

# Řešení chyb v čistém a monadickém kódu, monadické transformátory

IB016 Seminář z funkcionálního programování

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# Řešení chyb – opakování

Pomocí datových typů `Maybe a` a `Either e a`

- + jednoduché, funguje v čistém kódu
- + lze používat `Functor/Applicative/Monad`
- u `Maybe` nemůžeme specifikovat jaká chyba nastala
- špatně se kombinuje s jinými monádami

```
lookup :: Eq a => a -> [(a,b)] -> Maybe b
```

v modulu `Text.Read`:

```
readEither :: Read a => String -> Either String a
```

```
readEither "necislo" :: Either String Int
```

```
  ~>* Left "Prelude.read: no parse"
```

```
readEither "1" :: Either String Integer ~>* Right 1
```

# Využití monády Maybe

```
import Text.Read ( readMaybe )
import System.Environment ( getArgs )
import Control.Monad ( mapM )
import Control.Applicative ( (<$>) )

calculateSum :: [String] -> Maybe Double
calculateSum args = sum <$> mapM readMaybe args

calculateAverage :: [String] -> Maybe Double
calculateAverage [] = Nothing
calculateAverage args = do           -- do in Maybe Monad
    sum <- calculateSum args
    let len = fromIntegral $ length args
    return $ sum / len

main = getArgs >>= print . calculateAverage
```

## Kombinace IO/Maybe: problém

```
import Text.Read ( readMaybe )
import Control.Monad ( when )
import Control.Applicative ( (<$>) )

doAverage :: Double -> Double -> IO ()
doAverage sum cnt = do                -- do in IO Monad
    when (cnt > 0) . putStrLn $
        "running average: " ++ show (sum / cnt)
    num <- readMaybe <$> getLine
    case num of -- num :: Maybe Double
        Nothing -> return ()
        Just x   -> doAverage (sum + x) (cnt + 1)

main = doAverage 0 0
```

# Kombinace IO/Maybe: řešení

IO (Maybe a) by se mohlo chovat jako instance Functor/Applicative/Monad:

- spouští IO akce, které vrací Maybe hodnoty
- pokud narazí na Nothing, další akce ignoruje

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Je třeba zabalit do **newtype**

```
import Control.Applicative
newtype IOMaybe a =
    IOMaybe { runIOMaybe :: IO (Maybe a) }

instance Functor IOMaybe where
```

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Je třeba zabalit do **newtype**

```
import Control.Applicative
newtype IOMaybe a =
    IOMaybe { runIOMaybe :: IO (Maybe a) }

instance Functor IOMaybe where
    fmap :: (a -> b) -> IOMaybe a -> IOMaybe b
    fmap f a = IOMaybe $ do -- do in IO monad
        ma <- runIOMaybe a -- ma :: Maybe a
        return $ fmap f ma -- fmap in Maybe monad
```

---

Pokud chcete zadat signatury funkcí v instanci, musíte zapnout rozšíření GHC InstanceSigs (viz soubor v ISu, nebo ghci -XInstanceSigs).

# Kombinace IO/Maybe: řešení

```
newtype IOMaybe a =  
    IOMaybe { runIOMaybe :: IO (Maybe a) }  
  
instance Applicative IOMaybe where
```



# Kombinace IO/Maybe: řešení

```
newtype IOMaybe a =  
    IOMaybe { runIOMaybe :: IO (Maybe a) }  
  
instance Applicative IOMaybe where  
    pure :: a -> IOMaybe a  
    pure = IOMaybe . return . Just  
    (<*>) :: IOMaybe (a -> b) -> IOMaybe a  
        -> IOMaybe b  
    f <*> x = IOMaybe $ do  
        mf <- runIOMaybe f -- mf :: Maybe (a -> b)  
        mx <- runIOMaybe x -- mx :: Maybe a  
        return $ mf <*> mx -- (<*>) in Maybe
```

## Kombinace IO/Maybe: řešení

```
newtype IOMaybe a =  
    IOMaybe { runIOMaybe :: IO (Maybe a) }  
  
instance Monad IOMaybe where
```

# Kombinace IO/Maybe: řešení

```
newtype IOMaybe a =
    IOMaybe { runIOMaybe :: IO (Maybe a) }

instance Monad IOMaybe where
    (>>=) :: IOMaybe a -> (a -> IOMaybe b)
        -> IOMaybe b
    x >>= f = IOMaybe $ do -- do in IO monad
        mx <- runIOMaybe x -- mx :: Maybe a
        case mx of
            Nothing -> return Nothing
            Just px -> runIOMaybe (f px) -- px :: a

    return = pure
    fail _ = IOMaybe (return Nothing)

liftIOMaybe :: IO a -> IOMaybe a
liftIOMaybe x = IOMaybe (Just <$> x)
```

## IOMaybe: užití

```
import Text.Read ( readMaybe )
import Control.Monad ( when, void )
import Control.Applicative ( (<$>) )
import IOMaybe

doAverage :: Double -> Double -> IOMaybe ()
doAverage sum cnt = do          -- do in IOMaybe Monad
    when (cnt > 0) . liftIOMaybe . putStrLn $
        "running average: " ++ show (sum / cnt)
    x <- IOMaybe (readMaybe <$> getLine)
    doAverage (sum + x) (cnt + 1)

main = void . runIOMaybe $ doAverage 0 0
```

# Zobecňujeme: MaybeT

Můžeme zobecnit pro libovolnou monádu namísto IO: MaybeT m a

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Můžeme zobecnit pro libovolnou monádu namísto IO: MaybeT m a

```
import Control.Monad
import Control.Applicative

newtype MaybeT m a =
    MaybeT { runMaybeT :: m (Maybe a) }

instance (Functor m) => Functor (MaybeT m) where
```

# Zobecnujeme: MaybeT

Můžeme zobecnit pro libovolnou monádu namísto IO: MaybeT m a

```
import Control.Monad
import Control.Applicative

newtype MaybeT m a =
    MaybeT { runMaybeT :: m (Maybe a) }

instance (Functor m) => Functor (MaybeT m) where
    fmap :: (a -> b) -> MaybeT m a -> MaybeT m b
    fmap f = MaybeT . fmap (fmap f) . runMaybeT
        -- 1st fmap from Functor m
        -- 2nd fmap from Functor Maybe
```

# Zobecňujeme: MaybeT

```
newtype MaybeT m a =
  MaybeT { runMaybeT :: m (Maybe a) }

instance Applicative m => Applicative (MaybeT m)
  where
    pure :: a -> MaybeT m a
    pure = MaybeT . pure . Just
    (<*>) :: MaybeT m (a -> b) -> MaybeT m a
          -> MaybeT m b
    f <*> x = MaybeT $
      fmap (<*>) (runMaybeT f) <*> runMaybeT x

--      2nd (outer) <*> in Applicative m:
--      (<*>) :: m (Maybe a -> Maybe b)
--            -> m (Maybe a) -> m (Maybe b)
--      fmap (<*>) :: m (Maybe (a -> b))
--                -> m (Maybe a -> Maybe b)
```



# Zobecňujeme: MaybeT

```
newtype MaybeT m a =
  MaybeT { runMaybeT :: m (Maybe a) }

instance Monad m => Monad (MaybeT m) where
  (>>=) :: MaybeT m a -> (a -> MaybeT m b)
    -> MaybeT m b
  x >>= f = MaybeT $ do -- do in Monad m
    mx <- runMaybeT x -- mx :: Maybe a
    case mx of
      Nothing -> return Nothing
      Just px -> runMaybeT (f px) -- px :: a

  return = pure
  fail _ = MaybeT (return Nothing)

liftMaybeT :: Monad m => m a -> MaybeT m a
liftMaybeT x = MaybeT (Just <$> x)
```

# Monadické transformátory

- přidávání nových vlastností monádám
- například `MaybeT`, `ExceptT` a další
  - pro libovolnou monádu `m` jsou `MaybeT m`, `ExceptT m` monády
- `Control.Monad.Trans.*` (balík `transformers`)

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- přidávání nových vlastností monádám
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Třída `MonadTrans` (`Control.Monad.Trans.Class`)

```
class MonadTrans t where
  lift :: Monad m => m a -> t m a
```

Musí platit:

- `lift . return ≡ return`
- `lift (m >>= f) ≡ lift m >>= (lift . f)`

# ExceptT

- `Control.Monad.Trans.Except`
- přidává práci s chybami do monády
- `newtype Except e m a =`  
    `ExceptT { runExceptT :: m (Either e a) }`
- instance lze vytvořit obdobně jako pro `MaybeT`

```
throwE :: Monad m => e -> ExceptT e m a
```

```
catchE :: Monad m
```

```
    => ExceptT e m a            -- computation
```

```
    -> (e -> ExceptT e' m a) -- handler
```

```
    -> ExceptT e' m a
```

## Rozšíření IOMaybe (IOMaybe.hs je v ISu)

- IOMaybe (stejně jako MaybeT/ExceptT) nemá žádnou podporu pro zachytávání výjimek
- implementujte funkci `withDefault :: a -> IOMaybe a -> IOMaybe a`, která se bude chovat tak, že volání `withDefault x act` vrátí výsledek akce `act` pokud tato je úspěšná (nevrací zabalený `Nothing`) a `x` pokud je `act` neúspěšná.
- implementujte `liftIOWHandle :: IO a -> IOMaybe a`, která se bude chovat obdobně jako `liftIOMaybe` ale bude navíc zachytávat `IOException` a v případě zachycení výjimky ji vypíše na `stderr` a vrátí `Nothing` pozvednuté do `IOMaybe` (a tedy ukončí výpočet).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Nápověda: Zaveďte si pomocnou funkci `catchIOE` jako typovou specializaci `Control.Exception.catch`, vyřešíte tím problém „The type variable ‘e0’ is ambiguous“:

```
catchIOE :: IO a -> (IOException -> IO a) -> IO a
catchIOE = catch
```