



Haskell

Logo created with Haskell script:

<https://wiki.haskell.org/TW-Logo-Haskell>

Intro

In September 1987 a meeting was held at the conference on Functional Programming Languages and Computer Architecture in Portland, Oregon, to discuss an unfortunate situation in the functional programming community...

This document describes the result of that committee's: a purely functional programming language called Haskell, named after logician Haskell B. Curry whose work provides the logical basis for much of ours.

Report on the Programming Language Haskell, A Non-strict Purely Functional Language. Version 1.0, 1 April 1990

Latest release of the Glasgow Haskell Compilation System is 8.6.5 / 23 April 2019

<https://gitlab.haskell.org/ghc/ghc>

One more compilation system: Hugs, latests release September 2006

Intro

Non-strict means Haskell is not lazy. But it's lazy by default.

-- Just like me.

Purely Functional means you can use first-class functions and higher-order functions and you can't use side effects and input/output.

-- At least outside monads.

How to start (hint: it's easy)

MacOS:

`brew install haskell-stack`

<https://www.haskell.org/platform/mac.html>

Windows:

<https://www.haskell.org/platform/windows.html>

<https://github.com/lambdageart/Haskell-Guide/blob/master/DevelopmentEnvironment.md>

Linux:

<https://www.haskell.org/platform/linux.html>

If you have a lot of time you can build it from source. But GHC is written in Haskell.
So to build GHC you need GHC.

What we have now

- GHC allows you to compile projects
- Cabal to work with modules
- Stack to do it even better
- Set of common modules and packages
- GHCi is GHC's interactive environment, in which Haskell expressions can be interactively evaluated and programs can be interpreted

Let's try it:

```
GHCi, version 8.6.3: http://www.haskell.org/ghc/ :? for help
```

```
λ> 2+2
```

```
4
```

```
λ> reverse "abracadabra"
```

```
"arbadakarba"
```

```
λ> take 20 . zipWith const [1..] $ drop 100 [1..]
```

```
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20]
```

Stack, or Cabal: that is the question

More information here:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/30913145/what-is-the-difference-between-cabal-and-stack>

<http://www.scs.stanford.edu/16wi-cs240h/labs/stack.html>

Or maybe Nix?

Stack

```
$ stack new awesome-project
```

```
Downloading template "new-template" to create project "awesome-project" in awesome-project/ ...
```

```
... some operations here ...
```

```
Writing configuration to file: awesome-project/stack.yaml
```

```
All done.
```

```
$ cd ./awesome-project/
```

```
$ stack build
```

```
Building all executables for 'awesome-project' once. After a successful build of all of them, only specified executables will be rebuilt.
```

```
awesome-project-0.1.0.0: configure (lib + exe)
```

```
Configuring awesome-project-0.1.0.0...
```

```
awesome-project-0.1.0.0: build (lib + exe)
```

```
... some operations here ...
```

```
Registering library for awesome-project-0.1.0.0..
```

```
$ stack exec -- awesome-project-exe
```

```
someFunc
```

```
$
```

Hello World!

```
module Main where
```

```
import System.IO
```

```
main :: IO ()
```

```
main = putStrLn "Hello Haskell!"
```

```
-- That's it.
```


Fibonacci numbers

```
fib :: Int -> Integer
```

```
fib 0 = 0
```

```
fib 1 = 1
```

```
fib n = fib (n-2) + fib (n-1)
```

```
main :: IO ()
```

```
main = show . fib . read . head <$> getArgs >>= putStrLn
```

```
-- That's it.
```

Fibonacci memoized

```
fib :: Int -> Integer
fib = ([fib' n | n <- [0..]] !!)
    where fib' 0 = 0
          fib' 1 = 1
          fib' n = fib (n-2) + fib (n-1)

main :: IO ()
main = show . fib . read . head <$> getArgs >>= putStrLn
-- That's it.

Read more about memoization here:
https://wiki.haskell.org/Memoization
```



Replace URLs

Problem:

- Huge amount of documents (9878). Each document has various length and different structure.
- Huge amount of URLs to replace (48474). Long list of strings like:
/home/kitchen/best-air-fryers/ /best-air-fryers
- Only one human life.

What to do?

Alfred V. Aho and Margaret J. Corasick

We will use Aho-Corasick algorithm to solve it.

Aho-Corasick algorithm is generalization of Knuth-Morris-Pratt search algorithm to a set of patterns.

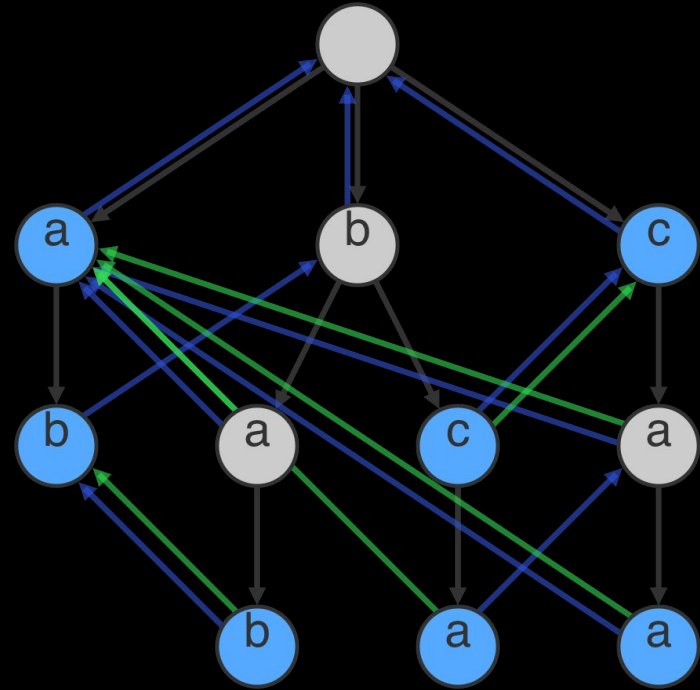
More information:

<http://www.cbcb.umd.edu/confcour/Spring2010/CMSC858W-materials/Lecture4.pdf>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aho-Corasick_algorithm

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knuth%E2%80%93Morris%E2%80%93Pratt_algorithm

I'm too lazy to build it!



Hoogle

Everything is easier with a proper tool.

<https://hoogle.haskell.org/?hoogle=Aho>
<http://hackage.haskell.org/package/AhoCorasick>

Easy to use. Just try to find:

`Ord a => [a] -> [a]`

The screenshot shows the Hoogle search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Search plugin', 'Manual', and 'haskell.org'. The main header features the 'Hoogle' logo in purple. Below the logo, a search bar contains the text 'Aho', followed by a dropdown menu set to 'set:stackage' and a 'Search' button. On the left side, under the heading 'Packages', there is a list of search filters: 'is:exact', 'is:package', 'amazonka-ec2', 'gi-glib', 'X11', 'yesod-auth', 'midi', 'SVGFonts', 'gi-pango', 'language-c-quote', 'authenticate', and 'webdriver'. Each filter has a minus icon to its left and a plus icon to its right. The main content area displays search results for 'Aho'. The first result is 'AHost :: Affinity' with a 'Uses' link on the right. Below it, the text 'amazonka-ec2 Network.AWS.EC2 Network.AWS.EC2.Types' is shown. The second result is 'package AhoCorasick' with a 'Uses' link. Below this, a note states: '⊕ Not on Stackage, so not searched. Aho-Corasick string matching algorithm'. The third result is 'UnicodeScriptAhom :: UnicodeScript' with a 'Uses' link. Below it, the text 'gi-glib GI.GLib.Enums' and '⊕ Ahom. Since: 2.48' are shown. The fourth result is 'xK_Ahook :: KeySym' with a 'Uses' link. Below it, the text 'X11 Graphics.X11.ExtraTypes.XorgDefault' is shown.

We did it!

```
$ stack build
```

```
stack exec -- future-haskell-demo +RTS -s -RTS ./data/rewrite.txt ./data/in ./data/out
```

It works!

9878 documents

48474 rewrite rules

80.223s elapsed

Can it be faster?

Concurrent programming

An easy task for `Control.Concurrent` and `Control.Concurrent.STM` modules!

`forkIO`, `forkFinally` to create threads

`TMVar` to wait for threads to be finished

That's it.

We did it again!

```
$ stack build
```

```
$ stack exec -- future-haskell-demo-threaded +RTS -s -N4 -RTS ./data/rewrite.txt ./data/in  
./data/out
```

It works!

9878 documents

48474 rewrite rules

39.375s elapsed

Can it be faster? Maybe. Do it.



And here's where I keep assorted lengths of wire.

How I downloaded all the articles from TTR.

Library:

Proof.IO

Proof.IO.Articles

Proof.IO.Tags

Proof.IO.Images

Proof.IO.Authors

Set of tools.

<https://gitlab.futurenet.com/dkurilo/proof-bulk-edit>

Join me!



Further reading

1. **Programming in Haskell, Graham Hutton, Second Edition**
<https://www.amazon.com/Programming-Haskell-Graham-Hutton/dp/>
2. <https://simonmar.github.io/pages/pcph.html>
3. <https://www.haskell.org/>
4. <https://www.haskell.org/documentation/> (**Tutorials**)
5. <https://github.com/hmemcpy/milewski-ctfp-pdf>

Repos:

1. <https://gitlab.futurenet.com/dkurilo/proof-bulk-edit>
2. <https://gitlab.futurenet.com/dkurilo/haskell-presentation>

How to draw an Owl.

"A fun and creative guide for beginners"

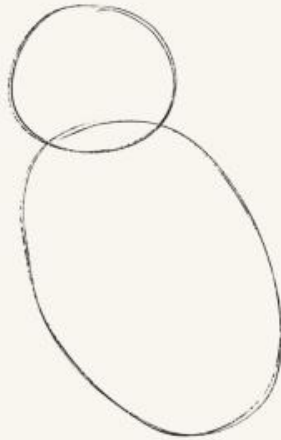


Fig 1. Draw two circles



Fig 2. Draw the rest of the damn Owl

Questions?

Just in case someone forgot.

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