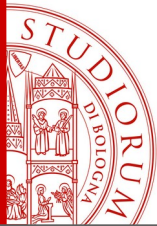
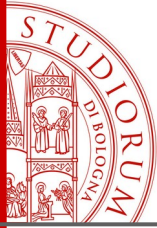


11 Monadi



Haskell is pure!

- si può vivere senza side effects?
 - I/O (da file, da stream, a video, timers, ...)
 - pseudo-random number generator
 - non determinismo
 - non local control (eccezioni, call-cc, eccezioni rientranti, handler algebrici, ...)
 - concorrenza
 - accesso a stato condiviso (database)
 - ...



Referential transparency

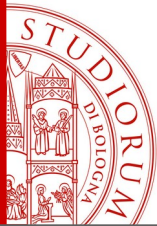
Purity => Referential transparency

Referential transparency:

f i può essere sostituita con o dove o è il risultato della chiamata f i

Proprietà che semplifica enormemente

- dimostrazione di correttezza di codice
- refactoring
- optimizations



Referential transparency

$f () =$

let $x = g^2$

$y = h^2$

$y + x + x$

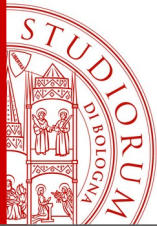
$=$

$f () =$

$h^2 + g^2$

$+ g^2$

L'uguaglianza non vale in un linguaggio con side effects: l'ordine di esecuzione non può essere cambiato e nemmeno il numero di volte che un side effect viene eseguito

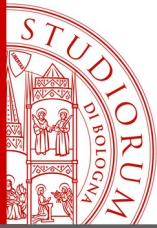


Monads to the rescue!

Monadi:

- un meccanismo per gestire side-effect in un linguaggio funzionale SENZA perdere referential transparency
- MA NON SOLO!

Monade = un meccanismo per nascondere all'utente il threading di input/output aggiuntivi delle funzioni

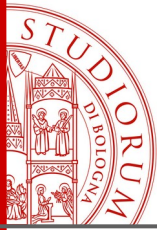


Un esempio senza monadi

```
data Exp = Plus  Exp Exp
         | Minus Exp Exp
         | Times Exp Exp
         | Div   Exp Exp
         | Const Int
```

```
eval :: Exp -> Int
eval (Plus  e1 e2) = (eval e1) + (eval e2)
eval (Minus e1 e2) = (eval e1) - (eval e2)
eval (Times e1 e2) = (eval e1) * (eval e2)
eval (Div   e1 e2) = (eval e1) `div` (eval e2)
eval (Const i)    = i
```

```
answer = eval (Div (Plus (Const 4) (Const 2)) (Const 3))
```



Gestire la divisione per zero

eval :: Exp -> Maybe Int

...

eval (Div e1 e2) =

case eval e1 **of**

Nothing -> Nothing

Just x1 ->

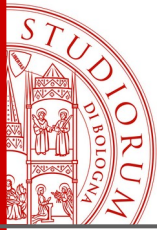
case eval e2 **of**

Nothing -> Nothing

Just x2 ->

if x2 == 0 **then** Nothing **else** Just (x1 `div` x2)

eval (Const i) = Just i



Gestire la divisione per zero

-- >>= is spelled "bind"

(>>=) :: Maybe a -> (a -> Maybe b) -> Maybe b

Nothing >>= f = Nothing

Just a >>= f = f a

return :: a -> Maybe a

return x = Just x

eval :: Exp -> Maybe Int

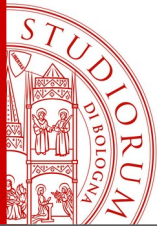
eval (Div e1 e2) =

eval e1 >>= \x1 ->

eval e2 >>= \x2 ->

if x2 == 0 then Nothing else return (x1 `div` x2)

eval (Const i) = return i



Do notation

`eval :: Exp -> Maybe Int`

`...`

`eval (Div e1 e2) =`

`do`

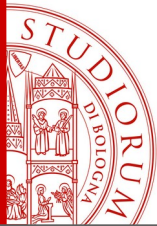
`x1 <- eval e1`

`x2 <- eval e2`

`if x2 == 0 then Nothing else return (x1 `div` x2)`

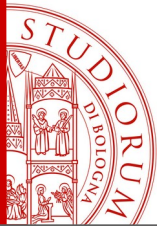
`eval (Const i) = return i`

The `do` notation (together with `x ← t`) introduces syntactic sugar for the `>>=` operator defined in the standard library of Haskell



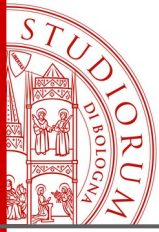
Osservazioni

- grazie a `return/>>=` (e alla `do` notation) il codice esibisce esclusivamente la business logic
- la gestione funzionale della propagazione degli errori è completamente nascosta
- il `Nothing` del ramo `else` corrisponde a lanciare un'eccezione



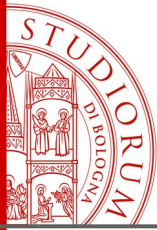
Osservazioni

- nel codice originale un elemento di tipo `Int` rappresenta **il risultato** di una computazione
- nel nuovo codice un elemento di tipo `Maybe Int` **describe** una computazione che produrrà un intero
- l'operatore `>>=` permette di fare **plumbing** di tali descrizioni senza esporre **come** avviene la computazione
- `Nothing` describe un nuovo modo di procedere nella computazione



Domanda

Quanto visto è replicabile per gli altri tipi di side effect?



Sqrt e il non determinismo

```
data Exp = Plus Exp Exp
        | Minus Exp Exp
        | Times Exp Exp
        | Div Exp Exp
        | Sqrt Exp
        | Const Int
```

```
isqrt :: Int -> Int
```

```
isqrt = floor . sqrt . fromIntegral
```

```
eval :: Exp -> [Int]
```

```
eval (Plus e1 e2) = [ x1 + x2 | x1 <- eval e1, x2 <- eval e2 ]
```

```
eval (Minus e1 e2) = [ x1 - x2 | x1 <- eval e1, x2 <- eval e2 ]
```

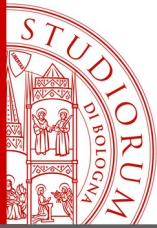
```
eval (Times e1 e2) = [ x1 * x2 | x1 <- eval e1, x2 <- eval e2 ]
```

```
eval (Div e1 e2) = [ x1 `div` x2 | x1 <- eval e1, x2 <- eval e2 ]
```

```
eval (Sqrt e1) = let l1 = isqrt (eval e1) in l1 ++ [ -x1 | x1 <- l1 ]
```

```
eval (Const i) = [i]
```

```
answer = eval (Div (Plus (Sqrt (Const 4)) (Sqrt (Const 4))) (Const 2))
```



Sqrt e il non determinismo

$(\gg=) :: [a] \rightarrow (a \rightarrow [b]) \rightarrow [b]$

$[] \gg= f = []$

$(x:xs) \gg= f = f\ x \ ++\ xs \gg= f$

$\text{return} :: a \rightarrow [a]$

$\text{return}\ x = [x]$

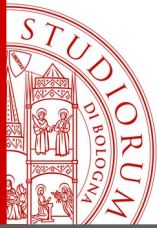
$\text{eval} :: \text{Exp} \rightarrow [\text{Int}]$

...

$\text{eval} (\text{Times}\ e1\ e2) = \text{eval}\ e1 \gg= \backslash x1 \rightarrow \text{eval}\ e2 \gg= \backslash x2 \rightarrow \text{return}\ (x1 * x2)$

$\text{eval} (\text{Sqrt}\ e1) = \text{eval}\ e1 \gg= \backslash x1 \rightarrow \text{let}\ x2 = \text{isqrt}\ x1 \text{ in } [x2, -x2]$

$\text{eval} (\text{Const}\ i) = \text{return}\ i$



Do notation

`eval :: Exp -> [Int]`

...

`eval (Times e1 e2) =`

do

`x1 <- eval e1`

`x2 <- eval e2`

`return (x1 * x2)`

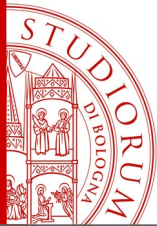
`eval (Sqrt e1) =`

do

`x1 <- eval e1`

`[x1, -x1]`

`eval (Const i) = return i`



Soluzioni a confronto

eval :: Exp -> **Maybe Int**

...

Eval (Times e1 e2) =

do

x1 <- eval e1

x2 <- eval e2

return (x1 * x2)

eval (Div e1 e2) =

do

x1 <- eval e1

x2 <- eval e2

if x2 == 0 then

Nothing

else

return (x1 `div` x2)

eval (Const i) = return i

eval :: Exp -> **[Int]**

...

eval (Times e1 e2) =

do

x1 <- eval e1

x2 <- eval e2

return (x1 * x2)

eval (Sqrt e1) =

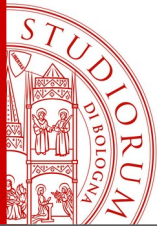
do

x1 <- eval e1

let x2 = isqrt x1 in

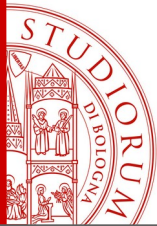
[x2, -x2]

eval (Const i) = return i



Osservazioni

- nel codice originale un elemento di tipo `Int` rappresenta il **risultato** di una computazione
- nel nuovo codice un elemento di tipo `[Int]` **describe** una computazione che produrrà un intero in maniera non deterministica
- l'operatore `>>=` permette di fare **plumbing** di tali descrizioni senza esporre **come** avviene la computazione
- `[x1, -x1]` describe un nuovo modo di procedere nella computazione



Le Monadi

```
class Applicative m => Monad m where
```

```
(>>=) :: m a -> (a -> m b) -> m b
```

```
(>>) :: m a -> m b -> m b
```

```
x >> y = x >>= \_ -> y
```

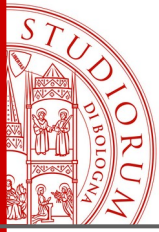
```
return :: a -> m a
```

```
fail :: String -> m a
```

```
fail s = error s
```

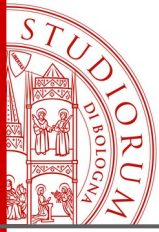
```
do                e1 >>= \x ->  
  p ← e1          =      case x of  
  e2              p → e2  
                  _ → fail "Pattern matching failure"
```

```
do  
  e1              =      e1 >> e2  
  e2
```



Monadic Laws

- 1) $\text{return } x \gg= f \quad = \quad f \ x$
- 2) $m \gg= \text{return} \quad = \quad m$
- 3) $(m \gg= f) \gg= g \quad = \quad m \gg \backslash x \rightarrow f \ x \gg= g$
- 4) $\text{return } x \gg m \quad = \quad m$
- 5) **non c'è una corrispondente della 2**
- 6) $(m \gg n) \gg l \quad = \quad m \gg (n \gg l)$

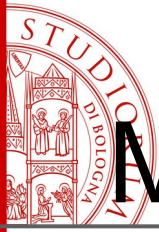


Monadic laws

$$1) \text{ do } \{ x' \leftarrow \text{return } x ; f \ x' \} = f \ x$$

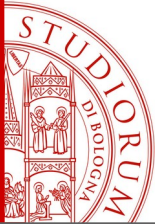
$$2) \text{ do } \{ x \leftarrow m ; \text{return } x \} = m$$

$$3) \text{ do } \{ y \leftarrow \text{do } \{ x \leftarrow m ; \\ f \ x \} ; \\ g \ y \} = \text{do } \{ x \leftarrow m ; \\ \text{do } \{ y \leftarrow f \ x ; \\ g \ y \} \}$$



Monads? They are everywhere!

- Writer: scrive su stato write-only
(es. logging)
- Reader: legge da stato read-only
(es. Configurazione)
- State: legge e scrive da stato read/write
 - Caso particolare: pseudo generatore di numeri casuali



Writer monad

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

.... – (Writer w) must be shown to be an Applicative

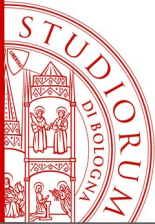
```
instance (Monoid w) => Monad (Writer w) where
```

```
  return x = Writer (x, mempty)
```

```
  (Writer (x,v)) >>= f = let (Writer (y, v')) = f x in Writer (y, v `mappend` v')
```

```
tell :: Monoid w => w → Writer w ()
```

```
tell m = Writer ((), m)
```



Writer monad

```
double :: Int -> Writer [Char] Int
```

```
double n =
```

```
  do
```

```
    tell "double called "
```

```
    return (n * n)
```

```
f :: Int -> Writer [Char] Int
```

```
f n =
```

```
  do
```

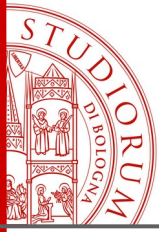
```
    tell "f called "
```

```
    x ← double n
```

```
    double x
```

```
*Main> f 2
```

```
Writer {runWriter = (16,"f called double called double called ")}
```



Reader monad

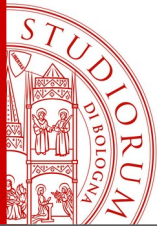
```
instance Monad ((->) r) where
```

```
  return x = \_ -> x
```

```
  h >>= f = \w -> f (h w) w
```

```
read :: r -> r
```

```
read = id
```

Reader monad

```
age :: String -> [(String,Int)] -> Int
```

```
age x =
```

```
  do
```

```
    m <- read
```

```
    let a = case lookup x m of Just x -> x ; Nothing -> -1
```

```
    return a
```

```
family :: [(String,Int)] -> (Int,Int,Int)
```

```
family =
```

```
  do
```

```
    x <- age "Claudio"
```

```
    y <- age "Barbara"
```

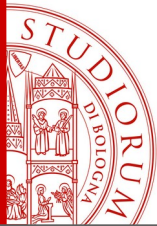
```
    z <- age "Pietro"
```

```
    return (x,y,z)
```

```
answer :: (Int,Int,Int)
```

```
answer =
```

```
  let persons = [("Claudio",41),("Fabrizio",41),("Pietro",10),("Barbara",40)] in  
  family persons
```



State monad

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

...

```
instance Monad (State s) where
```

```
  return x = State $ \s -> (x,s)
```

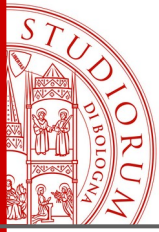
```
  (State h) >>= f = State $ \s -> let (a, newState) = h s  
                                (State g) = f a  
                                in g newState
```

```
get :: State s s
```

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

```
put :: s -> State s ()
```

```
put s = State (\_ -> ((),s))
```



State monad

```
incr :: State Int ()
```

```
incr =
```

```
do
```

```
  n <- get
```

```
  put (n + 1)
```

```
f :: State Int (Int,Int)
```

```
f =
```

```
do
```

```
  m <- get
```

```
  incr
```

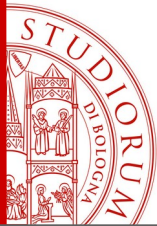
```
  incr
```

```
  n <- get
```

```
  return (m,n)
```

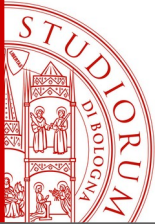
```
answer :: (Int,Int)
```

```
answer = let { (State g) = f ; (r,_) = g 3 } in r
```



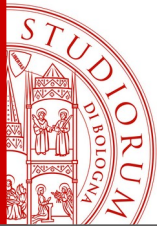
Altre monadi

- distribuzioni probabilistiche (es. operatore di lancio di una moneta; descrive tutti i possibili output con le relative probabilità)
- eccezioni (tipo la Maybe monad, ma con valori trasportati)
- concorrenza e software transactional memory (= i thread comunicano con memoria condivisa + nozione di transazione atomica implementata in maniera ottimistica)
- futures
- parser che leggono stream e scrivono AST o falliscono, generando nomi freschi
-



IO monad

- la IO monad gestisce l'interazione con il sistema (file, socket, timers, ...)
- main deve avere tipo IO ()
- RICORDATE:
 - un valore di tipo “IO a” NON è il risultato di un'esecuzione che ha prodotto side-effect
 - è la **DESCRIZIONE** di tale esecuzione
- il run-time di Haskell “interpreta” il main di tipo IO () eseguendo la computazione, compresi i side-effect



IO e referential transparency

```
f :: IO ()
```

```
f = putStrLn "Hello" >> putStrLn "Hello" >> putStrLn "World"
```

```
g :: IO ()
```

```
G = let x = putStrLn "Hello" in x >> x >> putStrLn "World"
```

```
main :: IO ()
```

```
main = f >> g
```



Un intero ecosistema categorico

- Functor m

$\text{fmap} :: (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow m\ a \rightarrow m\ b$

- Applicative m

$\text{pure} :: a \rightarrow m\ a$

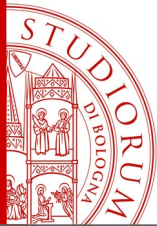
$\langle * \rangle :: m\ (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow m\ a \rightarrow m\ b$

....

-

- Monad transformer: combinano una monad $m1$ con una monade $m2$ per ottenere una che permetta le operazioni di entrambe

-



Combinazione di monadi

```
eval :: Exp -> [Int + [Char]]
```

```
...
```

```
Eval (Times e1 e2) =
```

```
  do
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

```
    x2 <- eval e2
```

```
    return (x1 * x2)
```

```
eval (Div e1 e2) =
```

```
  do
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

```
    x2 <- eval e2
```

```
    if x2 == 0 then
```

```
      error "division by zero"
```

```
    else
```

```
      return (x1 `div` x2)
```

```
eval (Const i) = return i
```

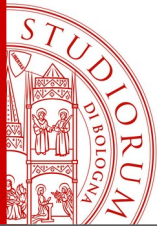
```
eval (Sqrt e1) =
```

```
  do
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

```
    let x2 = isqrt x1
```

```
      [x2, -x2]
```

Combinazione di monadi

`[Int + [Char]]`

E' una monade con le seguenti caratteristiche:

- non determinismo [...]
- possibilità di errore ... + [Char]

```
return x = [Left x]
```

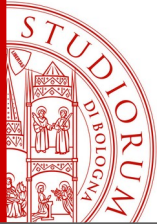
```
bind (x::xs) f =
```

```
  (case x of
```

```
    Left a → f a
```

```
    Right msg → [Right msg]) ++ bind xs f
```

Possiamo evitare l'implementazione qua sopra e ottenere `[Int + [Char]]` per composizione?



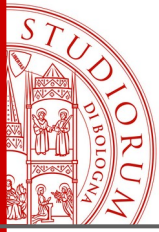
Combinazione di monadi

Osservazione: la composizione, non è commutativa:

$$[\text{Int} + [\text{Char}]] \neq [\text{Int}] + [\text{Char}]$$

Pertanto vorremmo ottenere

$$[\text{..} + [\text{Char}]] := (\text{..} + [\text{Char}]) \text{ o } [\text{..}]$$



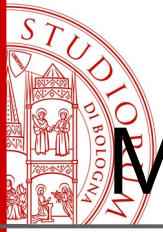
Monad transformer

Un monad transformer è

una monade di ordine superiore

ovvero

- 1) una monade parametrizzata su un'altra monade
- 2) che espone le operazioni della monade parametro



Monad transformer: Maybe vs MaybeT

instance Monad Maybe **where**

return x = Just x

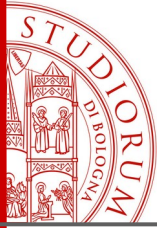
Nothing >>= f = Nothing

Just x >>= f = f x

type MaybeT m a = m (Maybe a)

Nota:

- m è un costruttore di tipo che è una monade
- a è un tipo



MaybeT m è un Monad Transformer

type MaybeT m a = m (Maybe a)

instance Monad m => Monad (MaybeT m) **where**

return :: a → m (Maybe a)

return x = return (Just x)

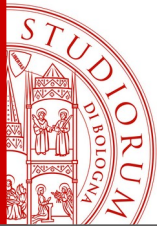
(>>=) :: m (Maybe a) → (a → m (Maybe b)) → m (Maybe b)

x >>= f = x >>= \y →

case y **of**

Nothing → return Nothing

Just z → f z



Manca qualcosa!

Combiniamo **nondeterminismo** (`[]`) con **errori** (Maybe):

`f :: Int → MaybeT [] Int`

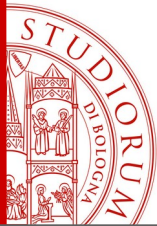
`f 0 = return 3`

`f 1 = [1, 2]`

`f 2 = f 4 >>= \x → return (x + 1)`

`f 3 = Nothing`

- ok return,
- `f 0 = [Just 3]`
- **KO nondeterminism**
- `[1, 2] :: [Int]`
- e non `[Maybe Int]`
- ok bind,
- se `f4 = [Just 1, Nothing]` allora
- `f 2 = [Just 2, Nothing]`
- **KO errore**
- `Nothing :: Maybe Int`
- e non `[Maybe Int]`



Recuperiamo le capabilities!

Errore:

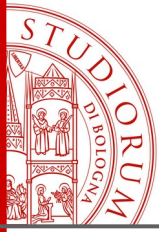
```
error :: Monad m => m (Maybe a)
error = return Nothing
```

Ma come recuperiamo la capability della monade generica m?

```
class MonadTrans t where
  lift :: Monad m => m a → t m a
```

(Nota: t non è un tipo e nemmeno un costruttore di tipo; prende un costruttore di tipo e un tipo e restituisce un tipo!)

```
instance MonadTrans MaybeT where
  lift :: Monad m => m a → m (Maybe a)
  lift x = x >>= \y → return (Just y)
```



Riproviamo!

Combiniamo **nondeterminismo** ([]) con **errori** (Maybe):

$f :: \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{MaybeT } [] \text{ Int}$

$f\ 0 = \text{return } 3$

$f\ 1 = \text{lift } [1, 2]$

$f\ 2 = f\ 4 \gg= \backslash x \rightarrow \text{return } (x + 1)$

$f\ 3 = \text{error}$

– ok return,

– $f\ 0 = [\text{Just } 3]$

– ok **nondeterminism**

– $f\ 1 = [\text{Just } 1, \text{Just } 2]$

– ok bind,

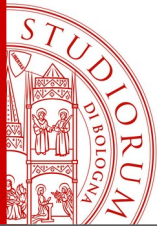
– se $f4 = [\text{Just } 1, \text{Nothing}]$

– allora

– $f\ 2 = [\text{Just } 2, \text{Nothing}]$

– ok **errore**

– $f\ 3 = [\text{Nothing}]$



Monad transformers: tutta la verità

t è un monad transformer quando:

1) è una monade di ordine superiore

instance Monad m => Monad (t m) **where** ...

2) lifta le operazioni della monade argomento

instance MonadTrans t **where**

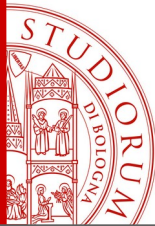
lift :: Monad m => m a → t m a

lift = ...

soddisfando le equazioni:

a) lift (return x) = return x

b) lift (m >>= f) = lift m >>= \x → lift (f x)



Evitare duplicazione Maybe/MaybeT

La monade assenza di side effect!

type Id x = x

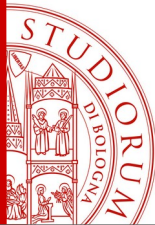
instance Monad Id **where**

return :: a → a

return x = x

(>>=) : a → (a → b) → b

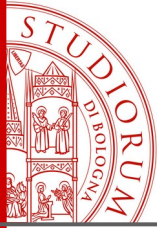
x >>= f = f x



Evitare duplicazione Maybe/MaybeT

type Maybe x = MaybeT Id x

Quindi Maybe è un caso particolare di MaybeT ed è sufficiente dimostrare che MaybeT è un monad transformer per avere che Maybe è una monade!



Recapitoliamo sul nostro esempio

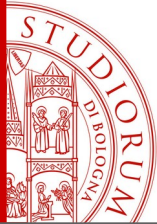
Vogliamo sia:

- nondeterminismo (per valutare radice quadrata)
- errori con messaggi di errore (per divisione per zero)

type Values a = EitherT [Char] [] a

Ovvero Values a = [a + [Char]]

eval :: Exp -> Values Int



Combinazione di monadi

```
type Values a = EitherT [Char] [] a
```

```
eval (Const i) = return i
```

```
eval :: Exp -> Values Int
```

```
eval (Sqrt e1) =
```

```
  do
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

```
    let x2 = isqrt x1
```

```
        lift [x2, -x2]
```

```
...  
Eval (Times e1 e2) =
```

```
  do
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

```
    x2 <- eval e2
```

```
    return (x1 * x2)
```

```
eval (Div e1 e2) =
```

```
  do
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

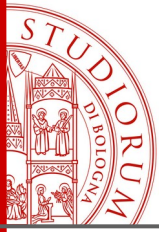
```
    x2 <- eval e2
```

```
    if x2 == 0 then
```

```
        error "division by zero"
```

```
    else
```

```
        return (x1 `div` x2)
```



Successo? Quasi!

Nondeterminism:

`lift [x2, -x2]`

invece di

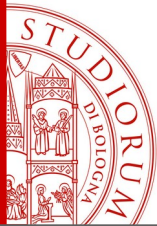
`[x2, -x2]`

Se aggiungiamo il nuovo side-effect di logging:

type Values = EitherT [Char] (ListT (Writer [Char]))

possono aggiungersi altre lift, esempio:

`lift (lift (tell "ciao"))` – 2 lift perché la Writer è trasformata due volte



Soluzione: astriamo la monade

class Nondeterministic m **where**

returns :: [a] → m a

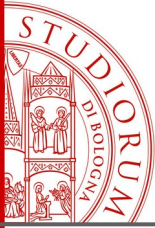
Returns è la capability del nondeterminismo:

es. **returns** [1, 1]

instance Nondeterministic [] **where**

returns :: [a] → [a]

returns l = l



Soluzione: astraiamo la monade

instance

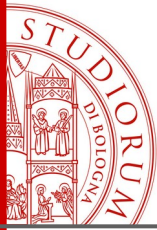
(**Nondeterministic** m, MonadTrans t) =>
Nondeterministic (t m)

where

returns :: [a] → t m a
returns l = lift (**returns** l)

Una trasformata qualunque di una monade nondeterministica lo è a sua volta!

Idem per ogni altra capability



Codice finale: senza logging

```
type Values =  
  EitherT [Char] []
```

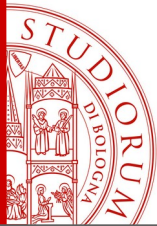
```
eval :: Exp -> Values Int
```

```
...  
Eval (Times e1 e2) =  
  do  
    x1 <- eval e1  
    x2 <- eval e2  
    return (x1 * x2)
```

```
eval (Div e1 e2) =  
  do  
    x1 <- eval e1  
    x2 <- eval e2  
    if x2 == 0 then  
      error "division by zero"  
    else  
      return (x1 `div` x2)
```

```
eval (Const i) = return i
```

```
eval (Sqrt e1) =  
  do  
    x1 <- eval e1  
    let x2 = isqrt x1  
    returns [x2, -x2]
```



Codice finale: con logging

```
type Values =  
  EitherT [Char] (ListT (Writer [Char]))
```

```
eval :: Exp -> Values Int
```

```
...
```

```
Eval (Times e1 e2) =
```

```
  Do
```

```
    tell "times"
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

```
    x2 <- eval e2
```

```
    return (x1 * x2)
```

```
eval (Div e1 e2) =
```

```
  Do
```

```
    tell "div"
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

```
    x2 <- eval e2
```

```
    if x2 == 0 then
```

```
      error "division by zero"
```

```
    else
```

```
      return (x1 `div` x2)
```

```
eval (Const i) = return i
```

```
eval (Sqrt e1) =
```

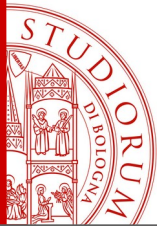
```
  do
```

```
    tell "sqrt"
```

```
    x1 <- eval e1
```

```
    let x2 = isqrt x1
```

```
    returns [x2, -x2]
```



Monadi in Scala / Java

No polimorfismo sui costruttori di tipo ==> solo istanze concrete di monadi che implementano map e flatMap + zucchero sintattico

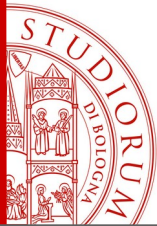
```
sealed trait Maybe[+A] {
```

```
  // >>=
```

```
  def flatMap[B](f: A => Maybe[B]): Maybe[B]
}
```

```
case class Just[+A](a: A) extends Maybe[A] {
  override def flatMap[B](f: A => Maybe[B]) = f(a)
}
```

```
case object Nothing extends Maybe[A] {
  override def flatMap[B](f: A => Maybe[B]) = Nothing
}
```

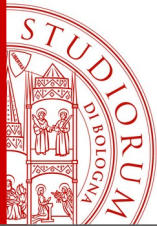


Monadi in Scala / Java

```
def esempio(m1: Maybe[Int], m2: Maybe[Int]):  
  Maybe[Int] =  
{  
  for {                                // do  
    a <- m1                            // a ← m1  
    b <- m2                            // b ← m2  
  } yield a + b                        // return (a + b)  
}
```

// is equivalent to this expression

```
m1.flatMap(a => m2.map(b => a + b)))
```



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