

From Function1#compose to Kleisli

Different Ways of Function Composition

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<https://github.com/hermannhueck/composing-functions>

Abstract (1/2)

Fine-grained composability of functions is one of the core advantages of FP.

Treating "Functions as Data" means that we can store, manipulate, pass functions around and compose them in much the same way we do with data.

This talk demonstrates different ways of function composition in Scala.

The focus lies on *scala.Function1*, because due to tupling and currying we can regard any *FunctionN* (except *Function0*) as a *Function1*. Curried functions are easier to compose.

Starting with the composition methods of *scala.Function1*: *compose* and *andThen*, we will investigate folding a List of functions.

We can also define a pipe operator `|>` as in F# in order to 'pipe' values through a pipeline of functions.

Abstract (2/2)

Defining a Monoid for *Function1* allows us to combine two or more functions into a new one.

A function can also be seen as a Functor and a Monad. That means: Functions can be mapped and flatMapped over. And we can write for-comprehensions in a *Function1* context just as we do with *List*, *Option*, *Future*, *Either* etc.

Being Monads, we can use functions in any monadic context. We will see that *Function1* **is** the Reader Monad.

The most powerful way of function composition is *Kleisli* (also known as *ReaderT*). We will see that *Kleisli* (defined with the *Id* context) **is** the Reader Monad again.

Agenda

1. Compiler Settings
 - Kind Projector
 - Partial Unification
2. Functions as Data
3. Tupling and Currying Functions
4. *Function1#compose* and *Function1#andThen*
5. Piping as in F#
6. Monoidal Function Composition
7. *Function1* as Functor
8. *Function1* as Monad
9. Kleisli Composition - done manually
10. *case class Kleisli*
11. Reader Monad
12. Resources

1. Compiler Settings

1.1 Kind Projector

1.2 Partial Unification

To compile the subsequent code examples, kind-projector and partial-unification must be enabled in *build.sbt*:

```
scalacOptions += "-Ypartial-unification"  
addCompilerPlugin("org.spire-math" %% "kind-projector" % "0.9.7")
```

1.1 Kind Projector - Compiler Plugin

Enable *kind-projector* in *build.sbt*:

```
addCompilerPlugin("org.spire-math" %% "kind-projector" % "0.9.7")
```

Kind projector on Github:

<https://github.com/non/kind-projector>

See: *demo.Demo01aKindProjector*

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trait Functor[F[_]] {  
  def map[A, B](fa: F[A])(f: A => B): F[B]  
}
```

It is parameterized with a generic type constructor `F[_]` which "has one hole", i.e. `F[_]` needs another type parameter when reified.

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Hence it is easy to define a Functor instance for *List*, *Option* or *Future*, ADTs which expect exactly one type parameter that "fills that hole".

```
implicit val listFunctor: Functor[List] = new Functor[List] {  
  override def map[A, B](fa: List[A])(f: A => B): List[B] = fa map f  
}  
  
implicit val optionFunctor: Functor[Option] = new Functor[Option] {  
  override def map[A, B](fa: Option[A])(f: A => B): Option[B] = fa map f  
}
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}  
  
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  override def map[A, B](fa: Option[A])(f: A => B): Option[B] = fa map f  
}
```

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But we can fix one of the type parameters and leave the other one open.

```
// Code compiles without kind-projector.  
// It uses a type alias within a structural type.  
implicit def eitherFunctor[L]: Functor[({type f[x] = Either[L, x]})#f] =  
  new Functor[({type f[x] = Either[L, x]})#f] {  
    override def map[A, B](fa: Either[L, A])(f: A => B): Either[L, B] = fa map f  
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  }
```

This is a type lambda (analogous to a partially applied function on the value level).

The type alias must be defined inside *def eitherFunctor[L]* because the type parameter *L* is used in the type alias. This is done inside a structural type where *f* is returned through a type projection.

```
Functor[({type f[x] = Either[L, x]})#f]
```

This code is ugly but can be improved if *kind-projector* is enabled.

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```
implicit def eitherFunctor[L]: Functor[Either[L, ?]] =  
  new Functor[Either[L, ?]] {  
    override def map[A, B](fa: Either[L, A])(f: A => B): Either[L, B] = fa map f  
  }
```

1.2 Compiler Flag *-Ypartial-unification*

Enable partial unification in *build.sbt*:

```
scalacOptions += "-Ypartial-unification"
```

See: *demo.Demo01bPartialUnification*

The Problem:

```
def foo[F[_], A](fa: F[A]): String = fa.toString
```

```
foo { x: Int => x * 2 }
```

```
-----
```

```
[error] no type parameters for method foo: (fa: F[A])String exist  
so that it can be applied to arguments (Int => Int)
```

```
[error] --- because ---
```

```
[error] argument expression's type is not compatible with formal parameter type;
```

```
[error] found    : Int => Int
```

```
[error] required: ?F[?A]
```

```
[error]   foo { x: Int => x * 2 }
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```
[error]     ^
```

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This code doesn't compile without *-Ypartial-unification*. **Why?**

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```

This code doesn't compile without *-Ypartial-unification*. **Why?**

def foo requires a type constructor *F[_]* with "one hole". Its kind is: $* \multimap *$.

foo is invoked with a function *Int => Int*. *Int => Int* is syntactic sugar for *Function1[Int, Int]*. *Function1* like *Either* has two holes. Its kind is: $* \multimap * \multimap *$.

The Solution:

-*Ypartial-unification* solves the problem by partially fixing (unifying) the type parameters from left to right until it fits to the number of holes required by the definition of *foo*.

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Imagine this flag turns *Function1*[*A*, *B*] into *Function1Int*[*B*]. With this fix on the fly *Function1Int* has kind ** --> ** which is the kind required by *F[_]*. What the compiler transforms the invocation to would look something like this:

```
def foo[F[_], A](fa: F[A]): String = fa.toString  
foo[Function1Int, Int] { x: Int => x * 2 }
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-*Ypartial-unification* solves the problem by partially fixing (unifying) the type parameters from left to right until it fits to the number of holes required by the definition of *foo*.

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```
def foo[F[_], A](fa: F[A]): String = fa.toString  
foo[Function1Int, Int] { x: Int => x * 2 }
```

Note that the partial unification fixes the types always in a left-to-right order which is a good fit for most cases where we have right-biased types like *Either*, *Tuple2* or *Function1*. (It is not a good fit for the very rare cases when you use a left-biased type like Scalactic's *Or* data type (a left-biased *Either*).)

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Enable plugin and the flag when using a Functor, Applicative or a Monad instance for higher-kinded types which take more than one type parameter. *Either*, *Tuple2* and *Function1* are the best known representatives of this kind of types.

When programming on the type level regard both as your friends and keep them enabled.

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When programming on the type level regard both as your friends and keep them enabled.

Very good explanations of partial unification by Miles Sabin and Daniel Spiewak can be found at these links:

<https://github.com/scala/scala/pull/5102>

<https://gist.github.com/djspiewak/7a81a395c461fd3a09a6941d4cd040f2>

2. Functions as Data

Treating Functions as Data (1/2)

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- store a function in a val

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val mapped = List("1", "2", "3").map(str2Int)
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- return a function from other functions (HOFs)

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val plus100: Int => Int = { i =>  
  val j = manipulate(i)  
  j + 100  
}
```

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- store a function in a val

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- return a function from other functions (HOFs)

```
val plus100: Int => Int = { i =>  
  val j = manipulate(i)  
  j + 100  
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```

- process/manipulate a function like data

```
str2Int map plus100    // Functor instance for Function1 must be defined
```

Treating Functions as Data (2/2)

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- organize functions (like data) in data structures like List, Option etc.

```
val functions: List[Int => Int] = List(_ + 1, _ + 2, _ + 3)
val f[Int => Int] = functions.foldLeft(...)(...)
```

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```

- wrap a function in a class or case class *Wrapper*

We can define methods on *Wrapper* which transform the wrapped function and return the transformation result again wrapped in a new instance of *case class Wrapper*.

```
case class Wrapper[A, B](run: A => B) {
  def transform[C](f: B => C): Wrapper[A, C] = Wrapper { a => f(run(a)) }
  // more methods ...
}

val f1: String => Int = _.toInt
val wrapper = Wrapper(f1)
val f2: Int => Int = _ * 2
val wrapper2 = wrapper.transform(f2)
wrapper2.run("5") // 10
```

3. Tupling and Currying Functions

See: *demo.Demo03aTupledFunctions*
demo.Demo03bCurriedFunctions

Every function is a *Function1* ...

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```
val sum3Ints : (Int, Int, Int) => Int      = _ + _ + _  
val sum3Ints2: Function3[Int, Int, Int, Int] = _ + _ + _  
val res0 = sum3Ints(1,2,3) // 6
```

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... if you tuple up it's parameters.

```
val sumTupled: ((Int, Int, Int)) => Int = sum3Ints.tupled  
// sumTupled: ((Int, Int, Int)) => Int = scala.Function3$$Lambda$1018/1492801385@4  
val sumTupled2: Function1[(Int, Int, Int), Int] = sum3Ints.tupled  
// sumTupled2: ((Int, Int, Int)) => Int = scala.Function3$$Lambda$1018/1492801385@4  
val resTupled = sumTupled((1,2,3)) // 6  
val resTupled2 = sumTupled2((1,2,3)) // 6
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Every function is a *Function1* ...

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val sum3Ints : (Int, Int, Int) => Int      = _ + _ + _  
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val resTupled = sumTupled((1,2,3)) // 6  
val resTupled2 = sumTupled2((1,2,3)) // 6
```

If untupled again, we get the original function back.

```
val sumUntupled: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = Function.untupled(sumTupled)  
// sumUntupled: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = scala.Function$$$Lambda$3583/1573807728@7  
val resUntupled = sumUntupled(1,2,3) // 6
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val sumCurried: Int => Int => Int => Int = sum3Ints.curried  
// sumCurried: Int => (Int => (Int => Int)) = scala.Function3$$Lambda$4346/9914305
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The type arrow (=>) is syntactic sugar for *Function1*.

$A \Rightarrow B$ is equivalent to *Function1*[*A*, *B*].

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```

If uncurried again, we get the original function back.

```
val sumUncurried: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = Function.uncurried(sumCurried)  
// sumUncurried: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = scala.Function$$$Lambda$6605/301079867@1
```

Partial application of curried functions

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```
val sum3Ints: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = _ + _ + _  
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val sum3Ints: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = _ + _ + _  
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```

```
val applied1st: Int => Int => Int = sumCurried(1)  
// applied1st: Int => (Int => Int) = scala.Function3$$Lambda$4348/1531035406@5a231
```


Partial application of curried functions

```
val sum3Ints: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = _ + _ + _  
val sumCurried: Int => Int => Int => Int = sum3Ints.curried
```

```
val applied1st: Int => Int => Int = sumCurried(1)  
// applied1st: Int => (Int => Int) = scala.Function3$$Lambda$4348/1531035406@5a231
```

```
val applied2nd: Int => Int = applied1st(2)  
// applied2nd: Int => Int = scala.Function3$$Lambda$4349/402963549@117e96fb
```

Partial application of curried functions

```
val sum3Ints: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = _ + _ + _  
val sumCurried: Int => Int => Int => Int = sum3Ints.curried
```

```
val applied1st: Int => Int => Int = sumCurried(1)  
// applied1st: Int => (Int => Int) = scala.Function3$$Lambda$4348/1531035406@5a231
```

```
val applied2nd: Int => Int = applied1st(2)  
// applied2nd: Int => Int = scala.Function3$$Lambda$4349/402963549@117e96fb
```

```
val applied3rd: Int = applied2nd(3)  
// applied3rd: Int = 6
```

Partial application of curried functions

```
val sum3Ints: (Int, Int, Int) => Int = _ + _ + _  
val sumCurried: Int => Int => Int => Int = sum3Ints.curried
```

```
val applied1st: Int => Int => Int = sumCurried(1)  
// applied1st: Int => (Int => Int) = scala.Function3$$Lambda$4348/1531035406@5a231
```

```
val applied2nd: Int => Int = applied1st(2)  
// applied2nd: Int => Int = scala.Function3$$Lambda$4349/402963549@117e96fb
```

```
val applied3rd: Int = applied2nd(3)  
// applied3rd: Int = 6
```

```
val appliedAllAtOnce: Int = sumCurried(1)(2)(3)  
// appliedAllAtOnce: Int = 6
```

Advantages of curried functions

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1. Curried functions can be partially applied.
They are easier to compose than their uncurried counterparts.
They allow for a more fine-grained composition. (very useful when working with Appicatives, which is not part of this talk.)

Advantages of curried functions

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The compiler infers types by argument lists from left to right.

```
def filter1[A](la: List[A], p: A => Boolean) = ??? // uncurried

scala> filter1(List(0,1,2), _ < 2)
<console>:50: error: missing parameter type for expanded function ((x$1: <error>)
      filter1(List(0,1,2),            < 2)
                        ^
```

Advantages of curried functions

1. Curried functions can be partially applied.
They are easier to compose than their uncurried counterparts.
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2. Curried functions (and methods) help the compiler with type inference.
The compiler infers types by argument lists from left to right.

```
def filter1[A](la: List[A], p: A => Boolean) = ??? // uncurried

scala> filter1(List(0,1,2), _ < 2)
<console>:50: error: missing parameter type for expanded function ((x$1: <error>)
      filter1(List(0,1,2), _ < 2)
                        ^
```

```
def filter2[A](la: List[A])(p: A => Boolean) = ??? // curried

scala> filter2(List(0,1,2))(_ < 2)
res5: List[Int] = List(0,1)
```


4. *Function1#compose* and Function1#andThen

See: *demo.Demo04ComposingFunctions*

Trait *Function1*

```
trait Function1[-T1, +R] {  
  def apply(a: T1): R  
  def compose[A](g: A => T1): A => R = { x => apply(g(x)) }  
  def andThen[A](g: R => A): T1 => A = { x => g(apply(x)) }  
  override def toString = "<function1>"  
}
```

Trait *Function1*

```
trait Function1[-T1, +R] {  
  def apply(a: T1): R  
  def compose[A](g: A => T1): A => R = { x => apply(g(x)) }  
  def andThen[A](g: R => A): T1 => A = { x => g(apply(x)) }  
  override def toString = "<function1>"  
}
```

```
scala> val f: Int => Int = _ + 10  
f: Int => Int = $$Lambda$4204/320646851@733dc5b7  
  
scala> val g: Int => Int = _ * 2  
g: Int => Int = $$Lambda$4205/1093482910@3a179009  
  
scala> (f compose g)(1) == f(g(1))  
res6: Boolean = true  
  
scala> (f andThen g)(1) == g(f(1))  
res7: Boolean = true
```

A pipeline of functions

A pipeline of functions

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt  
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2  
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _  
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString
```

A pipeline of functions

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString
```

```
// Function1#compose
val fComposed1: String => String = d2s compose div10By compose plus2 compose s2i
val res1 = fComposed1("3") // 2.0 !!!
```

A pipeline of functions

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString
```

```
// Function1#compose
val fComposed1: String => String = d2s compose div10By compose plus2 compose s2i
val res1 = fComposed1("3") // 2.0 !!!
```

```
// Function1#andThen
val fComposed2: String => String = s2i andThen plus2 andThen div10By andThen d2s
val res2 = fComposed2("3") // 2.0 !!!
```

Folding a List of Functions

Folding a List of Functions

```
val fs: Seq[Int => Int] = Seq(_*2, _+10, _+100)
```

Folding a List of Functions

```
val fs: Seq[Int => Int] = Seq(_*2, _+10, _+100)
```

```
val fn = fs.foldLeft(identity[Int] _) { (acc, f) => acc andThen f }  
println(fn(1)) // 112
```

Folding a List of Functions

```
val fs: Seq[Int => Int] = Seq(_*2, _+10, _+100)
```

```
val fn = fs.foldLeft(identity[Int] _) { (acc, f) => acc andThen f }  
println(fn(1)) // 112
```

The *identity* function is the no-op of function composition.

Folding a List of Functions

```
val fs: Seq[Int => Int] = Seq(_*2, _+10, _+100)
```

```
val fn = fs.foldLeft(identity[Int] _) { (acc, f) => acc andThen f }  
println(fn(1)) // 112
```

The *identity* function is the no-op of function composition.

This functionality is already provided in the Scala standard library in:
Function.chain[a](fs: Seq[a => a]): a => a

Folding a List of Functions

```
val fs: Seq[Int => Int] = Seq(_*2, _+10, _+100)
```

```
val fn = fs.foldLeft(identity[Int] _) { (acc, f) => acc andThen f }  
println(fn(1)) // 112
```

The *identity* function is the no-op of function composition.

This functionality is already provided in the Scala standard library in:

Function.chain[a](fs: Seq[a => a]): a => a

```
val fChained = Function.chain(fs)  
println(fChained(1)) // 112
```

5. Piping as in F

See: *demo.Demo05PipeApp*

Piping as in F

When you apply a function f to an argument x you write: $f(x)$

In F# it is very common to pipe the value into the function.

Then you write: $x \mid > f$

Piping as in F

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We can provide this functionality for Scala too (using an implicit conversion):

Piping as in F

When you apply a function f to an argument x you write: $f(x)$

In F# it is very common to pipe the value into the function.

Then you write: $x \mid > f$

We can provide this functionality for Scala too (using an implicit conversion):

```
object Pipe {  
  implicit class PipeForA[A](a: A) {  
    def pipe[B](f: A => B): B = f(a)  
    def |>[B](f: A => B): B = f(a) // F#'s |> operator  
  }  
}
```

```
import Pipe._  
  
val squared: Int => Int = x => x * x  
  
println(5.pipe(squared)) // 25  
println(5 pipe squared)  // 25  
println(5 |> squared)    // 25
```

Building a pipeline

```
import Pipe._

val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString + " !!!"

// Using regular Scala function invocation
val res1 = d2s(div10By(plus2(s2i("3")))) // 2.0 !!!

// Using pipe
val res2a = "3".pipe(s2i).pipe(plus2).pipe(div10By).pipe(d2s) // 2.0 !!!

val res2b = "3" pipe s2i pipe plus2 pipe div10By pipe d2s // 2.0 !!!

// Using F#'s pipe idiom
val res2c = "3" |> s2i |> plus2 |> div10By |> d2s // 2.0 !!!

// Using Function1#andThen
val res3 = (s2i andThen plus2 andThen div10By andThen d2s)("3") // 2.0 !!!

// Using Function1#compose
val res4 = (d2s compose div10By compose plus2 compose s2i)("3") // 2.0 !!!
```

Recommendation

F#'s pipe idiom is quite elegant.

Using it intensely would change your Scala code a lot.

Recommendation

F#'s pipe idiom is quite elegant.

Using it intensely would change your Scala code a lot.

Don't use it!

It is idiomatic F#, not idiomatic Scala.

Other Scala programmers (not used to it) would probably not recognize what your code is doing.

6. Monoidal Function Composition

See: *demo.Demo06ComposingWithMonoid*

Trait Monoid

```
trait Monoid[A] {  
  def empty: A  
  def combine(x: A, y: A): A  
  
  def combineAll(as: List[A]): A = // combines all functions in a List of funct  
    as.foldLeft(empty)(combine)  
}
```

Default Monoid Instance for *Function1*

```
// This one is the default Function1-Monoid in Cats.  
// It requires the result type B to be a Monoid too.  
//  
implicit def function1Monoid[A, B: Monoid]: Monoid[A => B] = new Monoid[A => B] {  
  override def empty: A => B =  
    _ => Monoid[B].empty  
  override def combine(f: A => B, g: A => B): A => B =  
    a => Monoid[B].combine(f(a), g(a))  
}
```

Default Monoid Instance for *Function1*

```
// This one is the default Function1-Monoid in Cats.  
// It requires the result type B to be a Monoid too.  
//  
implicit def function1Monoid[A, B: Monoid]: Monoid[A => B] = new Monoid[A => B] {  
  
  override def empty: A => B =  
    _ => Monoid[B].empty  
  override def combine(f: A => B, g: A => B): A => B =  
    a => Monoid[B].combine(f(a), g(a))  
}
```

- This instance defines a Monoid for Functions of type $A \Rightarrow B$.
- It requires type B to be a Monoid too.
- *empty* defines a function which ignores its input and returns *Monoid[B].empty*.
- *combine* takes two functions f and g , invokes $f(a)$ and $g(a)$ on its input and returns the combined result.

Composition with Monoid

```
val f: Int => Int = _ + 1  
val g: Int => Int = _ * 2  
val h: Int => Int = _ + 100
```

Composition with Monoid

```
val f: Int => Int = _ + 1
val g: Int => Int = _ * 2
val h: Int => Int = _ + 100
```

```
import Monoid.function1Monoid

(f combine g)(4)           // 13
(f |+| g)(4)              // 13

(f |+| g |+| h)(4)        // 117
Monoid[Int => Int].combineAll(List(f, g, h))(4) // 117
```

Composition with Monoid

```
val f: Int => Int = _ + 1
val g: Int => Int = _ * 2
val h: Int => Int = _ + 100
```

```
import Monoid.function1Monoid

(f combine g)(4)           // 13
(f |+| g)(4)              // 13

(f |+| g |+| h)(4)        // 117
Monoid[Int => Int].combineAll(List(f, g, h))(4) // 117
```

Other Monoid instances for *Function1* yield different results.

Instance for *function1ComposeMonoid*

```
implicit def function1ComposeMonoid[A]: Monoid[A => A] = new Monoid[A => A] {  
  override def empty: A => A = identity  
  override def combine(f: A => A, g: A => A): A => A = f compose g  
}
```

Instance for *function1ComposeMonoid*

```
implicit def function1ComposeMonoid[A]: Monoid[A => A] = new Monoid[A => A] {  
  override def empty: A => A = identity  
  override def combine(f: A => A, g: A => A): A => A = f compose g  
}
```

- This instance composes the Functions with *Function1#compose*.
- It works only for functions of type $A \Rightarrow A$. (Input and output type are the same type.)

Instance for *function1ComposeMonoid*

```
implicit def function1ComposeMonoid[A]: Monoid[A => A] = new Monoid[A => A] {  
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  override def combine(f: A => A, g: A => A): A => A = f compose g  
}
```

- This instance composes the Functions with *Function1#compose*.
- It works only for functions of type $A \Rightarrow A$. (Input and output type are the same type.)

```
import Monoid.function1ComposeMonoid  
  
(f combine g)(4)           // 9  
(f |+| g)(4)              // 9  
  
(f |+| g |+| h)(4)        // 209  
Monoid[Int => Int].combineAll(List(f, g, h))(4) // 209
```

Instance for *function1AndThenMonoid*

```
implicit def function1AndThenMonoid[A]: Monoid[A => A] = new Monoid[A => A] {  
  override def empty: A => A = identity  
  override def combine(f: A => A, g: A => A): A => A = f andThen g  
}
```

Instance for *function1AndThenMonoid*

```
implicit def function1AndThenMonoid[A]: Monoid[A => A] = new Monoid[A => A] {  
  override def empty: A => A = identity  
  override def combine(f: A => A, g: A => A): A => A = f andThen g  
}
```

- This instance composes the Functions with *Function1#andThen*.
- It works only for functions of type $A \Rightarrow A$. (Input and output type are the same type.)

Instance for *function1AndThenMonoid*

```
implicit def function1AndThenMonoid[A]: Monoid[A => A] = new Monoid[A => A] {  
  override def empty: A => A = identity  
  override def combine(f: A => A, g: A => A): A => A = f andThen g  
}
```

- This instance composes the Functions with *Function1#andThen*.
- It works only for functions of type $A \Rightarrow A$. (Input and output type are the same type.)

```
import Monoid.function1AndThenMonoid  
  
(f combine g)(4)           // 10  
(f |+| g)(4)              // 10  
  
(f |+| g |+| h)(4)        // 110  
Monoid[Int => Int].combineAll(List(f, g, h))(4) // 110
```

7. Function1 as Functor

See: *demo.Demo07Functor*

Functor

A Functor is any Context $F[_]$ that provides a function *map* ... and abides by the Functor laws (not presented here).

```
trait Functor[F[_]] {  
  def map[A, B](fa: F[A])(f: A => B): F[B]  
}
```

Functor instance

A Functor instance for *Functions* (found automatically by the compiler if defined in implicit scope, i.e inside the *Functor* companion object):

```
implicit def function1Functor[P]: Functor[Function1[P, ?]] =  
  new Functor[Function1[P, ?]] {  
    override def map[A, B](f: Function1[P, A])(g: A => B): Function1[P, B] =  
      f andThen g  
  }
```

Functor instance

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```
implicit def function1Functor[P]: Functor[Function1[P, ?]] =  
  new Functor[Function1[P, ?]] {  
    override def map[A, B](f: Function1[P, A])(g: A => B): Function1[P, B] =  
      f andThen g  
  }
```

A Functor instance for *Either* (just for comparison):

```
implicit def eitherFunctor[L]: Functor[Either[L, ?]] =  
  new Functor[Either[L, ?]] {  
    override def map[A, B](fa: Either[L, A])(f: A => B): Either[L, B] =  
      fa map f  
  }
```

Functor instance

A Functor instance for *Functions* (found automatically by the compiler if defined in implicit scope, i.e inside the *Functor* companion object):

```
implicit def function1Functor[P]: Functor[Function1[P, ?]] =  
  new Functor[Function1[P, ?]] {  
    override def map[A, B](f: Function1[P, A])(g: A => B): Function1[P, B] =  
      f andThen g  
  }
```

A Functor instance for *Either* (just for comparison):

```
implicit def eitherFunctor[L]: Functor[Either[L, ?]] =  
  new Functor[Either[L, ?]] {  
    override def map[A, B](fa: Either[L, A])(f: A => B): Either[L, B] =  
      fa map f  
  }
```

Using the *Function1* Functor:

```
val f: Int => Int = _ + 3  
val g: Int => Int = _ * 2  
val h = Functor[Function1[Int, ?]].map(f)(g)  
val res = h(2) // 10
```

Functor syntax

defined as implicit conversion ...

Functor syntax

defined as implicit conversion ...

in a specific way for *Functor[Function1]*:

```
implicit class FunctorSyntaxFunction1[P, A](fa: Function1[P, A]) {  
  def map[B](f: A => B): Function1[P, B] = Functor[Function1[P, ?]].map(fa)(f)  
}
```


Functor syntax

defined as implicit conversion ...

in a specific way for *Functor[Function1]*:

```
implicit class FunctorSyntaxFunction1[P, A](fa: Function1[P, A]) {  
  def map[B](f: A => B): Function1[P, B] = Functor[Function1[P, ?]].map(fa)(f)  
}
```

or in a generic way for any *Functor[F[_]]*:

```
implicit class FunctorSyntax[F[_]: Functor, A](fa: F[A]) {  
  def map[B](f: A => B): F[B] = Functor[F].map(fa)(f)  
}
```

Functor syntax

defined as implicit conversion ...

in a specific way for *Functor[Function1]*:

```
implicit class FunctorSyntaxFunction1[P, A](fa: Function1[P, A]) {  
  def map[B](f: A => B): Function1[P, B] = Functor[Function1[P, ?]].map(fa)(f)  
}
```

or in a generic way for any *Functor[F[_]]*:

```
implicit class FunctorSyntax[F[_]: Functor, A](fa: F[A]) {  
  def map[B](f: A => B): F[B] = Functor[F].map(fa)(f)  
}
```

This allows for convenient invocation of *map*
as if *map* were a method of *Function1*:

```
val f: Int => Int = _ + 3  
val g: Int => Int = _ * 2  
val h = f map g  
val res = h(2) // 10
```

A pipeline of functions

A pipeline of functions

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt  
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2  
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _  
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString
```

A pipeline of functions

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString
```

composed with *map*:

```
val fMapped = s2i map plus2 map div10By map d2s // requires -Ypartial-unification
val res1 = fMapped("3") // 2.0 !!!
```

A pipeline of functions

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString
```

composed with *map*:

```
val fMapped = s2i map plus2 map div10By map d2s // requires -Ypartial-unification
val res1 = fMapped("3") // 2.0 !!!
```

Function1 can also be seen as a Monad ...

8. *Function1* as Monad

See: *demo.Demo08aMonad*

Monad

A Monad is any Context `F[_]` that provides the functions *pure* and *flatMap* ... and abides by the Monad laws (not presented here).

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


Monad instance

A Monad instance for *Functions* (found automatically by the compiler if defined in implicit scope, i.e inside the *Monad* companion object):

```
implicit def function1Monad[P]: Monad[P => ?] = new Monad[P => ?] {  
  override def pure[A](r: A): P => A = _ => r  
  override def flatMap[A, B](f: P => A)(g: A => P => B)  
    : P => B = p => g(f(p))(p)  
}
```

Monad instance

A Monad instance for *Functions* (found automatically by the compiler if defined in implicit scope, i.e inside the *Monad* companion object):

```
implicit def function1Monad[P]: Monad[P => ?] = new Monad[P => ?] {  
  override def pure[A](r: A): P => A = _ => r  
  override def flatMap[A, B](f: P => A)(g: A => P => B)  
    : P => B = p => g(f(p))(p)  
}
```

Alternative instance definition:

```
implicit def function1Monad[P]: Monad[Function1[P, ?]] = new Monad[Function1[P, ?]]  
  override def pure[A](r: A): Function1[P, A] = _ => r  
  override def flatMap[A, B](f: Function1[P, A])(g: A => Function1[P, B])  
    : Function1[P, B] = p => g(f(p))(p)  
}
```

Monad instance

A Monad instance for *Functions* (found automatically by the compiler if defined in implicit scope, i.e inside the *Monad* companion object):

```
implicit def function1Monad[P]: Monad[P => ?] = new Monad[P => ?] {  
  override def pure[A](r: A): P => A = _ => r  
  override def flatMap[A, B](f: P => A)(g: A => P => B)  
    : P => B = p => g(f(p))(p)  
}
```

Alternative instance definition:

```
implicit def function1Monad[P]: Monad[Function1[P, ?]] = new Monad[Function1[P, ?]] {  
  override def pure[A](r: A): Function1[P, A] = _ => r  
  override def flatMap[A, B](f: Function1[P, A])(g: A => Function1[P, B])  
    : Function1[P, B] = p => g(f(p))(p)  
}
```

A Monad instance for *Either* (just for comparison):

```
implicit def eitherMonad[L]: Monad[Either[L, ?]] = new Monad[Either[L, ?]] {  
  override def pure[A](r: A): Either[L, A] = Right(r)  
  override def flatMap[A, B](fa: Either[L, A])(f: A => Either[L, B])  
    : Either[L, B] = fa flatMap f  
}
```

Monad syntax

defined as implicit conversion ...

Monad syntax

defined as implicit conversion ...

in a specific way for *Monad[Function1]*:

```
implicit class MonadSyntaxFunction1[P, A](f: Function1[P, A]) {  
  def flatMap[B](g: A => P => B): P => B = Monad[Function1[P, ?]].flatMap(f)(g)  
}
```

Monad syntax

defined as implicit conversion ...

in a specific way for *Monad[Function1]*:

```
implicit class MonadSyntaxFunction1[P, A](f: Function1[P, A]) {  
  def flatMap[B](g: A => P => B): P => B = Monad[Function1[P, ?]].flatMap(f)(g)  
}
```

or in a generic way for any *Monad[F[_]]*:

```
implicit class MonadSyntax[F[_]: Monad, A](fa: F[A]) {  
  def flatMap[B](f: A => F[B]): F[B] = Monad[F].flatMap(fa)(f)  
}
```

Monad syntax

defined as implicit conversion ...

in a specific way for *Monad[Function1]*:

```
implicit class MonadSyntaxFunction1[P, A](f: Function1[P, A]) {  
  def flatMap[B](g: A => P => B): P => B = Monad[Function1[P, ?]].flatMap(f)(g)  
}
```

or in a generic way for any *Monad[F[_]]*:

```
implicit class MonadSyntax[F[_]: Monad, A](fa: F[A]) {  
  def flatMap[B](f: A => F[B]): F[B] = Monad[F].flatMap(fa)(f)  
}
```

This allows for convenient invocation of *flatMap*
as if *flatMap* were a method of *Function1*:

```
val h = f flatMap g
```

instead of:

```
val h = Monad[Function1[Int, ?]].flatMap(f)(g)
```

A pipeline of functions (Reader Monad)

A pipeline of functions (Reader Monad)

```
val countLines: String => Int = text => text.split("\n").length
val countWords: String => Int = text => text.split("\\W+").length
val countChars: String => Int = text => text.length
```

A pipeline of functions (Reader Monad)

```
val countLines: String => Int = text => text.split("\n").length
val countWords: String => Int = text => text.split("\\W+").length
val countChars: String => Int = text => text.length
```

FlatMapping over *Function1*:

```
val computeStatistics1: String => (Int, Int, Int) =
  countLines flatMap { nLines =>           // define a pure program which does nothing
    countWords flatMap { nWords =>
      countChars map { nChars =>
        (nLines, nWords, nChars)
      } } }
val stat1: (Int, Int, Int) = computeStatistics1(getInput) // exec program (impure)
```

A pipeline of functions (Reader Monad)

```
val countLines: String => Int = text => text.split("\n").length
val countWords: String => Int = text => text.split("\\W+").length
val countChars: String => Int = text => text.length
```

FlatMapping over *Function1*:

```
val computeStatistics1: String => (Int, Int, Int) =
  countLines flatMap { nLines =>           // define a pure program which does nothing
    countWords flatMap { nWords =>
      countChars map { nChars =>
        (nLines, nWords, nChars)
      } } }
val stat1: (Int, Int, Int) = computeStatistics1(getInput) // exec program (impure)
```

alternatively with a for-comprehension:

```
val computeStatistics2: String => (Int, Int, Int) =
  for {
    nLines <- countLines // uses Function1#flatMap
    nWords <- countWords
    nChars <- countChars
  } yield (nLines, nWords, nChars)
val stat2: (Int, Int, Int) = computeStatistics2(getInput) // exec program (impure)
```

Another Reader Monad example - a bit more realistic ...

```
val users: Map[Int, String] = Map(
  1 -> "dade", 2 -> "kate", 3 -> "margo")
val passwords: Map[String, String] = Map(
  "dade" -> "zerocool", "kate" -> "acidburn", "margo" -> "secret")

case class Db(usernames: Map[Int, String], passwords: Map[String, String])
val db = Db(users, passwords)

type DbReader[A] = Db => A    // ^ = Function1[Db, A]

def findUsername(userId: Int): DbReader[Option[String]] =
  db => db.usernames.get(userId)

def checkPassword(username: String, password: String): DbReader[Boolean] =
  db => db.passwords.get(username).contains(password)

def checkLogin(userId: Int, password: String): DbReader[Boolean] = // ^ = Function1
  for {
    optUsername <- findUsername(userId)
    passwordOk <- optUsername
      .map(name => checkPassword(name, password))
      .getOrElse(_:Db) => false
  } yield passwordOk

val loginOk1 = checkLogin(1, "zerocool")(db) // true
val loginOk2 = checkLogin(4, "davinci")(db) // false
```

See: [*demo.Demo08bDbReader*](#)

Example taken from "Scala with Cats" (see chapter Resources for link)

9. Kleisli composition - done manually

See: *demo.Demo09KleisliDoneManually*

The Problem:

The Problem:

```
// Functions: A => F[B], where F is Option in this case
val s2iOpt: String => Option[Int] = s => Option(s.toInt)
val plus2Opt: Int => Option[Int] = i => Option(i + 2)
val div10ByOpt: Int => Option[Double] = i => Option(10.0 / i)
val d2sOpt: Double => Option[String] = d => Option(d.toString + " !!!")
```

These functions take an A and return a B inside of a context $F[_]$: $A \Rightarrow F[B]$
In our case $F[_]$ is *Option*, but could be *List*, *Future* etc.

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In our case $F[_]$ is *Option*, but could be *List*, *Future* etc.

We want to compose these functions to a single function which is then fed with some input string.

The Problem:

```
// Functions: A => F[B], where F is Option in this case
val s2iOpt: String => Option[Int] = s => Option(s.toInt)
val plus20pt: Int => Option[Int] = i => Option(i + 2)
val div10ByOpt: Int => Option[Double] = i => Option(10.0 / i)
val d2sOpt: Double => Option[String] = d => Option(d.toString + " !!!")
```

These functions take an A and return a B inside of a context $F[_]$: $A \Rightarrow F[B]$
In our case $F[_]$ is *Option*, but could be *List*, *Future* etc.

We want to compose these functions to a single function which is then fed with some input string.

Let's try *map*.

```
val fMapped: String => Option[Option[Option[Option[String]]]] = str =>
  s2iOpt(str) map { i1 =>
    plus20pt(i1) map { i2 =>
      div10ByOpt(i2) map {
        d => d2sOpt(d)
      }}
    }
```

We get nested *Options*. So let's try *flatMap* on the *Option* context.

FlatMapping on the *Option* context

FlatMapping on the *Option* context

with *flatMap* (this works):

```
val flatMappedOnOpt1: String => Option[String] = input =>
  s2iOpt(input) flatMap { i1 =>
    plus2Opt(i1) flatMap { i2 =>
      div10ByOpt(i2) flatMap { d =>
        d2sOpt(d)
      }}
    }
val res1: Option[String] = flatMappedOnOpt1("3") // Some(2.0)
```

FlatMapping on the *Option* context

with *flatMap* (this works):

```
val flatMappedOnOpt1: String => Option[String] = input =>
  s2iOpt(input) flatMap { i1 =>
    plus20pt(i1) flatMap { i2 =>
      div10ByOpt(i2) flatMap { d =>
        d2sOpt(d)
      }
    }
  }
val res1: Option[String] = flatMappedOnOpt1("3") // Some(2.0)
```

or with a for-comprehension (this looks nicer):

```
val flatMappedOnOpt2: String => Option[String] = input => for {
  i1 <- s2iOpt(input)
  i2 <- plus20pt(i1)
  d <- div10ByOpt(i2)
  s <- d2sOpt(d)
} yield s
val res2: Option[String] = flatMappedOnOpt2("3") // Some(2.0)
```

FlatMapping on the *Option* context

with *flatMap* (this works):

```
val flatMappedOnOpt1: String => Option[String] = input =>
  s2iOpt(input) flatMap { i1 =>
    plus2Opt(i1) flatMap { i2 =>
      div10ByOpt(i2) flatMap { d =>
        d2sOpt(d)
      }
    }
  }
val res1: Option[String] = flatMappedOnOpt1("3") // Some(2.0)
```

or with a for-comprehension (this looks nicer):

```
val flatMappedOnOpt2: String => Option[String] = input => for {
  i1 <- s2iOpt(input)
  i2 <- plus2Opt(i1)
  d <- div10ByOpt(i2)
  s <- d2sOpt(d)
} yield s
val res2: Option[String] = flatMappedOnOpt2("3") // Some(2.0)
```

But: We still have to bind the variables *i1*, *i2*, *d* and *s* to names.

We would like to build a function pipeline with some kind of *andThenF*.

Wanted: something like ...

s2iOpt andThenF plus2Opt andThenF div10ByOpt andThenF d2sOpt

Kleisli Composition

Kleisli composition takes two functions $A \Rightarrow F[B]$ and $B \Rightarrow F[C]$ and yields a new function $A \Rightarrow F[C]$ where the context $F[_]$ is constrained to be a Monad.

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Let's define (our hand-weaved) *kleisli*:

Kleisli Composition

Kleisli composition takes two functions $A \Rightarrow F[B]$ and $B \Rightarrow F[C]$ and yields a new function $A \Rightarrow F[C]$ where the context $F[_]$ is constrained to be a Monad.

Let's define (our hand-weaved) *kleisli*:

```
def kleisli[F[_]: Monad, A, B, C](f: A => F[B], g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] =  
  a => Monad[F].flatMap(f(a))(g)
```


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Kleisli composition takes two functions $A \Rightarrow F[B]$ and $B \Rightarrow F[C]$ and yields a new function $A \Rightarrow F[C]$ where the context $F[_]$ is constrained to be a Monad.

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```
def kleisli[F[_]: Monad, A, B, C](f: A => F[B], g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] =  
  a => Monad[F].flatMap(f(a))(g)
```

Using *kleisli*:

```
val kleisliComposed1: String => Option[String] =  
  kleisli(kleisli(kleisli(s2i0pt, plus20pt), div10By0pt), d2s0pt)  
  
val resKleisli1 = kleisliComposed1("3")    // 2.0 !!!
```

Kleisli Composition

Kleisli composition takes two functions $A \Rightarrow F[B]$ and $B \Rightarrow F[C]$ and yields a new function $A \Rightarrow F[C]$ where the context $F[_]$ is constrained to be a `Monad`.

Let's define (our hand-weaved) *kleisli*:

```
def kleisli[F[_]: Monad, A, B, C](f: A => F[B], g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] =  
  a => Monad[F].flatMap(f(a))(g)
```

Using *kleisli*:

```
val kleisliComposed1: String => Option[String] =  
  kleisli(kleisli(kleisli(s2i0pt, plus20pt), div10By0pt), d2s0pt)  
  
val resKleisli1 = kleisliComposed1("3")    // 2.0 !!!
```

This works, but is still not exactly what we want.
kleisli should behave like a method of *Function1*.

kleisli defined on *Function1*

kleisli defined on *Function1*

with an implicit conversion:

```
implicit class RichFunction1[F[_]: Monad, A, B](f: A => F[B]) {  
  def kleisli[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = a => Monad[F].flatMap(f(a))(g)  
  def andThenF[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = f kleisli g  
  def >=>[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = f kleisli g    // Haskell's fish operator  
}
```

kleisli defined on *Function1*

with an implicit conversion:

```
implicit class RichFunction1[F[_]: Monad, A, B](f: A => F[B]) {  
  def kleisli[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = a => Monad[F].flatMap(f(a))(g)  
  def andThenF[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = f kleisli g  
  def >=>[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = f kleisli g    // Haskell's fish operator  
}
```

Using it:

```
val kleisliComposed2: String => Option[String] =  
  s2iOpt kleisli plus20pt kleisli div10By0pt kleisli d2sOpt  
kleisliComposed2("3") foreach println    // 2.0 !!!
```

kleisli defined on *Function1*

with an implicit conversion:

```
implicit class RichFunction1[F[_]: Monad, A, B](f: A => F[B]) {  
  def kleisli[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = a => Monad[F].flatMap(f(a))(g)  
  def andThenF[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = f kleisli g  
  def >=>[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = f kleisli g      // Haskell's fish operator  
}
```

Using it:

```
val kleisliComposed2: String => Option[String] =  
  s2iOpt kleisli plus20pt kleisli div10By0pt kleisli d2sOpt  
kleisliComposed2("3") foreach println    // 2.0 !!!
```

```
(s2iOpt andThenF plus20pt andThenF div10By0pt andThenF d2sOpt)("3") foreach printl
```

kleisli defined on *Function1*

with an implicit conversion:

```
implicit class RichFunction1[F[_]: Monad, A, B](f: A => F[B]) {  
  def kleisli[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = a => Monad[F].flatMap(f(a))(g)  
  def andThenF[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = f kleisli g  
  def >=>[C](g: B => F[C]): A => F[C] = f kleisli g    // Haskell's fish operator  
}
```

Using it:

```
val kleisliComposed2: String => Option[String] =  
  s2iOpt kleisli plus20pt kleisli div10ByOpt kleisli d2sOpt  
kleisliComposed2("3") foreach println    // 2.0 !!!
```

```
(s2iOpt andThenF plus20pt andThenF div10ByOpt andThenF d2sOpt)("3") foreach println
```

```
(s2iOpt >=> plus20pt >=> div10ByOpt >=> d2sOpt)("3") foreach println
```

10. *case class Kleisli*

See: *demo.Demo10KleisliCaseClass*

case class Kleisli

The previous *kleisli* impl was my personal artefact. Cats does not provide a *kleisli* method on *Function1*. Cats instead provides a *case class Kleisli* with the functionality shown above and more.

case class Kleisli

The previous *kleisli* impl was my personal artefact. Cats does not provide a *kleisli* method on *Function1*. Cats instead provides a *case class Kleisli* with the functionality shown above and more.

I tinkered my own case class impl in *mycats.Kleisli* which works much like the Cats impl: see next slide.

case class Kleisli

```
case class Kleisli[F[_], A, B](run: A => F[B]) {  
  def apply(a: A): F[B] = run(a)  
  
  def map[C](f: B => C)(implicit F: Functor[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
    Kleisli { a => F.map(run(a))(f) }  
  
  def flatMap[C](f: B => Kleisli[F, A, C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
    Kleisli { a => M.flatMap(run(a))(b => f(b).run(a)) }  
  
  def flatMapF[C](f: B => F[C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
    Kleisli { a => M.flatMap(run(a))(f) }  
  
  def andThen[C](f: B => F[C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
    flatMapF(f)  
  
  def andThen[C](that: Kleisli[F, B, C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
    this andThen that.run  
  
  def compose[Z](f: Z => F[A])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, Z, B] =  
    Kleisli(f) andThen this.run  
  
  def compose[Z](that: Kleisli[F, Z, A])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, Z, B] =  
    that andThen this  
}
```

The case class methods delegate to the wrapped *run* function and return the resulting *run* function rewrapped in a *Kleisli* instance.

Kleisli#flatMap

```
def flatMap[C](f: B => Kleisli[F, A, C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  M.flatMap(run(a))(b => f(b).run(a))  
}
```

flatMap composes *this.run: A => F[B]* with the function *f: B => Kleisli[F, A, C]* yielding a new *Kleisli[F, A, C]* wrapping a new function *run: A => F[C]*.

Kleisli#flatMap

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def flatMap[C](f: B => Kleisli[F, A, C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  M.flatMap(run(a))(b => f(b).run(a))  
}
```

flatMap composes *this.run: A => F[B]* with the function *f: B => Kleisli[F, A, C]* yielding a new *Kleisli[F, A, C]* wrapping a new function *run: A => F[C]*.

```
val kleisli1: String => Option[String] = input =>  
  Kleisli(s2iOpt).run(input) flatMap { i1 =>  
    Kleisli(plus20pt).run(i1) flatMap { i2 =>  
      Kleisli(div10By0pt).run(i2) flatMap { d =>  
        Kleisli(d2sOpt).run(d)  
      } } }  
kleisli1("3") foreach println
```

Kleisli#flatMap

```
def flatMap[C](f: B => Kleisli[F, A, C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  M.flatMap(run(a))(b => f(b).run(a))  
}
```

flatMap composes *this.run: A => F[B]* with the function *f: B => Kleisli[F, A, C]* yielding a new *Kleisli[F, A, C]* wrapping a new function *run: A => F[C]*.

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val kleisli1: String => Option[String] = input =>  
  Kleisli(s2iOpt).run(input) flatMap { i1 =>  
    Kleisli(plus20pt).run(i1) flatMap { i2 =>  
      Kleisli(div10By0pt).run(i2) flatMap { d =>  
        Kleisli(d2s0pt).run(d)  
      } } }  
kleisli1("3") foreach println
```

```
val kleisli2: String => Option[String] = input => for {  
  i1 <- Kleisli(s2iOpt).run(input)  
  i2 <- Kleisli(plus20pt).run(i1)  
  d <- Kleisli(div10By0pt).run(i2)  
  s <- Kleisli(d2s0pt).run(d)  
} yield s  
kleisli2("3") foreach println
```

Kleisli#flatMapF

As we saw *Kleisli#flatMap* is not very convenient (even when using a for-comprehension). We have to bind values to variables and thread them through the for-comprehension. *flatMapF* is easier to use.

Kleisli#flatMap

As we saw *Kleisli#flatMap* is not very convenient (even when using a for-comprehension). We have to bind values to variables and thread them through the for-comprehension. *flatMapF* is easier to use.

```
def flatMapF[C](f: B => F[C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  Kleisli { a => M.flatMap(run(a))(f) }
```

flatMapF composes *this.run: A => F[B]* with the function *f: B => F[C]* yielding a new *Kleisli[F, A, C]* wrapping a new function *run: A => F[C]*.

Kleisli#flatMapF

As we saw *Kleisli#flatMap* is not very convenient (even when using a for-comprehension). We have to bind values to variables and thread them through the for-comprehension. *flatMapF* is easier to use.

```
def flatMapF[C](f: B => F[C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  Kleisli { a => M.flatMap(run(a))(f) }
```

flatMapF composes *this.run: A => F[B]* with the function *f: B => F[C]* yielding a new *Kleisli[F, A, C]* wrapping a new function *run: A => F[C]*.

```
val kleisli4: Kleisli[Option, String, String] =  
  Kleisli(s2i0pt) flatMapF plus20pt flatMapF div10By0pt flatMapF d2s0pt  
  
kleisli4.run("3") foreach println
```

Kleisli#andThen

The behaviour of *flatMapF* is exactly what we expect from *andThen* (according to *Function1#andThen*).

Kleisli#andThen

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```
def andThen[C](f: B => F[C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  flatMapF(f)
```

Kleisli#andThen

The behaviour of *flatMapF* is exactly what we expect from *andThen* (according to *Function1#andThen*).

```
def andThen[C](f: B => F[C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  flatMapF(f)
```

The first version of *andThen* is an alias for *flatMapF*.

Kleisli#andThen

The behaviour of *flatMapF* is exactly what we expect from *andThen* (according to *Function1#andThen*).

```
def andThen[C](f: B => F[C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  flatMapF(f)
```

The first version of *andThen* is an alias for *flatMapF*.

```
val kleisli5: Kleisli[Option, String, String] =  
  Kleisli(s2iOpt) andThen plus20pt andThen div10ByOpt andThen d2sOpt  
  
kleisli5.run("3") foreach println
```

Kleisli#andThen

Kleisli#andThen

```
def andThen[C](that: Kleisli[F, B, C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  this andThen that.run
```

This overloaded version of *andThen* doesn't take a function $f: B \Rightarrow F[C]$. Instead it takes another *Kleisli*[F, B, C] wrapping such a function. This version allows us to concatenate several Kleislis to a pipeline.

Kleisli#andThen

```
def andThen[C](that: Kleisli[F, B, C])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, A, C] =  
  this andThen that.run
```

This overloaded version of *andThen* doesn't take a function $f: B \Rightarrow F[C]$. Instead it takes another *Kleisli*[*F*, *B*, *C*] wrapping such a function. This version allows us to concatenate several Kleislis to a pipeline.

```
val kleisli6: Kleisli[Option, String, String] =  
  Kleisli(s2i0pt) andThen Kleisli(plus20pt) andThen  
    Kleisli(div10By0pt) andThen Kleisli(d2s0pt)  
  
kleisli6.run("3")
```


Kleisli#compose

As with *andThen* there are two versions of *compose*. They work like *andThen* with the arguments flipped.

Kleisli#compose

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```
def compose[Z](f: Z => F[A])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, Z, B] =  
  Kleisli(f) andThen this.run  
  
def compose[Z](that: Kleisli[F, Z, A])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, Z, B] =  
  that andThen this
```

Kleisli#compose

As with *andThen* there are two versions of *compose*. They work like *andThen* with the arguments flipped.

```
def compose[Z](f: Z => F[A])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, Z, B] =  
  Kleisli(f) andThen this.run  
  
def compose[Z](that: Kleisli[F, Z, A])(implicit M: Monad[F]): Kleisli[F, Z, B] =  
  that andThen this
```

```
(Kleisli(d2s0pt) compose div10By0pt compose  
  plus20pt compose s2i0pt).run("3") foreach println  
  
(Kleisli(d2s0pt) compose Kleisli(div10By0pt) compose  
  Kleisli(plus20pt) compose Kleisli(s2i0pt)).run("3") foreach println
```

Kleisli companion object with Monad instance

```
object Kleisli {  
  // Kleisli Monad instance defined in companion object is in  
  // 'implicit scope' (i.e. found by the compiler without import).  
  
  implicit def kleisliMonad[F[_], A](implicit M: Monad[F]): Monad[Kleisli[F, A, ?]]  
    new Monad[Kleisli[F, A, ?]] {  
      override def pure[B](b: B): Kleisli[F, A, B] =  
        Kleisli { _ => M.pure(b) }  
  
      override def flatMap[B, C](kl: Kleisli[F, A, B])(f: B => Kleisli[F, A, C])  
        : Kleisli[F, A, C] = kl flatMap f  
    }  
}
```

11. Reader Monad

See: *demo.Demo11aReader*

Reader again

We already saw, that the *Function1* Monad is the *Reader* Monad.

But *Kleisli* can also be used as *Reader*, if $F[_]$ is fixed to the *Id* context.

Reader again

We already saw, that the *Function1* Monad is the *Reader* Monad.

But *Kleisli* can also be used as *Reader*, if $F[_]$ is fixed to the *Id* context.

```
type Id[A] = A

type ReaderT[F[_], A, B] = Kleisli[F, A, B]
val ReaderT = Kleisli

type Reader[A, B] = Kleisli[Id, A, B]

object Reader {
  def apply[A, B](f: A => B): Reader[A, B] = ReaderT[Id, A, B](f)
}
```

Reader#flatMap

Reader#flatMap

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString + " !!!"
```

Reader#flatMap

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString + " !!!"
```

```
val reader1: String => String = input => for {
  i1 <- Reader(s2i).run(input)
  i2 <- Reader(plus2).run(i1)
  d <- Reader(div10By).run(i2)
  s <- Reader(d2s).run(d)
} yield s

println(reader1("3"))    // 2.0 !!!
```

Reader#flatMap

```
val s2i: String => Int = _.toInt
val plus2: Int => Int = _ + 2
val div10By: Int => Double = 10.0 / _
val d2s: Double => String = _.toString + " !!!"
```

```
val reader1: String => String = input => for {
  i1 <- Reader(s2i).run(input)
  i2 <- Reader(plus2).run(i1)
  d <- Reader(div10By).run(i2)
  s <- Reader(d2s).run(d)
} yield s

println(reader1("3"))    // 2.0 !!!
```

Again *flatMap* is not the best choice as we have to declare all these intermediate identifiers in the for-comprehension.

Reader#andThen (two versions)

Reader#andThen (two versions)

```
val reader2 =  
    Reader(s2i) andThen Reader(plus2) andThen Reader(div10By) andThen Reader(d2s)  
println(reader2("3"))    // 2.0 !!!
```

Reader#andThen (two versions)

```
val reader2 =  
    Reader(s2i) andThen Reader(plus2) andThen Reader(div10By) andThen Reader(d2s)  
println(reader2("3"))    // 2.0 !!!
```

```
val reader3 =  
    Reader(s2i) andThen plus2 andThen div10By andThen d2s  
println(reader3("3"))    // 2.0 !!!
```

Reader#andThen (two versions)

```
val reader2 =  
    Reader(s2i) andThen Reader(plus2) andThen Reader(div10By) andThen Reader(d2s)  
println(reader2("3"))    // 2.0 !!!
```

```
val reader3 =  
    Reader(s2i) andThen plus2 andThen div10By andThen d2s  
println(reader3("3"))    // 2.0 !!!
```

All methods of *Kleisli* are available for *Reader*,
because *Kleisli* is *Reader* with *Id*.

The Reader example from before runs with minor changes.

```
val users: Map[Int, String] = Map(
  1 -> "dade", 2 -> "kate", 3 -> "margo" )
val passwords: Map[String, String] = Map(
  "dade" -> "zerocool", "kate" -> "acidburn", "margo" -> "secret" )

case class Db(usernames: Map[Int, String], passwords: Map[String, String])
val db = Db(users, passwords)

type DbReader[A] = Reader[Db, A]      // ^= Kleisli[Id, Db, Boolean]

def findUsername(userId: Int): DbReader[Option[String]] =
  Reader { db => db.usernames.get(userId) }

def checkPassword(username: String, password: String): DbReader[Boolean] =
  Reader { db => db.passwords.get(username).contains(password) }

def checkLogin(userId: Int, password: String): DbReader[Boolean] =
  for {
    optUsername <- findUsername(userId)
    passwordOk <- optUsername
      .map(name => checkPassword(name, password))
      .getOrElse(Kleisli.pure[Id, Db, Boolean](false))
  } yield passwordOk

val loginOk1 = checkLogin(1, "zerocool").run(db) // true
val loginOk2 = checkLogin(4, "davinci").run(db) // false
```

See: [*demo.Demo11bDbReader*](#)

Example taken from "Scala with Cats" (see chapter Resources for link)

12. Resources

Resources (1/2)

- Code and Slides of this Talk:
<https://github.com/hermannhueck/composing-functions>
- "Scala with Cats"
Book by Noel Welsh and Dave Gurnell
<https://underscore.io/books/scala-with-cats/>
- "Functional Programming in Scala"
Book by Paul Chiusano and Runar Bjarnason
<https://www.manning.com/books/functional-programming-in-scala>
- Cats documentation for *Kleisli*:
<https://typelevel.org/cats/datatypes/kleisli.html>

Resources (2/2)

- Miles Sabin's pull request for partial unification:
<https://github.com/scala/scala/pull/5102>
- "Explaining Miles's Magic:
Gist of Daniel Spiewak on partial unification
<https://gist.github.com/djspiewak/7a81a395c461fd3a09a6941d4cd040f2>
- "Kind Projector Compiler Plugin:
<https://github.com/non/kind-projector>

Thanks for Listening

Q & A

<https://github.com/hermannhueck/composing-functions>

