Simplicity in Composition

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• A: type (set) of values



• A: type (set) of values

 $\bullet \ \oplus : \ A \times A \to A$



- A: type (set) of values
- \oplus : $A \times A \rightarrow A$
- $\bullet \ 1_{\textit{A}} \hbox{: identity for } \oplus$



- A: type (set) of values
- \oplus : $A \times A \rightarrow A$
- 1_A : identity for \oplus

$$x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x \oplus y) \oplus z$$



- A: type (set) of values
- \oplus : $A \times A \rightarrow A$
- 1_A : identity for \oplus

$$x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x \oplus y) \oplus z$$

 $x = x \oplus 1_A = 1_A \oplus x$



$$(\mathbb{Z},+,0)$$



$$([a], ++, [])$$



$$(A \rightarrow A, \circ, a \mapsto a)$$



```
trait Monoid[A] {
  def combine(x: A, y: A): A
  def empty: A
}
```



(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8



 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \end{bmatrix}$



(6) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)



15)(6)(7)(8)





(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8









 36

 10
 26

 3
 7
 11
 15

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8



Associative composition allows for modular decomposition and reasoning.



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A





F[A]



$$(F[A], F[A]) \Rightarrow F[A]$$



$$(F[A], F[B]) \Rightarrow F[?]$$



$$(F[A], F[B]) \Rightarrow F[(A, B)]$$



```
def zipOption[A, B]
  (oa: Option[A], ob: Option[B]): Option[(A, B)] =
  (oa, ob) match {
    case (Some(a), Some(b)) => Some((a, b))
    case _ => None
}
```





```
def zipFunction[A, B, X]
  (f: X => A, g: X => B): X => (A, B) =
  (x: X) => (f(x), g(x))
```



• $F(_)$: type of program



- $F(_{-})$: type of program
- $\bullet \otimes : F(A) \times F(B) \to F((A,B))$





- $F(_{-})$: type of program
- \otimes : $F(A) \times F(B) \rightarrow F((A, B))$
- $\eta: A \to F(A)$



- $F(_{-})$: type of program
- \otimes : $F(A) \times F(B) \rightarrow F((A, B))$
- $\eta: A \rightarrow F(A)$

$$\mathit{fa} \otimes (\mathit{fb} \oplus \mathit{fc}) \cong (\mathit{fa} \oplus \mathit{fb}) \oplus \mathit{fc}$$



- $F(_{-})$: type of program
- \otimes : $F(A) \times F(B) \rightarrow F((A, B))$
- $\eta: A \to F(A)$

$$fa\otimes (fb\oplus fc)\cong (fa\oplus fb)\oplus fc$$
 $fa\cong fa\otimes \eta_{Unit}\cong \eta_{Unit}\otimes fa$



```
trait Monoidal[F[_]] {
  def zip[A, B](fa: F[A], fb: F[B]): F[(A, B)]
  def pure[A](a: A): F[A]

/*
  def map[A, B](fa: F[A])(f: A => B): F[B]
  */
}
```



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$$(F[A], F[B]) \Rightarrow F[(A, B)]$$



Composing programs

F[A]



$$(F[A], A \Rightarrow F[B]) \Rightarrow F[B]$$



```
def flatMapOption[A, B]
  (oa: Option[A], f: A => Option[B]): Option[B] =
  oa match {
    case Some(a) => f(a)
    case None => None
}
```



```
def flatMapList[A, B]
  (la: List[A], f: A => List[B]): List[B] =
  la match {
    case Nil => Nil
    case h :: t => f(h) ++ flatMapList(t, f)
}
```



```
def flatMapFunction[A, B, X]
  (fa: X => A, f: A => (X => B)): X => B =
  (x: X) => f(fa(x))(x)
```



• $F(_{-})$: type of program



- $F(_)$: type of program
- \gg : $(F(A) \times A \rightarrow F(B)) \rightarrow F(B)$



- $F(_)$: type of program
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- $\eta: A \to F(A)$





- $F(_)$: type of program
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$$(fa \gg = f) \gg = g = fa \gg = (f \gg g)$$



- $F(_)$: type of program
- \gg : $(F(A) \times A \rightarrow F(B)) \rightarrow F(B)$
- $\eta: A \to F(A)$

$$(fa \gg = f) \gg = g = fa \gg = (f \gg g)$$

 $f(x) = \eta(x) \gg = f$



- $F(_)$: type of program
- \gg : $(F(A) \times A \rightarrow F(B)) \rightarrow F(B)$
- $\eta: A \to F(A)$

$$(fa \gg = f) \gg = g = fa \gg = (f \gg g)$$

 $f(x) = \eta(x) \gg = f$
 $fa = fa \gg = \eta$





```
trait Monad[F[_]] {
  def flatMap[A, B](fa: F[A], f: A => F[B]): F[B]
  def pure[A](a: A): F[A]
}
```



$$(fa \gg f) \gg g = fa \gg (f \gg g)$$

 $f(x) = \eta(x) \gg f$
 $fa = fa \gg \eta$





$$f: A \rightarrow F(B)$$

$$g:B\to F(C)$$

$$h: C \rightarrow F(D)$$



$$f:A\to F(B)$$

$$g:B\to F(C)$$

$$h: C \rightarrow F(D)$$

$$(f>=>g)>=>h$$
 = $f>=>(g>=>h)$



$$f: A \rightarrow F(B)$$

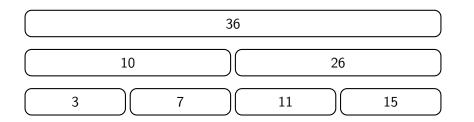
 $g: B \rightarrow F(C)$
 $h: C \rightarrow F(D)$

$$(f >=> g) >=> h = f >=> (g >=> h)$$

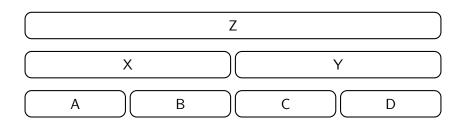
 $f = f >=> \eta = \eta >=> f$













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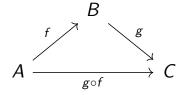
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Category theory studies the algebra of composition.







objects: A, B, C ...



- objects: A, B, C ...
- arrows: $f: A \rightarrow B$, $g: B \rightarrow C$...



- objects: A, B, C ...
- arrows: $f: A \rightarrow B$, $g: B \rightarrow C$...
- ullet 1_A: $A \rightarrow A$



- objects: A, B, C ...
- arrows: $f: A \rightarrow B$, $g: B \rightarrow C$...
- $1_A:A\to A$

$$(f\circ g)\circ h=f\circ (g\circ h)$$



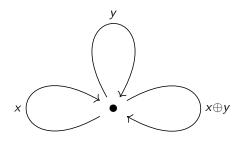
- objects: A, B, C ...
- arrows: $f: A \rightarrow B$, $g: B \rightarrow C$...
- $1_A:A\to A$

$$(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h)$$

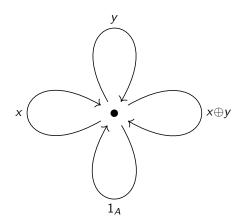
 $f = f \circ 1_A = 1_A \circ f$





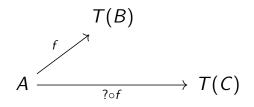




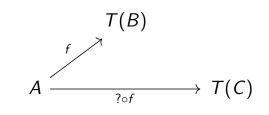






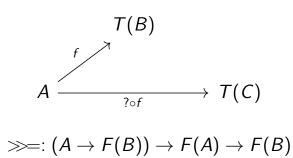




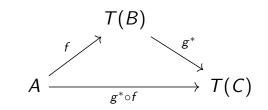


$$\gg=: (F(A) \times A \to F(B)) \to F(B)$$





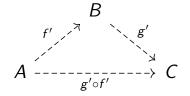




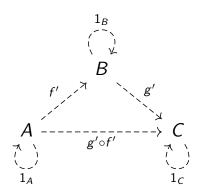
$$\gg=: (A \to F(B)) \to F(A) \to F(B)$$



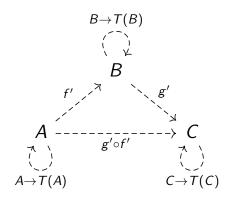
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Can we compose the composers?



$$(A, A) \Rightarrow A$$



(Monoid[A], Monoid[B]) => Monoid[?]





$$(F[A], F[B]) \Rightarrow F[(A, B)]$$



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(Monoidal[F], Monoidal[G]) => Monoidal[?]



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```
type L[X] = (F[X], G[X])
(Monoidal[F], Monoidal[G]) => Monoidal[L]
```



```
type L[X] = (F[X], G[X])
(Monad[F], Monad[G]) => Monad[L]
```



```
type L[X] = F[G[X]]
(Monoidal[F], Monoidal[G]) => Monoidal[L]
```



```
type L[X] = F[G[X]]
(Monad[F], Monad[G]) => Monad[L]
```



