

# A Zoo of Monads

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**Architecture and Calculi Course Unit**

# Monad of Exceptions

Useful for raising exceptions and keeping track of them along computations

$$\overline{\Gamma \vdash_c e : \mathbb{A}}$$

## Definition

Set-constructor:  $X \mapsto X + 1$

Unit:  $\eta : X \rightarrow X + 1, \quad x \mapsto i_1(x)$

Kleisli lifting:

$$\frac{f : X \rightarrow Y + 1}{f^* : X + 1 \rightarrow Y + 1, \quad f^* = [f, i_2]}$$

# Monad of Durations

Useful for keeping track of execution times

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{wait}_n(M) : \mathbb{A}} \quad \text{wait}_n(\text{wait}_m(M)) = \text{wait}_{n+m}(M)$$

## Definition

Set-constructor:  $X \mapsto \mathbb{N} \times X$

Unit:  $\eta : X \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \times X, \quad x \mapsto (0, x)$

Kleisli lifting:

$$\frac{f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \times Y}{f^*(n, x) = (n + m, y) \text{ where } f(x) = (m, y)}$$

## Monad of Boolean inputs

Useful for modelling computations depending on Boolean inputs

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A} \quad \Gamma \vdash_c N : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{read}(M, N) : \mathbb{A}}$$

### Definition

Set-constructor:  $X \mapsto \text{LTree}(X)$

Unit:  $\eta : X \rightarrow \text{LTree}(X)$ ,  $x \mapsto \text{Leaf}(x)$

Kleisli lifting:

$$\frac{f : X \rightarrow \text{LTree}(Y)}{f^*(\text{Leaf } x) = f(x), \quad f^*(\text{Fork}(x, y)) = \text{Fork}(f^*(x), f^*(y))}$$

## Monad of Boolean Messages

Useful for keeping track of messages produced by computations

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{write}_{\text{tt}}(M) : \mathbb{A}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{write}_{\text{ff}}(M) : \mathbb{A}}$$

### Definition

Set-constructor:  $X \mapsto [\text{Bool}] \times X$

Unit:  $\eta : X \rightarrow [\text{Bool}] \times X, \quad x \mapsto ([], x)$

Kleisli lifting:

$$\frac{f : X \rightarrow [\text{Bool}] \times Y}{f^*(l, x) = (l \# m, y) \text{ where } f(x) = (m, y)}$$

## Boolean inputs + Boolean messages

It is possible to combine the two previous monads into a new monad

The new monad serves as a model of communication between computations (recall [process algebra](#))

## Nondeterministic choice

Useful for modelling nondeterministic computation

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A} \quad \Gamma \vdash_c N : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{choice}(M, N) : \mathbb{A}} \quad \text{choice}(M, M) = M$$

$\text{choice}(M, N) = \text{choice}(N, M)$ , and associativity

### Definition

Set-constructor:  $X \mapsto P(X)$

Unit:  $\eta : X \rightarrow P(X)$ ,  $x \mapsto \{x\}$

Kleisli lifting:

$$\frac{f : X \rightarrow P(Y)}{f^*(A) = \cup_{a \in A} f(a)}$$

# Boolean inputs + Boolean messages + Nondeterminism

It is possible to combine the three previous monads into a new monad

The new monad handles communication and concurrency

It serves as a basis for process algebra



# Monad of Cyber-Physical Computation

Useful for modelling interactions with physical processes

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{run}(\text{diff. eq for } n; M) : \mathbb{A}}$$

## Definition

Set-constructor:  $X \mapsto \left( \sum_{r \in [0, \infty)} \mathbb{R}^{n^{[0, r]}} \right) \times X$

Unit:  $\eta : X \rightarrow \left( \sum_{r \in [0, \infty)} \mathbb{R}^{n^{[0, r]}} \right) \times X$ ,  $x \mapsto (!, x)$  where  $! \in \mathbb{R}^{n^{[0, 0]}}$

Kleisli lifting:

$$\frac{f : X \rightarrow \left( \sum_{r \in [0, \infty)} \mathbb{R}^{n^{[0, r]}} \right) \times Y}{f^*(l, x) = (l \# m, y) \text{ where } f(x) = (m, y)}$$

## Monad of internal Boolean memory

Useful for manipulating internal memory

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A} \quad \Gamma \vdash_c N : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{lookup}(M, N) : \mathbb{A}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{write}_{\text{tt}}(M) : \mathbb{A}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{write}_{\text{ff}}(M) : \mathbb{A}}$$

Several equations expressing the interaction between computations and internal memory, *e.g.*

$$\text{lookup}(M, M) = M$$

$$\text{write}_{\text{tt}}(\text{lookup}(M, N)) = M$$

...

# Monad of internal Boolean memory

Useful for manipulating internal memory

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{write}_{\text{tt}}(M) : \mathbb{A}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_c M : \mathbb{A}}{\Gamma \vdash_c \text{write}_{\text{ff}}(M) : \mathbb{A}}$$

## Definition

Set-constructor:  $X \mapsto (\text{Bool} \times X)^{\text{Bool}}$

Unit:  $\eta : X \rightarrow (\text{Bool} \times X)^{\text{Bool}}$ ,  $x \mapsto (b \mapsto (b, x))$

Kleisli lifting:

$$\frac{f : X \rightarrow (\text{Bool} \times Y)^{\text{Bool}}}{f^*(b \mapsto (b', x)) = b \mapsto (b'', y) \text{ where } f(x) = b' \mapsto (b'', y)}$$

## Other monads

See other monads in:

[https://wiki.haskell.org/All\\_About\\_Monads#A\\_Catalog\\_of\\_Standard\\_Monads](https://wiki.haskell.org/All_About_Monads#A_Catalog_of_Standard_Monads)