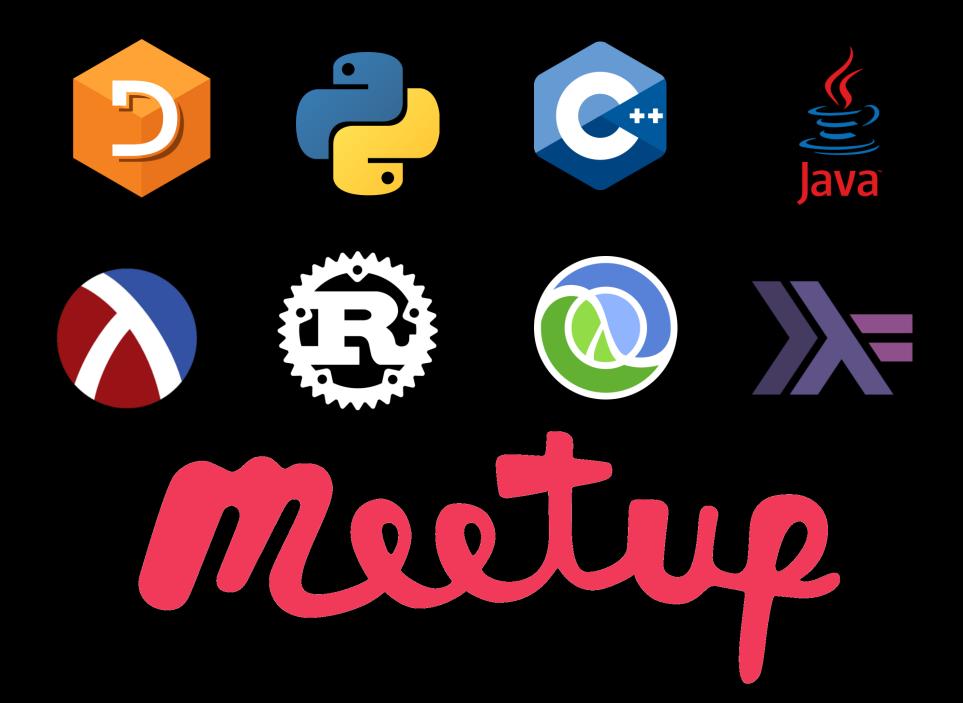


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CATEGORY THEORY FOR PROGRAMMERS



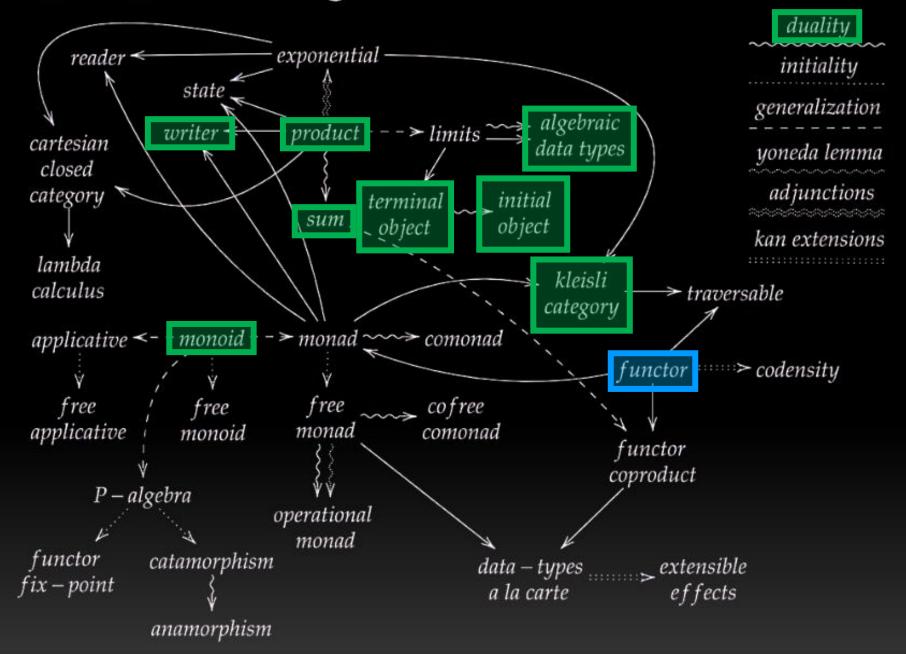
Bartosz Milewski

Category Theory for

Programmers Chapter 7:

Functors

The Tools for Thought



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A THE RISK OF SOUNDING like a broken record, I will say this about functors: A functor is a very simple but powerful idea. Category theory is just full of those simple but powerful ideas. A functor is a mapping between categories. Given two categories, C and D, a functor F maps objects in C to objects in D — it's a function on objects.



```
class Functor f where
fmap :: (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
```

instance Functor f where ...

```
fmap :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
fmap = map
```

```
fmap :: (a -> b) -> Maybe a -> Maybe b
fmap _ Nothing = Nothing
fmap f (Just x) = Just (f x)
```

```
fmap :: (a -> b) -> (r -> a) -> (r -> b)
fmap = (.)
```

```
class Functor f where
    fmap :: (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
instance Functor f where ...
fmap :: (a -> b) -> Maybe a -> Maybe b
fmap _ Nothing = Nothing
fmap f (Just x) = Just (f x)
fmap :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
fmap = map
fmap :: (a -> b) -> (r -> a) -> (r -> b)
fmap = (.)
```

Functors Done Quick!

Suppose we're writing some code to deal with bank accounts. Most of our code will refer to these using a proper data type. But less refined parts of our code might use a tuple with the same information instead. We would want a conversion function to go between them. Here's a simple example:

```
data BankAccount = BankAccount
    { bankName :: String
    , ownerName :: String
    , accountBalance :: Double
    }
```

```
instance Functor Vector where
  fmap = Data.Vector.map

instance Functor Set where
  fmap = Data.Set.map

instance Functor (Either a) where
  fmap _ (Left a) = Left a
  fmap f (Right x) = Right (f x)
```



3. Implement the reader functor in your second favorite language (the first being Haskell, of course).



```
auto reader_fmap = [](auto f, auto g) {
    return [&] (auto r) { return g(f(r)); };
};
```



```
auto reader_fmap = [](auto f, auto g) {
    return [&] (auto r) { return g(f(r)); };
};

auto string_to_float = [](auto s) { return std::stof(s); };

auto float_to_int = [](auto f) { return static_cast<int>(f); };

auto string_to_int = reader_fmap(string_to_float, float_to_int);
```



```
auto reader_fmap = [](auto f, auto g) {
   return [&] (auto r) { return g(f(r)); };
};
auto string_to_float = [](auto s) { return std::stof(s); };
auto float_to_int = [](auto f) { return static_cast<int>(f); };
auto string_to_int = reader_fmap(string_to_float, float_to_int);
for (auto s : { "1.23", "42.42", "17.29"}) {
   fmt::print("{}\n", string_to_float(s)); // 1.23, 42.42, 17.29
   }
```



```
template <typename A, typename B, typename R>
struct reader {
   using AtoB = B(A);
   using RtoB = B(R);
   using RtoA = A(R);
   auto fmap(RtoA f, AtoB g) {
        return [=] (R r) { return g(f(r)); };
};
```



```
auto string_to_int =
    reader<float, int, std::string>{}
    .fmap(string_to_float, float_to_int);
```

```
An Introduction to
   const Functor = (value) => ({
FUNCTORS
```

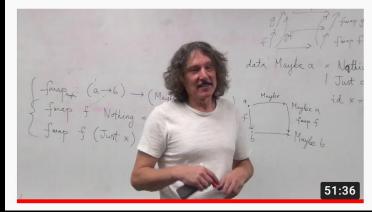
An Introduction to Functors in JavaScript: The Basics in 9 Minutes with Examples

355 views • 7 months ago



Ijemma Onwuzulike

A functor is a data structure that can be mapped over using a custom mapping interface. In order words, a functor asks as a ...



Category Theory 6.2: Functors in programming

27K views • 4 years ago



Bartosz Milewski

Functors in programming.

