# Comp 311 <br> Functional Programming 

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September 6, 2018

## Announcements

- Homework 0 is "due" today. (You should now know how to use the SVN repo.)
- Homework 1 assignment has been moved to Tuesday, and the due date will shift likewise.


## Class Methods

- Methods are functions defined in the body of a class definition. They have direct access to the members of a class instance
- Syntactically, they are placed between braces, after the class parameters


## Class Methods

case class C(field : $_{1}$ Type $_{1}, \ldots$, field $_{N}:$ Type $\left._{N}\right)$ \{ def $m_{1}\left(x_{11}\right.$ : TypeP ${ }_{11}, \ldots, x_{k 1}$ : TypeP $\left._{\mathrm{k} 1}\right)$ : TypeR $_{11}=$ expr
def $m_{j}\left(x_{1 J}: \operatorname{TypeP}_{1 J}, \ldots, x_{k J}:\right.$ TypeP $\left._{k J}\right):$ TypeR $_{1 J}=$ expr
\}

## Method Definitions

case class Coordinate(x: Int, y: Int) \{ def magnitude() $=x^{*} x+y^{*} y$ \}

## Applying a Class Method

- Given a class definition:

```
class C(pl: T , ..., p
    def m(param
}
```

- To reduce the application of a method:

$$
C\left(v_{1}, \ldots, v_{k}\right) \cdot m\left(\arg _{1}, \ldots, \arg _{N}\right)
$$

- Reduce the receiver and arguments, left to right
- Reduce the body of $m$, replacing constructor parameters with constructor arguments and method parameters with method arguments


## Applying a Class Method

Coordinate(5,3).magnitude() $\rightarrow$

$$
\begin{gathered}
5 * 5+3 * 3 \mapsto \\
25+9 \mapsto \\
34
\end{gathered}
$$

## Compound Value Patterns

def dotProduct(c1: Coordinate, c2: Coordinate) = \{ (c1, c2) match \{ case (Coordinate(x1,y1), Coordinate(x2,y2)) => $x 1^{*} x 2+y 1^{*} y 2$
\}
\}

## Patterns in Assignments

Patterns in Scala may also be used for destructuring assignments:
def dotProduct(c1: Coordinate, c2: Coordinate) = \{ val Coordinate(x1, y1) = c1
val Coordinate(x2, y2) = c2
$\mathrm{x} 1^{*} \mathrm{x} 2+\mathrm{y} 1^{*} \mathrm{y} 2$
\}

## Symbols in Patterns: <br> Binding or Constant?

- A symbol with a lower-case first character is a binding symbol
- A character with an upper-case first character is a value
- You can make a variable a constant using `backticks`
val pi = 3.14
val One = 1.0
expr match \{
case pi => "Pi"
case One => "One"
\}


## Singleton Objects

## Singleton Objects

- Also, we often would like to organize identifiers and functions together into a single entity
- When compiling a Scala file, it is required that all constant and function definitions are placed inside a class or object
- For this purpose, we can make use of singleton objects


## Singleton Objects

```
object IncomeTax {
    val cutoff0 = 0
    val bracket0 = 0
    val bracket1 = 100
    val cutoff1 = 9075
    def incomeTaxForBracket(income: Int, cutoff: Int, bracket: Int) = {
        require(income >= 0)
        (income - cutoff) * bracket / divisor + incomeTax(cutoff)
    } ensuring (_ >= 0)
}
```


# Syntax for Singleton Objects 

object Name \{<br>valDefs*<br>functionDefs*<br>\}

We Can Refer to the Constants and Functions in the Object Using Dot Notation

## IncomeTax.bracket1 $\mapsto$ <br> 100

We Can Refer to the Constants and Functions in the Object Using Dot Notation

## IncomeTax.incomeTax(100000)

 $\mapsto$21174

## Case Objects

- Declaring a case object denotes your intent: You will use this object as a value and use it as a pattern in match expressions.
- Using a normal object denotes a container for "static" methods declarations, or a value that won't be matched.

```
case object Name {
    valDefs*
    functionDefs*
}
```


## Homework

## Homework Grading Criteria

- Style: 50\%
- Correctness: $50 \%$


## Style of Program Code and Test Code

- Clarity
- Comments
- Contracts
- Design Principles


## Clarity: Is the Program Easy to Read?

- Is the program concise?
"Make every word say."
(Strunk and White, The Elements of Style)
- Are functions kept relatively small, with sub-parts broken up according to the problem domain?

Think of the profit, revenue, and cost example from
Lecture 2

## Clarity: Is the Program Easy to Read?

- Are the names of functions and variables syntactically consistent?
- For instance, do they all use camelCase?
- Are similar functions given names of similar length?


## Clarity: Is the Program Easy to Read?

- Are names adequately descriptive and appropriate?
- For example, using single letter names for public functions is not appropriate
- Are consistent metaphors used for functions that work together?


## Clarity: Is the Program Easy to Read?

- Is the program consistent in its indentation and whitespace?
- This can affect readability
- Is there appropriate spacing?
- Code that is too close together can be hard to read


## Comments

- Does each function include a statement of purpose?
- Are the comments excessive?
- Comments embedded in program should be used only for cases where it is not clear locally why the program is doing what it does
- The reader should be expected to know the language the text is written in


## Contracts

- Do the parameter types and return types of all functions and variables make sense?
- Are require and ensuring clauses included when necessary?
- Are the included require and ensuring clauses defined appropriately?
- Are requirements that cannot be expressed in require and ensuring clauses defined as documentation?


## Design Principles

- Does the program stick to the constructs covered in class so far?
- Is the program purely functional?


## Design Principles

- Does the program follow templates provided in class when appropriate?
- For instance, is the function body a simple algebraic expression?
- Is it a series of if-else expressions breaking up sub-ranges?
- Is it a match expression breaking up an abstract datatype?


## Design Principles

- Does the program include abstractions to factor out common code? (DRY)
- Copy-and-paste coding should be strongly avoided
- Does the program avoid unnecessary complexity? (KISS)


## Correctness

- Does the program compile?
- Do all student submitted tests pass?
- Does the program include all entry points required by the assignment?
- Are all tests automated? Tests should indicate on their own that either they pass or fail


## Correctness

- Example Tests: Are simple examples included in the tests showing how the function behaves under usually circumstances?
- Stress Tests: Are there additional tests ensuring that the function behaves appropriately when given extreme data values

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 0, } 1,-1, \text { PositiveInfinity, } \\
& \text { NegativeInfinity, NaN, etc. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Correctness

- Persuasive Tests: Is there adequate coverage to convince the reader that the program behaves as expected?
- Does the program perform correctly when subjected to additional testing provided by the course staff?


## Expected Test Structure

- All tests in a program should be captured in a test suite
- For each component of a program, there should be a corresponding test class
- For each function, there should be a corresponding test function
- For each test function, there should be multiple tests, checking both common and extreme cases


## Example: Testing Our Theater Profit Calculator

```
class TheaterProfitTest(name: String) extends TestCase(name) {
    def testAttendance() = {
    }
    def testCost() = {
        ...
    }
    def testProfit() = {
        ...
    }
    def testRevenue() = {
    }
    def testMax() = {
    }
}
```


## Example: Testing Our Theater Profit Calculator

```
class TheaterProfitTest(name: String) extends TestCase(name) {
    def testAttendance() {
        assertEquals(120, attendance(500))
        assertEquals(135, attendance(490))
        assertEquals(165, attendance(470))
        assertEquals(0, attendance(1000))
        assertEquals(0, attendance(580))
        assertEquals(2, attendance(579))
    assertEquals(870, attendance(0))
        }
}
```


## Example: Testing Our Theater Profit Calculator

```
class TheaterProfitTest(name: String) extends TestCase(name) {
    def testRevenue() {
        assertEquals(0, revenue(0))
        assertEquals(0, revenue(1000))
        assertEquals(53550, revenue(510))
    }
}
```


## Using DrScala

## DrScala

- Available from the course homepage:


## https://comp311.rice.edu

- A lightweight development environment well-suited to the exercises we will do in this class

Open Files
$m$

## Define your program in the definitions pane



A prompt to save your program after hitting the Compile button




object IncomeTax \{
val cutoff0 = 0
val bracket0 = 0
val bracket1 = 100
val cutoff1 = 9075
We can interact with the functions in our program directly in the interactions pane

$$
\text { val cutoff2 = } 36900
$$

val bracket3 = 250
val cutoff3 $=89350$

Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp



```
DrScala File Edit Tools Project Help
DrScala: (Untitled)
[苜New
```



```
    import junit.framework.Assert._
A new test class is created
    * A JUnit test case class.
    * Every method starting with the word "test" will be called when ru
    * the test with JUnit.
    */
    class IncomeTaxTest(name: String) extends TestCase(name) {
        /**
            * A test method.
            * (Replace "X" with a name describing the test. You may write as
                |Interactions Console Compiler Output Test Output
Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
TESTING Nothing
>
```

DrScala File Edit Tools Project Help
DrScala: (Untitled)
[苜New
Mmymerem.sala import junit.framework.TestCase
import junit.framework.Assert._
Note that this is not a case class
* A JUnit test case class.
* Every method starting with the word "test" will be called when ru
* the test with JUnit.
*/
class IncomeTaxTest(name: String) extends TestCase(name) {
/**
* A test method.
* (Replace "X" with a name describing the test. You may write as
|Interactions Console Compiler Output Test Output
Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
TESTING Nothing
>

import junit．framework．TestCase import junit．framework．Assert．＿

Ignore the extends clause for now
＊A JUnit test case class．
＊Every method starting with the word＂tpst＂will be called when ru
＊the test with JUnit．
＊／
class IncomeTaxTest（name：String）extends TestCase（name）\｛
／＊＊
＊A test method．
＊（Replace＂X＂with a name describing the test．You may write as

Welcome to DrScala．Working directory is／Users／ericeallen／tmp TESTING Nothing

import junit．framework．TestCase import junit．framework．Assert．＿
／＊＊

## Ignore the import statements for now

＊A JUnit test case class．
＊Every method starting with the word＂test＂will be called when ru
＊the test with JUnit．
＊／
class IncomeTaxTest（name：String）extends TestCase（name）\｛
／＊＊
＊A test method．
＊（Replace＂X＂with a name describing the test．You may write as

Welcome to DrScala．Working directory is／Users／ericeallen／tmp TESTING Nothing

```
DrScala File Edit Tools Project Help
DrScala: (Untitled)
```



```
* * many "testSomething" methods in this class as you wish, and eac
* one will be called when running JUnit over this class.)
    */
    def testX() All functions with names starting
    } with"test" are treated as tests
    /** Sample test method which tests no program code. */
    def testNothing() {
        assertTrue("Dummy Test", true)
        println("TESTING Nothing")
    }
}
Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp TESTING Nothing
```

DrScala File Edit Tools Project Help



``` * one will be called when running JUnit over this class.)
*/
def testX() \{
\}
The assertTrue function is available to us in our tests.
/** Sample test pethod which tests no program code. */
def testNoth ig() \{
assertTrue("Dummy Test", true) println("TESTING Nothing")
\}
\}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline Interactions & Console & Compiler Output \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp TESTING Nothing
assertEquals fails if its two arguments are not equal


\section*{Hitting the Test button prompts us to compile}


Agreeing to compile prompts us to save


A green bar indicates that all tests passed


■New Open Save \(\mathbb{E}_{2}\) Close \(\%\) Cut Copy Paste Undo Redo * Find Compile Reset Run Test
IncomeTax.scala ; def testIncomeTax() \{

IncomeTaxTest.scala assertEquals(100, IncomeTax.incomeTax(1000)) assertEquals(907, IncomeTax.incomeTax(9075)) assertEquals(907 + 138, IncomeTax.incomeTax(10000) \}
def testThatFails() \{ assertTrue(false) \}
/** Sample test method which tests no program code. def testNothing() \{ assertTrue("Dummy Test", true) println("TESTING Nothing")

Interactions Console Compiler Output Test Output
ıncomeiaxiest
testIncomeTax
testThatFails
A red bar indicates a test failure testNothing

■New \(』\) Open Save \(\mathbb{E}\) Close \({ }^{*}\) Cut Copy Paste \(\otimes\) Undo Redo * Find Compile Reset Run Test
IncomeTax.scala ; def testIncomeTax() \{

IncomeTaxTest.scala assertEquals(100, IncomeTax.incomeTax(1000)) assertEquals(907, IncomeTax.incomeTax(9075)) assertEquals(907 + 138, IncomeTax.incomeTax(10000) \}

The failing test is
def testThatFails() \{ assertTrue(false) \} highlighted in yellow
/** Sample test method which tests no program code. def testNothing() \{ assertTrue("Dummy Test", true) println("TESTING Nothing")
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline Interactions & Console & Compiler Output & Test Output \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ıncomeıaxiest}
testIncomeTax
testThatFails
testNothing

To interact with our program, we use the Interactions Pane


Welcore to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp \(>\)
                            * Given an income in U.S. Dollars,
    * returns the dollar value of tax
    * owed for a single tax payer, using
    * 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
    */
    def incomeTax(income: Int): Int = \{
    require(income >= 0)
    if (income <= cutoff0) \{
        bracket0

Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
\(>2+2\)
    res0: Int \(=\)
    >

We can enter arbitrary Scala expressions

* Given an income in U.S. Dollars,
* returns the dollar value of tax
* owed for a single tax payer, using
* 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
*/
def incomeTax(income: Int): Int = \{ require(income >= 0)
if (income <= cutoff0) \{ bracket0

Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
\(>2+2\)
res0: Int \(=4\)
\(>\mid\)
The value our expression reduces to is displayed


* Given an income in U.S. Dollars,
* returns the dollar value of tax
* owed for a single tax payer, using
* 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
*/
def incomeTax(income: Int): Int = \{ require(income >= 0)
if (income <= cutoff0) \{ bracket0

Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
\(>2+2\)
res0: Int \(=4\)
>
And the value is bound to a fresh identifier
```

* Given an income in U.S. Dollars,
    * returns the dollar value of tax
    * owed for a single tax payer, using
    * 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
*/
def incomeTax(income: Int): Int = {
require(income >= 0)
if (income <= cutoff0) {
bracket0

```

Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
\(>2+2\)
res0: Int = 4
> IncomeTax.incomeTax(100000)
res1: Int = 21174
The classes we have compiled in Definitions are in scope in Interactions

```

* Given an income in U.S. Dollars,
* returns the dollar value of tax
    * owed for a single tax payer, using
    * 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
*/
def incomeTax(income: Int): Int = {
require(income >= 0)
if (income <= cutoff0) {
bracket0

```
    wetcome to urscala. workıng airectory is /users/erıceatlen/tmp
    \(>2+2\)
    res0: Int = 4
    > IncomeTax.incomeTax(100000)
    res1: Int = 21174
    > res0 * res1
    res2: Int \(=84696\)
    Editing /Users/ericeallen/tmp/IncomeTax.scala

We can refer to previously bound identifiers in subsequent expressions

* Given an income in U.S. Dollars,
* returns the dollar value of tax
* owed for a single tax payer, using
* 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
*/
def incomeTax(income: Int): Int = \{ require(income >= 0)
if (income <= cutoff0) \{ bracket0
resu: \(1 n t=4\)
> IncomeTax.incomeTax(100000)
res1: Int = 21174
> res0 * res1
res2: Int \(=84696\)
> val pi = 3.14
pi: Double = 3.14

Editing /Users/ericeallen/tmp/IncomeTax.scala


Editing /Users/ericeallen/tmp/IncomeTax.scala

Untitlea.
IncomeataxTest.scal a*
```

* Given an income in U.S. Dollars,

```
    * returns the dollar value of tax
    * owed for a single tax payer, using
    * 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
    */
    def incomeTax(income: Int): Int \(=\) \{
    require(income >= 0)
    if (income <= cutoff0) \{
        bracket0
res \(\angle:\) Lnt \(=\) 84byb
> val pi = 3.14
pi: Double = 3.14
> res1 * pi

\section*{We can also define new functions}
res3: Double = 66486.36
> def square(x: Double) \(=x\) * \(x\)
square: (x: Double)Double

Editing /Users/ericeallen/tmp/IncomeTax.scala
```

* Given an income in U.S. Dollars,
    * returns the dollar value of tax
    * owed for a single tax payer, using
    * 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
*/
def incomeTax(income: Int): Int = {
require(income >= 0)
if (income <= cutoff0) {
bracket0

```
> def square ( \(x\) : Double) \(=x^{*} x\) a new line, indicated by a
pi: Double = 3.14
> res1 * pi
res3: Double \(=66486.36\)
square: (x: Double)Double
> def abs(x: Double)
```

> VaL Pl = 5. . }

```
    I
                            * Given an income in U.S. Dollars,
    * returns the dollar value of tax
    * owed for a single tax payer, using
    * 2014-2015 IRS tax brackets.
    */
    def incomeTax(income: Int): Int = \{
        require(income >= 0)
        if (income <= cutoff0) \{
                hnaーlon

Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
> def abs(x: Double) =
| if (x < 0) -x else
| x
abs: (x: Double)Double

The function is bound and an arrow type is displayed


\section*{IncomeTax．scal \\ ／＊＊}

IncomeTaxTest．scala＊
＊Given an income in U．S．Dollars，
＊returns the dollar value of tax
＊owed for a single tax payer，using
＊2014－2015 IRS tax brackets．
＊／
def incomeTax（income：Int）：Int＝\｛ require（income＞＝0）
if（income＜＝cutoff0）\｛
hnのールーの
wetcome to urscala．working aırectory is／users／erıceatlen／tmp ＞def abs（x：Double）＝
｜if（x＜0）－x else ｜x
abs：（x：Double）Double ＞abs（－5．0）
res0：Double＝ 5.0

And we can refer to this function in subsequent expressions

\section*{We can click on the file to appear in Definitions}


Files that have not been saved include an asterisk


Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp

\section*{Reset resets the Interactions session}
```

E*New|Open © Save ECClose * Cut © Copy Paste % Undo \& Redo * Find Comp Reset Run Test

```
(Untitled)*
IncomeTax.scala
IncomeTaxTest.scala*
```

* Testing simple income tax computations.
*/
def testIncomeTax() \{
assertEquals(100, IncomeTax.incomeTax(1000))
assertEquals(907, IncomeTax.incomeTax(9075)) assertEquals(907 + 138, IncomeTax.incomeTax(10000) \}
/** Sample test method which tests no program code. def testNothing() \{
assertTrue("Dummy Test", true) println("TESTING Nothing") $\}$

| Interactions | Console | Compiler Output | Test Output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

```

Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
\(\square\)
른
>

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Run executes Definitions

DrScala File Edit Tools Project Help
ค \(\square\) * \(\uparrow\) • \(\square\) Wed7:46 PM \(Q: \equiv\)
■ New Open Save \(\mathbb{E}_{2}\) Close \(\%\) Cut Copy Paste Undo Redo * Find Compile Rese Run Test
(Untitled)*
IncomeTax.scala
IncomeTaxTest.scala*
* Testing simple income tax computations.
*/
def testIncomeTax() \{
assertEquals(100, IncomeTax.incomeTax(1000))
assertEquals(907, IncomeTax.incomeTax(9075)) assertEquals(907 + 138, IncomeTax.incomeTax(10000)
\[
\text { \} }
\]
/** Sample test method which tests no program code. def testNothing() \{
assertTrue("Dummy Test", true) println("TESTING Nothing") \(\}\)

Console Compiler Output Test Output
Welcome to DrScala. Working directory is /Users/ericeallen/tmp
\(\square\)
3
Editing /Users/ericeallen/tmp/IncomeTaxTest.scala *```

