The Hidden Nature of Data

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Motivation



Paul Chiusano and Rúnar Bjarnason

One might object that algebraic data **types violate encapsulation** by making public the internal representation of a type. [...] Exposing the data constructors of a type is often fine, and the decision to do so is approached much like any other decision about what the public API of a data type should be.



I'm biased of course, but this is one of my favorite sidebars from **#fpinscala**



The rules of the game really are different in FP The rules of the game really are different in FP gist.github.com

But

Stackless Scala With Free Monads, Rúnar Bjarnason

```
sealed trait Free[S[+_],+A] {
  private case class FlatMap[S[+_],A,+B](
    a: Free[S,A],
    f: A => Free[S,B]) extends Free[S,B]
}
```

So when is exposing our data constructors **not** fine? And what does that mean for when we should use pattern matching?

Example

Example: List

this.fold(that)(Cons(_, _))

```
case object Nil extends List[Nothing]
case class Cons[+A](head: A, tail: List[A]) extends List[A]
sealed trait List[+A] {
  def fold[B](z: B)(f: (A, B) => B): B = this match {
    case Nil => z
    case Cons(h, t) => f(h, t.fold(z)(f))
  }
  def append[B >: A](that: List[B]): List[B] =
```

Example: List + Append

```
case object Nil extends List[Nothing]
case class Cons[+A](head: A, tail: List[A]) extends List[A]
private case class Append[+A](left: List[A], right: List[A]) extends [
```

```
sealed trait List[+A] {
  def fold[B](z: B)(f: (A, B) => B): B = this match {
    case Nil => z
    case Cons(h, t) => f(h, t.fold(z)(f))
    case Append(l, r) => l.fold(r.fold(z)(f))(f)
  }
  def append[B >: A](that: List[B]): List[B] = (this, that) match {
    case (_, Nil) => this
    case (Nil, _) => that
    case _ => Append(this, that)
  }
```

Problems

It breaks pattern matching

It violates "No Confusion"

No Junk, No Confusion

— Joseph A. Goguen



It changes our algebra

Advice

Be conservative in what you do, be liberal in what you accept from others.

— Jon Postel

Is your library providing a language or interpreting one?

If you are providing a language, try to expose its structure

If you are interpreting a language, try consuming interfaces

If you are introducing interfaces, don't replace existing structures

Changes to existing structures **should** affect downstream code

Pattern matching can be nested

Pattern matching can be nested

case (Some(Foo(x)), Right(Bar(y))) => ...

More flexibility in defining types

case class Prog[A](get: Free[Lang, A])

VS.

type Prog[A] = Free[Lang, A]

Pattern matching Try to use and support it

Thank you!

Questions?

Comments?



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