

An Introduction to Functional Reactive Programming Lecture 1 (of 2)

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Reactive Programming

- **Reactive Program**: continually interacts with its environment in a **timely** manner.
- Examples: video games, robot controllers, aeroplane systems . . .
- Contrast with:
 - **Transformational Programs**, e.g. a compiler
 - **Interactive Programs**, e.g. accessing a database

Functional Reactive Programming (FRP)

- FRP languages are domain-specific languages (the domain being reactive programming)
- Key characteristic: **inherent notion of time**
- Usually embedded in a host language (often Haskell)
- Also useful for modelling and simulation

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- . . . while **automating the discretisation** necessary for implementation.
- In practice:
 - FRP languages vary in how well they preserve this abstraction;
 - while some abandon it altogether.

Signals and Events

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- There are also **instantaneous occurrences** called events.
- One (imperfect) way to represent events is as signals carrying *Maybe* types:

type *EventSignal a* \approx *Signal (Maybe a)*

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Signal Functions

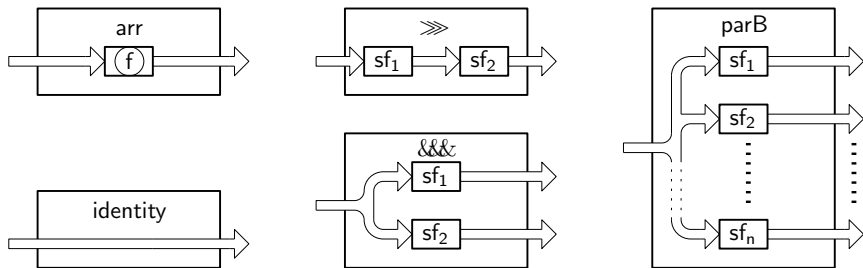
- In FRP languages:
 - **signals are abstract**
 - signals, and functions on signals, are provided as primitives
- Several advantages, e.g.
 - enforcing **causality**
 - optimisation opportunities
- Some languages go further and **only provide functions on signals** as a first-class abstraction.
- These are called **signal functions**:

type $SF\ a\ b \approx Signal\ a \rightarrow Signal\ b$

Yampa: An FRP Language

- A DSL embedded in Haskell
- No signals, only signal functions
- Pretends to have continuous time

Basic Yampa Routing Combinators



$arr \quad :: (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow SF\ a\ b$

$identity \quad :: SF\ a\ a$

$(\gg\gg) \quad :: SF\ a\ b \rightarrow SF\ b\ c \rightarrow SF\ a\ c$

$(\&\&\&) \quad :: SF\ a\ b \rightarrow SF\ a\ c \rightarrow SF\ a\ (b, c)$

$parB \quad :: [SF\ a\ b] \rightarrow SF\ a\ [b]$

Some Yampa Primitives

Events

```
data Event a = NoEvent | Event a
```


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data Event a = NoEvent | Event a
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```
instance Functor Event where
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```
  fmap = ...
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tag      :: Event a → b → Event b
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```
rMerge   :: Event a → Event a → Event a
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catEvents :: [Event a] → Event [a]
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catEvents :: [Event a] → Event [a]
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Time-Dependent Primitives

```
integral :: Num a ⇒ SF a a
```

```
delay   :: Time → a → SF a a
```

```
edge    :: SF Bool (Event ())
```

```
switch  :: SF a (b, Event e) → (e → SF a b) → SF a b
```

Examples

Example Yampa Code

```
constant :: b → SF a b  
constant b = arr (λ _ → b)
```

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```
constant :: b → SF a b  
constant b = arr (λ _ → b)
```

```
localTime :: SF a Time  
localTime = constant 1 >>> integral
```

Examples

Example Yampa Code

constant :: $b \rightarrow SF\ a\ b$

constant $b = arr\ (\lambda\ _ \rightarrow b)$

localTime :: $SF\ a\ Time$

localTime = *constant* 1 $\gg\gg$ *integral*

after :: $Time \rightarrow SF\ a\ (Event\ ())$

after $t = localTime \gg\gg arr\ (\geq\ t) \gg\gg edge$

Examples

Example Yampa Code

constant :: $b \rightarrow SF\ a\ b$

constant $b = arr\ (\lambda\ _ \rightarrow b)$

localTime :: $SF\ a\ Time$

localTime = *constant* 1 $\gg\gg$ *integral*

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iIntegral :: $Num\ x \Rightarrow x \rightarrow SF\ x\ x$

iIntegral $x = integral \gg\gg arr\ (+x)$

Examples

Example Yampa Code

constant :: $b \rightarrow SF\ a\ b$

constant $b = arr\ (\lambda\ _ \rightarrow b)$

localTime :: $SF\ a\ Time$

localTime = *constant* 1 \ggg *integral*

after :: $Time \rightarrow SF\ a\ (Event\ ())$

after $t = localTime \ggg arr\ (\geq t) \ggg edge$

lIntegral :: $Num\ x \Rightarrow x \rightarrow SF\ x\ x$

lIntegral $x = integral \ggg arr\ (+x)$

switchWhen :: $SF\ a\ b \rightarrow SF\ b\ (Event\ e) \rightarrow (e \rightarrow SF\ a\ b) \rightarrow SF\ a\ b$

switchWhen $sf\ sfe = switch\ (sf \ggg (identity \&\&\& sfe))$

Arrow Notation

- Yampa uses a special **do** notation (from the Arrow framework)

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Pure Code $(f :: a \rightarrow x)$

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 $\lambda (a, b) \rightarrow$   
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       $y = g (b, x)$   
  in  $(x, y, b)$ 
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Monadic Code $(f :: a \rightarrow m x)$

```
 $\lambda (a, b) \rightarrow$  do  
   $x \leftarrow f a$   
   $y \leftarrow g (b, x)$   
  return  $(x, y, b)$ 
```

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Arrow Code $(f :: SF\ a\ x)$

```
proc  $(a, b) \rightarrow$  do  
   $x \leftarrow f \multimap a$   
   $y \leftarrow g \multimap (b, x)$   
  returnA  $\multimap (x, y, b)$ 
```

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- Note: *returnA* and *identity* are semantically equivalent

Example: Bouncing Ball

See accompanying code. . .

Summary

- FRP languages are domain-specific languages for reactive programming.
- Their key characteristic is an implicit notion of time.
- Yampa is one specific implementation of FRP.
- **Exercise:** Add additional balls to the Bouncing Ball example.
 - Code available at <http://www.ittc.ku.edu/~neil/talks.html>
 - Email scripts to me by Friday 2nd November.