# Programs That Explain Their Effects

**Dominic Orchard** 

University of Lent "Haskell is the world's finest imperative programming language."

Simon Peyton Jones

but....

```
> runState myProgram 0
("hello1", 1)
```

```
runState :: State s a -> s -> (a, s)
```

```
myProgram :: State Int String
myProgram = do
  x <- get
  let a = somethingPure x
  put (x+1)
  return (a ++ show x)
                somethingPure :: Int -> String
```

```
myProgram :: State Int String
    myProgram = do
      x <- get
       let a = somethingPure x
       put (x+1)
       return (a ++ show x)
                     somethingPure :: Int -> String
                           f :: ... -> State Int T
version 1
```

```
myProgram :: State Int String
myProgram = do
  x <- get
  let a = somethingPure x
  put (x+1)
  return (a ++ show x)
                 somethingPurish
                     :: Int -> State Int String
                      f :: ... -> State Int T
```



```
myProgram :: State Int String
 myProgram = do
    x <- get

    a <- somethingPurish x
</pre>
    put (x+1)
    return (a ++ $how x)
                    somethingPurish
                        :: Int -> State Int String
                         f :: ... -> State Int T
```

```
> runState myProgram 0
("hello1", 1)
```

 $modify :: (s \rightarrow s) \rightarrow State s ()$ 

```
version 2
```

# Impure

State Int String

IO String

But how impure is it?

## Pure

String

Impure

Pure

State Int String

String

Update Write Read

Pure

# Programs That Explain Their Effects

(in a fine-grained way!)
using types

and parameterised monads and graded monads

#### Regular monads...

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

#### ... replace....

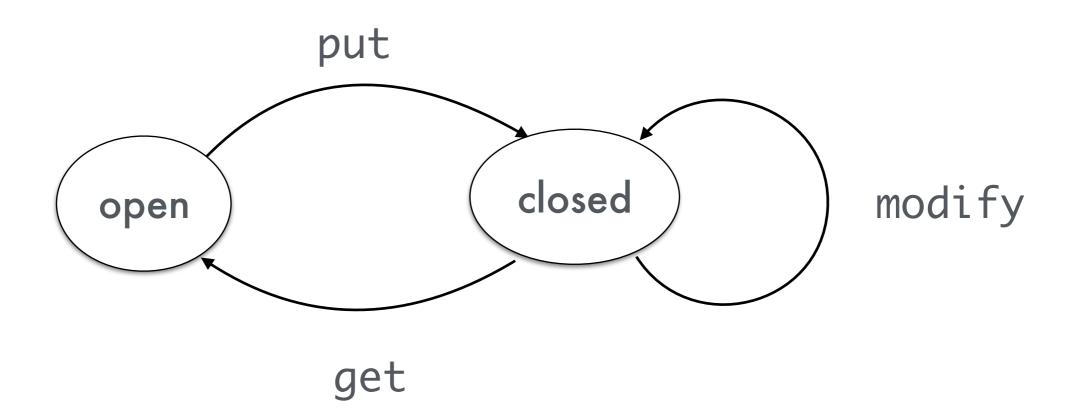
```
import Prelude hiding (Monad(..))
```

... with parameterised monads (Atkey 2006,2009)

```
class PMonad (p :: k -> k -> * -> *) where return :: a -> p x x a (>>=) :: p x y a -> (a -> p y z b) -> p x z b
```

## Simple protocols

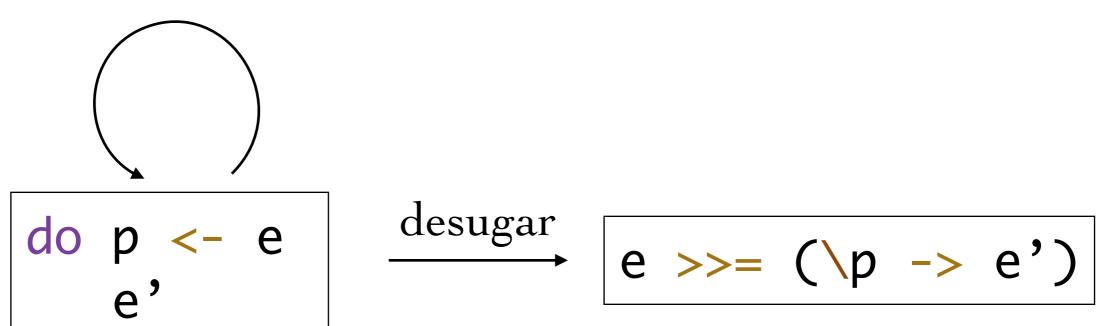
#### **AtomicState**



## What about do? I want do!

### Usually...

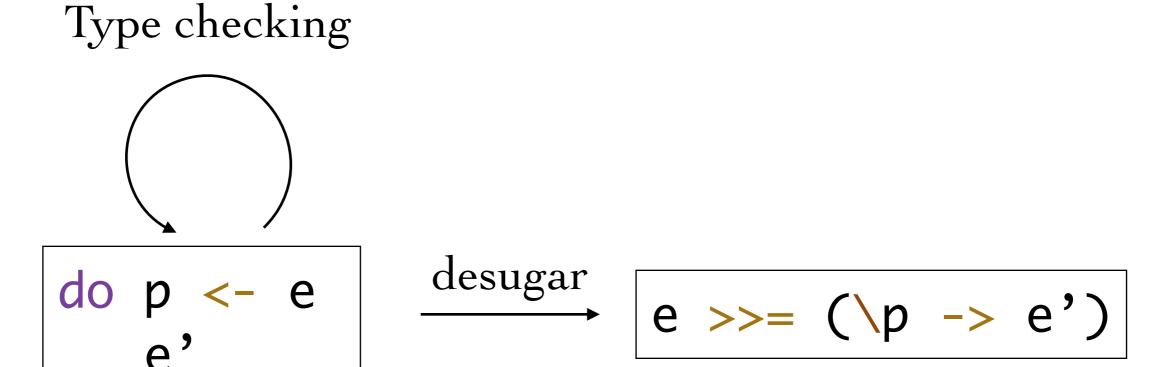




Uses Monad class

## What about do? I want do!

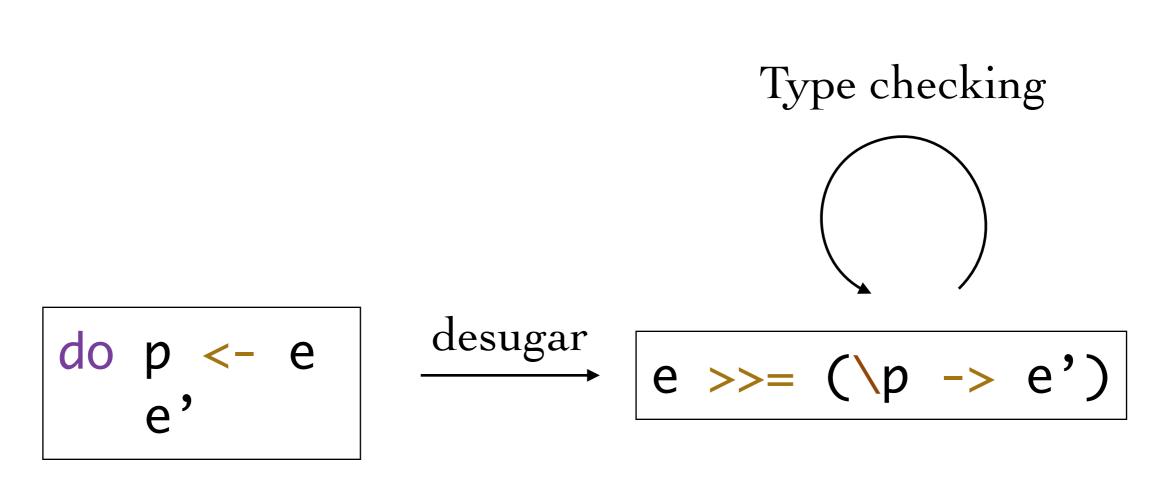
Use {-# LANGUAGE RebindableSyntax #-}



Uses Monad class

## What about do? I want do!

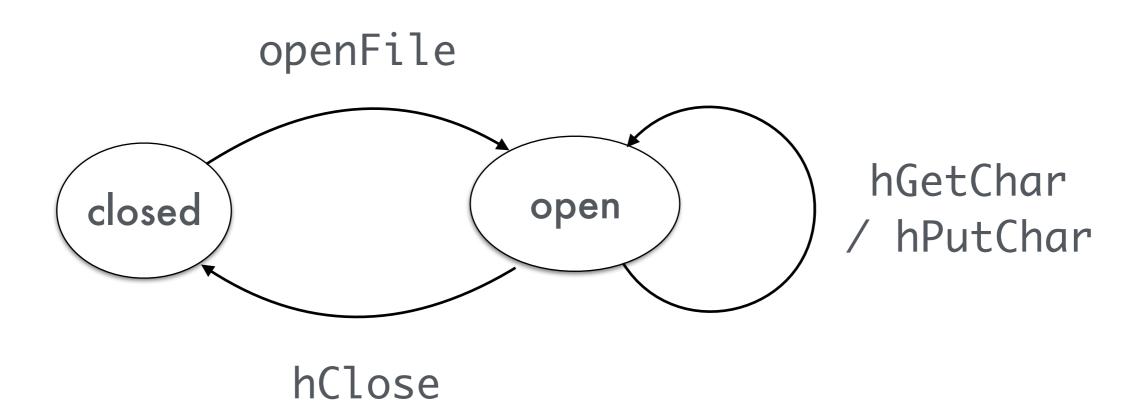
Use {-# LANGUAGE RebindableSyntax #-}



Use any >>= in scope

# Simple protocols

**FileHandle** 



#### Parameterised monads (Atkey 2006,2009)

```
class PMonad (p :: k -> k -> * -> *) where
  return :: a -> p x x a
  (>>=) :: p x y a -> (a -> p y z b) -> p x z b
```

(lots... Katsumata 2014, Orchard&Petricek 2014)

#### Graded monads

```
class GMonad (g :: k -> * -> *) where
  return :: a -> g Zero a
  (>>=) :: g x -> (a -> g y b) -> g (Plus x y) b
```

```
Type-level Plus :: k -> k -> k operations Zero :: k
```

### Parameterised monads

#### **Protocols**

- → Atomic state
- → Safe file handlers

Extensible, fine-grained state

### Graded monads

Resource counting

More at: <a href="https://github.com/dorchard/effect-monad">https://github.com/dorchard/effect-monad</a>

Many more examples of both!

## Thank you!

https://github.com/dorchard/effectful-explanations-talk

https://hackage.haskell.org/package/effect-monad

