

# Programare declarativă

## Introducere în programarea funcțională folosind Haskell

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## Clasa de tipuri **Monad**

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# Clasa de tipuri **Monad**

```
class Applicative m => Monad m where
  (>>=) :: m a -> (a -> m b) -> m b
  (>>)  :: m a -> m b -> m b
  return :: a -> m a
```

```
ma >> mb = ma >>= \_ -> mb
```

- $m\ a$  este tipul **compuțațiilor** care produc rezultate de tip  $a$  (și au efecte laterale)
- $a \rightarrow m\ b$  este tipul **continuărilor** / a funcțiilor cu efecte laterale
- $>>=$  este operația de „secvențiere” a compuțațiilor

În Haskell, monada este o clasă de tipuri!

# Functor și Applicative pot fi definiți cu **return** și **>>=**

```
instance Monad M where
```

```
  return a = ...
```

```
  ma >>= k = ...
```

```
instance Applicative M where
```

```
  pure = return
```

```
  mf <*> ma = do
```

```
    f <- mf
```

```
    a <- ma
```

```
    return (f a)
```

```
  -- mf >>= (\f -> ma >>= (\a -> return (f a)))
```

```
instance Functor F where
```

```
  -- ma >>= \a -> return (f a)
```

```
  fmap f ma = pure f <*> ma
```

```
  -- ma >>= (return . f)
```

# Notația **do** pentru monade

Notația cu operatori	Notația <b>do</b>
$e \gg= \backslash x \rightarrow \text{rest}$	$x \leftarrow e$ $\text{rest}$
$e \gg= \_ \rightarrow \text{rest}$	$e$ $\text{rest}$
$e \gg \text{rest}$	$e$ $\text{rest}$

De exemplu

```
e1    >>= \x1 ->
e2    >> e3
```

devine

```
do
  x1 <- e1
  e2
  e3
```

## Monade standard

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## Exemple de efecte laterale

I/O	Monada <b>IO</b>
Parțialitate	Monada <b>Maybe</b>
Excepții	Monada <b>Either</b>
Nedeterminism	Monada [] (listă)
Logging	Monada Writer
Stare	Monada State
Memorie read-only	Monada Reader



# Monada **Maybe**(a funcțiilor parțiale)

```
data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a
```

```
instance Monad Maybe where
```

```
    return = Just
```

```
    Just va  >>= k    = k va
```

```
    Nothing >>= _    = Nothing
```

```
radical :: Float -> Maybe Float
```

```
radical x | x >= 0 = return (sqrt x)
```

```
          | x < 0  = Nothing
```

```
solEq2 :: Float -> Float -> Float -> Maybe Float
```

```
solEq2 0 0 0 = return 0           --  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
```

```
solEq2 0 0 c = Nothing
```

```
solEq2 0 b c = return ((negate c) / b)
```

```
solEq2 a b c = do
```

```
    rDelta <- radical (b * b - 4 * a * c)
```

```
    return (negate b + rDelta) / (2 * a)
```

## Monada **Either**(a excepțiilor)

```
data Either err a = Left err | Right a
```

```
instance Monad (Either err) where
```

```
    return = Right
```

```
    Right va >>= k = k va
```

```
    err >>= _ = err -- Left verr >>= _ = Left verr
```

```
radical :: Float -> Either String Float
```

```
radical x | x >= 0 = return (sqrt x)
```

```
          | x < 0 = Left "radical: argument negativ"
```

```
solEq2 :: Float -> Float -> Float -> Either String Float
```

```
solEq2 0 0 0 = return 0 --  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
```

```
solEq2 0 0 c = Left "Nu are solutii"
```

```
solEq2 0 b c = return ((negate c) / b)
```

```
solEq2 a b c = do
```

```
    rDelta <- radical (b * b - 4 * a * c)
```

```
    return (negate b + rDelta) / (2 * a)
```

## Monada listelor (a funcțiilor nedeterministe)

```
instance Monad [] where
  return va = [va]
  ma >>= k = [vb | va <- ma, vb <- k va]
```

Rezultatul funcției e lista tuturor valorilor posibile.

```
radical :: Float -> [Float]
radical x | x >= 0 = [negate (sqrt x), sqrt x]
           | x < 0  = []
```

```
solEq2 :: Float -> Float -> Float -> [Float]
solEq2 0 0 c = [] --  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
solEq2 0 b c = return ((negate c) / b)
solEq2 a b c = do
  rDelta <- radical (b * b - 4 * a * c)
  return (negate b + rDelta) / (2 * a)
```

## Monada Writer (variantă simplificată)

```
newtype Writer log a = Writer { runWriter :: (a, log) }  
-- a este parametru de tip
```

```
tell :: log -> Writer log ()  
tell msg = Writer ((), msg)
```

```
instance Monad (Writer String) where  
  return va = Writer (va, "")  
  ma >>= k = let (va, log1) = runWriter ma  
                (vb, log2) = runWriter (k va)  
                in Writer (vb, log1 ++ log2)
```

## Monada Writer - Exemplu logging

```
newtype Writer log a = Writer { runWriter :: (a, log) }
```

```
tell :: log -> Writer log ()
```

```
tell msg = Writer ((), msg)
```

```
logIncrement :: Int -> Writer String Int
```

```
logIncrement x = do
```

```
    tell ("increment: " ++ show x ++ "\n")
```

```
    return (x + 1)
```

```
logIncrement2 :: Int -> Writer String Int
```

```
logIncrement2 x = do
```

```
    y <- logIncrement x
```

```
    logIncrement y
```

```
Main> runWriter (logIncrement2 13)
```

```
(15,"increment: 13\nincrement: 14\n")
```

# Monada State

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

```
instance Monad (State state) where
```

```
    return va = State (\s -> (va, s))
```

```
-- return a = State f where f = \s -> (a, s)
```

```
    ma >=> k = State $ \s -> let
```

```
        (va, news) = runState ma s
```

```
        State h = k va
```

```
    in (h news)
```

```
-- ma :: State state a
```

```
-- runState ma :: state -> (a, state)
```

```
-- k :: a -> State state b
```

```
-- h :: state -> (b, state)
```

```
-- ma >=> k :: State state b
```

# Monada State

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

```
instance Monad (State state) where
```

```
    return va = State (\s -> (va, s))
```

```
-- return a = State f where f = \s -> (a, s)
```

```
    ma >=> k = State $ \s -> let
```

```
        (va, news) = runState ma s
```

```
        State h = k va
```

```
    in (h news)
```

Funcții ajutătoare:

```
get :: State state state
```

```
get = State (\s -> (s, s))
```

```
modify :: (state -> state) -> State state ()
```

```
modify f = State (\s -> ((), f s))
```

## Monada State - exemplu "random"

```
newtype State state a = State{runState :: state ->(a, state)}
get :: State state state
get = State (\s -> (s,s))
modify :: (state -> state) -> State state ()
modify f = State (\s -> ((), f s))
```

```
cMULTIPLIER, cINCREMENT :: Word32
cMULTIPLIER = 1664525 ; cINCREMENT = 1013904223
```

```
rnd, rnd2 :: State Word32 Word32
rnd = do modify (\seed -> cMULTIPLIER * seed + cINCREMENT)
      get
rnd2 = do r1 <- rnd
      r2 <- rnd
      return (r1 + r2)
```

```
Main> runState rnd2 0
(2210339985,1196435762)
```



# Monada Reader(stare nemodificabilă)

```
newtype Reader env a = Reader { runReader :: env -> a }
```

```
ask :: Reader env env
```

```
ask = Reader id
```

```
instance Monad (Reader env) where
```

```
  return = Reader const  -- return x = Reader (\_ -> x)
```

```
  ma >=> k = Reader f
```

```
    where
```

```
      f env = let va = runReader ma env
```

```
        in runReader (k va) env
```

## Monada Reader- exemplu: mediu de evalua

```
newtype Reader env a = Reader { runReader :: env -> a }
ask :: Reader env env
ask = Reader id
```

```
data Prop ::= Var String | Prop :&: Prop
type Env = [(String, Bool)]
```

```
var :: String -> Reader Env Bool
var x = do
    env <- ask
    fromMaybe False (lookup x env)
```

```
eval :: Prop -> Reader Env Bool
eval (Var x) = var x
eval (p1 :&: p2) = do
    b1 <- eval p1
    b2 <- eval p2
    return (b1 && b2)
```

# Monada Writer(varianta lungă)

## Clasele Semigrup și Monoid

### Clasa de tipuri Semigroup

O mulțime, cu o operație  $\langle >$  care ar trebui să fie asociativă

```
class Semigroup a where
  (<>) :: a -> a -> a
```

### Clasa de tipuri Monoid

Un semigrup cu unitatea mempty. mappend este alias pentru  $\langle >$ .

```
class Semigroup a => Monoid a where
  mempty :: a
  mappend :: a -> a -> a
  mappend = (<>)
```

Foarte multe tipuri sunt instanțe ale lui Monoid. Exemplul clasic: listele.

## Monada Writer(varianta lungă)

```
newtype Writer log a = Writer { runWriter :: (a, log) }
```

```
instance Monoid log => Monad (Writer log) where  
  return a = Writer (a, mempty)  
  ma >>= k = let (va, log1) = runWriter ma  
                (vb, log2) = runWriter (k va)  
                in Writer (vb, log1 `mappend` log2)
```

Monadă definită de utilizator: propria monadă IO

# Implementări pentru intrări/ieșiri

În continuare vom implementa propria monadă **IO**.

```
type Input = String
type Output = String
```

```
newtype MyIO a =
    MyIO { runMyIO :: Input -> (a, Input, Output) }
```

```
instance Monad MyIO where
```

```
...
```

O data `myio :: MyIO a` are forma `myio = MyIO f` unde  
`f :: Input -> (a, Input, Output)` și `runMyIO myio = f`

# Monada MyIO

```

instance Monad MyIO where
  return x = MyIO (\input -> (x, input, ""))
  m >>= k  = MyIO f
    where f input =
      let (x, inputx, outputx) = runMyIO m input
          (y, inputy, outputy) = runMyIO (k x) inputx
      in (y, inputy, outputx ++ outputy)

instance Applicative MyIO where
  pure      = return
  mf <*> ma = do { f <- mf; a <- ma; return (f a) }

instance Functor MyIO where
  fmap f ma = do { a <- ma; return (f a) }

```

# MyIO - funcționalități de bază

```
newtype MyIO a =
  MyIO { runMyIO :: Input -> (a, Input, Output) }
```

```
myPutChar :: Char -> MyIO ()
myPutChar c = MyIO (\input -> ((), input, [c]))
```

```
myGetChar :: MyIO Char
myGetChar = MyIO (\ (c:input) -> (c, input, ""))
```

```
runIO :: MyIO () -> String -> String
runIO command input = third (runMyIO command input)
                        where third (_, _, x) = x
```

*-- primind o comanda si un sir de intrare, intoarce sirul de iesire*



## MyIO - myGetChar și myPutChar

Exemple de utilizare:

```
> runMyIO myGetChar "abc"  
( 'a' , "bc" , "" )
```

```
> runIO (myPutChar 'a' :: MyIO ()) ""  
"a"
```

```
> runMyIO (myPutChar 'a' >> myPutChar 'b') ""  
( () , "" , "ab" )
```

```
> runMyIO (myGetChar >=> myPutChar . toUpper) "abc"  
( () , "bc" , "A" )
```

## myPutStr folosind myPutChar

```
myPutStr :: String -> MyIO ()  
myPutStr = foldr (>>) (return ()) . map myPutChar
```

```
myPutStrLn :: String -> MyIO ()  
myPutStrLn s = myPutStr s >> myPutChar '\n'
```

```
> runIO (myPutStr "abc" :: MyIO ()) ""  
"abc"
```

## myGetLine folosind myGetChar

```
myGetLine :: MyIO String
```

```
myGetLine = do
```

```
  x <- myGetChar
```

```
  if x == '\n'
```

```
    then return []
```

```
    else do
```

```
      xs <- myGetLine
```

```
      return (x:xs)
```

```
> runMyIO myGetLine "abc\ndef"  
("abc", "def", "")
```

## Example — Echoes

```
echo1 :: MyIO ()  
echo1 = do {x<- myGetChar ; myPutChar x}
```

```
echo2 :: MyIO ()  
echo2 = do {x<- myGetLine ; myPutStrLn x}
```

```
> runMyIO echo1 "abc"  
  ((), "bc", "a")  
> runMyIO echo2 "abc\n"  
  ((), "", "abc\n")  
> runMyIO echo2 "abc\ndef\n"  
  ((), "def\n", "abc\n")
```

## MyIO - exemplu

```
echo :: MyIO ()
echo = do
  line <- myGetLine
  if line == ""
    then return ()
    else do
      myPutStrLn (map toUpper line)
      echo
```

```
> runIO echo "abc\ndef\n\n"
"ABC\nDEF\n"
```

## Legătura cu IO

Vrem să folosim modalitățile uzuale de citire/scriere, adică să facem legătura cu monada **IO**. Pentru aceasta folosim funcția

**interact** :: (**String** -> **String**) -> **IO** ()

care face parte din biblioteca standard, și face următoarele:

- citește stream-ul de intrare la un șir de caractere (leneș)
- aplică funcția dată ca parametru acestui șir
- trimite șirul rezultat către stream-ul de ieșire (tot leneș)

```
convert :: MyIO () -> IO ()
convert = interact . runIO
```

# Legătura cu IO

```
> convert echo  
aaa  
AAA  
bbb  
BBB  
ddd  
DDD
```

# Monada MyIO

```

instance Monad MyIO where
  return x = MyIO (\input -> (x, input, ""))
  m >>= k  = MyIO f
    where f input
      let (x, inputx, outputx) = runMyIO m input
          (y, inputy, outputy) = runMyIO (k x) inputx
      in (y, inputy, outputx ++ outputy)

instance Applicative MyIO where
  pure      = return
  mf <*> ma = do { f <- mf; a <- ma; return (f a) }

instance Functor MyIO where
  fmap f ma = do { a <- ma; return (f a) }

main :: IO ()
main = convert (echo :: MyIO ())

```



## Clasa de tipuri pentru IO

Putem defini o clasă de tipuri pentru a oferi servicii de I/O

```
class Monad io => MyIOClass io where
  myGetChar :: io Char
  -- read a character

  myPutChar :: Char -> io ()
  -- write a character

  runIO      :: io () -> String -> String
  -- given a command and an input produce the output
```

Celelalte funcționalități I/O pot fi definite generic în clasa MyIOClass.

# MyIO este instanță a lui MyIOClass

```

newtype MyIO a =
  MyIO { runMyIO :: Input -> (a, Input, Output) }

instance MyIOClass MyIO where
  myPutChar c = MyIO (\input -> ((), input, [c]))

  myGetChar = MyIO (\ (c:input) -> (c, input, ""))

  runIO command input = third (runMyIO command input)
    where third (_, _, x) = x

```

Pe săptămâna viitoare!