# Programare declarativă Introducere în programarea functională folosind Haskell

#### Ioana Leuștean Traian Florin Serbănută

Departamentul de Informatică, FMI, UB ioana@fmi.unibuc.ro traian.serbanuta@unibuc.ro

- Testare tipuri de date cu valori puține
- Generarea numerelor pseudo-aleatoare
- QuickCheck
  - Testable
  - Alţi generatori

Testare - tipuri de date cu valori puține

K. Claessen, J. Hughes, "QuickCheck: A Lightweight Tool for Random Testing of Haskell Programs". Proceedings of the ICFP, ACM SIGPLAN, 2000.

```
import Test.QuickCheck

myreverse :: [Int] -> [Int]
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]

prdef :: [Int] -> Bool
prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)

*Main> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

```
import Test. QuickCheck
myreverse :: [Int] -> [Int]
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
wrongpr :: [Int] -> Bool
wrongpr xs = (myreverse xs == xs)
*Main> quickCheck wrongpr
*** Failed! Falsified (after 4 tests and 3 shrinks):
[1,0]
```

import Test.QuickCheck

```
myreverseW :: [Int] -> [Int]
myreverseW [] = []
myreverseW (x:xs) = x:(myreverse1 xs)

prdefW :: [Int] -> Bool
prdefW xs = (myreverseW xs == reverse xs)

*Main> quickCheck prW
*** Failed! Falsified (after 4 tests and 5 shrinks):
[0,1]
```

http://www.cse.chalmers.se/edu/year/2018/course/TDA452/lectures/ OverloadingAndTypeClasses.html

• Definiți clasa tipurilor de date cu un număr "mic" de valori.

class MySmall a where
 smallValues :: [a]

http://www.cse.chalmers.se/edu/year/2018/course/TDA452/lectures/ OverloadingAndTypeClasses.html

• Definiți clasa tipurilor de date cu un număr "mic" de valori.

```
class MySmall a where smallValues :: [a]
```

```
instance MySmall Bool where
  smallValues = [True, False]
```

class MySmall a where

 $\label{lem:http://www.cse.chalmers.se/edu/year/2018/course/TDA452/lectures/OverloadingAndTypeClasses.html$ 

Definiți clasa tipurilor de date cu un număr "mic" de valori.

```
smallValues :: [a]
instance MySmall Bool where
   smallValues = [True, False]
data Season = Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter
              deriving Show
instance MySmall Season where
   smallValues = [Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter]
> smallValues :: [Season] -- trebuie sa precizam tipul
[Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter]
```

Testare - tipuri de date cu valori puţine

# Clasa tipurilor "mici"

class MySmall a where
 smallValues :: [a]

```
class MySmall a where smallValues :: [a]
```

```
instance MySmall Int where
  smallValues = [0,12,3,45,91,100]
```

```
class MySmall a where
  smallValues :: [a]
instance MySmall Int where
   smallValues = [0,12,3,45,91,100]
instance (MySmall a, MySmall b) => MySmall (a, b) where
   smallValues = [(v1, v2) | v1 <- smallValues, v2 <-
      smallValues1
> smallValues :: [(Season, Bool)]
(Summer, True), (Summer, False), (Summer, True), (Summer, False),
   Autumn, True), (Autumn, False), (Winter, True), (Winter, False)
```

 Definiți o clasa care conține o funcție asemănătoare cu quickCheck care testează dacă o proprietate este adevărată pentru toate valorile unui tip "mic".

```
class MySmallCheck a where
  smallValues :: [a]
  smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
```

 Definiți o clasa care conține o funcție asemănătoare cu quickCheck care testează dacă o proprietate este adevărată pentru toate valorile unui tip "mic".

```
class MySmallCheck a where
  smallValues :: [a]
  smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
  smallCheck prop = and [ prop x | x <- smallValues ]
  -- minimal definition: smallValues</pre>
```

```
class MySmallCheck a where
  smallValues :: [a]
  smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
```

> smallCheck proplnt1

True

```
class MySmallCheck a where
   smallValues :: [a]
   smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
   smallCheck prop = and [prop x | x \leftarrow smallValues]
instance MySmallCheck Int where
   smallValues = [0,12,3,45,91,100]
propint :: Int -> Bool
proplnt x = x < 90
propint1 :: Int -> Bool
proplnt1 x = x < 101
> smallCheck propint
False
```

• Putem defini smallCheck astfel încât să precizeze un contraexemplu?

\*\*\* Exception: Counterexample:91

• Putem defini smallCheck astfel încât să precizeze un contraexemplu?

```
class Show a => MySmallCheck a where
  smallValues :: [a]
  smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
  smallCheck prop = sc smallValues
   where
      sc [] = True
      sc(x:xs)
        | prop x = sc xs
        | otherwise = error ("Counterexample:" ++ show x)
instance MySmallCheck Int where
   smallValues = [0,12,3,45,91,100]
propint :: Int -> Bool
proplnt x = x < 90
> smallCheck propint
```

# Generarea numerelor pseudo-aleatoare

#### **PRNG**

Ce facem cand avem tipuri cu un numar mare de valori (asa cum este **Int**)? Trebuie să generăm valori pseudo-aleatoare.

#### **PRNG**

Un *Pseudo random number generator* este un algoritm care produce o secvența de numere aleatoare, având ca punct de plecare o valoare inițială (*seed*).

#### Exemplu:

Linear Congruence Generator: 
$$X_{i+1} = aX_i + c \pmod{m}$$

seed 
$$= X_0$$

Generator de numere aleatoare

```
rval i = (7 * i + 3 ) 'mod' 11 -- valori intre 0 si 10

> rval 0 -- samanta este 0
3 -- valorea aleatoare generata
```

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Generăm o secvență de numere aleatoare

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Generăm o secvență de numere aleatoare

```
rval i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 11 -- valori intre 0 si 10
genRandSeq 0 = []
genRandSeq n s = let news = rval seed
                 in news : (genRandSeq (n-1) news)
> genRandSeg 10 0
[3.2.6,1.10,7.8,4.9.0]
> genRandSeg 20 0
[3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0,3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0]
```

Generăm o secvență de numere aleatoare

```
rval i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 11 -- valori intre 0 si 10
genRandSeq 0 = []
genRandSeq n s = let news = rval seed
                 in news : (genRandSeq (n-1) news)
> genRandSeg 10 0
[3.2.6,1.10,7.8,4.9.0]
> genRandSeg 20 0
[3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0,3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0]
```

Secventa aleatoare este predictibilă. Cum îmbunătătim algoritmul?

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Folosim generatoare dfierite pentru valori si semințe

```
rval i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 11 -- valori intre 0 si 10
rseed i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 101
genRandSeg 0 = []
genRandSeg n s = let
                    val = rval s
                    news = rseed s
                  in (val : (genRandSeq (n-1) news) )
> genRandSeg 10 0
[3,2,6,9,10,0,0,8,8,3]
> genRandSeg 20 0
[3,2,6,9,10,0,0,8,8,3,7,2,3,9,5,4,6,6,3,10]
> genRandSeg 30 0
[3,2,6,9,10,0,0,8,8,3,7,2,3,9,5,4,6,6,3,10,9,4,3,6,1,3,4,5,
9,21
```

#### PRNG: valorile și semințele sunt diferite

#### Generarea numerelor aleatoare în Haskell

http://hackage.haskell.org/package/random-1.1/docs/System-Random.html

```
class RandomGen g where
   next :: g \rightarrow (Int,g)
 -- observati asemanarea cu myrand :: Seed ->(RValue, Seed)
data StdGen
instance RandomGen StdGen where ...
mkStdGen :: Int -> StdGen
--- pt tipuri oarecare
class Random a where
   random :: RandomGen g \Rightarrow g \rightarrow (a, g)
   randoms :: RandomGen g => g -> [a]
   randomRs :: RandomGen g \Rightarrow (a, a) \rightarrow g \rightarrow [a]
```

#### Generarea numerelor aleatoare în Haskell

http://hackage.haskell.org/package/random-1.1/docs/System-Random.html

```
System.Random> genInt = fst $ random (mkStdGen 1000) :: Int
```

**System**. **Random**> genInt 1611434616111168504 **System**. **Random**> genInt 1611434616111168504

```
System.Random> genInts = randoms (mkStdGen 500) :: [Int]
```

```
System.Random> take 10 genInts [-8476283234809671955,5851875716463766781,-1174332976046471371
```

- -3587680396420832273,-1231390686875326875,4168674226095003295,
  - -6936465015900757066]

#### Generarea caracterelor aleatoare în Haskell

http://hackage.haskell.org/package/random-1.1/docs/System-Random.html

```
System.Random> genChar = fst$randomR ('a', 'z') (mkStdGen
   500):: Char
System.Random> genChar
'x'
System.Random> genChar
'x'
System.Random> genChars = randomRs ('a', 'z') (mkStdGen 500)::
    [Char]
System.Random> take 10 genChars
"xofmefswxi"
System.Random> take 50 genChars
"xofmefswxjxyhuuuditkpdrrqrhbdsfyyyhtfutowrxlnszfct"
```

#### QuickCheck

#### QuickCheck

#### **Testable**

```
Prelude> import Test.QuickCheck
Prelude Test.QuickCheck> :t quickCheck
quickCheck :: Testable prop => prop -> IO ()
```

- Pentru a putea fi testată o proprietate trebuie să aparțină unei instanțe a clasei Testable
- Instantă trivială

```
instance Testable Bool where
...

Prelude Test.QuickCheck> quickCheck (1 + 2 == 3)
+++ OK, passed 1 test.
Prelude Test.QuickCheck> quickCheck (1 + 2 == 8)
*** Failed! Falsified (after 1 test):
```

#### **Testable**

#### Instanță interesantă

```
quickCheck :: Testable prop => prop -> IO ()
instance (Arbitrary a, Show a, Testable prop) =>
  Testable (a -> prop) where ..
```

- putem defini proprietăți care depind de parametri
- Aproape toate tipurile standard de date sunt instanțe ale lui Arbitrary

#### **Testable**

#### Instanță interesantă

```
quickCheck :: Testable prop => prop -> IO ()
instance (Arbitrary a, Show a, Testable prop) =>
  Testable (a -> prop) where ..
```

- putem defini proprietăți care depind de parametri
- Aproape toate tipurile standard de date sunt instanțe ale lui Arbitrary

```
Prelude> quickCheck (\x -> x + 0 == x) 
+++ OK, passed 100 tests. 
Prelude> quickCheck (\x y z -> (x + y) + z == x + (y + z)) 
+++ OK, passed 100 tests. 
Prelude> quickCheck (\x y z -> (x - y) - z == x - (y - z)) 
*** Failed! Falsified (after 3 tests and 2 shrinks): 
0 
0
```

#### import Test.QuickCheck

```
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]

prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr xs = myreverse xs == xs

> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

import Test. QuickCheck myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic myreverse [] = []myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs) wrongpr xs = myreverse xs == xs > quickCheck prdef +++ OK, passed 100 tests. > quickCheck wrongpr

Ce se întâmplă?

+++ OK, passed 100 tests.

# Testare QuickCheck - Exemplu

```
import Test. QuickCheck
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
> verboseCheck wrongpr
Passed:
[(),(),(),(),(),(),(),(),(),()
Passed:
[(),(),(),()]
Passed:
[(),(),(),()]
Passed:
Passed:
[(),(),(),(),(),(),(),()]
```

# Testare QuickCheck - Exemplu

Trebuie să precizăm tipul datelor testate!

```
import Test. QuickCheck
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
prdef :: [Int] -> Bool -- precizam tipul
prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr :: [Int] -> Bool -- precizam tipul
wrongpr xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

# Testare QuickCheck - Exemplu

Trebuie să precizăm tipul datelor testate!

```
import Test. QuickCheck
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
prdef :: [Int] -> Bool -- precizam tipul
prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr :: [Int] -> Bool -- precizam tipul
wrongpr xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
> quickCheck wrongpr
*** Failed! Falsified (after 4 tests and 3 shrinks):
[1,0]
```

```
data Season = Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter
               deriving (Show, Eq)
prdef1 :: [Season] -> Bool
prdef1 xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr1 :: [Season] -> Bool
wrongpr1 xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef1
error: No instance for (Arbitrary Season)
Să ne aducem aminte că:
instance (Arbitrary a, Show a, Testable prop) =>
  Testable (a -> prop) where ...
```

#### Testare QuickCheck

- Generarea testelor aleatoare depinde de tipul de date.
- Tipurile de date pot fi folosite ca argumente în teste QuickCheck dacă sunt instanțe ale clasei Arbitrary:

```
class Arbitrary a where
  arbitrary :: Gen a
```

Gen a este un "wrapper" pentru un alt generator

```
newtype Gen a = MkGen\{ unGen :: QCGen -> Int -> a \}
```

```
http://hackage.haskell.org/package/QuickCheck-2.13.2/docs/src/
Test.QuickCheck.Random.html
http://hackage.haskell.org/package/QuickCheck-2.13.2/docs/
Test-QuickCheck.html
```

#### Testare QuickCheck

 Tipurile de date pot fi folosite ca argumente în teste QuickCheck dacă sunt instanțe ale clasei Arbitrary:

```
class Arbitrary a where
  arbitrary :: Gen a
```

 Gen a poate fi tratat ca un tip abstract, datele de tip Gen a pot fi definite cu ajutorul combinatorilor:

```
choose :: Random a => (a, a) -> Gen a one of :: [Gen a] -> Gen a elements :: [a] -> Gen a
```

```
https://hackage.haskell.org/package/QuickCheck-2.14.2/
docs/Test-QuickCheck.html#g:8
```

```
data Season = Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter
               deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary Season where
    arbitrary = elements [Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter]
prdef1 :: [Season] -> Bool
prdef1 xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr1 :: [Season] -> Bool
wrongpr1 xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef1
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
> quickCheck wrongpr1
*** Failed! Falsified (after 3 tests):
[Winter,Summer]
```

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
                 deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary MyInt where
   arbitrary = elements (map My listInt)
                where listInt = take 500000 (randoms (
                    mkStdGen 0)) :: [Int]
prdef1 :: [Season] -> Bool
prdef1 xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr1 :: [Season] -> Bool
wrongpr1 xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef1
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
> quickCheck wrongpr1
*** Failed! Falsified (after 3 tests):
[Winter,Summer]
```

## Testare QuickCheck

instance Testable Property where ...

Property ne poate ajuta să extindem limbajul logic cu combinatori precum:

```
(===) :: (Eq a, Show a) =>a -> a -> Property
> quickCheck (\x y-> x === y * (x 'div' y) + x 'mod' y)
*** Failed! Exception: 'divide by zero' (after 1 test):
0
0
Exception thrown while showing test case: 'divide by
```

zero '
• (==>) :: Testable prop => Bool -> prop -> Property

```
> quickCheck (\xy-> y /= 0 ==> x === y * (x 'div' y) + x 'mod' y)
+++ OK, passed 100 tests; 12 discarded.
```

- Ca și **Bool**, Property e o instantă finală, argumentele se adaugă peste
- Mai sunt şi alţi combinatori, precum forall
   https://hackage.haskell.org/package/QuickCheck-2.14.2/

instance (Testable a) => Testable (Maybe a) where ...

• Ca și ==> de la Property ne poate ajuta să filtrăm cazurile nedefinite

```
testDivMod :: Integer -> Integer -> Maybe Bool
testDivMod _ 0 = Nothing
testDivMod x y = Just $ x == y * (x 'div' y) + x 'mod' y
```

Prelude Test.QuickCheck> quickCheck testDivMod
+++ OK, passed 100 tests; 11 discarded.

Poate fi folosit cu orice Testable

```
testDivMod :: Integer -> Maybe (Integer -> Property)
testDivMod 0 = Nothing
testDivMod y =
   Just $ \x -> x === y * (x 'div' y) + x 'mod' y
```

Prelude Test.QuickCheck> quickCheck testDivMod
+++ OK, passed 100 tests; 15 discarded.

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{newtype} & \textbf{MyInt} &= \textbf{My Int} \\ & \textbf{deriving} & \textbf{(Show, Eq)} \end{array}
```

Cum definim instanța lui Arbitrary? O variantă ar fi tot folosirea operației elements:

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{newtype} & \textbf{MyInt} &= \textbf{My Int} \\ & \textbf{deriving (Show, Eq)} \end{array}
```

Cum definim instanța lui Arbitrary? O variantă ar fi tot folosirea operației elements:

Putem genera lista de întregi:

```
import System.Random
newtype MyInt = My Int
                deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary Mylnt where
   arbitrary = elements (map My listInt)
             where
           listint = take 500000(randoms(mkStdGen 0))::[Int]
wrongpr2 :: [MyInt] -> Bool
wrongpr2 xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck wrongpr2
*** Failed! Falsified (after 5 tests and 1 shrink):
[My 4948157297514287243,My (-2390719447972180436)]
```

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
deriving (Show, Eq)
```

Putem defini instanța lui Arbitrary folosind direct definiția datelor de tip *Gen a* 

```
newtype Gen a = MkGen\{ unGen :: QCGen -> Int -> a \}
```

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
deriving (Show, Eq)
```

Putem defini instanța lui Arbitrary folosind direct definiția datelor de tip *Gen a* 

```
newtype Gen a = MkGen\{ unGen :: QCGen -> Int -> a \}
```

Știind că **Int** este instanță a lui Arbitrary, să definim o instanță pentru MyInt.

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
deriving (Show, Eq)
```

Putem defini instanța lui Arbitrary folosind direct definiția datelor de tip Gen a

```
newtype Gen a = MkGen\{ unGen :: QCGen -> Int -> a \}
```

Știind că **Int** este instanță a lui Arbitrary, să definim o instanță pentru MyInt.

# Pe săptămâna viitoare!