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NATIVES

# FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING IN THE WEB WITH ELIXIR AND ELM

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## Summary

- OO + Its problems
- Introduction to Elm and Elixir
- FP concepts + code examples
- Runtime

# Object Orientation

"Original" definition

- Objects contain state
- An object can send messages
- An object can receive messages

# Object Orientation Problems

How it was implemented in mainstream languages

- State and Logic in the same place
- State mutability anywhere in the method body
- State mutability outside of the module
- Temporal coupling
- Inheritance doesn't offer what's promised
- Passing objects by reference breaks encapsulation

# Design Patterns

- Singleton
- Factory
- Factory Method
- Abstract Factory
- Builder
- Object Pool
- Chain of Responsibility
- Command
- Interpreter
- Iterator
- Mediator
- Prototype
- Adapter
- Decorator
- Bridge
- Proxy
- Composite
- Flyweight
- Memento
- Strategy
- Template Method
- Visitor
- ...



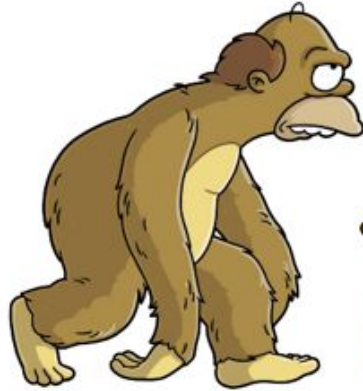
# Functional Programming



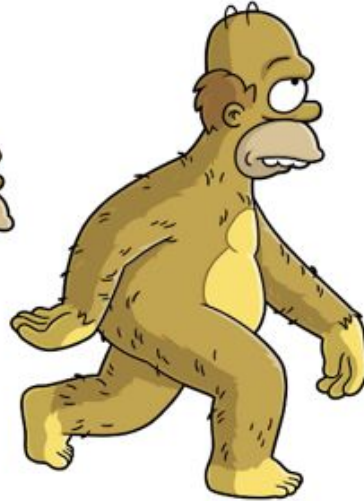
MACHINE



ASSEMBLY



PROCEDURAL



OBJECT ORIENTED



FUNCTIONAL

HOMER SIMPSON

# Elm

- Purely functional and statically typed
- Expressive, concise and self-documented
- Immutability and Referential Transparency
- There's no null
- There's no undefined function
- Interoperable with Javascript
- Compiled to Javascript
- Forced semantic versioning

# Elixir

- Functional, dynamically typed
- Focus on scalability and maintainability
- Fault-tolerant
- Extensible
- Compiled to Erlang Virtual Machine (BEAM)

# Functional Programming

Pure functions

Recursion

First-class functions

High-order functions

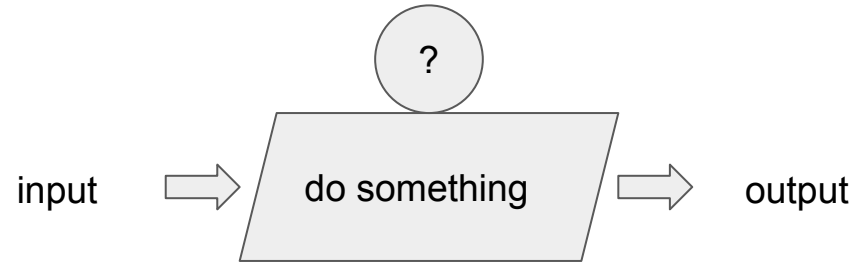
# Pure Functions



# Pure Functions



# Pure Functions



# Pure Functions

## Javascript

```
1 // with side-effect
2 counter = 0
3 function increment(){
4   counter++;
5 }
6 increment();
7 console.log(counter); // 1
8
9 // without side-effect
10 function pure_increment(counter){
11   return counter + 1;
12 }
13 new_counter = pure_increment(counter);
14 console.log(new_counter) // 2
15 console.log(counter) // 1
```



# Pure Functions

## Elm

```
> a = 0
0 : number
> a = a + 1
-- BAD RECURSION ----- repl-temp-000.elm
```

`a` is defined directly in terms of itself, causing an infinite loop.

```
2| a = a + 1
   ^
```

Maybe you are trying to mutate a variable? Elm does not have mutation, so when I see `a` defined in terms of `a`, I treat it as a recursive definition. Try giving the new value a new name!

Maybe you DO want a recursive value? To define `a` we need to know what `a` is, so let's expand it. Wait, but now we need to know what `a` is, so let's expand it... This will keep going infinitely!

To really learn what is going on and how to fix it, check out:

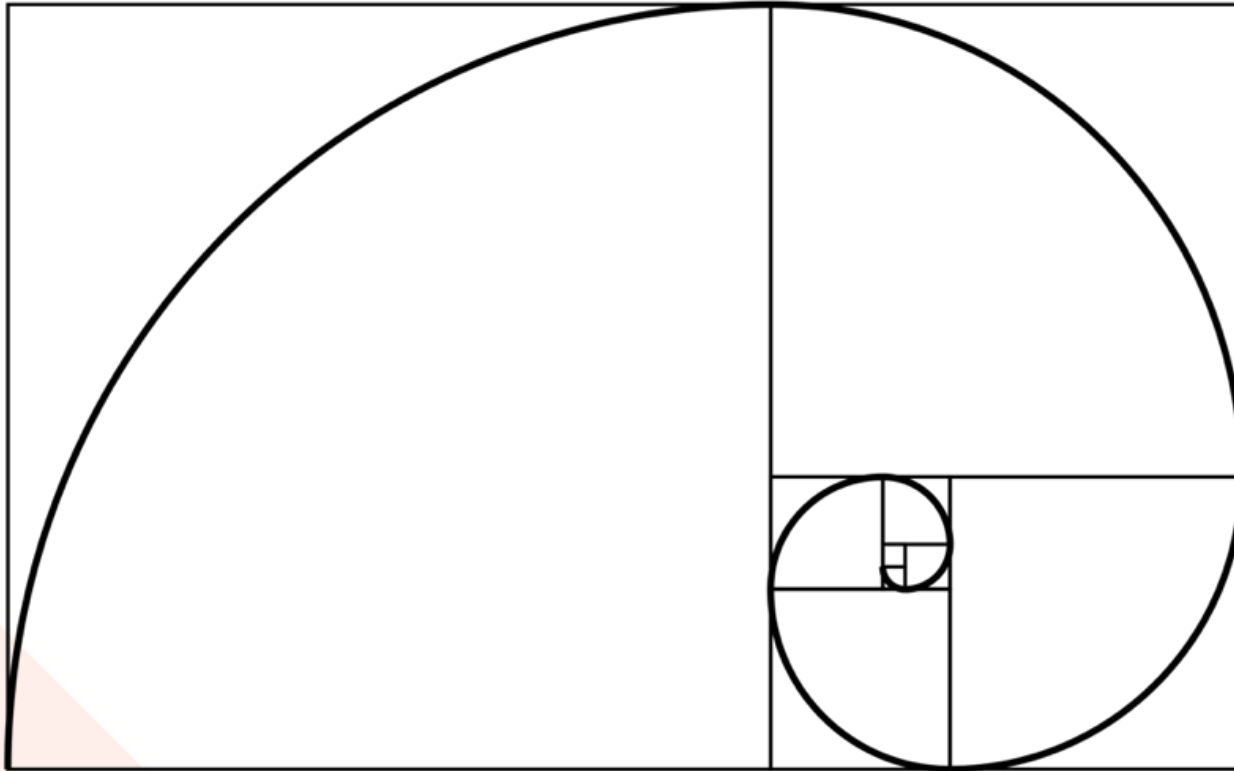
<<https://github.com/elm-lang/elm-compiler/blob/0.18.0/hints/bad-recursion.md>>

# Pure Functions

Elixir

```
1 a = 0
2 #declare
3 increment = fn ->
4   a = a + 1
5 end
6 increment.() # 1
7 a # 0
```

# Recursion



# Recursion

## Java

```
1 //iterative fibonacci
2 static int fibo_iter(int n) {
3     int x = 0, y = 1, z = 1;
4     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
5         x = y;
6         y = z;
7         z = x + y;
8     }
9     return x;
10 }
11
12 //recursive fibonacci
13 static int fibo_recur(int n) {
14     if ((n == 1) || (n == 0)) {
15         return n;
16     }
17     return fibo_recur(n - 1) + fibo_recur(n - 2);
18 }
```

# Recursion

## Elm

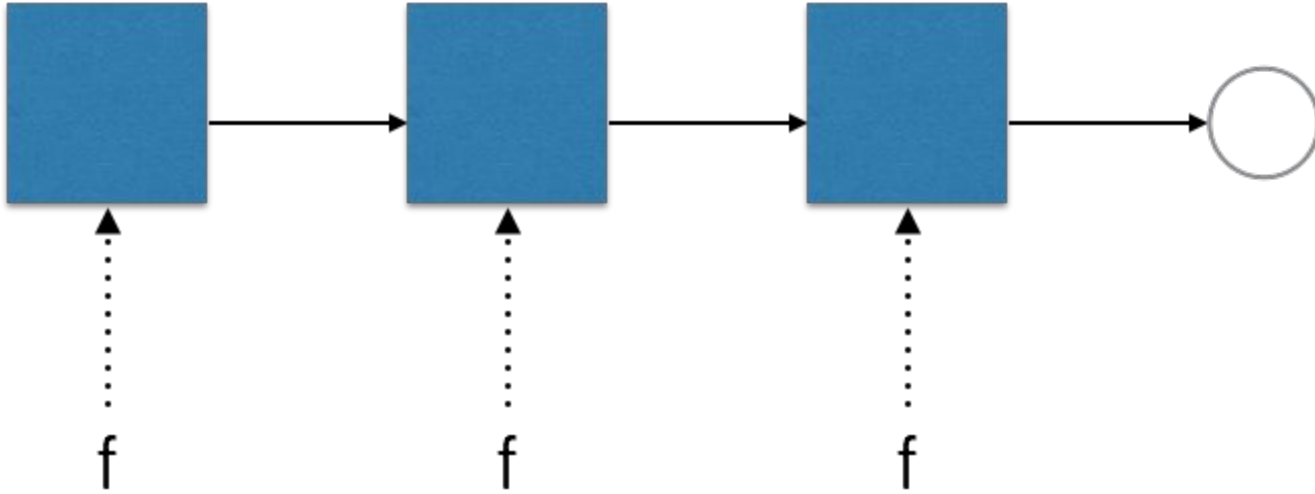
```
1 ▾ fibo n =  
2 ▾   case n of  
3     0 -> 0  
4     1 -> 1  
5     n -> (fibo (n - 1)) + (fibo (n - 2))
```

# Recursion

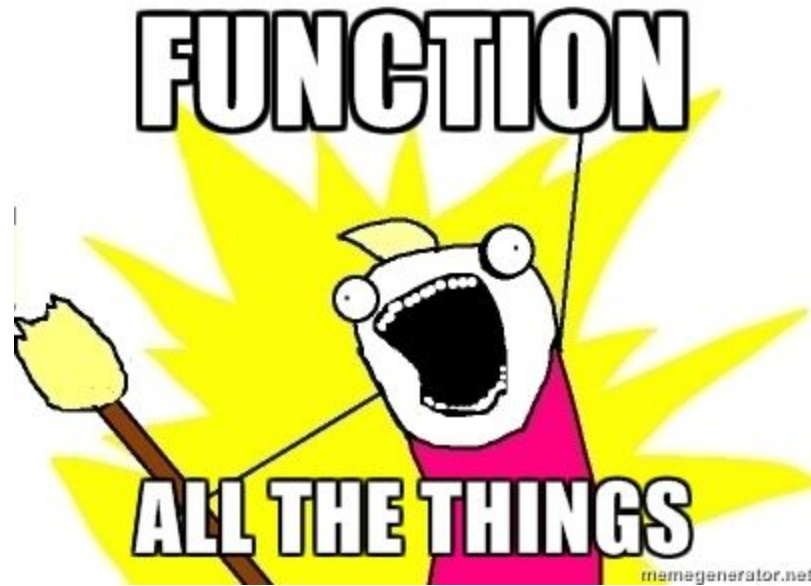
Elixir

```
1 def fibo(0), do: 0
2 def fibo(1), do: 1
3 def fibo(n) do
4   fibo(n - 1) + fibo(n - 2)
5 end
```

# Recursion



## First-class Functions





# First-class Functions

## Elm

```
1  -- declare outer function
2  apply a b fun =
3  |.. fun a b
4
5  -- declare function to be passed as parameter
6  add a b = a + b
7
8  -- calls the outer function
9  apply 1 2 (add) -- 3
10
11 -- call function with other parameters
12 apply "first_name" "last_name" (++) -- "first_name"last_name"
```

# First-class Functions

## Elixir

```
1 # declare outer function
2 apply = fn a, b, fun -> fun.(a, b) end
3
4 # declare function to be passed as parameter
5 add = fn a, b -> a + b end
6
7 # calls the outer function
8 apply.(1, 2, add) # 3
9
10 # call function with other parameters
11 apply.("first_name", "last_name", <>/2) # "first_name last_name"
```

# High-order Functions



# High-order Functions

Java

```
1 // "Function" to filter odd numbers
2 public List<Integer> filterOdds(List<Integer> list) {
3     List<Integer> filteredList = new ArrayList<Integer>();
4
5     for(Integer element : list) {
6         if(1 == element % 2) {
7             filteredList.add(element);
8         }
9     }
10    return filteredList;
11 }
```

```
1 public List<Integer> filter(List<Integer> list, Predicate predicate) {
2     List<Integer> filteredList = new ArrayList<Integer>();
3
4     for (Integer element : list) {
5         if (predicate.evaluate(element)) {
6             filteredList.add(element);
7         }
8     }
9     return filteredList;
10 }
11
12 public interface Predicate {
13     public boolean evaluate(Integer arg);
14 }
15
16 class IsEven implements Predicate {
17
18     public boolean evaluate(Integer arg) {
19         return 0 == arg % 2;
20     }
21 }
22
23 class IsOdd implements Predicate {
24
25     public boolean evaluate(Integer arg) {
26         return 1 == arg % 2;
27     }
28 }
29
30 filter(Arrays.asList(1,2,3,4), new IsEven());
31 filter(Arrays.asList(1,2,3,4), new IsOdd());
```

# High-order Functions

## Elixir

```
1 # anonymous function 1
2 Enum.filter([1,2,3,4], fn n -> rem(n, 2) == 0 end)
3 Enum.filter([1,2,3,4], fn n -> rem(n, 2) == 1 end)
4
5 # anonymous function 2
6 Enum.filter([1,2,3,4], &(rem(&1, 2) == 0))
7 Enum.filter([1,2,3,4], &(rem(&1, 2) == 1))
8
9 # existing functions from Integer module
10 Enum.filter([1,2,3,4], &Integer.is_even/1)
11 Enum.filter([1,2,3,4], &Integer.is_odd/1)
```

# High-order Functions

- Map
- Reduce
- Filter
- Find
- Split
- Count
- Sum
- Reject
- Min
- Max

# High-order Functions

## Java 8

```
1 //Java 8
2 Arrays
3 .asList("elm", "elixir", "scala", "clojure", "haskell")
4 .stream()
5 .filter(str -> !"elixir".equals(str))
6 .collect(Collectors.toList());
```



# Functional Programming (bonus)

Partial application

Piping

Pattern matching

Immutability

# Partial Application

## Elm

```
1  -- function with 3 parameters
2  add a b c = a + b + c
3
4  -- call with only one parameter
5  add1 = add 1 -- <function> : number -> number -> number
6
7  -- call the returned function
8  add2 = add1 2 -- <function> : number -> number
9
10 -- call the returned function
11 add2 3 -- 6
```

## Piping Elixir

```
1 Enum.map(  
2   ·· String.split(  
3   ···· String.downcase(  
4   ····· "ELIXIR-ELM"),  
5   ····· "_"),  
6   ·· &String.capitalize/1)  
7 # ["Elixir", "Elm"]
```

# Piping Elixir

```
1 "ELIXIR-ELM"  
2 |> String.downcase()  
3 |> String.split("-")  
4 |> Enum.map(&String.capitalize/1)  
5 # ["Elixir", "Elm"]
```

# Pattern Matching

## Elm

```
1 update msg state =  
2   case msg of  
3     Increment value -> { state | counter = counter + value }  
4     Decrement value -> { state | counter = counter - value }
```

# Pattern Matching

## Elixir

```
1  %{name: name, age: age} = person = find_person(1)
2
3  def get_full_name(%{first_name: first_name, last_name: last_name}) do
4    first_name <> "" <> last_name
5  end
6
7  case some_request() do
8    nil -> {:error, "something went wrong."}
9    result -> {:ok, result}
10 end
```

# Immutability



## OOP vs FP

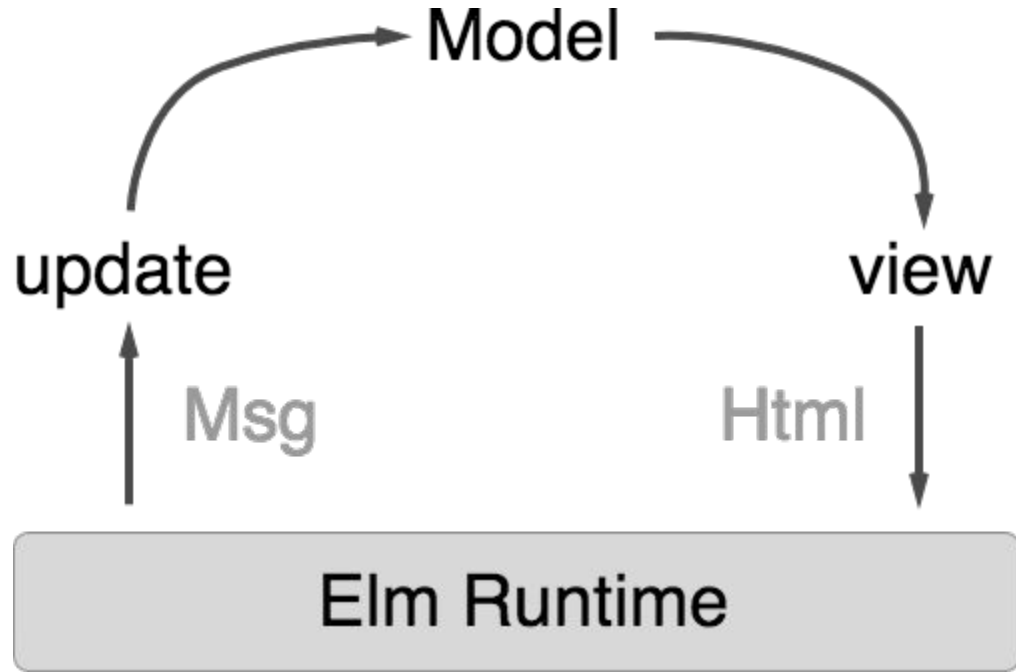
- More abstractions
- Requires discipline and training
- Hidden and mutable state
- Dependent on state
- Less abstractions
- Easier to program without too much experience
- Exposed and immutable state
- Independent on state

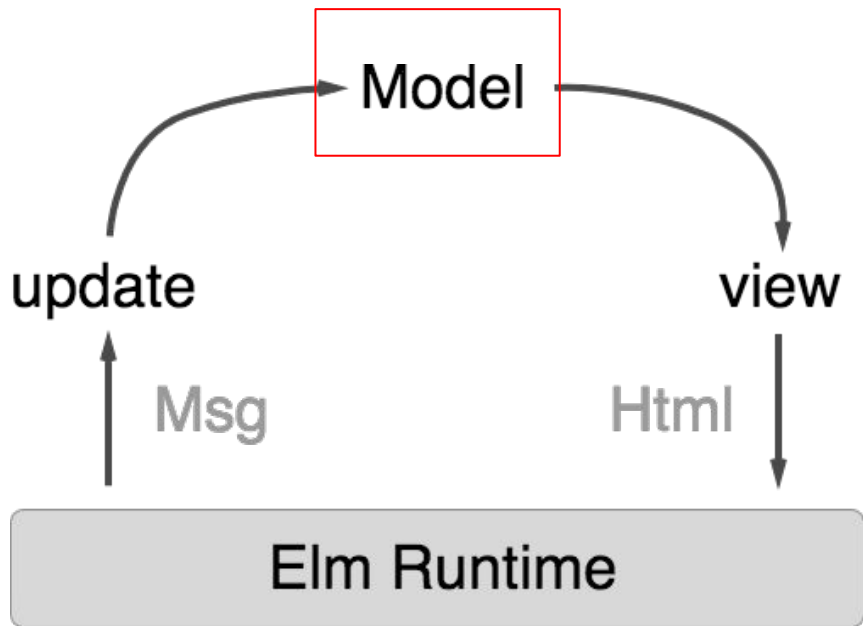


# Runtime



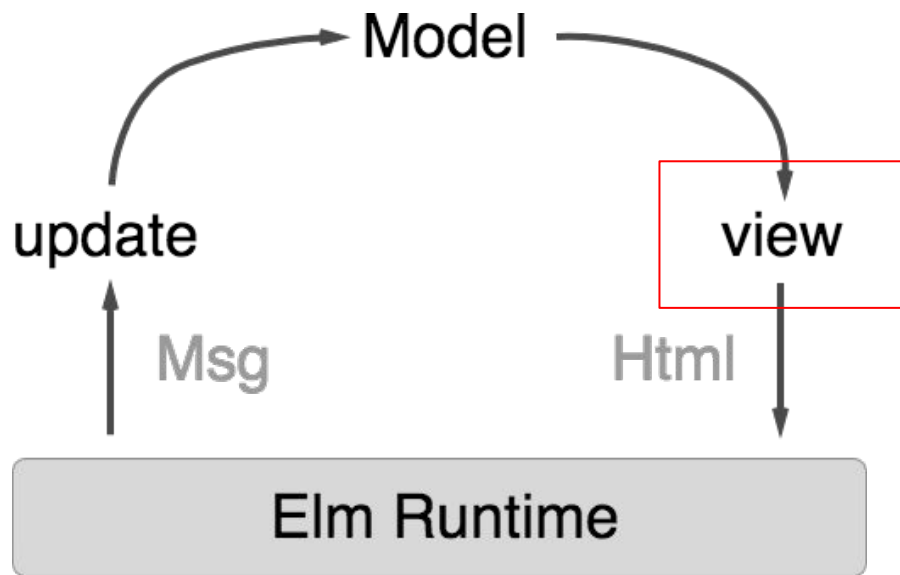
## Elm Architecture





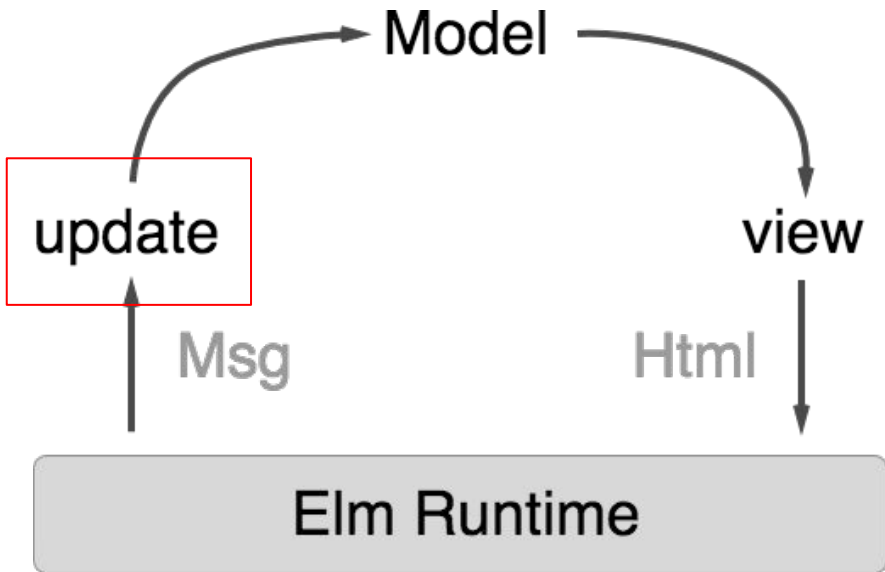
### Model:

- State of the application
- Initial state definition is mandatory
- Leverages Elm types (records, union types)



view:

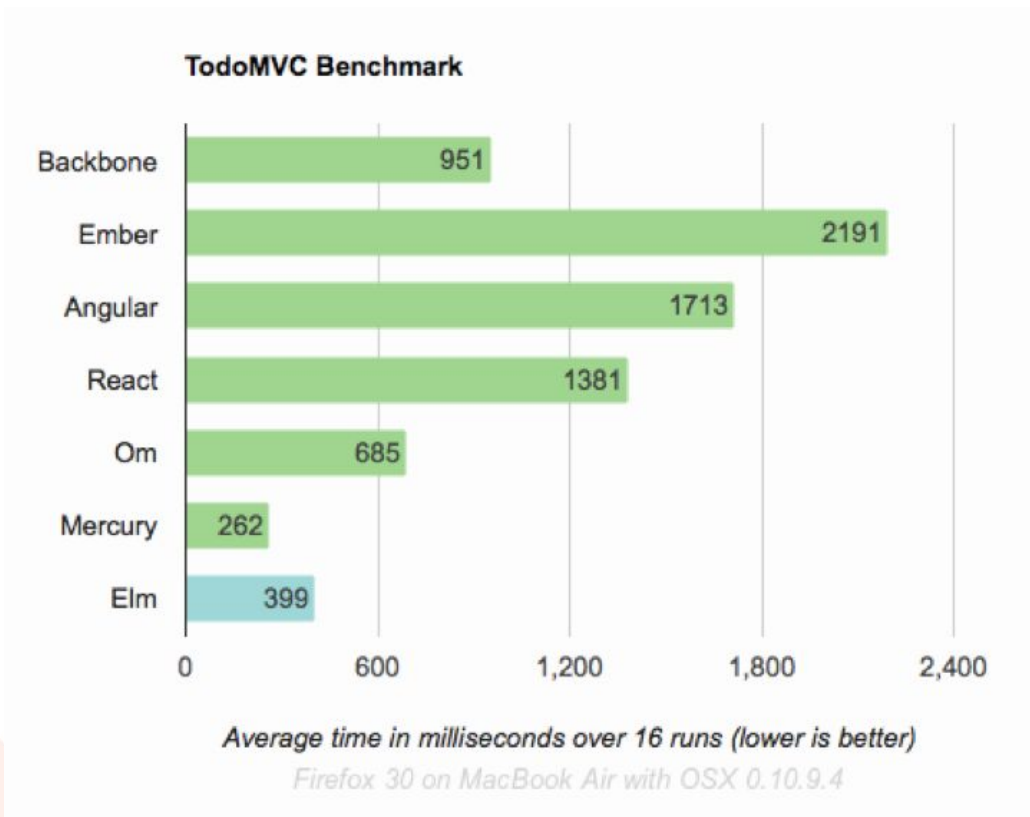
- It's a single pure function
- Receives the current state to be rendered
- Returns HTML and Messages
- Rendering leverages Virtual DOM



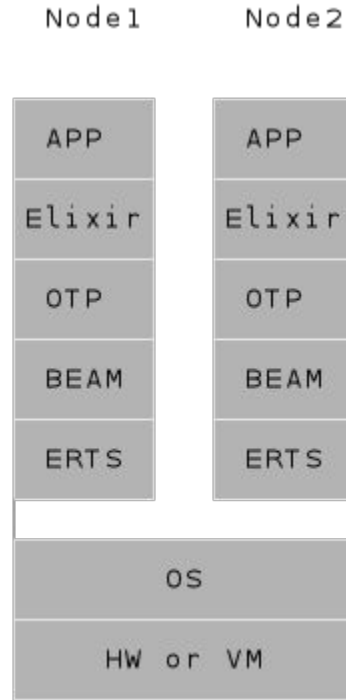
update:

- It's a single pure function
- Receives Message and current state as parameters
- Updates the state according to the message and content
- Returns the updated state

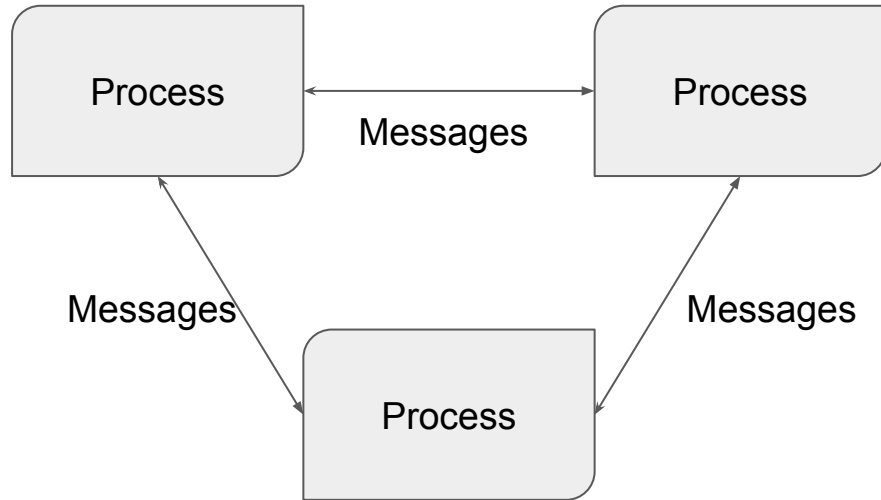
# Elm



# BEAM Architecture



# BEAM Architecture



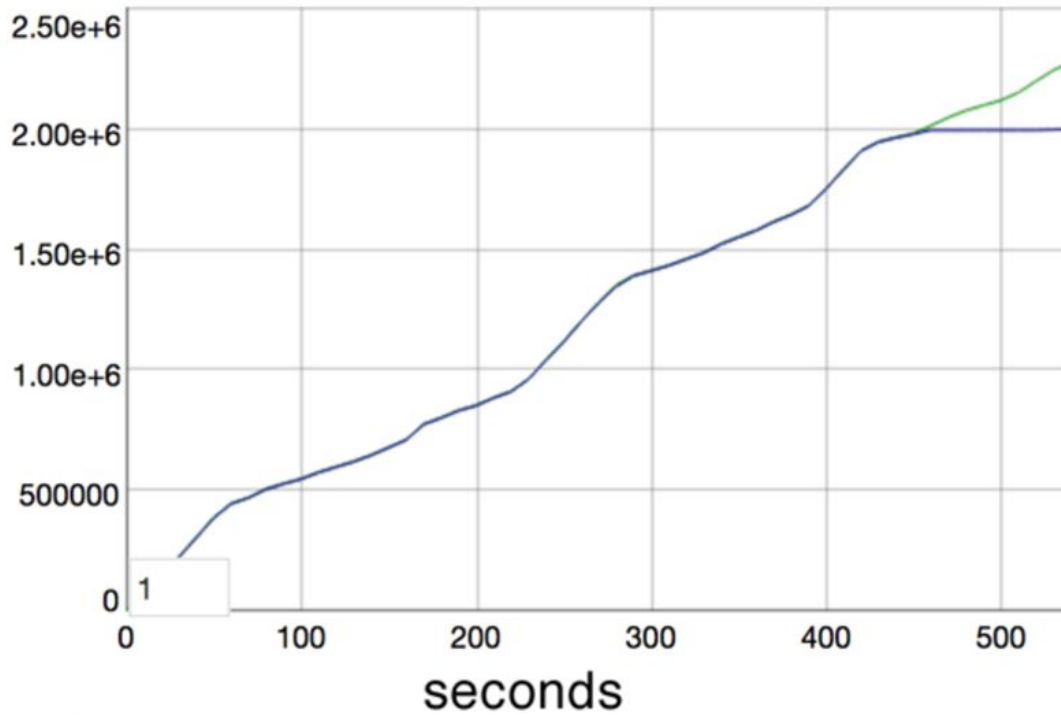


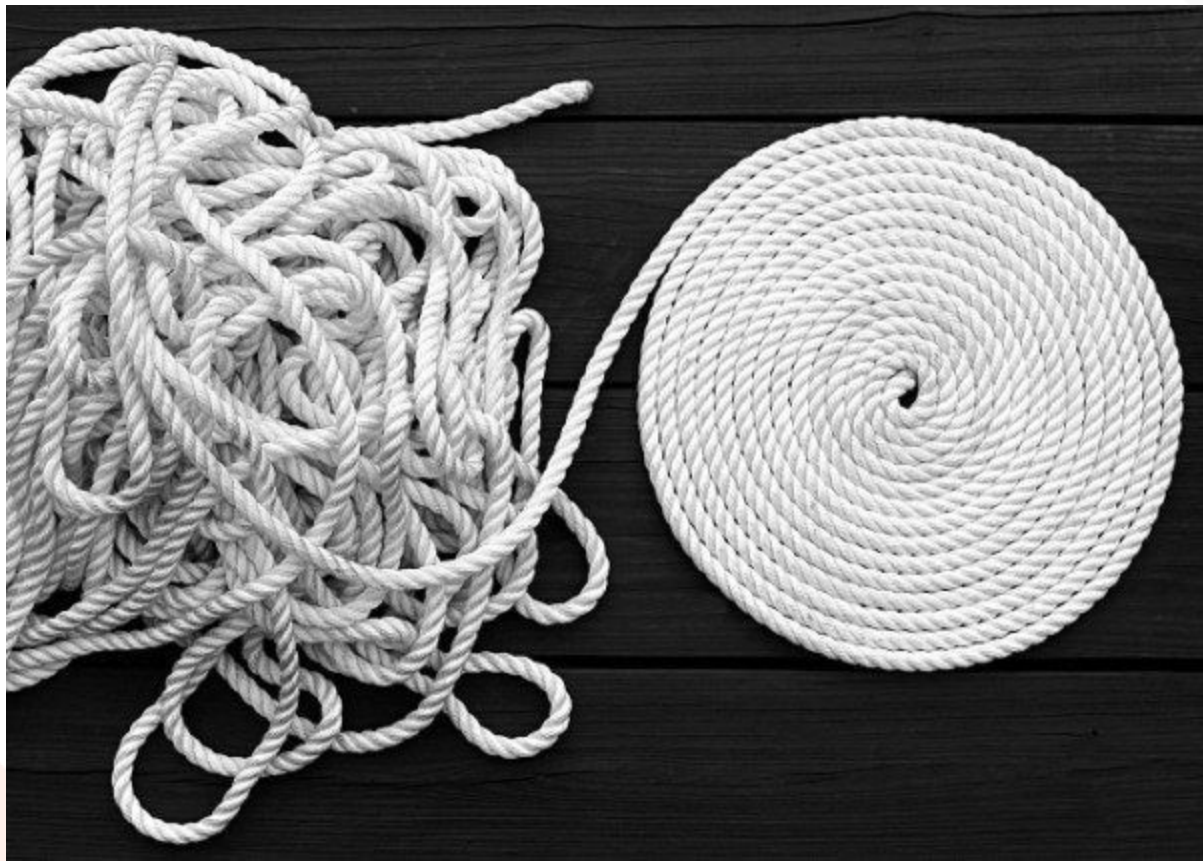
## Elixir

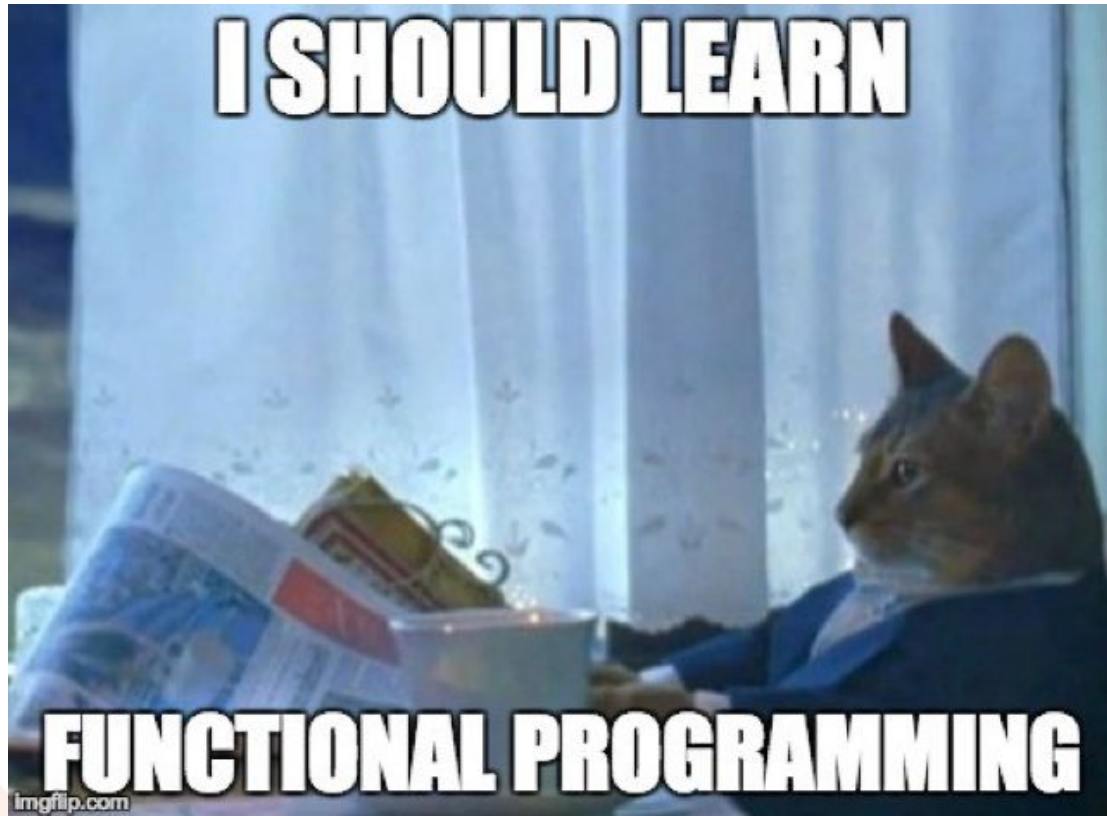
Framework	Throughput (req/s)	Latency (ms)	Consistency ( $\sigma$ ms)
Gin	51483.20	1.94	0.63
Phoenix	43063.45	2.82	(1) 7.46
Express Cluster	27669.46	3.73	2.12
Martini	14798.46	6.81	10.34
Sinatra	9182.86	6.55	3.03
Express	9965.56	10.07	0.95
Rails	3274.81	17.25	6.88
Plug (1)	54948.14	3.83	12.40
Play (2)	63256.20	1.62	2.96

# Elixir

## Simultaneous Users









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## Links and Acknowledgements

- Code Examples: [https://github.com/rhnonose/rubyconf\\_examples](https://github.com/rhnonose/rubyconf_examples)
- Elixir website: <https://elixir-lang.org/>
- Elm website: <http://elm-lang.org/>
- Beam architecture: <https://happi.github.io/theBeamBook/>
- Benchmark: <https://github.com/mroth/phoenix-showdown>
- Github and Twitter icons designed by Dave Gandy from Flaticon
- Design Patterns in Dynamic Languages:  
<http://www.norvig.com/design-patterns/>