

Task: Group this dataset by keys and sum values

```
List(Map("A" \rightarrow 1, "B" \rightarrow 2), Map("A" \rightarrow 41))

Map("A" \rightarrow 42, "B" \rightarrow 2)
```



Manually doing this may look like

The cats way

```
def catsCombine(): Map[String, Int] = data.combineAll
```

WTF – how is this working?!?

```
trait Combineable[A] {
  def combine(x: A, y: A): A
}
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```
val CombinableInt = new Combineable[Int] {
  override def combine(x: Int, y: Int): Int = x + y
}
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trait Combineable[A] {
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```
val CombinableInt = new <u>Combineable[Int]</u> {
  override def combine(x: Int, y: Int): Int = x + y
}
```

For folds / reduce it might be useful to have an empty element:

```
trait CombineableWithEmpty[A] extends Combineable[A] {
  def empty: A
}
```

The missing piece: Typeclasses

- Typeclasses encapsulate / abstract behavior away from specific type
- Usually done with implicits in Scala
- You can add the Typeclass behavior by providing typeclass instances
- Worth a talk on their own...

Typeclass example

```
trait CombineableTypeclass[A] {
  def combine(x: A, y: A): A
}

object CombinableTypeclass {
  def combine[A](a: A, b: A)(implicit c: CombineableTypeclass[A]) =
        c.combine(a, b)
  implicit val CombinableInt = new CombineableTypeclass[Int] {
        override def combine(x: Int, y: Int): Int = x + y
    }
}
```

Meanwhile in cats world

- Combineable is called Semigroup
- |+| is combine
- Rule: Associativity:

- CombineableWithEmpty is called Monoid
- Additional rule:
 - a |+| empty === empty |+| a === a
- Cats provides default instances for those typeclasses!
- List, Map, String, Int, ... all covered for free!

Full example with custom ADT

Show code in Intellij

Thank you

Register for the workshop with Luka Jacobowitz, core Maintainer of Cats!