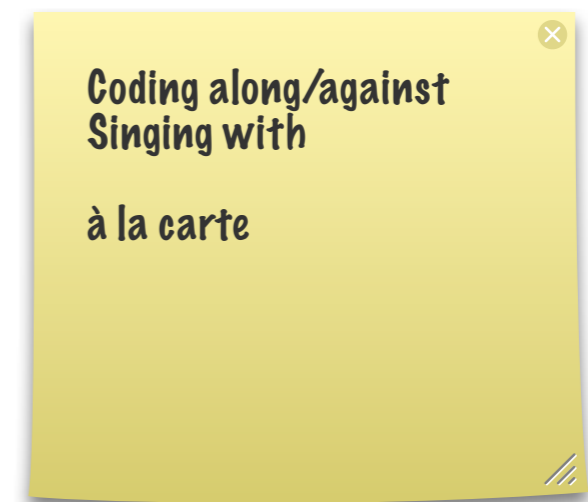


# Thinking the Clojure Way

Christophe Grand

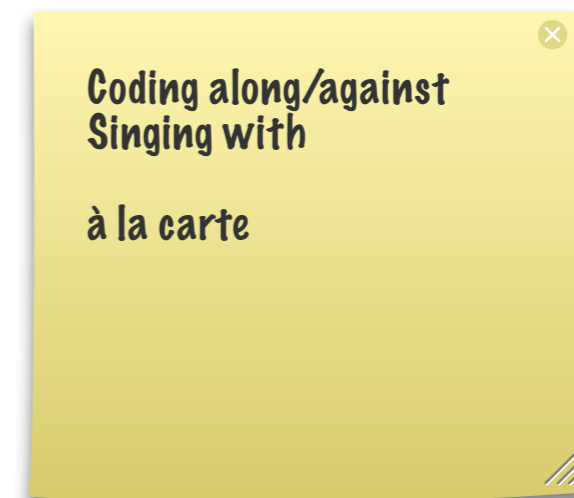
GOTO Cph, May 13th 2011

# Rejoice, Clojure is simple



# Rejoice, Clojure is simple

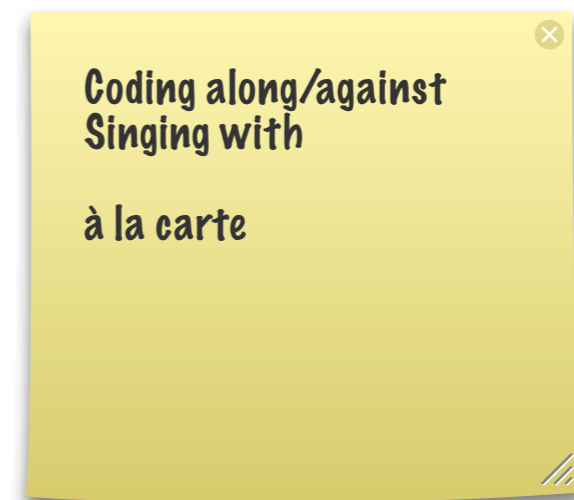
Small regular syntax



# Rejoice, Clojure is simple

Small regular syntax

Simple does not mean familiar

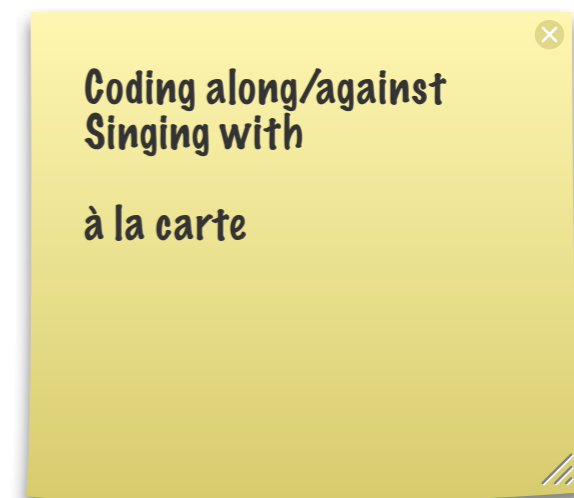


# Rejoice, Clojure is simple

Small regular syntax

Simple does not mean familiar

Simple means *not compound*



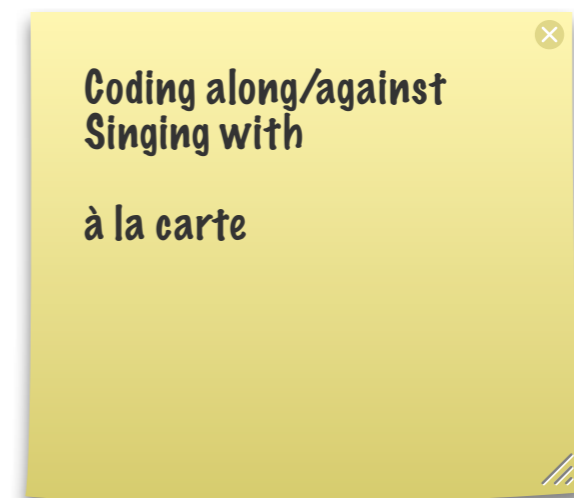
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Clojure is made of simple things



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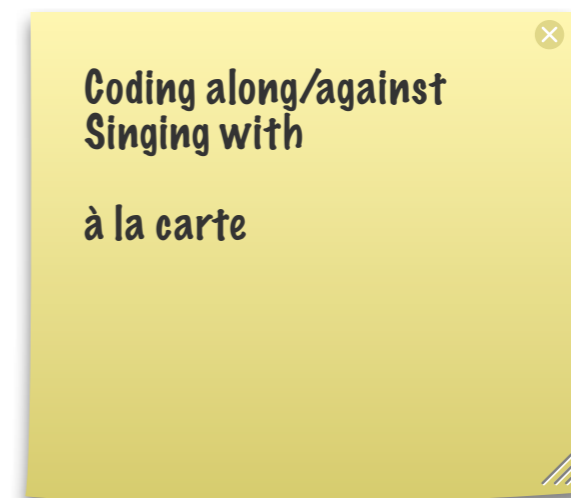
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Small set of independent concepts



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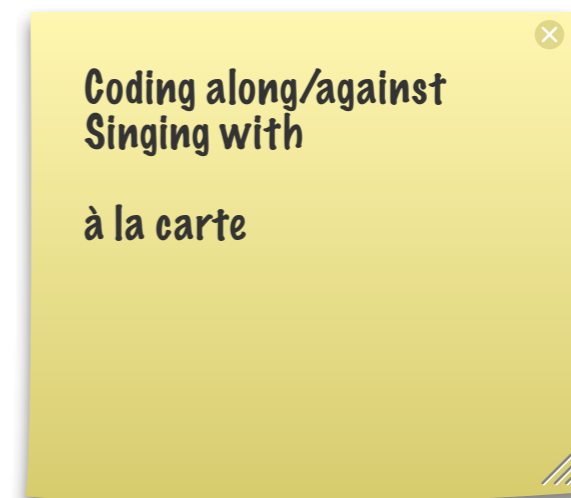
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One concept at a time





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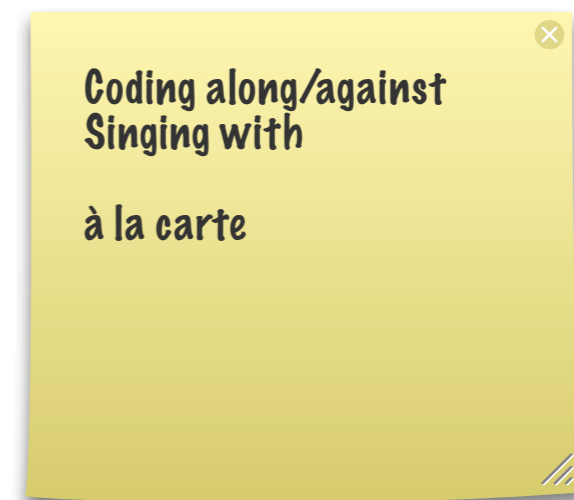
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Small set of independent concepts

One concept at a time



# One bite at a time

Syntax

Core Functional Programming

Recursion and loops

Lazy seqs (creating your owns)

Polymorphism

Types

Macros

Interop

State management

faire 4 groupes :  
Syntax+FP  
Rec+lazy seqs  
polymorphism+types  
interop+mutation

les deux derniers blocs devraient être  
animés pour être mis au même niveau

# Syntax

# Literals

Numbers	42 3.14 3/4 5.01M 43N
Strings	"Hello GOTO Cph"
Characters	\c \newline
Keywords	:a-key
Symbols	foo clojure.core/map
Vectors	[1 "two" :three]
Maps	{:key "val", :key2 42}
Sets	#{1 "two" :three}
Regex	#"a.*b"
null	nil
booleans*	true false

\*anything but *false* and *nil* is true

# What about lists?

# What about lists?

Quoted lists are too literal: '(1 (+ 1 1))'

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Displaced as literals by vectors

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Abstracted away by sequences



# What about lists?

Quoted lists are too literal: `'(1 (+ 1 1))`

Displaced as literals by vectors

Abstracted away by sequences

Survive mostly for code representation

# Lists are for code

```
(defn abs [n]
  (if (neg? n)
      (- n)
      n))
```

# Lists are for code

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(defn abs [n]
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Pro tip: Lisp code is a stereogram

# Lists are for code

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(defn abs [n]
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```

Pro tip: Lisp code is a stereogram  
Cross your eyes to see parens in the right place

# Lists are for code

```
defn abs [n] (  
  if neg?(n) (  
    -(n)  
    n))
```

Pro tip: Lisp code is a stereogram  
Cross your eyes to see parens in the right place


# Lists are for code

```
(defn abs [n]
  (if (neg? n)
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```

# Lists are for code

```
(defn abs [n]
  (if (neg? n)
      (- n)
      n))
```

function



# Lists are for code

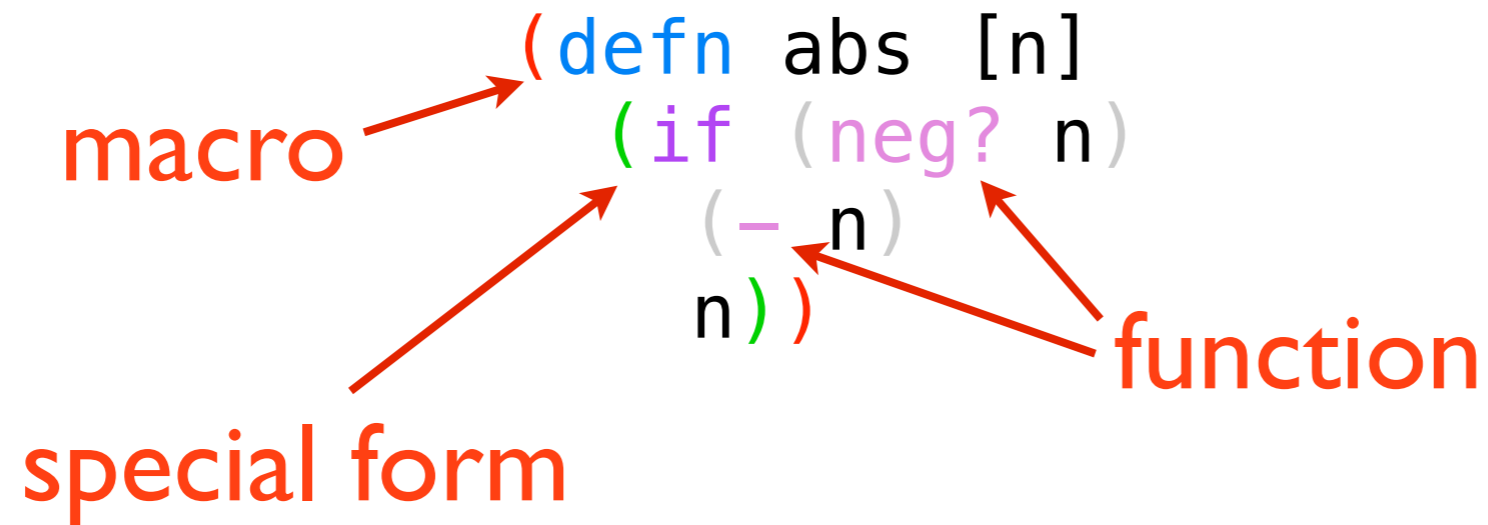
macro → 

```
(defn abs [n]
  (if (neg? n)
      (- n)
      n))
```

function



# Lists are for code



**That's all about syntax!**

# Functional Programming

# Clojure's FP

# Clojure's FP

Impure

# Clojure's FP

Impure

Persistent collections

# Clojure's FP

Impure

Persistent collections

Strictly evaluated

# Clojure's FP

Impure

Persistent collections

Strictly evaluated

But lazy sequences



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Not strictly lazy though!

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# Persistent collections

# Persistent collections

Vectors, maps and sets

# Persistent collections

Vectors, maps and sets

Common usecases:

# Persistent collections

Vectors, maps and sets

Common usecases:

    Vectors as tuples

# Persistent collections

Vectors, maps and sets

Common usecases:

Vectors as tuples

Vectors as stacks

# Persistent collections

Vectors, maps and sets

Common usecases:

Vectors as tuples

Vectors as stacks

Maps as data



# Persistent collections

Vectors, maps and sets

Common usecases:

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Maps as data

Map as index, summary

# Persistent collections

Vectors, maps and sets

Common usecases:

Vectors as tuples

Vectors as stacks

Maps as data

Map as index, summary

Sets as containers, relations

# Sequences

# Sequences

First, what are sequences?

# Sequences

First, what are sequences?

Abstraction over linked lists

# Sequences

First, what are sequences?

Abstraction over linked lists

List-like views over data

# Sequences

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Support `first` and `rest`

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# Sequences

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Replace indices

# Lazy sequences

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Sequences evaluated (realized) on demand

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Allow to process big data

# Lazy sequences

Sequences evaluated (realized) on demand

Allow to process big data

or big intermediate values

# Lazy sequences

Sequences evaluated (realized) on demand

Allow to process big data

or big intermediate values

```
(->> (slurp "access.log") split-lines (map count)  
      (filter odd?))
```

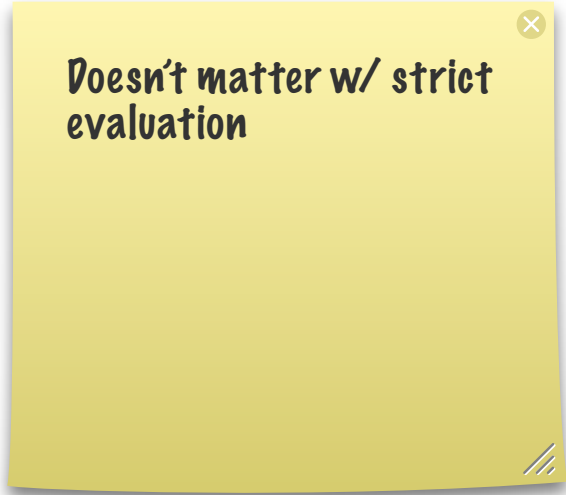
# Lazy sequences

A yellow sticky note with a close button in the top right corner and a corner icon in the bottom right corner. The text on the note is in a monospace font.

Doesn't matter w/ strict  
evaluation

# Lazy sequences

Realization can go ahead of consumption

A yellow sticky note with a close button in the top right corner and a double-slash icon in the bottom right corner. The text on the note is "Doesn't matter w/ strict evaluation".

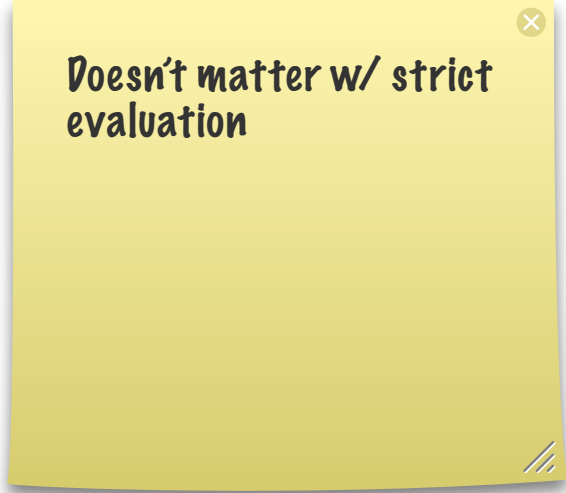
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Realization can go ahead of consumption

Not suitable for control flow

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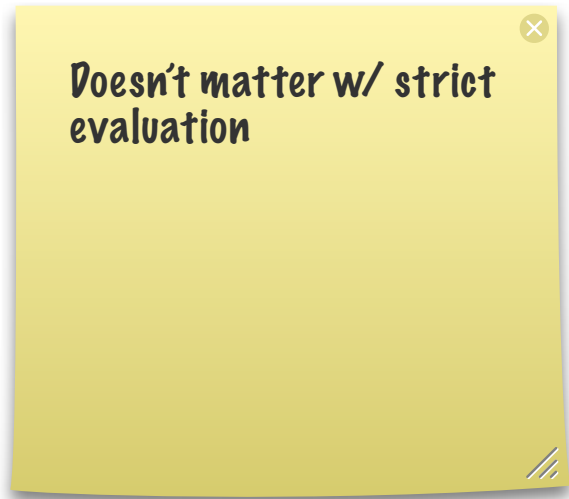
Doesn't matter w/ strict  
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# Lazy sequences

Realization can go ahead of consumption

Not suitable for control flow

Better locality, less churn

A yellow sticky note with a close button in the top right corner and a checkmark in the bottom right corner. The text on the note is "Doesn't matter w/ strict evaluation".

Doesn't matter w/ strict  
evaluation

**That's all about FP!**

**Clojure spirit**

# Clojure spirit

# Clojure spirit

Pragmatism

# Clojure spirit

Pragmatism

Correctness

# Clojure spirit

Pragmatism

Correctness

Uniform interfaces



# Clojure spirit

Pragmatism

Correctness

Uniform interfaces

Data over functions

# Clojure spirit

Pragmatism

Correctness

Uniform interfaces

Data over functions

Sequences as computation media

# Clojure spirit

Pragmatism

Correctness

Uniform interfaces

Data over functions

Sequences as computation media

Reftypes as mutation patterns

# Pragmatism

Hosted on the JVM

Embrace the host limitations

to be a better guest

Excellent Java interop

Performance over purity

LISP

# Correctness

No silent error

Correct result or failure

Non-negotiable

See 1.2 -> 1.3 numerics changes

Unless the user opts in

# Uniform interfaces

# Uniform interfaces

Widespread small interfaces

# Uniform interfaces

Widespread small interfaces

Tons of helpers fns built upon



# Uniform interfaces

Widespread small interfaces

Tons of helpers fns built upon

*It is better to have 100 functions operate on one data structure than 10 functions on 10 data structures.*

*– Alan Perlis*

# Uniform interfaces

Widespread small interfaces

Tons of helpers fns built upon

*It is better to have 100 functions operate on one data structure than 10 functions on 10 data structures.*

*– Alan Perlis*

*It is better to have 100 functions operate on one **abstraction** than 10 functions on 10 data structures.*

*– Rich Hickey*

# Uniform interfaces

```
=> (-> {:product-id "ACME123", :description "Powder  
water"} keys sort)  
(:description :product-id)
```

```
=> (-> (javax.swing.JFrame.) bean keys sort)  
(:JMenuBar :accessibleContext :active :alignmentX  
:alignmentY :alwaysOnTop :alwaysOnTopSupported  
:background :bufferStrategy :componentCount :components  
:containerListeners :contentPane :cursorType  
:defaultCloseOperation ...)
```

# Data over functions

Large reuse of core collection fns

Less specific code

Data go out of the process

Don't be too clever

A schema is a good API

# Data over functions

# Data over functions

How to enforce invariants

# Data over functions

How to enforce invariants

Write a validator function

# Data over functions

How to enforce invariants

Write a validator function

Use it in fns pre- and post-conditions



# Data over functions

How to enforce invariants

Write a validator function

Use it in fns pre- and post-conditions

Use it in reftypes validators

# Sequences as pipes

# Sequences as pipes

Sequences as ephemeral media of  
computation

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Each stage of a pipeline yields its own seq

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The ends of the pipeline are not seqs:

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db, network, persistent collection etc.

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# Mutation patterns



# Mutation patterns

Reftypes embody mutation patterns

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Application state management:

# Mutation patterns

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Refs, atoms and agents

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Application state management:

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Program state management:

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Application state management:

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Program state management:

Vars

# Mutation patterns

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Application state management:

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Program state management:

Vars

Execution or dataflow management:

# Mutation patterns

Reftypes embody mutation patterns

Application state management:

Refs, atoms and agents

Program state management:

Vars

Execution or dataflow management:

Promises, delays and futures

**How to think  
functionally?**



**Break your habits**

**Tie your imperative hand  
behind your back!**

Tie your OO hand too!

# Features

Syntax

Core Functional Programming

Recursion and loops

Lazy seqs (creating your owns)

Polymorphism

Types

Macros

Interop

Mutation

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~~Macros~~

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~~Mutation~~

# Allowed subset

Pure Functional Programming

without recursion nor loops

without lazy-seq

without indices

**Do it until it hurts!  
(and works)**

**Do it especially for  
ill-suited problems!**

# Example: Conway's game of life



# Rules

At each step in time, the following transitions occur:

- Any live cell with fewer than two live neighbours dies, as if caused by under-population.
- Any live cell with two or three live neighbours lives on to the next generation.
- Any live cell with more than three live neighbours dies, as if by overcrowding.
- Any dead cell with exactly three live neighbours becomes a live cell, as if by reproduction.

(wikipedia)



# Conway's game of life

Typical implementation is full of indices and loops

```
(defn step
  "Takes a vector of vectors of 0 and 1, and
  returns the next iteration of the automaton."
  [board]
  (let [w (count board)
        h (count (first board))]
    (loop [i 0 j 0 new-board board]
      (cond
        (>= i w) new-board
        (>= j h) (recur (inc i) 0 new-board)
        :else
          (let [n (neighbours-count board i j)
                nb (cond
                      (= 3 n) (assoc-in new-board [i j] 1)
                      (not= 2 n) (assoc-in new-board [i j] 0)
                      :else new-board)]
            (recur i (inc j) new-board))))))
```

# Conway's game of life

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                      :else new-board)]
            (recur i (inc j) new-board))))))
```

# Conway's game of life

And there's more!

```
(defn neighbours-count [board i j]
  (let [i+1 (inc i) j+1 (inc j)]
    (loop [cnt 0 x (dec i) y (dec j)]
      (cond
        (> x i+1) cnt
        (> y j+1) (recur cnt (inc x) (dec j))
        (= [x y] [i j]) (recur cnt x (inc y))
        :else (recur (+ cnt (get-in board [x y] 0))
                     x (inc y))))))
```

# Conway's game of life

And there's more!

```
(defn neighbours-count [board i j]
  (let [i+1 (inc i) j+1 (inc j)]
    (loop [cnt 0 x (dec i) y (dec j)]
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        (> x i+1) cnt
        (> y j+1) (recur cnt (inc x) (dec j))
        (= [x y] [i j]) (recur cnt x (inc y))
        :else (recur (+ cnt (get-in board [x y] 0))
                     x (inc y))))))
```

# Look, no indices

At each step in time, the following transitions occur:

- Any live cell with fewer than two live neighbours dies, as if caused by under-population.
- Any live cell with two or three live neighbours lives on to the next generation.
- Any live cell with more than three live neighbours dies, as if by overcrowding.
- Any dead cell with exactly three live neighbours becomes a live cell, as if by reproduction.

(wikipedia)

**Take a step back!**

# Look, no indices

At each step in time, the following transitions occur:

- Any live cell with fewer than two live **neighbours** dies, as if caused by under-population.
- Any live cell with two or three live **neighbours** lives on to the next generation.
- Any live cell with more than three live **neighbours** dies, as if by overcrowding.
- Any dead cell with exactly three live **neighbours** becomes a live cell, as if by reproduction.

(wikipedia)

# Neighbours!



# Neighbours!

Try to express the rules in code using the **neighbours** concept

# Neighbours!

Try to express the rules in code using the **neighbours** concept

Don't worry about the implementation of **neighbours**

# Neighbours!

# Neighbours!

For each living cell or neighbour of a living cell, compute the number of neighbours.

# Neighbours!

For each living cell or neighbour of a living cell, compute the number of neighbours.

Then apply generation rules.

# Neighbours!

# Neighbours!

Compute all neighbours of the living cells.

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Compute all neighbours of the living cells.

Occurrences count is neighbour count!



# Neighbours!

Compute all neighbours of the living cells.

Occurrences count is neighbour count!

Then apply generation rules.

# Neighbours!

```
(defn step
  "Takes a set of living cells and returns the next
  generation (as a set too)."  
  [living-cells]  
  (letfn [(alive [[cell cnt]]  
          (when (or (= cnt 3)  
                    (and (= cnt 2) (living-cells cell))))  
          cell)])  
    (->> living-cells (mapcat neighbours) frequencies  
          (keep alive) set)))
```

# Neighbours!

```
(defn step
  "Takes a set of living cells and returns the next
  generation (as a set too)."
```

```
  [living-cells]
  (letfn [(alive [[cell cnt]]
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                      (and (= cnt 2) (living-cells cell)))
              cell))]
```

```
    (->> living-cells (mapcat neighbours) frequencies
           (keep alive) set)))
```

# Neighbours!

```
(defn neighbours [[x y]]
  (for [dx [-1 0 1]
        dy (if (zero? dx) [-1 1] [-1 0 1])]
    [(+ x dx) (+ y dy)]))
```

```
(defn step
  "Takes a set of living cells and returns the next
  generation (as a set too)."
```

```
[living-cells]
  (letfn [(alive [[cell cnt]]
            (when (or (= cnt 3)
                      (and (= cnt 2) (living-cells cell)))
              cell))])
  (->> living-cells (mapcat neighbours) frequencies
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```

# Drafting code

# Drafting code

Don't go to the details

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**Draft high-level code** you'd like to be able to write **to solve the problem**

# Drafting code

Don't go to the details

**Draft high-level code** you'd like to be able to write **to solve the problem**

Try to implement it



# Drafting code

Don't go to the details

**Draft high-level code** you'd like to be able to write **to solve the problem**

Try to implement it

**Negotiate** between practicality of implementation and draft code

**But it really hurts...**

# But it really hurts...

Ask for help

# But it really hurts...

Ask for help

#clojure on IRC

# But it really hurts...

Ask for help

#clojure on IRC

Stackoverflow

# But it really hurts...

Ask for help

#clojure on IRC

Stackoverflow

clojure google group

# But it really hurts...

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Stackoverflow

clojure google group

reach your local user group

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Stackoverflow

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mail me [christophe@cgrand.net](mailto:christophe@cgrand.net)