

Monadic Operations in C++23



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About Me



Senior Software Engineer @ Andritz Hydro



Multi-platform
desktop systems (Qt)

Requirement refinement
Code design
Mentoring junior colleagues



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Co-Funder of
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Handling Potential Failure

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    CElement element;
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }

    CTable table;
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }

    CCell cell;
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }

    int value;
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }

    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Handling Potential Failure

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative  
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)  
{  
    CElement element;  
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }  
  
    CTable table;  
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }  
  
    CCell cell;  
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }  
  
    int value;  
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }  
  
    result = (value < 0);  
    return true;  
}
```

...With Exceptions

```
throw out_of_range("row out of bounds");
```

```
bool isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    auto table = getTable(getElement(db, key));
    auto cell = getCell(table, cellLocation);
    return (getNumericCellValue(cell) < 0);
}
```

Call stack
getCell
isIntCellValueNegative
tryCall<int> (__cdecl&...)
testTable
main
...

	test.cpp	25
getCell	test.cpp	60
isIntCellValueNegative	test.cpp	38
tryCall<int> (__cdecl&...)	test.cpp	107
testTable	test.cpp	9

```
catch (const invalid_argument& e)
{ //...
}
catch (const out_of_range& e)
{ //...
}
catch (...) //...
```

But I Can't or Won't use Exceptions!

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    CElement element;
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }

    CTable table;
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }

    CCell cell;
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }

    int value;
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }

    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Does an Error Flag Help?

```
class CMyClass
{
    //...
    bool m_bError{false};
};

bool CMyClass::getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    auto table = getTable(getElement(db, key))
    auto cell = getCell(table, location)
    auto value = getNumericCellValue(cell))
    if (m_bError)
    {
        return false;
    }
    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Does an Error Flag Help?

```
class CMyClass
{
    //...
    bool m_bError{false};
};

bool CMyClass::getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    auto table = getTable(getElement(db, key))
    auto cell = getCell(table, location)
    auto value = getNumericCellValue(cell)
    if (m_bError)
    {
        return false;
    }
    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

```
CTable CMyClass::getTable
{
    if (m_bError)
    {
        return {};
    }
    //...
}
```



Does an Error Flag Help?

```
class CMyClass
{
    //...
    bool m_bError{false};
};

bool CMyClass::getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    auto table = getTable(getElement(db, key))
    auto cell = getCell(table, location)
    auto value = getNumericCellValue(cell))
    if (m_bError)
    {
        return false;
    }
    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Fixing the Return Type with...

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative  
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)  
{  
    CElement element;  
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }  
  
    CTable table;  
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }  
  
    CCell cell;  
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }  
  
    int value;  
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }  
  
    result = (value < 0);  
    return true;  
}
```

Fixing the Return Type with std::optional

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative
(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    auto oElement = getElement(db, key);
    if ( ! oElement.has_value() ) { return {}; }

    auto oTable = getTable(oElement.value());
    if ( ! oTable.has_value() ) { return {}; }

    auto oCell = getCell(oTable.value(), location);
    if ( ! oCell.has_value() ) { return {}; }

    auto oValue = getNumericCellValue(oCell.value());
    if ( ! oValue.has_value() ) { return {}; }

    return (oValue.value() < 0);
}
```

C++23: Begone, Boilerplate!

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```

Goals



Understand what
functors and monads do

Goals



Understand what
functors and monads do



Use monadic operations
from std without much trouble

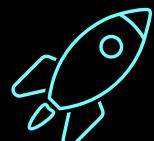
Goals



Understand what
functors and monads do



Use monadic operations
from std without much trouble



Know where and how
to explore further

Slideware Alert

```
// Please use code from GitHub  
// or Compiler Explorer links  
// (@ end of presentation)
```



```
string s;           // Standard library symbols are lime  
foo();             // Callables are orange  
template<class TValue> // Template types are purple  
class CUser;        // User-defined types are blue
```

```
// Slides have been cleaned of dinosaurs  
// but may contain traces of unicorn
```

Functors

MAP, WRAP, TRANSFORM

Is this a Functor?

```
class CNegator
{
public:
    int operator()(const int value) const
    {
        return -value;
    }
};

// ...

CNegator negator;
auto x = negator(5); // -5
```

A Simple Sequence

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

string foo1(double radius)
{
    return formatArea(calcArea(radius));
}
```

A Simple Sequence

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

string foo1(double radius)
{
    return formatArea(calcArea(radius));
}
```

Adding a Version with a std::vector of Input Values

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

string foo1(double radius)
{
    return formatArea(calcArea(radius));
}

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}
```

Adding a Version with a std::vector of Input Values

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

string foo1(double radius)
{
    return formatArea(calcArea(radius));
}

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}
```

Adding a Version with a std::vector of Input Values

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

string foo1(double radius)
{
    return formatArea(calcArea(radius));
}

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}
```

Adding a Version with a std::vector of Input Values

```
string foo1(double radius)
{
    return formatArea(calcArea(radius));
}

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}
```

Handles vector part

Handles element part

Violation of Single Responsibility!
Vector-related code will be duplicated

A Minimal Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto calcVecArea = liftVec<double>(calcArea);
    auto formatVecOutput = liftVec<double>(formatArea);
    return formatVecOutput(calcVecArea(vecRadii));
}
```

A Minimal Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto calcVecArea = liftVec<double>(calcArea);
    auto formatVecOutput = liftVec<double>(formatArea);
    return formatVecOutput(calcVecArea(vecRadii));
}
```

New function
created by lifting
our old one

A Minimal Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);  
string formatArea(double area);
```

We pass a callable here

```
vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)  
{  
    auto calcVecArea = liftVec<double>(calcArea);  
    auto formatVecOutput = liftVec<double>(formatArea);  
    return formatVecOutput(calcVecArea(vecRadii));  
}
```

New function
created by lifting
our old one

A Minimal Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

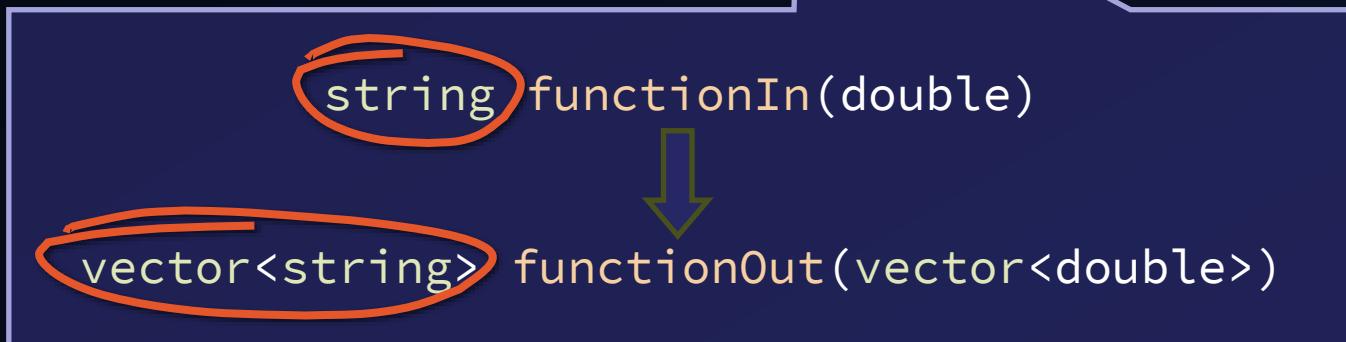
vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto calcVecArea = liftVec<double>(calcArea);
    auto formatVecOutput = liftVec<double>(formatArea);
    return formatVecOutput(calcVecArea(vecRadii));
}
```

```
double functionIn(double)
↓
vector<double> functionOut(vector<double>)
```

A Minimal Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto calcVecArea = liftVec<double>(calcArea);
    auto formatVecOutput = liftVec<double>(formatArea);
    return formatVecOutput(calcVecArea(vecRadii));
}
```



A Minimal Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto calcVecArea = liftVec<double>(calcArea);
    auto formatVecOutput = liftVec<double>(formatArea);
    return formatVecOutput(calcVecArea(vecRadii));
}
```

'Vector' part is added by liftVec
and implemented once
We only define the sequence of calls

An Object-based Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    return CFunctorVec{vecRadii}.transform(calcArea)
        .transform(formatArea)
        .result();
}
```

An Object-based Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    return CFunctorVec{vecRadii}.transform(calcArea)
        .transform(formatArea)
        .result();
}
```

We pass a callable here

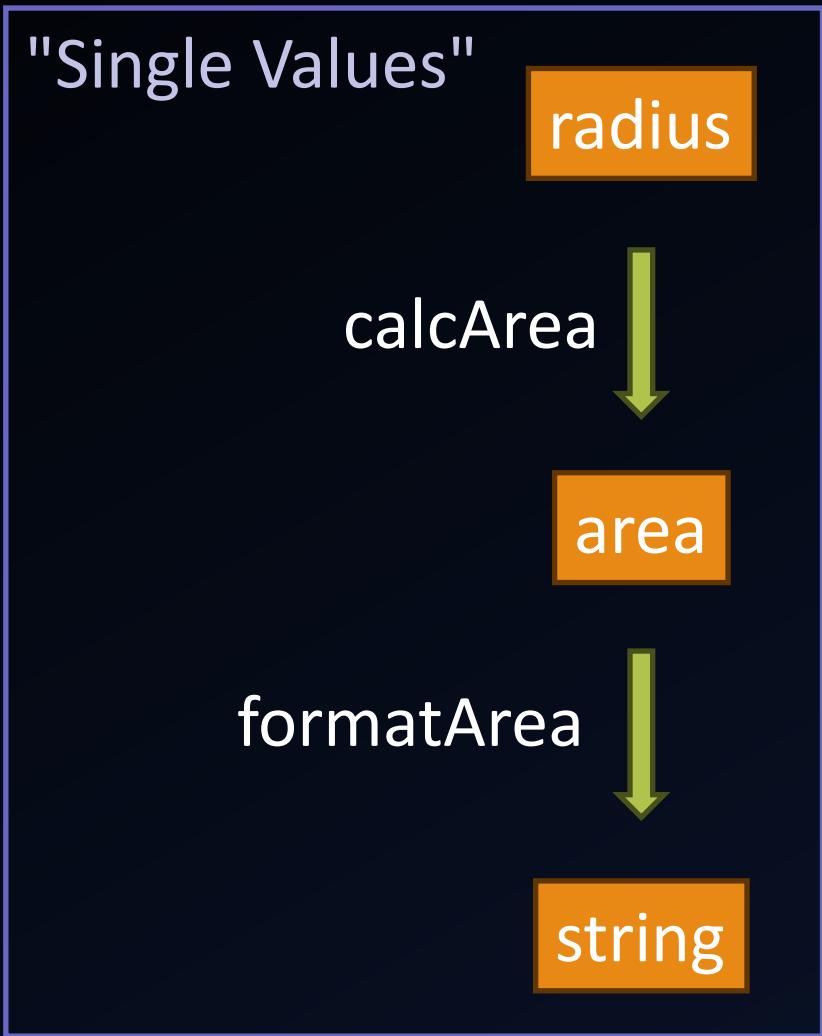
An Object-based Functor

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

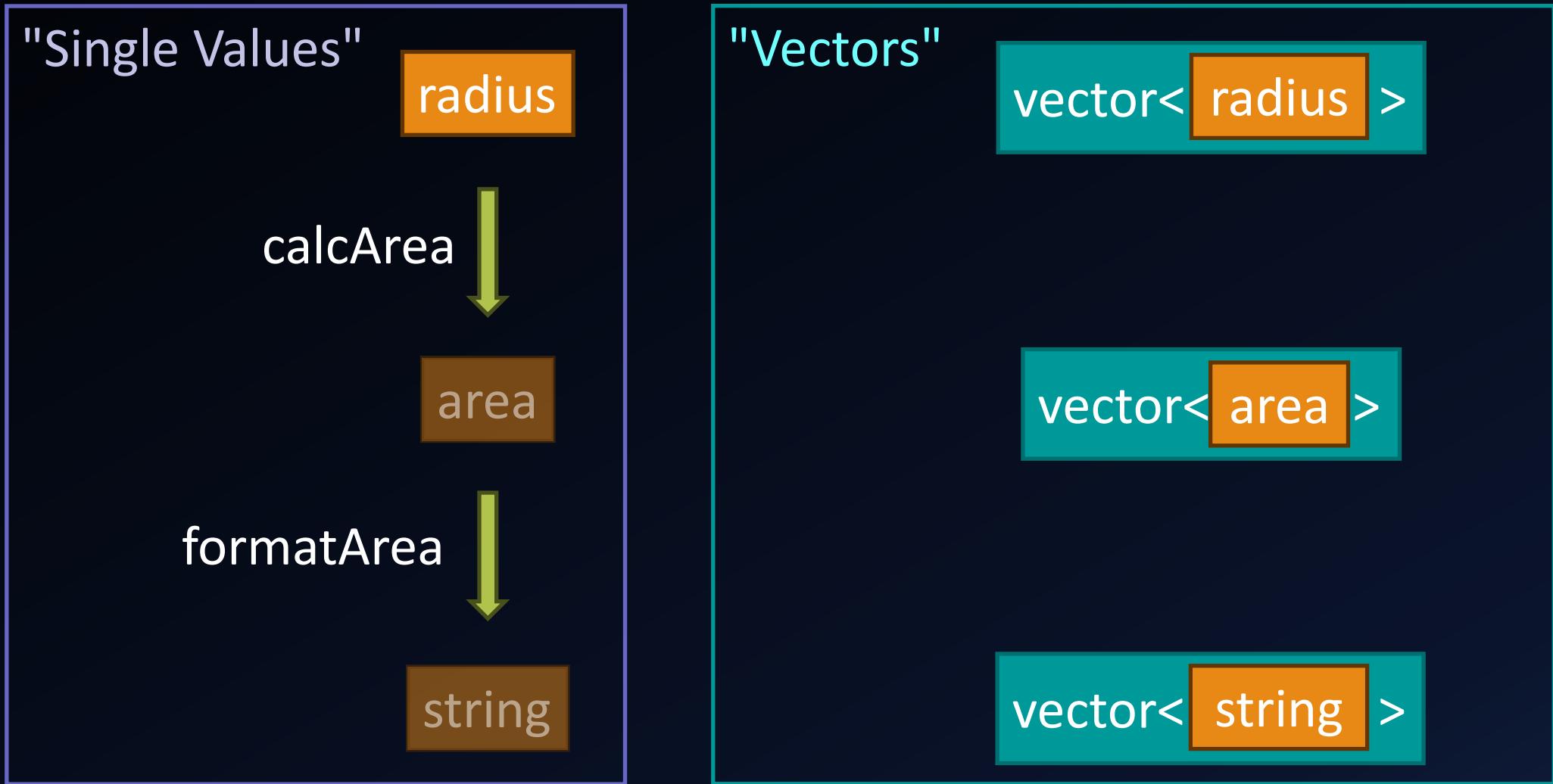
vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    return CFunctorVec{vecRadii}.transform(calcArea)
        .transform(formatArea)
        .result();
}
```

The 'Vector' part happens in CFunctorVec
and is implemented once
I only define the sequence of calls

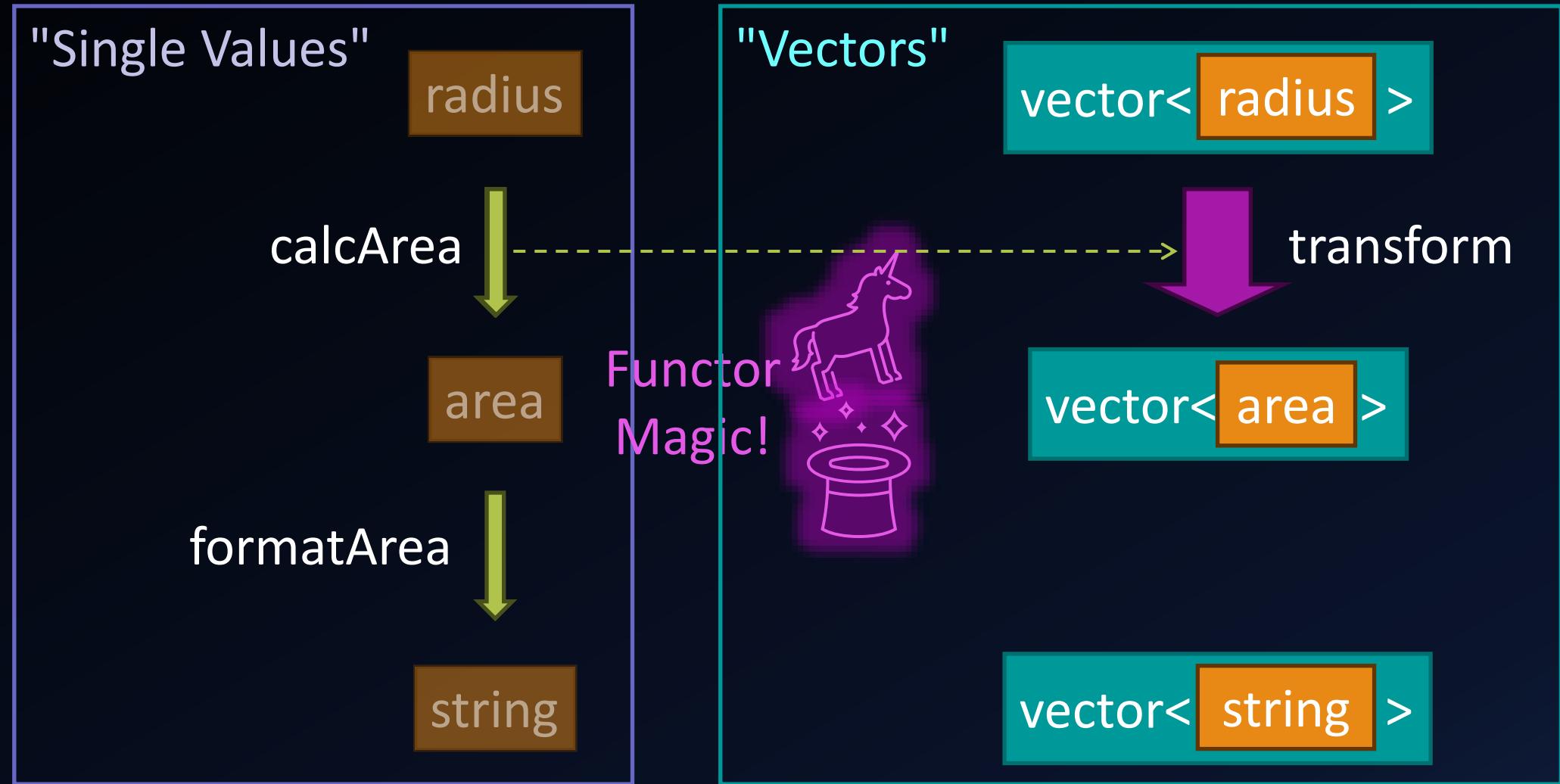
Functor, Step by Step



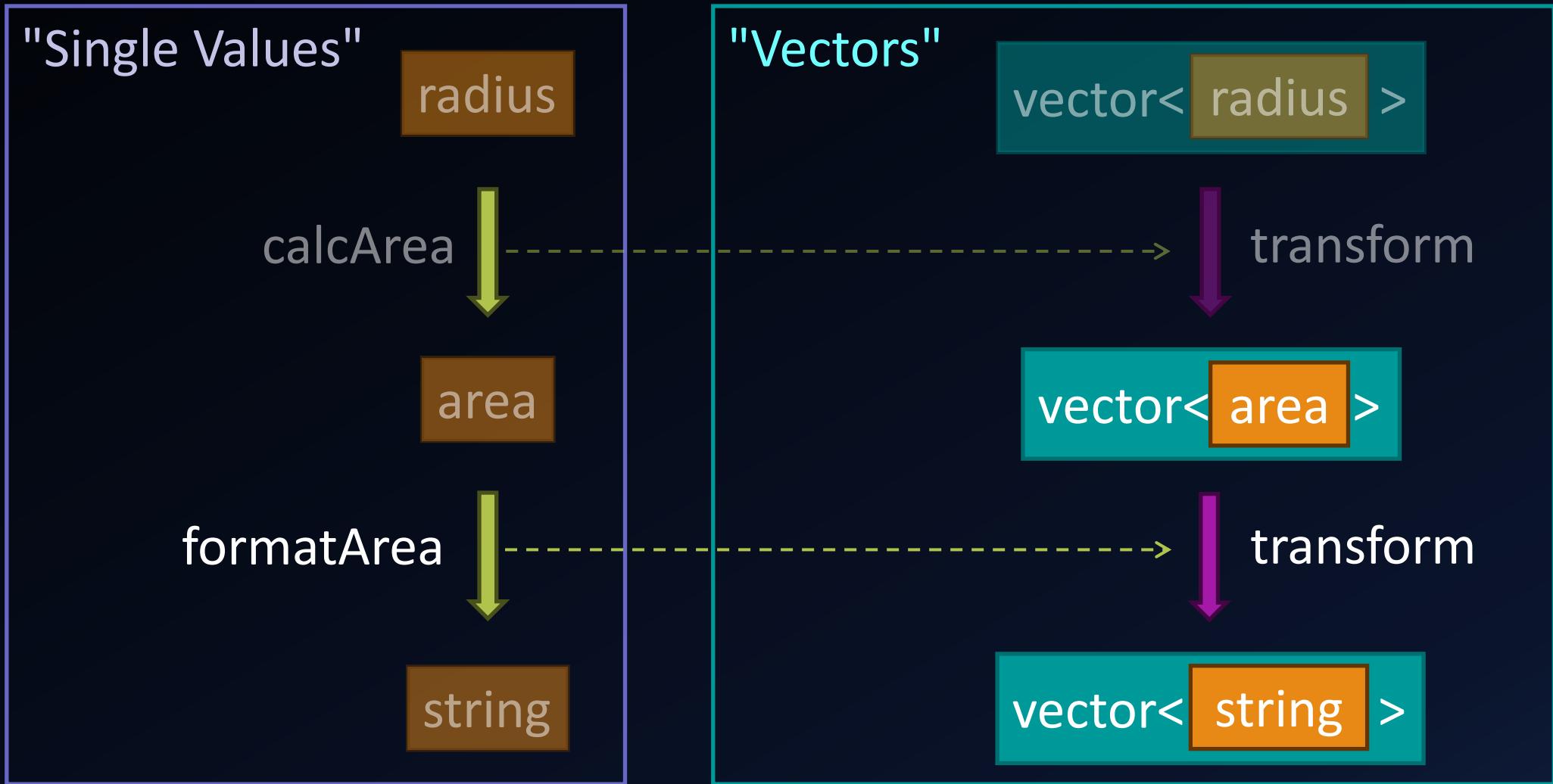
Functor, Step by Step



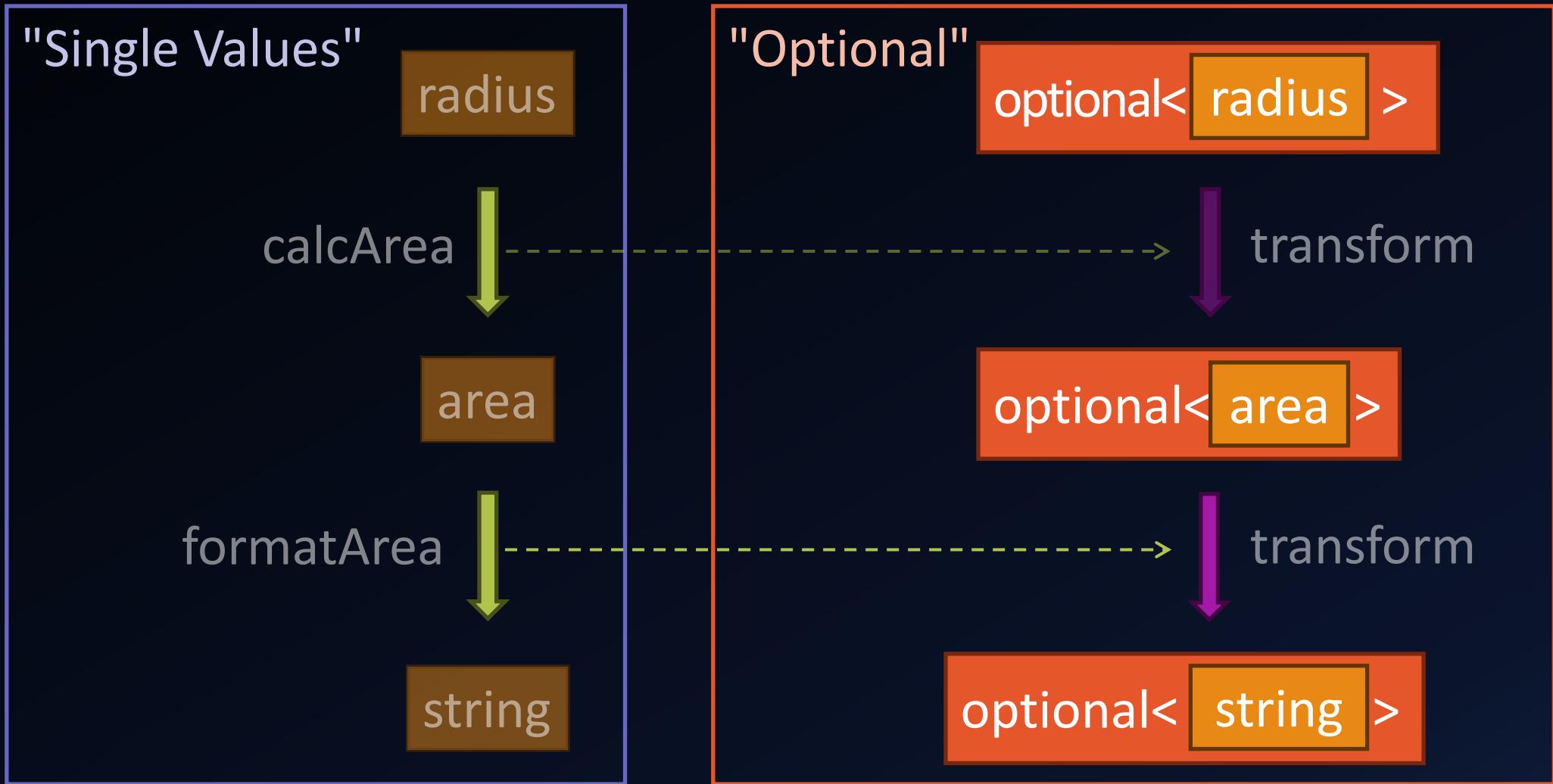
Functor, Step by Step



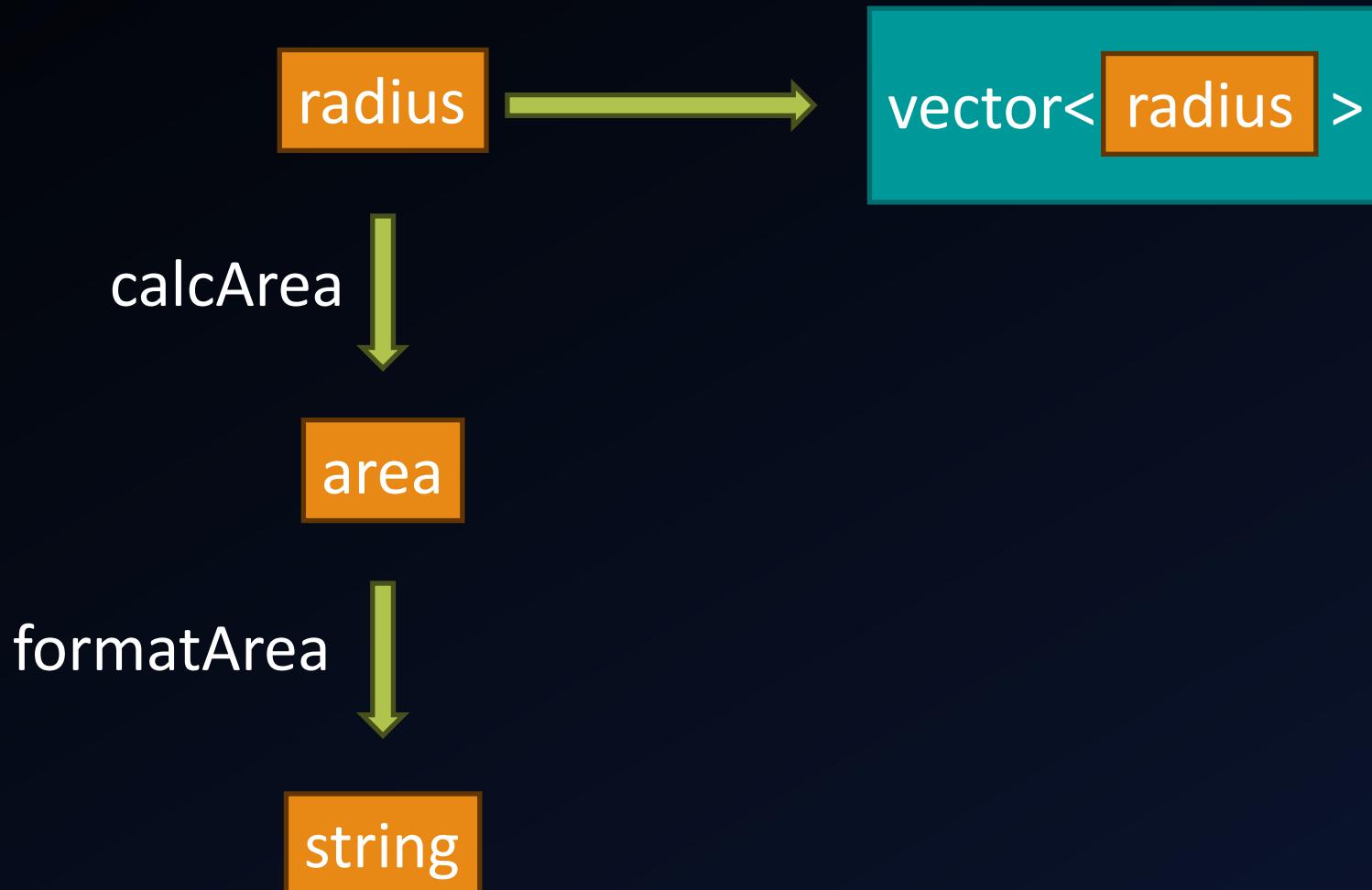
Functor, Step by Step



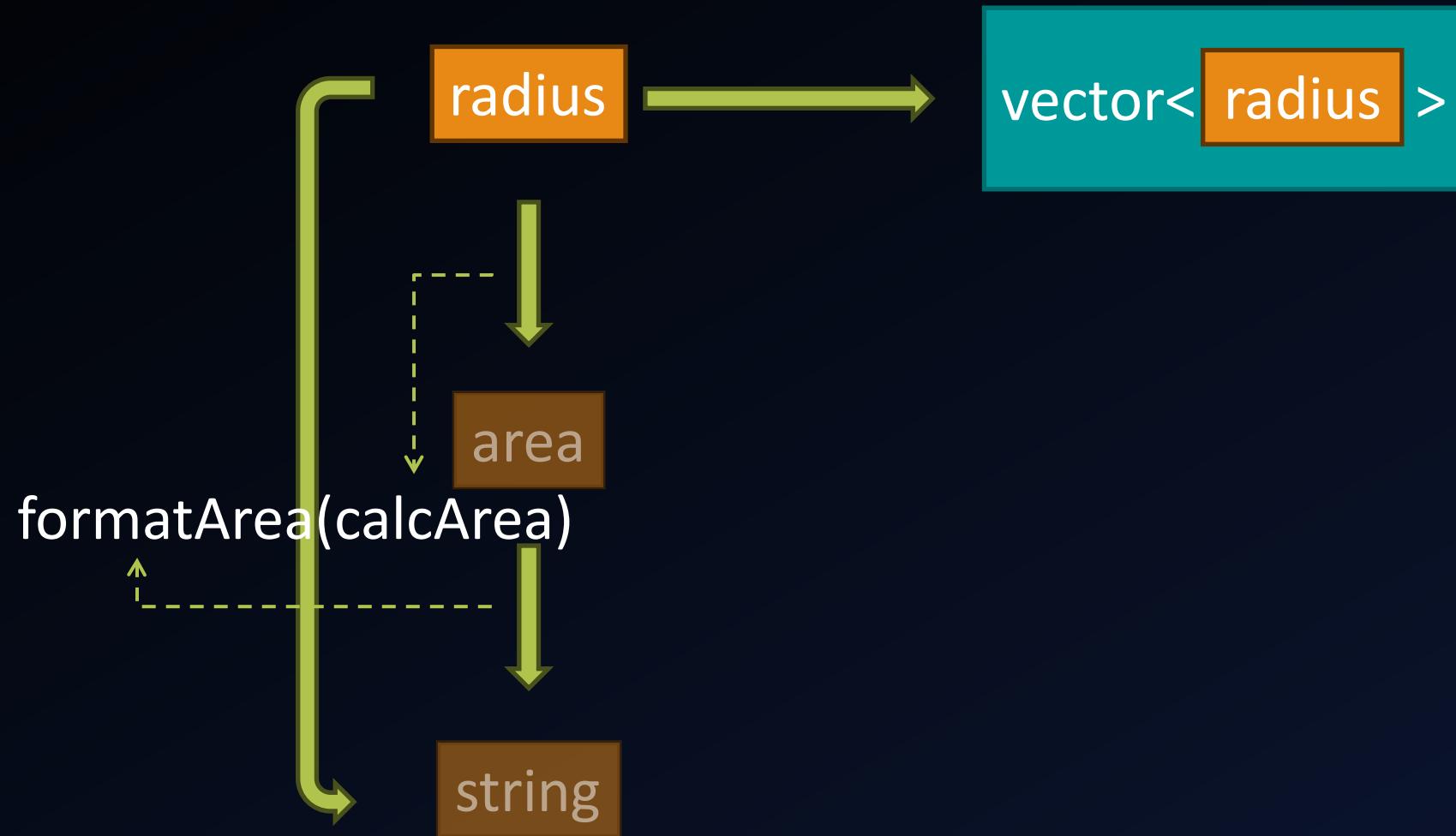
Functor, Step by Step



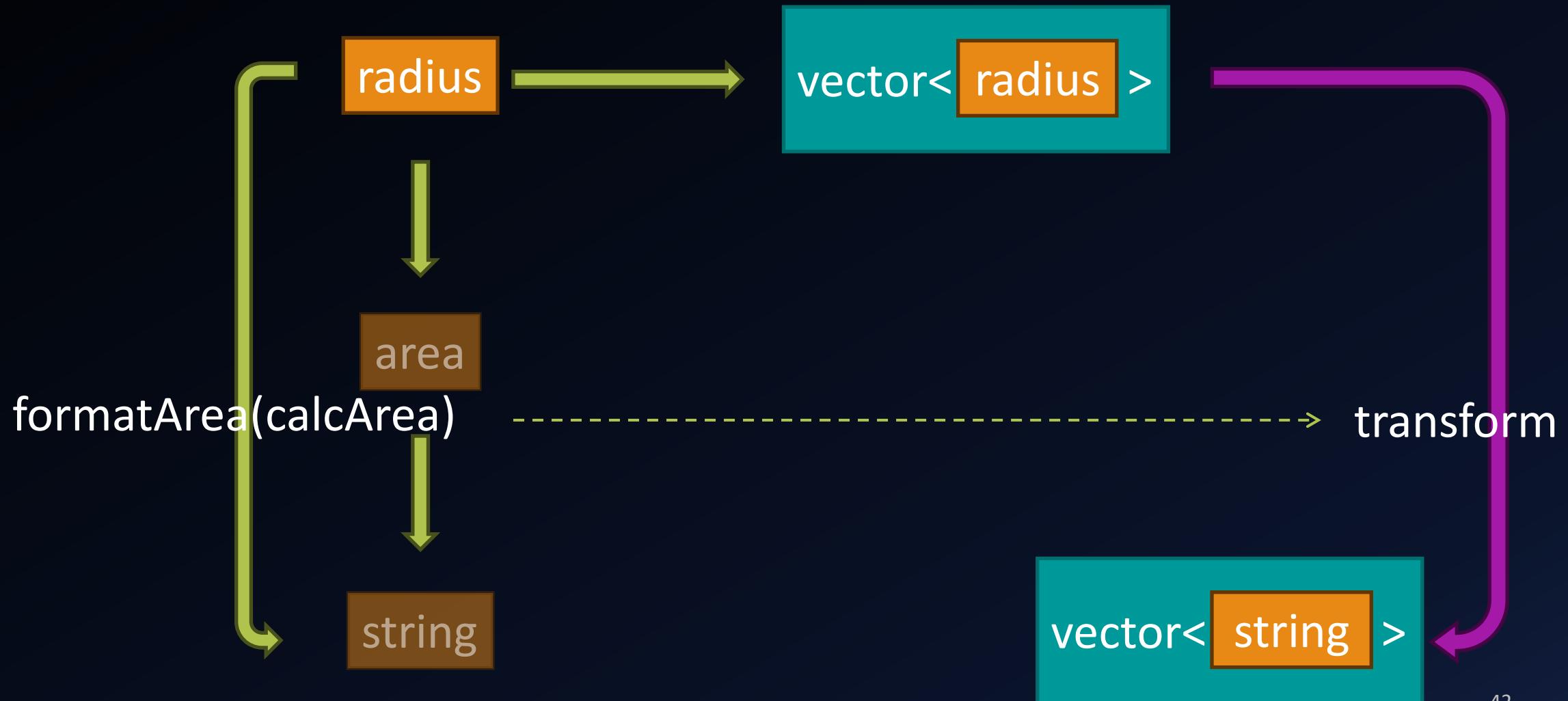
Two Rules for Functors



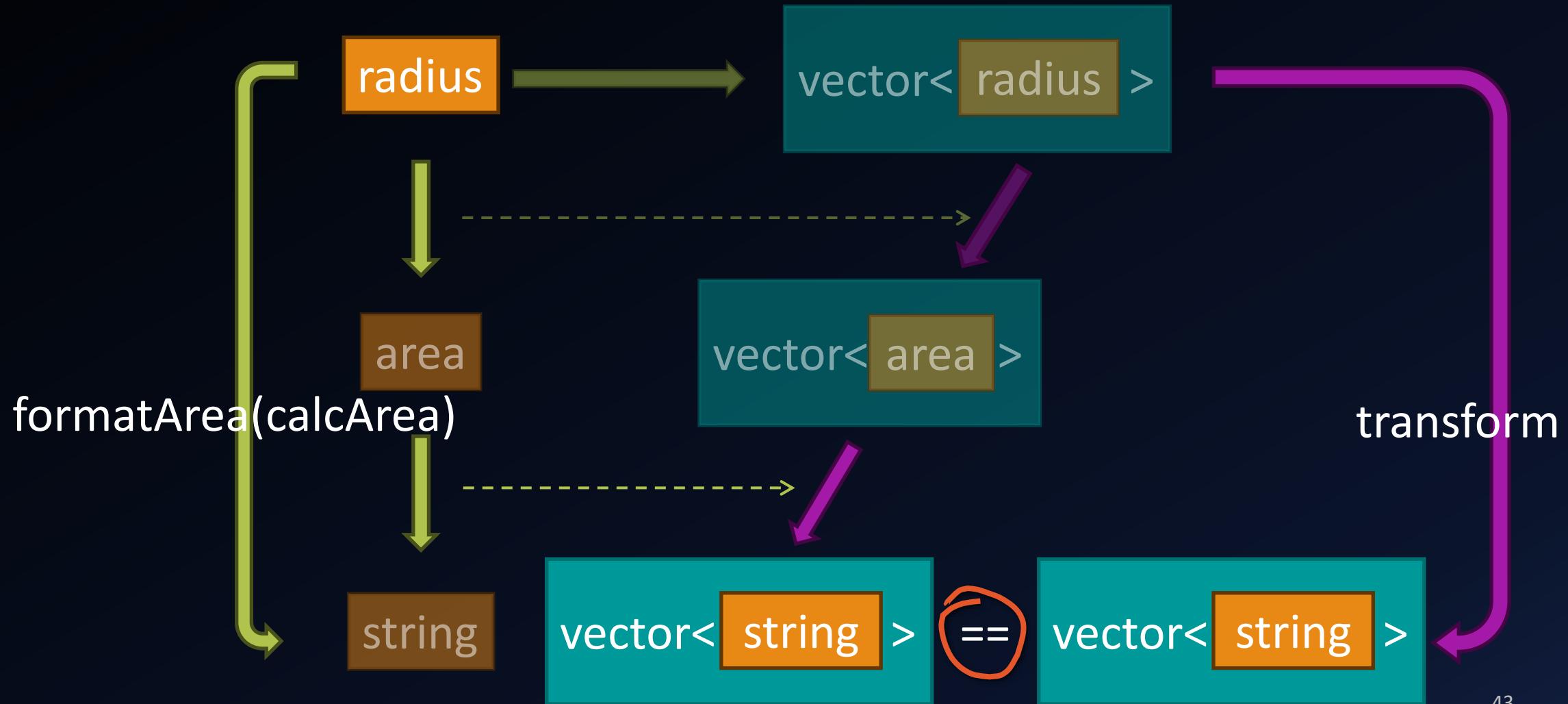
Rule #1: Composition Reflects in the Functor



Rule #1: Composition Reflects in the Functor



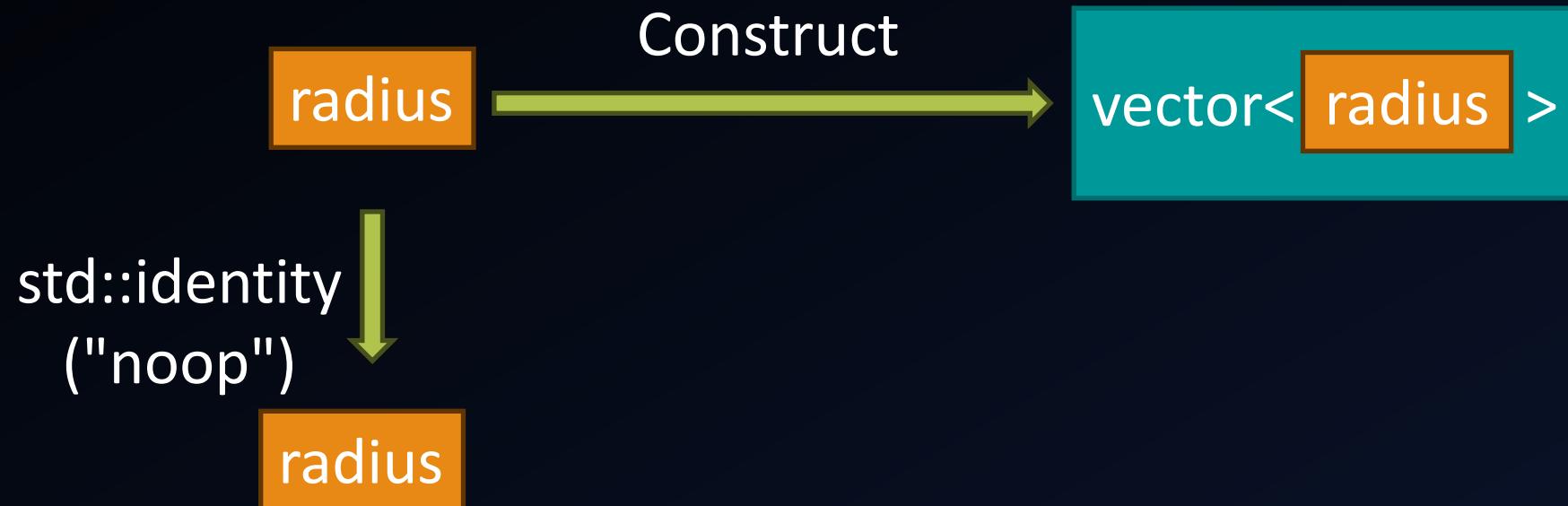
Rule #1: Composition Reflects in the Functor



Rule #2: Identity is Preserved

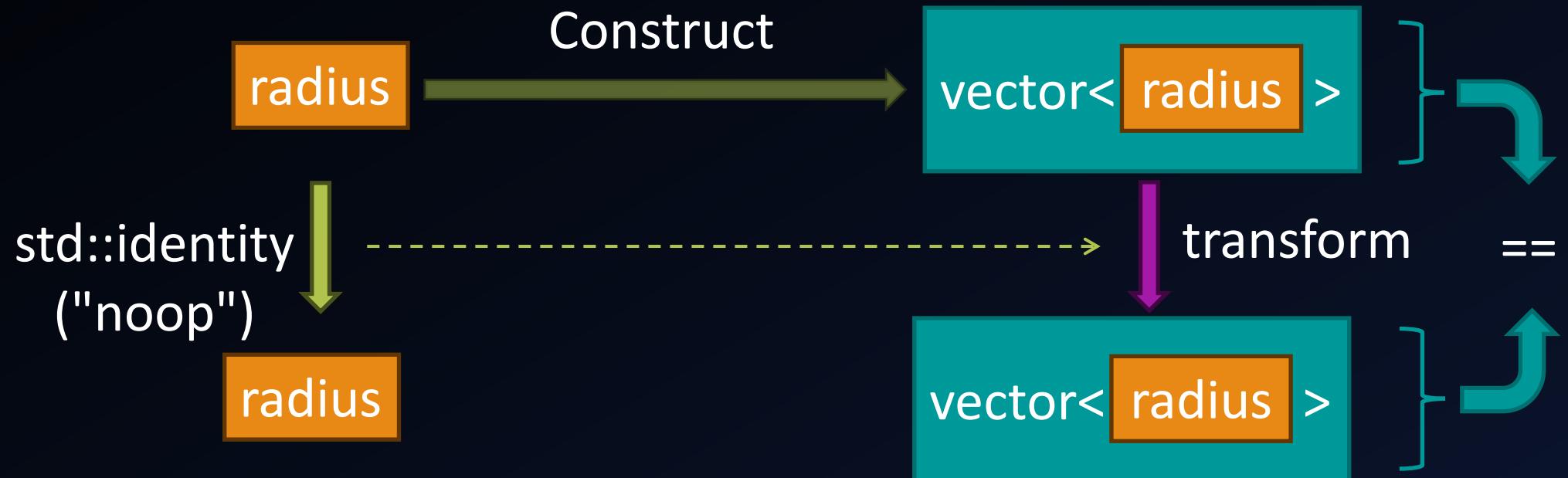


Rule #2: Identity is Preserved



(`std::identity` simply returns the input parameter)

Rule #2: Identity is Preserved



(`std::identity` simply returns the input parameter)

A functor
provides a
mapping
that preserves
composition
and
identity

Can be
implemented in
different ways



What matters:
Behavior and
guarantees,
NOT
implementation

A Functor with a Twist

STD::RANGES::VIEWS

A Look Back at our Classic Vector Example

```
double calcArea(double radius);
string formatArea(double area);

string foo1(double radius)
{
    return formatArea(calcArea(radius));
}

vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}
```

Using std::views::transform

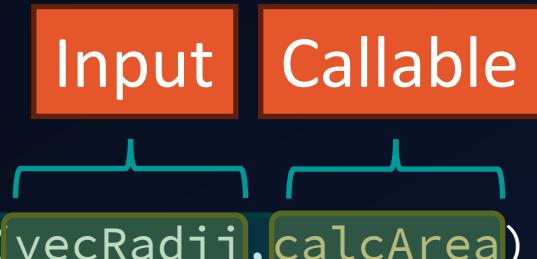
```
vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}

vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```

It's a Functor!

```
vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}

vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```



The diagram illustrates the components of a transform operation. It shows two orange boxes at the top: 'Input' on the left and 'Callable' on the right. Two blue lines descend from these boxes to a green box in the center. This central green box contains the code: 'views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea)', where 'vecRadii' and 'calcArea' are highlighted in green.

It's a Functor!

```
vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}

vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```

The diagram illustrates the execution flow of the `fooView` function. A blue arrow points from the `vecRadii` parameter to the first `views::transform` call. Another blue arrow points from the result of that call to the second `views::transform` call. A red box labeled "Input" is positioned above the `vecRadii` parameter, and a red box labeled "Callable" is positioned below the second `views::transform` call.

It's a Functor!

```
vector<string> fooVec(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    vector<string> vecOutput;
    for(const double& radius : vecRadii)
    {
        vecOutput.push_back(formatArea(calcArea(radius)));
    }
    return vecOutput;
}

vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```

The Pipe to the Rescue

```
vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}

vector<string> fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii
        | views::transform(calcArea)
        | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```

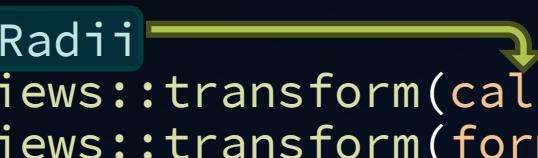
The Pipe to the Rescue

```
vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}

vector<string> fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii
                  | views::transform(calcArea)
                  | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```

The Pipe to the Rescue

```
vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}

vector<string> fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii 
        | views::transform(calcArea)
        | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```

The Pipe to the Rescue

```
vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}

vector<string> fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii
        | views::transform(calcArea)
        | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```

The Pipe to the Rescue

```
vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}

vector<string> fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii
        | views::transform(calcArea)
        | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```

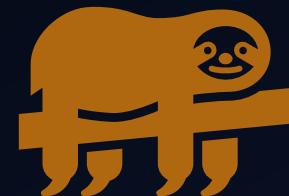
What do we Return?

```
vector<string> fooView(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = views::transform(views::transform(vecRadii, calcArea),
                                  formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    // ...
}

vector<string> fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii
        | views::transform(calcArea)
        | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    // return...?
}
```

What Type is 'output'?

```
vector<string> fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii
        | views::transform(calcArea)
        | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    //...
}
```



'output' is not the result data
'output' is a view
(with building instructions)

views
do not own
the source data

What Type is 'output'?

```
class std::ranges::transform_view  
  <class std::ranges::transform_view  
    <class std::ranges::ref_view  
      <class std::vector auto  
        <double, class std::allocator<double>>  
        >, double (__cdecl*)(double)  
      >,  
      class std::basic_string  
        <char, struct std::char_traits<char>,  
          class std::allocator<char>  
        > (__cdecl*)(double)  
    >
```



Returning the View

```
inline auto fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii
        | views::transform(calcArea)
        | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    return output;
}
```

Not a template function!
inline manually!

Returning a Container

```
vector<string> fooPipe(vector<double> vecRadii)
{
    auto output = vecRadii
        | views::transform(calcArea)
        | views::transform(formatArea);
    // {"2.25", "4", "6.25"}
    return ranges::to<vector<string>>(output);
}
```



Views...

...are building
instructions,
not results

...typically do
not own
the source data

...are used
with 'auto'

...evaluate lazily

It's a Trap!

```
struct CEntry {  
    int m_X{};  
    int m_Y{};  
    string m_Text{};  
};  
  
CEEntry getNearestEntry(const int x) {...}  
  
auto v = vector{1,3,7};  
  
auto strings = v  
    | views::transform(getNearestEntry)  
    | views::transform(&CEEntry::m_Text);  
  
printOutput(strings);
```

It's a Trap!

```
struct CEntry {  
    int m_X{};  
    int m_Y{};  
    string m_Text{};  
};
```

```
CEntry getNearestEntry(const int x) {...}  
  
auto v = vector{1,3,7};  
  
auto strings = v  
    | views::transform(getNearestEntry)  
    | views::transform(&CEntry::m_Text);  
  
printOutput(strings);
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struct CEntry {  
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    | views::transform(getNearestEntry)  
    | views::transform(&CEEntry::m_Text);  
  
printOutput(strings);
```

It's a Trap!

```
struct CEntry {  
    int m_X{};  
    int m_Y{};  
    string m_Text{};  
};
```

```
CEntry getNearestEntry(const int x) {...}
```

```
auto v = vector{1,3,7};
```

```
auto strings = v  
| views::transform(getNearestEntry)  
| views::transform(&CEntry::m_Text);
```

```
printOutput(strings);
```



It's a Trap!

```
struct CEntry {  
    int m_X{};  
    int m_Y{};  
    string m_Text{};  
};  
  
CEEntry getNearestEntry(const int x) {...}  
  
auto v = vector{1,3,7};  
  
auto strings = v  
    | views::transform(getNearestEntry)  
    | views::transform(&CEEntry::m_Text);  
  
printOutput(strings);
```

It's a Trap!

```
struct CEntry {  
    int m_X{};  
    int m_Y{};  
    string m_Text{};  
};  
  
CEEntry getNearestEntry(const int x) {...}  
  
auto v = vector{1,3,7};  
  
auto strings = v  
    | views::transform(getNearestEntry)  
    | views::transform(&CEEntry::m_Text);  
  
printOutput(strings);
```

```
string& foo(CEEntry entry)  
{  
    return entry.m_Text;  
}
```

Callables

FEED YOUR FUNCTOR

Callables: Free functions

```
double calcArea      (double radius);  
  
auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};  
auto viewOutput = vecInput  
| views::transform(calcArea)  
| //...
```

Callables: (Class) Static Functions

```
class CConv
{
public:
    static double calcAreaStatic(double radius);
    //...
};

//...

auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform(CConv::calcAreaStatic)

    | //...
```

Callables: Inline Lambda

```
auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};  
auto viewOutput = vecInput  
| views::transform([](double radius)  
    { return pow(radius, 2.0) * numbers::pi; })  
| //...
```

Callables: Pick Overload with Inline Lambda

```
double calcArea(const double radius);
int    calcArea(const int value);

auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform([](double radius)
        { return calcArea(radius); })
    | //...
```

Callables: Inject Parameters via Inline Lambda

```
const double power = 3.0;
auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform([power](double value)
        { return pow(value, power); })
    | //...
```

Callables: Pass Object, Call Certain Member Function

```
struct CValue
{
    double getValue() const;
    //...
};

auto vecInput = vector{CValue{1.5},CValue{2.0}};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform([](CValue obj)
        { return obj.getValue(); })
    | //...
```

Callables: Pass Value, Call Member of Certain Object

```
class CConv
{
public:
    double calcAreaMember(const double value);
};

//...

CConv conv;
auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform([&conv](double value)
        { return conv.calcAreaMember(value); })
    | //...
```

Callables: Named Lambda

```
auto calcAreaLambda = [](double value)
{
    return pow(value,2.0);
};

auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform(calcAreaLambda)
    | //...
```

Callables: Function Object

```
struct CCalcArea
{
    double operator()(double radius) const;
};

CCalcArea calcAreaFunctionObject;
auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform(calcAreaFunctionObject)
    | //...
```

Callables: std::function

```
#include <functional>

function<double(double)> fAnyFuncDblInDblRet {calcArea};

//...
// Function could be a passed parameter, adding flexibility

auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform(fAnyFuncDblInDblRet)
    | //...
```

Callables: Template Parameter

```
template<class TCallable>

void foo(TCallable&& fCallable)
{
    auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
    auto viewOutput = vecInput
        | views::transform(forward<TCallable>(fCallable))
        | //...
}
```

Callables: Template Parameter

```
template<class TCallable>
    requires invocable<TCallable,double> &&
        is_same_v<double, invoke_result_t<TCallable,double>>
void foo(TCallable&& fCallable)
{
    auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
    auto viewOutput = vecInput
        | views::transform(forward<TCallable>(fCallable))
        | //...
}
```

Callables: Summary

Inline Code /
Pick Overload

```
[](const double& value) { return value * value; }  
[](const double& value) { callFooWithOverloads(value); }
```

Extra
Param

```
[power](const double& value)  
{return std::pow(value, power);} )
```

Member of
Passed Value

```
[](const CValue& obj){return obj.getValue();})
```

Pass value
to Member

```
[&conv](const double& value)  
{return conv.calcAreaMember(value);}
```

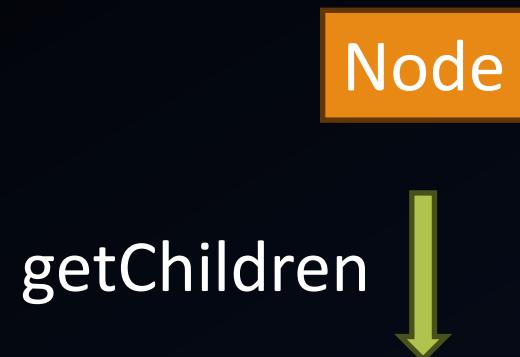
Inject
callable

```
function<double(double)> fCalcArea = calcArea;
```

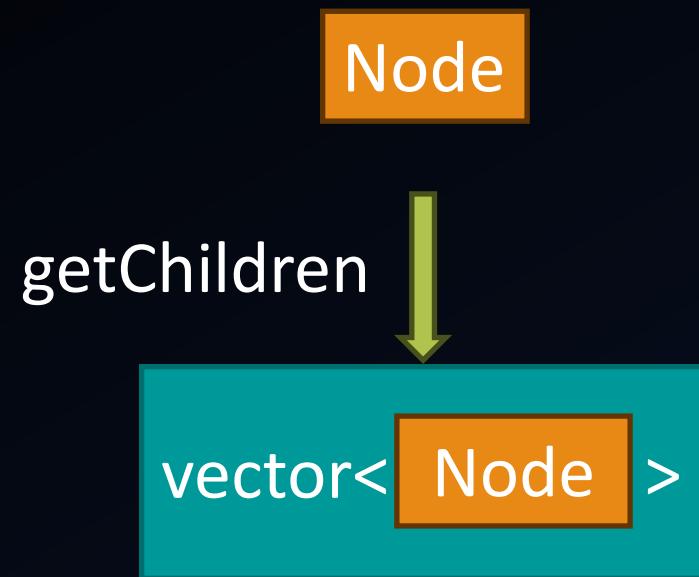
Monads

FUNCTIONS+JOIN

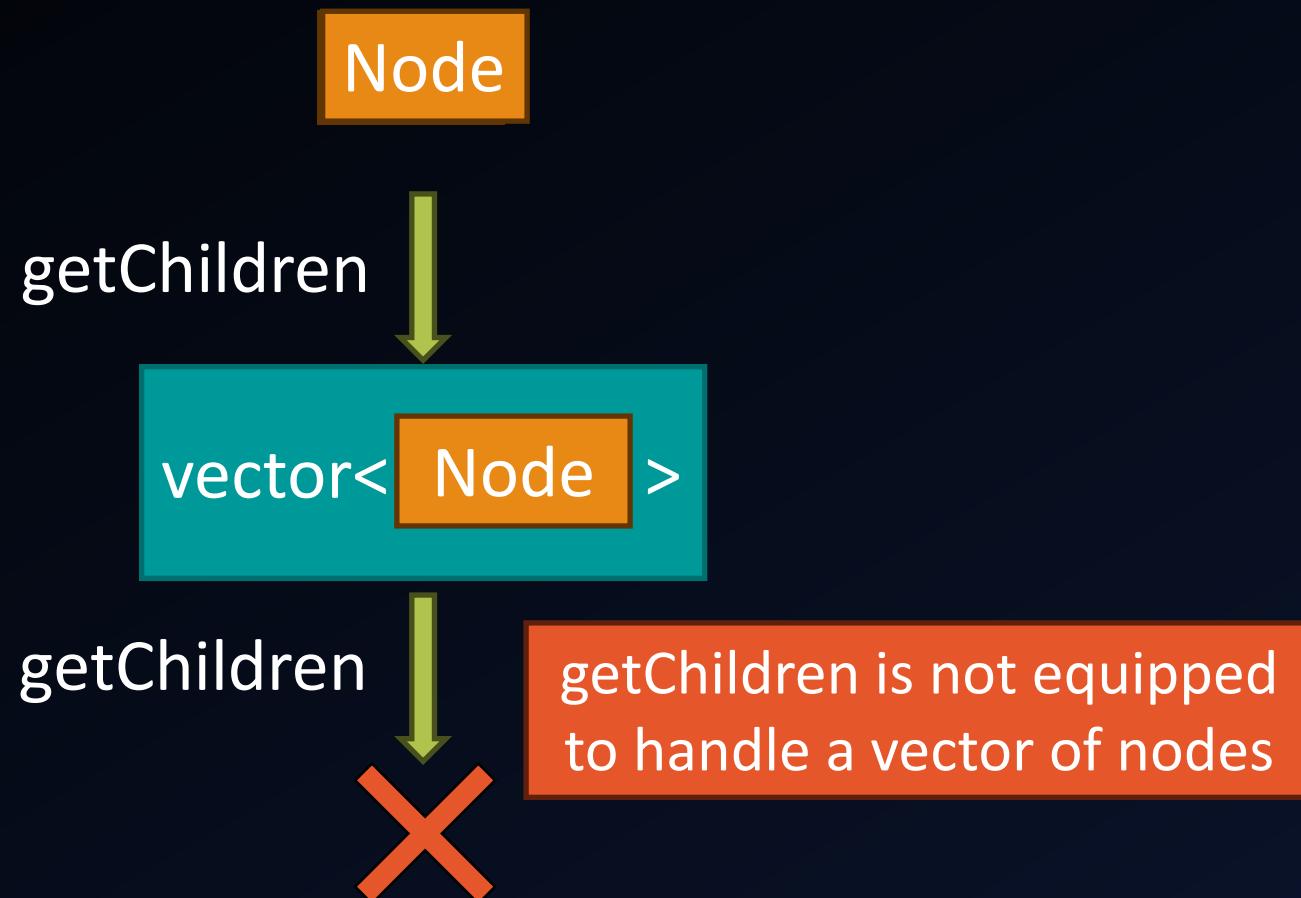
Getting the Children of a Node



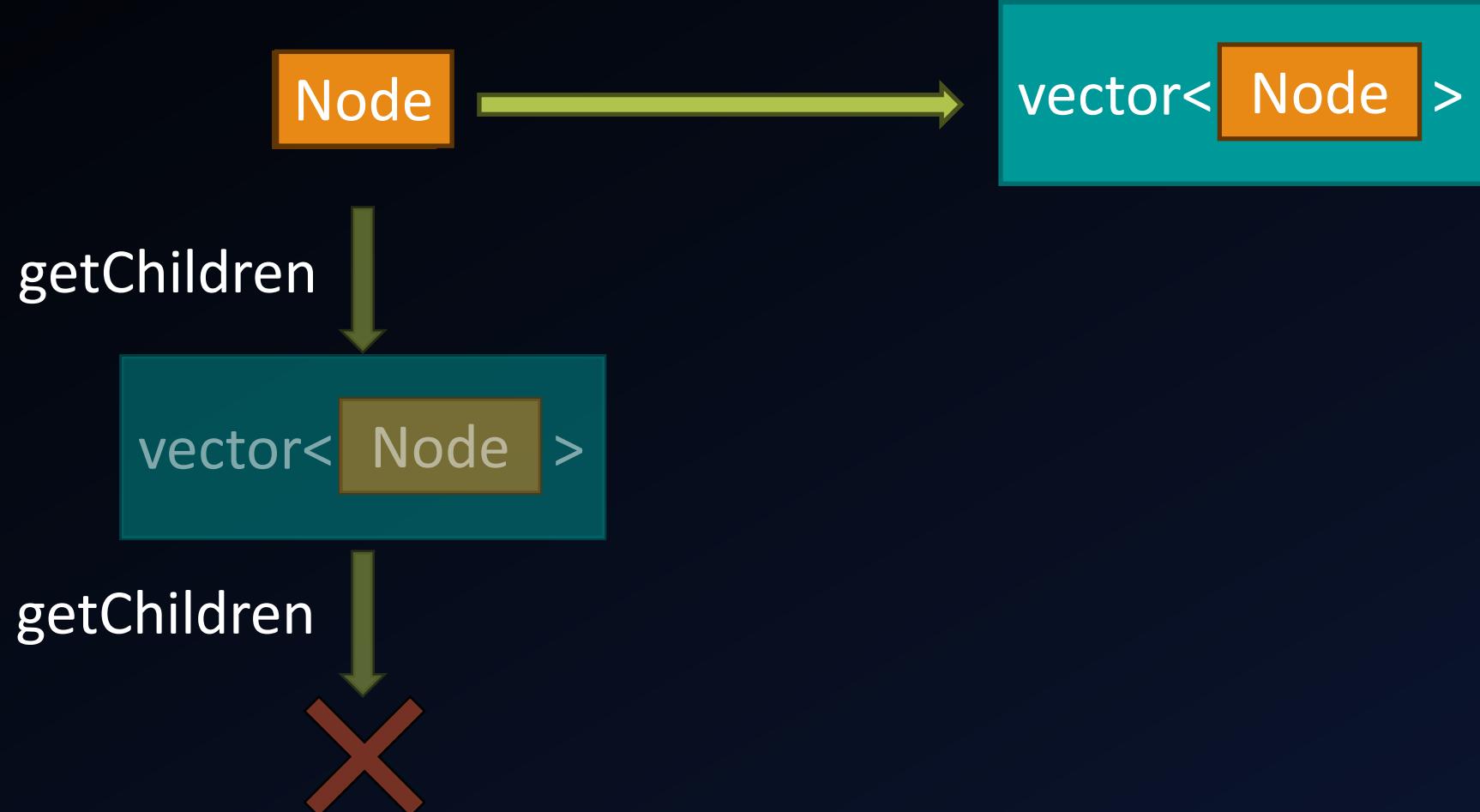
Getting the Children of a Node



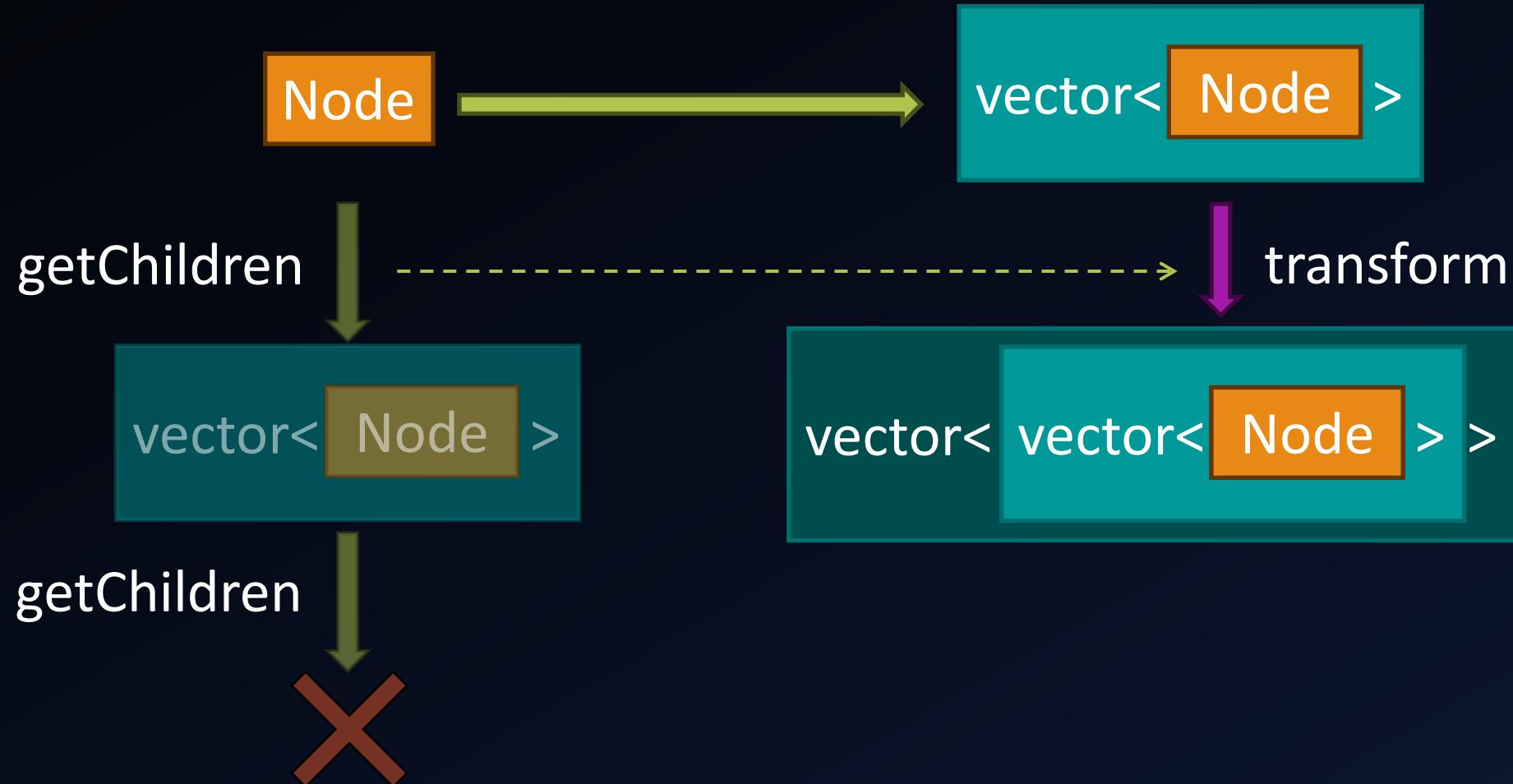
Getting the Children of a Node



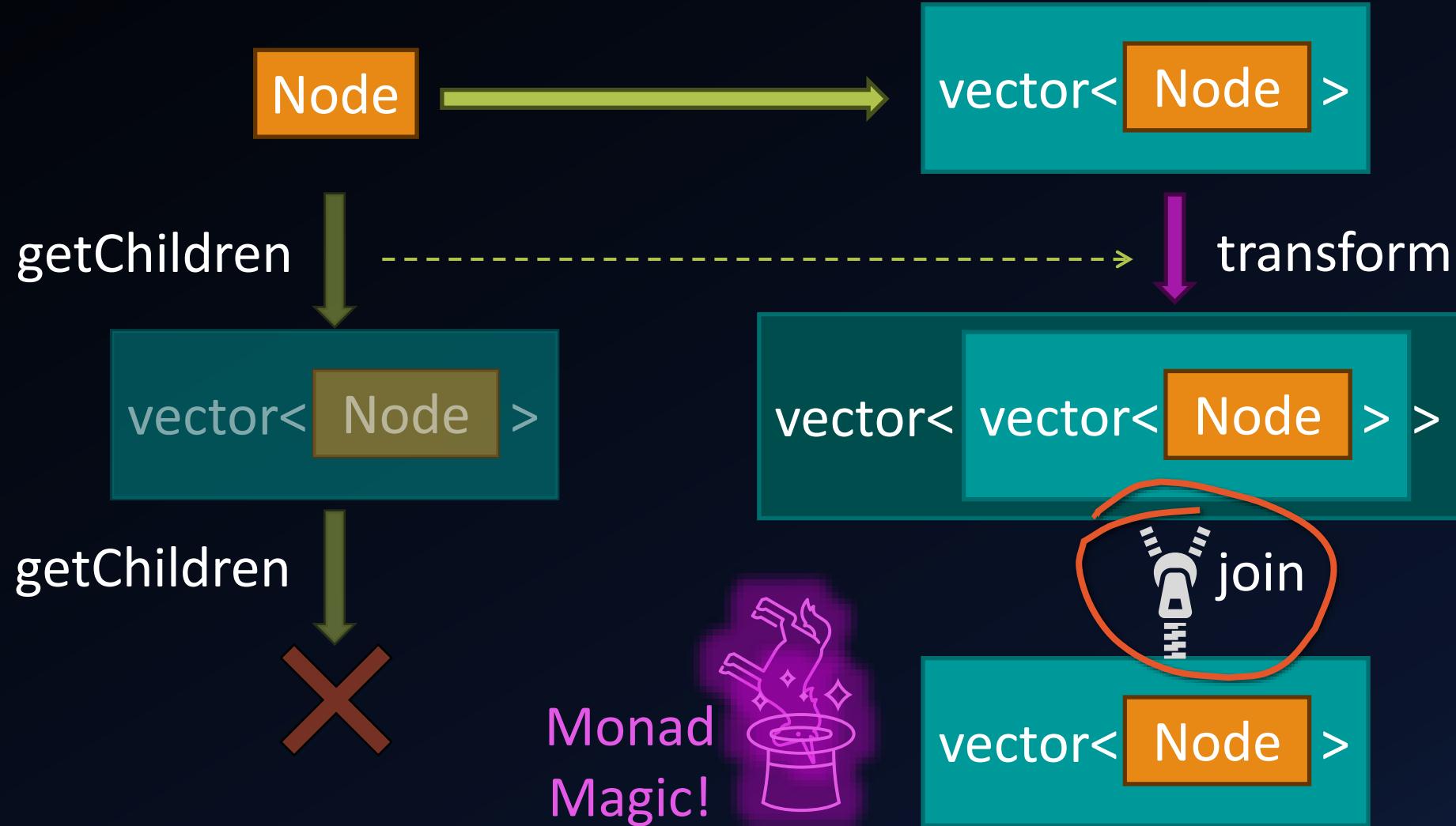
Let's try a Functor Approach



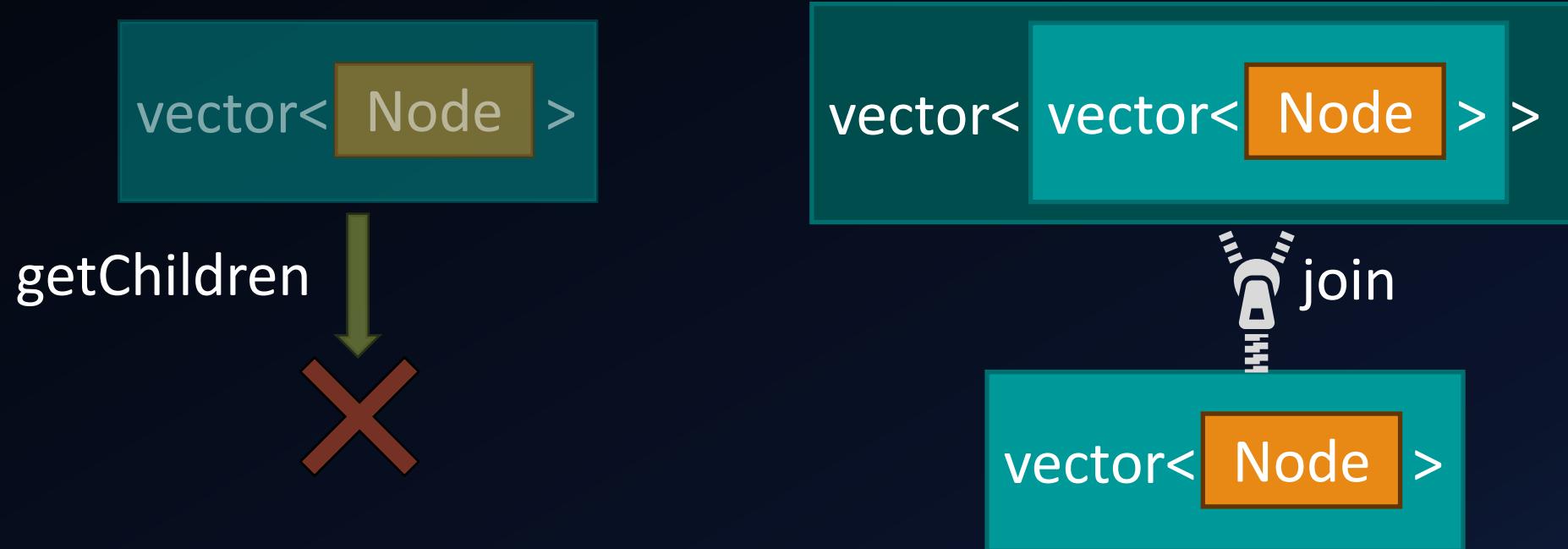
Let's try a Functor Approach



Monad \approx Functor + Join

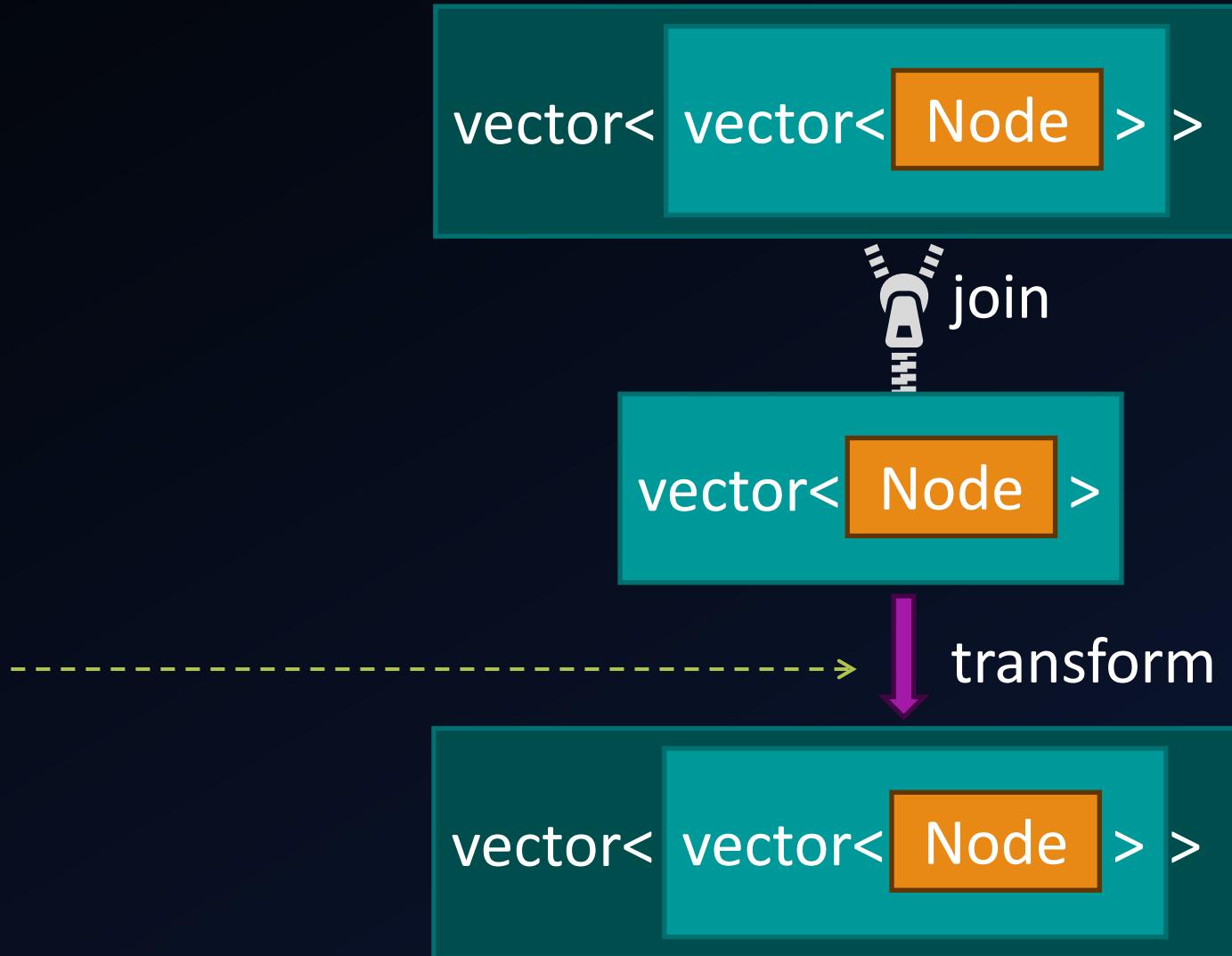


Monad \approx Functor + Join



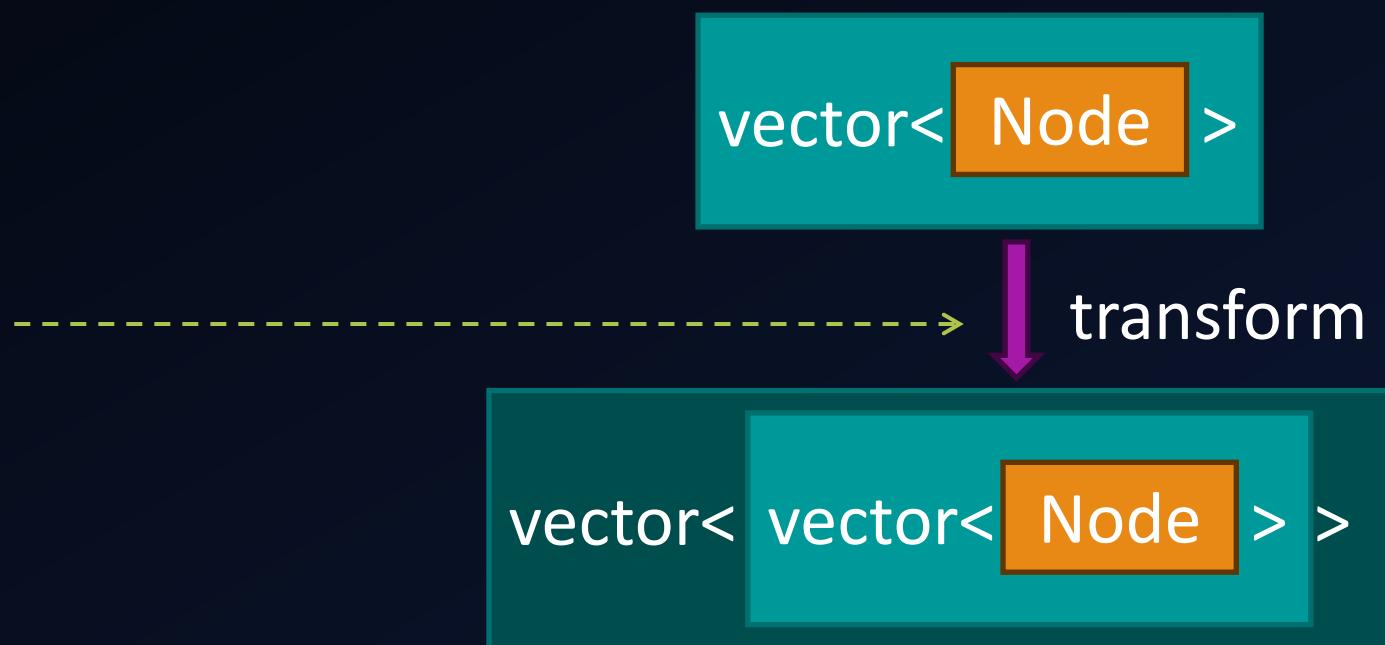
Monad \approx Functor + Join

getChildren



Monad \approx Functor + Join

getChildren



Monad \approx Functor + Join

getChildren



vector< Node >

Node

transform

vector< vector< Node > >

Node

join

vector< Node >

Node

For our purposes a
monad
is a
functor
with the ability to
unwrap
one level of
nesting



Typically cannot unwrap
the last level of nesting

Rules about composition and
identity still apply

'Transform' and 'Join' are sometimes
combined into one function

A Ranges / Views Monad

LET'S JOIN THEM

Printing Diagnostics: Conversion Functions

```
void printDiagnostic(const CDiagnostic& info);  
  
vector<CDiagnostic> compile(const CFile& input);  
  
vector<CFile> getFilesInProject(const CProject& input);
```

Printing Diagnostics: Conversion Functions

```
void printDiagnostic(const CDiagnostic& info);  
vector<CDiagnostic> compile(const CFile& input);  
vector<CFile> getFilesInProject(const CProject& input);
```

Printing Diagnostics: Conversion Functions

```
void printDiagnostic(const CDiagnostic& info);  
vector<CDiagnostic> compile(const CFile& input);  
vector<CFile> getFilesInProject(const CProject& input);
```

Printing Diagnostics: Classic Loop

```
for(const auto& project : projects)
{
    vector<CFile> files = getFilesInProject(project);

    for(const auto& file : files)
    {
        vector<CDiagnostic> diagnostics = compile(file);
        for(const auto& diagnostic : diagnostics)
        {
            printDiagnostic(diagnostic);
        }
    }
}
```

Printing Diagnostics: Classic Loop

```
for(const auto& project : projects)
{
    vector<CFile> files = getFilesInProject(project);

    for(const auto& file : files)
    {
        vector<CDiagnostic> diagnostics = compile(file);
        for(const auto& diagnostic : diagnostics)
        {
            printDiagnostic(diagnostic);
        }
    }
}
```

Printing Diagnostics: Classic Loop

```
for(const auto& project : projects)
{
    vector<CFile> files = getFilesInProject(project);

    for(const auto& file : files)
    {
        vector<CDiagnostic> diagnostics = compile(file);
        for(const auto& diagnostic : diagnostics)
        {
            printDiagnostic(diagnostic);
        }
    }
}
```

Printing Diagnostics: Classic Loop

```
for(const auto& project : projects)
{
    vector<CFile> files = getFilesInProject(project);

    for(const auto& file : files)
    {
        vector<CDiagnostic> diagnostics = compile(file);
        for(const auto& diagnostic : diagnostics)
        {
            printDiagnostic(diagnostic);
        }
    }
}
```

Printing Diagnostics: Classic Loop

```
for(const auto& project : projects)
{
    vector<CFile> files = getFilesInProject(project);

    for(const auto& file : files)
    {
        vector<CDiagnostic> diagnostics = compile(file);
        for(const auto& diagnostic : diagnostics)
        {
            printDiagnostic(diagnostic);
        }
    }
}
```

Printing Diagnostics: Classic Loop

```
for(const auto& project : projects)
{
    vector<CFile> files = getFilesInProject(project);

    for(const auto& file : files)
    {
        vector<CDiagnostic> diagnostics = compile(file);
        for(const auto& diagnostic : diagnostics)
        {
            printDiagnostic(diagnostic);
        }
    }
}
```

Printing Diagnostics: Ranges/View Monad

```
auto diagnostics = projects
| views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join
| views::transform(compile)           | views::join;

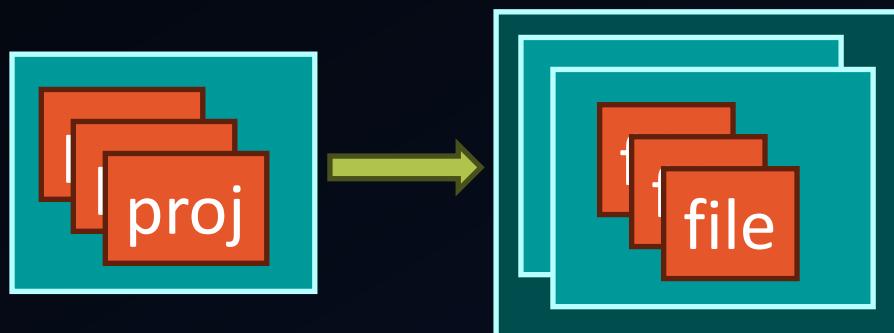
ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```



Printing Diagnostics: Ranges/View Monad

```
auto diagnostics = projects
| views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join
| views::transform(compile) | views::join;

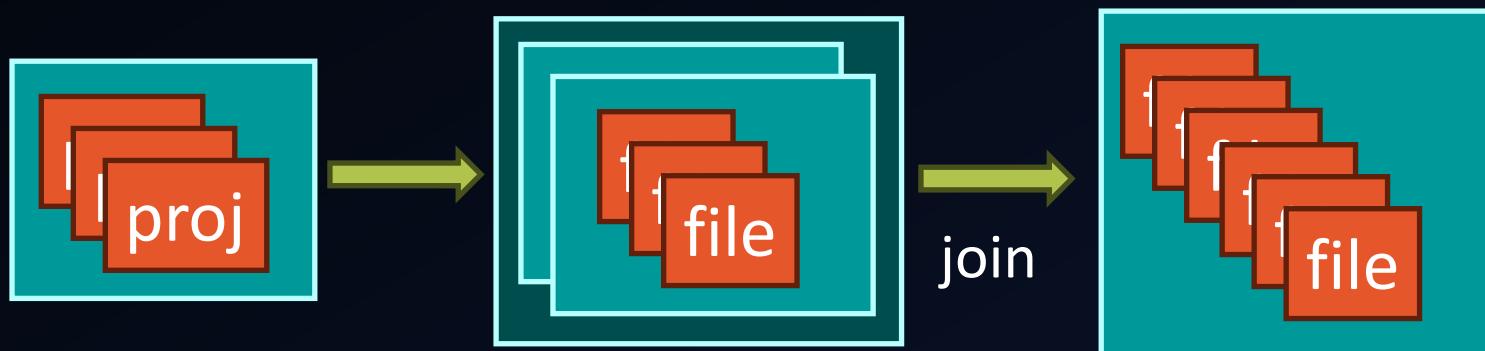
ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```



Printing Diagnostics: Ranges/View Monad

```
auto diagnostics = projects
| views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join
| views::transform(compile)           | views::join;

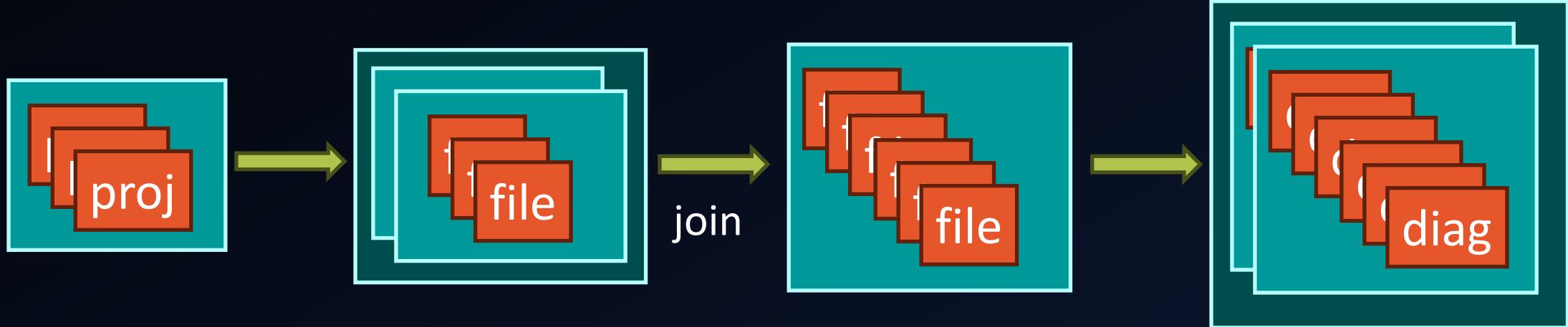
ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```



Printing Diagnostics: Ranges/View Monad

```
auto diagnostics = projects
| views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join
| views::transform(compile)           | views::join;

ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```



Printing Diagnostics: Ranges/View Monad

```
auto diagnostics = projects
| views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join
| views::transform(compile)           | views::join;

ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```



Printing Diagnostics: Ranges/View Monad

```
auto diagnostics = projects
| views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join
| views::transform(compile)           | views::join;

ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```



Printing Diagnostics: Code Comparison

```
for(const auto& project : projects)
{
    vector<CFile> files = getFilesInProject(project);
    for(const auto& file : files)
    {
        vector<CDiagnostic> diagnostics = compile(file);
        for(const auto& diagnostic : diagnostics)
        {
            printDiagnostic(diagnostic);
        }
    }
}

auto diagnostics = projects
    | views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join
    | views::transform(compile)           | views::join;

ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```

Pure Functions

AVOIDING TRAPS

A View of Multiplied Numbers

```
inline auto getMultipliedView(auto&& input, int multiplier)
{
    auto fMultiply = [&](const int number)
    {
        return number * multiplier;
    };

    return views::transform(input, fMultiply);
}

void test()
{
    const auto input = vector{2,4,6};
    auto multipliedView = getMultipliedView(input, 2);
    // Print output
}
```

A View of Multiplied Numbers

```
inline auto getMultipliedView(auto&& input, int multiplier)
{
    auto fMultiply = [&](const int number)
    {
        return number * multiplier;
    };

    return views::transform(input, fMultiply);
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A View of Multiplied Numbers

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    auto fMultiply = [&](const int number)
    {
        return number * multiplier;
    };

    return views::transform(input, fMultiply);
}

void test()
{
    const auto input = vector{2,4,6};
    auto multipliedView = getMultipliedView(input, 2);
    // Print output
}
```

A View of Multiplied Numbers

```
inline auto getMultipliedView(auto&& input, int multiplier)
{
    auto fMultiply = [&](const int number)
    {
        return number * multiplier;
    };

    return views::transform(input, fMultiply);
}

void test()
{
    const auto input = vector{2,4,6};
    auto multipliedView = getMultipliedView(input, 2);
    // Print output
}
```

```
Starting project...
1587538992
-1119889312
467649680
```

An Unexpected Result

```
inline auto getMultipliedView(auto&& input, int multiplier)
{
    auto fMultiply = [&](const int number)
    {
        return number * multiplier;
    };

    return views::transform(input, fMultiply);
}

void test()
{
    const auto input = vector{2,4,6};
    auto multipliedView = getMultipliedView(input, 2);
    // Print output
}
```

The Functor (or Monad) Controls...

...when
your functions
get called

...how often
your functions
get called

...in what context
your functions
get called

How to Avoid Misuse of Functions?

READ THE FINE PRINT



USE PURE FUNCTIONS



How to Avoid Misuse of Functions?

READ THE FINE PRINT



USE PURE FUNCTIONS



What is a Pure Function?

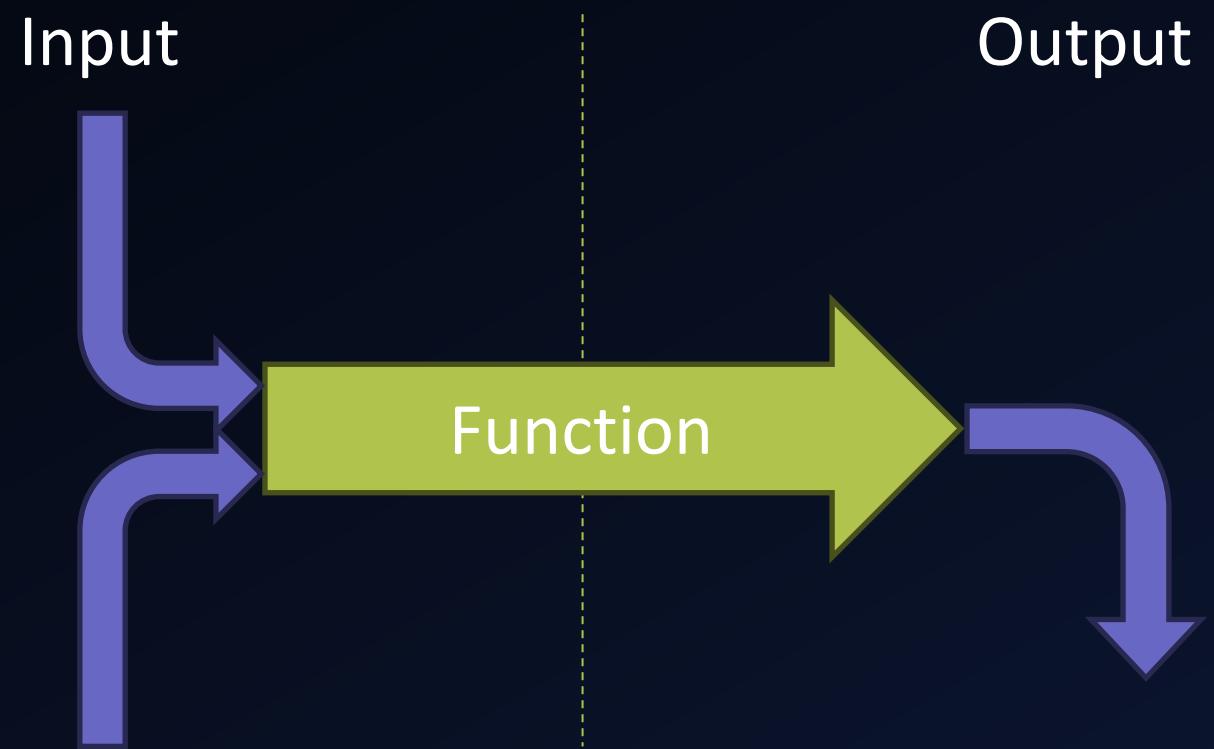
Same Result
for
Same Input

No Side Effects

What is a Pure Function?

Same Result
for
Same Input

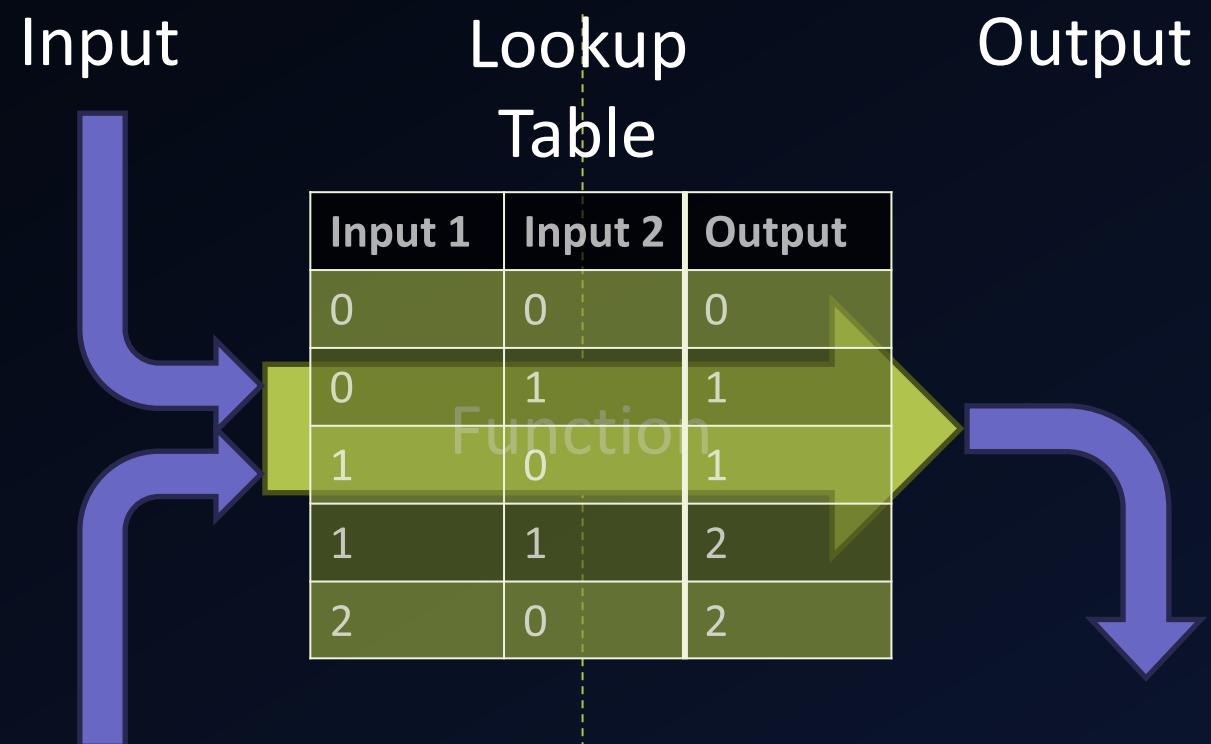
No Side Effects



What is a Pure Function?

Same Result
for
Same Input

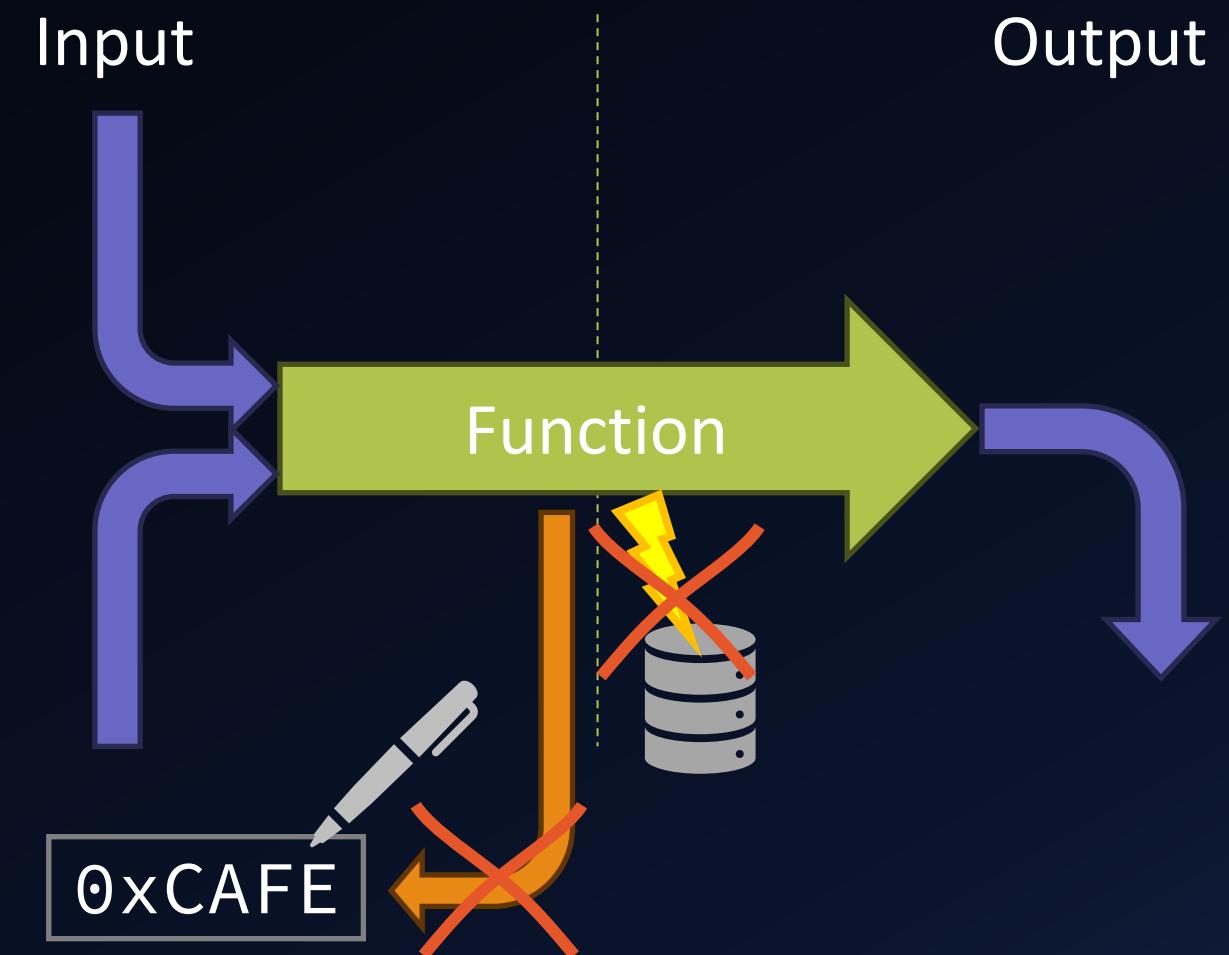
No Side Effects



What is a Pure Function?

Same Result
for
Same Input

No Side Effects



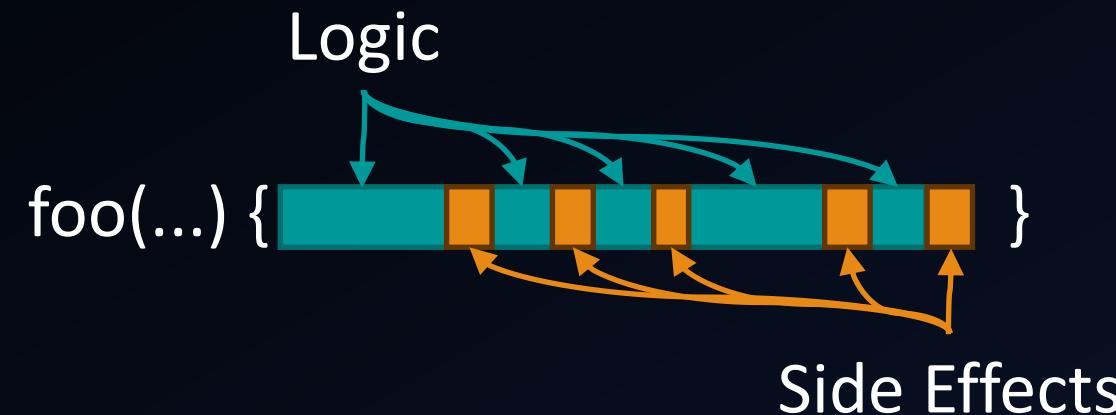
Advantages of Pure Functions

Easy to
reason about

Easy to unit test

Thread-safe

Pure Functions: Useful Beyond Functors and Monads



Quiz Time! – Which Function is Pure?

Function	Pure?	Notes
max(int,int)		

Quiz Time! – Which Function is Pure?

Function	Pure?	Notes
max(int,int)	Yes	
fill		

Quiz Time! – Which Function is Pure?

Function	Pure?	Notes
max(int,int)	Yes	
fill	No	Side effects: Operates on passed iterators
chrono::system_clock::now		

Quiz Time! – Which Function is Pure?

Function	Pure?	Notes
max(int,int)	Yes	
fill	No	Side effects: Operates on passed iterators
chrono::system_clock::now	No	Different results: External input
std::sin(double)		

Quiz Time! – Which Function is Pure?

Function	Pure?	Notes
max(int,int)	Yes	
fill	No	Side effects: Operates on passed iterators
chrono::system_clock::now	No	Different results: External input
std::sin(double)	No ^{*)}	Different results: Rounding mode may change
std::abs(int)		

Quiz Time! – Which Function is Pure?

Function	Pure?	Notes
<code>max(int,int)</code>	Yes	
<code>fill</code>	No	Side effects: Operates on passed iterators
<code>chrono::system_clock::now</code>	No	Different results: External input
<code>std::sin(double)</code>	No ^{*)}	Different results: Rounding mode may change
<code>std::abs(int)</code>	?	UB on -INT_MIN (may depend on platform)

Pure Functions and Reality

Pure functions
help us write
safer programs

Many functions
are somewhat
impure

Find the
level of
purity that
makes sense

An (Almost) Pure Fix

```
inline auto getMultipliedView(auto&& input, int multiplier)
{
    auto fMultiply = [&](const int number)
    {
        return number * multiplier;
    };

    return views::transform(input, fMultiply);
}

void test()
{
    const auto input = vector{2,4,6};
    auto multipliedView = getMultipliedView(input, 2);
    // Print output
}
```

Not pure
Depends on
outside reference

An (Almost) Pure Fix

```
inline auto getMultipliedView(auto&& input, int multiplier)
{
    auto fMultiply = [multiplier](const int number)
    {
        return number * multiplier;
    };

    return views::transform(input, fMultiply);
}

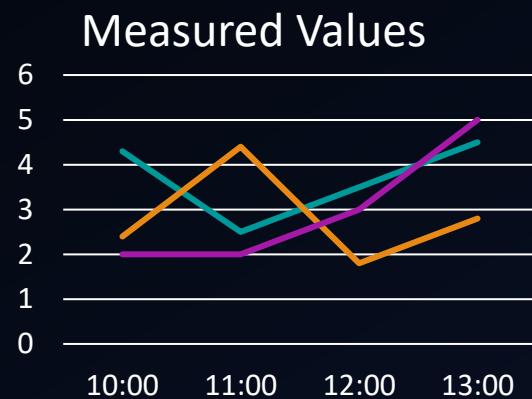
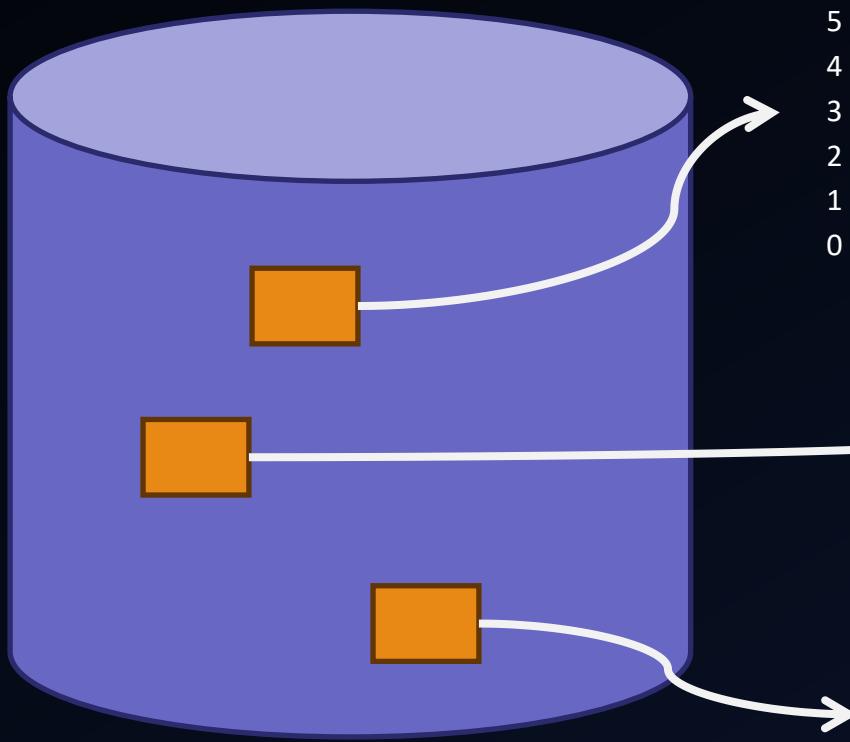
void test()
{
    const auto input = vector{2,4,6};
    auto multipliedView = getMultipliedView(input, 2);
    // Print output
}
```

Maybe not really pure,
but **pure enough**

Handling Failure

THE OPTIONAL AND EXPECTED MONADS

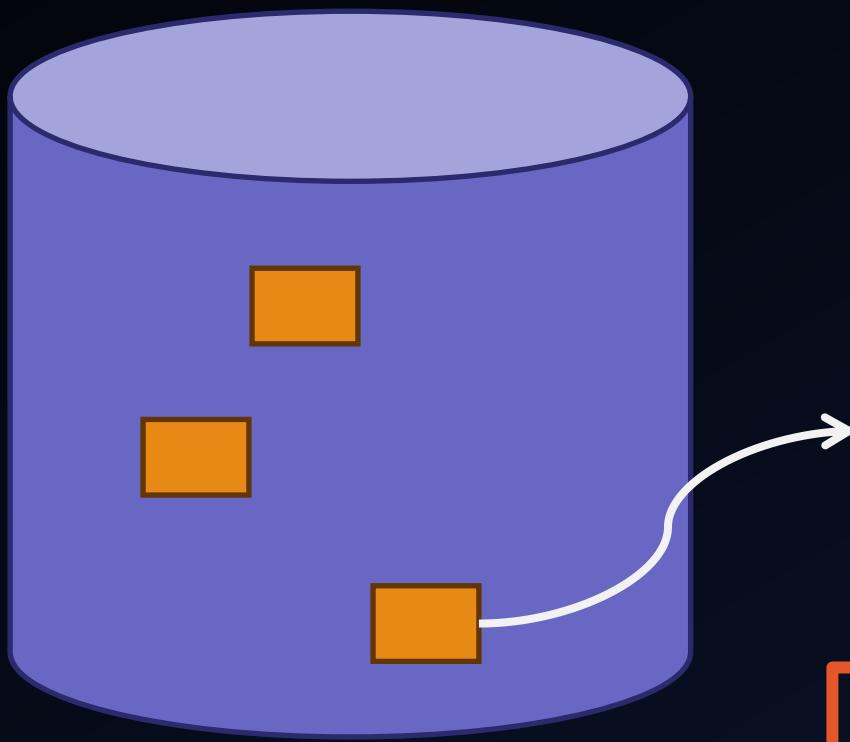
Handling Failure



Stock	Item	Profit
0	Cup	11
2	T-Shirt	4
0	Poster	16
0	Statuette	-8

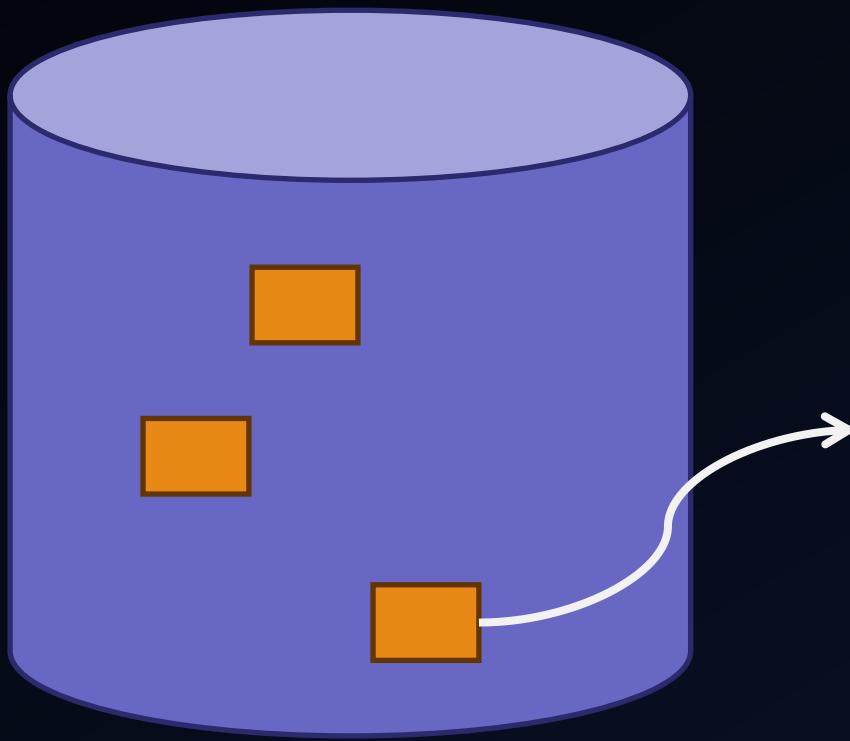


Handling Failure



Stock	Item	Profit
0	Cup	11
2	T-Shirt	4
0	Poster	16
0	Statuette	-8

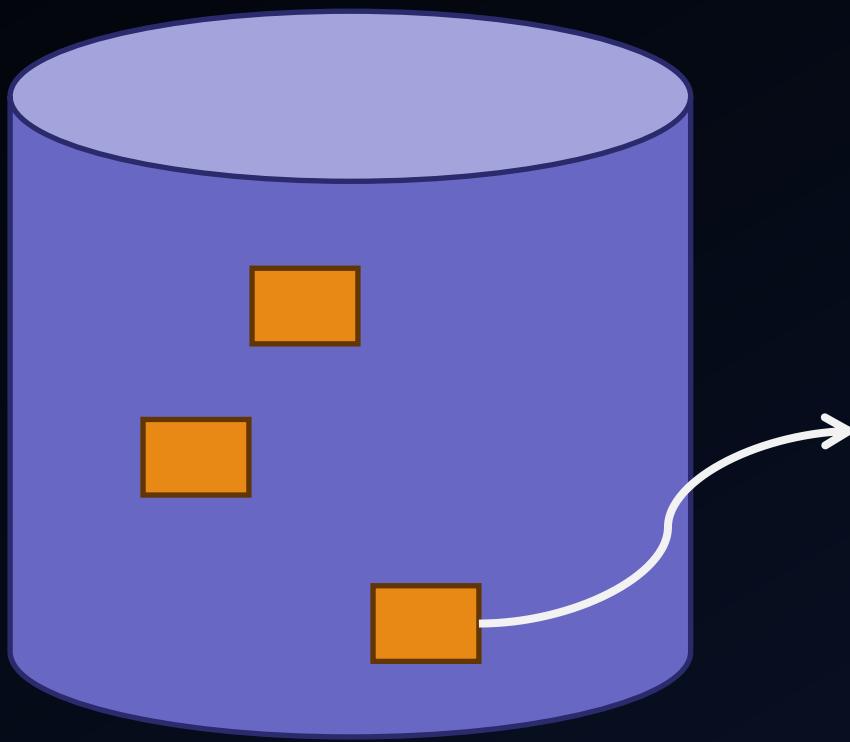
Handling Failure



Stock	Item	Profit
0	Cup	
2	T-Shirt	
0	Poster	
0	Statuette	-8

A thought bubble containing the text "Number?" is positioned above the Statuette row. A red rectangle highlights the "-8" value in the Profit column for the Statuette row. Three small circles are positioned near the bottom right corner of the table area.

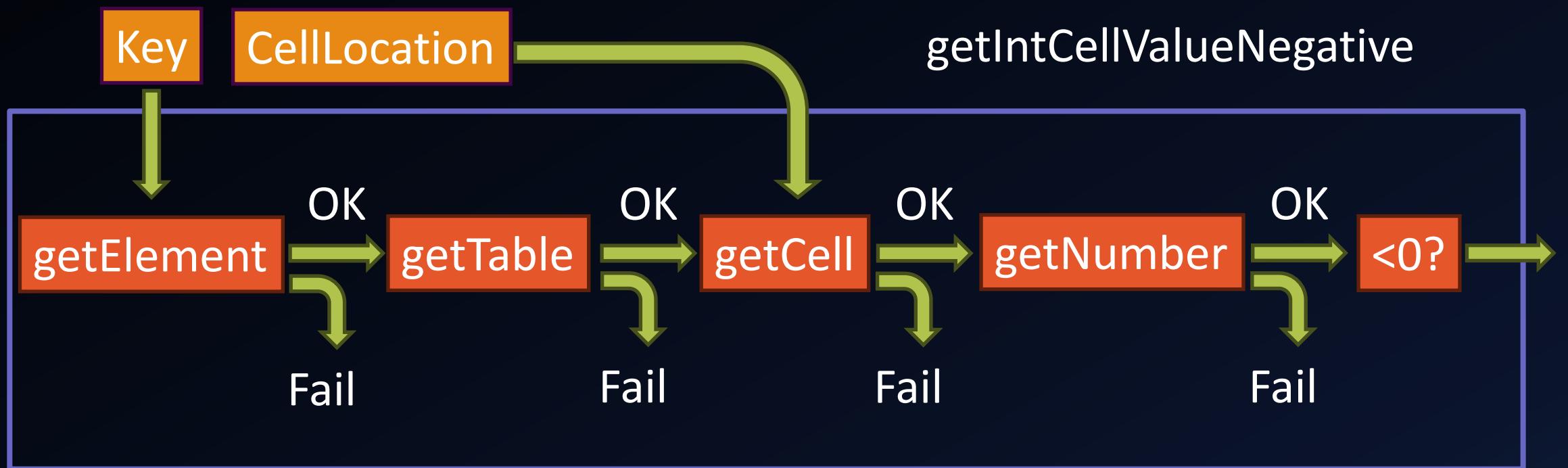
Handling Failure



Stock	Item	Profit
0	Cup	
2	T-Shirt	
0	Poster	
0	Statuette	-8

Negative?

Handling Failure



Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key, CElement& out);  
bool getTable(CElement element, CTable& out);  
bool getCell(CTable table, CLocation location CCell& out);  
bool getNumericCellValue(CCell cell, int& out);
```

Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key, CElement& out);  
bool getTable(CElement element, CTable& out);  
bool getCell(CTable table, CLocation location CCell& out);  
bool getNumericCellValue(CCell cell, int& out);
```

Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key, CElement& out);  
bool getTable(CElement element, CTable& out);  
bool getCell(CTable table, CLocation location CCell& out);  
bool getNumericCellValue(CCell cell, int& out);
```

Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key, CElement& out);  
bool getTable(CElement element, CTable& out);  
bool getCell(CTable table, CLocation location CCell& out);  
bool getNumericCellValue(CCell cell, int& out);
```

Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    CElement element;
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }

    CTable table;
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }

    CCell cell;
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }

    int value;
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }

    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    CElement element;
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }

    CTable table;
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }

    CCell cell;
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }

    int value;
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }

    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    CElement element;
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }

    CTable table;
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }

    CCell cell;
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }

    int value;
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }

    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    CElement element;
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }

    CTable table;
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }

    CCell cell;
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }

    int value;
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }

    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Handling Failure: Classic Way

```
bool getIntCellValueNegative
    (CDb db, Key key, CLocation location, bool& result)
{
    CElement element;
    if ( ! getElement(db, key, element)) { return false; }

    CTable table;
    if ( ! getTable(element, table)) { return false; }

    CCell cell;
    if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell)) { return false; }

    int value;
    if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value)) { return false; }

    result = (value < 0);
    return true;
}
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
bool           getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key, CElement& out);  
bool           getTable(CElement element, CTable& out);  
bool           getCell(CTable table, CLocation location CCell& out);  
bool           getNumericCellValue(CCell cell, int& out);
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<CElement> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
optional<CTable>    getTable(CElement element);  
optional<CCell>     getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
optional<int>       getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<CElement> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
optional<CTable>    getTable(CElement element);  
optional<CCell>     getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
optional<int>       getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);  
  
{  
    //...  
    if /* Key not found */  
    {  
        return{}; // or: return nullopt;  
    }  
    CElement elem = //...  
    return elem;  
}
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<CElement> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
optional<CTable>    getTable(CElement element);  
optional<CCell>     getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
optional<int>       getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);  
  
{  
    //...  
    if /* Key not found */  
    {  
        return{}; // or: return nullopt;  
    }  
    CElement elem = //...  
    return elem;  
}
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<CElement> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
optional<CTable>   getTable(CElement element);  
optional<CCell>    getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
optional<int>      getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<CElement> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
optional<CTable>    getTable(CElement element);  
optional<CCell>     getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
optional<int>       getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<CElement> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
optional<CTable>    getTable(CElement element);  
optional<CCell>     getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
optional<int>       getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<CElement> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
optional<CTable>    getTable(CElement element);  
optional<CCell>     getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
optional<int>        getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);  
bool                 isNegative(int value);
```

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```

element

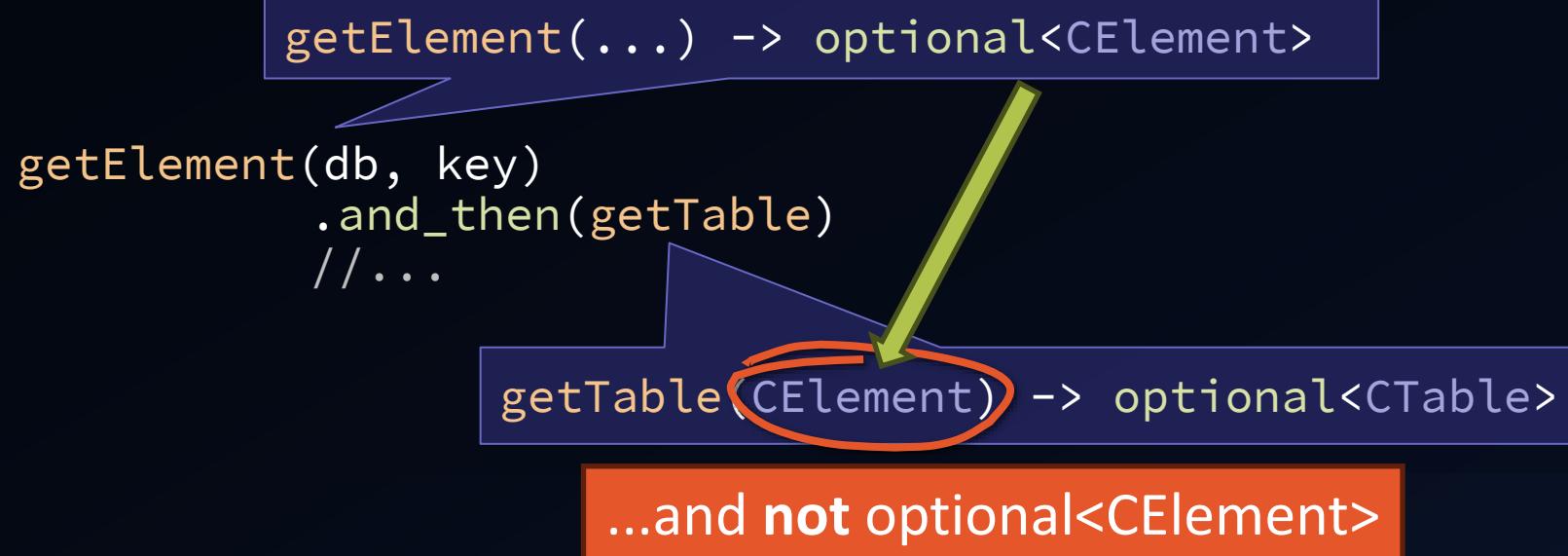
Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```



`and_then`

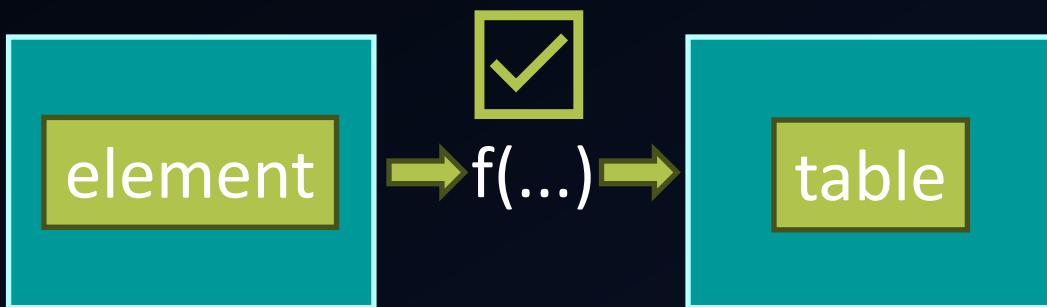
What Makes this a Monad?



→ `and_then` combines 'transform' and 'join'

Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

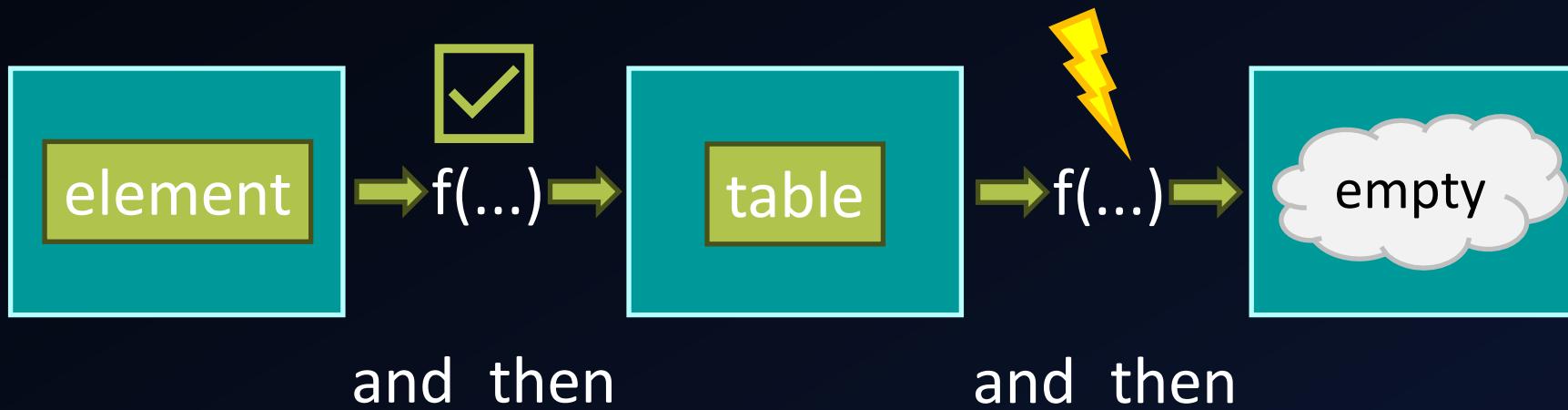
```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```



`and_then`

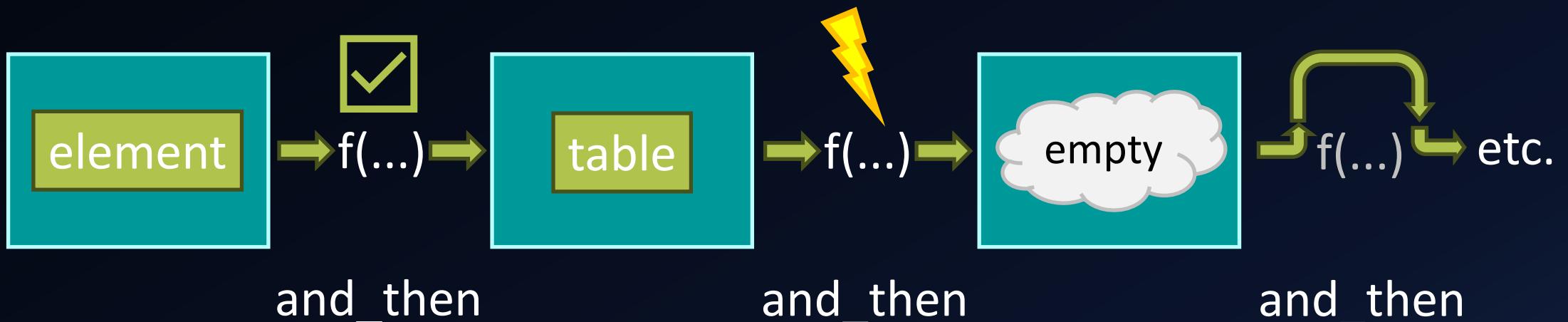
Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```



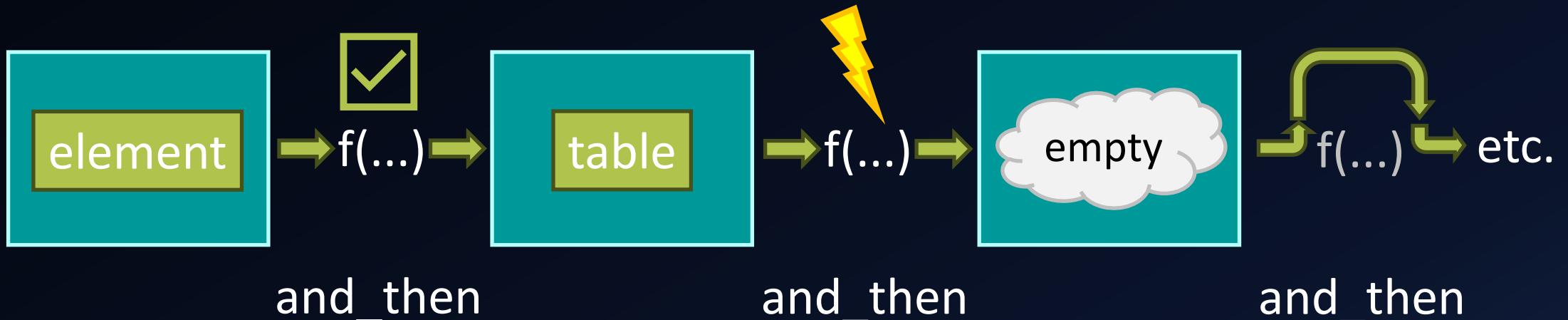
Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```



Handling Failure: The Optional Monad

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```



What can you do with std::optional?

```
optional<int> result = foo();  
  
if (result.has_value())  
{  
    auto value = result.value();  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    //...  
}
```

What can you do with std::optional?

```
optional<int> result = foo();  
  
if (result.has_value())  
{  
    auto value = result.value();  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    //...  
}
```

What can you do with std::optional?

```
optional<int> result = foo();  
  
if (auto result = foo())  
{  
    auto value = result.value();  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    //...  
}
```

What can you do with std::optional?

```
optional<TRet> result = foo();  
  
if (auto result = foo())  
{  
    auto value = foo().value_or(0);  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    //...  
}
```

Handling Failure: Code Comparison

```
CElement element;
if ( ! getElement(db, key, element))      { return false; }
CTable table;
if ( ! getTable(element, table))          { return false; }
CCell cell;
if ( ! getCell(table, location, cell))    { return false; }
int value;
if ( ! getNumericCellValue(cell, value))   { return false; }
result = (value < 0);
return true;
```

```
return getElement(db, key)
    .and_then(getTable)
    .and_then([location](CTable table)
        { return getCell(table, location); })
    .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
    .transform(isNegative);
```

Catching failure: or_else

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative)
        .or_else(log<bool>);
}
```

Catching failure: or_else

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative)
        .or_else(log<bool>);
}
```



```
template<class TRet>
optional<TRet> log();
```

Catching failure: Lack of Error Context

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative)
        .or_else(log<bool>);
}
```



No error context!

Returning Error State: The Expected Monad

```
optional<CElement> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
optional<CTable> getTable(CElement element);  
optional<CCell> getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
optional<int> getNumericCellValue(CCcell cell);  
bool isNegative(int value);
```

Returning Error State: The Expected Monad

```
expected<CElement,CErr> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
expected<CTable,CErr> getTable(CElement element);  
expected<CCell,CErr> getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
expected<int,CErr> getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);  
bool isNegative(int value);
```

Returning Error State: The Expected Monad

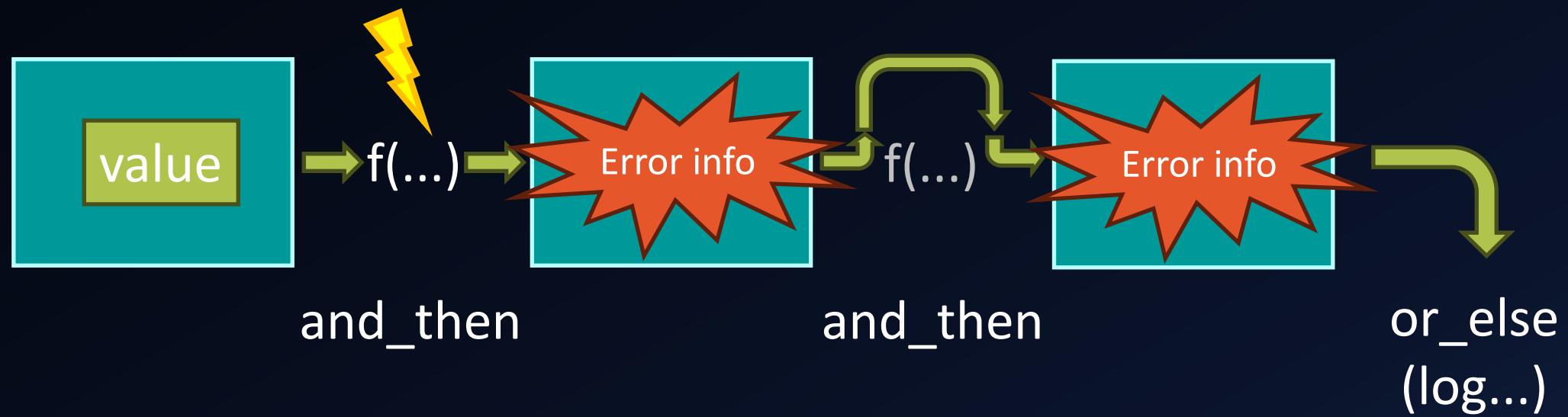
```
expected<CElement, CErr> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
expected<CTable, CErr> getTable(CElement element);  
expected<CCell, CErr> getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
expected<int, CErr> getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);  
bool isNegative(int value);  
  
{  
    //...  
    if /* Key not found */  
    {  
        return unexpected{CErr("Key not found")};  
    }  
    CElement elem = //...  
    return elem;  
}
```

Returning Error State: The Expected Monad

```
expected<CElement, CErr> getElement(CDb db, CElementKey key);  
expected<CTable, CErr> getTable(CElement element);  
expected<CCell, CErr> getCell(CTable tableData, CLocation location);  
expected<int, CErr> getNumericCellValue(CCCell cell);  
bool isNegative(int value);  
  
{  
    //...  
    if /* Key not found */  
    {  
        return unexpected{CErr("Key not found")};  
    }  
    CElement elem = //...  
    return elem;  
}
```

Returning Error State: The Expected Monad

```
expected<bool,CErr> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db,Key key,CLocation loc)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([loc](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, loc); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```



Returning Error State: The Expected Monad

```
expected<bool,CErr> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db,Key key,CLocation loc)  
{
```

```
    return getElement(db, key)  
        .and_then(getTable)  
        .and_then([loc](CTable table)  
            { return getCell(table, loc); })  
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)  
        .transform(isNegative)  
        .or_else(log<bool>);
```

```
}
```



CErr with context

```
template<class TRet>  
expected<TRet,CErr> log(CErr errorInfo);
```

Returning Error State: The Expected Monad

```
expected<bool,CErr> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db,Key key,CLocation loc)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([loc](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, loc); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative)
        .or_else(log<bool>);
}
```

```
template<class TRet>
expected<TRet,CErr> log(CErr errorInfo);
```

What can do with std::expected?

```
expected<int, CErr> result = foo();  
  
if (result.has_value())  
{  
    auto value = result.value();  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    auto err = result.error();  
    //...  
}
```

What can do with std::expected?

```
expected<int, CErr> result = foo();  
  
if (result.has_value())  
{  
    auto value = result.value();  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    auto err = result.error();  
    //...  
}
```

What can do with std::expected?

```
expected<int, CErr> result = foo();  
  
if (result.has_value())  
{  
    auto value = result.value();  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    auto err = result.error();  
    //...  
}
```

What can do with std::expected?

```
expected<int> result = foo();  
  
if (auto result = foo())  
{  
    auto value = result.value();  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    auto err = result.error();  
    //...  
}
```

What can do with std::expected?

```
expected<TRet> result = foo();  
  
if (auto result = foo())  
{  
    auto value = foo().value_or(0);  
    //...  
}  
else  
{  
    //...  
}
```

Transforming the Error Type

```
expected<TValue,A> in = /*...*/;
```



```
expected<TValue,B> out = in.transform_error(convert);
```

```
B convert(A errorIn);
```

The Default "Monad"

THE OTHER SIDE OF STD::OPTIONAL

Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

```
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromCommandLine();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromRegistry();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromEnvironment();  
//Fallback: ELanguage::English
```

Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

```
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromCommandLine();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromRegistry();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromEnvironment();  
//Fallback: ELanguage::English
```

Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

```
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromCommandLine();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromRegistry();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromEnvironment();  
//Fallback: ELanguage::English
```

Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

```
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromCommandLine();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromRegistry();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromEnvironment();  
//Fallback: ELanguage::English
```

Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

```
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromCommandLine();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromRegistry();  
optional<ELanguage> getLanguageFromEnvironment();  
//Fallback: ELanguage::English
```

Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

```
ELanguage getStartupLanguage()
{
    return getLanguageFromCommandLine()
        .or_else(getLanguageFromRegistry)
        .or_else(getLanguageFromEnvironment)
        .value_or(ELanguage::English);
}
```



Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

```
ELanguage getStartupLanguage()
{
    return getLanguageFromCommandLine()
        .or_else(getLanguageFromRegistry)
        .or_else(getLanguageFromEnvironment)
        .value_or(ELanguage::English);
}
```



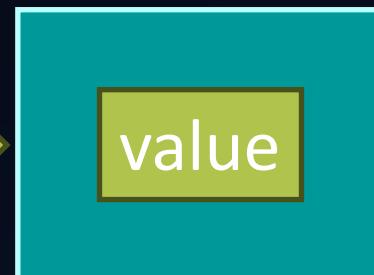
or_else

Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

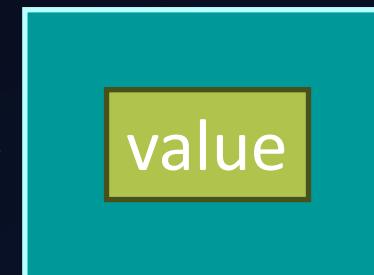
```
ELanguage getStartupLanguage()
{
    return getLanguageFromCommandLine()
        .or_else(getLanguageFromRegistry)
        .or_else(getLanguageFromEnvironment)
        .value_or(ELanguage::English);
}
```



or_else

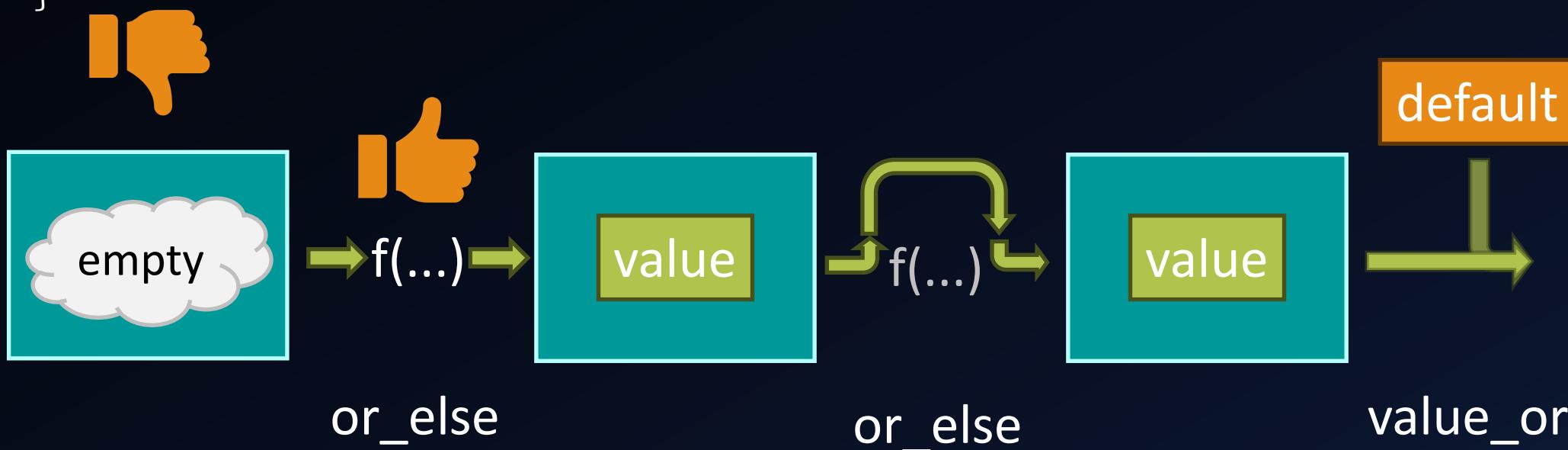


or_else



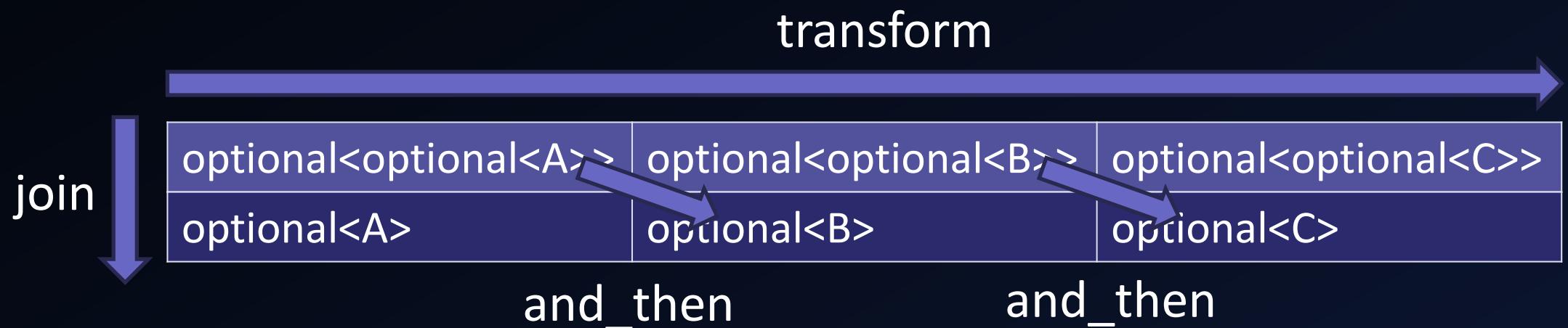
Picking First Success: The Default "Monad"

```
ELanguage getStartupLanguage()
{
    return getLanguageFromCommandLine()
        .or_else(getLanguageFromRegistry)
        .or_else(getLanguageFromEnvironment)
        .value_or(ELanguage::English);
}
```



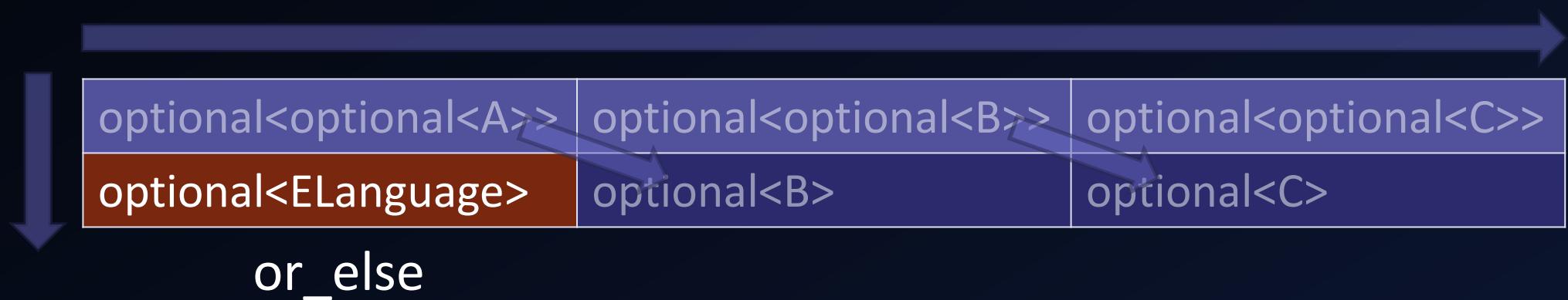
Why "Monad" in Quotes?

```
return getLanguageFromCommandLine()  
    .or_else(getLanguageFromRegistry)  
    .or_else(getLanguageFromEnvironment)  
    .value_or(ELanguage::English);
```



Why "Monad" in Quotes?

```
return getLanguageFromCommandLine()  
    .or_else(getLanguageFromRegistry)  
    .or_else(getLanguageFromEnvironment)  
    .value_or(ELanguage::English);
```





Challenges AND MITIGATIONS

Compiler errors

```
x.cpp(76): error C3889: call to object of class type  
'std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn': no matching call operator found  
note: could be 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng  
&&,_Fn) noexcept(<expr>) const'  
note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng &&,_Fn)  
noexcept(<expr>) const': expects 2 arguments - 1 provided  
note: or          'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn  
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const'  
x.cpp(76): note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn  
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const': could not deduce template argument for '_Fn'
```

Compiler errors

```
x.cpp(76): error C3889: call to object of class type  
'std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn': no matching call operator found  
note: could be 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng  
&&,_Fn) noexcept(<expr>) const'  
note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng &&,_Fn)  
noexcept(<expr>) const': expects 2 arguments - 1 provided  
note: or           'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn  
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const'  
x.cpp(76): note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn  
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const': could not deduce template argument for '_Fn'
```

Compiler errors

```
double foo (double d);  
string foo (string d);
```

```
auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};  
auto viewOutput = vecInput  
| views::transform(foo) // Won't compile  
| //...
```

```
auto viewOutput = vecInput  
| views::transform([](double d) // Lambda!  
| { return foo(d); })  
| //...
```

```
x.cpp(76): error C3889: call to object of class type  
'std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn': no matching call operator found  
note: could be 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng  
&&,_Fn) noexcept(<expr>) const'  
note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng &&,_Fn)  
noexcept(<expr>) const': expects 2 arguments - 1 provided  
note: or 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn  
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const'  
x.cpp(76): note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn  
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const': could not deduce template argument for '_Fn'
```

Compiler errors

```
// Make return types explicit
auto f1 = [](auto radius)
{ return calcArea(radius); };

auto f2 = [](double radius) -> double
{ return calcArea(radius); };
```

```
x.cpp(76): error C3889: call to object of class type
'std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn': no matching call operator found
note: could be 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng
&&, _Fn) noexcept(<expr>) const'
note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng &&, _Fn)
noexcept(<expr>) const': expects 2 arguments - 1 provided
note: or      'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const'
x.cpp(76): note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const': could not deduce template argument for '_Fn'
```

```
double foo      (double d);
string foo      (string d);

auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform(foo)                                // Won't compile
    | //...

auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform([](double d)
                      { return foo(d); })                // Lambda!
    | //...
```

Compiler errors

```
void useView(const& auto view)
{
    ...
}
```

```
x.cpp(76): error C3889: call to object of class type
'std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn': no matching call operator found
note: could be 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng
&&, _Fn) noexcept(<expr>) const'
note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Rng &&, _Fn)
noexcept(<expr>) const': expects 2 arguments - 1 provided
note: or      'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const'
x.cpp(76): note: 'auto std::ranges::views::_Transform_fn::operator ()(_Fn
&&) noexcept(<expr>) const': could not deduce template argument for '_Fn'
```

```
double foo      (double d);
string foo      (string d);

auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform(foo)                                // Won't compile
    | //...

auto viewOutput = vecInput
    | views::transform([](double d)
        { return foo(d); })                            // Lambda!
    | //...
```

```
// Make return types explicit
auto f1 = [](auto radius)
    { return calcArea(radius); };

auto f2 = [](double radius) -> double
    { return calcArea(radius); };
```

Compiler errors

Fixing Compiler Errors: Cheat Sheet

1. Which part of the pipeline causes the error?

```
// Split the pipeline
auto s1 = projects |
views::transform(getFilesInProject);
auto s2 = s1 | views::join;
auto s3 = s2 | views::transform(compile);
```

2. Are functions overloaded?

Use wrapper lambda

```
// Make types explicit
auto f1 = [](auto radius)
{ return calcArea(radius); };

auto f2 = [](double radius) -> double
{ return calcArea(radius); };
```

3. Do functions accept the correct type?

4. Do functions return the correct type?

5. For ranges::views

a) Too many / too few calls to join?

b) const views?

Function returns Thing
You expected vector<Thing> (or vice versa)

6. For optional / expected

a) Mixed up and_then with transform?

Will lead to weird compiler errors. Just Don't.

Function returns Thing
You expected optional<Thing> (or vice versa)

```
x.cpp(76): error C3889: call to object of class type
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```
double foo      (double d);
string foo     (string d);
```

```
auto vecInput = vector{1.5,2.0,2.5};
auto viewOutput = vecInput
| views::transform(foo)                                // Won't compile
| //...
```

```
auto viewOutput = vecInput
| views::transform([](double d)
{ return foo(d); })                                // Lambda!
| //...
```

```
void useView(const& auto view)
{
    ...
}
```

```
// Make return types explicit
auto f1 = [](auto radius)
{ return calcArea(radius); };

auto f2 = [](double radius) -> double
{ return calcArea(radius); };
```

Debugging

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with two main panes. The left pane displays a portion of the `std::ranges::join_view` source code, specifically the implementation of the `operator()` function for different strategy types. The right pane shows the call stack and the current variable values.

Call Stack:

- Name: `_Strat`
- Name: `*_Val`
- Name: `[std::ranges::join_view_ou...]`
- Name: `[std::ranges::join_view_ba...]`
- Name: `_Outer`
- Name: `*_Val`
- Name: `[std::ranges::transform_vie...]`
- Name: `Current`
- Name: `[std::ranges::join_view<std::j...]`
- Name: `[std::ranges::join_view<std::j...]`
- Name: `_Outer`
- Name: `*[std::ranges::transform_vie...]`
- Name: `Current`

Variables:

Name	Value	Type
<code>_Strat</code>	<code>Member (2)</code>	
<code>*_Val</code>	<code>@0x2c159f560</code>	<code>std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::ref_view<std::vector<...>>>></code>
<code>[std::ranges::join_view_ou...]</code>	<code>@0x2c159f560</code>	<code>std::ranges::join_view_outer_iter_base<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::ref_view<std::vector<...>>>></code>
<code>[std::ranges::join_view_ba...]</code>	<code>@0x2c159f560</code>	<code>std::ranges::join_view_base<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::ref_view<std::vector<...>>>></code>
<code>_Outer</code>	<code>@0x2c159f588</code>	<code>std::ranges::Non_propagating_cache<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::ref_view<std::vector<...>>>></code>
<code>*_Val</code>	<code>@0x2c159f588</code>	<code>std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::ref_view<std::vector<...>>>></code>
<code>[std::ranges::transform_vie...]</code>	<code>@0x2c159f588</code>	<code>std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::ref_view<std::vector<mop::CProject>>>></code>
<code>Current</code>	<code>@0x2c159f588</code>	<code>std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::ref_view<std::vector<mop::CProject>>>></code>
<code>[std::ranges::join_view<std...]</code>	<code>@0x2c159f588</code>	<code>std::ranges::join_view<std::ranges::transform_view<std::ranges::ref_view<std::vector<mop::CProject>>>></code>
<code>_Strat</code>	<code>Member (2)</code>	<code>std::ranges::Begin::Cpo::St</code>
<code>'this'</code>	<code>@0x7f77e8966cb</code>	<code>std::ranges::Begin::Cpo</code>

Debugging

```
14 | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . | . vw::transform(compile) . . . .
→ 15 | . . . std::ranges::for_each(diagnostics,printDiagnostic);
16 }
```

```
11     :::: namespace vw = std::views;
12     auto diagnostics = projects
13         .|> vw::transform(getFilesInProject) | vw::join
14         .|> vw::transform(compile) | vw::join;
```

```
54    std::vector<CFile> getFilesInProject(const CProject& input)
55    {
56        if (input.m_SourceFiles.empty())
57        {
58            return {};
59        }
60    }
```

Debugging

```
14     . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | .vw::transform(compile) . . . . .  
→ 15     . . . std::ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic),  
16 }
```

```
54     std::vector<CFile> getFilesInProject(const CProject& input)
55     {
56         if (input.m_SourceFiles.empty())
57         {
58             return {};
59         }

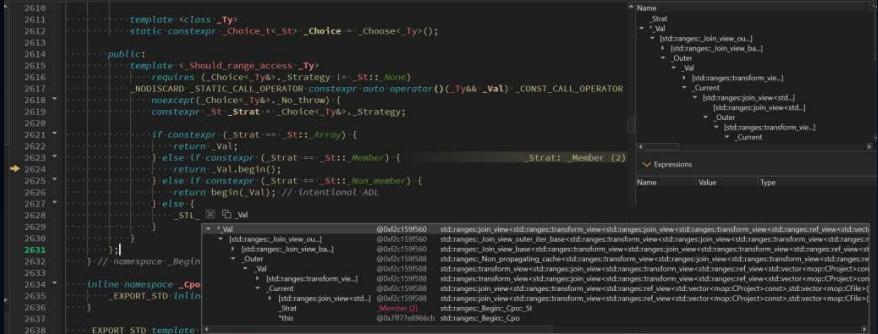
```

Debugging

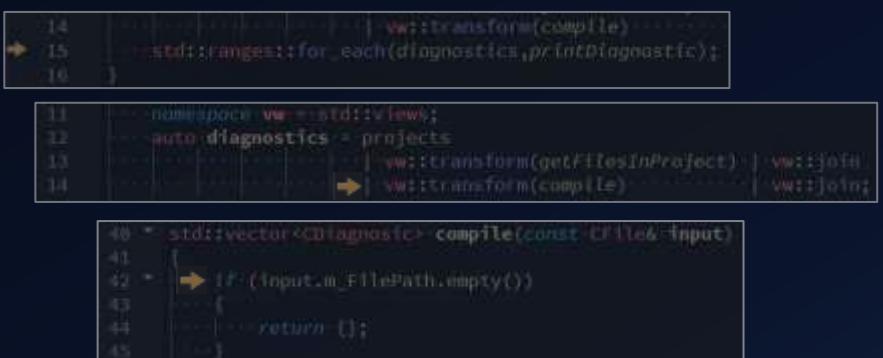


Debugging

```
{ auto diagnostics = projects  
  | views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join  
  | views::transform(compile) | views::join;  
  
ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```



A screenshot of a debugger interface showing a call stack and variable values. The stack trace shows multiple frames related to ranges and std::vector operations. The variable values pane shows a complex structure of pointers and objects, with some values being large binary strings.



A screenshot of a debugger interface showing a call stack and variable values. The stack trace shows multiple frames related to ranges and std::vector operations. The variable values pane shows a complex structure of pointers and objects, with some values being large binary strings.

Debugging



Debugging



A screenshot of a debugger interface. The left pane shows a portion of the C++ code:

```
2610     template <class _Ty>
2611     static constexpr _Choice_t<_St> _Choose<_Ty>();
2612
2613     public:
2614     template <_Should_range_access _Ty>
2615     requires _Choice_t<_Ty>::Strategy == _St::None
2616     _NODISCARD static constexpr auto operator()(_Ty& _Val) -> _CONST_CALL_OPERATOR
2617     noexcept(_Choice_t<_Ty>::No_Strat);
2618     constexpr _St _Strat = _Choices_t<_Ty>::_Strategy;
2619
2620     if constexpr (_Strat == _St::Array) {
2621         return Val;
2622     } else if constexpr (_Strat == _St::Member) {
2623         return Val.begin();
2624     } else if constexpr (_Strat == _St::Non_member) {
2625         return begin(Val); // Intentional ADL
2626     } else {
2627         return Val;
2628     }
2629 }
```

The right pane shows the variable inspection window with several entries:

Name	Type	Value
[std::ranges::join_view::base::_Outer]	[std::ranges::join_view::base::_Outer]	Outer
[std::ranges::transform_view::base::_Outer]	[std::ranges::join_view::base::_Outer]	Outer
[std::ranges::join_view::base::_Current]	[std::ranges::join_view::base::_Outer]	Current

Below the code pane, there is an expression list:

Name	Type	Value
Strat	Member (2)	

```
auto diagnostics = projects
    | views::transform(getFilesInProject)
    | views::transform(compile)
    | views::join
    | views::join;

ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```

A screenshot of a debugger interface showing multiple code windows and a call stack.

The top window shows the following code:

```
14
15     std::ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
16 }
```

The bottom window shows the following code:

```
31     nameSpace vw::std::views;
32
33     auto diagnostics = projects
34         | vw::transform(getFilesInProject) | vw::join
35             | vw::transform(compile) | vw::join;
```

The bottom-most window shows the following code:

```
40 * std::vector<CDiagnostic> compile(const CFile& input)
41
42 *     if (!input.m_FilePath.empty())
43 *     {
44 *         return {};
45 *     }
```

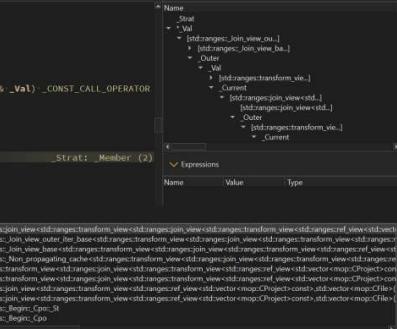
Debugging

```
auto diagnostics = projects
    | views::transform(getFilesInProject) | views::join
    | views::transform(compile)           | views::join;

ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```

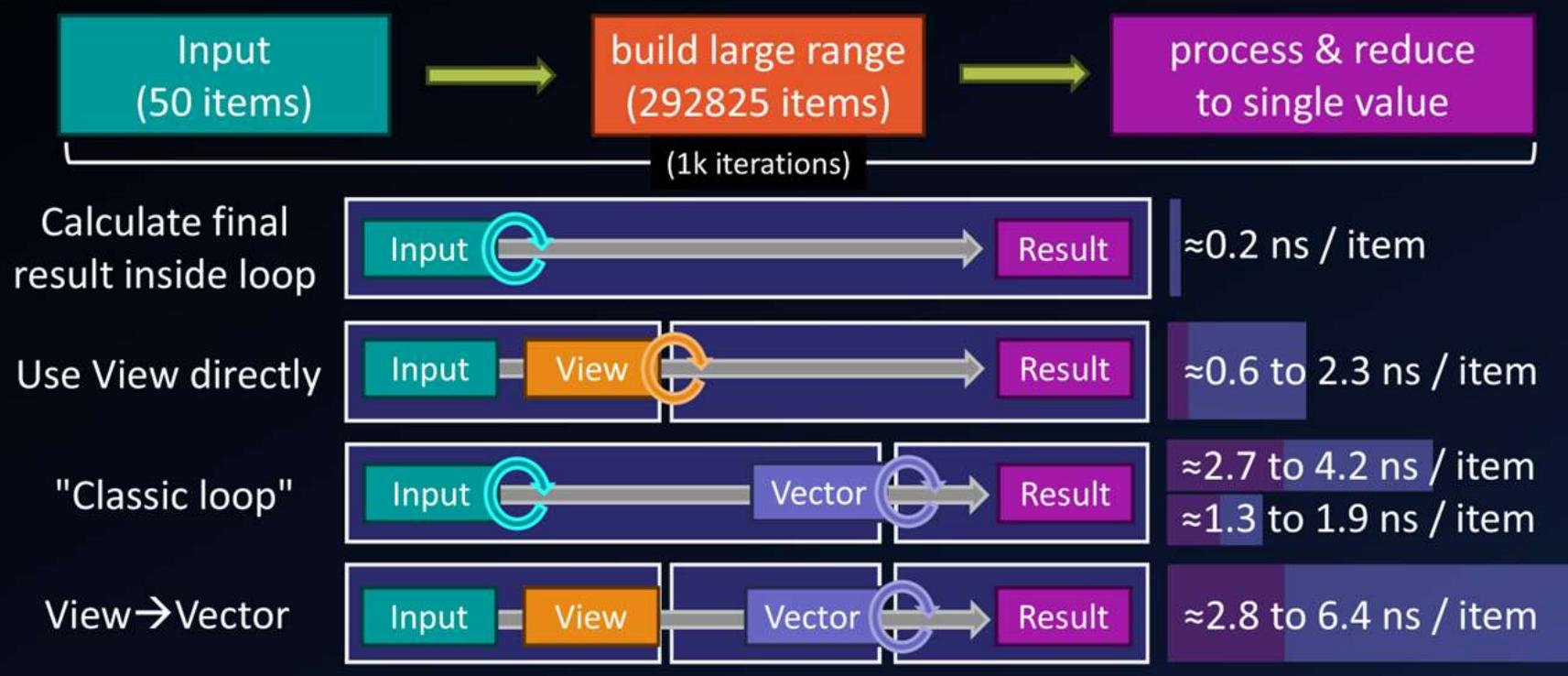
```
14     . . . . . vw::transform(compile) . . .
→ 15     std::ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
16 }
```

```
40  std::vector<CDiagnostic> compile(const CFile& input)
41  {
42  |> if (input.m_FilePath.empty())
43  |> {
44  |>     return {};
45  |> }
```



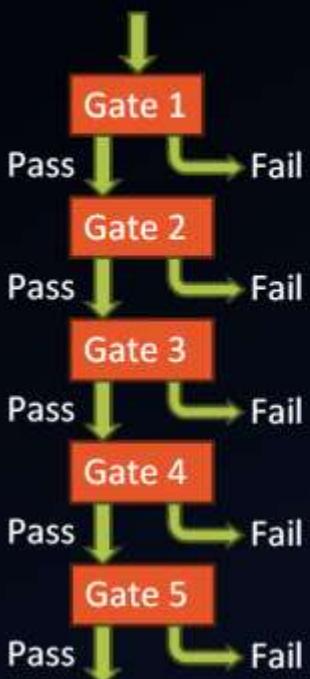
Performance

Raw Loops vs. std::ranges::views



Performance

Error handling strategies



Return bool flag

Use std::optional

Use std::expected

Use exceptions



Raw Loops vs. std::ranges::views



Performance: Conclusions



Classic is always fastest



Nicer code comes
at a resonable price

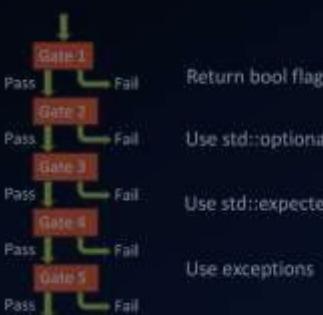


Know your hot paths!

Raw Loops vs. std::ranges::views



Error handling strategies



Return bool flag

Use std::optional

Use std::expected

Use exceptions



Challenges vs. Benefits

Safety

Compiler Errors

Clear Intent

Debugging

Composability

Performance

Separation of Concerns

Digging Deeper

CURIOUS?

Resources for this Talk...

Cheat sheet

Benchmarks

Slides

Code

Write
monadic
wrapper

Combine
two monads



[https://github.com/Asperamanca/
monadic_operations_cpp23](https://github.com/Asperamanca/monadic_operations_cpp23)

...and Going Further!

Books, Articles

Related Talks

Papers

Replacement Libraries



[https://github.com/Asperamanca/
monadic_operations_cpp23](https://github.com/Asperamanca/monadic_operations_cpp23)

Summary AND TAKEAWAYS

Goals



Understand what
functors and monads do



Use monadic operations
from std without much trouble



Know where and how
to explore further



Goals



Understand what
functors and monads do



Use monadic operations
from std without much trouble



Know where and how
to explore further



Functor Magic!

getChildren

Functor
Magic!



vector< Node >

transform

vector< vector< Node > >

Monad Magic!

Monad
Magic!



vector< vector< Node > >

join

vector< Node >

Functors and Monads

getChildren

Functor
Magic!



Monad
Magic!



vector< Node >

vector< vector< Node > >

vector< Node >

transform



Goals



Understand what
functors and monads do



Use monadic operations
from std without much trouble



Know where and how
to explore further



Goals



Understand what functors and monads do



Use monadic operations from std without much trouble

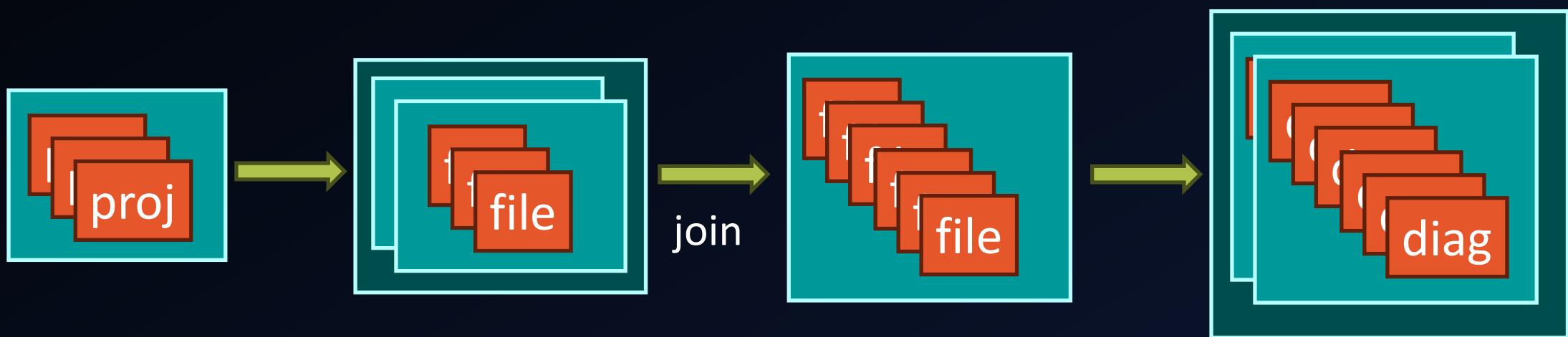


Know where and how to explore further



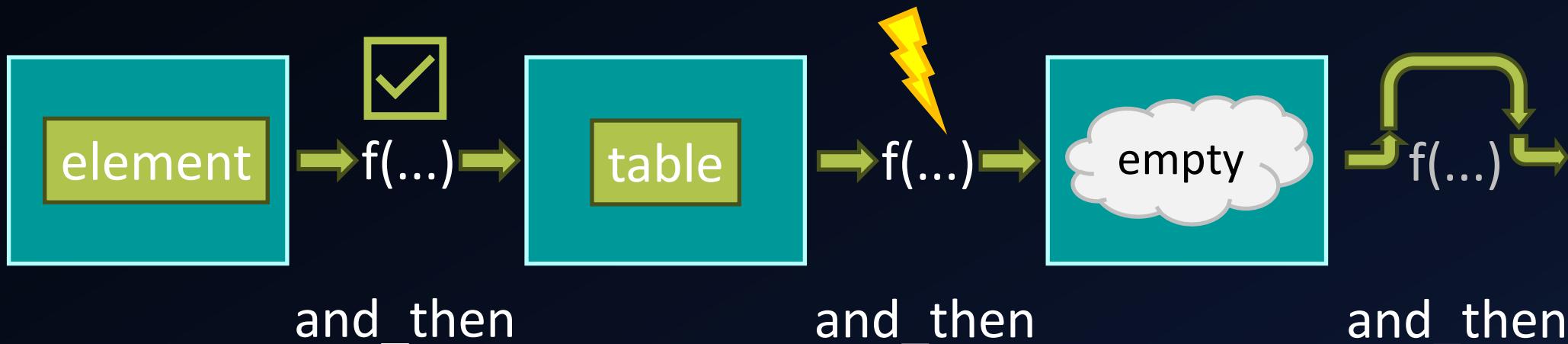
Ranges / Views Monad

```
auto diagnostics = projects  
| views::transform(getFilesInProject)  
| views::transform(compile) | views::join  
views::join;  
  
ranges::for_each(diagnostics, printDiagnostic);
```



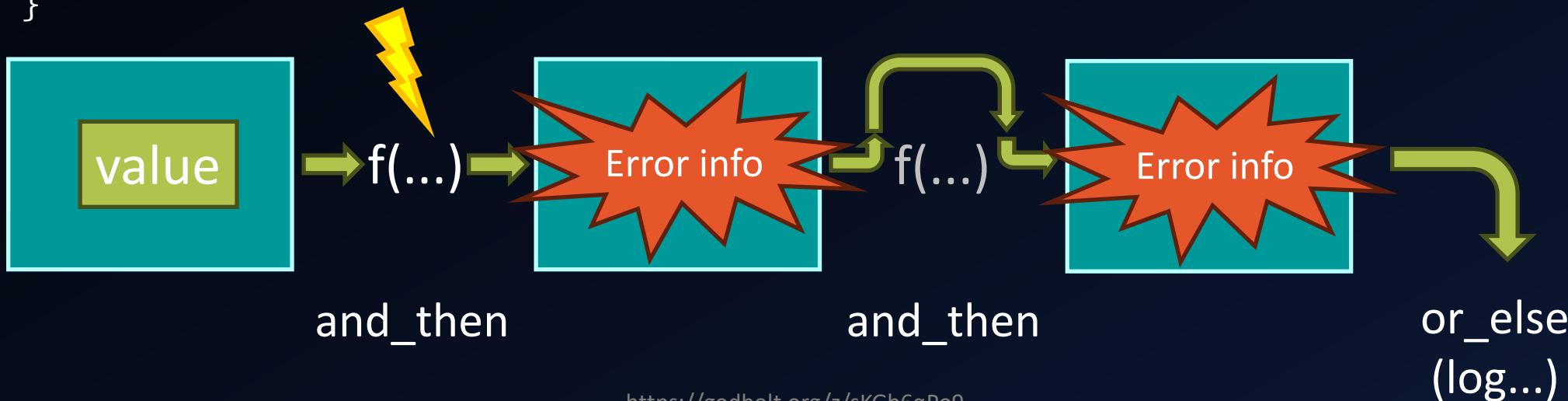
Optional (Maybe) Monad

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative);
}
```



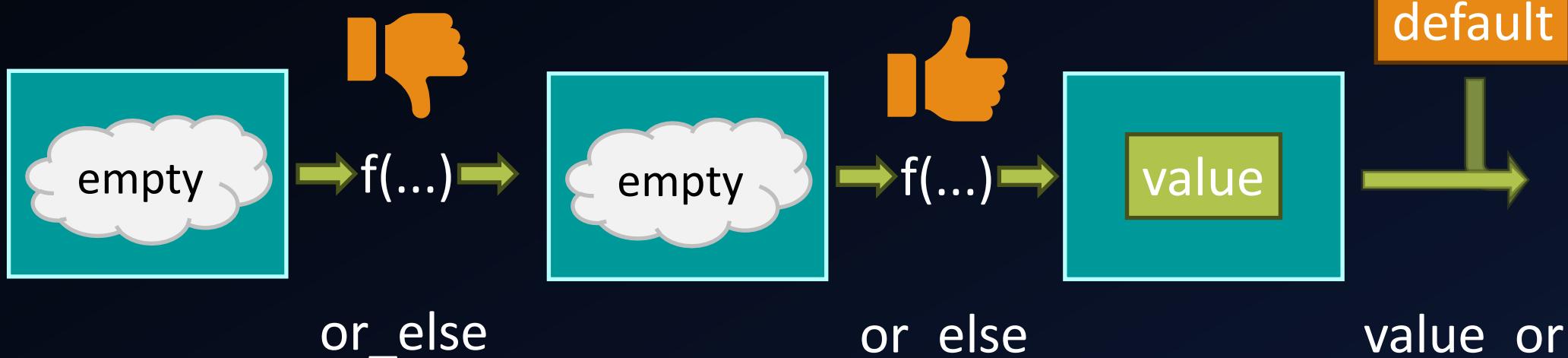
Expected Monad

```
optional<bool> isIntCellValueNegative(CDb db, Key key, CLocation location)
{
    return getElement(db, key)
        .and_then(getTable)
        .and_then([location](CTable table)
            { return getCell(table, location); })
        .and_then(getNumericCellValue)
        .transform(isNegative)
        .or_else(log<bool>);
}
```



Default “Monad”

```
ELanguage getStartupLanguage()
{
    return getLanguageFromCommandLine()
        .or_else(getLanguageFromRegistry)
        .or_else(getLanguageFromEnvironment)
        .value_or(ELanguage::English);
}
```



Monadic Operations in C++23



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<https://github.com/Asperamanca/>

<https://cppusergroupvienna.org/>

References, Code, Slides



https://github.com/Asperamanca/monadic_operations_cpp23

Thanks go to:

My family

Ivan Čukić

C++ User Group Vienna

MUC++

#include community