Friday, April 15, 2022 7:54 PM

D'In aux balionaton, nom folosi exemple de pe

 $\underline{\text{http://learnyouahaskell.com/making-our-own-types-and-typeclasses\#algebraic-data-types}}$

Tiruri sinovime as punem un alt nume unui tip dija exident

type String = [Char]

type PhoneBook = [(String,String)]

type PhoneNumber = String
type Name = String
type PhoneBook = [(Name, PhoneNumber)]

De duci, voum se frem asta deunci când folorim liperi de dote leurgi sour sin contextul mostru, voum se intelegem mai leine ce suprezinte ele.

ex: (String, String)] me este suficient de expuere, der ((Name, PhoneMeember)) da

TIPURI DE DATE :

Până aceum am intâluit mai multe tipusi de dak:

data Bool = False | True

realise constructors

-> me opun ce realoni poak anua acent lip numele lipului

um stok de die minifest são sessemen es lip de doke mou

In Haakell getem define ji noi tipuri de date:

Cum pulum representa o forma glametrica?

ex: un vic poale fi un hybre (x, y, R).

condonale

SAU, am pulea sã definim grapriil notru s'p:

TIPURI ENUMERATE

data Shape = Circle Float Floa

Circle 2 nature courts. Case primers 3 câmpuri de tipul Float Lectorgle - - n - 4 câmpuri - n -

=> umi nelue court. ii pulem adaiga optional nijk câmpuri/parametri cou ne spun ce ti p non area si 1) Obs: value constructors sunt function con primere except a souther in missifica is was a influence a tipul de date definit:

ghci> :t Circle

Circle :: Float -> Float -> Shape

ghci> :t Rectangle

Rectangle :: Float -> Float -> Float -> Float -> Shape

CUM LE FOLOSIM?

surface :: Shape -> Float
surface (Circle _ _ r) = pi * r ^ 2
surface (Rectangle x1 y1 x2 y2) = (abs \$ x2 - x1) * (abs \$ y2 - y1)

1) 2) tipul function est shape -> Float 2) function judinisele sur param. de tipul de pe ji imbase un Float

tim putes soil Circle -> Flood ? ->

DU, pentru cà Circle me est sun tip, ci un conductor. La fel, new pulson define a fundie au tipul True-Floot

23 => ce face function

PATTERN MATCHING be constructioni

2) puntou ficiare constructor, putem spure a face function

ghci> surface \$ Circle 10 20 10 ghci> surface \$ Rectangle 0 0 100 100

O Chiar dava in aunt lahorator nu nom northi despre type clares, nom folosi · 'show' pentru a pula afina datele. L, ex: Num, Ord, Eg, Show, ...

Dava imuriam sa punem in cousda (circe 2.3 3.0 4.2 in somma in the success of mining is maken

Maskell nu vie sã afineze dable moustre => folosim durining (show)

O Poins arum am virtut aum pulum defini noi l'puri de dale un acest fel:

data Person = Person String String Int Float String String deriving (Show)
guy = Person "Buddy" "Finklestein" 43 184.2 "526-2928" "Chocolate"

└ Cand nedem accertà representave ne prea ne dam seama ce sunt loti porametrii

```
firstName :: Person -> String
firstName (Person firstname _ _ _ _ ) = firstname
lastName :: Person -> String
lastName (Person _ lastname _ _ _ ) = lastname
age :: Person -> Int
age (Person _ _ age _ _ ) = age
height :: Person -> Float
height (Person _ _ height _ ) = height
phoneNumber :: Person -> String
phoneNumber (Person _ _ _ number _) = number
flavor :: Person -> String
flavor (Person _ _ _ flavor) = flavor
```

=) functii com extrag cale un câmp dintr-o pursoana

Putem face esta appland la inregistation

numele câmpului

```
data Person2 = Person2 { firstName2 :: String -> topul cangular
, lastName2 :: String
, age2 :: Int
, height2 :: Float
, phoneNumber2 :: String
, flavor2 :: String
} deriving (Show)
```

3 TIPURI PHRAMETRIZATE

Până acum am falosit nalu construdous, care primeau param. naloni și generau un nou top de date

Similar, pulem falosi type constructors, com primese param tipuri , i genereza

Exemplu:

```
data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a

type parameter

type coundon
```

P Hayle NU est un tip, à un constructor de tip (Hayle Yest) (Hayle Char) (chayle Person)

3 TIPURI RECURSIVE

Pána acum am nazut că un constructor poate primi zero sau mai multi param.

data Shape = Circle Float Float Float | Rectangle Float Float Float Float

data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a

Similar, un coust suctor poste peini ca parametru chiar bjul intors => rucuriv

data List \underline{a} = Void | Cons \underline{a} (List \underline{a}) deriving Show

[5] (2) 5: [] => Cows 5 Void

Cows Void :: Jut :: Lift Jut

[5,6] 22, 5:6:[] 2) Com 5 (Com 6 Empty)

Binary rearch true:

=> fiewer mad over 2 copii -> left < mad right > mad

18) sub orhorde drupt are numai elem. 75

sub ordiorule ofg. ore numai elem. < 5

⇒ Um arbone est fie un vilhone gol, fie un mod ou o nelo ave i 2 sul arbori:

data BSTree $a = EmptyTree \mid Node a (BSTree a) (BSTree a) deriving (Show)$ wlowus subordioni modului

SiNONIME as purem un all nume hip lija exident

type String = [Char]

type PhoneBook = [(String,String)]

type Name = String type PhoneBook = [(Name,PhoneNumber)]

De ducei, wum să fuem asta dunci când folosim lipuri de date lungi sau în contextul nostru, wum să întelegum mai luine ce suprezintă ele.

ex: (String, String) I me este sufficient de experse, don ((Warne, PhoneMember)) da

ex: [String, String)] me este suficient de experse, don [(Warne, PhoneMeember)] da

Exerciti

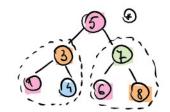
1 BST

~)

-> imonder 2> lênta de moderni de forma [left , vode , right]

modernile dim

subartio rele drept



=> [1,3,4, 6, 6,7,8]

-s balanced -s lin but be basen bet un arbore in care:

-pt ficure mod => minorbrailer me difurci me maitime cu mai mult

- de un nivel =>

- (Luight right) - (Luight right) \(c = 1 \)

[1,2, [3,4], [5, [6,7]]]

a

dola Nesketzit a = Elem a | Zit [Nesketzit a]

Light a toustre => elemente lisk

Light elementellore => elemente simple

- [3 this <- this types !
- Coustlan 1 2 => {1,2} => adauga Lon elem. intr-o Neded List coustlan 1 {1,{3,4]} => {1,2,{3,4]}}
- countrit {1,2] 3 => [[1,2], 5] -> adouga o lista intr-o Nucledist
 countrit {1,2] (3,4] => {{1,2], 3,4]

```
· hadzist 1 => vocor
 madx' { [1, [2,3]] => 1
· faildint 1 =) woron
  fail xit [1,52,3]) => [2,3]
                 [1, 6,3] [1, [2,3])
dup Equal 2)
            List [Flum 1, List [Flum 2, Elem 3]] List [Flum 1, List [Flum 2, Elem 3]]
2) pt ( n) ( or Inh. no werific a book elem ment egal 2)
                                                              Xit [Elem 2, Elem 3] - 2 Xist [Elem 2, Elem)
=> { Elim 2", Elim 3 } = 2 { Elim 2 ", Elim 3 }
 Cum as pulla sã compar alez list ?
z) fac o noué lifa en com elem courent e ) True, dona dementele de pe acuari por in l'in l'e nunt egale
                                          False, allfel
 =) siptlish duptional li le'
  es oblin lika (True, True) es subullated final o sà fic land logic intre book elem.
                                   reductor islail
 => dup Equal (Elma) (Elm b) = a = = b
dup Equal (21 21) (21 22) = and $ signish dup Equal 4, 22
    derp Egual
                                    = False

    Platen €1, €2, €3,4]], 5) => €1,2,3,4,5]

   that en (them x) = Ex]
   flaten (Kint x5) 2 ...
  Hint: concat [[1,2,5], [4,5]] = [1,2,3,4,5]
       primede o lità de lite i le coude masa
   List [Eluma, Xist [Elum 2, Elem 3]] - List l.
  Com pulem define [[1], [2,3]] 2) map flaten 1,
```

Cum pulem olyne (1,2,3) 2) concat (map flaten li)

In Haskell concert map 2 concert Map 2) concert Map