Common mistakes made with Functional Java

Brian Vermeer (@BrianVerm)


EVERY THING
LOOKS LIKE A NAIL
aussiemadness.com


IF IT LOOKS STUPID BUT WORKS
BUICK
MemeCenter.com
IT AIN'T STUPID

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Brian Vermeer

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Doing too much in a single lambda

Lambda Expression

In computer programming, a **lambda expression** is a function definition that is not bound to an identifier. Anonymous functions are often:[1]

- arguments being passed to higher-order functions, or
- used for constructing the result of a higher-order function that needs to return a function.

Lambda in Java

Anonymous Inner functions

Satisfy a Functional Interface

They only exist in runtime

Single Line ***<input> -> <output>*** or Block **<input> -> { function body }**

Example

```
public void execute() {
    Beer grolsch =  new Beer("Grolsch", 4.3);
    String result = handleBeer(grolsch,
        beer -> grolsch.getName() + "-" + grolsch.getAlcohol());
    System.out.println(result);
}

private String handleBeer(Beer beer, Function<Beer, String> func) {
    System.out.println("handling beer " + beer.getName());
    return func.apply(beer);
}


//Output : Grolsch-4.3
```

Example

```
public void execute() {
    Beer grolsch =  new Beer("Grolsch", 4.3);
    String result = handleBeer(grolsch,
        beer -> grolsch.getName() + "-" + grolsch.getAlcohol());
    System.out.println(result);
}

private String handleBeer(Beer beer, Function<Beer, String> func) {
    System.out.println("handling beer " + beer.getName());
    return func.apply(beer);
}


//Output : Grolsch-4.3
```

Don’t do Block Lambda

```
beer -> {
    String name;
    if (beer.getName().contains(" ")) {
        name = beer.getName().replace(" ", "");
    } else {
        name = beer.getName();
    }

    try {
        name += Integer.parseInt(beer.getAlcoholPrecentage().toString());
    } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
        name += beer.getAlcoholPrecentage();
    }

    return name;
}
```

Transform to a methode

```
private String createFullName (Beer beer){
    String name;
    if (beer.getName().contains(" ")) {
        name = beer.getName().replace(" ", "");
    } else {
        name = beer.getName();
    }

    try {
        name += Integer.parseInt(beer.getAlcoholPrecentage().toString());
    } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
        name += beer.getAlcoholPrecentage();
    }

    return name;
}

handleBeer(grolsch, this::createFullName);
```

Returning a Stream

A stream is NOT a data structure

A stream is NOT a data structure

A stream is NOT a data structure

What is Stream (in Java)

Flow of data derived from a Collection

Can create a pipeline of function that can be evaluated

Intermediate result

Lazy evaluated by nature

Can transform data, cannot mutate data

JAVA Streams

```
stringLists.stream()
        .map(str -> str.toUpperCase())
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Intermediate

filter
distinct
map
flatMap
limit
skip
sorted
peek

Terminal

reduce
collect
toArray
count
max
min
findAny
findFirst
forEach
allMatch
anyMatch

Only use a Stream once

```
List<Beer> beers = getBeers();
Stream<Beer> beerStream = beers.stream();

beerStream.forEach(b ->System.out.println(b.getName())); //1

beerStream.forEach(b ->System.out.println(b.getAlcohol())); //2
```

Line 2 will give:

java.lang.IllegalStateException: stream has already been operated upon or closed

Be careful with returning a Stream

```
public Stream<Beer> getMeMyBeers()

public void execute() {
   getMeMyBeers() //don't know if it is consumed yet!!!!
   …
}
```

Returning a Stream

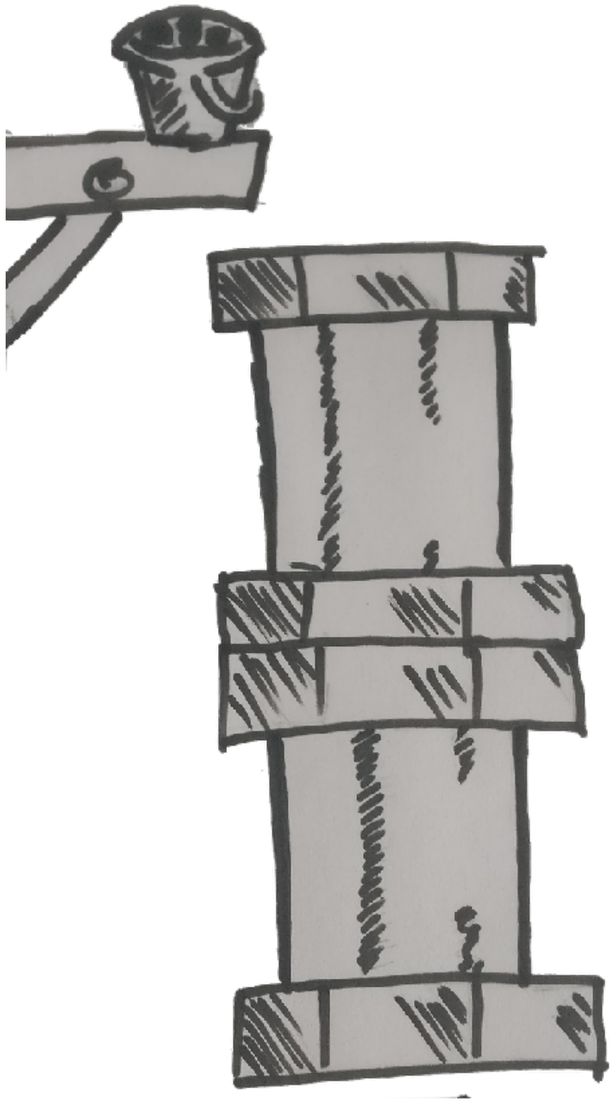
Private intermediate function

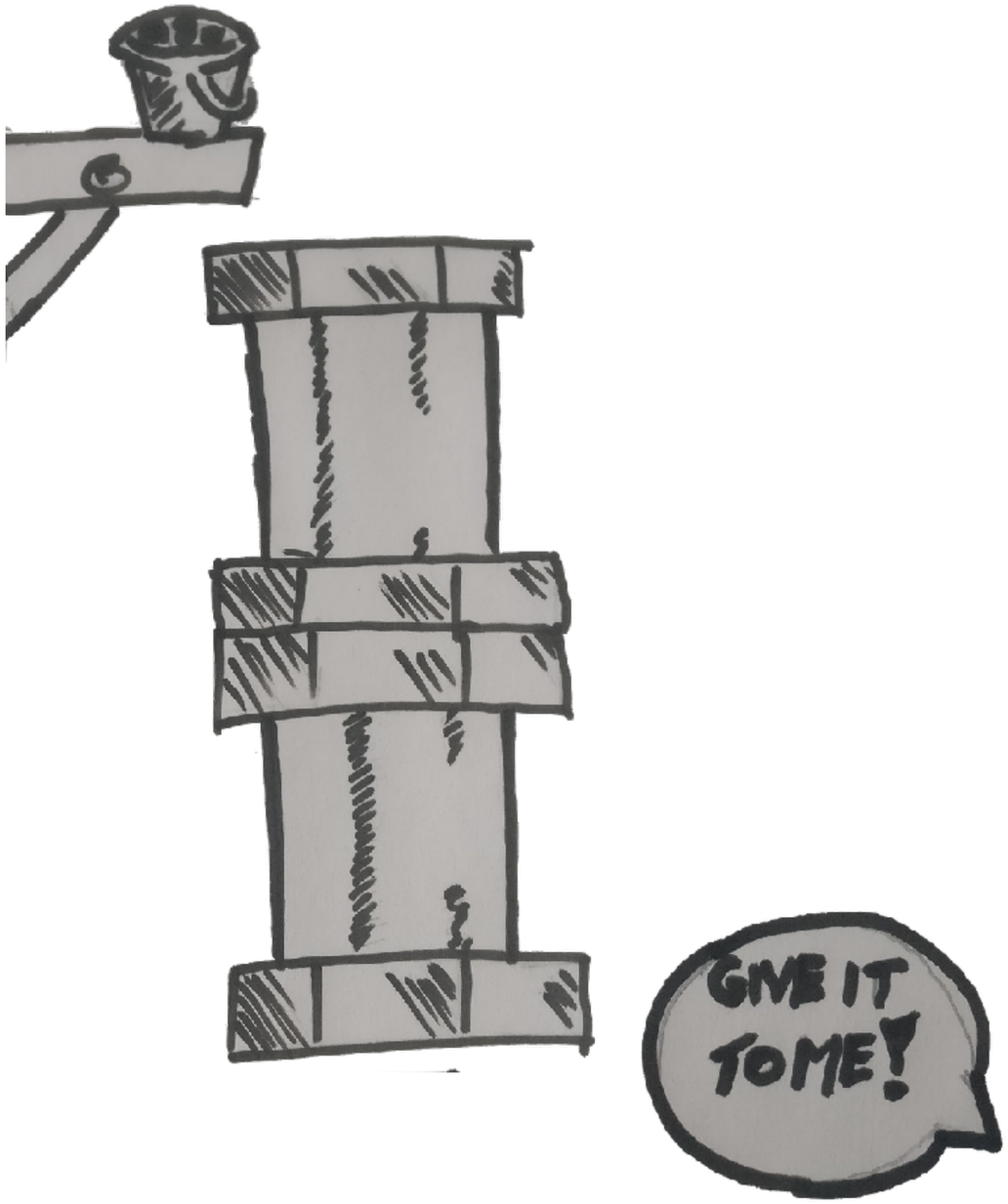
When new stream is created every time

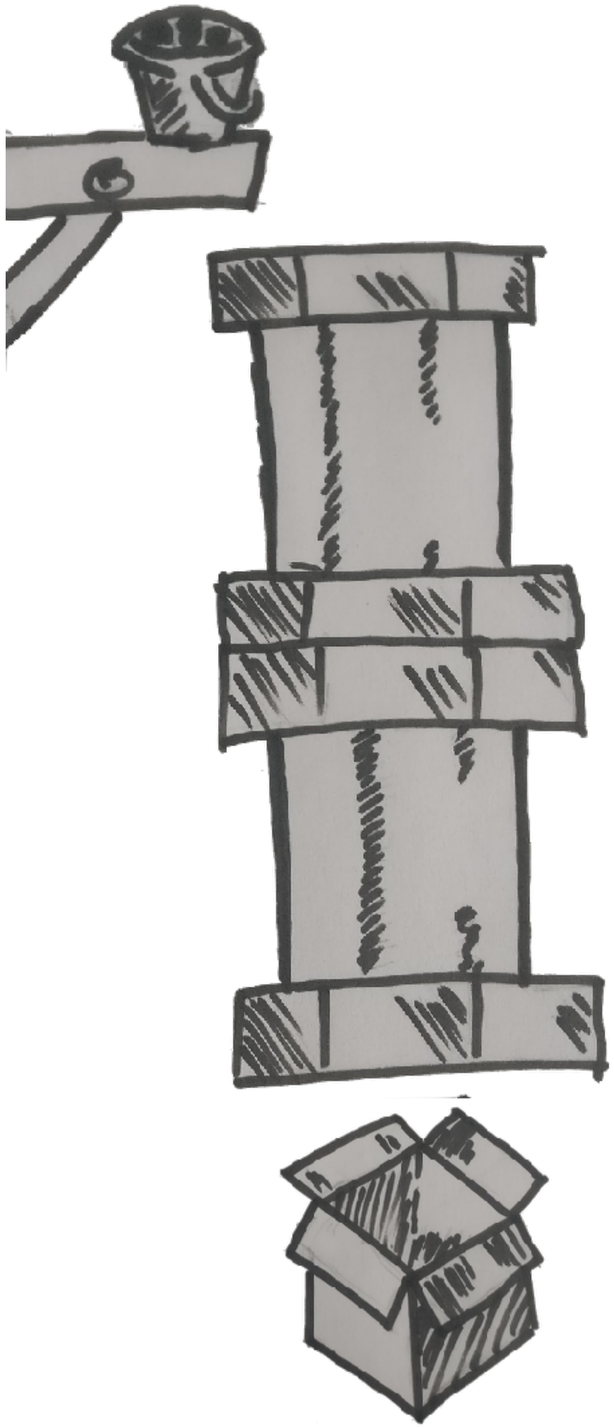
When result is very large or might be infinite

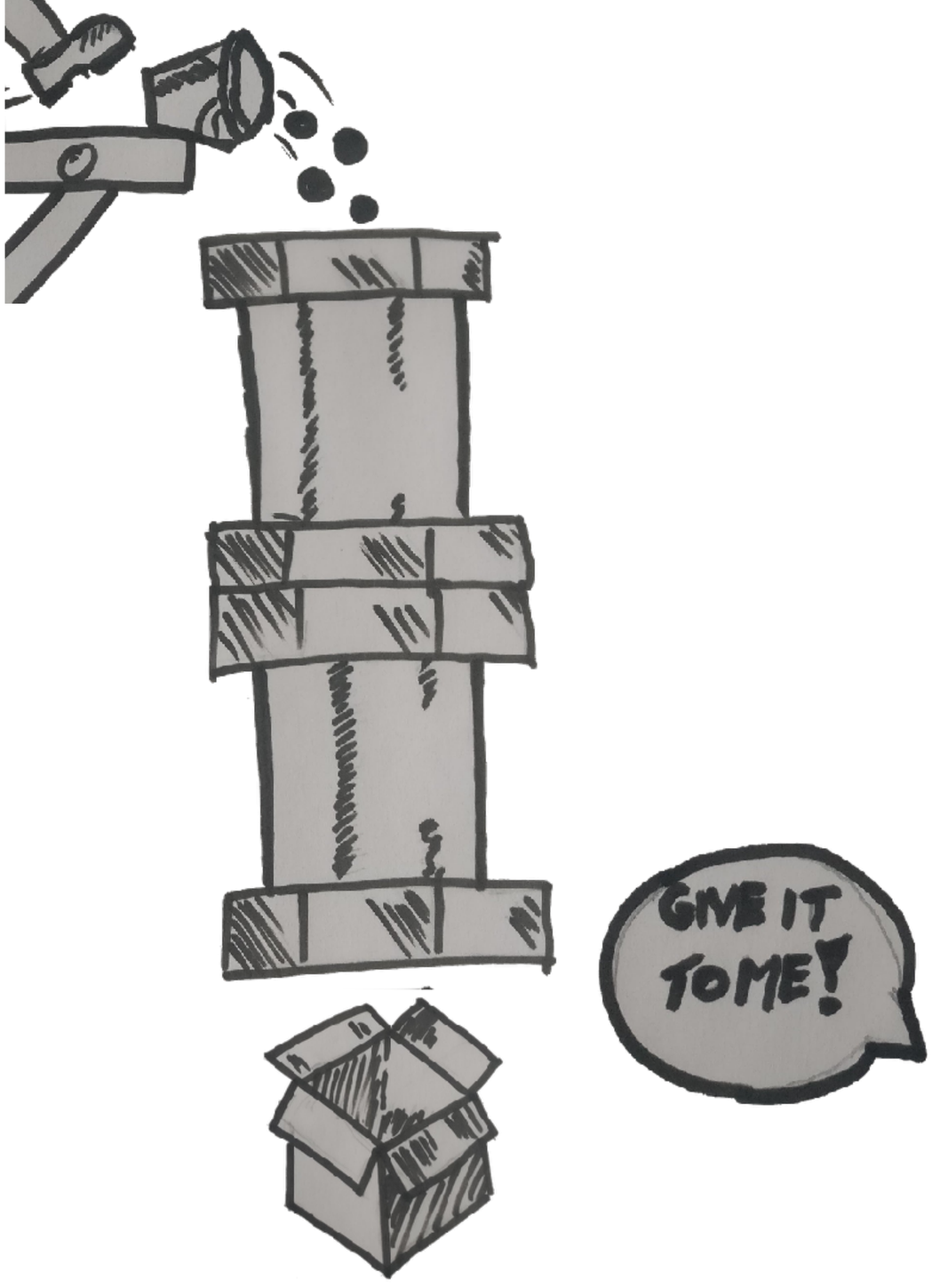
By default return a collection


Not Consuming a Stream
@BrianVerm





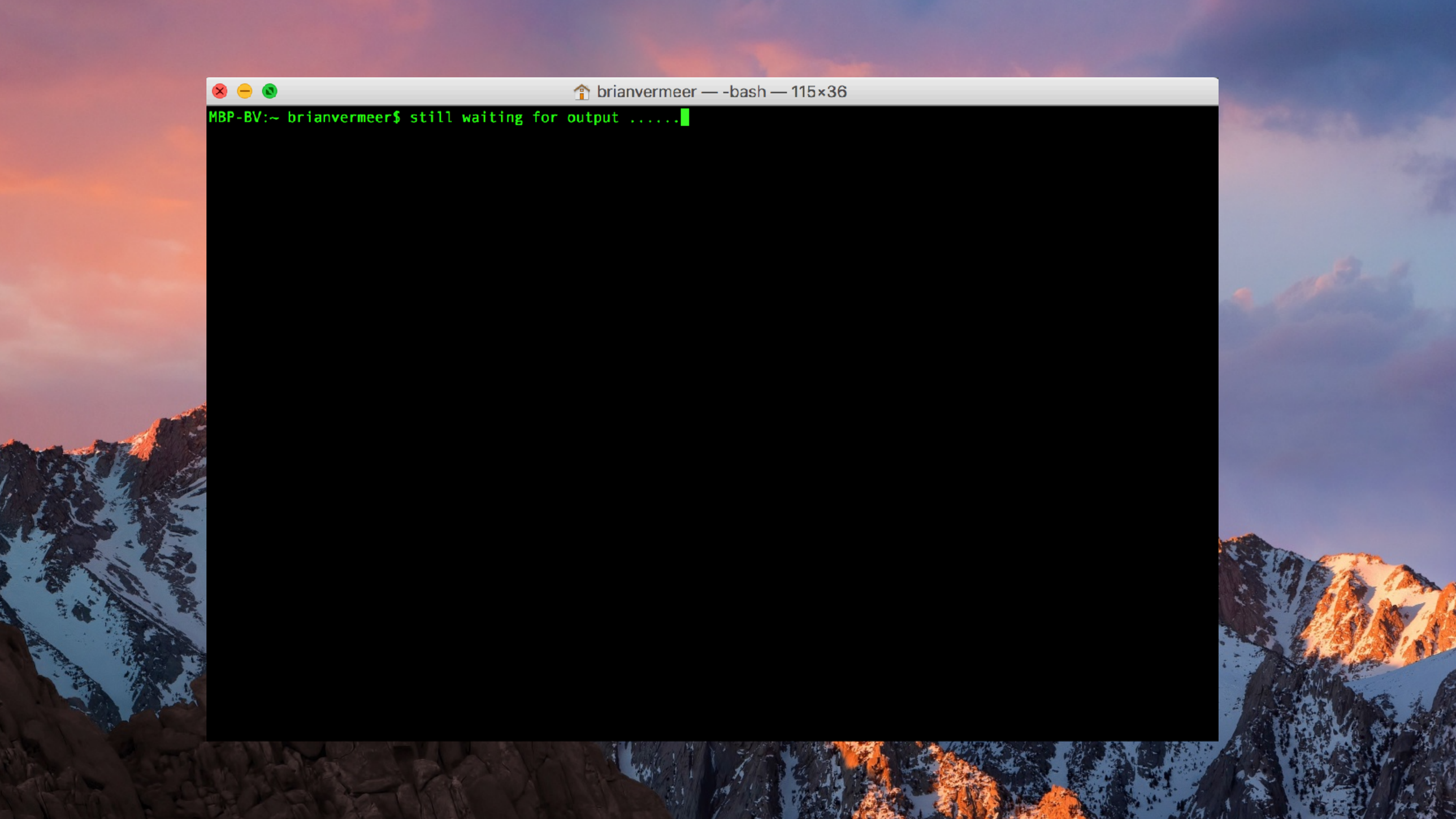




Consume the stream

```
List<Beer> beers = List.of(new Beer("Heineken", 5.2), new Beer("Delirium
Tremens", 9.0), new Beer("Amstel", 5.1));

beers.stream()
        .limit(10)
        .map(i -> i.getAlcohol())
        .peek(i -> {
            if (i > 7.0)
                throw new RuntimeException();
        });
```


brianvermeer — -bash — 115×36
MBP-BV:~ brianvermeer$ still waiting for output ......

Consume the stream

```
List<Beer> beers = List.of(new Beer("Heineken", 5.2), new Beer("Delirium
Tremens", 9.0), new Beer("Amstel", 5.1));

beers.stream()
        .limit(10)
        .map(i -> i.getAlcohol())
        .peek(i -> {
            if (i > 7.0)
                throw new RuntimeException();
        })
        .forEach(System.out::println);
```

```
5.2
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.RuntimeException
```

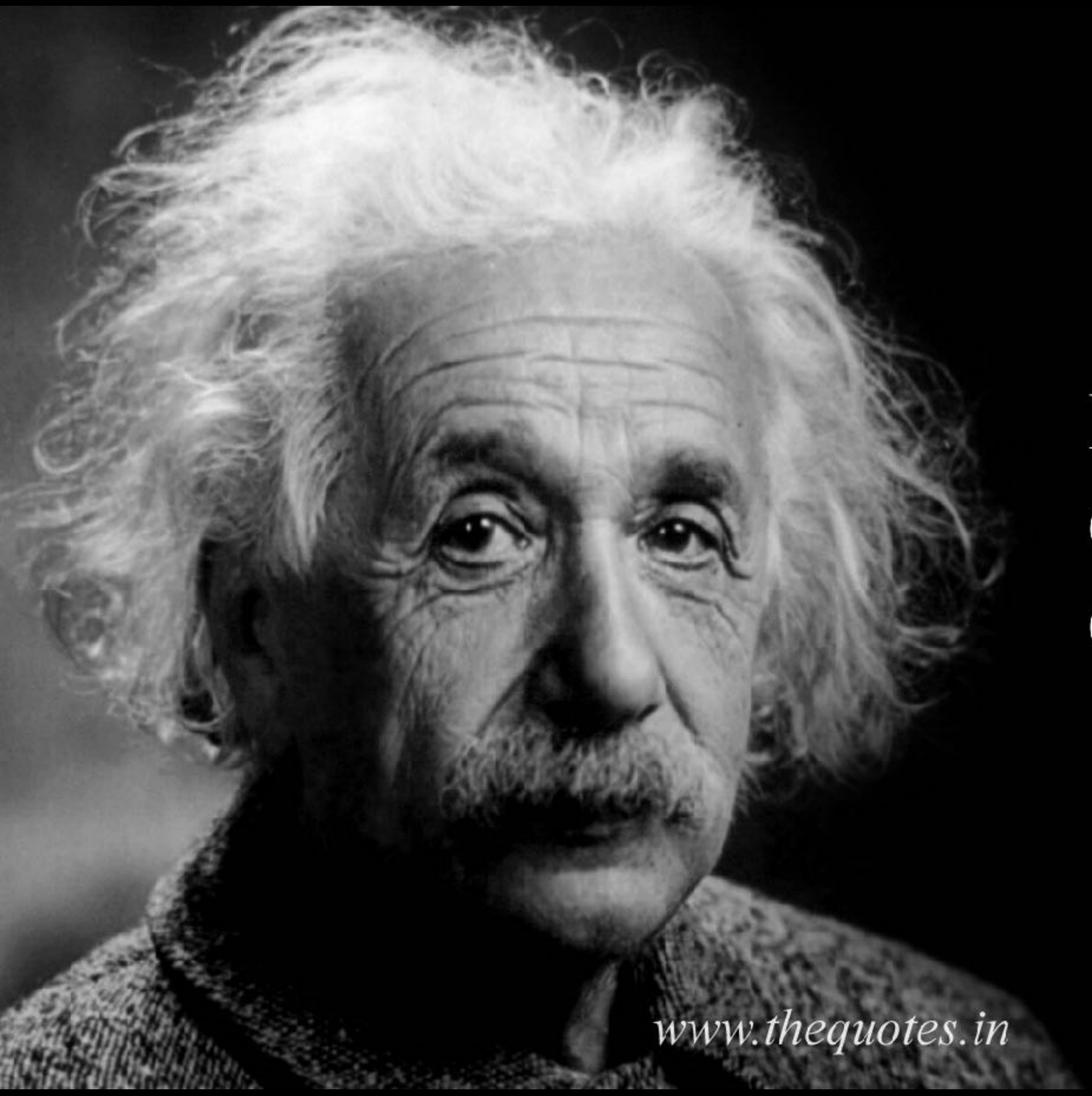
Mutable Object

Functional Programming

In computer science, functional programming is a programming paradigma style of building the structure and elements of computer programs that treats computation as the evaluation of mathematical functions and avoids changing-state and mutable data.

It is a declarative programming paradigm, which means programming is done with expressions or declarations instead of statements.

— wikipedia



Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.

Albert Einstein

“Asking a question should not change the answer, nor should asking it twice”

– Kevlin Henney

Immutable objects

Less moving parts

Easier to reason about code

No need to keep a mental map of the state an object is in.

Stream cannot mutate

```
private final List<Beer> beers = List.of(new Beer("Heineken", 5.2),
new Beer("Amstel", 5.1));



public void execute() {
    List<Beer> beersNew = beers.stream()
        .map(beer -> beer.setName("foo"))   //not allowed
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
}
```

Stream should not mutate !

```
private class Beer {
    String name;
    Double alcohol;

    public Beer setName(String name){
        this.name = name;
        return this;
    }
}

private final List<Beer> beers = List.of(new Beer("Heineken", 5.2), new Beer("Amstel",
5.1));

public void execute() {
    List<Beer> beersNew = beers.stream()
        .map(beer -> beer.setName("foo"))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    System.out.println(beers);
    System.out.println(beersNew);
}
```

Stream should not mutate !

```
private class Beer {
    String name;
    Double alcohol;

    public Beer setName(String name){
        this.name = name;
        return this;
    }
}

private final List<Beer> beers = List.of(new Beer("Heineken", 5.2), new Beer("Amstel",
5.1));

public void execute() {
    List<Beer> beersNew = beers.stream()
        .map(beer -> beer.setName("foo"))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    System.out.println(beers);
    System.out.println(beersNew);
}
```

Return a new copy

```
private class Beer {
    String name;
    Double alcohol;

    public Beer withName(String name){
        return new Beer(name, this.alcohol);
    }
}

private final List<Beer> beers = List.of(new Beer("Heineken", 5.2), new Beer("Amstel",
5.1));

public void execute() {
    List<Beer> beersNew = beers.stream()
        .map(beer -> beer.withName("foo"))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    System.out.println(beers);
    System.out.println(beersNew);
}
```

Overusing forEach

forEach()

Terminal functional on a stream.

Takes a consumer.

Can be used to apply side effects.

for-loop without the external iterator

simple forEach example

```
List<String> names = List.of("James", "Trisha", "Joshua",
"Jessica","Simon", “Heather”, “Roberto”);

names.stream()
     .map(String::toUpperCase)
     .forEach(System.out::println);
```

mutation with forEach

```
List<Beer> beers = List.of(new Beer("Heineken", 5.2), new
Beer("Amstel", 5.1));

beers.stream()
     .forEach(beer -> beer.setAlcohol(0.0));
```

overusing forEach

```
private class Beer {
    String name;
    Double alcohol;
    List<String> reviews;
    Integer rating;
}

List<Beer> beers = List.of(new Beer("Heineken", 5.2), new Beer("Amstel", 5.1));

//enrich with ratings
beers.stream().forEach(beer -> beer.setRating(findRating(beer.getName())));

//enrich with reviews
beers.stream().forEach(beer -> beer.setReviews(findReviews(beer.getName())));

…
```

Order of operations

Assignment

Beers -> Brewer -> Country

I want the first 3 unique brewers countries from the beer library as comma separated String

```
beerLib.stream()
     .map(Beer::getBrewer)
     .distinct()
     .limit(3)
     .map(Brewer::getCountry)
     .map(String::toUpperCase)
     .collect(Collectors.joining(“,”));
```

Assignment

Beers -> Brewer -> Country

I want the first 3 unique brewers countries from the beer library as comma separated String

```
beerLib.stream()
     .map(Beer::getBrewer)
     .distinct()
     .limit(3)
     .map(Brewer::getCountry)
     .map(String::toUpperCase)
     .collect(Collectors.joining(“,”));

// wrong
```

Assignment

Beers -> Brewer -> Country

I want the first 3 unique brewers countries from the beer library as comma separated String

```
beerLib.stream()
     .map(Beer::getBrewer)
     .map(Brewer::getCountry)
     .map(String::toUpperCase)
     .distinct()
     .limit(3)
     .collect(Collectors.joining(“,”));

// correct
```

Infinite stream

```
IntStream.iterate(0, i -> ( i + 1) % 2)
         .distinct()
         .limit(10)
         .forEach(i -> System.out.println(i));
```

Infinite stream

```
IntStream.iterate(0, i -> ( i + 1) % 2)
         .distinct()
         .limit(10)
         .forEach(i -> System.out.println(i));

// will run forever
```

```
IntStream.iterate(0, i -> ( i + 1) % 2)
         .limit(10)
         .distinct()
         .forEach(i -> System.out.println(i));

//will terminate
```

Infinite stream

```
IntStream.iterate(0, i -> ( i + 1) % 2)
         .parallel()
         .distinct()
         .limit(10)
         .forEach(i -> System.out.println(i));

// will run forever on all threads.
```

Solution

1. Look closely at the order of operations
 - prevent incorrect answers

2. Only use infinite streams when absolutely necessary.

rather use:

```
IntStream.range(0,10);
IntStream.rangeClosed(0,10);
IntStream.iterate(0, i -> i < 10, i -> i + 1);     //java 9 and up
```

Getting an Optional

Optional

Java's implementation of the Maybe Monad

Encapsulation to handle possible null value

Consider it a wrapper where a value can be absent

Force the user to unpack the Optional before using it.

Optional

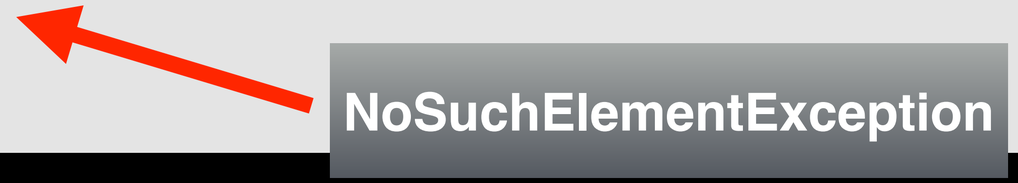
```
Optional<String> c = null //please avoid this
```

Unpack Optional

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = getText();
    String unpacked = maybeString.get();
}
```

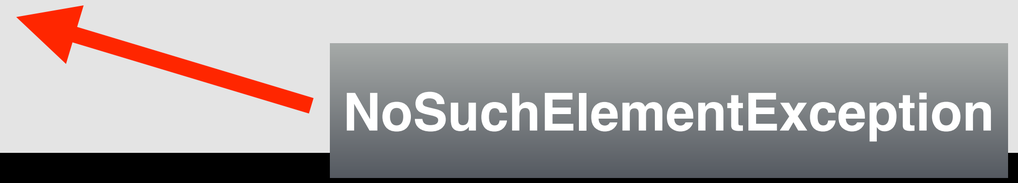
Unpack Optional

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = getText();
    String unpacked = maybeString.get();
}
```



Unpack Optional

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = getText();
    String unpacked = maybeString.get();
}
```




```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = getText();
    if (maybeString.isPresent()) {
        String unpacked = maybeString.get();
    }
}
```

Unpack Optional

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = getText();
    maybeString.ifPresent( str -> /* doSomething */ );
}
```

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = getText();
    maybeString.map(str -> str + ".");
}
```

What else ..??

Alternative flow

- orElse()
- orElseGet()
- orElseThrow()

orElseThrow

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = Optional.empty();
    maybeString
        .map(this::runIfExist)
        .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Optional was empty"));
}
```

orElse

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = Optional.of("foo");
    String newString = maybeString
            .map(this::runIfExist)
            .orElse(runIfEmpty());
    System.out.println(newString);
}

private String runIfExist(String str) {
    System.out.println("only run if optional is filled ");
    return str;
}

private String runIfEmpty() {
    System.out.println("only run if empty");
    return "empty";
}
```

orElse

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = Optional.of("foo");
    String newString = maybeString
            .map(this::runIfExist)
            .orElse(runIfEmpty());
    System.out.println(newString);
}

private String runIfExist(String str) {
    System.out.println("only run if optional is filled ");
    return str;
}

private String runIfEmpty() {
    System.out.println("only run if empty");
    return "empty";
}
```

```
only run if optional is filled
only run if empty
foo
```

orElseGet

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = Optional.of("foo");
    String newString = maybeString
            .map(this::runIfExist)
            .orElseGet(() -> runIfEmpty());
    System.out.println(newString);
}

private String runIfExist(String str) {
    System.out.println("only run if optional is filled ");
    return str;
}

private String runIfEmpty() {
    System.out.println("only run if empty");
    return "empty";
}
```

orElseGet

```
public void execute() {
    Optional<String> maybeString = Optional.of("foo");
    String newString = maybeString
            .map(this::runIfExist)
            .orElseGet(() -> runIfEmpty());
    System.out.println(newString);
}

private String runIfExist(String str) {
    System.out.println("only run if optional is filled ");
    return str;
}

private String runIfEmpty() {
    System.out.println("only run if empty");
    return "empty";
}
```

```
only run if optional is filled
foo
```

what else?

- When using orElse(x), make sure x doesn’t contain any side effects

- Only use orElse() to assign a default value

- Use orElseGet() to run an alternative flow

Exceptions

Checked Exceptions & Lambda

```
public Beer doSomething(Beer beer) throws IsEmptyException { …}

Function <Beer,Beer> fBeer = beer -> doSomething(beer)
```

Checked Exceptions & Lambda

```
public Beer doSomething(Beer beer) throws IsEmptyException { …}

Function <Beer,Beer> fBeer = beer -> doSomething(beer)
```

Checked Exceptions & Lambda

```
public Beer doSomething(Beer beer) throws IsEmptyException { …}

beerLib.stream()
  .map(beer -> {
          try{
              return doSomething(beer);
          } catch (IsEmptyException e) {
              throw new RuntimeException(e);
          }
  };)
  .collect(Collectors.toList());

//not very pretty
```

Checked Exceptions & Lambda

```
public Beer doSomething(Beer beer) throws IsEmptyException { …}

private Beer wrappedDoSomeThing(Beer beer) {
    try{
        return doSomething(beer);
    } catch (IsEmptyException e) {
        throw new RuntimeException(e);
    }
}

beerLib.stream()
  .map(this::wrappedDoSomeThing)
  .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Exception Utility

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface CheckedFunction<T, R> {
    public R apply(T t) throws Exception;
}

public static <T, R> Function<T, R> wrap(CheckedFunction<T, R> function) {
    return t -> {
        try {
            return function.apply(t);
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException(ex);
        }
    };
};

beerLib.stream()
  .map(wrap(beer -> doSomething(beer)))
  .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Either type

```
public class Either<L, R> {

    private final L left;
    private final R right;

    private Either(L left, R right) {
        this.left = left;
        this.right = right;
    }

    public static <L,R> Either<L,R> Left( L value) {
        return new Either(value, null);
    }

    public static <L,R> Either<L,R> Right( R value) {
        return new Either(null, value);
    } …
}
```

Either type

```
private Either<Exception, String> canGoWrong(Integer input) {
    if (input > 10) {
        return Either.Left(new RuntimeException("larger then 10"));
    }
    return Either.Right("["+input+"]");
}

List<Either<Exception, String>> canGoWrongs = IntStream.range(0,12)
        .mapToObj(i -> canGoWrong(i))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Either type

```
private Either<Exception, String> canGoWrong(Integer input) {
    if (input > 10) {
        return Either.Left(new RuntimeException("larger then 10"));
    }
    return Either.Right("["+input+"]");
}

List<Either<Exception, String>> canGoWrongs = IntStream.range(0,12)
        .mapToObj(i -> canGoWrong(i))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

canGoWrongs.stream()
    .map(e -> e.mapRight(s -> s.toUpperCase()))
    .flatMap(o -> o.map(Stream::of).orElseGet(Stream::empty))
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Try

- Failure (Exception)
- Success (Type)
- VAVR

Try

- Failure (Exception)

- Success (Type)

- VAVR

```
List<Try<String>> output = teams.stream()
    .map(CheckedFunction1.liftTry(this::mayThrowException))
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

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