



**Staying Pure in the Real World**  
@eddsteel September 2013

**Imperative code executes statements to produce effects.**

**Functional code evaluates expressions to produce values.**

**Functions are values too.**

# Pure Functions

“referentially transparent”, “deterministic”,  
“nullipotent”

==

data in/ data out

# Pure Functions

Without context or side-effects, pure functions are

- easier to refactor
- easier to test
- easier to parallelise
- easier to understand

than impure functions

# Pure Functions

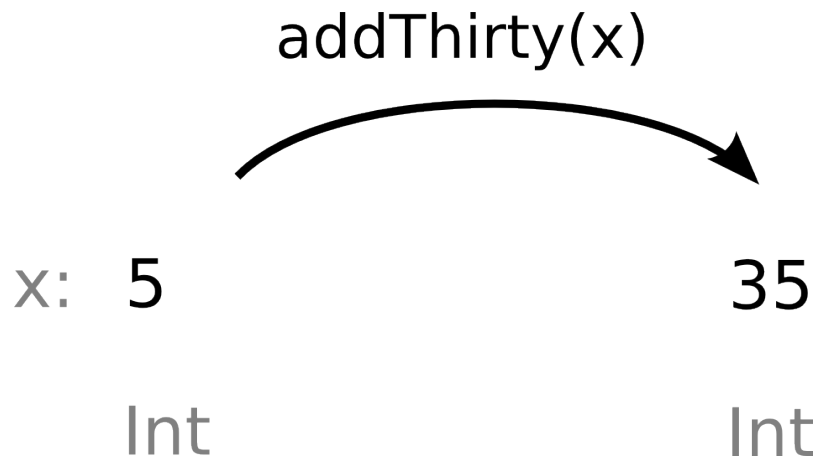
Can be written in

- haskell
- scala
- javascript
- PHP

(ascending order of difficulty)

# addThirty

```
def addThirty(x: Int): Int = x + 30
```



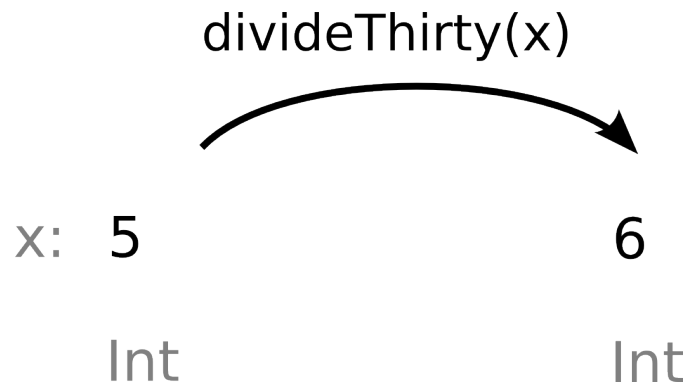


Pure



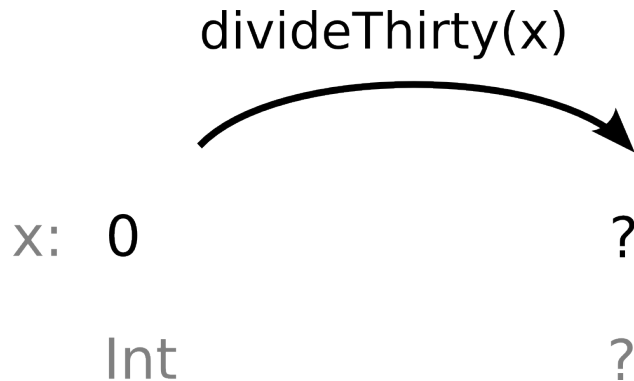
# divideThirty

```
def divideThirty(x: Int): Int =  
  if(x == 0) throw new ArithmeticException  
  else (30 / x).toInt
```

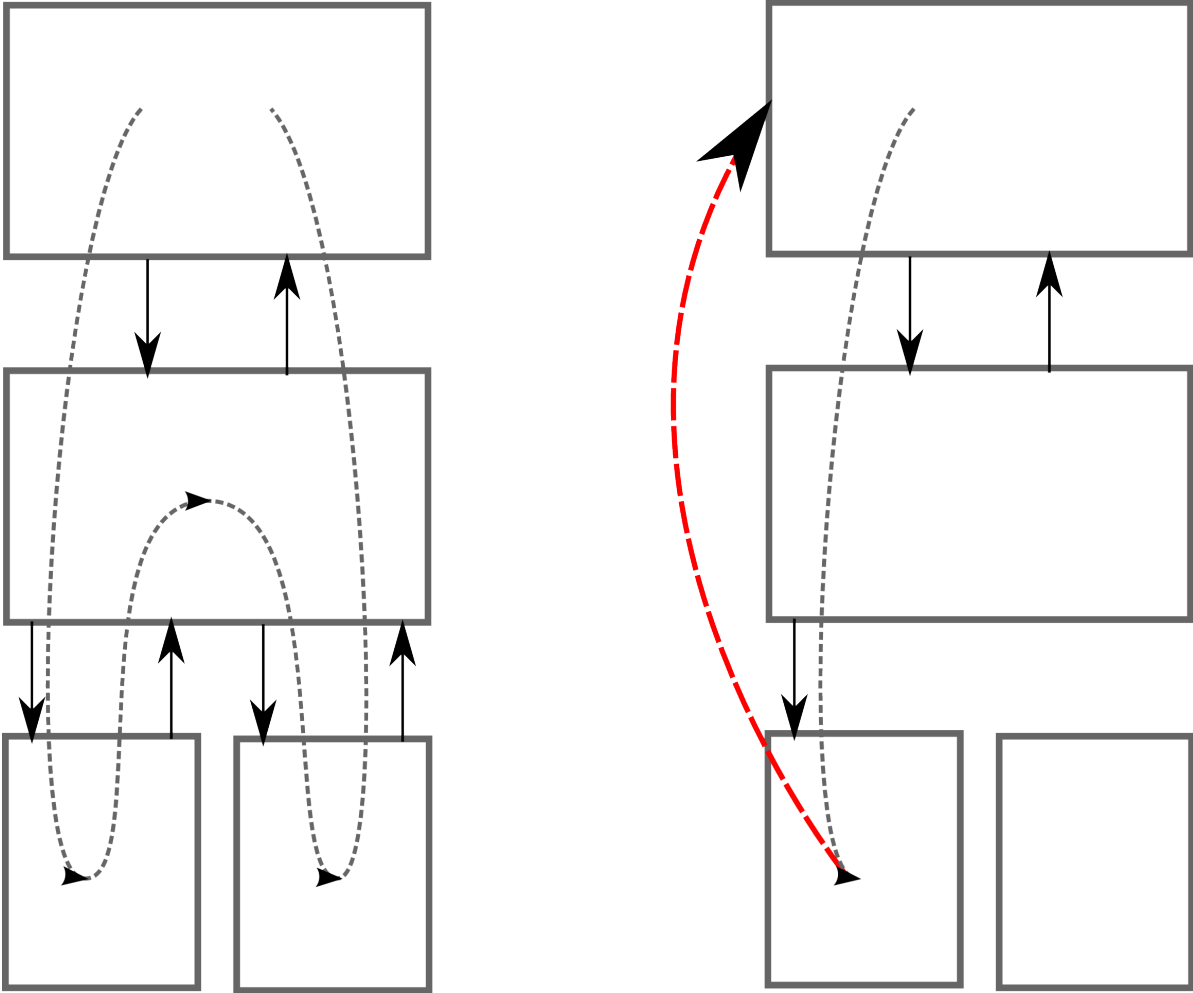


# divideThirty

```
def divideThirty(x: Int): Int =  
  if(x == 0) throw new ArithmeticException  
  else (30 / x).toInt
```



# The real world





Impure

# WWUD?

Can we express this control flow as a value?

That would maintain purity, and its benefits.

# divideThirty

```
import scala.util.{Try, Success, Failure}

def divideThirty(x: Int): Try[Int] =
  if(x == 0) Failure(new ArithmeticException)
  else Success((30 / x).toInt)
```

divideThirty(x)



x: 5

Int

Success(6)

Try[Int]

# divideThirty

```
import scala.util.{Try, Success, Failure}

def divideThirty(x: Int): Try[Int] =
  if(x == 0) Failure(new ArithmeticException)
  else Success((30 / x).toInt)
```

divideThirty(x)



x: 0

Int

Failure(ArithmeticError)

Try[Int]



Pure



So now I have to rewrite all my functions to accept Try [Int] instead of Int?

x.map(addThirty)



x: 6

Try[Int]

36

Try[Int]

x.map(addThirty)

x:



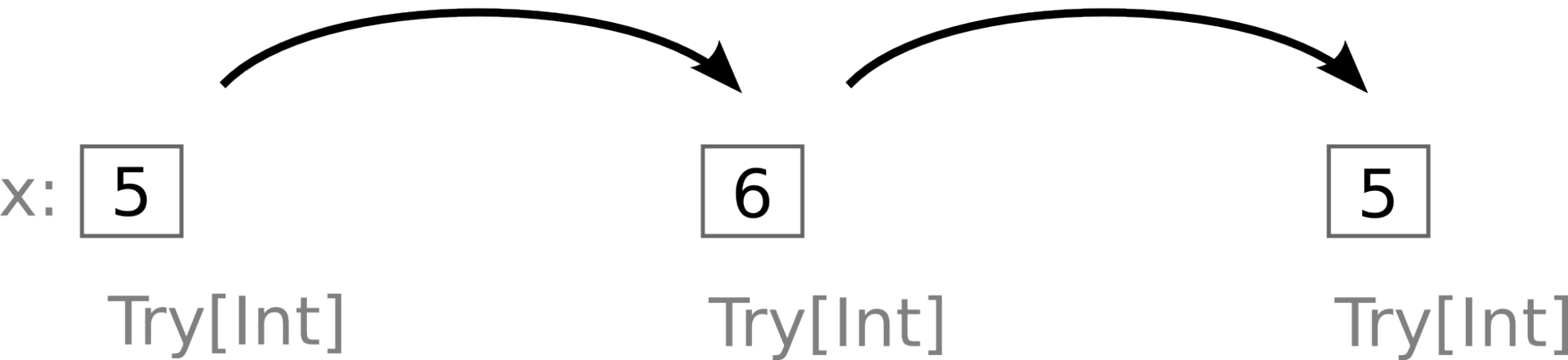
Try[Int]

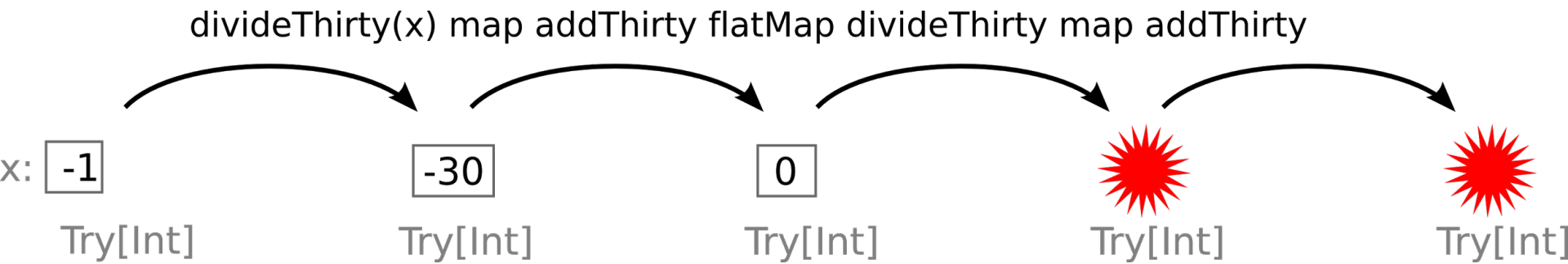


Try[Int]

But I could chain functions easily, when everything was an Int.

`x.flatMap(divideThirty).flatMap(divideThirty)`





# This is kind of useful

```
import scala.util.{Try, Success, Failure}

def processRequest(in: Request): Try[Response] =
  for {
    validated <- validateRequest(in)
    parsed <- parseJson(validated.jsonContent)
    processed <- process(parsed)
    result <- summarise(processed)
    json <- createJson(result)
    out <- Response(json)
  } yield out
```

(monad)



# This is kind of useful

- Try[T] potential failures
- Future[T] asynchronous results
- Option[T] potential nulls
- List[T] collections

Your pure functions can work with all of them, without modification.



Have questions?