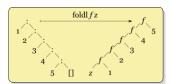
Base – Folds and Typeclasses



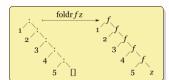
Left associative (foldl)

If you are **reducing to** a single value, then you may get more performance from a strict left foldl'.



Right associative (foldr)

If what you are reducing is **potentially infinite**, or you are **building a structure**, use **foldr**.



```
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]
and, or
                          :: Foldable t => t Bool -> Bool
                          :: 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, notElem :: (Foldable t, Eq a) => a -> t a -> Bool
                 :: 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]
> 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

Base – Lists and misc



Data.List

```
intersperse :: a -> [a] -> [a]
> intersperse ',' "abcde" == "a,b,c,d,e"
intercalate :: a -> [a] -> [a]
> intercalate " love " ["ponies", "ducks"]
"ponies love ducks"
subsequences, permutations :: [a] -> [[a]]
> subsequences "abc"
["","a","b","ab","c","ac","bc","abc"]
> permutations "abc"
["abc", "bac", "cba", "bca", "cab", "acb"]
scanl :: (b \rightarrow a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [b]
> scan1 f z [x1, x2, ...]
[z, z 'f' x1, (z 'f' x1) 'f' x2, ...]
> take 8 $ fix (\fib -> scanl (+) 1 (0:fib))
[1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21]
iterate :: (a -> a) -> a -> [a]
> iterate f x
[x, f x, f (f x), ...]
> take 10 $ iterate (*2) 1
[1,2,4,8,16,32,64,128,256,512]
replicate :: Int -> a -> [a]
repeat :: a -> [a]
cycle :: [a] -> [a]
:: Int -> [a] -> ([a], [a])
> splitAt n xs
(take n xs, drop n xs)
takeWhile, dropWhile
 :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
> takeWhile (< 3) [1,2,3,4,1,2,3,4]</pre>
[1,2]
isPrefixof, isSuffixOf, isInfixOf
 :: Eq a => [a] -> [a] -> Bool
                :: String -> [String]
lines, words
unwords, unlines :: [String] -> String
nub :: Eq a => [a] -> [a]
> nub [1,2,2,3,2]
[1,2,3]
delete :: Eq a => a -> [a] -> [a]
> delete 'a' "banana"
"bnana"
(\\), union, intersect
 :: Eq a => [a] -> [a] -> [a]
> (xs ++ ys) \\ xs -- difference
```

Commonly re-defined

```
strip :: String -> String
strip =
    join fmap (reverse . dropWhile isSpace)

> strip " a "
"a"

pairs :: [a] -> [(a, a)]
pairs = zip <*> tail

> pairs [1]
[]
> pairs [1,2,3]
[(1,2),(2,3)]
```

Data.Function

```
fix :: (a -> a) -> a
> fix $ \f n ->
> if n < 0 then [] else n : f (n - 1)) 5
[5,4,3,2,1,0]

on :: (b -> b -> c)
    -> (a -> b) -> a -> a -> c
> (*) 'on' f
\x y -> f x * f y.
> sortBy (compare 'on' length) ["bb", "a"]
["a","bb"]
```

Debug.Trace

The usual output stream is **stderr**.

```
trace :: String -> a -> a
traceShow :: Show a => a -> b -> b
traceShowId :: Show a => a -> a
traceStack :: String -> a -> a
traceIO :: String -> IO ()
traceM :: Monad m => String -> m ()
traceShowM :: (Show a, Monad m) => a -> m ()

> trace ("call f with x = " ++ show x) (f x)
> g x y = traceShow (x, y) (x + y)
```

Control.Arrow

```
class Category a => Arrow a where
arr :: (b -> c) -> a b c
first :: a b c -> a (b,d) (c,d)
second :: a b c -> a (d,b) (d,c)
(***) :: a b c -> a b' c' -> a (b,b') (c,c')
(&&&) :: a b c -> a b c' -> a b (c,c')
```