Functional Architecture

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https://bit.ly/2Xq8CU4

Goal?

- Modular
- Extendable
- Performant
- Maintainable
- Readable
- etc



```
el.innerHTML = id + '; <b>' + ms + 'ms</b><br />' + el.innerHTML;
    el.scrollTop = 0;
t = Date.now();
container.innerHTML = '';
this.showTime( container.id + ' clear ', Date.now() - t );
for( let i = 0; i < data.length; i++ )</pre>
    container.appendChild( this.createItem( data[i] ) );
window.scrollTo(0,0);
this.showTime( container.id + ' populate', Date.now() - t );
id = item.getAttribute( 'data-id' );
has = _.filter( container.children, e => e.getAttribute( 'data-id' ) === id )
    .length !== 0;
if(!has)
    const clone = item.cloneNode( true );
    clone.classList.remove( 'active' );
    clone.getElementsByTagName( 'span' )[0].innerHTML = '';
    container.insertBefore( clone, container.firstChild );
item = document.createElement( 'div' );
item.innerHTML = `<span>${ data.id } : ${ data.distance.toFixed( 4 ) }</span>`;
item.classList.add( 'item' );
item.style.width = `${ data.canvas.width }px`;
item.style.height = `${ data.canvas.height }px`;
item.setAttribute( 'data-id', data.id );
item.setAttribute( 'data-original-id', data.originalId );
for( const rect of data.nodes )
    const node = document.createElement( 'div' );
    const style = `top:${ rect.y }px; left:${ rect.x }px; width:${
        rect.width
    }px; height:${ rect.height }px`;
    node.innerHTML = rect.id;
    node.setAttribute( 'style', style );
    item.appendChild( node );
```

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```

```
el.innerHTML = id + ': <b>' + ms + 'ms</b><br />' + el.innerHTML;
el.scrollTop = 0;
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t = Date.now();

container.innerHTML = '';

this.showTime( container.id + ' clear ', Date.now() - t );

for( let i = 0; i < data.length; i++ )
{
    container.appendChild( this.createItem( data[i] ) );
}

window.scrollTo( 0, 0 );

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        rect.width
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    node.innerHTML = rect.id;
    node.setAttribute( 'style', style );

    item.appendChild( node );
}
```

populateContainer

makeItemActive

renderPattern

fullName() {}
averageScore() {}
friends() {}
lastLogin() {}

toString() {}
getCountry() {}
getState() {}
getNumber() {}
getStreet() {}

validate() {}
isPresent(){}
isUnique()
inEnum() {}

expandZipCode() {}
getLatLong() {}
getPolygon() {}

save() {}
find() {}
destroy(){}

dedupe() {}
findMinimum() {}
intersection() {}

User

fullName() {}
averageScore() {}
friends() {}
lastLogin() {}

Geolocate

expandZipCode() {}
getLatLong() {}
getPolygon() {}

Address

toString() {}
getCountry() {}
getState() {}
getNumber() {}
getStreet() {}

Repo

save() {}
find() {}
destroy(){}

Validations

validate() {}
isPresent(){}
isUnique()
inEnum() {}

Utils

dedupe() {}
findMinimum() {}
intersection() {}

```
{street, number, state, county, country, zipcode }

{firstName, lastName, email, username, address, score, friends }

{ backgroundColor, amountPerPage, expanded, resolution }
```

```
{firstName, lastName, email, username, address, score, friends } User
{ backgroundColor, amountPerPage, expanded, resolution } Preferences
```

{street, number, state, county, country, zipcode }

Address



Domain-Driven DESIGN

Tackling Complexity in the Heart of Software



Eric Evans

Foreword by Martin Fowler

Metaphors?

```
save(name, callback) {
  const todo = this.createTodo(name)
 if(name.trim()) {
    if(find(this.todos, t => t.name == todo.name)) {
      return callback("duplicate todo")
    } else {
      this.todos.unshift(todo)
      this.setTodos(callback)
  } else {
    return callback("name can't be empty")
toggle(todo, callback) {
  todo.toggleComplete()
  this.setTodos(callback)
```

- Know about context and domain
- Mixed metaphors: Processor, Converter, etc.
- Evolves/Blurs over time
- Hodge-podge of functionality in each object

Procedures

```
swefname, callback\ {
  cost todo = this.createTodo(name)
  if(same.trail)
    if(sa
```

```
save(name, callback) {
  const took = this.createTodo(name)
  if(name.trial)) {
    if(first this.todos, - t.name == todo.name)) {
        return callback("opilicate todo")
    } else {
        this.codos.unohift(todo)
        this.setTodos(callback)
    }
    } else {
        ceturn callback("name can't be empty")
    }
}

togslettodo, callback) {
        todos.togsletomplete()
        this.setTodos(callback)
}
```

```
save(name, callback) {
    const todo = this.creatcTodo(name)
    if(name.trant) {
        if(find(this.todos, t >> t.name == todo.name)) {
        return callback("oplicate todo")
        } clus {
        this.setTodos (callback)
        }
        else {
        return callback("name can't be empty")
        }
    }
    toggleItodo, callback) {
    todo.toggleComplete()
    this.setTodos(callback)
    }
```

Procedures

```
save(name, callback) {
   cost todo = this.crateTodo(name)
   if(name.trin(l)) {
    if(name.trin(l)) {
        return callback("opinizate todo")
    } else {
        this.todos.unshift(todo)
        this.todos.unshift(todo)
        this.todos.unshift(todo)
        this.todos.unshift(todo)
        this.todos.unshift(todo)
        this.todos.unshift(todo)
    } else {
        return callback("name can't be empty")
    }
} clse {
        todo.togilcomplete()
        todo.togilcomplete()
        tis.setTodos(callback)
}
```

```
swe(mare, callback) {
    cost tobs = this.createPodciame)
    iffcmethiss.foods, { = b.tome == todo.name) }
    return callback("obplicate todo")
    } else {
        this.todos.unshift(todo)
        this.sotfoods(talback)
    }
    } else {
        return callback("name can't be empty")
    }
}
tosplettodo, callback) {
    todo.tospletcmp.tet()
    todo.tospletcmp.tet()
    }
}
```

- Can i run this twice in a row?
 Which order do I need to run these in?
 Is it changing other parts of the program
- Is it changing other parts of the program?
- How does it interact with others?

```
swe(mame, callback) {
  cost tool = linis.createTodic(ame)
  if(mame,trist) {
    if(final(this.todos, t => t.mame == todo.mame)) {
      return callback("obsticate todo")
    } else {
      this.coops.umshift(todo)
      this.setTodos(callback)
    } else {
      return callback("name can't be empty")
    }
}
toggle(todo, callback)
this.setTodos(callback)
}
```

```
// associative
add(add(x, y), z) == add(x, add(y, z))
// commutative
add(x, y) == add(y, x)
// identity
add(x, 0) == x
// distributive
add(multiply(x, y), multiply(x, z)) == multiply(x, add(y,z))
```

Functions with defined contracts

```
class User {
  constructor(firstName, lastName) {
    this firstName = firstName
    this lastName = lastName
  fullName() {
    return this.firstName + ' ' + this.lastName
const user = new User('Bobby', 'Fischer')
user.fullName()
// Bobby Fischer
```

```
const user = {firstName: 'Bobby', lastName: 'Fischer'}
const fullName = (firstName, lastName) => [firstName, lastName].join(' ')
fullName(user.firstName, user.lastName)
```

// Bobby Fischer

```
const user = {firstName: 'Bobby', lastName: 'Fischer'}
const joinWithSpace = (...args) => args.join(' ')
joinWithSpace(user.firstName, user.lastName)
```

joinWithSpace(joinWithSpace('a', 'b'), 'c') // 'a b c'

joinWithSpace('a', joinWithSpace('b', 'c')) // 'a b c'

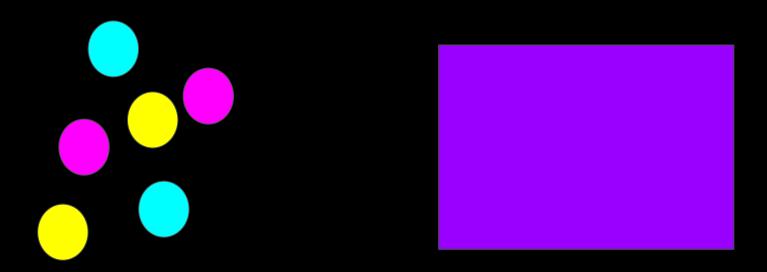
joinWithSpace('a', 'b', 'c') // 'a b c'

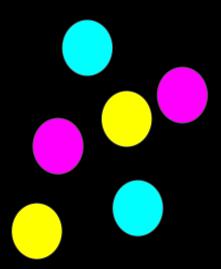
joinWithSpaces = joinable => joinable.join(' ')

joinWithSpaces([user.firstName, user.lastName])

const identity = a => a

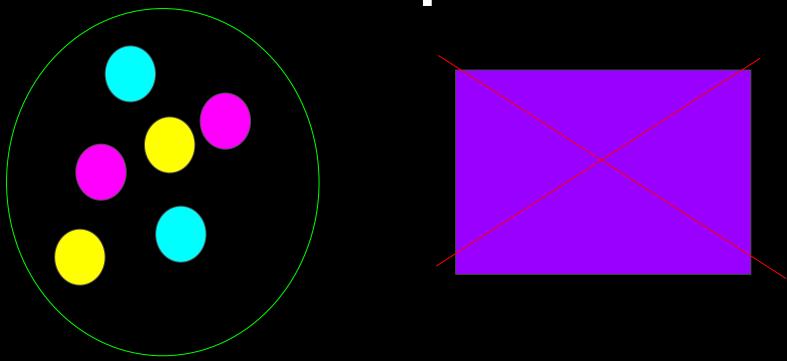
Highly generalized functions





- Satisfy use cases
- Simple, understandable pieces
- Reuse
- Harder to change implementation
- Harder for user to compose

- Flexibility in implementation changes
- Less use cases to support
- Flags, if/else
- Won't satisfy all cases
- Less reuse



Definition [edit]

A group is a set, G, together with an operation • (called the *group law* of G) that combines any two elements a and b to form another element, denoted $a \cdot b$ or ab. To qualify as a group, the set and operation, (G, \cdot) , must satisfy four requirements known as the *group axioms*:^[5]

Closure

For all a, b in G, the result of the operation, $a \cdot b$, is also in G. [b]

Associativity

For all a, b and c in G, $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$.

Identity element

There exists an element e in G such that, for every element a in G, the equation $e \cdot a = a \cdot e = a$ holds. Such an element is unique element.

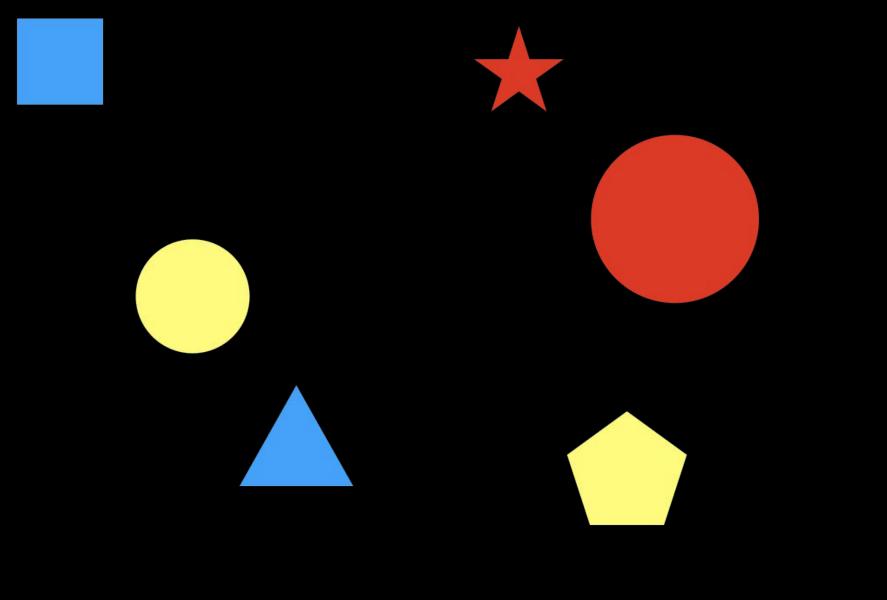
Inverse element

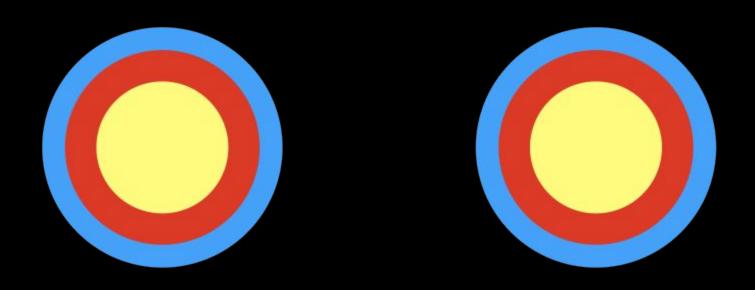
For each a in G, there exists an element b in G, commonly denoted a^{-1} (or -a, if the operation is denoted "+"), such that $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$

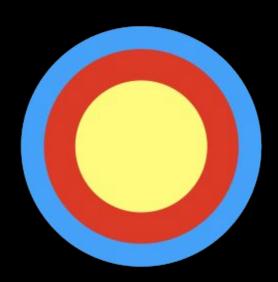




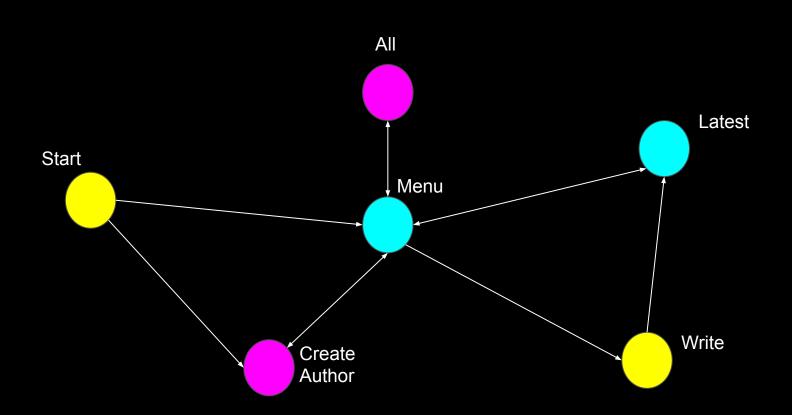
Favor composable functions, mostly







CLI blog



Exercises

- Monoid: https://codepen.io/drboolean/pen/MpKpee
- Modelling Fns: https://codepen.io/drboolean/pen/YZwrGK
- Monad Transformers: https://codepen.io/drboolean/pen/NQKByP

Code

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XQr5SZvTJ7dFYChr5kV42zO2FMhSATOa/view?usp=sharing