Hunt the Trevor

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Agenda

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What is a Monad? (Recap)

Intuition

Let's make a program

```
main = do putStrLn "What is 2 + 2?"
          x <- readLn
          if x == 4
              then putStrLn "You're right!"
              else putStrLn "You're wrong!"
```

What is a Monad? (Recap)

Theory

Functor Definition

$$\text{fmap} :: \textbf{Functor}\ \mathrm{F} \Rightarrow (a \to b) \to \mathrm{F}\,a \to \mathrm{F}\,b$$

Applicative Definition

$$\text{pure} :: \textbf{Applicative}\ \mathrm{A} \Rightarrow a \to \mathrm{A}\,a$$
$$(<*>) :: \textbf{Applicative}\ \mathrm{A} \Rightarrow \mathrm{A}\,(a \to b) \to \mathrm{A}\,a \to \mathrm{A}\,b$$

What is a Monad? (Recap)

Theory

Monad Definition

$$\text{return} :: \textbf{Monad}\ \mathrm{M} \Rightarrow a \rightarrow \mathrm{M}\, a$$
$$(\gg\!=) :: \textbf{Monad}\ \mathrm{M} \Rightarrow \mathrm{M}\, a \rightarrow (a \rightarrow \mathrm{M}\, b) \rightarrow \mathrm{M}\, b$$

- return constructs the monad
- $\gg\!=$ allows composition of the monad
- Note: You might see other people say you need join to define the monad, providing either $\gg\!=$ or join is "rigorously" equivalent.