

CS339: Abstractions and Paradigms for Programming

ADTs and Type Classes

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Autumn 2024

The best way to begin (and even finish!)



Types Types Types

- What is a type?
- What is it useful for?
- What is type checking?
- Difference between a strongly and a weakly typed language?
- Why shouldn't we always use the most general type?
- Static vs dynamic typing?
- Untyped languages?
- Haskell tries to offer the best of all worlds: **Type inference!**

Duck typing!

If it walks like a duck
and it quacks like a duck,
then it must be a duck.



Abstract Data Types

- Type with operations
- What's *abstract* about it?
 - Hides the representation details.
 - Recall our Complex example.
- Definition of Bool in Haskell:

```
data Bool = False | True
```

Data declaration

Data constructors



Examples of ADTs

```
data Move = North | South | East | West
```

 Named constructors

- What are constructors in OO languages?
- Check the types of North, South, East and West.
- Now we can use these types in functions:

```
type Pos = (Int,Int)
move :: Move -> Pos -> Pos
move North (x,y) = (x,y+1)
move South (x,y) = (x,y-1)
move East (x,y) = (x+1,y)
move West (x,y) = (x-1,y)
```

```
moves :: [Move] -> Pos -> Pos
moves [] p = p
moves (m:ms) p = moves ms (move m p)
```

Data Constructors with Arguments

```
data Shape = Circle Float  
           | Rectangle Float Float
```

- These constructors are essentially functions, which return a value of type Shape. Check their types again!
- We can again define functions using them:

Notice
pattern matching!

```
area :: Shape -> Float  
area (Circle r) = pi * r * r  
area (Rectangle ...
```

- Why won't `area :: Circle -> Float` work?
 - Same reason why `foo :: True -> Int` won't work!



Type Parameters

```
data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a
```

Type parameter

- Maybe is a very useful type for handling failures.

```
head :: [a] -> a  
head [] = error "Empty list"  
head (x:_) = x
```

Can't return this!

```
safeHead :: [a] -> Maybe a  
safeHead [] = Nothing  
safeHead (x:_) = Just x
```

```
safediv :: Int -> Int -> Maybe Int  
safediv _ 0 = Nothing  
safediv m n = Just (m `div` n)
```



Type Classes

- What's the problem with the following types for `+`:

Too specific $\begin{cases} (+) :: \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int} \\ (+) :: \text{Float} \rightarrow \text{Float} \rightarrow \text{Float} \end{cases}$
Too generic $\rightarrow (+) :: a \rightarrow a \rightarrow a$

- We would like to define `(+)` for only *number-like* types.
- Check the type of Haskell's built-in sort function:

```
> import Data.List
> :t sort
> sort :: Ord a => [a] -> [a]
```

- It sorts lists containing elements of any type `a` that belongs to the **type class** `Ord` ("`Ord a`" being a **type constraint**).



Type Classes (Cont.)

- Check the type of + now:

```
> :t (+)
> (+) :: Num a => a -> a -> a
```

a is a type variable

- Here is the declaration of the type class Num from Haskell:

```
class (Eq a, Show a) => Num a where
  (+), (-), (*) :: a -> a -> a
  negate :: a -> a
  abs, signum :: a -> a
  fromInteger :: Integer -> a
```

- Class Num is a subclass of type classes Eq and Show.
- Any subclass of Num would need to define (+), (-), negate, etc.



Instantiating Type Classes

- A type can be made an instance of a type class by *instantiating* that class:

```
class Eq a where
  (==), (/=) :: a -> a -> Bool
  x /= y = not (x == y)
```

- Now any type can instantiate Eq by defining == (/= is already defined):

```
instance Eq Bool where
  False == False = True
  True   == True   = True
  _      == _      = False
```

- Sometimes we just want to use the pre-defined behavior.



Deriving from Type Classes

```
data Student = Student { name :: String,  
                        rollNum :: Int }
```



- We can create *named* values as follows:

```
harry = Student { name = "harry", rollNum = 123 }
```

- But we can't "show" harry yet! (Notice the error.)
- Derive from something that knows how to *show*:

```
data Student = Student { name :: String,  
                        rollNum :: Int  
                        } deriving Show
```

- Now typing harry on the prompt works!



Recursive Types

- What does this type describe?

```
data Nat = Zero | Succ Nat
```

- Does this remind of something from **Lab2**?

- Church numerals!

```
nat2int :: Nat -> Int
nat2int Zero      = 0
nat2int (Succ n) = 1 + nat2int n
```

```
add :: Nat -> Nat -> Nat
add m n = int2nat (nat2int m + nat2int n)
```

↗
Classwork



The best way to finish (and even begin!)

