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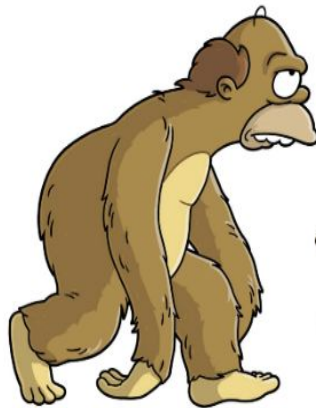
# Functional Programming



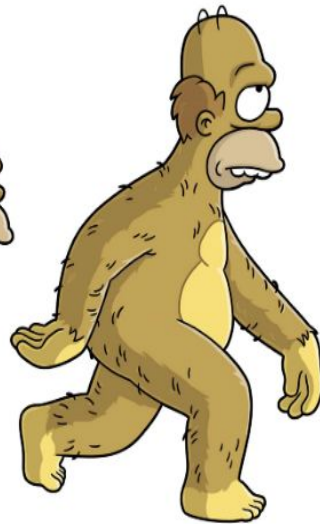
MACHINE



ASSEMBLY



PROCEDURAL



OBJECT ORIENTED



FUNCTIONAL

MATT GROGAN-15

## Learning to Drive



# JavaScript is a multi-paradigm language

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Imperative

Functional

Object oriented

# What is functional programming?

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Paradigm

Coding style

Mindset

- Loops
  - **while**
  - **do...while**
  - **for**
  - **for...of**
  - **for...in**
- Variable declarations with **var** or **let**
- Void functions
- Object mutation (for example: **o.x = 5;**)
- Array mutator methods
  - **copyWithin**
  - **fill**
  - **pop**
  - **push**
  - **reverse**
  - **shift**
  - **sort**
  - **splice**
  - **unshift**

# Why functional in javascript?

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Looks cool on the resume

Established community

Object-oriented JS gets tricky  
prototypes?? this ??



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## CURSE OF FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

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Once you understand it,  
you lose the ability to explain it to others

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**OK Lets do it :)**

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**HOW???**

# Do everything with functions

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**Input -> Output**

```
> var name = " Manjula";  
var greeting = "Hi I am";  
console.log(greeting + name);
```

```
Hi I am Manjula
```

**Non Functional**

```
> function greet(name){  
    return 'Hi I am '+ name;  
}  
  
greet("Manjula")  
< "Hi I am Manjula"
```

**Functional**

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**Avoid side effects**

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**Use “pure” fuctions**

# Not pure

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```
> var name = "Manjula";  
   function greet(){  
       console.log("Hi I am "+ name)  
   }
```

# Pure

---

```
> function greet(name) {  
    return ("Hi I am " + name)  
}
```



# Use higher order functions

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Function can be Input or Output

```
function makeAdjectifier(adjective)
{
  return function (string)
  {
    return adjective + " " + string;
  };
}

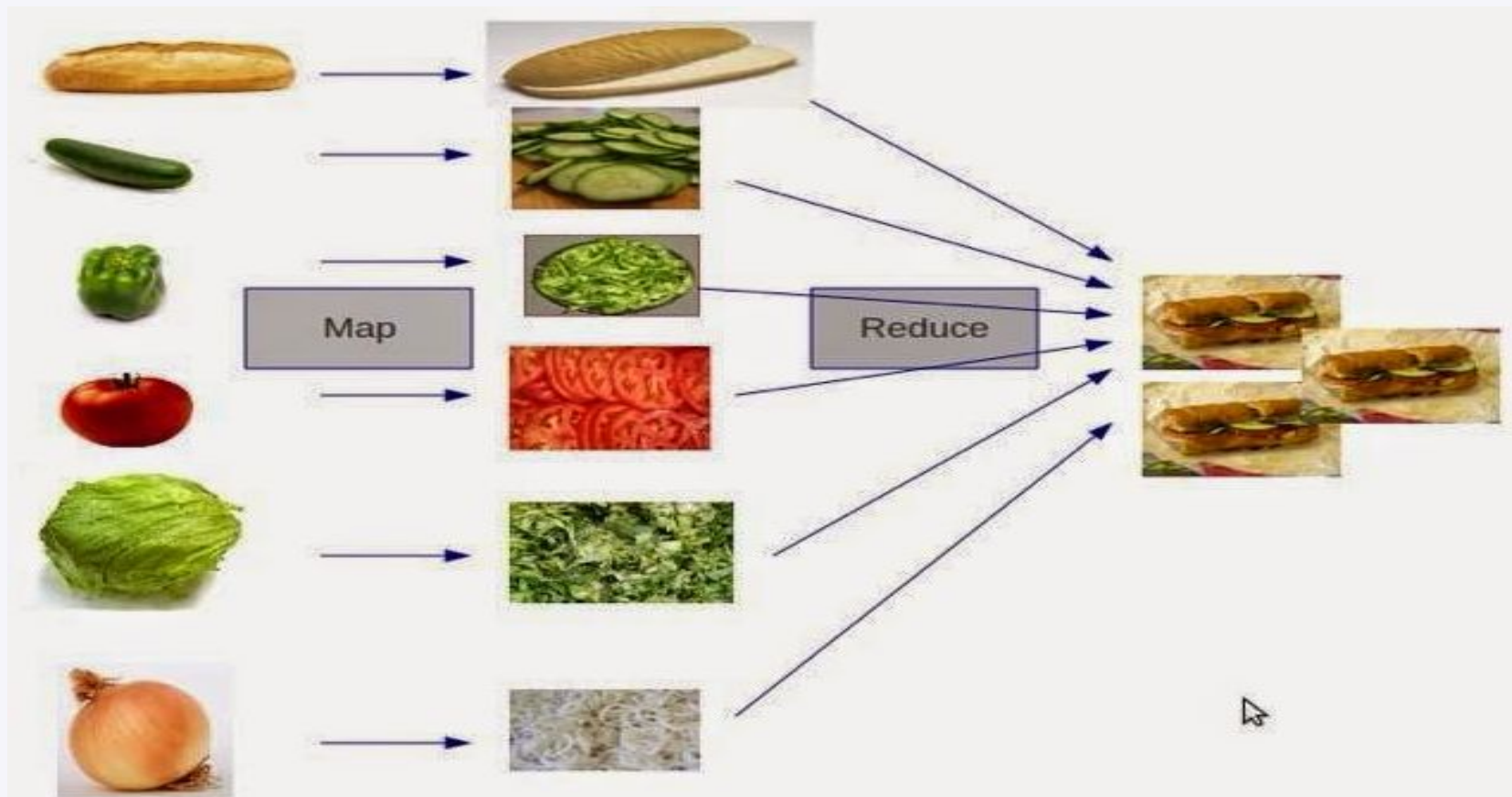
var coolifier = makeAdjectifier("superb");
coolifier("meetup");
```

Output: "superb meetup"

# Don't iterate

---

use map, reduce, filter



**Avoid mutability**

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Use immutable data

# Mutation (bad)

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```
> var rooms = ["H1", "H2", "H3"];  
rooms[2] = "H4";  
rooms
```

```
◀ ▶ (3) ["H1", "H2", "H4"]
```

# No mutation (good!!)

```
> var rooms = ["H1", "H2", "H3"];  
var newRooms = rooms.map(function (rm)  
  {  
    if (rm == "H3")  
    {  
      return "H4"; }  
    else  
    {  
      return rm;  
    }  
  });  
rooms
```

```
< ▶ (3) ["H1", "H2", "H3"]
```

```
> newRooms
```

```
< ▶ (3) ["H1", "H2", "H4"]
```

# Persistent data structures for efficient immutability

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Mori, Immutable.js



**Ready to try it out?**

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Mori (<http://swannodette.github.io/mori>)

Immutable (<https://facebook.github.io/immutable-js/>)

Underscore (<http://underscorejs.org>)

Lodash (<https://lodash.com>)

Ramda (<http://ramdajs.com>)

**EXAMPLE**

```
let heightRequirement = 46;
```

```
function canRide(height) {  
  return height >= heightRequirement;  
}
```

```
function multiply(a, b) {  
  console.log('Arguments: ', a, b);  
  return a * b;  
}
```

```
let heightRequirement = 46;  
function canRide(height) {  
  return height >= heightRequirement;
```

```
setInterval(() => heightRequirement = Math.floor(Math.random() * 201),  
500);
```

```
const mySonsHeight = 47;
```

```
// Every half second, check if my son can ride.
```

```
// Sometimes it will be true and sometimes it will be false.
```

```
setInterval(() => console.log(canRide(mySonsHeight)), 500);
```

```
const heightRequirement = 46;
```

```
function canRide(height) {  
  return height >= heightRequirement;  
}
```

```
const constants = {  
  heightRequirement: 46,  
  // ... other constants go here  
};
```

```
function canRide(height) {  
  return height >= constants.heightRequirement;  
}
```

The object should be immutable and the variable cannot be reassigned. This is what we want to achieve!!!!!!



```
const o4 = Object.freeze({ foo: 'never going to change me'  
});
```

```
// Cannot mutate the object
```

```
// o4.foo = 'talk to the hand' // Error!
```

```
// Cannot reassign the variable
```

```
// o4 = { message: "ain't gonna happen, sorry" }; // Error
```

```
const a = Object.freeze([4, 5, 6]);
```

```
// Instead of: a.push(7, 8, 9);
```

```
const b = a.concat(7, 8, 9);
```

```
// Instead of: a.pop();
```

```
const c = a.slice(0, -1);
```

```
// Instead of: a.shift();
```

```
const e = a.slice(1);
```

```
// Instead of: a.unshift(1, 2, 3);
```

```
const d = [1, 2, 3].concat(a);
```

# Function composition

# Recursion

$$n! = n * (n-1) * (n-2) * \dots * 1.$$

That is,  $n!$  is the product of all the integers from  $n$  down to  $1$ . We can write a loop that computes that for us easily enough.

```
function iterativeFactorial(n) {  
  let product = 1;  
  for (let i = 1; i <= n; i++) {  
    product *= i;  
  }  
  return product;  
}
```

Notice that both **product** and **i** are repeatedly being reassigned inside the loop. This is a standard procedural approach to solving the problem. How would we solve it using a functional approach?

```
function factorial(n, product = 1) {  
  if (n === 0) {  
    return product;  
  }  
  return factorial(n - 1, product * n)  
}
```



# Currying

<https://we-are.bookmyshow.com/currying-in-javascript-c5fe318c1829>

**Want to learn more?**

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# “An introduction to functional programming”

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by Mary Rose Cook

<https://codewords.recurse.com/issues/one/an-introduction-to-functional-programming>

Thank you

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