Object Meets Function

Monad

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Monad

1 Introduction

2 Monad



Resource

Good resources for this topic:

```
Intro. to Monad https://ps-tuebingen-courses.github.io/pl1-lecture-notes/20-monads-intro/monads-intro.html
```

```
Monad in Picture https://www.adit.io/posts/
2013-04-17-functors,_applicatives,_and_monads_
in_pictures.html#monads
```

Monad (SPOOKY? No.) Haskell Programming from First Principles (book).



```
def f(i: Int) : String = i.toString()
def g(s: String) : Boolean = s == "7"
def h(b: Boolean) : Int = if b then 7 else sys.error("Other than 7")

// h after ! g after f(8)
def clientCode = h(!g(f(8)))
```

Listing: Composing function - PL1's lecture



Listing: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture

How about the client code, do we need to change it?

```
def clientCode = h(!g(f(8)))
```

Listing: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture



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```
def clientCodeOp =
  fOp(8) match
    case Some(x) => gOp(x) match
    case Some(y) => hOp(!y)
    case None => None
  case None => None
```

Listing: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture





Add a new bindingFunction

```
def bindOption[A, B](a: Option[A], f: A => Option[B]):
    Option[B] = a match {
    case Some(x) => f(x)
    case None => None
```

Listing: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture

How about the client code, do we need to change it?

```
def clientCodeOp =

fOp(8) match

case Some(x) => gOp(x) match

case Some(y) => hOp(!y)

case None => None

case None => None
```

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The new client code

```
def clientCodeOpBind =
  bindOption(fOp(27), (x: String) =>
  bindOption(gOp(x + "z"), (y: Boolean) =>
  hOp(!y)))
```

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Monad

Monad \cong Compose functions



Monad

Monad laws:

- "unit" acts as a kind of neutral element of "bind", ex.: bind(unit(x), f) == f(x) and bind(x, y => unit(y)) == x
- Bind enjoys an associative property bind(bind(x, f), g) == bind(x, y => bind(f(y), g))



Monad Interface

```
trait Monad[M[_]]:
    def unit[A](a: A): M[A]
    def bind[A, B](m: M[A], f: A => M[B]): M[B]
end Monad
```

Listing: Monad interface



Client code

How about the client code?



Client code

Listing: Client code



The Option Monad

Option Monad is a monad to compose functions with Option type for the function's parameter and return's type.

```
object OptionMonad extends Monad[Option]:
    override def bind[A, B](a: Option[A], f: A => Option[B]):
        Option[B] =
        a match {
        case Some(x) => f(x)
        case None => None
    }
    override def unit[A](a: A) = Some(a)
end OptionMonad
```

Listing: Option Monad

```
def v: Option[Boolean] = clientCode2Op(OptionMonad)
```

Listing: Application of Clientcode over option monad



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The Identity Monad

Application of identity over a function. When it parameterized the monadic code with the identity monad, it will return the behavior of the original no-monadic code.

```
type Id[X] = X

object IdMonad extends Monad[Id]:
    override def unit[A](a: A): Id[A] = a
    override def bind[A, B](m: Id[A], f: A => Id[B]): Id[B]
    = f(m)
end IdMonad
```

Listing: The Identity Monad

```
def fId(i: Int) = i
def idMonadTest(id: Monad[Id]) = id.bind(3, fId)
```

Listing: Application of Identity Monad



The Reader Monad a.k.a environment monad. It captures the essence of environment passing style.

```
trait ReaderMonad[R] extends Monad[[A] =>> R => A]:

override def unit[A](a: A): R => A = (_) => a

override def bind[A, B](m: R => A, f: A => R => B): R => B

= r => f(m(r))(r)

end ReaderMonad
```

Listing: The Reader Monad



Functions with environment passing style.

Case: Every function will use the same data from environment.

```
def fRead(n: Int) : Int => String = (x: Int) =>
   print("I will use this env: " + x.toString() + " for some
     purposes \n")
   n.toString()
 def gRead(s: String) : Int => Boolean = (x: Int) =>
   print("You can use this env: " + x.toString() + " for some
      purposes \n")
   s == "7"
7
8
 def hRead(b: Boolean) : Int => Int = (x: Int) =>
   print("X: " + x.toString() + " is env data passing over
     functions \n")
   if b then 7 + x else sys.error("Other than 14")
```

Listing: Environt passing stype



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Flashback to function composition.

```
def f(i: Int) : String = i.toString()
def g(s: String) : Boolean = s == "7"
def h(b: Boolean) : Int = if b then 7 else sys.error("Other than 7")

// h after ! g after f(8)
def clientCode = h(!g(f(8)))
```

Listing: Function composition

Can we do it like this?

```
// def clientCode = h(!g(f(8)))
// def clientCodeNewFunc(env: Int) = hRead(!gRead((fRead(8)))))
```

Listing: Function composition with environment



The answer is NO. We must do it like this:

```
def clientCodeNewFunc(env: Int) = hRead(!gRead((fRead(8)(env
        )))(env))(env)
clientCodeNewFunc(3)
```

Listing: Function composition with environment

How to do it using ReaderMonad?



How to do it using ReaderMonad?

```
object ReaderMonad extends ReaderMonad[Int]

def clientCodeRM(using rm: ReaderMonad[Int]) = (env: Int) =>
    rm.bind(fRead(8),
        (s: String) => rm.bind(gRead(s), (b: Boolean) => hRead
        (!b))) (env)

clientCodeRM(using ReaderMonad)(3)
```

Listing: Function composition with environment using ReaderMonad

