<u>Computer Programming Paradigm Lab</u> <u>Lab Experiment No. 6</u>

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Problem Statement & Output:

Write a Haskell program to

1.Consider a function safetail that behaves in the same way as tail, except that safetail maps

the empty list to the empty list, whereas tail gives an error in this case. Define safetail using:

- (a) a conditional expression;
- (b) guarded equations;
- (c) pattern matching.
- 1.Conditional Expression:

```
1 safetail xs = if null xs
2 then []
3 else tail xs
```

2.Guarded Equations:

```
1 safetail xs | null xs = []
2 | otherwise = tail xs
```

3. Pattern Matching:

```
1 safetail[] = []
2 safetail xs = tail xs
```

PROGRAM 2:

2. To implement a simple calculator. (use case statement)

```
solveEqn = do
    putStrLn "Enter 1st number"
    input1 <-getLine</pre>
    putStrLn "Enter 2nd number"
    input2 <-getLine
    let a = (read input1 :: Int)
    let b = (read input2 :: Int)
    putStrLn "Enter the operator from ('+','-','/','*')"
    oper<-getChar
    return(case oper of
        '+'-> (a+b)
        '-'-> (a-b)
        '/'-> (a`div`b)
        '*'-> (a*b))
main = do
eval <- solveEqn
print("Answer is: " ++show(eval))
```