

# **Applicatives**

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# Agenda



► Recap of Functors

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- ► Recap of Functors
- Applicative

## Functor<sup>12</sup>



```
class Functor f where
  fmap :: (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
  (<$) :: a -> f b -> f a
```

#### Functors Laws

Must preserve identity

$$fmap (f . g) = fmap f . fmap g$$

# Functor<sup>12</sup>



#### class Functor f where

#### Functors Laws

Must preserve identity

Must preserve composition of morphism

$$fmap (f . g) == fmap f . fmap g$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Category Design Pattern

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Functor Design Pattern

# Higher order kinds<sup>3</sup>



► For something to be a functor, it has to be a first order kind.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Haskell's Kind System

# **Applicative**



```
class Functor f => Applicative (f :: TYPE -> TYPE) where
  pure :: a -> f a
  (<*>) :: f (a -> b) -> f a -> f b

(<$>) :: Functor f => (a -> b) -> f a -> f b

(<*>) :: Applicative f => f (a -> b) -> f a -> f b

fmap f x = pure f <*> x
```

# Examples pure (+1) <\*> [1..3] [2, 3, 4] [(\*2), (\*3)] <\*> [4, 5] [8,10,12,15]

("Woo", (+1)) <\*> (" Hoo!", 0)

(Sum 2, (+1)) <\*> (Sum 0, 0)

(Product {getProduct = 6}, 17)

(,) <\$> [1, 2] <\*> [3, 4] [(1,3),(1,4),(2,3),(2,4)]

(Product 3, (+9)) <\*> (Product 2, 8)

 $(Sum \{getSum = 2\}, 1)$ 

("Woo Hoo!", 1)

## Use cases<sup>4</sup>



```
Person
  <$> parseString "name" o
  <*> parseInt "age" o
  <*> parseTelephone "telephone" o
Can also be written as
liftA3 Person
  (parseString "name" o)
  (parseInt "age" o)
  (parseTelephone "telephone" o)
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>FP Complete - Crash course to Applicative syntax

## Use cases<sup>5</sup>



```
parsePerson :: Parser Person
parsePerson = do
   string "Name: "
   name <- takeWhile (/= 'n')
   endOfLine
   string "Age: "
   age <- decimal
   endOfLine
   pure $ Person name age</pre>
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>FP Complete - Crash course to Applicative syntax

## Use cases<sup>6</sup>



```
helper :: () -> Text -> () -> Int -> () -> Person
helper () name () () age () = Person name age
parsePerson :: Parser Person
parsePerson = helper
  <$> string "Name: "
  <*> takeWhile (/= 'n')
  <*> endOfLine
  <*> string "Age: "
  <*> decimal
  <*> endOfLine
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>FP Complete - Crash course to Applicative syntax

# Lifting



▶ Seeing Functor as unary lifting and Applicative as n-ary lifting

```
liftA1 :: Functor f => (a -> b) -> (f a -> f b)

liftA2 :: Applicative f => (a -> b -> c) -> (f a -> f b -> f c)

liftA3 :: Applicative f => (a -> b -> c -> d) -> (f a -> f b -> f c -> f d)

liftA4 :: Applicative f => ..
```

Where liftA0 = pure and liftA1 = fmap.

#### Monoidal functors



Remember Monoid?

class Monoid m where

```
mempty :: m
 mappend :: m \rightarrow m \rightarrow m
(\$) :: (a -> b) -> a -> b
(<\$>) :: (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
(<*>) :: f (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
mappend :: f f
(\$) :: (a -> b) -> a -> b
<*> :: f (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
instance Monoid a => Applicative ((,) a) where
  pure x = (mempty, x)
  (u, f) <*> (v, x) = (u \text{ `mappend} v, f x)
```

# Function apply



Applying a function to an effectful argument

## Contrasts with monad



▶ No data dependency between f a and f b

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### Contrasts with monad



- ▶ No data dependency between f a and f b
- ▶ Result of f a can't possibly influence the behaviour of f b
- ▶ That needs something like a -> f b

# Applicative laws



```
-- Identity
pure id <*> v = v
-- Composition
pure (.) <*> u <*> v <*> w = u <*> (v <*> w)
-- Homomorphism
pure f <*> pure x = pure (f x)
-- Interchange
u <*> pure y = pure ($ y) <*> u
```



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- ▶ liftA2 applies a pure function to the values inside two Applicative wrapped values



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- \*>, <\*</p>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>FP Complete - Crash course to Applicative syntax



Applicative



- Applicative
  - Effects



- Applicative
  - Effects
  - Batching and aggregation



- Applicative
  - Effects
  - ► Batching and aggregation
  - ► Concurrency/Independent



- Applicative
  - Effects
  - Batching and aggregation
  - Concurrency/Independent
    - ► Parsing context free grammar



- Applicative
  - ► Effects
  - ► Batching and aggregation
  - Concurrency/Independent
    - Parsing context free grammar
    - Exploring all branches of computation (see <u>Alternative</u>)



- Applicative
  - ► Effects
  - ► Batching and aggregation
  - Concurrency/Independent
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    - ► Exploring all branches of computation (see Alternative)
- Monads



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  - Composition



- Applicative
  - Effects
  - Batching and aggregation
  - Concurrency/Independent
    - Parsing context free grammar
    - ► Exploring all branches of computation (see Alternative)
- Monads
  - Effects
  - Composition
  - Sequence/Dependent



- Applicative
  - Effects
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  - Concurrency/Independent
    - Parsing context free grammar
    - ► Exploring all branches of computation (see Alternative)
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  - Composition
  - Sequence/Dependent
    - Parsing context sensitive grammar



- Applicative
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  - Batching and aggregation
  - Concurrency/Independent
    - Parsing context free grammar
    - ► Exploring all branches of computation (see Alternative)
- Monads
  - Effects
  - Composition
  - Sequence/Dependent
    - Parsing context sensitive grammar
    - Branching on previous results

## Weaker but better



▶ Weaker than monads but thus also more common

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- ► Lends itself to optimisation (See Facebook's Haxl project)

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- ▶ Weaker than monads but thus also more common
- Lends itself to optimisation (See Facebook's Haxl project)
- ▶ Always opt for the least powerful mechanism to get things done
- ▶ No dependency issues or branching? just use applicative



► Applicative Programming with Effects



- ► Applicative Programming with Effects
- optparse-applicative



- Applicative Programming with Effects
- optparse-applicative
- Control Applicative



- ► Applicative Programming with Effects
- optparse-applicative
- Control Applicative
- ► Applicative functors for fun & parsing



► Reach out on



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