

Monads and State machines

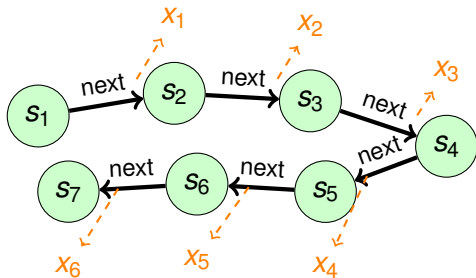
Functional Programming and Intelligent Algorithms

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The state machine



— `next :: State -> (State, Int)`

— **Lehmer:** `next s = (s', s')`

where $s' = (a + x*s) \text{ 'mod' } m$

— **Cipher:** `next s = (s + 1 'mod' m, encrypt k s)`

State machines in functional programming

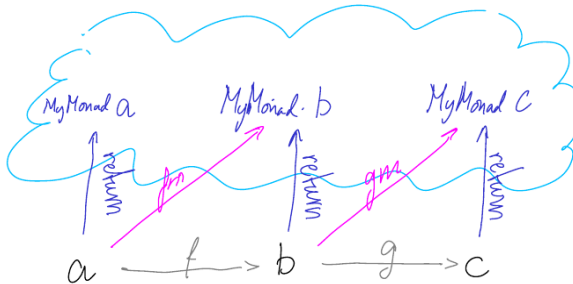
What is special about state in functional programming?

State machines in functional programming

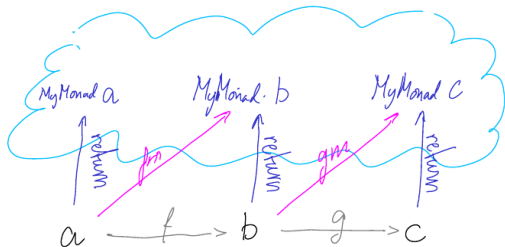
What is special about state in functional programming?

*Haskell uses **monads***

Hiding in the Clouds



Monadic and non-monadic functions



Pure functions

$f :: a \rightarrow b$

$g :: b \rightarrow c$

Monadic functions

$f_m :: a \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } b$

$g_m :: b \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } c$

Return

$\text{return} :: x \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } x$

Function composition

Pure functions

1. $h = f \circ g$

2. $h(x) = f(g(x))$

Or in Haskell

1. $h = f \cdot g$

2. $h\ x = f \$ g\ x$

Function composition

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Pure functions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. $h = f \circ g$2. $h(x) = f(g(x))$ | <p>Monads (Binding operations)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. $fm :: a \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } b$2. $gm :: b \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } c$3. $hm = fm \gg= gm$4. $hm :: a \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } c$ |
| <p>Or in Haskell</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. $h = f \cdot g$2. $h\ x = f \\$ g\ x$ | |

Function composition

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Pure functions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. $h = f \circ g$2. $h(x) = f(g(x))$ | <p>Monads (Binding operations)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. $fm :: a \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } b$2. $gm :: b \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } c$3. $hm = fm \gg= gm$4. $hm :: a \rightarrow \text{MyMonad } c$ |
| <p>Or in Haskell</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. $h = f \cdot g$2. $h\ x = f \\$ g\ x$ | <p>Equivalently</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. $hm\ x = do$<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1 $y \leftarrow fm\ x$1.2 $gm\ y$ |

Mixing pure and monadic functions

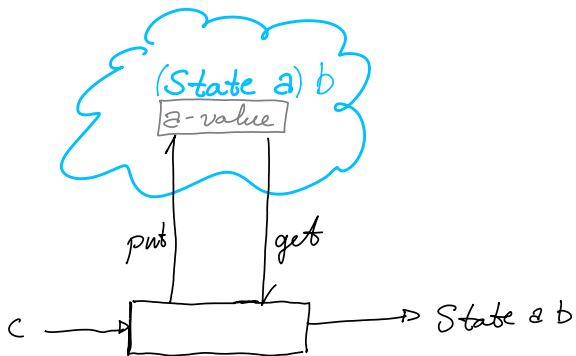
```
hm x = do
  y <- fm x
  let z = g y
  return z
```

Mixing pure and monadic functions

```
hm x = do
  y <- fm x
  let z = g y
  return z
```

$fx :: \text{MyMonad } a \rightarrow b$ is *impossible*

The State Monad



A State Machine for Random Numbers

1. `import Data.Word32`
2. `getRandom :: State TFGen Word32`
3. `getRandom = do`
 - 3.1 `s <- get`
 - 3.2 `let (r,s') = next s`
 - 3.3 `put s'`
 - 3.4 `return r`

Running the state machine

1. `f :: IO State TFGen a`
2. `g :: TFGen`
3. `runState f g :: (a, TFGen)`

Summary

- The State monad enables a PRNG state
 - without explicitly passing the state in and out of every function
- To use it, functions must be monadic
 - just like IO
- Compose stateful actions using `do`
 - or, if you prefer, `>>=` and `>>`