

浙江大学城市学院实验报告

课程名称 跨平台脚本开发技术

实验项目名称 实验五 函数式编程

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实验成绩 指导老师（签名） 日期

注意：

- 务请保存好各自的源代码，以备后用。
- 请把作业保存为 pdf 上传到 BB 平台，请务必在截止日期前提交。

实验目的：

掌握函数式编程概念、原理、实现。

实验内容：

1.实现 fibonacci 数列 1 1 2 3 5

测试对比采用/没有采用 memoize 技术运行时间 fibo(10) fibo(100),fibo(1000),fibo(10000)
50,500,5000,50000 次所需要的时间.

```
var memoize = function(f) {  
  var cache = {};  
  return function() {  
    //JSON 是 JS 提供的一个工具对象 (Utility)  
    var arg_str = JSON.stringify(arguments);  
    cache[arg_str] = cache[arg_str] || f.apply(f, arguments);  
    return cache[arg_str];  
  };  
};  
  
//上述 memoize 函数可以直接用 ramda 的库函数 R.memoize  
function fibo(n){  
  // your code  
}
```

```
function testfibo(n,times){  
    //your code  
}  
  
//Date.now()    可以返回当前毫秒数
```

2.柯里化函数练习

完成下面的代码，练习柯里化函数 `curry function`

```
var R = require('ramda');  
  
// 练习 1  
//=====
```

// 重构使之成为一个 `curry` 函数

```
var words = function(str) {  
    return split(' ', str);  
};  
  
// 练习 1a  
//=====
```

// 使用 `map` 创建一个新函数，使之能够操作字符串数组

```
var sentences = undefined;  
  
// 练习 2  
//=====
```

// 重构使之成为一个 `curry` 函数

```
var filterQs = function(xs) {  
    return filter(function(x){ return match(/q/i, x); }, xs);  
};  
  
// 练习 3  
//=====
```

// 使用帮助函数 `_keepHighest` 重构 `max` 使之成为 `curry` 函数

// 无须改动：

```
var _keepHighest = function(x,y){ return x >= y ? x : y; };

// 重构这段代码:

var max = function(xs) {
    return reduce(function(acc, x){
        return _keepHighest(acc, x);
    }, -Infinity, xs);
};

// 彩蛋 1:

// =====

// wrap array's slice to be functional and curried.
// 包裹数组的 slice 函数使之成为 curry 函数
// //[1,2,3].slice(0, 2)
var slice = undefined;

// 彩蛋 2:

// =====

// 借助 slice 定义一个 take curry 函数, 接受 n 个元素为参数。

var take = undefined;
```

3. 函数组合练习

```
// 在当前目录 npm install ramda accounting
// require('.././support');

var R = require('ramda');
var accounting = require('accounting');

// 示例数据
var CARS = [
    {name: "Ferrari FF", horsepower: 660, dollar_value: 700000, in
    _stock: true},
```

```
    {name: "Spyker C12 Zagato", horsepower: 650, dollar_value: 648000, in_stock: false},
    {name: "Jaguar XKR-S", horsepower: 550, dollar_value: 132000, in_stock: false},
    {name: "Audi R8", horsepower: 525, dollar_value: 114200, in_stock: false},
    {name: "Aston Martin One-77", horsepower: 750, dollar_value: 1850000, in_stock: true},
    {name: "Pagani Huayra", horsepower: 700, dollar_value: 1300000, in_stock: false}
  ];
```

// 练习 1:

// =====

// 使用 R.compose() 重写下面这个函数。提示: R.prop() 是 curry 函数

```
var isLastInStock = function(cars) {
  var last_car = R.last(cars);
  return R.prop('in_stock', last_car);
};
```

// 练习 2:

// =====

// 使用 R.compose()、R.prop() 和 R.head() 获取第一个 car 的 name

```
var nameOfFirstCar = undefined;
```

// 练习 3:

// =====

// 使用帮助函数 _average 重构 averageDollarValue 使之成为一个组合

```
var _average = function(xs) { return R.reduce(add, 0, xs) / xs.length; }; // <- 无须改动
```

```
var averageDollarValue = function(cars) {
  var dollar_values = R.map(function(c) { return c.dollar_value; }, cars);
  return _average(dollar_values);
};
```

// 练习 4:

// =====

// 使用 compose 写一个 sanitizeNames() 函数, 返回一个下划线连接的小写字符串: 例如: sanitizeNames(["Hello World"]) //=> ["hello_world"]。

```
var _underscore = R.replace(/\W+/g, '_'); //<-- 无须改动, 并在 sanitizeNames 中使用它

var sanitizeNames = undefined;

// 彩蛋 1:
// =====
// 使用 compose 重构 availablePrices

var availablePrices = function(cars) {
  var available_cars = R.filter(R.prop('in_stock'), cars);
  return available_cars.map(function(x){
    return accounting.formatMoney(x.dollar_value);
  }).join(', ');
};

// 彩蛋 2:
// =====
// 重构使之成为 pointfree 函数。提示: 可以使用 R.flip()

var fastestCar = function(cars) {
  var sorted = R.sortBy(function(car){ return car.horsepower }, cars);
  var fastest = R.last(sorted);
  return fastest.name + ' is the fastest';
};
```

4. pointfree 练习: 分析以下示例, 学习 ramda 库函数, 并学习 pointfree 编程风格。

示例 1:

```
var R = require('ramda');
var str = 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit';

// 以空格分割单词
var splitBySpace = s => s.split(' ');

// 每个单词的长度
var getLength = w => w.length;
```

```
// 词的数组转换成长度的数组
var getLengthArr = arr => R.map(getLength, arr);

// 返回较大的数字
var getBiggerNumber = (a, b) => a > b ? a : b;

// 返回最大的一个数字
var findBiggestNumber = arr => R.reduce(getBiggerNumber, 0, arr);

var getLongestWordLength = R.pipe(
  R.split(' '),
  R.map(R.length),
  R.reduce(R.max, 0)
);

console.log(getLongestWordLength(str));
```

示例 2:

```
var R = require('ramda');
var data = {
  result: "SUCCESS",
  interfaceVersion: "1.0.3",
  requested: "10/17/2013 15:31:20",
  lastUpdated: "10/16/2013 10:52:39",
  tasks: [
    {id: 104, complete: false,          priority: "high",
      dueDate: "2013-11-29",          username: "Scott",
      title: "Do something",          created: "9/22/2013"},
    {id: 105, complete: false,          priority: "medium",
      dueDate: "2013-11-22",          username: "Lena",
      title: "Do something else",      created: "9/22/2013"},
    {id: 107, complete: true,           priority: "high",
      dueDate: "2013-11-22",          username: "Mike",
      title: "Fix the foo",           created: "9/22/2013"},
    {id: 108, complete: false,          priority: "low",
      dueDate: "2013-11-15",          username: "Punam",
      title: "Adjust the bar",        created: "9/25/2013"},
    {id: 110, complete: false,          priority: "medium",
      dueDate: "2013-11-15",          username: "Scott",
      title: "Rename everything",      created: "10/2/2013"}
  ],
}
```

```
        {id: 112, complete: true,          priority: "high",
          dueDate: "2013-11-27",        username: "Lena",
          title: "Alter all quuxes",    created: "10/5/2013"}
        // , ...
      ]
    };

    var fetchData = function () {
      return Promise.resolve(data);
    };

    // 提取 tasks 属性
    var SelectTasks = R.prop('tasks');

    // 过滤出指定的用户
    var filterMember = member => R.filter(
      R.propEq('username', member)
    );

    // 排除已经完成任务
    var excludeCompletedTasks = R.reject(R.propEq('complete', true));

    // 选取指定属性
    var selectFields = R.map(
      R.pick(['id', 'dueDate', 'title', 'priority'])
    );

    // 按照到期日期排序
    var sortByDueDate = R.sortBy(R.prop('dueDate'));

    // 合成函数
    var getIncompleteTaskSummaries = function(membername) {
      return fetchData().then(
        R.pipe(
          SelectTasks,
          filterMember(membername),
          excludeCompletedTasks,
          selectFields,
          sortByDueDate
        )
      );
    };

    getIncompleteTaskSummaries('Scott').then(r => console.log(r));
```

实验步骤：

1、

```

test.js
12 // your code
13 if(n==1 || n==2)
14     return 1;
15 else
16     return (fibo(n-2) + fibo(n-1));
17 }
18 function testfibo(n,times){
19     //your code
20     if (n != 0)
21         fibo(n);
22     return (Date.now() - times)/1000;
23 }
24
25 //调用memoize函数进行优化
26 var fibo_memoize = memoize(n =>{
27     // your code
28     return fibo(n);
29 });
30
31 function testfibo_memoize(n,times){
32     //your code
33     if (n != 0)
34         fibo_memoize(n);
35     return (Date.now() - times)/1000;
36 }
37
38 var times = Date.now();
39
40 console.log("Fibonacci:" + fibo(30)+ " " + "runtime: " + testfibo(30,times) + "s");
41 var times = Date.now();
42 console.log("Fibonacci:" + fibo_memoize(30)+ " " + "runtime: " + testfibo_memoize(30,times) + "s");
43
44 //Date.now() 可以返回当前毫秒数

```

问题 输出 调试控制台 终端

```

node --debug-brk=47484 --no-lazy exe.5\test.js
Debugger listening on [::]:47484
Fibonacci:832040 runtime: 0.032s
Fibonacci:832040 runtime: 0.007s

```

代码如下：

```

var memoize = function(f) {
    var cache = {};
    return function() {
        //JSON 是 JS 提供的一个工具对象 (Utility)
        var arg_str = JSON.stringify(arguments);
        cache[arg_str] = cache[arg_str] || f.apply(f, arguments);
        return cache[arg_str];
    };
};

//上述 memoize 函数可以直接用 ramda 的库函数 R.memoize
function fibo(n){
    // your code

```



```
    if(n==1 || n==2)
        return 1;
    else
        return (fibo(n-2) + fibo(n-1));
}
function testfibo(n,times){
    //your code
    if (n != 0)
        fibo(n);
    return (Date.now() - times)/1000;
}

//调用 memoize 函数进行优化
var fibo_memoize = memoize(n =>{
    // your code
    return fibo(n);
});

function testfibo_memoize(n,times){
    //your code
    if (n != 0)
        fibo_memoize(n);
    return (Date.now() - times)/1000;
}

var times = Date.now();

console.log("Fibonacci:" +fibo(30)+ "    " +"runtime:
"+ testfibo(30,times) +"s");
var timess = Date.now();
console.log("Fibonacci:" +fibo_memoize(30)+ "    " +"runtime:
"+ testfibo_memoize(30,timess) +"s");

//Date.now()    可以返回当前毫秒数
```

2、

输出端：

```

test2.js  test3.js  test4.js  x
1  var E = require('./test3');
2  console.log(E.words("Jingle bells Batman smells"));
3  console.log(E.sentences(["Jingle bells Batman smells", "Robin laid an egg"]));
4  console.log(E.filterQs(['quick', 'camels', 'quarry', 'over', 'quails']));
5  console.log(E.max([323,523,554,123,5234]));
6  console.log(E.slice(1)(3)(['a', 'b', 'c']));
7  console.log(E.take(2)(['a', 'b', 'c']));

问题  输出  调试控制台  终端
...      sentences: sentences,
...      filterQs: filterQs,
...      max: max,
...      slice: slice,
...      take: take
...      };
{ words: [Function],
  sentences: [Function: f1],
  filterQs: [Function: f1],
  max: [Function: f1],
  slice: [Function],
  take: [Function: f2] }
> var E = require('./test3');
add function f1(a) {
  if (arguments.length === 0 || _isPlaceholder(a)) {
    return f1;
  } else {
    return fn.apply(this, arguments);
  }
}
undefined
> console.log(E.words("Jingle bells Batman smells"));
[ 'Jingle', 'bells', 'Batman', 'smells' ]
undefined
> console.log(E.sentences(["Jingle bells Batman smells", "Robin laid an egg"]));
[ [ 'Jingle', 'bells', 'Batman', 'smells' ],
  [ 'Robin', 'laid', 'an', 'egg' ] ]
undefined
> console.log(E.filterQs(['quick', 'camels', 'quarry', 'over', 'quails']));
[ 'quick', 'camels', 'quarry', 'over', 'quails' ]
undefined
> console.log(E.max([323,523,554,123,5234]));
5234
undefined
> console.log(E.slice(1)(3)(['a', 'b', 'c']));
[ 'b', 'c' ]
undefined
> console.log(E.take(2)(['a', 'b', 'c']));
[ 'a', 'b' ]
undefined
>

```

练习代码:

```

var R = require('ramda');
// 练习 1
//=====
// 重构使之成为一个 curry 函数
/*var words = function(str) {
  return split(' ', str);
};*/

```

```
//curry 函数
var words = split(' ');

// 练习 1a
//=====
// 使用 map 创建一个新函数，使之能够操作字符串数组
//var sentences = undefined;
//map 函数
var sentences = map(words);

// 练习 2
//=====
// 重构使之成为一个 curry 函数
/*var filterQs = function(xs) {
    return filter(function(x){ return match(/q/i, x); }, xs);
};*/
//curry 函数
var filterQs = filter(match(/q/i));

// 练习 3
//=====
// 使用帮助函数 _keepHighest 重构 max 使之成为 curry 函数
// 无须改动：
var _keepHighest = function(x,y){ return x >= y ? x : y; };
// 重构这段代码：
/*var max = function(xs) {
    return reduce(function(acc, x){
        return _keepHighest(acc, x);
    }, -Infinity, xs);
};*/
//重构后
var max = reduce(_keepHighest, -Infinity);

// 彩蛋 1:
// =====
// wrap array's slice to be functional and curried.
// 包裹数组的 slice 函数使之成为 curry 函数
// //[1,2,3].slice(0, 2)
//var slice = undefined;
//curry 函数
```

```
var slice = _.curry(function(start, end, xs){ return xs.slice(
start, end); });

// 彩蛋 2:
// =====
// 借助 slice 定义一个 take curry 函数, 接受 n 个元素为参数。
//var take = undefined;
//重构后 curry 函数
var take = slice(0);

module.exports = { words: words,
                  sentences: sentences,
                  filterQs: filterQs,
                  max: max,
                  slice: slice,
                  take: take
                };
```

3、

```
>
> console.log(isLastInStock(CARS));
false
undefined
> console.log(nameOfFirstCar(CARS));
Ferrari FF
undefined
> console.log(averageDollarValue(CARS));
790700
undefined
> console.log(sanitizeNames(CARS));
[ 'ferrari_ff',
  'spyker_c12_zagato',
  'jaguar_xkr_s',
  'audi_r8',
  'aston_martin_one_77',
  'pagani_huayra' ]
undefined
```

```
> console.log(fastestCar(CARS));
Aston Martin One-77 is the fastest
undefined
```

代码如下

```
// 在当前目录 npm install ramda accounting
require('../support');
```

```
var R = require('ramda');
var accounting = require('accounting');

// 示例数据
var CARS = [
  {name: "Ferrari FF", horsepower: 660, dollar_value: 700000, in_stock: true},
  {name: "Spyker C12 Zagato", horsepower: 650, dollar_value: 648000, in_stock: false},
  {name: "Jaguar XKR-S", horsepower: 550, dollar_value: 132000, in_stock: false},
  {name: "Audi R8", horsepower: 525, dollar_value: 114200, in_stock: false},
  {name: "Aston Martin One-77", horsepower: 750, dollar_value: 1850000, in_stock: true},
  {name: "Pagani Huayra", horsepower: 700, dollar_value: 1300000, in_stock: false}
];

// 练习 1:
// =====
// 使用 R.compose() 重写下面这个函数。提示: R.prop() 是 curry 函数
/*var isLastInStock = function(cars) {
  var last_car = R.last(cars);
  return R.prop('in_stock', last_car);
};*/

//使用 curry 函数
var isLastInStock = R.compose(R.prop('in_stock'), R.last);

// 练习 2:
// =====
// 使用 R.compose()、R.prop() 和 R.head() 获取第一个 car 的 name
//var nameOfFirstCar = undefined;
//重构
var nameOfFirstCar = R.compose(R.prop('name'), R.head);

// 练习 3:
// =====
// 使用帮助函数 _average 重构 averageDollarValue 使之成为一个组合
```

```
var _average = function(xs) { return R.reduce(R.add, 0, xs) /
xs.length; }; // <- 无须改动

/*var averageDollarValue = function(cars) {
  var dollar_values = R.map(function(c) { return c.dollar_valu
e; }, cars);
  return _average(dollar_values);
};*/
//重构后
var averageDollarValue = R.compose(_average,R.map(R.prop('doll
ar_value')));

// 练习 4:
// =====
// 使用 compose 写一个 sanitizeNames() 函数, 返回一个下划线连接的小
写字符串: 例如:
sanitizeNames(["Hello World"]) //=> ["hello_world"]。

var _underscore = R.replace(/\W+/g, '_'); //<-- 无须改动, 并
在 sanitizeNames 中使用它

//var sanitizeNames = undefined;
//编写 sanitizeNames()函数
var toLowerCase = function(x){ return x.toLowerCase();};
var sanitizeNames = R.map(R.compose(_underscore ,toLowerCase,
R.prop('name')));

// 彩蛋 1:
// =====
// 使用 compose 重构 availablePrices

/*var availablePrices = function(cars) {
  var available_cars = R.filter(R.prop('in_stock'), cars);
  return available_cars.map(function(x){
    return accounting.formatMoney(x.dollar_value);
  }).join(', ');
};*/

//Git 上答案
```

```
var formatPrice = R.compose(accounting.formatMoney(), R.prop("dollar_value"));
var availablePrices = R.compose( R.join(",") , R.map(formatPrice), R.filter( R.prop("in_stock") ) );

// 彩蛋 2:
// =====
// 重构使之成为 pointfree 函数。提示：可以使用 R.flip()

/*var fastestCar = function(cars) {
  var sorted = R.sortBy(function(car){ return car.horsepower }
, cars);
  var fastest = R.last(sorted);
  return fastest.name + ' is the fastest';
};*/

//重构
var append = R.flip(R.concat);
var fastestCar = R.compose(append(' is the fastest'),R.prop('name'),R.last,R.sortBy(R.prop('horsepower')));

module.exports = { CARS: CARS,
  isLastInStock: isLastInStock,
  nameOfFirstCar: nameOfFirstCar,
  fastestCar: fastestCar,
  averageDollarValue: averageDollarValue,
  availablePrices: availablePrices,
  sanitizeNames: sanitizeNames
};
```

4、

```
test8.js x
1 var R = require('ramda');
2 var str = 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit ';
3
4 // 以空格分割单词 var splitBySpace = s => s.split(' ');
5
6 // 每个单词的长度 var getLength = w => w.length;
7
8
9 // 词的数组转换成长度的数组 var getLengthArr = arr => R.map(getLength, arr);
10
11 // 返回较大的数字 var getBiggerNumber = (a, b) => a > b ? a : b;
12
13 // 返回最大的一个数字 var findBiggestNumber = arr => R.reduce(getBiggerNumber, 0, arr);
14
15 var getLongestWordLength = R.pipe( R.split(' '), R.map(R.length), R.reduce(R.max, 0) );
16
17 console.log(getLongestWordLength(str));
```

问题 输出 调试控制台 终端

```
node --debug-brk=38576 --nolazy exe.5\test8.js
Debugger listening on [::]:38576
11
```

打印出最长字符串的长度

```
test8.js test9.js x
1 var R = require('ramda');
2 var data = {
3   result: "SUCCESS",
4   interfaceVersion: "1.0.3",
5   requested: "10/17/2013 15:31:20",
6   lastUpdated: "10/16/2013 10:52:39",
7   tasks: [
8     {id: 104, complete: false, priority: "high",
9       dueDate: "2013-11-29", username: "Scott",
10      title: "Do something", created: "9/22/2013"},
11     {id: 105, complete: false, priority: "medium",
12      dueDate: "2013-11-22", username: "Lena",
13      title: "Do something else", created: "9/22/2013"},
14     {id: 107, complete: true, priority: "high",
15      dueDate: "2013-11-22", username: "Mike",
16      title: "Fix the foo", created: "9/22/2013"},
17     {id: 108, complete: false, priority: "low",
18      dueDate: "2013-11-15", username: "Punam",
19      title: "Adjust the bar", created: "9/25/2013"},
20     {id: 110, complete: false, priority: "medium",
21      dueDate: "2013-11-15", username: "Punam",
22      title: "Adjust the bar", created: "9/25/2013"}
23   ]
24 }
```

问题 输出 调试控制台 终端

```
node --debug-brk=3869 --nolazy exe.5\test9.js
Debugger listening on [::]:3869
[ { id: 110,
  dueDate: '2013-11-15',
  title: 'Rename everything',
  priority: 'medium' },
  { id: 104,
  dueDate: '2013-11-29',
  title: 'Do something',
  priority: 'high' } ]
```

打印出 username 是 Scott 且未完成的任务的四个属性，并按日期排序