

Продолжение про F#

Юрий Литвинов

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Юнит-тестирование в F#

- ▶ Работают все дотнетовские библиотеки (NUnit, MsTest и т.д.)
- ▶ Есть обёртки, делающие код тестов более “функциональным” (FsUnit)
- ▶ Есть чисто F#-овские штуки: FsCheck, Unquote
 - ▶ на самом деле, не совсем F#-овские, но в C# такого нет

FsUnit, пример

```
module ``Project Euler - Problem 1`` =
```

```
open NUnit.Framework
```

```
open FsUnit
```

```
let GetSumOfMultiplesOf3And5 max =
```

```
    seq{3 .. max - 1}
```

```
    |> Seq.fold(fun acc number ->
```

```
        (if (number % 3 = 0 || number % 5 = 0) then
```

```
            acc + number else acc)) 0
```

```
[<Test>]
```

```
let ``Sum of multiples of 3 and 5 to 10 should return 23`` () =
```

```
    GetSumOfMultiplesOf3And5(10) |> should equal 23
```

FsUnit, матчеры

1 |> should equal 1

1 |> should **not** (equal 2)

10.1 |> should (equalWithin 0.1) 10.11

"ships" |> should startWith "sh"

"ships" |> should **not** (endWith "ss")

"ships" |> should haveSubstring "hip"

[1] |> should contain 1

[] |> should **not** (contain 1)

anArray |> should haveLength 4

(**fun** () -> failwith "BOOM!") |> ignore)

|> should throw typeof<**System**.Exception>

shouldFail (**fun** () -> 5/0 |> ignore)

FsUnit, ещё матчеры

true |> should be True

false |> should **not**' (be True)

"" |> should be EmptyString

null |> should be Null

anObj |> should **not**' (be sameAs otherObj)

11 |> should be (greaterThan 10)

10.0 |> should be (lessThanOrEqualTo 10.1)

0.0 |> should be ofExactType<**float**>

1 |> should **not**' (be ofExactType<**obj**>)

FsUnit, и ещё матчеры

Choice<int, **string**>.Choice1Of2(42) |> should be (choice 1)

"test" |> should be instanceOfType<**string**>

"test" |> should **not** (be instanceOfType<int>)

2.0 |> should **not** (be NaN)

[1; 2; 3] |> should be unique

[1; 2; 3] |> should be ascending

[1; 3; 2] |> should **not** (be ascending)

[3; 2; 1] |> should be descending

[3; 1; 2] |> should **not** (be descending)

FsCheck

Библиотека, которая берёт функцию и закидывает её случайно сгенерёнными тестами:

open **FsCheck**

```
let revRevsOrig (xs:list<int>) = List.rev(List.rev xs) = xs
```

```
Check.Quick revRevsOrig
```

```
// Ok, passed 100 tests.
```

```
let revsOrig (xs:list<int>) = List.rev xs = xs
```

```
Check.Quick revsOrig
```

```
// Falsifiable, after 2 tests (2 shrinks) (StdGen (338235241,296278002)):
```

```
// Original:
```

```
// [3; 0]
```

```
// Shrunk:
```

```
// [1; 0]
```

Unquote

Вообще интерпретатор F#-а, очень полезный для тестирования:

```
[<Test>]
```

```
let ``Unquote demo`` () =
```

```
    test <@ ([3; 2; 1; 0] |> List.map ((+) 1)) = [1 + 3..1 + 0] @>
```

```
// ([3; 2; 1; 0] |> List.map ((+) 1)) = [1 + 3..1 + 0]
```

```
// [4; 3; 2; 1] = [4..1]
```

```
// [4; 3; 2; 1] = []
```

```
// false
```


Foq

Ну и, конечно же, mock-объекты:

```
[<Test>]
```

```
let ``Foq demo`` () =
```

```
    let mock = Mock<System.Collections.Generic.IList<int>>()  
        .Setup(fun x -> <@ x.Contains(any()) @>).Returns(true)  
        .Create()
```

```
mock.Contains 1 |> Assert.True
```

Каррирование, частичное применение

```
let shift (dx, dy) (px, py) = (px + dx, py + dy)
let shiftRight = shift (1, 0)
let shiftUp = shift (0, 1)
let shiftLeft = shift (-1, 0)
let shiftDown = shift (0, -1)
```

F# Interactive

```
> shiftDown (1, 1);;
val it : int * int = (1, 0)
```

Зачем — функции высших порядков

```
let lists = [[1; 2]; [1]; [1; 2; 3]; [1; 2]; [1]]  
let lengths = List.map List.length lists
```

или

```
let lists = [[1; 2]; [1]; [1; 2; 3]; [1; 2]; [1]]  
let squares = List.map (List.map (fun x -> x * x)) lists
```

Функции стандартной библиотеки стараются принимать список последним, для каррирования

Оператор | >

Pipe forward

```
let (|>) x f = f x
```

```
let sumFirst3 ls = ls |> Seq.take 3 |> Seq.fold (+) 0
```

ВМЕСТО

```
let sumFirst3 ls = Seq.fold (+) 0 (Seq.take 3 ls)
```

Оператор >>

Композиция

```
let (>>) f g x = g (f x)  
let sumFirst3 = Seq.take 3 >> Seq.fold (+) 0  
let result = sumFirst3 [1; 2; 3; 4; 5]
```

Операторы `< |` и `<<`

Pipe-backward и обратная композиция

```
let (<|) f x = f x
```

```
let (<<) f g x = f (g x)
```

Зачем? Чтобы не ставить скобки:

```
printfn "Result = %d" <| factorial 5
```

Использование библиотек .NET

open System.Windows.Forms

```
let form = new Form(Visible = false, TopMost = true, Text = "Welcome to F#")
let textB = new RichTextBox(Dock = DockStyle.Fill, Text = "Some text")
form.Controls.Add(textB)
```

open System.IO open System.Net

/// Get the contents of the URL via a web request

```
let http(url: string) =
    let req = System.Net.WebRequest.Create(url)
    let resp = req.GetResponse()
    let stream = resp.GetResponseStream()
    let reader = new StreamReader(stream)
    let html = reader.ReadToEnd()
    resp.Close()
    html
```

```
textB.Text <- http("http://www.google.com")
```

```
form.ShowDialog () |> ignore
```

Сопоставление шаблонов

```
let urlFilter url agent =  
    match (url, agent) with  
    | "http://www.google.com", 99 -> true  
    | "http://www.yandex.ru" , _ -> false  
    | _, 86 -> true  
    | _ -> false  
  
let sign x =  
    match x with  
    | _ when x < 0 -> -1  
    | _ when x > 0 -> 1  
    | _ -> 0
```


F# — не Prolog

Не получится писать так:

```
let isSame pair =  
    match pair with  
    | (a, a) -> true  
    | _ -> false
```

Нужно так:

```
let isSame pair =  
    match pair with  
    | (a, b) when a = b -> true  
    | _ -> false
```

Какие шаблоны бывают

Синтаксис	Описание	Пример
(pat, \dots, pat)	Кортеж	$(1, 2, ("3", x))$
$[pat; \dots; pat]$	Список	$[x; y; 3]$
$pat :: pat$	cons	$h :: t$
$pat \mid pat$	"Или"	$[x] \mid ["X"; x]$
$pat \& pat$	"И"	$[p] \& [(x, y)]$
$pat \text{ as } id$	Именованный шаблон	$[x] \text{ as } inp$
id	Переменная	x
$_$	Wildcard (что угодно)	$_$
литерал	Константа	239, <i>DayOfWeek.Monday</i>
$:? type$	Проверка на тип	$:? string$

Последовательности

Ленивый тип данных

```
seq {0 .. 2}
```

```
seq {1| .. 10000000000000|}
```

```
open System.IO
```

```
let rec allFiles dir =
```

```
    Seq.append
```

```
    (dir |> Directory.GetFiles)
```

```
    (dir |> Directory.GetDirectories
```

```
        |> Seq.map allFiles
```

```
        |> Seq.concat)
```

Типичные операции с последовательностями

Операция	Тип
Seq.append	$\#seq <'a> \rightarrow \#seq <'a> \rightarrow seq <'a>$
Seq.concat	$\#seq <\#seq <'a>> \rightarrow seq <'a>$
Seq.choose	$('a \rightarrow 'b\ option) \rightarrow \#seq <'a> \rightarrow seq <'b>$
Seq.empty	$seq <'a>$
Seq.map	$('a \rightarrow 'b) \rightarrow \#seq <'a> \rightarrow \#seq <'b>$
Seq.filter	$('a \rightarrow bool) \rightarrow \#seq <'a> \rightarrow seq <'a>$
Seq.fold	$('s \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 's) \rightarrow 's \rightarrow seq <'a> \rightarrow 's$
Seq.initInfinite	$(int \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow seq <'a>$

Записи

```
type Person =  
    { Name: string  
      DateOfBirth: System.DateTime }  
  
{ Name = "Bill"  
  DateOfBirth = new System.DateTime(1962, 09, 02) }  
  
{ new Person  
  with Name = "Anna"  
  and DateOfBirth = new System.DateTime(1968, 07, 23) }
```

Деконструкция

```
let person = { Name = "Anna"  
               DateOfBirth = new System.DateTime(1968, 07, 23) }
```

```
let { Name = name; DateOfBirth = date } = person
```

Размеченные объединения

Discriminated unions

```
type Route = int
```

```
type Make = string
```

```
type Model = string
```

```
type Transport =
```

```
| Car of Make * Model
```

```
| Bicycle
```

```
| Bus of Route
```

```
let bus = Bus(420)
```

Известные примеры

```
type 'a option =  
    | None  
    | Some of 'a
```

```
type 'a list =  
    | ([])  
    | (::) of 'a * 'a list
```


Использование размеченных объединений

```
type IntOrBool = I of int | B of bool
```

```
let i = I 99
```

```
let b = B true
```

```
type C = Circle of int | Rectangle of int * int
```

```
[1..10]
```

```
|> List.map Circle
```

```
[1..10]
```

```
|> List.zip [21..30]
```

```
|> List.map Rectangle
```

Использование в match

```
type Tree<'a> =  
    | Tree of 'a * Tree<'a> * Tree<'a>  
    | Tip of 'a
```

```
let rec size tree =  
    match tree with  
    | Tree(_, l, r) -> 1 + size l + size r  
    | Tip _ -> 1
```

Пример

Дерево разбора логического выражения

```
type Proposition =
```

```
| True  
| And of Proposition * Proposition  
| Or of Proposition * Proposition  
| Not of Proposition
```

```
let rec eval (p: Proposition) =
```

```
  match p with  
  | True -> true  
  | And(p1, p2) -> eval p1 && eval p2  
  | Or (p1, p2) -> eval p1 || eval p2  
  | Not(p1) -> not (eval p1)
```

```
printfn "%A" <| eval (Or(True, And(True, Not True)))
```

Взаимосвязанные типы

```
type Node =  
  { Name : string;  
    Links : Link list }  
and Link =  
  | Dangling  
  | Link of Node
```

Одноэлементные объединения, без

```
type CustomerId = int // синоним типа
type OrderId = int // ещё один синоним типа

let printOrderId (orderId: OrderId) =
    printfn "The orderId is %i" orderId

let customerId = 1
printOrderId customerId // Печaaaаль
```

Одноэлементные объединения, с

type CustomerId = CustomerId **of** int // *размеченное объединение*

type OrderId = OrderId **of** int // *ещё одно*

let printOrderId (OrderId orderId) = // *деконструкция в параметре*
printfn "The orderId is %i" orderId

let customerId = CustomerId 1
printOrderId customerId // *Ошибка компиляции*

Факториал без хвостовой рекурсии

```
let rec factorial x =
```

```
    if x <= 1
```

```
    then 1
```

```
    else x * factorial (x - 1)
```

```
let rec factorial x =
```

```
    if x <= 1
```

```
    then
```

```
        1
```

```
    else
```

```
        let resultOfRecursion = factorial (x - 1)
```

```
        let result = x * resultOfRecursion
```

```
        result
```

Факториал с хвостовой рекурсией

```
let factorial x =  
  let rec tailRecursiveFactorial x acc =  
    if x <= 1 then  
      acc  
    else  
      tailRecursiveFactorial (x - 1) (acc * x)  
  tailRecursiveFactorial x 1
```


После декомпиляции в C#

```
C#  
  
public static int tailRecursiveFactorial(int x, int acc)  
{  
    while (true)  
    {  
        if (x <= 1)  
        {  
            return acc;  
        }  
        acc *= x;  
        x--;  
    }  
}
```

Паттерн “Аккумулятор”

```
let rec map f list =  
  match list with  
  | [] -> []  
  | hd :: tl -> (f hd) :: (map f tl)
```

```
let map f list =  
  let rec mapTR f list acc =  
    match list with  
    | [] -> acc  
    | hd :: tl -> mapTR f tl (f hd :: acc)  
  mapTR f (List.rev list) []
```

Continuation Passing Style

Аккумулятор — функция

```
let printListRev list =  
  let rec printListRevTR list cont =  
    match list with  
    | [] -> cont ()  
    | hd :: tl ->  
      printListRevTR tl (fun () ->  
        printf "%d " hd; cont () )  
  printListRevTR list (fun () -> printfn "Done!")
```

Когда всё не так просто

```
type ContinuationStep<'a> =  
    | Finished  
    | Step of 'a * (unit -> ContinuationStep<'a>)
```

```
let rec linearize binTree cont =  
    match binTree with  
    | Empty -> cont()  
    | Node(x, l, r) ->  
        Step(x, (fun () -> linearize l (fun () ->  
            linearize r cont)))
```

Собственно, обход

```
let iter f binTree =  
  let steps = linearize binTree (fun () -> Finished)  
  
  let rec processSteps step =  
    match step with  
    | Finished -> ()  
    | Step(x, getNext) ->  
      f x  
      processSteps (getNext())  
  
  processSteps steps
```