Продолжение про F#

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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
 - ▶ на самом деле, есть, это называется property-based testing и считается передовой техникой тестирования, в F# было всегда

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

open FsCheck

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

```
Check.Quick revRevIsOrig // Ok, passed 100 tests.
```

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

```
Check.Quick revIsOrig
```

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

// Original:

// [3; 0]

// Shrunk:

//[1;0]

Для интеграции с FsUnit используйте Check.QuickThrowOnFailure

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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

```
Hy 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 \rightarrow x \times x \times x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x + x = x +
```

Функции стандартной библиотеки стараются принимать список последним, для каррирования



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 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 reg = System.Net.WebRequest.Create(url)
  let resp = reg.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
```

let form = new Form(Visible = false, TopMost = true, Text = "Welcome to F#")

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 \rightarrow true
  | -> false
```

Какие шаблоны бывают

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

Последовательности

Ленивый тип данных

Типичные операции с последовательностями

Операция	Тип
Seq.append	#seq<'a> o #seq<'a> o seq<'a>
Seq.concat	#seq < #seq <' a >>→ 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 o bool) o #seq < 'a > o seq < 'a >
Seq.fold	$('s \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 's) \rightarrow 's \rightarrow seq < 'a > \rightarrow 's$
Seq.initInfinite	(int o' a) o 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

Анонимные записи

let person = {| Name = "Anna"; DateOfBirth = DateTime(1968, 07, 23) |}

- Могут возвращаться из функций (в отличие от анонимных объектов в С#)
- Имеют структурное равенство и сравнение

$$\{ | a = 2 | \} > \{ | a = 1 | \} // true \}$$

Не могут участвовать в сопоставлении с шаблоном



Размеченные объединения

Discriminated unions

let bus = Bus(420)

Известные примеры

```
| None
| Some of 'a

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

type 'a option =

Использование размеченных объединений

```
type IntOrBool = I of int | B of bool
let i = 1.99
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

Пример

True

type Proposition =

Дерево разбора логического выражения

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 // Печаааль
```



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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



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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
  else
    let resultOfRecusion = factorial (x - 1)
     let result = x * resultOfRecusion
     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</pre>
```

После декомпиляции в С#

```
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

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
```