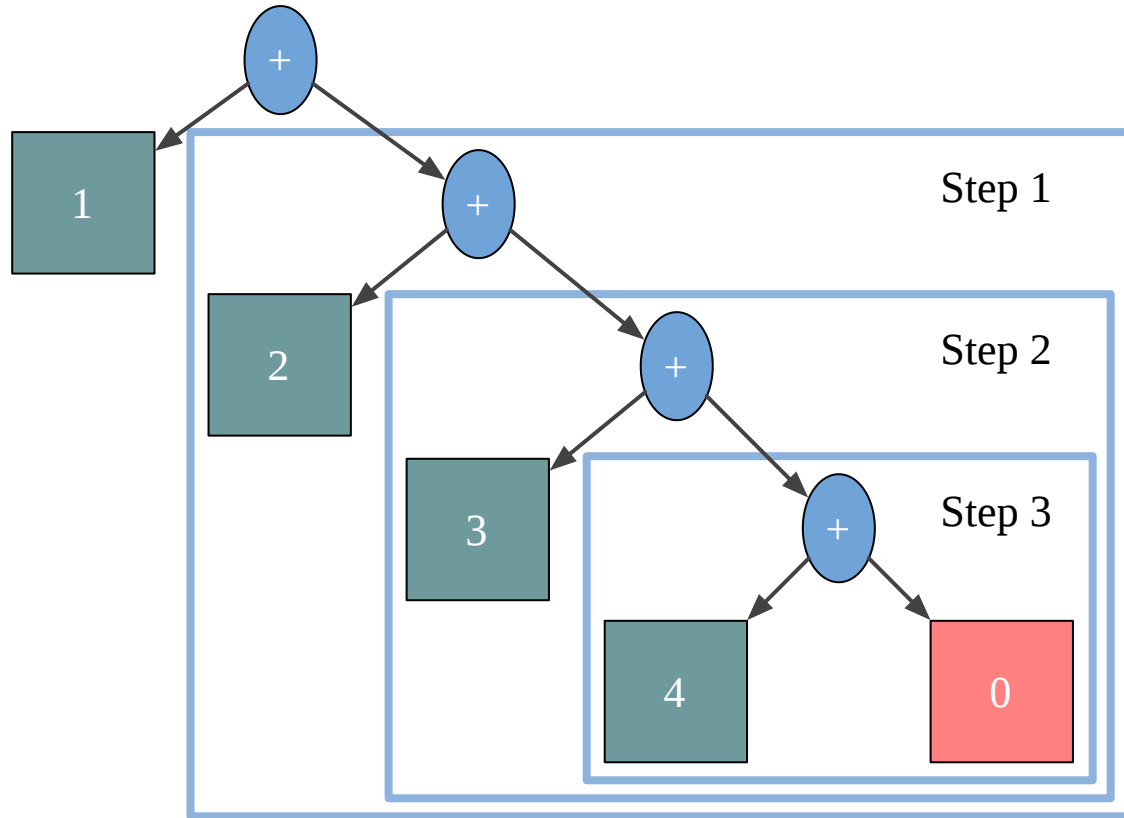


FoldRight is lazy

```
def foldRight[A, B](xs: List[A], b: B)(f: (A, => B) => B): B =  
  xs match {  
    case Nil      => b  
    case h :: t => f(h, foldRight(t, b)(f))  
  }
```



FoldRight is NOT always stack safe



FoldRight replaces constructors

```
sealed trait List[A]

case class Nil[A]() extends List[A]
case class Cons[A](head: A, tail: List[A]) extends List[A]
```

```
scala> val xs: List[Int] = Cons(1, Cons(2, Cons(3, Nil())))
xs: List[Int] = Cons(1,Cons(2,Cons(3,Nil())))
```



FoldRight replaces constructors

```
sealed trait List[A]

case class Nil[A]() extends List[A]
case class Cons[A](head: A, tail: List[A]) extends List[A]
```

```
scala> val xs: List[Int] = Cons(1, Cons(2, Cons(3, Nil())))
xs: List[Int] = Cons(1,Cons(2,Cons(3,Nil())))
```

```
def foldRight[A, B](list: List[A], b: B)(f: (A, => B) => B): B

foldRight(xs, b)(f) == foldRight(Cons(1, Cons(2, Cons(3, Nil()))), b)(f)
                    ==          f  (1, f  (2, f  (3, b      )))
```



FoldRight replaces constructors

```
sealed trait List[A]

case class Nil[A]() extends List[A]
case class Cons[A](head: A, tail: List[A]) extends List[A]
```

```
scala> val xs: List[Int] = Cons(1, Cons(2, Cons(3, Nil())))
xs: List[Int] = Cons(1,Cons(2,Cons(3,Nil())))
```

```
def foldRight[A, B](list: List[A], b: B)(f: (A, => B) => B): B

foldRight(xs, b)(f) == foldRight(Cons(1, Cons(2, Cons(3, Nil()))), b)(f)
                    ==          f  (1, f  (2, f  (3, b      )))
```

Home exercise: How would you "replace constructors" for an Option or a Binary Tree?

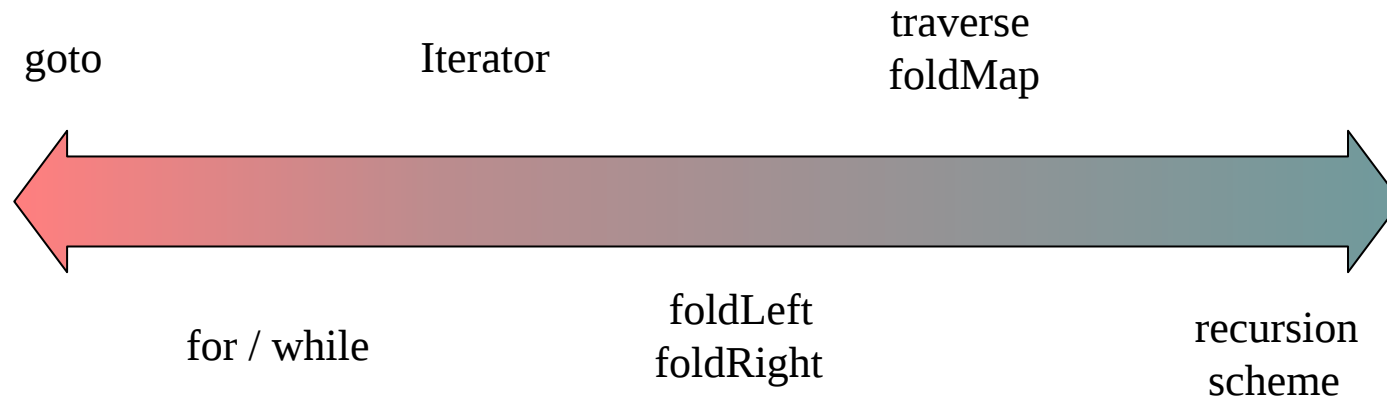


Finish Exercise 3

`exercises.function.FunctionExercises.scala`



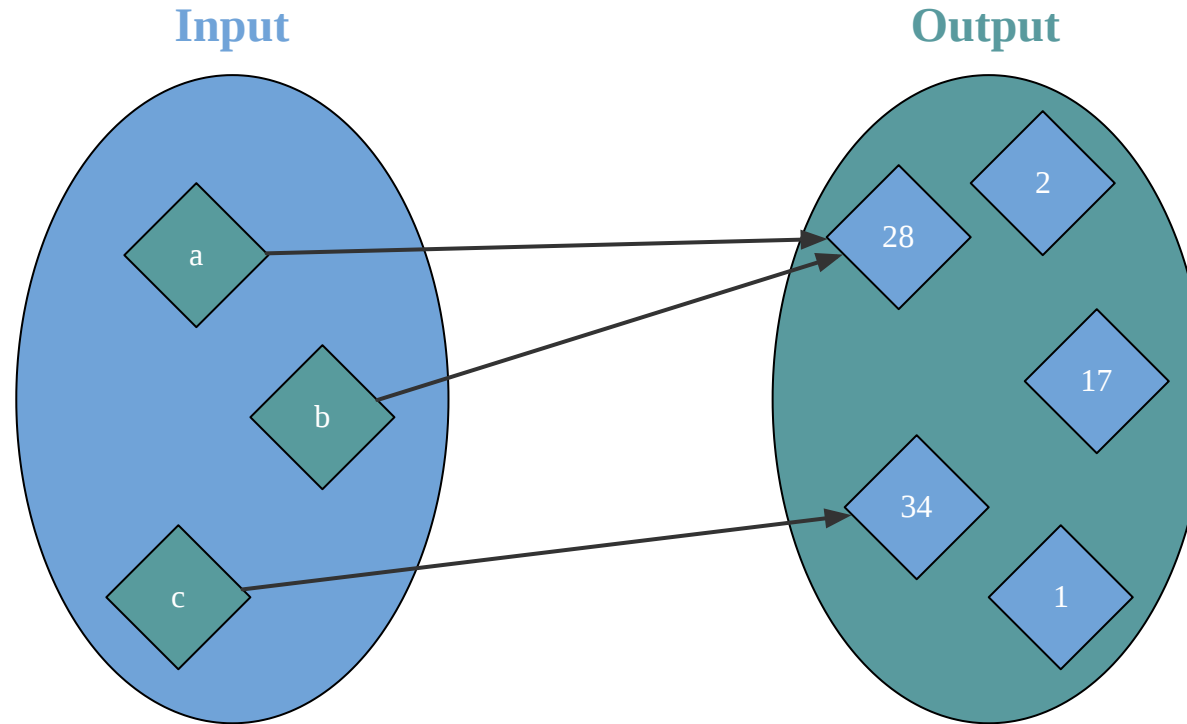
Different level of abstractions



Pure function



Pure functions are mappings between two sets



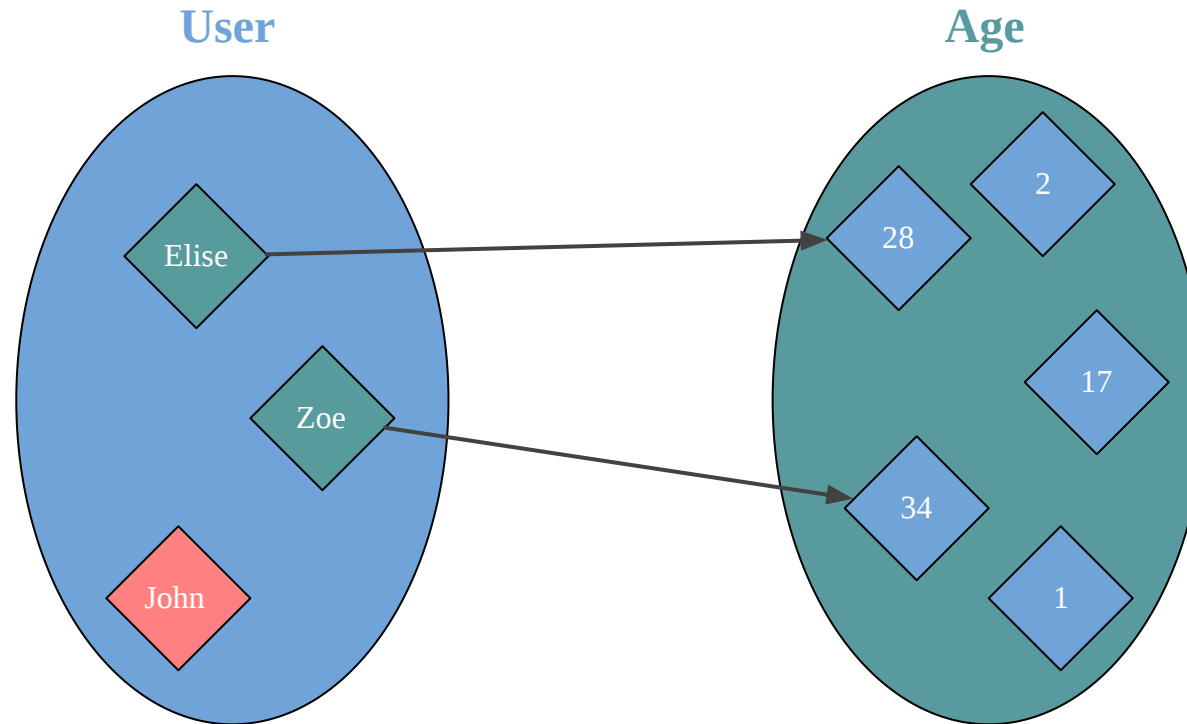
Programming function

!=

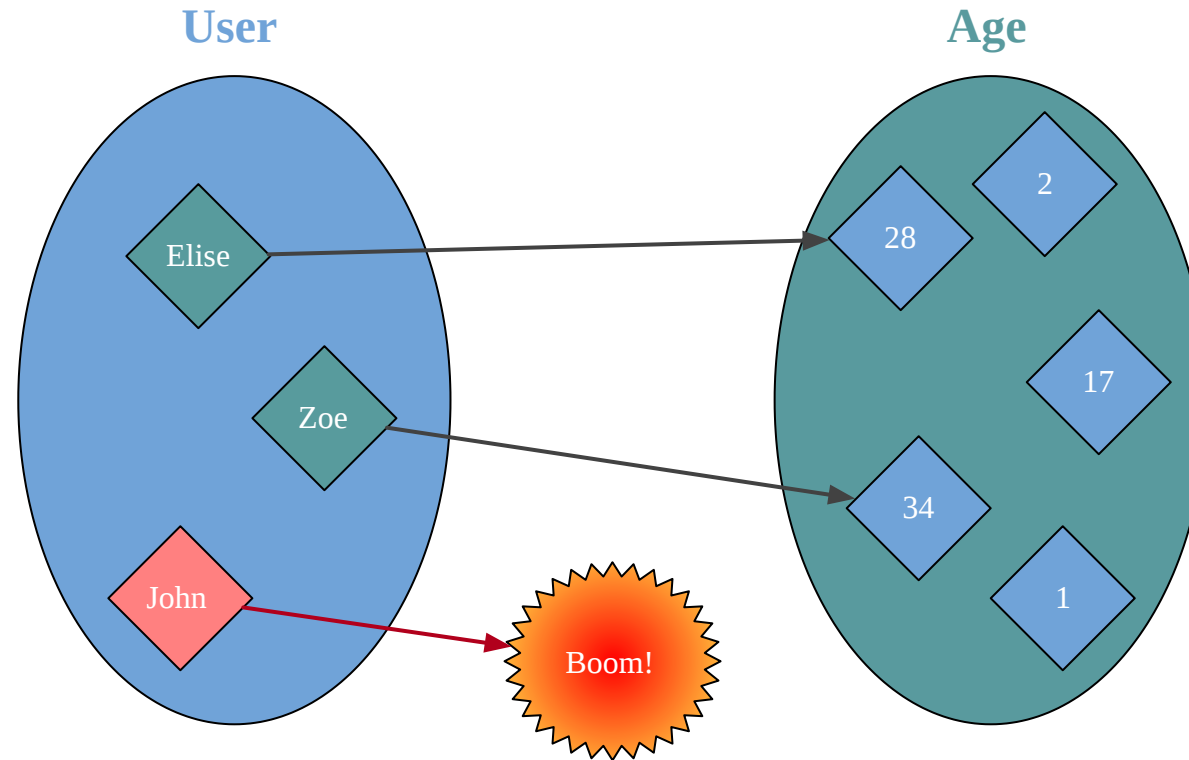
Pure function



Partial function



Partial function



Partial function

```
def head(list: List[Int]): Int =  
  list match {  
    case x :: xs => x  
  }
```

```
scala> head(Nil)  
scala.MatchError: List() (of class scala.collection.immutable.Nil$)  
  at .head(<console>:3)  
  ... 42 elided
```



Exception

```
case class Item(id: Long, unitPrice: Double, quantity: Int)

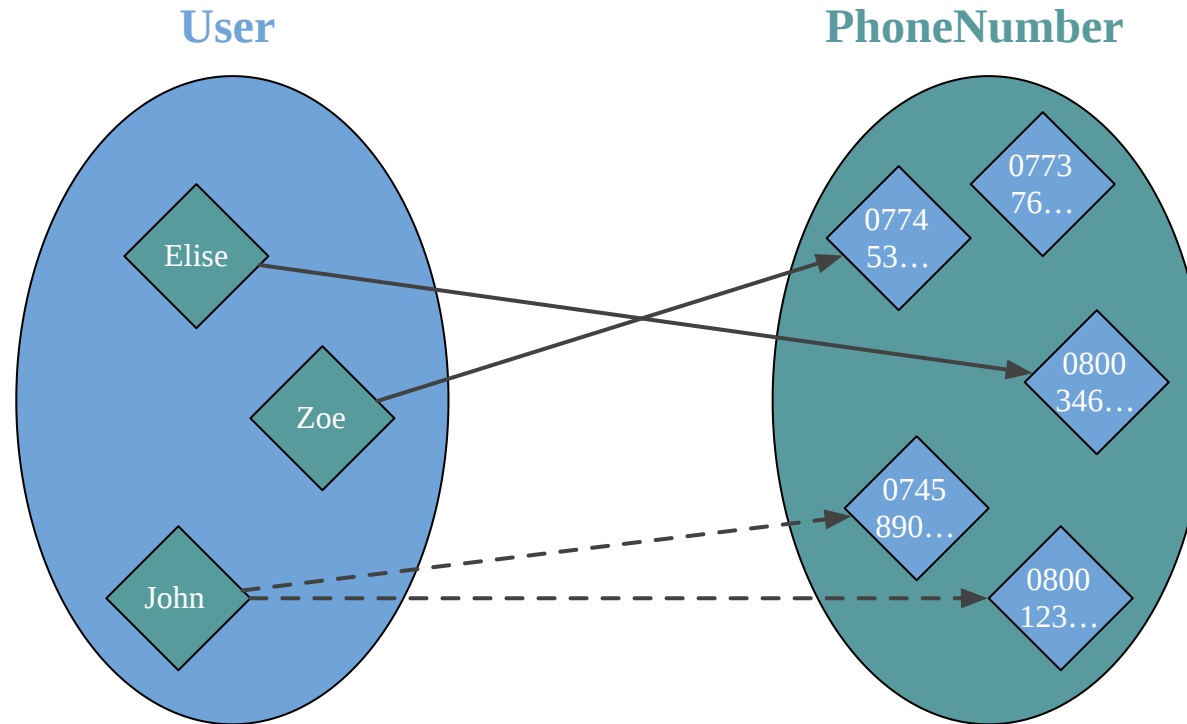
case class Order(status: String, basket: List[Item])

def submit(order: Order): Order =
  order.status match {
    case "Draft" if order.basket.nonEmpty =>
      order.copy(status = "Submitted")
    case other =>
      throw new Exception("Invalid Command")
  }
```

```
scala> submit(Order("Delivered", Nil))
java.lang.Exception: Invalid Command
  at .submit(<console>:7)
  ... 42 elided
```



Nondeterministic



Nondeterministic

```
import java.util.UUID
import java.time.Instant
```

```
scala> UUID.randomUUID()
res2: java.util.UUID = dd37d0e2-ffbb-43fc-8c82-93295b8aafb5
```

```
scala> UUID.randomUUID()
res3: java.util.UUID = 7cc4fce7-8bb1-4e4b-9f8a-33b1adda5797
```

```
scala> Instant.now()
res4: java.time.Instant = 2020-01-17T16:26:15.502060Z
```

```
scala> Instant.now()
res5: java.time.Instant = 2020-01-17T16:26:15.598860Z
```



Mutation

```
class User(initialAge: Int) {  
  var age: Int = initialAge  
  
  def getAge: Int = age  
  
  def setAge(newAge: Int): Unit =  
    age = newAge  
}  
  
val john = new User(24)
```

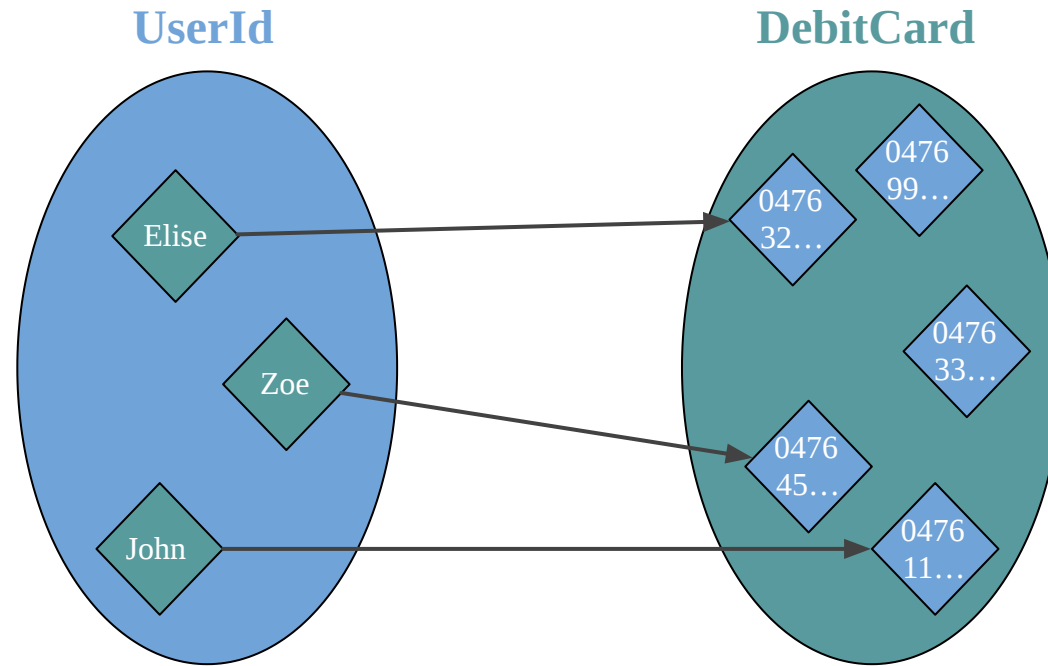
```
scala> john.getAge  
res6: Int = 24
```

```
scala> john.setAge(32)
```

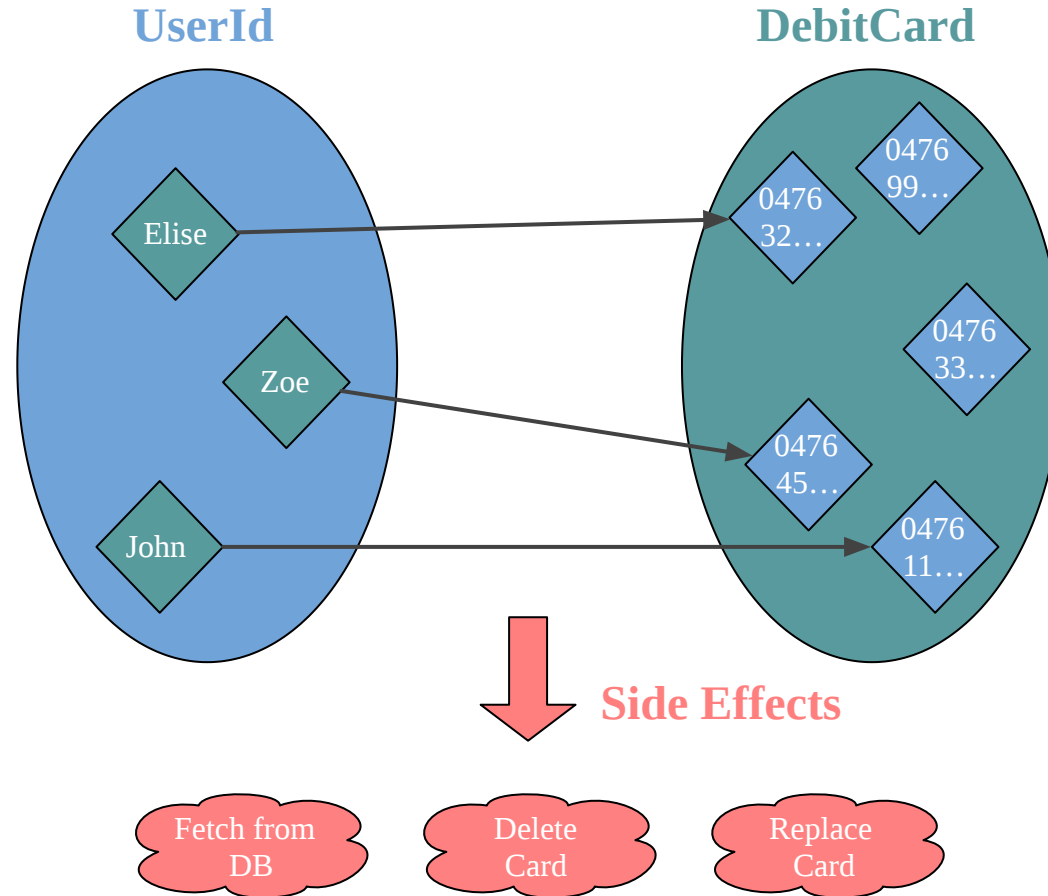
```
scala> john.getAge  
res8: Int = 32
```



Side effect



Side effect



Side effect

```
def println(message: String): Unit = ...
```

```
scala> val x = println("Hello")  
Hello  
x: Unit = ()
```



Side effect

```
def println(message: String): Unit = ...
```

```
scala> val x = println("Hello")  
Hello  
x: Unit = ()
```

```
scala> scala.io.Source.fromURL("http://google.com")("ISO-8859-1").take(100).mkString  
res21: String = <!doctype html><html itemscope="" itemtype="http://schema.org/WebPage" lang="fr"><head>
```



Side effect

```
def println(message: String): Unit = ...
```

```
scala> val x = println("Hello")  
Hello  
x: Unit = ()
```

```
scala> scala.io.Source.fromURL("http://google.com")("ISO-8859-1").take(100).mkString  
res21: String = <!doctype html><html itemscope="" itemtype="http://schema.org/WebPage" lang="fr"><head>
```

```
var x: Int = 0  
  
def count(): Int = {  
  x = x + 1  
  x  
}
```



A function without side effects only returns a value



Pure function

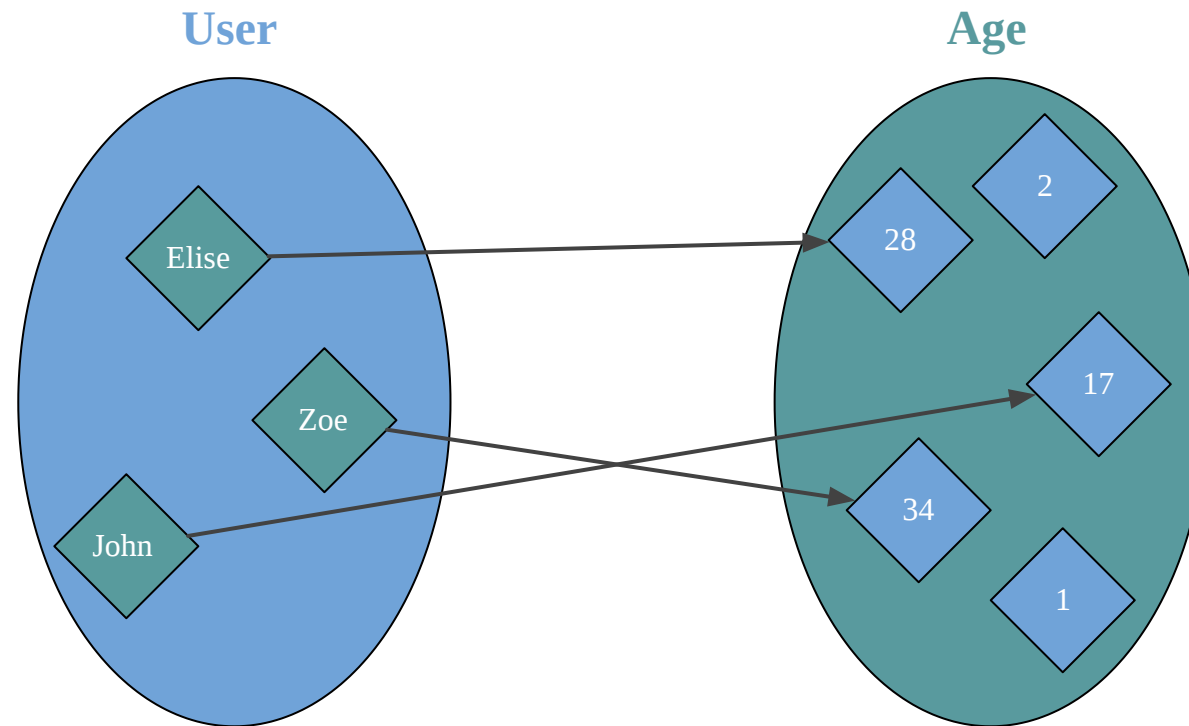
- total (not partial)
- no exception
- deterministic (not nondeterministic)
- no mutation
- no side effect



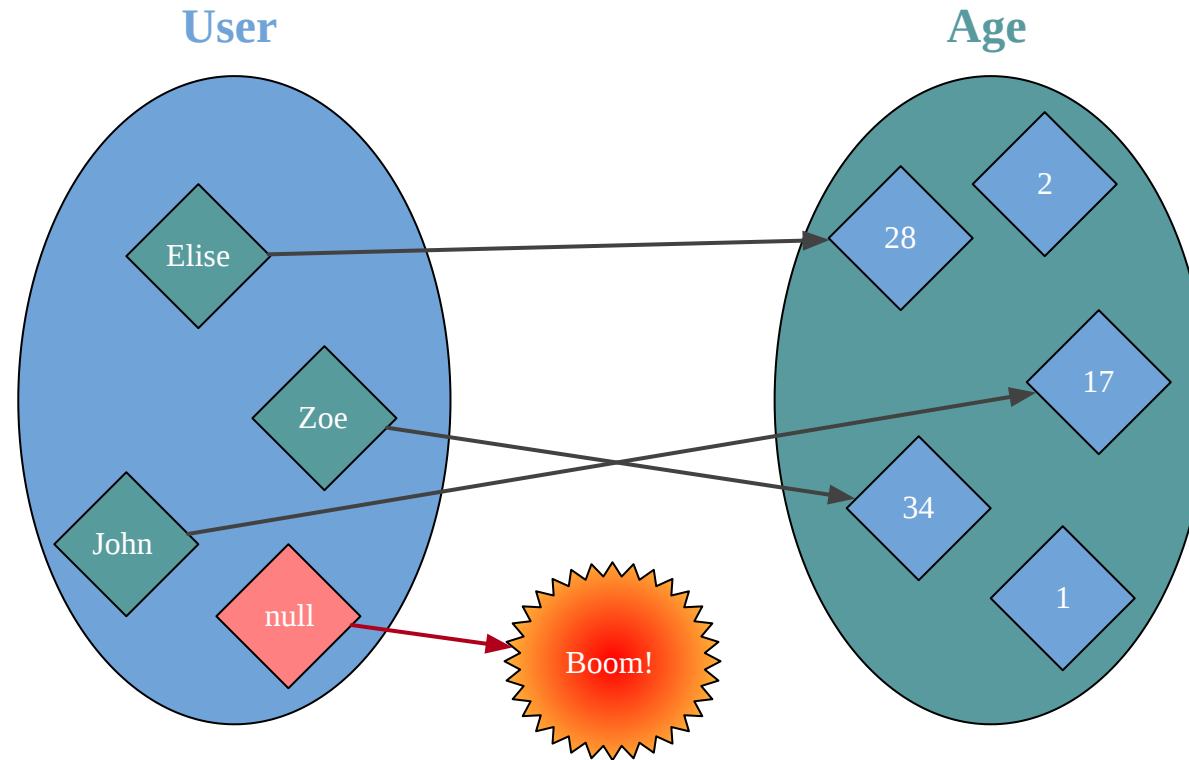
Functional subset = pure function + ...



Null



Null



Null

```
case class User(name: String, age: Int)

def getAge(user: User): Int = {
  if(user == null) -1
  else user.age
}
```



Null

```
case class User(name: String, age: Int)

def getAge(user: User): Int = {
  if(user == null) -1
  else user.age
}
```

null causes NullPointerException

We cannot remove null from the language (maybe in Scala 3)

So we ignore null: don't return it, don't handle it



Reflection

```
trait OrderApi {  
  def insertOrder(order: Order): Future[Unit]  
  def getOrder(orderId: OrderId): Future[Order]  
}
```

```
class DbOrderApi(db: DB) extends OrderApi { ... }
```

```
class OrderApiWithAuth(api: OrderApi, auth: AuthService) extends OrderApi { ... }
```

```
def getAll(api: OrderApi)(orderIds: List[OrderId]): Future[List[Order]] =  
  api match {  
    case x: DbOrderApi      => ...  
    case x: OrderApiWithAuth => ...  
    case _                  => ...  
  }
```



Reflection

```
trait OrderApi {  
  def insertOrder(order: Order): Future[Unit]  
  def getOrder(orderId: OrderId): Future[Order]  
}
```

```
class DbOrderApi(db: DB) extends OrderApi { ... }
```

```
class OrderApiWithAuth(api: OrderApi, auth: AuthService) extends OrderApi { ... }
```

```
def getAll(api: OrderApi)(orderIds: List[OrderId]): Future[List[Order]] = {  
  if (api.isInstanceOf[DbOrderApi]) ...  
  else if (api.isInstanceOf[OrderApiWithAuth]) ...  
  else ...  
}
```



An OPEN trait/class is equivalent to a record of functions

```
trait OrderApi {  
  def insertOrder(order: Order): Future[Unit]  
  def getOrder(orderId: OrderId): Future[Order]  
}  
  
case class OrderApi(  
  insertOrder: Order => Future[Unit],  
  getOrder : OrderId => Future[Order]  
)
```

An OrderApi is any pair of functions (insertOrder, getOrder)



A SEALED trait/class is equivalent to an enumeration

```
sealed trait ConfigValue

object ConfigValue {
  case class AnInt(value: Int) extends ConfigValue
  case class AString(value: String) extends ConfigValue
  case object Empty extends ConfigValue
}
```

A ConfigValue is either an Int, a String or Empty



Any, AnyRef, AnyVal are all OPEN trait

```
def getTag(any: Any): Int = any match {  
  case x: Int      => 1  
  case x: String   => 2  
  case x: ConfigValue => 3  
  case _           => -1  
}
```



Functional subset (aka Scalazzi subset)

- total
- no exception
- deterministic
- no mutation
- no side effect
- no null
- no reflection



FUNCTIONS



TOTAL
(NOT PARTIAL)



DETERMINISTIC
(NO RANDOMNESS)



PURE
(NO SIDE EFFECT)



NO MUTATION



NO NULL



NO REFLECTION



NO EXCEPTION



Exercise 4

`exercises.function.FunctionExercises.scala`



Why should we use the functional subset?



1. Refactoring: remove unused code

```
def hello_1(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  val y = g(bar)  
  h(y)  
  y  
}
```

```
def hello_2(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) =  
  g(bar)
```



1. Refactoring: remove unused code

```
def hello_1(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  val y = g(bar)  
  h(y)  
  y  
}
```

```
def hello_2(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) =  
  g(bar)
```

Counter example

```
def f(foo: Foo): Unit = upsertToDb(foo)  
  
def h(id: Int): Unit = globalVar += 1
```



1. Refactoring: reorder variables

```
def hello_1(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  val y = g(bar)  
  h(x, y)  
}
```

```
def hello_2(foo: Foo, bar: Bar): Int = {  
  val y = g(bar)  
  val x = f(foo)  
  h(x, y)  
}
```



1. Refactoring: reorder variables

```
def hello_1(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) = {  
    val x = f(foo)  
    val y = g(bar)  
    h(x, y)  
}
```

```
def hello_2(foo: Foo, bar: Bar): Int = {  
    val y = g(bar)  
    val x = f(foo)  
    h(x, y)  
}
```

Counter example

```
def f(foo: Foo): Unit = print("foo")  
def g(bar: Bar): Unit = print("bar")  
  
hello_1(foo, bar) // print foobar  
hello_2(foo, bar) // print barfoo
```



1. Refactoring: extract - inline

```
def hello_extract(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  val y = g(bar)  
  h(x, y)  
}
```

```
def hello_inline(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) = {  
  h(f(foo), g(bar))  
}
```



1. Refactoring: extract - inline

```
def hello_extract(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  val y = g(bar)  
  h(x, y)  
}
```

```
def hello_inline(foo: Foo, bar: Bar) = {  
  h(f(foo), g(bar))  
}
```

Counter example

```
def f(foo: Foo): Boolean = false  
  
def g(bar: Bar): Boolean = throw new Exception("Boom!")  
  
def h(b1: Boolean, b2: => Boolean): Boolean = b1 && b2  
  
hello_extract(foo, bar) // throw Exception  
hello_inline (foo, bar) // false
```



1. Refactoring: extract - inline

```
import scala.concurrent.Future
import scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext.Implicits.global

def doSomethingExpensive(x: Int): Future[Int] =
  Future { ??? }

for {
  x <- doSomethingExpensive(5)
  y <- doSomethingExpensive(8) // sequential, 2nd Future starts when 1st Future is complete
} yield x + y
```

```
val fx = doSomethingExpensive(5)
val fy = doSomethingExpensive(8) // both Futures start in parallel

for {
  x <- fx
  y <- fy
} yield x + y
```



1. Refactoring: de-duplicate

```
def hello_duplicate(foo: Foo) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  val y = f(foo)  
  h(x, y)  
}
```

```
def hello_simplified(foo: Foo) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  h(x, x)  
}
```



1. Refactoring: de-duplicate

```
def hello_duplicate(foo: Foo) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  val y = f(foo)  
  h(x, y)  
}
```

```
def hello_simplified(foo: Foo) = {  
  val x = f(foo)  
  h(x, x)  
}
```

Counter example

```
def f(foo: Foo): Unit = print("foo")  
  
hello_duplicate(foo) // print foofoo  
hello_simplified(foo) // print foo
```



Pure function
means
fearless refactoring



2. Local reasoning

```
def hello(foo: Foo, bar: Bar): Int = {  
    ??? // only depends on foo, bar  
}
```



2. Local reasoning

```
class HelloWorld(fizz: Fizz) {  
  val const = 12.3  
  
  def hello(foo: Foo, bar: Bar): Int = {  
    ??? // only depends on foo, bar, const and fizz  
  }  
}
```



2. Local reasoning

```
class HelloWorld(fizz: Fizz) {  
  var secret = null // ☐  
  
  def hello(foo: Foo, bar: Bar): Int = {  
    FarAwayObject.mutableMap += "foo" -> foo // ☐  
    publishMessage>Hello(foo, bar)) // ☐  
    ???  
  }  
}  
  
object FarAwayObject {  
  val mutableMap = ??? // ☐  
}
```



3. Easier to test

```
test("submit") {  
  val item = Item("xxx", 2, 12.34)  
  val now = Instant.now()  
  val order = Order("123", "Checkout", List(item), submittedAt = None)  
  
  submit(order, now) shouldEqual order.copy(status = "Submitted", submittedAt = Some(now))  
}
```

Dependency injection is given by local reasoning

No mutation, no randomness, no side effect



4. Better documentation

```
def getAge(user: User): Int = ???  
  
def getOrElse[A](fa: Option[A])(orElse: => A): A = ???  
  
def parseJson(x: String): Either[ParsingError, Json] = ???  
  
def mapOption[A, B](fa: Option[A])(f: A => B): Option[B] = ???  
  
def none: Option[Nothing] = ???
```



5. Potential compiler optimisations

Fusion

```
val largeList = List.range(0, 10000)

largeList.map(f).map(g) == largeList.map(f andThen g)
```

Caching

```
def memoize[A, B](f: A => B): A => B = ???

val cacheFunc = memoize(f)
```



What's the catch?



With pure function, you cannot **DO** anything



Resources and further study

- [Explain List Folds to Yourself](#)
- [Constraints Liberate, Liberties Constrain](#)



Module 2: Side Effect

