

Monadic Interface



Unit Transformation



Unit is a natural transformation.



Indeed, for any $f : A \rightarrow B$,



$$\text{chain_of}(f, \text{wrap}) \equiv \text{chain_of}(\text{wrap}, \text{with_elements}(f))$$

Using Unit Transformation

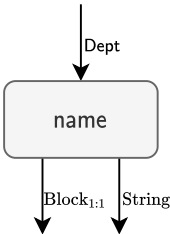
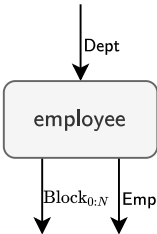
Unit transformation can adapt any regular transformation to the monadic interface.



Monadic Interface: Examples

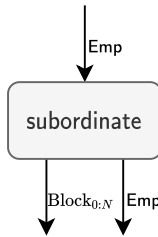
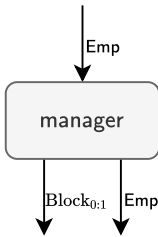
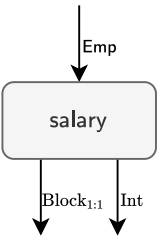
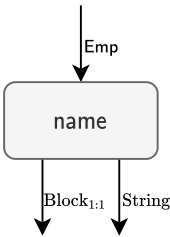
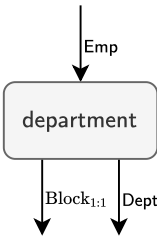


} *Collections of database entities*



} *Department attributes*

Employee attributes }



Composition Challenge

Two monadic transformations
can be composed.



`chain_of(employee, with_elements(manager))`

But the composition
does not satisfy
the monadic interface.



Multiplication Transformation



It is easy to check that the multiplication is a natural transformation.



Using Multiplication Transformation

Multiplication can be used to combine two monadic transformations into a new monadic transformation.



Monad

In general, a *monad* is a functor wire which possesses two special natural transformations: unit and multiplication.



Monadic transformation is a transformation with the following shape.



Monadic Composition

Using multiplication, two compatible monadic transformations can be composed to form a new monadic transformation.



For this definition to be coherent, unit and multiplication must satisfy certain properties.

Associativity of Monadic Composition 1

Given three compatible monadic transformations, they could be composed in two distinct ways.



Associativity of Monadic Composition 2

Given three compatible monadic transformations, they could be composed in two distinct ways.

