Type Classes
in Scala and Haskell

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Example: List.sorted + List.sum

- class List[+A] {

  - ...

  - def sorted[B >: A](implicit ord: math.Ordering[B]): List[A]

  - def sum[B >: A](implicit num: Numeric[B]): B

  - ...

- }

Some Type Classes (Scala)

- `scala.math.Ordering[T]`

- `scala.math.Numeric[T]`

- JSON Serialization (in play-json etc.)

- `cats.{Show, Monoid, Functor, Monad …}`

- etc.

How to use the Type Class Pattern

- Define a type class - a trait with at least one type parameter.

  ```
  trait Printable[A] { … }
  ```

- For each type to support the type class define a type class instance. Each instance replaces the type parameter `A` by a concrete type (`Int`, `Cat`, etc.).

  ```
  implicit val intPrintable Printable[Int] = …

  implicit val catPrintable Printable[Cat] = …
  ```

- Provide a generic user interface with an implicit type class parameter.

  ```
  def myPrint[A](value: A)(implicit p: Printable[A]) = …
  ```

Define a type class

```
trait Printable[A] {

    def format(value: A): String

}
```

Define type class instances (1)

```scala
implicit val intPrintable: Printable[Int] = new Printable[Int] {

    override def format(value: Int): String =
                    "How many cats? " + value.toString
}


implicit val datePrintable: Printable[Date] = new Printable[Date] {

    override def format(value: Date): String =
                    "Date of meeting: " + value.toString
}
```

Use the type class instance (1)

```scala
def myPrint[A](value: A)(implicit printable: Printable[A]): Unit =
                  println(printable.format(value))
```

```scala
myPrint(2)

myPrint(new Date)
```

Define type class instances (2)

```scala
final case class Cat(name: String, age: Int, color: String)

object Cat {
    implicit val catPrintable: Printable[Cat] = new Printable[Cat] {
        override def format(cat: Cat): String = {
            val name  = Printable.format(cat.name)
            val age   = Printable.format(cat.age)
            val color = Printable.format(cat.color)
            s"$name is a $age year-old $color cat."
        }
    }
}
```

Use the type class instance (2)

```
def myPrint[A](value: A)(implicit printable: Printable[A]): Unit =
                println(printable.format(value))


val mizzi = Cat("Mizzi", 1, "black")

val garfield = Cat("Garfield", 38, "ginger and black")


myPrint(mizzi)

myPrint(garfield)
```

Better Design

- Move the print method into a singleton object (e.g. the companion object of the type class).

- Use extension methods (= type enrichment) by defining an implicit class. (The implicit class must be parameterized with the same type as the type class.)

Better Design (1)

- Move the print method into a singleton object (e.g. the companion object of the type class).

```
object Printable {

  def format[A](value: A)(implicit printable: Printable[A]): String =
          printable.format(value)

  def print[A](value: A)(implicit printable: Printable[A]): Unit =
          println(printable.format(value))

}

Printable.print(mizzi)
```

Better Design (2)

- Use extension methods (= type enrichment) by defining an implicit class. (The implicit class must be parameterized with the same type as the type class.)

```
implicit class PrintableOps[A](value: A) {

    def format(implicit printable: Printable[A]): String =
            printable.format(value)

    def print(implicit printable: Printable[A]) = println(format)

  }

mizzi.print
```

Where to keep the type class instances?

- Type class instances for standard types (`String`, `Int`, `Date` etc.) should be stored in the same package as the type class itself.

- Type class instances for your own types, i.e. domain classes (`Cat`, `Person`, `Customer`, `Order`, `Invoice` etc.) should be stored in the same package as the respective domain class.

Benefit of type classes

- The type class (`Printable`) and the domain class (`Cat`) are completely decoupled.

- You can extend and enrich not only your own types but also sealed types from libraries which you do not own.

- You do not need inheritence to extend existing library classes.

Type class cats.Show

- No need to implement the `Printable` type class

- Cats already has such a type class: `cats.Show`

Type classes in Cats

-
- Cats provides most of its core functionality as type classes: `cats.{Show, Eq, Monoid, Functor, Monad, Applicative, Foldable}` and many more.
  - Cats provides most of its core functionality as type classes:
  - See https://typelevel.org/cats/typeclasses.html

Type classes in Haskell

- Define a type class.

  ```
  class Printable a where …
  ```

- For each type that should support the type class. (This enriches each type with the methods of the type class.)

  ```
  instance Printable Int where …
  instnace Printable Cat where …
  ```

- Use the type class methods for the types that have an instance. No extra user interface needs to be provided (like in Scala).

Define a type class

```haskell
class Printable a where

    format :: a -> String


    pprintt :: a -> IO ()
    pprintt x = putStrLn $ format x
```

Define type class instances (1)

```
instance Printable Int where

    format = show


instance Printable UTCTime where

    format time = "The exact date is: "
                        ++ formatTime defaultTimeLocale "%F, %T (%Z)" time
```

Define type class instances (2)

```
data Cat = Cat
 { name  :: String
 , age   :: Int
 , color :: String
 }


instance Printable Cat where
    format cat = "Cat {name=" ++ name cat
                 ++ ", age=" ++ show (age cat) ++ ", color=" ++ color cat ++ "}"
```

Use the type class methods with the instance types.

```
putStrLn $ format $ utcTime 2018 3 8 16 38 19

pprintt $ utcTime 2018 3 8 16 38 19


let mizzi = Cat "Mizzi" 1 "black"

putStrLn $ format mizzi

pprintt mizzi
```

Type class Show

- No need to implement the `Printable` type class

- Haskell already has a type class `Show` in the Prelude

Type classes in Haskell

- Many type classes are available in the Haskell Prelude

- Haskell provides its own kosmos of type classes in Base, most of them available in the Prelude: `Show`, `Eq`, `Ord`, `Num`, `Integral`, `Fractional`, `Monoid`, `Functor`, `Applicative`, `Monad`, `Foldable` etc.

Comparison

- Haskell has its own type class syntax (key words `class` and `instance`).

- Scala uses implicits to provide type classes.

- In Scala (using implicit val ...) you need to create an object for each type class instance.

- No object creation in Haskell.

- No implicit hocus-pocus in Haskell.

Resources

- Source code and slides – https://github.com/hermannhueck/typeclasses

- „Scala with Cats" by Noel Welsh and Dave Gurnell – https://gumroad.com/discover?query=scala+cats

- „Haskell Programming from first principles" by Christoper Allen and Julie Moronuki – https://gumroad.com/discover?query=allen+haskell

Thank you!

Q & A