

How FP Deals With Effects

* PoolC 양제성

Source:  2024/01/24 (Wed)

목차

1st Session

1. 함수형 프로그래밍 Intro
 - Overall Structure
 - Historical Review (CS + Math)
2. SW 엔지니어링의 목표
 - SW Maintainability
 - FP vs OOP vs PP
3. FP는 정말 순수한가?
 - Purity of Functions
 - File I/O Scenario

Basic Haskell Knowledge

2nd Session

1. 함수 합성을 위한 도구들
 - Partial Application
 - Kleisli Composition
2. ...중 하나인 모나드
 - Functor to Monad
 - IO Monad
3. 부수 효과의 관리
 - Action / Calculation / Data
 - Preventing Action Propagation

FP is all about **composing pure functions**.

```
int main(void) {  
    f(); g(); h(); ..  
}
```

[Procedural Programming]

VS

$f(g(h(\dots)))$

[Functional Programming]

FP is all about **composing pure functions**.  How?

```
int main(void) {  
    f(); g(); h(); ..  
}
```

[Procedural Programming]

VS

$f(g(h(\dots)))$

[Functional Programming]

Overall Structure

Sum all. [stdin <- "5\n1 2 3 4 5"]

```
1 int main() { C++ (imperative)
2   int n, result;
3   std::cin >> n;
4   for (size_t i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
5     int a;
6     std::cin >> a;
7     result += a;
8   }
9   std::cout << result << '\n';
10  return 0;
11 }
```

[Procedural Programming]

```
1 main = Haskell (declarative)
2   interact
3     (show . sum .
4      map read . drop 1 . words)
```

```
1 Python3 (declarative)
2 from sys import stdin
3
4 print(sum(map(
5   int, stdin.read().split()[1:]
6 )))
```

[Functional Programming]

1. Purity

- Side Effect
- Referential Transparency
- Significance of ...

2. Immutability

- Recursion (feat. Tail Call Optimization)
- C vs Haskell in File IO

3. First Class Function

- Currying
- Linked List

1. Purity

- Side Effect
- Referential Transparency
- Significance of ...

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<Let 's
code!>

Historical Review (CS + Math)

함수형 프로그래밍 Intro

Lambda Calculus

1. Very Basics
2. Boolean in Action

Category Theory

1. Very Basics
2. Functor in Action

Function Encoding

1. Variables (Immutable)
2. Functions (Curried)
3. Application



Turing Machine

Function Encoding

1. Variables (Immutable)
2. Functions (Curried)
3. Application

⇔

Turing Machine

$$\lambda x. f x$$

Function Encoding

1. Variables (Immutable)
2. Functions (Curried)
3. Application

\Leftrightarrow

Turing Machine

$\lambda x. f x$

Lambda Abstraction

Py ver. `lambda x: f(x)` | JS ver. `(x) => f(x)`

Function Encoding

1. Variables (Immutable)
2. Functions (Curried)
3. Application

⇔

Turing Machine

Function Signifier ← $\lambda x. f x$
Lambda Abstraction

Py ver. `lambda x: f(x)` | JS ver. `(x) => f(x)`

Function Encoding

1. Variables (Immutable)
2. Functions (Curried)
3. Application

\Leftrightarrow

Turing Machine

Parameter Variable

Function Signifier \leftarrow

$\lambda x. f x$

Lambda Abstraction

Py ver. `lambda x: f(x)` | JS ver. `(x) => f(x)`

Lambda Calculus

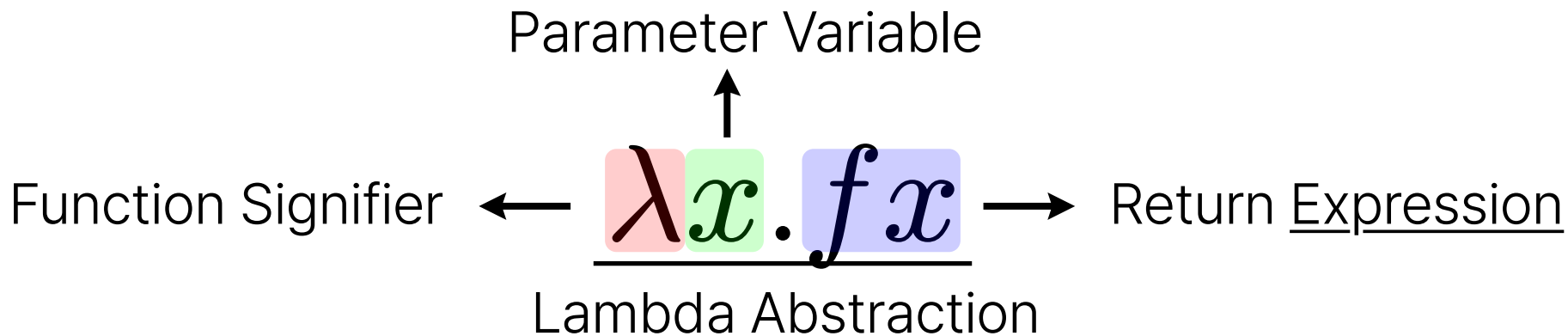
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Function Encoding

1. Variables (Immutable)
2. Functions (Curried)
3. Application

\Leftrightarrow

Turing Machine



Py ver. `lambda x: f(x)` | JS ver. `(x) => f(x)`

Function Encoding

1. Variables (Immutable)
2. Functions (Curried)
3. Application

\Leftrightarrow

Turing Machine

expression ::= variable

identifier

| expression expression

application

| $\lambda v_1 v_2 \cdots .$ expression

abstraction

| (expression)

grouping

β -reduction

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\lambda a.a) \lambda b.\lambda c.b)(x) \lambda e.f \\ &= (\lambda b.\lambda c.b)(x) \lambda e.f \\ &= (\lambda c.x) \lambda e.f \\ &= x \text{ } (\beta\text{-normal form}) \end{aligned}$$

Function Encoding

1. Variables (Immutable)
2. Functions (Curried)
3. Application



Turing Machine

ex) Church Encoding: Boolean 

"Mathematics is the art of giving
the **same name** to **different things**"

Henri Poincaré

Abstraction!

"Mathematics is the art of giving
the **same name** to **different things**"

Henri Poincaré

Abstraction of numbers

→

Elementry Algebra

Abstraction of relationships

→

Graph Theory

Abstraction of vectors and
their linear relationships

→

Linear Algebra

Abstraction of composition

→

Category Theory

Abstraction of numbers

→

Elementary Algebra

Abstraction of relationships

→

Graph Theory

Abstraction of vectors and
their linear relationships

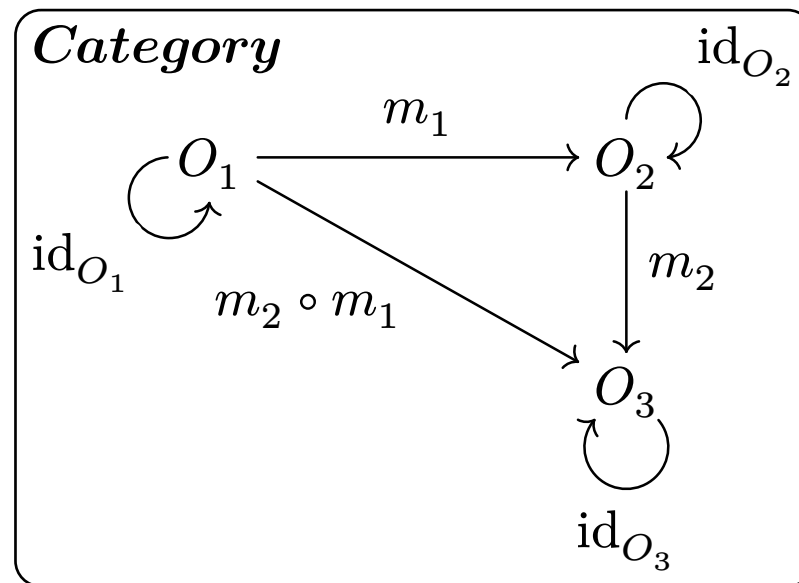
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Linear Algebra

Category Theory

A **category** is a collection of...

| Components |
|---------------------------|
| Objects |
| Morphisms (a.k.a. Arrows) |
| Composition of morphisms |

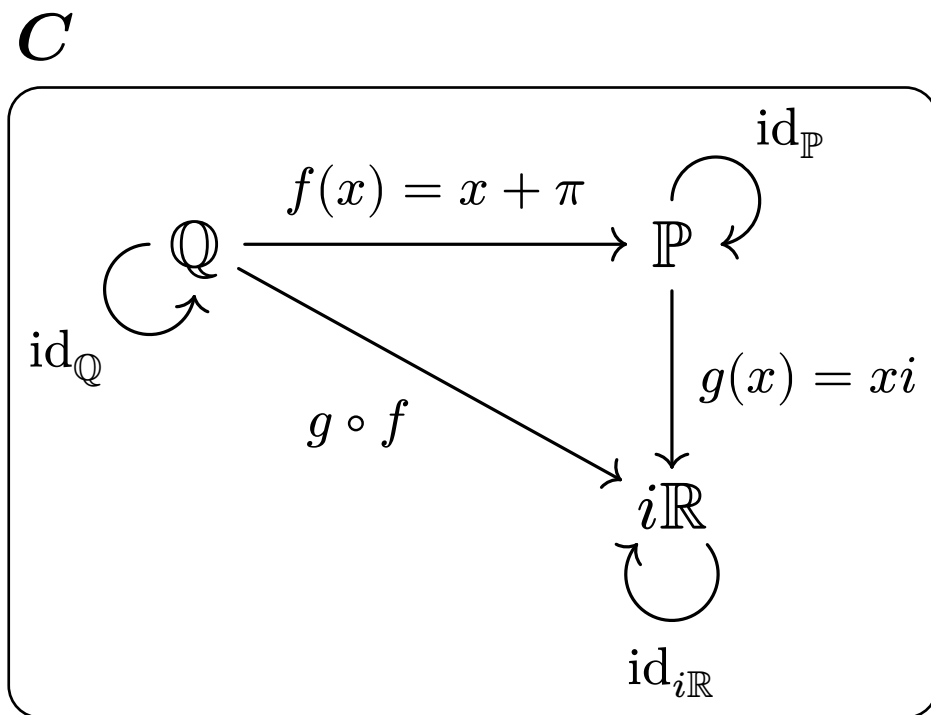


A **category** is a collection of...

| Components | For example... |
|---------------------------|---|
| Objects | $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{P} = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}, i\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{C} - \mathbb{R}$ |
| Morphisms (a.k.a. Arrows) | $f : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}, g : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow i\mathbb{R}$ |
| Composition of morphisms | $g \circ f : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow i\mathbb{R}$ |

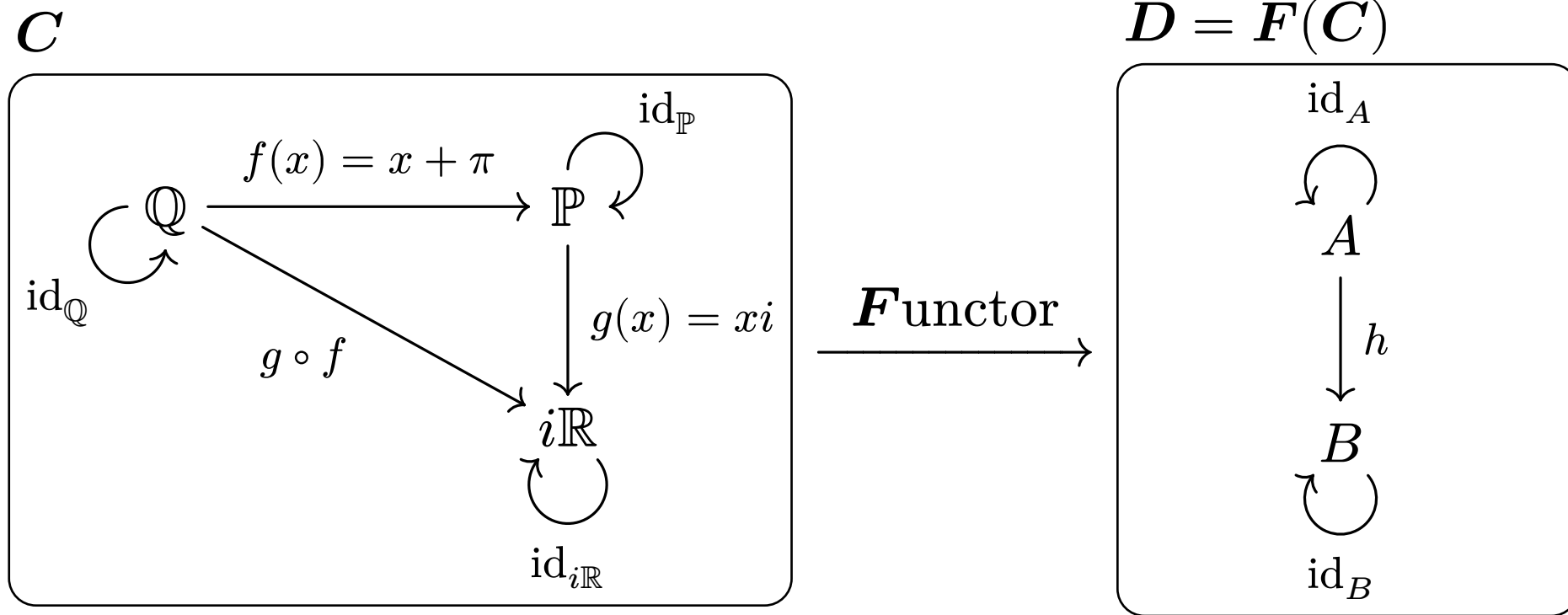
Category Theory

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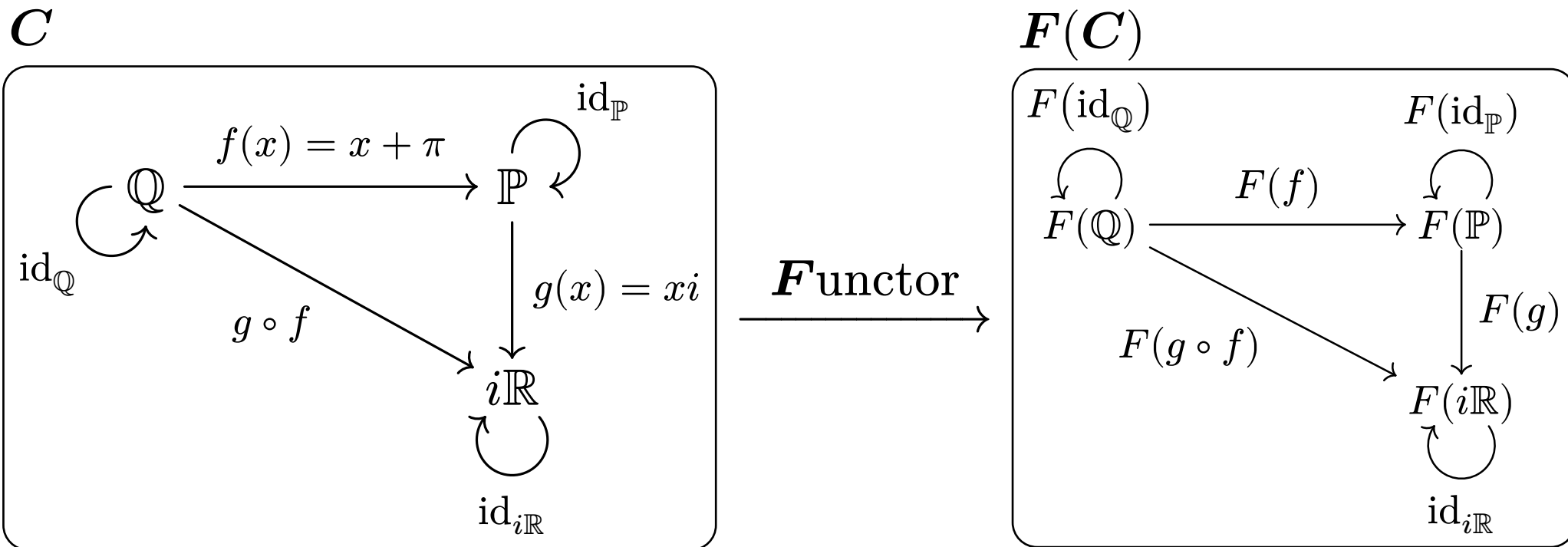
Category Theory

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Category Theory

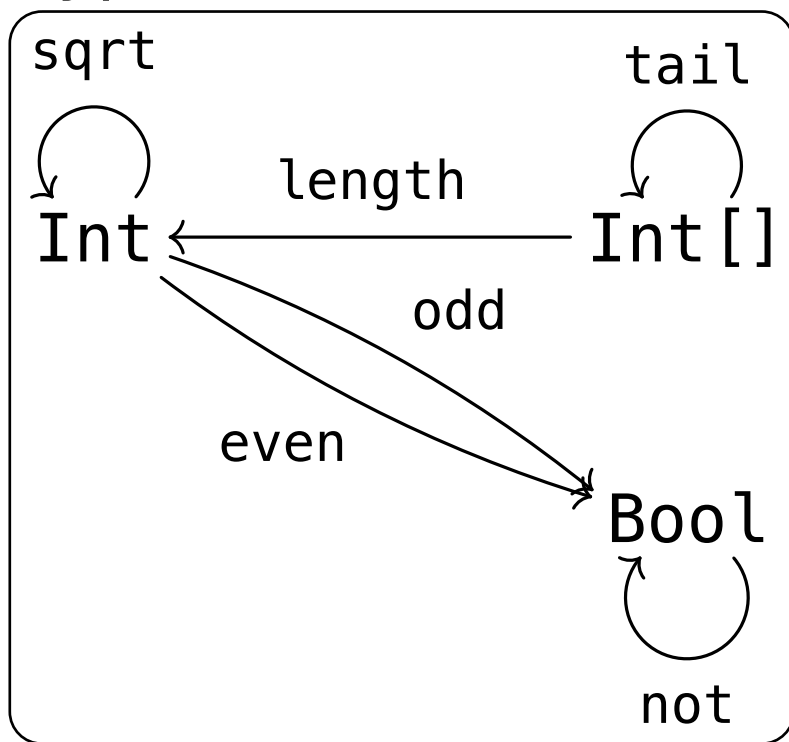
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Category Theory

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Type

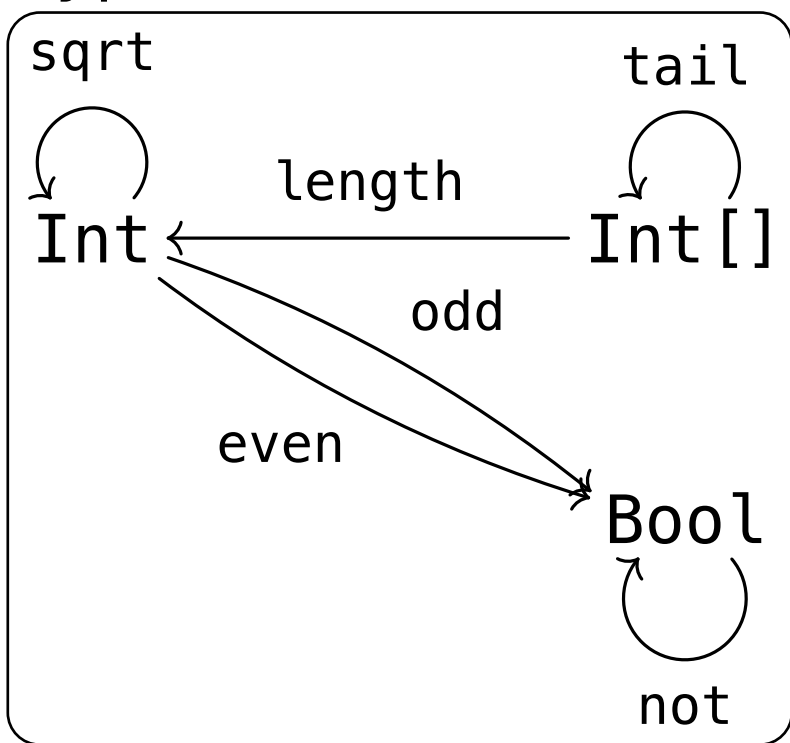


... let's ignore undefined situations

Category Theory

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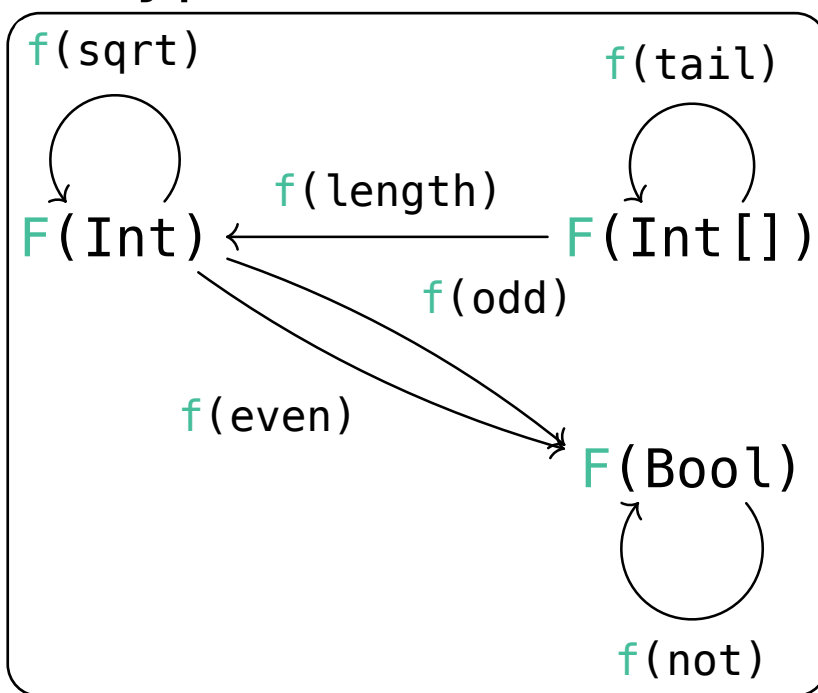
Type



... let's ignore undefined situations

Functor

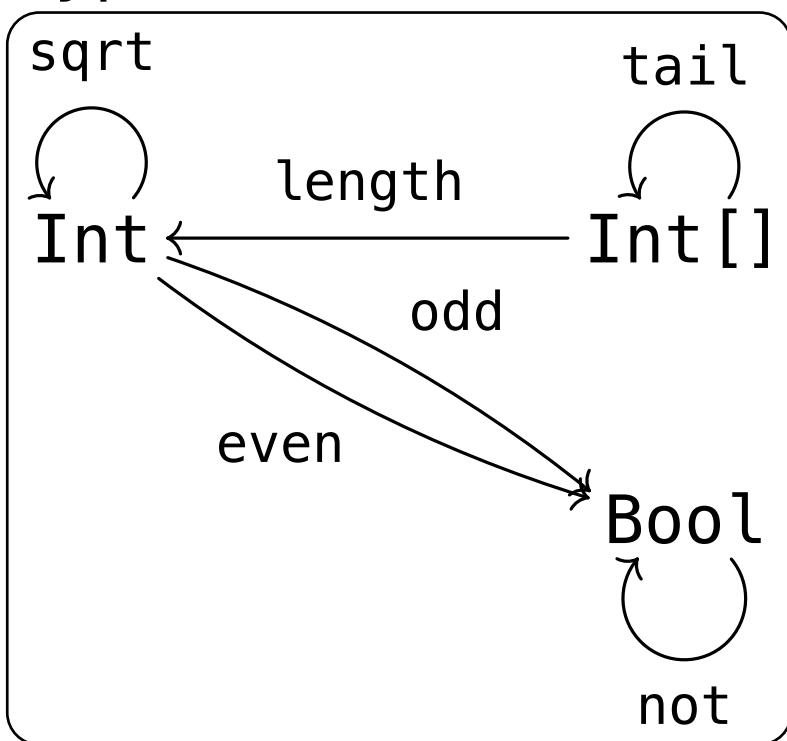
$F(\text{Type})$



Category Theory

함수형 프로그래밍 Intro

Type



... let's ignore undefined situations

[]

Type **[]**

