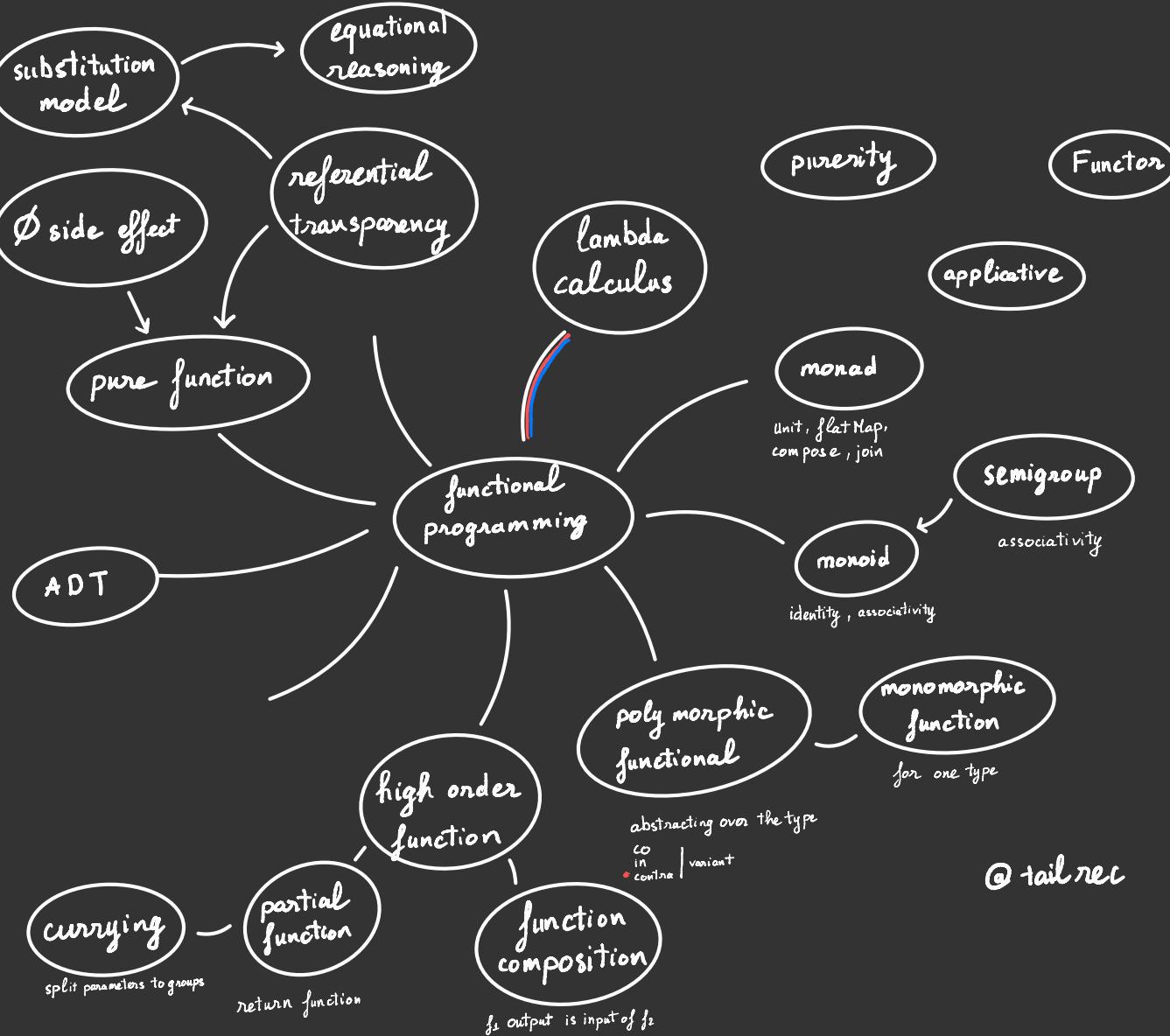


My mindmap  
for  
functional programming  
in Scala



Monads allow us to write a number of combinators once for once

Monads provide a context for introducing and binding variables, and performing variable substitution.

Monad = minimal set + laws (id, asso)

## State

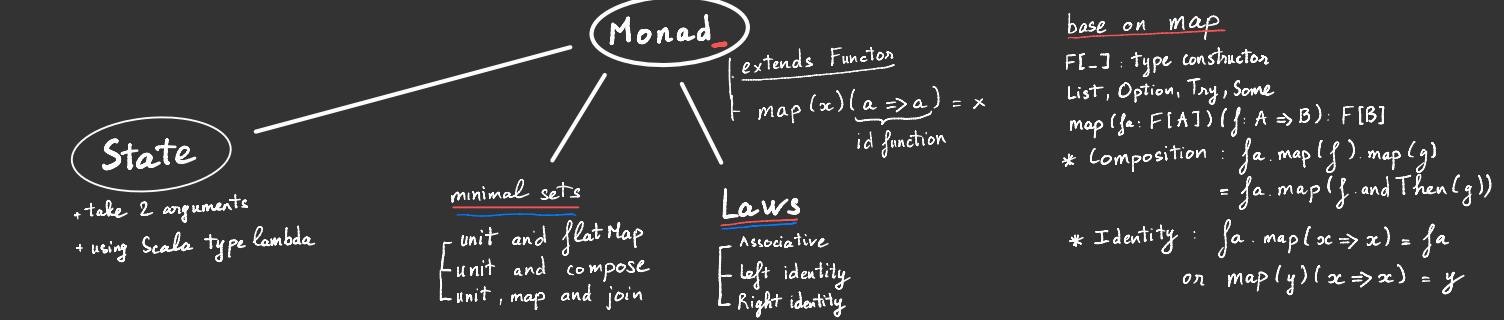
+ take 2 arguments  
+ using Scala type lambda

$f_a: F[A], f_b: F[B]$   
 $f_ab: F[(A, B)]$

type Lambda:

Monad[({type IntState = State[Int, -]}) # IntState]

type Lambda:  
Monad[({type IntState = State[Int, -]}) # IntState]



base on map

$F[-]$ : type constructor  
List, Option, Try, Some  
 $map(f: F[A])(f: A \Rightarrow B): F[B]$

\* Composition :  $f_a.map(f).map(g)$   
 $= f_a.map(f.andThen(g))$

\* Identity :  $f_a.map(x \Rightarrow x) = f_a$   
 or  $map(y)(x \Rightarrow x) = y$

flatMap( $f_a: f: A \Rightarrow F[B]: F[B]$ )  
 $unit(a: \Rightarrow A): F[A]$   
 $lift(f: A \Rightarrow B): F[A] \Rightarrow F[B]$   
 $map(f_a)(f: A \Rightarrow B): F[B] =$   
 $f \& Map(f_a)(a \Rightarrow unit(f(a)))$



## Semigroup

associativity  
(combine on operation)

+ identity  
(zero on empty)

## Monoid

foldable  
parallel  
monoid homomorphic  
compose  
fuse traversals

## Foldable

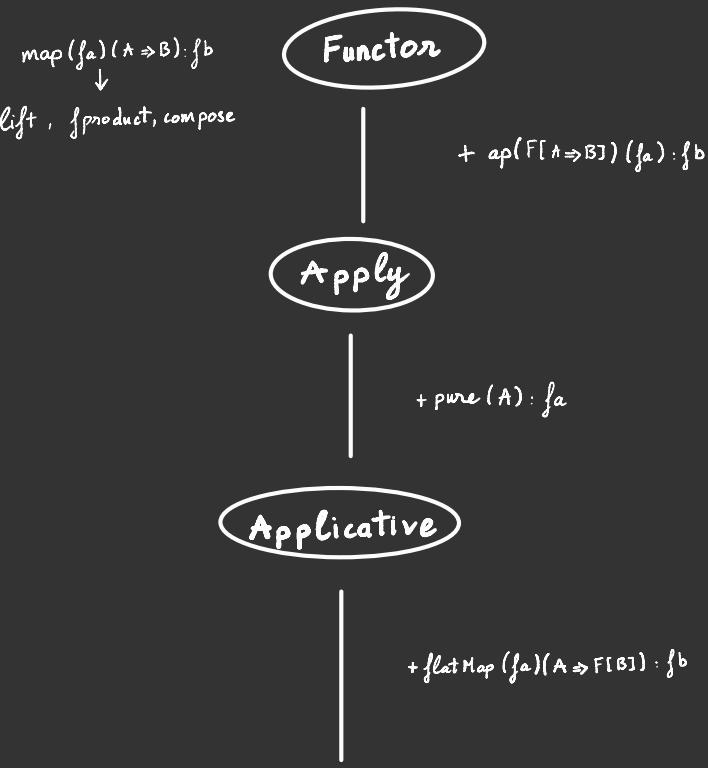
## Traversable

## Identity

## Todo:

## Validated

## Eval





Function K

Function K

