

## Chapter 2- First Step

- GHC (Glasgow Haskell Compiler) is the leading developer for using Haskell
- GHCi is an interpreter just like the Python, can ask it to evaluate simple math expressions
- Haskell comes with a bit of standard library functions also includes useful functions on lists.

1.

`head [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` → Returns first element  
returns 1

2. `tail [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` → Removes first element  
returns [2, 3, 4, 5]

3.

`[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] !! 2` → Return the specified position element  
returns 3

4. `take 3 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`  
↳ # of elements (integer) to return from the start  
returns [1, 2, 3]

5. `drop 3 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`  
↳ # of elements (integer) to remove from the start  
returns [4, 5]

6. `length [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` → # of elements in list  
returns 5

7. `sum [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` → Addition of all the elements in list  
returns 15

8. `product [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` → Multiplication of all the elements in list  
returns 120

9. `[1, 2, 3] ++ [4, 5]` → Appends two lists  
returns `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`

10. `reverse [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` → Reverses the list  
returns `[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]`

→ Function application is denoted using space

Ex: `f a b + c * d` → In math:  $f(a, b) + c \cdot d$

→ Function application has higher priority than all operators

Ex: `f a + b` → Haskell uses `f(a) + b`

	<u>Math</u>	<u>Haskell</u> → Less amount of brackets
Cheat Sheet →	$f(x)$	<code>f x</code>
	$f(x, y)$	<code>f x y</code>
	$f(g(x))$	<code>f (g x)</code>
	$f(x, g(y))$	<code>f x (g y)</code>
	$f(x) g(y)$	<code>f x * g y</code>

→ `.hs` is the file extension, Haskell script has many function definitions

→ GHCi does not automatically detect that script has been changed so have to perform reload command.

`:reload`

`:load name` → Loads the script

`:type expr` → Any Haskell expression

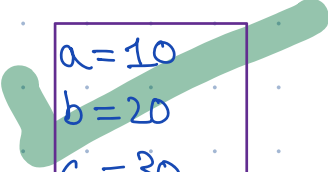
} → Can use one letter abbreviation

→ Function names and argument names must begin with lowercase **Ex:** myFun arg-2

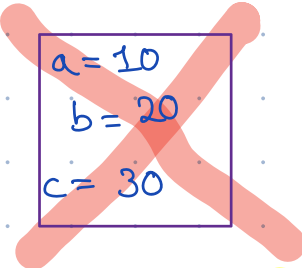
→ List arguments usually end with an s.

**Ex:** x s, ns, nss

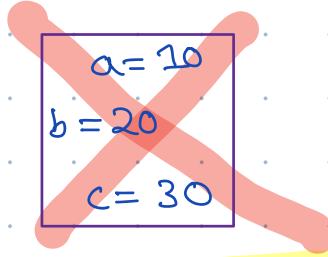
→ Layout rule used by Haskell each definition must begin in same column.



```
a=10  
b=20  
c=30
```



```
a=10  
b=20  
c=30
```



```
a=10  
b=20  
c=30
```

Note Exercises for this lecture: **firstScript.hs**

→ Let compiler handle the efficient part of the code, focus on clear code.