Building Xamarin apps with F#

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```
99 little bugs in the code,
99 bugs in the code,
1 bug fixed...compile again,
100 little bugs in the code.
```

What is F#

- Supports Object Orientated programming
- Functional programming language
- Runs on .NET
- Xamarin support for cross-platform mobile developement
- Developed by Microsoft
- Fully supported by Microsoft tools

F# Forms Hello World

Working through a simple app

- UI to square a number
- input, button, output
- Handle failure
- Still a little challenging

The UI

```
1: let stack = new StackLayout(
                    VerticalOptions = LayoutOptions.FillAndExpand)
2:
3:
   let input = Entry()
4: let button = Button(Text = "Square")
5: let output = Label(XAlign = TextAlignment.Center, Text = "")
6:
7: do
        stack.Children.Add(input)
8:
        stack.Children.Add(button)
9:
        stack.Children.Add(output)
10:
        this.Content <- stack
11:
12:
```

 \bigcup

Square

A note about the Syntax

- F# uses spaces instead commas for parameters
- F# uses indetentation instead of curly braces

I think we need a function

```
1: let square x = x * x
```

- pure function
- will always return the same result with same input
- no mocking required
- type inference; it's an int

Button handlers

```
1: // ...
2:
3: let output = new Label(XAlign = TextAlignment.Center, Text = "")
4: let buttonHandler x = () // Goal is to implement this
5: do
6: button.Clicked.AddHandler (new EventHandler(fun x -> buttonHandler)
7: stack.Children.Add(input)
8: // ...
9:
```

Following the types

- use types to model the domain
- follow the types till it compiles
- design the types to ensure correctness
- more types the better!

First attempt

```
1: // hmm this is not going to work
2: let buttonHandler x =
3:     output.Text <- (square input.Text) // no compile
4: // input.text: string
5: // output.Text: string
6: // square: int -> int
7:
```

Pattern matching

Coming to C#

```
1: // this function will help
2: Int32.TryParse : string -> (bool * int)
3:
4: // tryParse: string -> int option
4: let tryParse x =
5: let result = Int32.TryParse x
6: match result with
7: | true, v -> Some v
8: | false, _ -> None
9:
```

Handling failure

- why not just check result of tryParse?
- error prone
- Option type is a better abstraction of failure
- better compiler errors

Option type

- encapsulates the case of failure
- very similar to a list with only 1 item
- built into F#

Using Option

The final handler

What have we learned

- A stronger type system helps for the error case
- type inference makes the solution flexible
- Option is great for moddelling

Data types

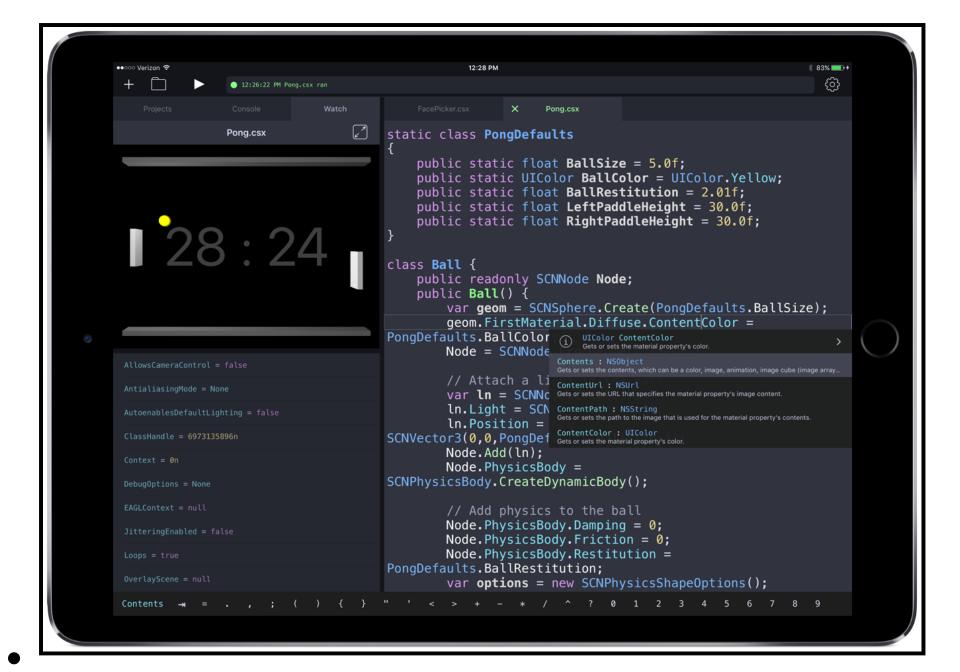
- the option type represented failure
- you can write your own types
- immutablity is free
- F# is built to handle data

Awesome things not covered

- type providers
- units of measure
- property based testing
- F# has great support for parallelism:
- async and MailboxProcesser

Who's doing this

Continuous .NET C# and F# IDE



Thast a wrap

- I hope you learning something
- Any questions?