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Make Web Apps Fun to Build & Easy to Refactor with Elm

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CALLY
CAMPS



C++

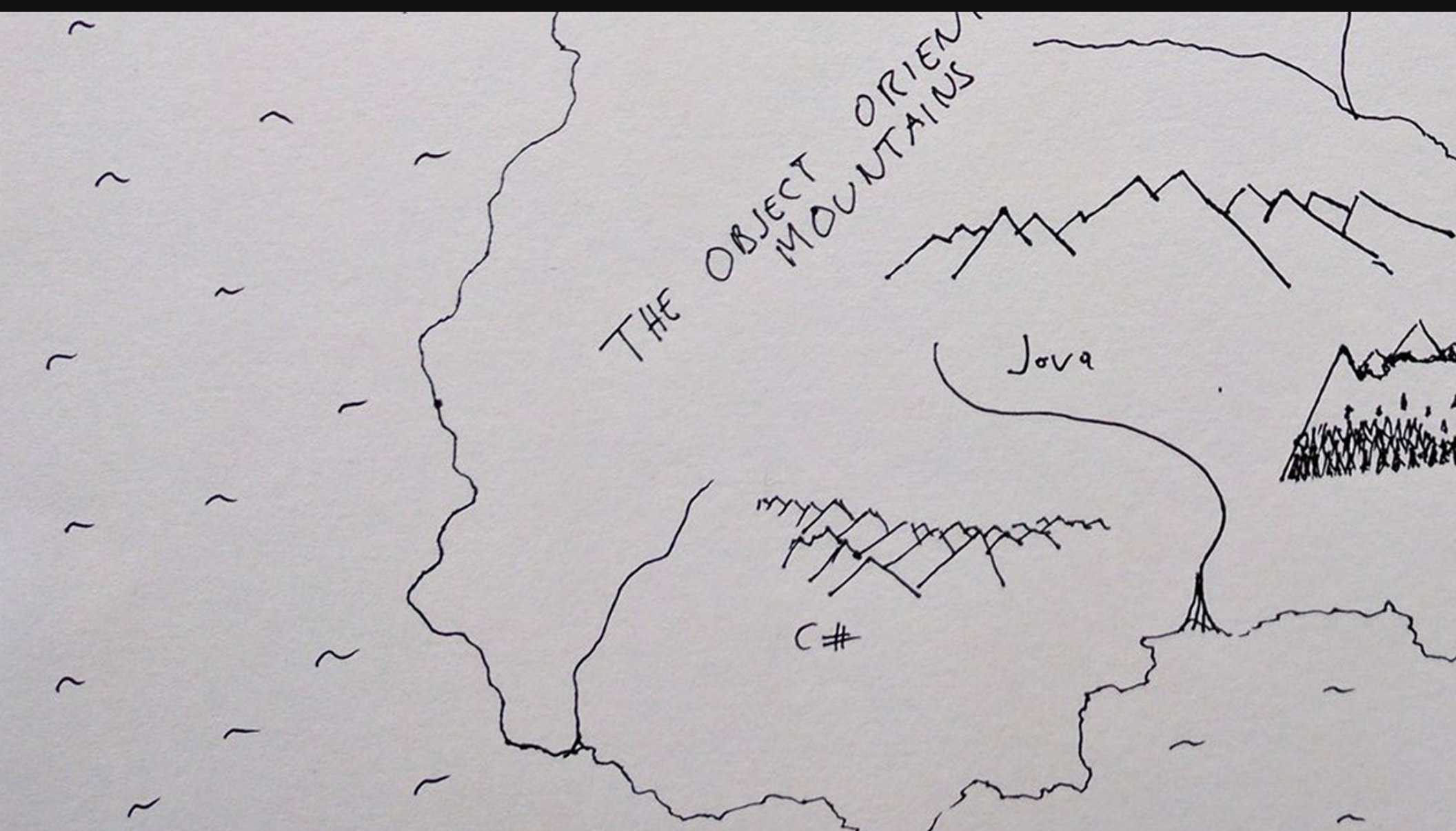
THE NON-GC
DESERTS

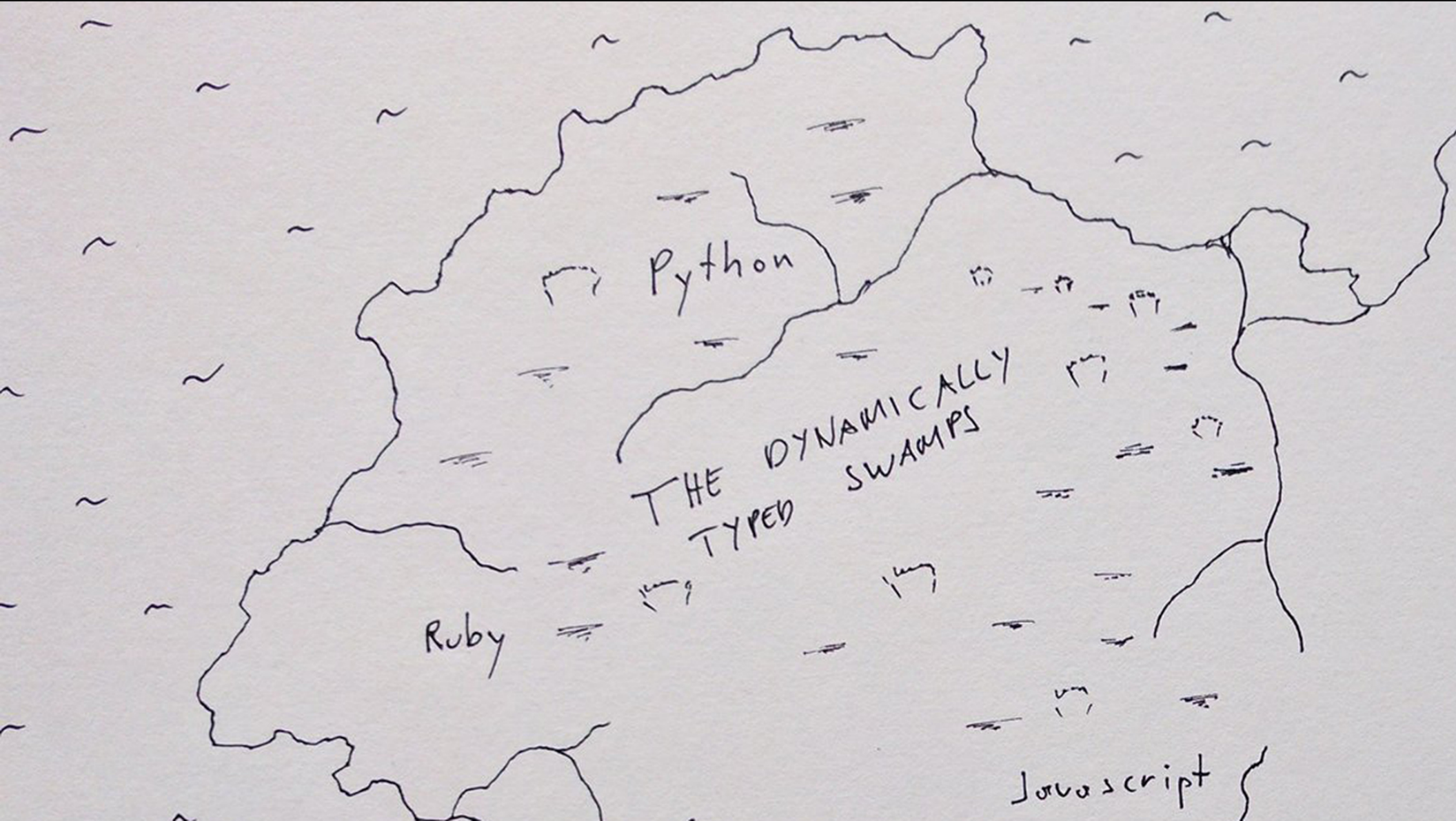
Rust

THE OBJECT ORIENTED
MOUNTAINS

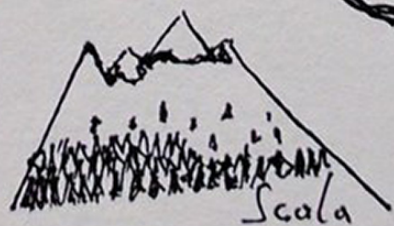
Java

C#





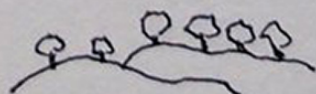
THE FUNCTIONAL FORESTS



Prescript

Sea of Immutability

Haskell



Ocul

F#

F#

23

COQ

ADA

Elm Elevator pitch

- Statically typed, purely functional programming language
- Compiles to Javascript
- **No runtime errors**
- Easy to learn, nice to use

Javascript syntax

```
1: function multiplyNumbers(a, b) {  
2:     return a * b;  
3: }  
4: // Weird type coercion  
5: var result = multiplyNumbers(4, "three");  
6:
```

Elm syntax

```
1:      multiplyNumbers a b =  
2:      a * b  
3:  
4: -- Compile error!  
5:      result = multiplyNumbers 4 "three"  
6:
```


Elm syntax

```
1:  
2: multiplyNumbers a b =  
3:     a * b  
4:  
5: result = multiplyNumbers 4 3
```

Type annotations

```
1: multiplyNumbers : Int -> Int -> Int
2: multiplyNumbers a b =
3:   a * b
4: result : Int
5: result = multiplyNumbers 4 3
6:
```

Type annotations

```
1: type alias Person =  
2:   { name : String  
3:     , yearBorn : Int  
4:   }  
5: calculateAge : Int -> Person -> Int  
6: calculateAge currentYear person =  
7:   currentYear - person.yearBorn  
8:
```


Pain points Elm addresses

Code in dynamic languages is hard to refactor correctly

- So we do it less => lower code quality
- Often introduce bugs/crashes

In Elm, everything is fully typed

- Even when no type annotations are used, ever
- The compiler checks that all types match
- No "any" type

Records

(Product types)

```
1: type alias Programmer =  
2:   { name : String  
3:     , favouriteLanguage : String  
4:   }  
5: daniel : Programmer  
6: daniel =  
7:   { name = "Daniel"  
8:     , favouriteLanguage = "Elm"  
9:   }  
10:
```

Union types

(aka Sum types)

```
1: type Status
2:     = Pending
3:     | Completed
4:
5: val1 = Pending
6:
7: type alias Task =
8:     { name : String
9:       , status : Status
10:     }
```

Pattern matching

```
1: getUIString : Status -> String
2: getUIString status =
3:     case status of
4:         Pending -> "Not yet started"
5:         -- Compile error! Missing case!
```

Pattern matching

```
1: getUIString : Status -> String
2: getUIString status =
3:     case status of
4:         Pending -> "Not yet started"
5:         Completed -> "Completed"
```


What if only some states have data attached?

- Progress report when running
- How would you model this in another language?

```
1: type Status
2:     = Pending
3:     | Completed
4:     | Failed
5: type alias Task =
6:     { name : String
7:     , status : Status
8:     , currentItem : Int
9:     , numItems : Int
10:    , errors : List String
11:    }
12:
```

Making invalid states unrepresentable

The real power of union types

```
1: type Status
2:     = Pending
3:     | Running Int Int -- Two ints as "payload" data
4:     | Completed
5:     | Failed (List String) -- a list of strings as "payload" data
6:
7: val1 : Status
8: val1 = Running 0 10
9:
10: type alias Task =
11:     { name : String
12:     , status : Status
13:     }
```

Pattern matching

```
1: getUIString : Status -> String
2: getUIString status =
3:     case status of
4:         Pending ->
5:             "Not yet started"
6:         Running current total ->
7:             (toString (current + 1)) ++ " of " ++ (toString total)
8:         Completed ->
9:             "Completed"
10:        Failed errors ->
11:            "Failed! Message : " ++ (String.join ", " errors)
```


Pattern matching

- Pattern matching is the only way to get payload "out" of a union type

Polymorphic types

(aka Generics)

```
1: type BinaryTree elementType
2:     = Leaf elementType
3:     | Node (BinaryTree elementType) (BinaryTree elementType)
4:
5: leafOnly : BinaryTree Int
6: leafOnly =
7:     Leaf 23
8:
9: smallTree : BinaryTree Int
10: smallTree =
11:     Node (Leaf 17) leafOnly
```

Undefined is not a function / NullReferenceException

- Elm does not have null/undefined
- This kills a whole family of bugs

How can it represent missing values?

Dealing with optional values

```
1: type Maybe a
2:     = Nothing
3:     | Just a
4:
5: val1 : Maybe Int
6: val1 = Nothing
7:
8: val2 : Maybe Int
9: val2 = Just 23
10:
```

What if we need error information?

```
1: type Result err success
2:     = Ok success
3:     | Err err
4:
5: val1 : Result String Int
6: val1 = Err "This is an error message"
7:
8: val2 : Result String Int
9: val2 = Ok 23
10:
```

All values are immutable

```
1: x = 1
2:
3: x = 2 -- compile error
4: x = x + 1 -- compile error
5:
6: y = x + 1 -- Ok
7:
```

All (nested) fields are immutable

```
1: type alias Programmer =
2:     { name : String
3:       , favouriteLanguage : String
4:     }
5: programmerA : Programmer
6: programmerA =
7:     { name = "Daniel"
8:       , favouriteLanguage = "Elm"
9:     }
10: programmerA.name = "Eve"
11: -- Compile error!
12:
13:
```


Creating new record values based on old ones

```
1: type alias Programmer =
2:     { name : String
3:       , favouriteLanguage : String
4:     }
5: programmerA : Programmer
6: programmerA =
7:     { name = "Daniel"
8:       , favouriteLanguage = "Elm"
9:     }
10: programmerB : Programmer
11: programmerB =
12:     { programmerA
13:     | name = "Eve"
14:     }
15:
16:
```

This means we can't do loops in elm!

- Use map, fold (aka reduce), or recursion instead

Elm is entirely pure!

- No side effects possible in the language
- (Except `Debug.log` and `Debug.crash`)

Getting work done with Elm

- Elm comes with a small runtime
- No direkt Javascript FFI

```
1: -- Elm
2: addNumbers : Int -> Int -> Int
3: addNumbers a b =
4:     a + b
5: result1 = addNumbers 1 2
6: result2 = addNumbers 1 2
7: result 1 == result 2 -- True
8:
```

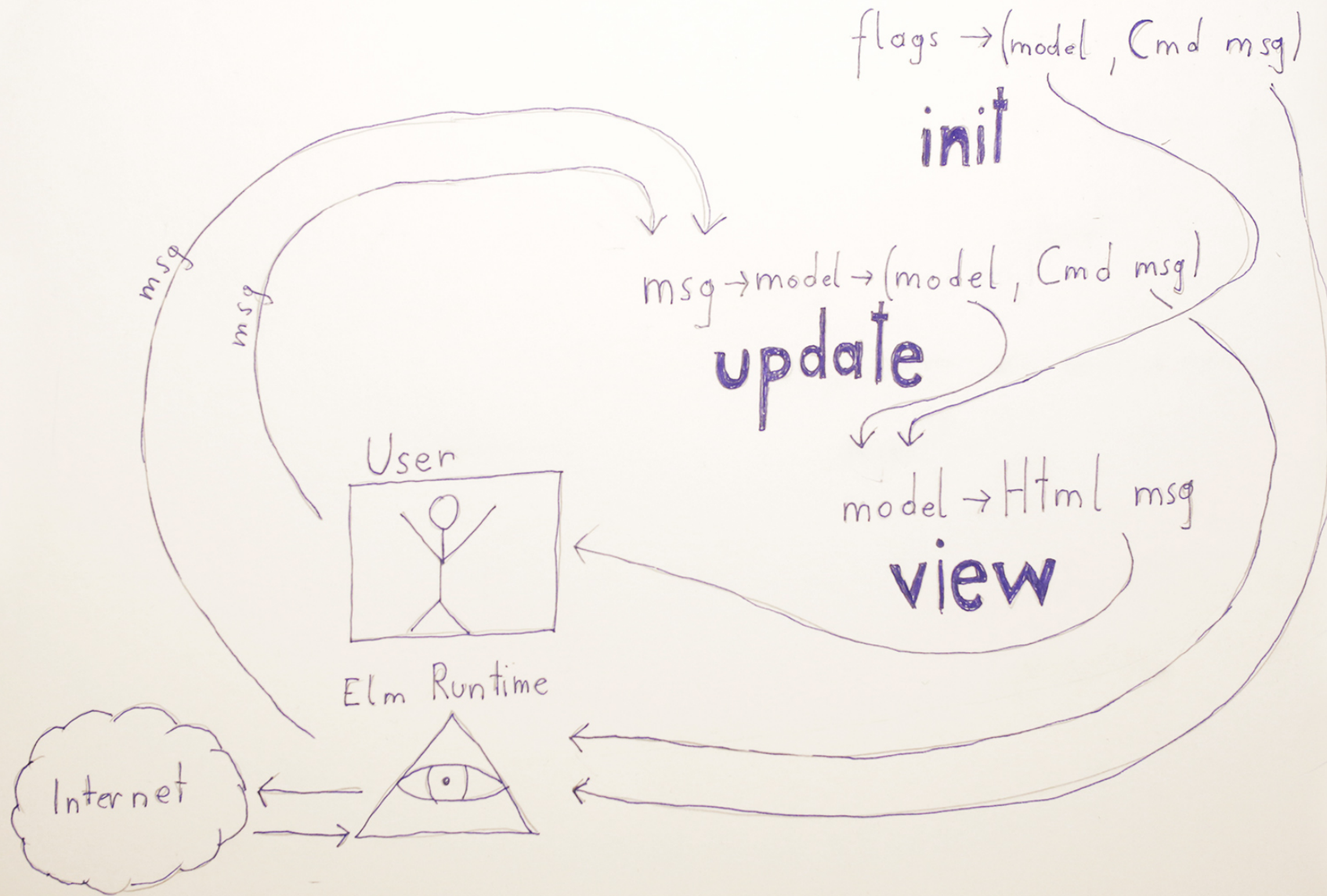
```
1: /// Javascript
2: function addNumbersWeird(a, b) {
3:     window.myGlobalState = window.myGlobalState || 0;
4:     return a + b + (window.myGlobalState++);
5: }
6: var result1 = addNumbersWeird(1, 2);
7: var result2 = addNumbersWeird(1, 2);
8: result1 == result2; // False
9:
```

This makes testing super nice

- Calling the same function again with the same arguments will always lead to the same result
- Thanks to static types, Unit testing can focus on actual logic
- Mocking is usually not necessary with pure functions

And refactorings are safe and fun!

The elm architecture



Benefits

- Model is a single source of truth
- Visual elements are created from the current model
- Apps are well structured
- update function is the only place where your state is modified
- Possible to replay UI sessions easily, implement Undo/Redo, ...

How view functions work

```
1: view : Model -> Html Msg
2: view model =
3:   div [ class "counter" ]
4:     [ button [ onClick Decrement ] [ text "-" ]
5:       , div [] [ text (toString model.counter) ]
6:       , button [ onClick Increment ] [ text "+" ]
7:     ]
```

```
1: <div class="counter">
2:   <button onClick="dispatch(Decrement)">-</button>
3:   <div>{model.counter}</div>
4:   <button onClick="dispatch(Increment)">+</button>
5: </div>
```

Demo time

Command values tell the Elm runtime to perform side effects

- Like HTTP requests
- Random number generation
- ...

Commands in action

```
1: import Http
2:
3: type Msg
4:   = LoadClicked
5:   | Loaded (Result Http.Error String)
6:
7: sendCommand : Cmd Msg
8: sendCommand =
9:   Http.send Loaded (Http.getString "https://example.com/books/war-and-peace")
10:
11: update : Msg -> Model -> (Model, Cmd Msg)
12: update msg model =
13:   case msg of
14:     LoadClicked ->
15:       (model, sendCommand)
16:     Loaded (Ok text) ->
17:       ...
18:     Loaded (Err httpErr) ->
19:       ...
```

Ports are used to send messages to/from Javascript

- This lets you use any Javascript library / Browser API in native JS
- Send messages back and forth between Elm (Business Logic, Rendering) and your native JS code

Building production apps with Elm

- Overall: very nice experience
- No runtime exceptions, evar!
- Compiler helps you, especially when refactoring
- Wonderful confidence in our code

Obstacles with Elm

- Sometimes you need to use ports for trivial things (e.g. focus an input element)
- Can't publish modules with "native" Javascript as official elm package (e.g. library to use Web Audio API)
- Writing Json Decoders is a bit tedious

Elm is ready to be used in production

- Drastically reduced bug count
- Development speed does not slow down as project gets more complex
- Some JavaScript interop via ports probably necessary, but still much better than all JS!

Where to go to learn more?

- try.elm-lang.org
- <http://elm-lang.org>
- Try it for a side project or internal tool
- Go on the Elm slack and ask questions!

Thank you!

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Please

**Remember to
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Thank you!

