## TYPE VARIABLES

OBS: Tipurele se scriu au literà mare: Jut, Bool, Char

Ex: function head - primete o lista de orice tip

\*Main> :t head head :: [a] -> a

## POLIMORFISM - PARAMETRIC AD-HOC

## 1) POLIMORTISM PARAMETRIC

- tipul unei valori contine una sau mai mutte variabile

de tip, dar nu si constrangere

e had :: [a] > a var de tip, to his functie is polimer fia

· length :: [a] > Jut

· map :: (a > le) > [a] > [b]

=) Oc. simplementare indif. de th

! In contexte diffrite, a in himri diffrite

Read [1, 2, 3] -> Read :: [Jut] -> Jut

Read ['a', 'b', c'] -> Read :: [Char] -> Char

Le ac the peste tot:

eiploith ( \* y > (\*, y)) [1,2,3) [2,6,2)

2in With: a>b>c >[a] > [a] > [c]

2in With: a>b>c>[a]> (ta)> (c)

a= Int, b= That, c= [(a, a)]- [(Int, Shar)]

@ POLIMORTISM AD-HOC

-> implementari déforète pontre dispuri déforite + constrangere de tip

(=) "SUPRASCRITREA"

TYPE CLASES + INSTANTICIET

- inferte du Java - colectu de function

Eg > interfata/desa pt out. egal-tation

class Eg a where  $(= =), (/ =) :: a \Rightarrow a \rightarrow Bool$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix} (==) & \cancel{2} & \cancel{y} & = & \text{wot} & ((=) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y}) & \text{membri} \\ (==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y} & = & \text{wot} & ((==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y}) & \text{membri} \\ (==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y} & = & \text{wot} & ((==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y}) & \text{membri} \\ (==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y} & = & \text{wot} & ((==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y}) & \text{membri} \\ (==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y} & = & \text{wot} & ((==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{y}) & \text{membri} \\ (==) & \cancel{z} & \cancel{z} & = & (==) & \cancel{z} & = & (==)$ 

implementari in sufate

MISTANTIERE EQ!

Instance Eg An

where rim

Instance Eq to where SINTAXA · data Person = Person { name: Huly age: Lit] unstance Eq Person where

(==) person | person = (mame person) == name parson 2) 42 (age person1 == age person 2) pl = Person ... pl = Person ...R1 == PL · data BST a = Emply Mode Obde a (BITa) (BITA BIT a BIT a - Mode she for light justance (Ega)=) Eg (BST a) where Emphychode == Empty (Able = True (Node info!  $l_1 M) == (Node info! l_1 M) == (Node info! <math>l_1 M) == (Node info! + 2) + 2(4 == 1)$ =) (BSTa) e m E2 (=) a este instanta E2

## class (Eq a) => Ord a where compare :: a -> a -> Ordering (<), (<=), (>), (>=) :: a -> a -> Bool max, min :: a -> a -> a compare x y = if x == y then EQ else if x <= y then LT else GT x < y = case compare x y of { LT -> True; \_ -> False } x <= y = case compare x y of { GT -> False; \_ -> True } x > y = case compare x y of { LT -> True; \_ -> False } x > y = case compare x y of { LT -> True; \_ -> False } x > y = case compare x y of { LT -> True; \_ -> False } x >= y = case compare x y of { LT -> True; \_ -> False } x >= y = case compare x y of { LT -> False; \_ -> True } max x y = if x <= y then y else x min x y = if x <= y then x else y

 Supraîncărcați în Haskell operatorul de egalitate pentru funcții unare cu parametru numeric, astfel încât două funcții să fie considerate egale dacă valorile lor coincid în cel puțin 10 puncte din intervalul 1,..., 100.

instance (Numa, Eg b) => Eg ( $\alpha \rightarrow b$ ) where  $f = -g = longth \quad (felter (<math>+ + f + = -g *)$  [1.-loo])