Wholemeal (functional) programming

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I-18

http://dai.fmph.uniba.sk/courses/FPRO/

Čo je wholemeal (celozrnné)

Geraint Jones: Wholemeal programming means to think big:

- work with an entire list, rather than a sequence of elements
- develop a solution space, rather than an individual solution
- imagine a graph, rather than a single path.

Wholemeal programming je štýl rozmýšlania, programovania

Zpráva z tisku: neznámy pachatel odcizil paletu plnou kartónŢ s vínem

Všetky inzeráty užívateľa:	Cena	Lokalita	Zobrazenie
predám paletu plnú katonov s vínom - Ponuka - [13.2. 2016] pozn. celozrnné víno	**Dohodou**	Bratislava 841 06	1 x

... privedie vás k šlachtickým manierom vo funkcionálnom svete

Celozrnný programátor musí

poznať funkcie a najzákladnejšie funkcionály

- map/filter
  - map f xs = map f [x_1, …, x_n] = [f x_1, …, f x_n] = [f x | x <- xs]
  - filter f xs = filter p [x_1, …, x_n] = [x | x <- xs, p x]
- foldr/foldl
  - foldr f z [x_1, …, x_n] = (f x_1 (f x_2 … (f x_n z)..))
  - foldl f z [x_1, …, x_n] = (..((f z x_1) x_2) … x_n)
- scanr/scanl
  - scanf f z [x_1, …, x_n] = [z, (f x_n z), …, (f x_2 … (f x_n z)..), (f x_1 (f x_2 … (f x_n z)..))]
  - scanl f z [x_1, …, x_n] = [z, (f z x_1), ((f z x_1) x_2), …, (..((f z x_1) x_2) … x_n)]
- iterate
  - iterate f x = [x, (f x), ((f x) x), …, f^n x, …]
- a t.ď.

Extrémny príklad celozrnného

```
rozdelParneNeparne :: [Integer] -> ([Integer],[Integer])
rozdelParneNeparne [] = ([],[])
rozdelParneNeparne (x:xs) = (xp, x:xn) where (xp, xn) = rozdelNeparneParne xs
```

```
rozdelNeparneParne :: [Integer] -> ([Integer],[Integer])
rozdelNeparneParne [] = ([],[])
rozdelNeparneParne (x:xs) = (x:xp, xn) where  (xp, xn) = rozdelParneNeparne xs
```

```
rozdielSuctu :: [Integer] -> Integer
rozdielSuctu xs = sum parneMiesta - sum neparneMiesta
    where (parneMiesta, neparneMiesta) = rozdelParneNeparne xs
```

Celozrnné riešenie:

```
rozdielSuctu  = negate . foldr (-) 0
```

alebo len -foldr(-)0

RozdielSuctu.hs

Krok-po-kroku

- Krok 1 - zbierame párne a nepárne prvky do zoznamov

```
rozdielSuctu'' xs  = (sum p) - (sum n)
        where (p,n) = foldr (\x -> \(a,b) -> (b,x:a)) ([],[]) xs
```

- Krok 2 - prečo nepočítať súčet už hneď

```
rozdielSuctu''' xs  = p - n
        where (p,n) = foldr (\x -> \(a,b) -> (b,a+x)) (0,0) xs
```

- Krok 3 – ušetrený where, zistíme, čo je uncurry

```
rozdielSuctu'''' xs  = uncurry (-) $ foldr (\x -> \(a,b) -> (b,a+x)) (0,0) xs
uncurry :: (a -> b -> c) -> (a, b) -> c
uncurry f (a,b) = f a b
```

- Krok 4 – ušetrený explicitný argument

```
rozdielSuctu'''''   = uncurry (-) . foldr (\x -> \(a,b) -> (b,a+x)) (0,0)
```

RozdielSuctu.hs

Celozrnné krok-po-kroku

(a na jednoduchých príkladoch)

Čo robí táto funkcia ?

```
foo                      :: [Integer] -> Integer
foo []                    = 0
foo (x:xs)    | odd x     = (3*x + 1) + foo xs
              | otherwise = foo xs
```

Sčíta 3x+1 pre každý prvok x vstupného zoznamu, ale len tie nepárne...

foo' xs = sum [3*x+1 | x <- xs, odd x] – toto je výrazný progres v čitateľnosti

```
foo''  xs  = sum (map (\x -> 3*x+1) ( filter (odd) xs)) -- to isté len s filter/map
foo''' xs  = sum $ map (\x -> 3*x+1) $ filter (odd) xs -- poznajúc operátor $
foo''''    = sum . map (\x -> 3*x+1) . filter (odd)      -- poznajúc kompozíciu .
foo'''''   = sum . map ((+1).(*3)) . filter (odd)        -- 2xpoznajúc kompozíciu
foo''''''  = foldr (+) 0 . map ((+1).(*3)) . filter (odd)  -- extrémna verzia bez sum
```

Intro.hs

Celozrnné krok-po-kroku

(a na príkladoch)

Čo robí táto funkcia ?

```
goo                     :: [Integer] -> Integer
goo   []                = 1
goo   (x:xs)  | even x  = (x-2) * goo xs
              | otherwise = goo xs
```

Vynásobí všetky párne prvky vstupného zoznamu zmenšené o 2

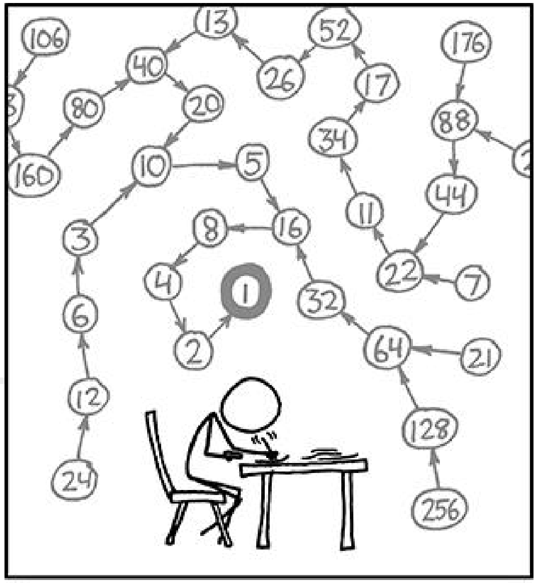
```
goo'  xs  = product [ x-2 | x <- xs, even x] -- výrazný progres v čitateľnosti

goo ' '   = product . map (subtract 2) . filter (even)

goo'''  = foldl (*) 1 . map (subtract 2) . filter (even) -- extrémna verzia bez product
```

Intro.hs

Colatz

(a na príkladoch)

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n/2 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 3n+1 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$



THE COLLATZ CONJECTURE STATES THAT IF YOU PICK A NUMBER, AND IF IT'S EVEN DIVIDE IT BY TWO AND IF IT'S ODD MULTIPLY IT BY THREE AND ADD ONE, AND YOU REPEAT THIS PROCEDURE LONG ENOUGH, EVENTUALLY YOUR FRIENDS WILL STOP CALLING TO SEE IF YOU WANT TO HANG OUT.

Čo robí táto funkcia ?

```
hoo        :: Integer -> [Integer]
hoo 1      = []
hoo n      | even n          = n : hoo (n `div` 2)
           | otherwise       = n : hoo (3 * n + 1)
```

To sú prvky tzv. Colatzovej postupnosti

```
hoo'  = takeWhile (/=1) . iterate (\x -> if even x then x `div` 2 else 3 * x + 1 )
```

iterate :: (a -> a) -> a -> [a]

iterate f x = [x, f x, f f x, f f f x, … , f^nx, …]

27, 82, **41**, 124, 62, **31**, 94, **47**, 142, **71**, 214, **107**, 322, **161**, 484, 242, **121**, 364, 182, **91**, 274, **137**, 412, 206, **103**, 310, **155**, 466, **233**, 700, 350, **175**, 526, **263**, 790, **395**, 1186, **593**, 1780, 890, **445**, 1336, 668, 334, **167**, 502, **251**, 754, **377**, 1132, 566, **283**, 850, **425**, 1276, 638, **319**, 958, **479**, 1438, **719**, 2158, **1079**, 3238, **1619**, 4858, **2429**, 7288, 3644, 1822, **911**, 2734, **1367**, 4102, **2051**, 6154, **3077**, 9232, 4616, 2308, 1154, **577**, 1732, 866, **433**, 1300, 650, **325**, 976, 488, 244, 122, **61**, 184, 92, 46, **23**, 70, **35**, 106, **53**, 160, 80, 40, 20, 10, **5**, 16, 8, 4, 2, **1**

Intro.hs

Celozrnné krok-po-kroku

(a na príkladoch)

Čo robí táto funkcia ?

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n/2 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 3n+1 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

Intro.hs

```
moo        :: Integer -> Integer
moo 1      = 0
moo n      | even n            = n + moo (n `div` 2)
           | otherwise         = moo (3 * n + 1)
```

súčet párnych prvkov Colatzovej postupnosti, teda sum . filter (even) . hoo

```
2+(                                   -- nezapočítali sme dvojicu (1, s+2)
   snd $                              -- z poslednej dvojice zober druhú zložku
     last $                           -- zober poslednú dvojicu
       takeWhile ((/=1).fst) $        -- kým prvá zložka dvojice <> 1
         iterate (\(x,s) -> if even x then (x `div` 2,x+s) else (3 * x + 1,s) )
         (n,0)
   )
moo'' n = snd $ last $ takeWhile ((/=1).fst) $ -- z jemne zoprimalizované
       iterate (\(x,s) -> if even x then (x `div` 2,x+s) else (3 * x + 1,s) ) (n,2)
```

Cifry
(riešenie Viktor S.)

```
module Cifry where
cifry 12345 == [1,2,3,4,5]
cifryR 12345 == [5,4,3,2,1]

cifry      :: Integer -> [Integer]
cifry n    = map(`mod` 10) $ reverse $
                     takeWhile (> 0) $ iterate (`div`10) n
iterate (`div` 10) 12345 == [12345,1234,123,12,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0…]
                            [1,12,123,1234,12345]
                            [1,  2,    3,     4,       5]
cifry' = map(`mod` 10) . reverse . takeWhile (> 0) . iterate (`div`10)
cifryR n = map(`mod` 10) $ takeWhile (> 0) $ iterate (`div`10) n
cifryR'   = map(`mod` 10) . takeWhile (> 0) . iterate (`div`10)
```

Intro.hs

Maximálny súčet
súvislej podpostupnosti

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-1	2	1	-3	2	3	-3	1

to

$x_{from} + \ldots + x_{to}$

from

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	-1	1	2	-1	-1	2	-1	0
1	×	2	3	0	2	5	2	3
2	×	×	1	-2	0	3	0	1
3	×	×	×	-3	-1	2	-1	0
4	×	×	×	×	2	5	2	3
5	×	×	×	×	×	3	0	1
6	×	×	×	×	×	×	-3	-2
7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1

Predošlý stĺpec
xs
nasledujúci stĺpec
map(+x) xs ++ [x]

nešikovné:
stĺpec otočíme
nasledujúci stĺpec
x: map(+x) xs

Stĺpce tejto tabuľky vyrábame postupne
[[-1], [1,2], [2,3,1], [-1,0,-2,-3], [-1,2,0,-1,2], [2,5,3,2,5,2],[-1,2,0,-1,2,0,-3]]

Intro.hs

Pamäťová zložitosť O(n^2) či O(n^3)

Maximálny súčet

```
maxSucet' :: [Int] -> Int
maxSucet' [] = 0
maxSucet' xs =
      maximum (map (maximum) – maximum  trojuholníkovej matice
            (init (                              -- posledný prvok - trojuholníková
               foldl (\xss -> \x -> (x:(map (+x) (head xss))): xss)   [[]]   xs)))

maxSucet'' xs = maximum $ map (maximum) $
            init $ foldl (\xss -> \x -> (x:(map (+x) (head xss))): xss) [[]] xs

maxSucet''' = maximum . map (maximum) .
            init . foldl (\xss  -> \x -> (x:(map (+x) (head xss))):xss) [[]]

maxSucet' [(-1), 2, 1, (-3), 2, 3, 1] == 6
maxSucet'' [(-1), 2, 1, (-3), 2, 3, 1] == 6
```

Intro.hs

Kadane Algo

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-1	2	1	-3	2	3	-3	1
tempMax	0	2	3	0	2	5	2	3
globalMax	0	2	3	3	3	5	5	5

```
kadane   :: [Int] -> Int -> Int -> Int -- list -> tempMax -> globalMax -> max
kadane []           _       globalMax = globalMax
kadane (x:xs) tempMax globalMax = kadane xs newTempMax newGlobalMax
     where
             newTempMax = max (tempMax + x) 0
             newGlobalMax = max globalMax newTempMax

kadane' :: [Int] -> Int
kadane' (x:xs) = snd $ foldr f (0,0) xs
    where f x (tempMax, globalMax) =
           let newTempMax = max (tempMax + x) 0
              in (newTempMax, max globalMax newTempMax)
```

Pamäťová zložitosť O(n)

```
kadane [(-1), 2, 1, (-3), 2, 3, 1] 0 0 == 6
kadane' [(-1), 2, 1, (-3), 2, 3, 1] == 6
```

Kadane.hs

Najčastejšie vyskytujúce slovo

Nájdi najčastejšie vyskytujúcie sa slovo v reťazci

```
-- rozdeľ na slová podľa oddelovača, viac pozri Data.List.Split
splitOneOf          :: String -> String -> [String]
splitWords          = filter(/= "") . splitOneOf " .,;!@#$%^&*()'"
```

"?: " splitWords hamlet
["There","was","this","king","

```
chunks              :: [String] -> [[String]]
chunks []           = []
chunks xs@(w:_) = takeWhile (==w) xs: chunks (dropWhile (==w) xs)
```

"?: " chunks ["a", "a", "a", "b", "b", "c"]
[["a","a","a"],["b","b"],["c"]]

```
type FreqTable      = [(Int,String)]
chunkLengths        :: [[String]] -> FreqTable
chunkLengths xs  = map (\chunk -> (length chunk, head chunk)) xs
```

"?: " chunkLengths $ chunks ["a", "a", "a", "b", "b", "c"]
[(3,"a"),(2,"b"),(1,"c")]

MostFrequent.hs

Najčastejšie vyskytujúce slovo

```
mostFrequent :: String -> String
mostFrequent ws =
    snd $ last $ sort $ chunkLengths $ chunks $ sort $ splitWords $ map toLower ws
```

"?: " sort [(3,"d"),(1,"b"), (2,"a")]
[(1,"b"),(2,"a"),(3,"d")]

```
-- funkcionálna verzia
mostFrequent' =
    snd .last . sort . chunkLengths . chunks . sort . splitWords . map toLower
```

"?: " mostFrequent' hamlet
"the"

```
-- zátvorková verzia pre rodených Lispistov
mostFrequent'' ws =
        snd (
          last (
            sort (
              chunkLengths (
                chunks (
                  sort (
                    splitWords (
                      map toLower ws
          )))))))
```

Vstupný text:

```
hamlet = "There was this king sitting in his garden all alane " ++
  "When his brother in his ear poured a wee bit of henbane. " ++
  "He stole his brother's crown and his money and his widow. " ++
  "But the dead king walked and got his son and said Hey listen, kiddo! " ...
```

MostFrequent.hs

Kartézsky súčin

- fuj ☺ riešenie

```
cart xss = sequence xss
```

- tradičné, a priznajme, dobre čitateľné riešenie:

```
cp            :: [[t]] -> [[t]]
cp []         = [[]]
cp (xs:xss)   = [(x:ys) | x <- xs, ys <- cp xss]
```

- Marianové riešenie

pridáme jeden prvok do každej množiny cartTemp 1 [[4,5],[6,7]] == [[1,4,5],[1,6,7]]

```
-- verzia 1
cartTemp                    :: t -> [[t]] -> [[t]]
cartTemp element xss = foldr (\xs rekurzia -> (element:xs):rekurzia) [] xss
-- verzia 2
cartTemp element = foldr pom [] where
                                        pom xs rek = (element:xs):rek
```

cartesianMarian.hs

Marianové riešenie – pokrač.

prvky jednej množiny kombinujeme s mnohými množinami

```
cartTemp2 [1, 2, 3] [[4, 5],[6,7],[8,9]] ==
    [[1,4,5],[1,6,7],[1,8,9],[2,4,5],[2,6,7],[2,8,9],[3,4,5],[3,6,7],[3,8,9]]
cartTemp2' xs yss = concat [ cartTemp x yss | x<-xs]

cartTemp2           :: [t] -> [[t]] -> [[t]]                y++ (cartTemp x yss)
cartTemp2 [] _      = []
cartTemp2 xs yss = foldr (\x y -> (foldr (:) (cartTemp x yss) y)) [] xs
```

Kartézsky súčin množiny množín

```
--cart [ [1,2], [3,4], [5] ] = [[2,4,5],[2,3,5],[1,4,5],[1,3,5]]
cart       :: [[t]] -> [[t]]
cart xss   = foldr (\x y -> cartTemp2 x y) [[]] xss
```

cartesianMarian.hs

Kartézsky – transformácie

```
-- iniciálne riešenie
cp_1 []               = [[]]
cp_1 (xs:xss)  = [(x:ys) | x <- xs, ys <- cp_1 xss]

-- rozbité na vnútorný a vonkajší list-comprehension
cp_2 []          = [[]]
cp_2 (xs:xss)   = concat [ [(x:ys) | ys <- cp_2 xss ] | x <- xs]

-- vnútorný list=comprehension prepíšeme cez map
cp_3 []          = [[]]
cp_3 (xs:xss)   = concat [ map (x:) (cp_3 xss) | x <- xs]

-- zavedieme foldr
cp_4 xss    = foldr pom [[]] xss  where
               pom xs rek = concat [ map (x:) rek | x <- xs]
```

cartesianMarian.hs

Kartézsky – transformácie

```
-- odstránime concat
cp_5 xss   = foldr pom [[]] xss  where
              pom xs rek = foldr (\x -> \rek2 -> (map (x:) rek) ++ rek2) [] xs

-- slušnejšie prepísané
cp_6 xss   = foldr pom [[]] xss  where
              pom xs rek = foldr (pom2 rek) [] xs
              pom2 rek x rek2 = (map (x:) rek) ++ rek2

-- odstránime map
cp_7 xss   = foldr pom [[]] xss  where
              pom xs rek = foldr (pom2 rek) [] xs
              pom2 rek x rek2 = (foldr (pom3 x) [] rek) ++ rek2
              pom3 x y ys = (x:y):ys
```

cartesianStrachey.hs

Kartézsky – transformácie

```
-- odstránime append
cp_8 xss   = foldr pom [[]] xss  where
             pom xs rek = foldr (pom2 rek) [] xs
             pom2 rek x rek2 = foldr (:) rek2 (foldr (pom3 x) [] rek)
             pom3 x y ys = (x:y):ys

-- jediný problém, že to ide aj s tromi foldami
-- Strachey's functional pearl, forty years on
```

https://spivey.oriel.ox.ac.uk/mike/firstpearl.pdf

cartesianStrachey.hs