General libraries (base ≥ 4.8)



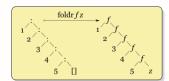
Right associative (foldr)

If you operating over potentially infinite structures and/or building another structure, then you probably want **foldr**.



Left associative (foldl)

If you are reducing to a single value, then you will probably get more performance from a strict left fold (foldl').



```
fold1 :: Foldable t \Rightarrow (b \rightarrow a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow t a \rightarrow b
foldr :: Foldable t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow t a \rightarrow b
toList :: Foldable t => t a -> [a]
                          :: Foldable t => t Bool -> Bool
and, or
                          :: Foldable t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow t a \rightarrow Bool
any, all
                        :: (Foldable t, Num a) => t a -> a
sum, product
minimum, maximum :: (Foldable t, Ord a) => t a -> a
minimumBy, maximumBy :: Foldable t => (a -> a -> Ordering) -> t a -> a
elem :: (Foldable t, Eq a) => a -> t a -> Bool
find :: Foldable t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow t a \rightarrow Maybe a
> foldl' (flip (:)) [0] [1,2,3]
                                                           > all even [1,2,3]
[3,2,1,0]
                                                           False
> foldr (:) [5] [1,2,3,4]
                                                           > any even [1,2,3,undefined]
[1,2,3,4,5]
                                                            True
> take 5 $ foldr (:) [] [1..]
                                                           > find (> 42) [1..]
                                                            Just 43
[1,2,3,4,5]
```

Applicative Traversals/Folds

Functor

```
class Functor (f :: * -> *) where
fmap :: (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
  (<$) :: a -> f b -> f a
```

Control. Applicative

```
class Functor f => Applicative f where
pure :: a -> f a
  (<*>) :: f (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
  (*>) :: f a -> f b -> f b
  (<*) :: f a -> f b -> f a
```

Control.Monad