

# Object Meets Function

Monad

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Jan., 11 2023



# 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](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).



# Composing functions

```
1 def f(i: Int) : String = i.toString()
2 def g(s: String) : Boolean = s == "7"
3 def h(b: Boolean) : Int = if b then 7 else sys.error("Other
  than 7")
4
5 // h after ! g after f(8)
6 def clientCode = h(!g(f(8)))
```

Listing 1: Composing function – PL1's lecture



# Composing functions

```
11 def fOp(i: Int): Option[String] = if (i < 100) Some(i.  
    toString()) else None  
12 def gOp(s: String): Option[Boolean] = Some(s == "7")  
13 def hOp(b: Boolean): Option[Int] = if (b) Some(7) else None
```

Listing 2: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture

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

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

Listing 3: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture



# Composing functions

```
1 def clientCodeOp =  
2   fOp(8) match  
3     case Some(x) => gOp(x) match  
4       case Some(y) => hOp(!y)  
5       case None => None  
6   case None => None
```

Listing 4: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture



# Composing functions

Add a new bindingFunction

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

Listing 5: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture

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

```
13 def clientCodeOp =  
14   fOp(8) match  
15     case Some(x) => gOp(x) match  
16       case Some(y) => hOp(!y)  
17       case None => None  
18   case None => None
```

Listing 6: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture



# Composing functions

The new client code

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

Listing 7: Composing function with Option – PL1's Lecture





# Monad

Monad  $\cong$  Compose functions



# Monad

## Monad laws:

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



# Monad Interface

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

Listing 8: Monad interface



# Client code

How about the client code?



# Client code

```
1 def clientCode20p(m: Monad[Option]) = m.bind(f0p(27), (x:  
    String) =>  
2    m.bind(g0p(x + "z"), (y: Boolean) => m.unit(!y)))
```

Listing 9: 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.

```
1 object OptionMonad extends Monad[Option]:  
2   override def bind[A, B](a: Option[A], f: A => Option[B]):  
3     Option[B] =  
4     a match {  
5       case Some(x) => f(x)  
6       case None => None  
7     }  
8   override def unit[A](a: A) = Some(a)  
9 end OptionMonad
```

Listing 10: Option Monad

```
1 def v: Option[Boolean] = clientCode20p(OptionMonad)
```

Listing 11: Application of Clientcode over option monad



# 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.

```
1 type Id[X] = X
2
3 object IdMonad extends Monad[Id]:
4   override def unit[A](a: A): Id[A] = a
5   override def bind[A, B](m: Id[A], f: A => Id[B]): Id[B]
6     = f(m)
7 end IdMonad
```

Listing 12: The Identity Monad

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

Listing 13: Application of Identity Monad



# The Reader Monad

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

```
1 trait ReaderMonad[R] extends Monad[[A] =>> R => A]:  
2   override def unit[A](a: A): R => A = (_) => a  
3   override def bind[A, B](m: R => A, f: A => R => B): R => B  
4     = r => f(m(r))(r)  
5 end ReaderMonad
```

Listing 14: The Reader Monad





# The Reader Monad

Functions with environment passing style.

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

```
1 def fRead(n: Int) : Int => String = (x: Int) =>
2   print("I will use this env: " + x.toString() + " for some
3     purposes \n")
4   n.toString()
5
6 def gRead(s: String) : Int => Boolean = (x: Int) =>
7   print("You can use this env: " + x.toString() + " for some
8     purposes \n")
9   s == "7"
10
11 def hRead(b: Boolean) : Int => Int = (x: Int) =>
12   print("X: " + x.toString() + " is env data passing over
13     functions \n")
14   if b then 7 + x else sys.error("Other than 14")
```

Listing 15: Environt passing stype



# The Reader Monad

Flashback to function composition.

```
1 def f(i: Int) : String = i.toString()
2 def g(s: String) : Boolean = s == "7"
3 def h(b: Boolean) : Int = if b then 7 else sys.error("Other
  than 7")
4
5 // h after ! g after f(8)
6 def clientCode = h(!g(f(8)))
```

Listing 16: Function composition

Can we do it like this?

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

Listing 17: Function composition with environment



# The Reader Monad

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

```
1 def clientCodeNewFunc(env: Int) = hRead(!gRead((fRead(8)(env  
   ))) (env)) (env)  
2  
3 clientCodeNewFunc(3)
```

Listing 18: Function composition with environment

How to do it using ReaderMonad?

# The Reader Monad

How to do it using ReaderMonad?

```
1 object ReaderMonad extends ReaderMonad[Int]
2
3 def clientCodeRM(using rm: ReaderMonad[Int]) = (env: Int) =>
4   rm.bind(fRead(8),
5     (s: String) => rm.bind(gRead(s), (b: Boolean) => hRead
6       (!b))) (env)
7
8 clientCodeRM(using ReaderMonad)(3)
```

**Listing 19:** Function composition with environment using ReaderMonad

