

Representation of monadic effects in the non-monadic form.

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Introduction: what is a monadic effect ?

Reminder: Monads

$T : End(C)$ - Endofunctor on C , $(f : X \rightarrow Y) \rightarrow (f' : F[X] \rightarrow F[Y])$; map

$\eta : 1_C \rightarrow T$ - unit (pure, return) $\mu \circ \mu = \mu \circ \varphi(\mu)$

$\mu : T^2 \rightarrow T$ - join (flatten, join) $\mu \circ \eta = 1_T$

$\varphi : T \rightarrow T, \varphi(f) = \mu \circ T(f)$ - flatMap, bind $\mu \circ \varphi(\eta) = 1_T$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^3 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^2 \\ \varphi(\mu) \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ T^2 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{\eta} & T^2 & \xrightarrow{\varphi(\eta)} & T \\ & \swarrow 1_T & & \downarrow \mu & \searrow 1_T \\ & & T & & \end{array}$$

Introduction: what is a monadic effect ?

Reminder: Monads

Scala:

```
trait Monad[F[_]]:  
  def pure[A](a:A): F[A]            $\eta$   
  def flatten[A](t:F[F[A]]): F[A] =  
    t.flatMap(identity)            $\mu$   
  def flatMap[A,B](fa:F[A])(f: A=>F[B]): F[B]            $\varphi$ 
```

```
def flatMap'[A,B](f: A=>F[B]): F[A]=>F[B]
```

Haskell:

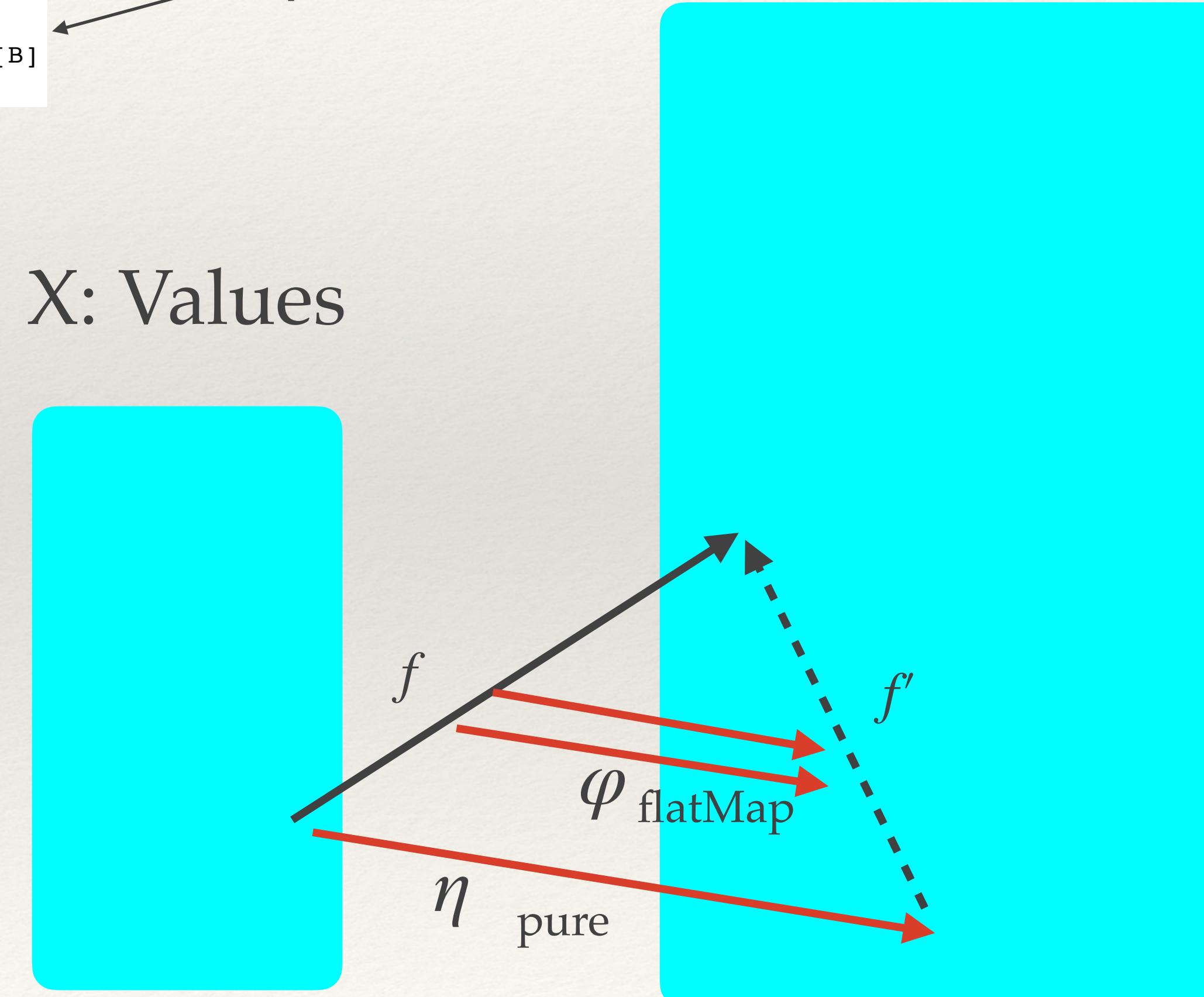
```
class Monad m where  
  (=>) :: m a -> ( a -> m b) -> m b // bind  
  return :: a -> m a  
   $\varphi$  -> (=>)  
   $\eta$  -> return
```

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```

X : Values



$F[X]$: Values + Effects.

Introduction: what is a monadic effect?

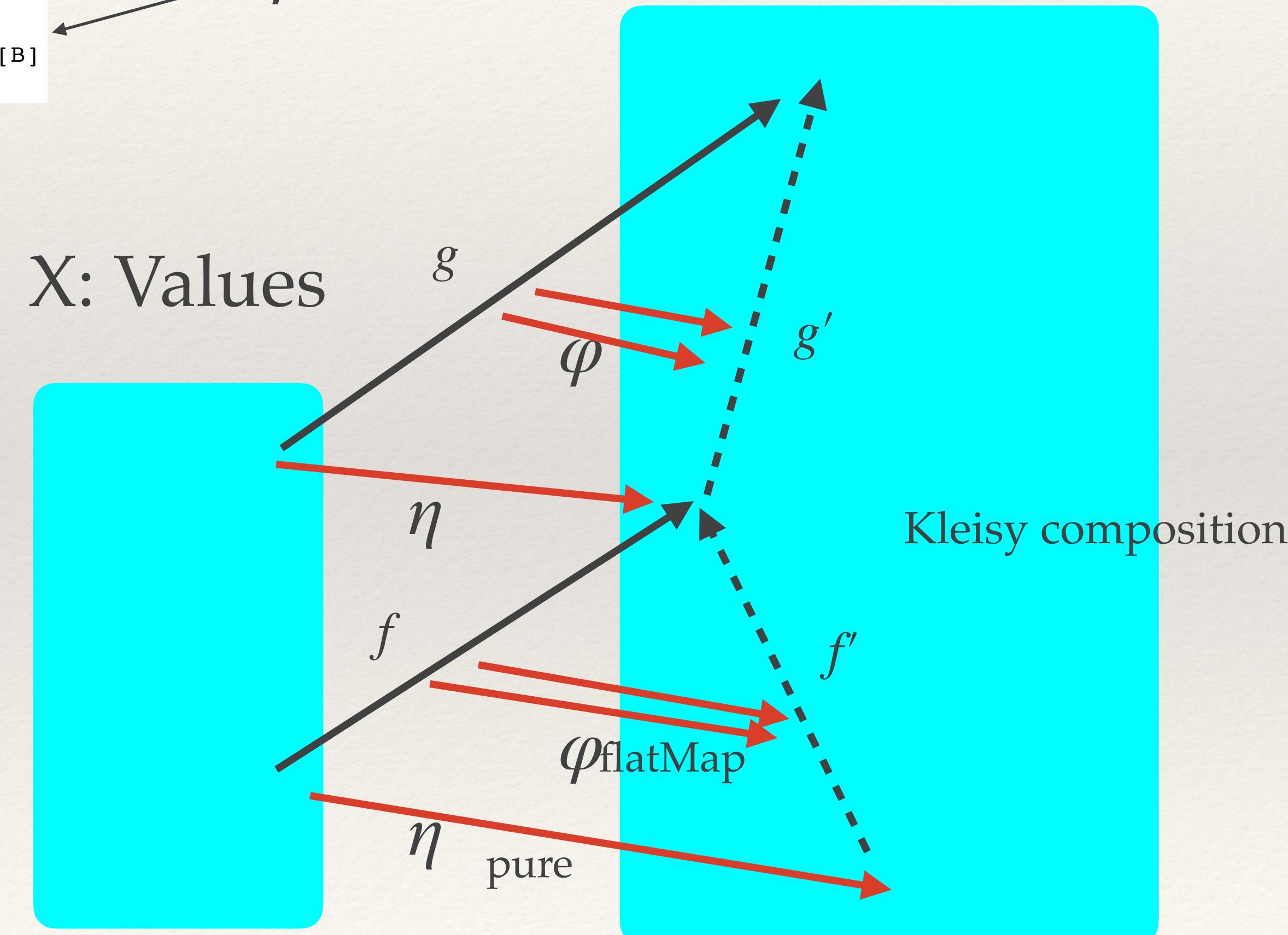
Reminder: Monadic effect

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trait Monad[F[_]]:  
  def pure[A](a:A): F[A]  
  def flatten[A](t:F[F[A]]): F[A] =  
    t.flatMap(identity)  
  def flatMap[A,B](fa:F[A])(f: A=>F[B]): F[B]
```

The image shows three annotations with arrows pointing to specific methods in the `Monad` trait:

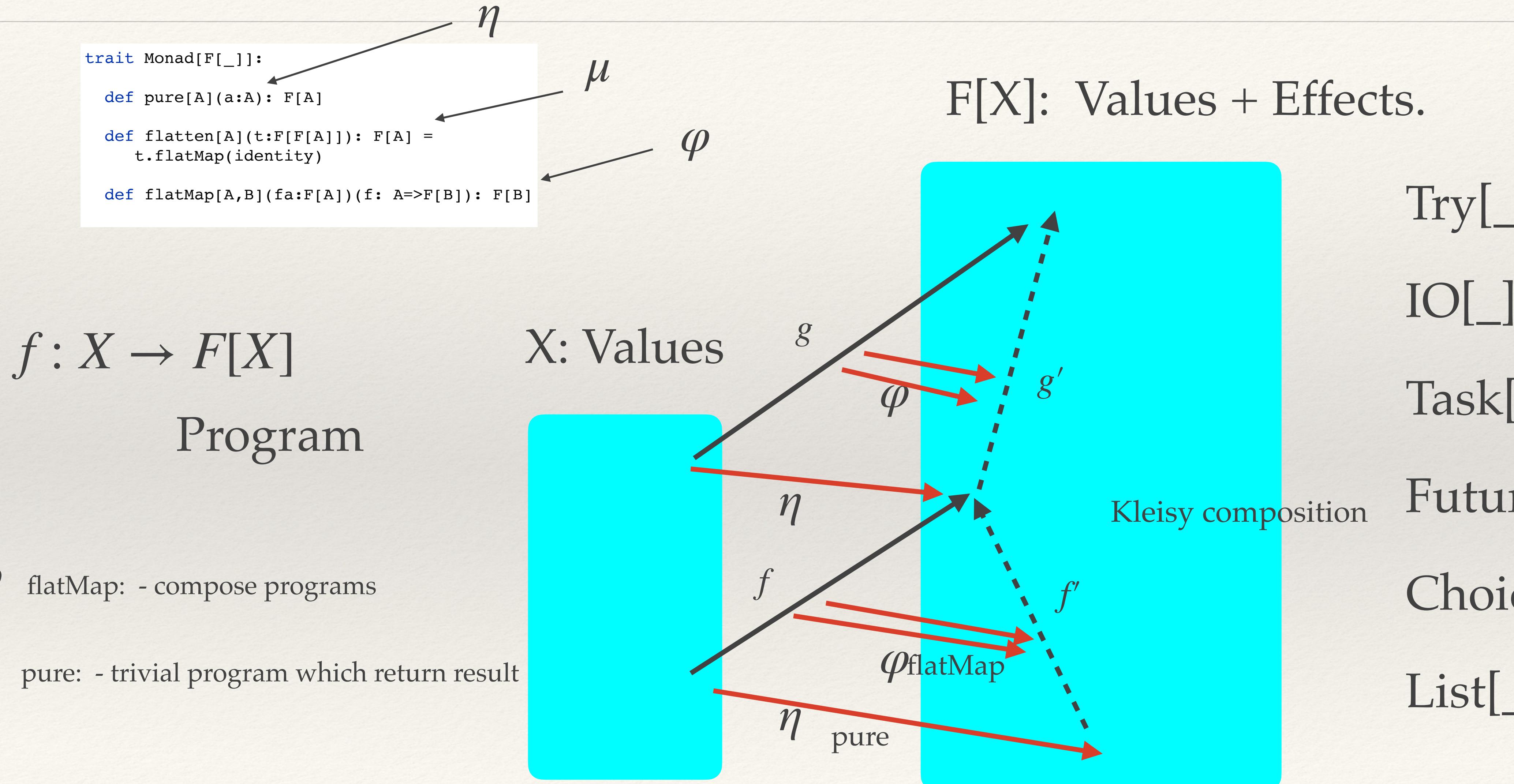
- An arrow points to the `pure` method, with the Greek letter η written above it.
- An arrow points to the `flatten` method, with the Greek letter μ written above it.
- An arrow points to the `flatMap` method, with the Greek letter φ written above it.

F[X]: Values + Effects.



Introduction: what is a monadic effect ?

Reminder: Monadic effect



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Reminder: Monadic effect

```
trait Monad[F[_]]:  
  
  def pure[A](a:A): F[A]  
  
  def flatten[A](t:F[F[A]]): F[A] =  
    t.flatMap(identity)  
  
  def flatMap[A,B](fa:F[A])(f: A=>F[B]): F[B]
```

$f: X \rightarrow F[X]$

Program

φ flatMap: - compose programs

η pure: - trivial program which return result

Effects/Monads:

Try[X] - result or exception

IO[_] - result with input/output trace

Task[_]. - frozen computation

Future[_] - running computation

Choice[_] - evaluate few times

List[_] - evaluate for each possible input

From monad to effect systems:

- ❖ We have multiple effects in the same time:
 - ❖ Can throw exception and input/output and have asynchronous operations.
 - ❖ `Task[Try[IO[_]]]` - monad transformer approach.
 - ❖ IO_{cats} - GOD monad
 - ❖ `Eff[.....]` - compose monad from multiple effects which implements some type class

Monadic/Direct syntax

- ❖ Monadic Syntax:

- ❖ Effect represents by monads
 - ❖ Problem: extra syntax layer, DSL for composing

```
def log(message: String): IO[Unit] = ...
```

- ❖ Direct Syntax

- ❖ Effect represented as special operations, interpreted by language, enclosing monad is implicit

```
def log(message: String): Unit = ...
```

- ❖ Problem: not possible for all runtimes and effects.

- ❖ Async in pre-Loom JVM, JS
 - ❖ Logic (Choice effect (multishot continuation)).

(Monads: `async/await <=> monadic inside expression`)

How to translate `async/await` into monadic form:

$M[A]$ Computation over A

```
async[M] {  
  operations1  
  ...  
  val x = await(expr1)  
  operations2  
  ...  
}
```

```
val m = summon[CpsMonad[M]]  
m.apply{ (ctx) =>  
  operations1  
  ...  
  expr1.map{ x =>  
    operations2  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

Dotty-cps-async

How to translate `async/await` into monadic form:

- Recursive apply rules for each language construct which translate Scala Typed AST into CpsTree (IR)
- Optimize CpsTree (merge synchronous parts into one, .. etc)
- Generate Scala Typed AST back.

$$\frac{[[if(cond)x\ elsey]]}{m.flatMap(cond)\{cond = > if(cond)[[x]]else[[y]]\}} \quad cond \in \text{Async}, x \in \text{Async}, y \in \text{Async}$$

Full set of rules: TFP2022 preprint

<https://rssh.github.io/dotty-cps-async/References.html#presentations>

Live code: show few constructions in macros

Asynchronous control flow - Scala industrial usage.

```
def myFun(id: IDType):IO[Data] =  
  for{  
    r1 <- cacheService.get(id) match  
      case Some(v) => IO.success(v)  
      case None => talkToServer(id).map{v =>  
        cacheService.update(id,v)  
        v  
      }  
    r2 <- talkToServer(r1.data)  
    result <- if (r2.isOk) then  
      writeToFile(r1.data) >>=  
      IO.println("done")  
    else  
      IO.println("abort")  
  } yield r2.data
```

```
def myFun(id: IDType):IO[Data] =  
  reify[IO] {  
    val r1 = cacheService.getOrUpdate(id,  
                                      reflect(talkToServer(id)))  
    val r2 = talkToServer(r1.data)  
    if (r2.isOk) then  
      reflect(writeToFile(r1.data))  
      reflect(IO.println("done"))  
    else  
      reflect(IO.println("abort"))  
    reflect(r2.data)  
  }
```

*"Mainstream" Control-Flow
over some effect system or Future*

Asynchronous control flow - Scala industrial usage. + automatic colouring

```
reify[IO] {  
  val r1 = cacheService.getOrUpdate(id,  
                                      reflect(talkToServer(id)))  
  val r2 = talkToServer(r1.data)  
  if (r2.isOk) then  
    reflect(writeToFile(r1.data))  
    reflect(IO.println("done"))  
  else  
    reflect(IO.println("abort"))  
  reflect(r2.data)  
}
```

```
reify[IO] {  
  val r1 = cacheService.getOrUpdate(id,  
                                      talkToServer(id))  
  val r2 = reflect(talkToServer(r1.data))  
  if (r2.isOk) then  
    writeToFile(r1.data)  
    IO.println("done")  
  else  
    IO.println("abort")  
  reflect(r2.data)  
}
```

With automatic colouring

Problem: syntax noise, too many reflect

Monadic/Direct syntax

- ❖ Monadic Syntax:

- ❖ Effect represents by monads
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```
def log(message: String): IO[Unit] = ...
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- ❖ Direct Syntax

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```
def log(message: String): Unit = ...
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- ❖ Async in pre-Loom JVM, JS
 - ❖ Logic (Choice effect (multishot continuation)).

- ❖ Direct context encoding.

- ❖ Effect represented as context function.
 - ❖ Dotty-cps-async: first implementation via compile-time transform.

```
def log(message: String): CpsDirect[IO] ?=> Unit = ...
```

Asynchronous control flow - Scala industrial usage. + automatic colouring

```
def myFun(id: IDType):IO[Data] =  
  reify[IO] {  
    val r1 = cacheService.getOrUpdate(id,  
                                         talkToServer(id))  
    val r2 = reflect(talkToServer(r1.data))  
    if (r2.isOk) then  
      writeToFile(r1.data)  
      IO.println("done")  
    else  
      IO.println("abort")  
    reflect(r2.data)  
  }
```

*Problem: not always applicable,
implicit conversions are not always intuitive*

```
def myFun(id: IDType)(using IOContext):Data =  
{  
  val r1 = cacheService.getOrUpdate(id,  
                                         talkToServer(id))  
  val r2 = reflect(talkToServer(r1.data))  
  if (r2.isOk) then  
    writeToFile(r1.data)  
    IO.println("done")  
  else  
    IO.println("abort")  
  r2.data  
}
```

Direct context encoding

Dotty-cps-async

- ❖ Macros which provide limited cps-transform for expressions.
- ❖ Scala-compiler plugin which transform direct context encoding into monadic form.
- ❖ Open source: <https://github.com/rssh/dotty-cps-async>
 - ❖ Thanks for listening.
 - ❖ Questions?