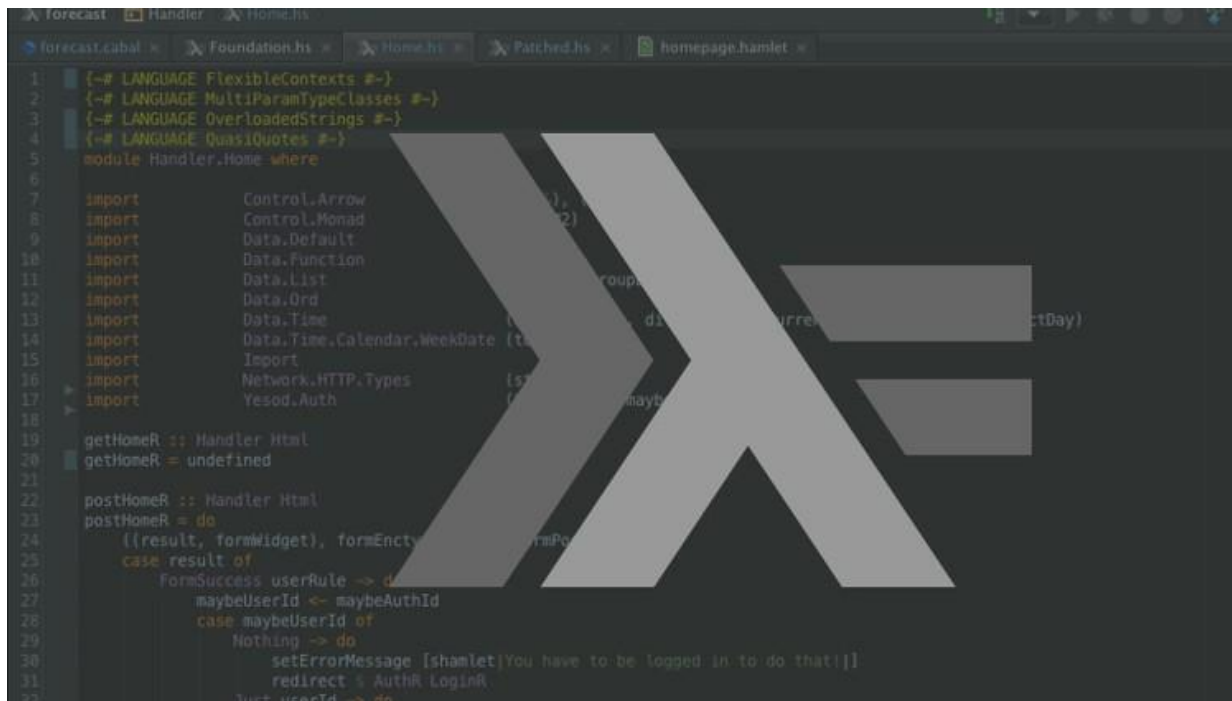


Monads



```
1 {-# LANGUAGE FlexibleContexts #-}
2 {-# LANGUAGE MultiParamTypeClasses #-}
3 {-# LANGUAGE OverloadedStrings #-}
4 {-# LANGUAGE QuasiQuotes #-}
5 module Handler.Home where
6
7 import Control.Arrow
8 import Control.Monad
9 import Data.Default
10 import Data.Function
11 import Data.List
12 import Data.Ord
13 import Data.Time
14 import Data.Time.Calendar.WeekDate (toDayOfWeek)
15 import Import
16 import Network.HTTP.Types
17 import Yesod.Auth
18
19 getHomeR :: Handler Html
20 getHomeR = undefined
21
22 postHomeR :: Handler Html
23 postHomeR = do
24   ((result, formWidget), formEnctype) <- runFormPost
25   case result of
26     FormSuccess userRule -> do
27       maybeUserId <- maybeAuthId
28       case maybeUserId of
29         Nothing -> do
30           setErrorMessage [shamlet|You have to be logged in to do that!|]
31           redirect % AuthR.LoginR
32         Just userId -> do
```

Monads Instances



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```

Monads Operations



In fact, monads have three operations:

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

  r >> k  =  r >=> (\_ -> k)
```

- `return` wrap.
- `>=>` unwrap, apply and wrap.
- `>>` is purely esthetic.

Monads Instances



The types `Maybe`, `Either a` and `[]` are instances of `Monad`:

```
instance Monad Maybe where
```

```
    return      = Just
    Nothing >=> f = Nothing
    Just x  >=> f = f x
```

```
instance Monad (Either a) where
```

```
    return      = Right
    Left x  >=> f = Left x
    Right x >=> f = f x
```

```
instance Monad [] where
```

```
    return x      = [x]
    xs >=> f       = concatMap f xs
```

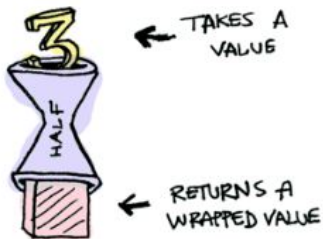
Monads



Consider that *half* is a function that only makes sense on even numbers:

```
half :: Int -> Maybe Int  
  
half x  
| even x    = Just (div x 2)  
| otherwise = Nothing
```

We can see the function like this: Given a value, return a packed value.



But then we can't stuff packed values into it!





We need a function that unpacks, applies `half` and leaves encapsulated.

This function is called `>=>` (pronounced *bind*)

```
λ> Just 40 >=> half      ➡ Just 20
λ> Just 31 >=> half      ➡ Nothing
λ> Nothing >=> half      ➡ Nothing

λ> Just 20 >=> half >=> half      ➡ Just 5
λ> Just 20 >=> half >=> half >=> half ➡ Nothing
```

The operator `>=>` is an operation of the class `Monad`:

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

The type `Maybe` is instance of `Monad`:

```
instance Monad Maybe where
  Nothing >=> f    = Nothing
  Just x  >=> f    = f x
```

Instructor Youtube Channel: Lucas Science

