

Composition and application

`(.) :: (b -> c) -> (a -> b) -> function composition`
`> a -> c`

`(\$) :: (a -> b) -> a -> b` application operator, has low, right-associative binding precedence, for example `f \$ g -\$ h x = f (g (h x))`

Monoid

typeclass where empty/append are defined

`mempty :: M onoid a => a` identity of mappend (mappend mempty x = x)
`mappend :: Monoid a => a -> a -> a` append two monoids (associative: brackets does not matter)
`mappend x (mappend y z) = mappend (mappend x y) z`
`<> :: M onoid m => m -> m -> m` infix synonym for mappend (" he" <> " llo ")
`mconcat :: [a] -> a` fold list using mappend and mempty

Functor

typeclass where fmap (map/<\$>) is defined

should satisfy laws

`fmap :: Functor f => (a -> b) -> f a -> f b` fmap id == id
`fmap (f . g) == fmap f . fmap g` map function over functor
`fmap (+1) (Just 3) is Just 4` function mapped over functor
`<$> :: Functor f => (a -> b) -> f a -> f b` infix synonym for fmap
`(+1) <$> (Just 3) is Just 4`

Applicative

typeclass where pure/<*> are defined

have Functor as super class

`pure :: Applicative f => a -> f a` every instance of Applicative must have instance of Functor so fmap (map/<\$>) can be used
`create an instance of Applicative`
`pure 3 :: [Int] is [3]`
`pure 3 :: Maybe Int is Just 3`
`pure (+3) :: Maybe (Int -> Int) is Just a function from Int to Int`
`pure (+3) :: [Int -> Int] is list of function`
`pure 1 :: IO Int is how it is printed in ghci`
`(<*>) :: Applicative f => f (a -> b) -> f a -> f b` sequential application / apply
`Just (+1) <*> Just 1 :: Maybe Int is Just 2`
`[(+1), (+2)] <*> [0] :: [Int] is [1, 2]`



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Monad

typeclass

have `Applicative` as super class

every instance of `Monad` must have instance of `Applicative` and `Functor`
so `fmap (map/<$>)` and `<*>/pure` can be used

`return :: Monad m => a -> m a`

is `pure`

`(>>) :: Monad m => m a -> m b -> m b`

sequentially compose two monads, first is usually

`Just 2 >> Just 3` is `Just 3`

`Nothing >> Just 3` is `Nothing`

`[9, 9] >> [0, 0, 0]` is `[0,0,0 ,0,0,0]`

`(>>=) :: Monad m => m a -> (a -> m b) -> m b`

bind, sequentially compose two monads, value of first passed as argument to
the second

`Just 3 >>= \x -> Just (x + 1)` is `Just 4`

`Nothing >>= \x -> Just (x + 1)` is `Nothing`

`[0, 0] >>= \x -> [x + 1]` is `[1, 1]`

`[0, 0] >>= \x -> [x + 1, 2]` is `[1,2,1,2]`

`[] >>= \x -> [x + 1]` is `[]`



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