Monády – úvod

Phil Wadler: http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/wadler/topics/monads.html

- Monads for Functional Programming In *Advanced Functional Programming* , Springer Verlag, LNCS 925, 1995,

- Noel Winstanley: What the hell are Monads?, 1999

http://web.cecs.pdx.edu/~antoy/Courses/TPFLP/lectures/MONADS/Noel/research/monads.html

- Jeff Newbern's: All About Monads
  https://www.cs.rit.edu/~swm/cs561/All_About_Monads.pdf

- Dan Bensen: A (hopefully) painless introduction to monads,
  http://www.prairienet.org/~dsb/monads.htm

Monady sú použiteľný nástroj pre programátora poskytujúci:

- modularitu – skladať zložitejšie výpočty z jednoduchších (no side-effects),
- flexibilitu – výsledný kód je ľahšie adaptovateľný na zmeny,
- izoluje side-effect operácie (napr. IO) od čisto funkcionálneho zvyšku.

Maybe Monad

Maybe je podobné Exception (Nothing~~Raise String, Just a ~~Return a)

```
data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a

instance Monad Maybe where
    return v        = Just v              -- vráť hodnotu
    fail            = Nothing             -- vráť neúspech

                                          -- reťazenie, bind, ...
    Nothing  >>= _ = Nothing              -- ak už nastal neúspech, trvá do konca
    (Just x)  >>= f  = f x                -- ak je zatiaľ úspech, závisí to na výpočte f
```

```
return v              = Just v
fail                  = Nothing
Nothing  >>= _        = Nothing
(Just x) >>= f        = f x
```

Príklady na Maybe Monad

- konštaty: Just 1, Nothing :: Maybe Int, Just "b" :: Maybe String

- základné operácie:

```
(Just 1) >>= (\x -> Nothing)        = Nothing
(Just 1) >>= (\x -> Just (1+x))     = Just 2
Nothing >>= (\x -> Just (1+x))      = Nothing
```

- do-notácia, monad-comprehension:

```
do { x<-(Just 1); Nothing } :: Maybe t                = Nothing
do { x<-(Just 1); return (1+x) } :: Maybe Int         = Just 2
do { x<-(return 1); return (1+x) }  :: (Monad m, Num b) => m b
do { x<-(return 1); return (1+x) }                    = 2
do { x<-(return 1); return (1+x) } :: Maybe Int       = Just 2
do { x<-(return 1); return (1+x) } :: [Int]           = [2]
do { x<-Nothing; return (1+x) } :: Maybe t            = Nothing
```

Maybe sequence

```
sequence        :: Monad m => [m a] -> m [a]
sequence []      = return []
sequence (c:cs) = do { x <- c; xs <- sequence cs; return (x:xs) }
```

```
sequence [Just "a", Just "b", Just "d"]              = Just ["a","b","d"]
sequence []                                          = Just []
sequence [Just "a", Just "b", Nothing, Just "d"]     = Nothing

sequence [putStr "ab", putStr "ba", putStrLn "!"]    = [(),(),()]
abba!
sequence_ [putStr "ab", putStr "ba", putStrLn "!"]   = []
abba!
```

Monadic Prelude

```
class Monad m where                              -- definition:(>>=), return
    return   :: a -> m a
    (>>=)    :: m a -> (a -> m b) -> m b
    (>>)     :: m a -> m b -> m b                -- zahodíme výsledok prvej monády
    p >> q  = p >>= \ _ -> q

-- ak nezáleží na výsledkoch
sequence_       :: (Monad m) => [m a] -> m ()
sequence_       = foldr (>>) (return ())
sequence_ (c:cs) = do { _ <- c; _ <- sequence cs; return () }
```

sequence_ $[m_1, m_2, \ldots m_n]$ = m_1 >>= _ ->
m_2 >>= _ ->
…
m_n >>= _ ->
return ()

do { m_1 ;
m_2 ;
…
m_n ;
return ()

Maybe MonadPlus

```
data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a

class Monad m => MonadPlus m where – podtrieda, resp. podinterface
    mzero     :: m a                          -- ø
    mplus     :: m a -> m a -> m a            -- disjunkcia

instance MonadPlus Maybe where
    mzero                   = Nothing         -- fail...
    Just x `mplus` y        = Just x          -- or
    Nothing `mplus` y       = y


Just "a" `mplus` Just "b"          = Just "a"   !!!
Just "a" `mplus` Nothing           = Just "a"
Nothing `mplus` Just "b"           = Just "b"
```

Zákony monád a monády Plus

- vlastnosti return a >>=:

```
return x >>= f                 = f x              -- return ako identita zľava
p >>= return                   = p                -- retrun ako identita sprava
p >>= (\x -> (f x >>= g))= (p >>= (\x -> f x)) >>= g  -- "asociativita"
```

- vlastnosti zero a `plus`:

```
zero `plus` p                  = p                -- zero ako identita zľava `plus'
p `plus` zero                  = p                -- zero ako identita sprava `plus'
p `plus` (q `plus` r)          = (p `plus` q) `plus` r     -- asociativita
```

- vlastnosti zero `plus` a >>= :

```
zero >>= f                     = zero             -- zero ako identita zľava `>>='
p >>= (\x->zero)               = zero             -- zero ako identita sprava`>>='
(p `plus` q) >>= f             = (p >>= f) `plus` (q >>= f)  -- distributivita
```

Sheep family

```
adam   = Sheep "Adam"    Nothing Nothing
eve    = Sheep "Eve"     Nothing Nothing
uranus = Sheep "Uranus"  Nothing Nothing
gaea   = Sheep "Gaea"    Nothing Nothing
kronos = Sheep "Kronos"  (Just gaea) (Just uranus)
holly  = Sheep "Holly"   (Just eve) (Just adam)
roger  = Sheep "Roger"   (Just eve) (Just kronos)
molly  = Sheep "Molly"   (Just holly) (Just roger)
dolly  = Sheep "Dolly"   (Just molly) Nothing
```

```
-- a sheep has its name, and maybe mother and maybe father
data Sheep = Sheep {name :: String, mother :: Maybe Sheep, father :: Maybe Sheep}
                    deriving (Eq)
```

starý otec z matkinej strany

```
maternalGrandfather :: Sheep -> Maybe Sheep
maternalGrandfather' o = if mother o == Nothing then          -- klasicky:
                             Nothing                          -- o :: Sheep
                         else                                 -- mother o :: Maybe Sheep
                             father (fromJust (mother o))     -- fromJust … :: Sheep

maternalGrandfather s =  do{ m <- mother s ;                  -- monadicky:
                             father m }                       -- m :: Sheep
```

matky otca otec

maternalGrandfather dolly = Just “Roger”

```
mothersPaternalGrandfather :: Sheep -> Maybe Sheep
mothersPaternalGrandfather s = do { m  <- mother s ;
                                    gf  <- father m ;         -- m, gf :: Sheep
                                    father gf }
```

mothersPaternalGrandfather dolly = Just “Kronos”

List monad

- List monad použijeme, ak simulujeme nedeterministický výpočet
  - ...parsery boli toho príkladom

```
data List a = Null | Cons a (List a) deriving (Show)        -- alias [a]

instance Functor List where                    -- to je vlastne map
    fmap f Nil = Nil
    fmap f (Cons x xs) = Cons (f x) (fmap f xs)

instance Monad List where
    return x    = [x]                          :: a -> [a]
    m >>= f     = concatMap f m                :: [a] -> (a -> [b]) -> [b]
    concatMap   = concat . map f m
    m >>= f     =  concat (map  f m)
```

```
return :: a -> [a]
>>=   :: [a] -> (a -> [b]) -> [b]
```

List Monad a MonadPlus

```
type List a          = [a]

instance Functor List where
     fmap = map

instance Monad List where
    return v         = [x]
    [] >>= f         = []
    (x:xs) >>= f     = f x ++ (xs >>= f)          -- concatMap f (x:xs)

instance MonadPlus List where
     mzero                    = []
     [] `mplus` ys            = ys
     (x:xs) `mplus` ys        = x : (xs `plus` ys)  -- mplus je klasický append
```

List monad - vlastnosti

Príklad, tzv. listMonad M a = List a = [a]

return x = [x] :: a -> [a]

m >>= f = concatMap f m :: [a] -> (a -> [b]) -> [b]

concatMap = concat . map f m

Cvičenie: overme platnosť zákonov:

- return c >>= (\x->g) **=** g[x/c]
  - [c] >>= (\x->g) = concatMap (\x->g) [c] = concat . map (\x->g) [c] = concat [g[x/c]] = g[x/c]
- m >>= \x->return x **=** m
  - $[c_1, \dots, c_n]$ >>= (\x->return x) = concatMap (\x->return x) $[c_1, \dots, c_n]$ = concat . map (\x->return x) $[c_1, \dots, c_n]$ = concat [$[c_1], \dots, [c_n]$] = $[c_1, \dots, c_n]$
- m1 >>= (****x->m2 >>= (****y->m3)) **=** (m1 >>= (****x->m2)) >>= (****y->m3)
  - ($[c_1, \dots, c_n]$ >>= (\x->$[d_1, \dots, d_m]$)) >>= (\y->m3) =
    (concat [$[d_1[x/c_1], \dots, d_m[x/c_1]], \dots [d_1[x/c_n], \dots, d_m[x/c_n]]$]) >>= (\y->m3) =
    ([$d_1[x/c_1], \dots, d_m[x/c_1], \dots, d_1[x/c_n], \dots, d_m[x/c_n]$]) >>= (\y->m3) =
    ([$d_1[x/c_1], \dots, d_m[x/c_1], \dots, d_1[x/c_n], \dots, d_m[x/c_n]$]) >>= (\y->$[e_1, \dots, e_k]$) = …
    [$e_i[y/d_j[x/c_l]]$]

Zákony monadPlus pre List

- vlastnosti zero a `plus`: -- preložené do ľudštiny:

```
zero `plus` p            = p                          -- [] ++ p = p
p `plus` zero            = p                          -- p ++ [] = p
p `plus` (q `plus` r)    = (p `plus` q) `plus` r      -- asociativita ++
```

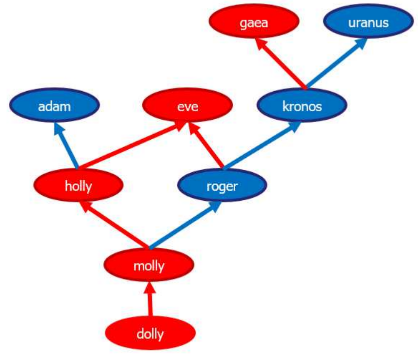
- vlastnosti zero `plus` a >>= :

```
zero >>= f               = zero                       -- concat . map f [] = []
p >>= (\x->zero)         = zero                       -- concat . map (\x->[]) p = []
(p `plus` q) >>= f       = (p >>= f) `plus` (q >>= f)
                                                      -- concat . map f (p ++ q) =
                                                            concat . map f p
                                                            ++
                                                            concat . map f q
```

List monad vs. comprehension

```
squares lst = do {   x <- lst ;
                     return (x * x) }
                                                   -- vlastne znamená
squares lst =        lst >>= \x -> return (x * x)
                                                   -- po dosadení >>=, return
squares lst = concat . map (\x -> [x * x]) lst
                                                   -- eta redukcia
squares = concat . map (\x -> [x * x])
                                                   -- takto by sme to napísali
squares = map (\x -> x * x)


                                            -- iný príklad: kartézsky súčin
cart xs ys  =   do  x <- xs
                    y <- ys
                    return (x,y)
```

Sheep family




```
adam   = Sheep "Adam"    Nothing Nothing
eve    = Sheep "Eve"     Nothing Nothing
uranus = Sheep "Uranus"  Nothing Nothing
gaea   = Sheep "Gaea"    Nothing Nothing
kronos = Sheep "Kronos"  (Just gaea) (Just uranus)
holly  = Sheep "Holly"   (Just eve) (Just adam)
roger  = Sheep "Roger"   (Just eve) (Just kronos)
molly  = Sheep "Molly"   (Just holly) (Just roger)
dolly  = Sheep "Dolly"   (Just molly) Nothing
```

```
data Sheep = Sheep {name::String, mother::Maybe Sheep, father::Maybe Sheep}

parents_ :: Sheep -> [Maybe Sheep]
parents_ x = [father x, mother x]
```

parents_ dolly = [Nothing,Just "Molly"]

```
parents :: Sheep -> Maybe [Sheep]
parents x = sequence [father x, mother x]
```

parents dolly = Nothing

parents roger = Just ["Kronos","Eve"]

```
parents' :: Sheep -> [Sheep]
parents' x = (if father x == Nothing then [] else [ fromJust (father x) ])  ++
             (if mother x == Nothing then [] else [ fromJust (mother x) ])
```

parents' dolly = ["Molly"]

parents' roger = ["Kronos","Eve"]

```
parents'' :: Sheep -> Maybe [Sheep]
parents'' x = do { o<-father x; return [o] } `mplus` (do m<-mother x; return [m])
```

parents'' dolly = Just ["Molly"]

parents'' roger = Just ["Kronos"]

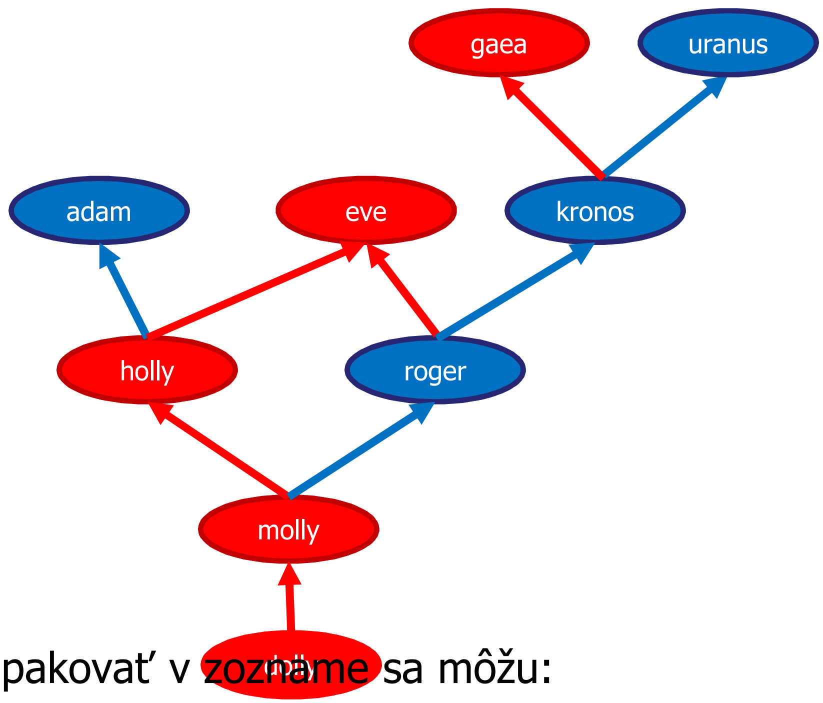
```
parents''' :: Sheep -> Maybe [Sheep]
parents''' x = do { o<-father x; m<-mother x; return ([o] `mplus` [m]) }
```

parents''' dolly = Nothing

parents''' roger = Just ["Kronos","Eve"]

```
adam   = Sheep "Adam"    Nothing Nothing
eve    = Sheep "Eve"     Nothing Nothing
uranus = Sheep "Uranus"  Nothing Nothing
gaea   = Sheep "Gaea"    Nothing Nothing
kronos = Sheep "Kronos"  (Just gaea) (Just uranus)
holly  = Sheep "Holly"   (Just eve) (Just adam)
roger  = Sheep "Roger"   (Just eve) (Just kronos)
molly  = Sheep "Molly"   (Just holly) (Just roger)
dolly  = Sheep "Dolly"   (Just molly) Nothing
```

Sheep family



1) Definujte predkov po ženskej línii, teda k_mother 1 je mama, k_mother 2 je babka, k_mother 3 je prababka, ...

k_mother :: Int -> Sheep -> Maybe Sheep
k_mother 0 dolly = Just "Dolly"
k_mother 1 dolly = Just "Molly"
k_mother 2 dolly = Just "Holly"
k_mother 3 dolly = Just "Eve"
k_mother 4 dolly = Nothing

----

2) Definujte všetkých predkov k-tej úrovne, opakovať v zozname sa môžu:

k_predecesors :: Int -> Sheep -> [Sheep]
k_predecesors 1 dolly = ["Molly"]
k_predecesors 2 dolly = ["Roger","Holly"]
k_predecesors 3 dolly = ["Kronos","Eve","Adam","Eve"]
k_predecesors 4 dolly = ["Uranus","Gaea"]
k_predecesors 5 dolly = []

Guard
(Control.Monad)

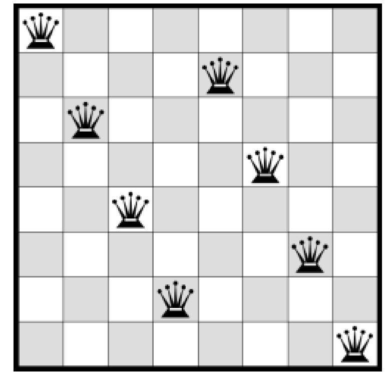
```
pythagoras =   [(x, y, z) |  z <- [1..],            -- pythagorejské trojuholníky
                             x <- [1..z],
                             y <- [x..z],
                             x*x+y*y == z*z]
pythagoras' =   do  z <- [1..]
                    x <- [1..z]
                    y <- [x..z]                               -- zlé riešenie, prečo ?
                    if x*x+y*y == z*z then  return (x,y,z)  else  return ()

pythagoras'' ...    if x*x+y*y == z*z then return "hogo-fogo"    else []
                    return (x,y,z)                resp. ["hogo-fogo"]

pythagoras'''' ...  if x*x+y*y == z*z then return () else []
                    resp. guard (x*x+y*y == z*z)
                    return (x,y,z)
```

Guard
(Control.Monad)

```
guard :: (MonadPlus m) => Bool -> m ()
guard True   = return ()
guard False  = mzero
> guard (9 >5) >> return “hogo" :: [String]
[“hogo"]
> guard (5 > 9) >> return ”fogo" :: [String]
[]
```

Kartézsky súčin

```
listComprehension xs ys = [(x,y) | x<-xs, y<-ys ]
listComprehension [1,2,3] ['a','b','c'] = [(1,'a'),(1,'b'),(1,'c'),(2,'a'),(2,'b'),(2,'c'),(3,'a'),(3,'b'),(3,'c')]

guardedListComprehension xs ys = [(x,y) | x<-xs, y<-ys, x<=y, x*y == 24 ]
guardedListComprehension [1..10] [1..10]          = [(3,8),(4,6)]

monadComprehension xs ys = do { x<-xs; y<-ys; return (x,y) }
monadComprehension [1,2,3] ['a','b','c'] = [(1,'a'),(1,'b'),(1,'c'),(2,'a'),(2,'b'),(2,'c'),(3,'a'),(3,'b'),(3,'c')]

guardedMonadComprehension xs ys =
        do { x<-xs; y<-ys; guard (x<=y); guard (x*y==24); return (x,y) }
guardedMonadComprehension [1..10] [1..10]         = [(3,8),(4,6)]
```

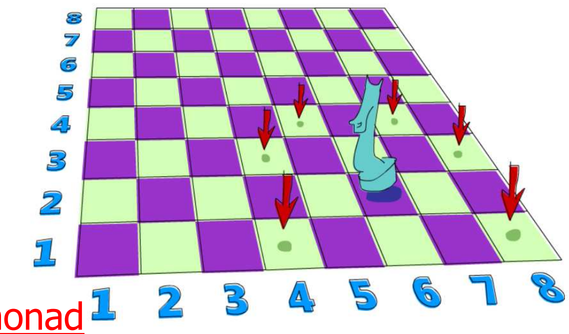


Backtracking

```
-- konsistencia riešenia (teraz nepodstatné):
check (i,j) (m,n)      = (i==m) || (j==n) || (j+i==n+m) || (j+m==i+n)

safe p n   = all (True==)  [not (check (i,j) (m+1,n)) | (i,j) <- zip [1..m] p]
                                  where m=length p

-- backtrack
queens size = queens1 size where
   queens1 n | n==0       = [[]]
             | otherwise = [cr++[row] | cr<-queens1 (n-1) , row<-[1..size], safe cr row]
length $ queens 10 = 724 (3.16 secs, 1,897,245,320 bytes)

mqueens size = mqueens1 size where
   mqueens1 n | n==0       = return []
              | otherwise =   do cr <- mqueens1 (n-1)
                                 row <- [1..size]
                                 guard (safe cr row)
                                 return (cr++[row])
```

Kôň

zdroj : http://learnyouahaskell.com/a-fistful-of-monads#the-list-monad




```
type KnightPos = (Int,Int)
-- jeden krok koňa na šachovnici
moveKnight :: KnightPos -> [KnightPos]
moveKnight (c,r) = do (c',r') <- [(c+2,r-1),(c+2,r+1),(c-2,r-1),(c-2,r+1),(c+1,r-2),(c+1,r+2),(c-1,r-2),(c-1,r+2)]
                      guard (c' `elem` [1..8] && r' `elem` [1..8])     -- stále na ploche
                      return (c',r')

-- kam sa dostane kôň na k krokov
ink :: Int -> KnightPos -> [KnightPos]
ink 0 start = return start
ink k start = do m <- moveKnight start
                 mm <- ink (k-1) m
                 return mm

length $ ink 7 (0,0) = 45016
length $ nub $ ink 7 (0,0) = 32
```

filterM
(Control.Monad)

```
filterM     :: (Monad m) => (a -> m Bool) -> [a] -> m [a]

> filterM (\x->[True, False]) [1,2,3]          -- potenčná množina, powerset
[[1,2,3],[1,2],[1,3],[1],[2,3],[2],[3],[]]

filterM          :: (Monad m) => (a -> m Bool) -> [a] -> m [a]
filterM _ []      =  return []
filterM p (x:xs) =  do
                          flg <- p x
                          ys  <- filterM p xs
                          return (if flg then x:ys else ys)
```

mapM, forM
(Control.Monad)

```
mapM     :: (Monad m) => (a -> m b) -> [a] -> m [b]
mapM f   = sequence . map f

forM     :: (Monad m) => [a] -> (a -> m b) -> m [b] -- len zámena args.
forM     = flip mapM

> mapM (\x->[x,11*x]) [1,2,3]
[[1,2,3],[1,2,33],[1,22,3],[1,22,33],[11,2,3],[11,2,33],[11,22,3],[11,22,33]]

> forM [1,2,3] (\x->[x,11*x])
[[1,2,3],[1,2,33],[1,22,3],[1,22,33],[11,2,3],[11,2,33],[11,22,3],[11,22,33]]

> mapM print [1,2,3]
1
2
3
[(),(),()]

> mapM_ print [1,2,3]
1
2
3
```

foldM
(Control.Monad)

```
foldM              :: (Monad m) => (a -> b -> m a) -> a -> [b] -> m a
foldM _ a []       = return a
foldM f a (x:xs)   = f a x >>= \y -> foldM f y xs
```

foldM f a_1 [x_1, …, x_n] =
    do {
        a_2 <- f a_1 x_1;
        a_3 <- f a_2 x_2;
        …
        a_n <- f a_{n-1} x_{n-1};
        return f a_n x_n }

```
> foldM (\y -> \x ->
      do { print (show x++"..."++ show y);
           return (x*y)})
    1 [1..10]
???
```

```
> foldM (\y -> \x ->  do print (show x++"..."++ show y); return (x*y))  1 [1..10]
???
```

Error monad

```
newtype Either a b = Right a | Left b
instance (Error e) => Monad (Either e) where
      return x = Right x
      Right x >>= f = f x
      Left err >>= f = Left err
      fail msg = Left (strMsg msg)
```

```
data Term = Con Int | Div Term Term deriving(Show, Read, Eq)

eval          :: Term -> Either String Int
eval(Con a)   = return a
eval(Div t u) = do
                  valT <- eval t
                  valU <- eval u
                  if valU == 0 then
                     fail "div by zero"
                  else
                     return (valT `div` valU)
> eval (Div (Con 1972) (Con 23))
Right 85
> eval (Div (Con 1972) (Con 0))
*** Exception: div by zero
```

```haskell
newtype Writer w a = Writer { runWriter :: (a, w) }
instance (Monoid w) => Monad (Writer w) where
      return x = Writer (x, mempty)
      (Writer (x,v)) >>= f =
          let (Writer (y, v')) = f x in Writer (y, v `mappend` v')
```

Writer monad
(Control.Monad.Writer)

```haskell
data Term = Con Int | Div Term Term deriving(Show, Read, Eq)

out :: Int -> Writer [String] Int
out x = writer (x, ["number: " ++ show x])

eval          :: Term -> Writer [String] Int
eval(Con a)   = out a
eval(Div t u) = do
                     valT <- eval t
                     valU <- eval u
                     out (valT `div` valU)
                     return (valT `div` valU)
```

```
 > eval (Div (Con 1972) (Con 23))
WriterT (Identity (85,["number: 1972","number: 23","number: 85"]))
> runWriter  $ eval (Div (Con 1972) (Con 23))
(85,["number: 1972","number: 23","number: 85"])
```

Writer monad
(Control.Monad.Writer)

```
-- tell :: MonadWriter w m => w -> m ()

gcd' :: Int -> Int -> Writer [String] Int
gcd' a b  | b == 0 = do
                  tell ["result " ++ show a]
                  return a
          | otherwise = do
                  tell [show a ++ " mod " ++ show b ++ " = " ++ show (a `mod` b)]
                  gcd' b (a `mod` b)
```

```
> gcd' 18 12
WriterT (Identity (6,["18 mod 12 = 6","12 mod 6 = 0","result 6"]))

> runWriter (gcd' 2016 48)
(48,["2016 mod 48 = 0","result 48"])

> mapM putStrLn (snd $ runWriter (gcd' 2016 48))
2016 mod 48 = 0
result 48
[(),()]
```

IO Monad
(vstup čísla)

```
type Kopa = Int

finished :: Kopa -> Bool                              -- kedy hra končí
finished = (== 0)

valid :: Kopa -> Int -> Bool                          -- korektný ťah
valid kopa beriem = (kopa >= beriem) && beriem < 4 && beriem > 0

getDigit :: String -> IO Int
getDigit prompt = do putStr prompt
                     x <- getChar
                     if isDigit x
                        then return (digitToInt x)
                     else
                        getDigit ""
```

IO Monad

(dvaja hráči)

```
play2 :: Kopa -> Bool -> IO ()
play2 kopa hrac =
  do putStrLn ("kopa:" ++ (show kopa))
     if finished kopa then
       putStrLn ("Hrac " ++ (show (not $ hrac)) ++ " vyhral!")
     else
       do putStrLn ("Ide hrac " ++ (show hrac))
          beriem <- getDigit "kolko beries : "
          if valid kopa beriem then
            play2 (kopa - beriem) (not $ hrac)
          else
            do putStrLn "zly tah"
               play2 kopa hrac

nim2 :: IO ()
nim2 = play2 (nextInt 10 20) True                -- generujeme náhodnú kopu 10..19
```

IO Monad
(jeden hráč proti kompu)

```
play1 :: Kopa -> IO ()
play1 kopa =
  do putStrLn ("kopa:" ++ (show kopa))
     if finished kopa then
       putStrLn "prehral si :("
     else
       do beriem <- getDigit "kolko beries : "
          if valid kopa beriem then
            let kopa' = kopa - beriem in
              if finished kopa' then
                putStrLn "vyhral si :)"
              else
                do putStrLn ("ja beriem:" ++ (show (kopa' - (strategia kopa'))))
                   play1 (strategia kopa')
          else
            do putStrLn "zly tah"
               play1 kopa
```

```
strategia :: Int -> Int
strategia kopa
  | kopa `mod` 4 == 0 = kopa-1
  | otherwise = kopa - (kopa `mod` 4)

nim1 :: IO ()
nim1 = play1 (nextInt 10 20)
```

State monad
(Control.Monad.State)

```
newtype State s a = State { runState :: (s -> (a,s)) }

instance Monad (State s) where
   return a          = State \s -> (a,s)
   (State x) >>= f = State \s ->
                         let (v,s') = x s in runState (f v) s',

class (Monad m) => MonadState s m | m -> s where
   get :: m s                    -- get vráti stav z monády
   put :: s -> m ()              -- put prepíše stav v monáde

modify :: (MonadState s m) => (s -> s) -> m ()
modify f = do    s <- get
                 put (f s)
```

Čo je newtype vs. data vs. type

newtype State s a = State { runState :: (s -> (a,s)) }

State s a má rovnakú reprezentáciu ako (s -> (a,s)), ale nie je to

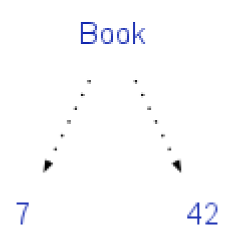
type State s a = s -> (a,s)

data State s a = State { runState :: (s -> (a,s)) }

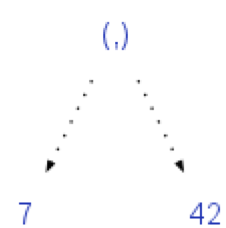
State s a je reprezentovaná krabicou State s pointrom na (s -> (a,s))

Príklad:

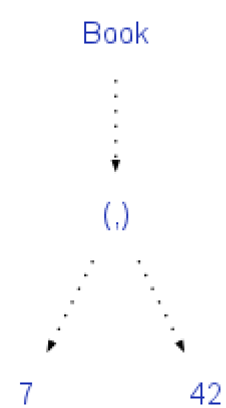
data Book = Book Int Int



newtype Book = Book (Int, Int)



data Book = Book (Int, Int)



http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5889696/difference-between-data-and-newtype-in-haskell

```
pop :: State Stack Int
pop = state(\(x:xs) -> (x,xs))

push :: Int -> State Stack ()
push a = state(\xs -> ((),a:xs))
```

State Stack

```
type Stack = [Int]          Stav  výsledok

pushAll :: Int -> State Stack String
pushAll 0   = return ""
pushAll n   = do {
           push n;
           str <- pushAll (n-1);
           nn <- pop;
           return (show nn ++ str)}
```

evalState vráti výslednú hodnotu

> **evalState** (pushAll 10) []
"10987654321"

execState vráti výsledný stav

> **execState** (pushAll 10) []
[]

```
type Stack = [Int]

pushAll' :: Int -> State Stack String
pushAll' 0   = return ""
pushAll' n   = do
           stack <- get  -- push n
           put (n:stack)
           str <- pushAll (n-1)
           (nn:stack') <- get  -- nn <- pop
           put stack'
           return (show nn ++ str)
```

> **evalState** (pushAll’ 10) []
"10987654321"
> **execState** (pushAll’ 10) []
[]

Preorder so stavom

(Control.Monad.State)

```
data Tree a =     Nil |
                  Node a (Tree a) (Tree a)
                  deriving (Show, Eq)

preorder :: Tree a -> State [a] ()             -- stav a výstupná hodnota
preorder Nil                        = return ()
preorder (Node value left right)    =
                                    do {
                                         str<-get; -- get state=preorderlist
                                         put (value:str);  -- modify (value:)
                                         preorder left;
                                         preorder right;
                                         return () }
```

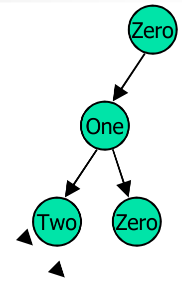
```
e :: Tree String
e = Node "c" (Node "a" Nil Nil) (Node "b" Nil Nil)

> execState (preorder e) []
["b","a","c"]

> evalState (preorder e) []
()
```

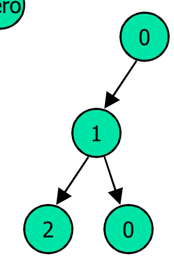
Prečíslovanie binárneho stromu

```
index :: Tree a -> State Int (Tree Int)          -- stav a výstupná hodnota
index Nil              = return Nil
index (Node value left right) =
                         do {
                                 i <- get;
                                 put (i+1);
                                 ileft <- index left;
                                 iright <- index right;
                                 return (Node i ileft iright) }
```

```
> e'
Node "d" (Node "c" (Node "a" Nil Nil) (Node "b" Nil Nil)) (Node "c" (Node "a" Nil
    Nil) (Node "b" Nil Nil))

> evalState (index e') 0
Node 0 (Node 1 (Node 2 Nil Nil) (Node 3 Nil Nil)) (Node 4 (Node 5 Nil Nil) (Node 6
    Nil Nil))

> execState (index e') 0
7
```

Prečíslovanie stromu 2






```
type Table a = [a]

numberTree :: Eq a => Tree a -> State (Table a) (Tree Int)
numberTree Nil                 = return Nil
numberTree (Node x t1 t2)      =  do   num <- numberNode x
                                       nt1 <- numberTree t1
                                       nt2 <- numberTree t2
                                       return (Node num nt1 nt2)
   where
   numberNode :: Eq a => a -> State (Table a) Int
   numberNode x                = do    table <- get
                                       (newTable, newPos) <- return (nNode x table)
                                       put newTable
                                       return newPos

   nNode::  (Eq a) => a -> Table a -> (Table a, Int)
   nNode x table               = case (findIndexInList (== x) table) of
                                       Nothing -> (table ++ [x], length table)
                                       Just i  -> (table, i)
```

Prečíslovanie stromu 2

```
numTree :: (Eq a) => Tree a -> Tree Int
numTree t = evalState (numberTree t) []
```

```
> numTree ( Node "Zero"
                (Node "One" (Node "Two" Nil Nil)
                (Node "One" (Node "Zero" Nil Nil) Nil)) Nil)

Node 0 (Node 1 (Node 2 Nil Nil) (Node 1 (Node 0 Nil Nil) Nil)) Nil
```