Package: monad (via r-universe)

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Title Operators and Generics for Monads

Version 0.1.1

Description Compose generic monadic function pipelines with %>>% and %>-% based on implementing the 'S7' generics fmap() and bind(). Methods are provided for the built-in list type and the maybe class from the 'maybe' package. The concepts are modelled directly after the Monad typeclass in Haskell, but adapted for idiomatic use in R.

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URL https://github.com/mikmart/monad, https://mikmart.github.io/monad/

BugReports https://github.com/mikmart/monad/issues

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Author Mikko Marttila [aut, cre]

Maintainer Mikko Marttila <mikkmart@protonmail.com>

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`functor-laws` *Functor Laws*

Description

Classes implementing `fmap()` are expected to satisfy two functor laws: preservation of identity and preservation of composition.

Arguments

`m`	A functor object.
`f`, `g`	Functions.

Details

The Haskell functor laws can be translated into R as follows:

Preservation of identity: `m %>>% identity` is equal to `m |> identity()`.

Preservation of composition: `m %>>% (f %.% g)` is equal to `m %>>% g %>>% f`.

Where above `%.%` denotes function composition `\(f, g) \(x) f(g(x))`.

References

https://wiki.haskell.org/Functor#Functor_Laws

See Also

Other implementation laws: `monad-laws`

List *The List Monad*

Description

The `list` built-in type is a monad with element-wise function application as `fmap()` and flattening as `join()`. It follows that `%>>%` is a map operator and `%>-%` is a "flat map" operator. The methods are implemented as wrappers to the purrr package.

See Also

`purrr::map()` which implements `fmap()` for `list`.

`purrr::list_flatten()` which implements `join()` for `list`.

Other monads: `Maybe`

Examples

```
# The fmap operator corresponds to purrr::map().
list(1, 2) %>>% `+`(1)

# The bind operator is a "flat map" that combines output lists.
list(1, 2) %>-% \(x) list(x * 2, x / 2)
```

Maybe *The Maybe Monad*

Description

The maybe package implements the Maybe monad. It represents the explicit possiblity of absence of a value. Methods for `fmap()`, `bind()` and `join()` are provided for the `maybe` S3 class as wrappers to functions in the package.

See Also

`maybe::maybe_map()` which implements `fmap()` for `maybe`.

`maybe::and_then()` which implements `bind()` for `maybe`.

Other monads: `List`

Examples

```
# The fmap operator corresponds to maybe::maybe_map().
maybe::just(1) %>>% `+`(1)
maybe::nothing() %>>% `+`(1)

# The bind operator corresponds to maybe::and_then().
maybe::just(1) %>-% \(x) maybe::just(x + 1)
maybe::just(1) %>-% \(x) maybe::nothing()
maybe::nothing() %>-% \(x) maybe::just(1)
```

`monad` *Monad Operators and Generics*

Description

Classes implementing methods for these S7 generics are called monads. `fmap()` should be implemented such that the functor laws hold. `bind()` or `join()` should be implemented such that the monad laws hold. `%>>%` is the `fmap()` pipe operator, and `%>-%` is the `bind()` pipe operator. Operator usage is in the form `m %>>% f(...)`.

Usage

```
lhs %>>% rhs

lhs %>-% rhs

fmap(m, f, ...)

bind(m, f, ...)

join(m)
```

Arguments

`m`, `lhs`	A monadic object.
`f`, `rhs`	A function. For `bind()`, it should return a monadic object.
`...`	Additional arguments passed to `f`.

Value

A monadic object.

Details

Monads are containers for values. `fmap()` transforms the contained value with a function. `bind()` transforms the contained value with a function that returns a monadic object. `join()` takes a monad whose contained value is another monad, and combines them into a new monadic object. It's used to unwrap a layer of monadic structure. Implementing classes typically embed some form of control flow or state management in `bind()` or `join()`.

There's a default implementation for `join()` if you provide `bind()`, and there's a default implementation for `bind()` if you provide `join()` and `fmap()`. For performance reasons you may wish to implement both regardless.

Operators

The pipe operators expect a monadic object as `lhs` and a function or a call expression as `rhs`. A call in `rhs` is treated as partial application of the function `f`. The pipe expression is transformed into a call to the corresponding monad generic with any call arguments in `rhs` passed as additional arguments to `f` in the generic. For example, `m %>>% f(x)` is equivalent to `fmap(m, f, x)` and `m %>-% f(x)` is equivalent to `bind(m, f, x)`.

Trivia

A class that only implements `fmap()` is called a functor.

See Also

The monad laws and functor laws that implementations should satisfy.

List and Maybe for examples of implementing classes.

Examples

```
# We demonstrate by implementing a simple Either monad.
library(S7)

# Start by defining constructors of the Left and Right variants. Conventionally
# a Right variant signifies success and Left an error condition with a context.
left <- function(x) structure(list(value = x), class = c("left", "either"))
right <- function(x) structure(list(value = x), class = c("right", "either"))

# Implement fmap() and bind() methods to gain access to monad operators.
class_either <- new_S3_class("either")

method(fmap, class_either) <- function(m, f, ...) {
  if (inherits(m, "left")) m else right(f(m$value))
}

method(bind, class_either) <- function(m, f, ...) {
  if (inherits(m, "left")) m else f(m$value)
}

# Use with your function that handles errors by returning a monadic value.
mlog <- function(x) {
```

```
  if (x > 0) right(log(x)) else left("`x` must be strictly positive.")
}

# fmap() modifies the contained value with a regular function.
mlog(2) %>>% \(x) x + 1
mlog(0) %>>% \(x) x + 1

# bind() modifies the contained value with a function that returns an Either.
mlog(2) %>-% mlog()
mlog(0) %>-% mlog()
```

`monad-laws` *Monad Laws*

Description

Classes implementing `bind()` are expected to satisfy three monad laws: left identity, right identity, and associativity.

Arguments

`pure`	The function to wrap a value in the monad.
`h, g`	Monadic functions. Functions that return monadic objects.
`a`	Any object.
`m`	A monadic object.

Details

The Haskell monad laws can be translated into R as follows:

Left identity: `pure(a) %>-% h` is equal to `h(a)`.

Right identity: `m %>-% pure` is equal to `m`.

Associativity: `(m %>-% g) %>-% h` is equal to `m %>-% \(x) g(x) %>-% h`.

References

https://wiki.haskell.org/Monad_laws

See Also

Other implementation laws: `functor-laws`

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