

Monads!

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What we'll talk about...

- What is a Monad?
- A (very) brief history of Monads.
- Lots of C# code 😊
- Thoughts on C# vs F# vs Haskell.

<https://github.com/mikehadlow/Suteki.Monads>

“Amplified Types”

- Collections: `IEnumerable<string>`, `IList<int>`
- `Nullable<int>`
- `Task<string>`
- They wrap and ‘enhance’ simple types.
- They all require boiler plate to access their wrapped values.

Amplified type composition

- Monads allow us to compose amplified types naturally without boiler plate.
- To be a Monad, a `Whatever<T>` must implement two methods:

```
Whatever<T> ToWhatever<T>(T value) // AKA unit
```

```
Whatever<B> Bind<A,B>(Whatever<A> a, Func<A, Whatever<B>> func)
```

Maths!

- Category theory 1940s.
- ~~You need to understand Category theory to understand Monads.~~

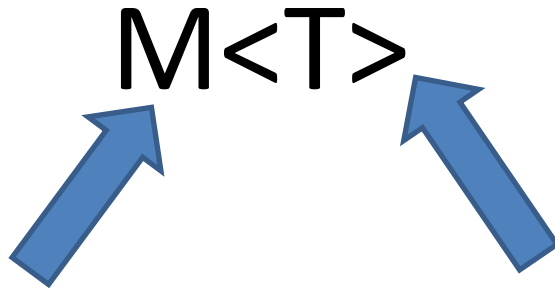
Haskell

- Haskell is a pure lazy functional programming language.
- No side effects. No guaranteed order of execution.
- Monads first introduced by Eugenio Moggi and Philip Wadler to enable side effecting functions.
- Many applications of Monads in Haskell.

Code!

The limitations of Linq & C#

- No control structures (if/else, loops)
- We can't define a Monad in C# because we don't have "types of types".



This can't be generic

This is generic

F# Computation Expressions

```
type Identity<'a> = Identity of 'a
```

```
let getValue (a : Identity<'a>) = match a with Identity x -> x  
let mreturn x = Identity x  
let bind (a : Identity<'a>) (f : 'a -> Identity<'b>) = f  
(getValue a)
```

```
type IdentityBuilder() =  
    member x.Bind(a, f) = bind a f  
    member x.Return(a) = mreturn a
```

```
let identity = new IdentityBuilder()  
let result = identity {  
    let! a = Identity 4  
    let! b = Identity 3  
    return a + b  
}
```

```
printfn "result = %A" (getValue result)
```

Haskell 'do' notation

```
data Identity a = Identity a
```

```
getValue (Identity a) = a
```

```
instance Monad Identity where
```

```
  return a = Identity a
```

```
  (>>=) a f = f $ getValue a
```

```
main = putStrLn $ show $ getValue $ do
```

```
  a <- Identity 4
```

```
  b <- Identity 3
```

```
  return (a + b)
```

Where next?

- My Monad series on Code Rant
- Wikipedia Monad Page
- Wes Dyer – The Marvel of Monads
- Read a good Haskell Book:
 - Learn you a Haskell for Great Good
 - Read World Haskell

Questions?