Programare declarativă Introducere în programarea funcțională folosind Haskell

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1 Testare - tipuri de date cu valori puține

Generarea numerelor pseudo-aleatoare

QuickCheck

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K. Claessen, J. Hughes, "QuickCheck: A Lightweight Tool for Random Testing of Haskell Programs". Proceedings of the ICFP, ACM SIGPLAN, 2000.

```
import Test.QuickCheck
```

```
myreverse :: [Int] -> [Int]
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]

prdef :: [Int] -> Bool
prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)

*Main> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

```
import Test. QuickCheck
myreverse :: [Int] -> [Int]
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
wrongpr :: [Int] -> Bool
wrongpr xs = (myreverse xs == xs)
*Main> quickCheck wrongpr
*** Failed! Falsified (after 4 tests and 3 shrinks):
[1,0]
```

import Test. QuickCheck

```
myreverseW :: [Int] -> [Int]
myreverseW [] = []
myreverseW (x:xs) = x:(myreverse1 xs)

prdefW :: [Int] -> Bool
prdefW xs = (myreverseW xs == reverse xs)

*Main> quickCheck prW
*** Failed! Falsified (after 4 tests and 5 shrinks):
[0,1]
```

http://www.cse.chalmers.se/edu/year/2018/course/TDA452/lectures/ OverloadingAndTypeClasses.html

• Definiți clasa tipurilor de date cu un număr "mic" de valori.

```
class MySmall a where
  smallValues :: [a]
```

http://www.cse.chalmers.se/edu/year/2018/course/TDA452/lectures/ OverloadingAndTypeClasses.html

Definiți clasa tipurilor de date cu un număr "mic" de valori.

```
class MySmall a where smallValues :: [a]
```

```
instance MySmall Bool where
  smallValues = [True, False]
```

class MySmall a where

http://www.cse.chalmers.se/edu/year/2018/course/TDA452/lectures/ OverloadingAndTypeClasses.html

Definiți clasa tipurilor de date cu un număr "mic" de valori.

```
smallValues :: [a]
instance MySmall Bool where
   smallValues = [True, False]
data Season = Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter
              deriving Show
instance MySmall Season where
   smallValues = [Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter]
> smallValues :: [Season] -- trebuie sa precizam tipul
[Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter]
```

Testare - tipuri de date cu valori puține

Clasa tipurilor "mici"

class MySmall a where
 smallValues :: [a]

```
class MySmall a where
  smallValues :: [a]
```

```
instance MySmall Int where
  smallValues = [0,12,3,45,91,100]
```

```
class MySmall a where
  smallValues :: [a]

instance MySmall Int where
  smallValues = [0,12,3,45,91,100]

instance (MySmall s) => MySmall (a -> s) where
  smallValues = [const v | v <- smallValues]
  -- const v _ = v</pre>
```

```
class MySmall a where
  smallValues :: [a]
instance MySmall Int where
   smallValues = [0.12.3.45.91.100]
instance (MySmall s) => MySmall (a -> s) where
   smallValues = [const v | v <- smallValues]
  -- const v = v
> sv = smallValues :: [String -> Season]
> length sv
> head sv $ "lalalal"
Spring
> sv !! 2 $ "blabla"
Autumn
```

 Definiți o clasa care conține o funcție asemănătoare cu quickCheck care testează dacă o proprietate este adevărată pentru toate valorile unui tip "mic".

```
class MySmallCheck a where
  smallValues :: [a]
  smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
```

 Definiți o clasa care conține o funcție asemănătoare cu quickCheck care testează dacă o proprietate este adevărată pentru toate valorile unui tip "mic".

```
class MySmallCheck a where
  smallValues :: [a]
  smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
  smallCheck prop = and [ prop x | x <- smallValues ]
  -- minimal definition: smallValues</pre>
```

```
class MySmallCheck a where
  smallValues :: [a]
  smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
```

> smallCheck proplnt1

True

```
class MySmallCheck a where
   smallValues :: [a]
   smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
   smallCheck prop = and [prop x | x < - smallValues]
instance MySmallCheck Int where
   smallValues = [0,12,3,45,91,100]
propint :: Int -> Bool
proplnt x = x < 90
propint1 :: Int -> Bool
proplnt1 x = x < 101
> smallCheck propint
False
```

• Putem defini smallCheck astfel încât să precizeze un contraexemplu?

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```
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  smallValues :: [a]
  smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
```

• Putem defini smallCheck astfel încât să precizeze un contraexemplu?

```
class MySmallCheck a where
   smallValues :: [a]
   smallCheck :: (a -> Bool) -> Bool
   smallCheck prop = sc smallValues
                              where
                                sc [] = True
                                sc(x:xs) = if(prop x)
instance MySmallCheck Int where
   smallValues = [0,12,3,45,91,100]
propint :: Int -> Bool
proplnt x = x < 90
> smallCheck proplnt
*** Exception: False! Counterexample:91
```

then (sc xs) else error "..."

Generarea numerelor pseudo-aleatoare

Generarea numerelor pseudo-aleatoare

PRNG

Ce facem cand avem tipuri cu un numar mare de valori (asa cum este **Int**)? Trebuie să generăm valori pseudo-aleatoare.

PRNG

Un *Pseudo random number generator* este un algoritm care produce o secvența de numere aleatoare, având ca punct de plecare o valoare inițială (*seed*).

Exemplu:

Linear Congruence Generator: $X_{i+1} = aX_i + c \pmod{m}$

seed $= X_0$

Generator de numere aleatoare

```
rval i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 11 -- valori intre 0 si 10

> rval 0 -- samanta este 0

3 -- valorea aleatoare generata
```

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Generăm o secvență de numere aleatoare

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```
rval i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 11 -- valori intre 0 si 10
genRandSeq 0 = []
genRandSeq n s = let news = rval seed
                 in news: (genRandSeq (n-1) news)
> genRandSeg 10 0
[3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0]
> genRandSeg 20 0
[3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0,3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0]
```

Generăm o secvență de numere aleatoare

```
rval i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 11 -- valori intre 0 si 10
genRandSeq 0 = []
genRandSeq n s = let news = rval seed
                 in news: (genRandSeq (n-1) news)
> genRandSeg 10 0
[3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0]
> genRandSeg 20 0
[3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0,3,2,6,1,10,7,8,4,9,0]
```

Secvența aleatoare este predictibilă. Cum îmbunătățim algoritmul?

Folosim generatoare dfierite pentru valori si semințe

```
rval i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 11 -- valori intre 0 si 10
rseed i = (7 * i + 3) 'mod' 101
genRandSeq 0 = []
genRandSeq n s = let
                    val = rval s
                    news = rseed s
                  in (val : (genRandSeg (n-1) news) )
> genRandSeg 10 0
[3,2,6,9,10,0,0,8,8,3]
> genRandSeg 20 0
[3,2,6,9,10,0,0,8,8,3,7,2,3,9,5,4,6,6,3,10]
> genRandSeg 30 0
[3,2,6,9,10,0,0,8,8,3,7,2,3,9,5,4,6,6,3,10,9,4,3,6,1,3,4,5,
9,21
```

PRNG: valorile și semințele sunt diferite

Generarea numerelor aleatoare în Haskell

http://hackage.haskell.org/package/random-1.1/docs/System-Random.html

```
class RandomGen g where
   next :: g \rightarrow (Int,g)
 -- observati asemanarea cu myrand :: Seed ->(RValue, Seed)
    . . .
data StdGen
instance RandomGen StdGen where ...
mkStdGen :: Int -> StdGen
--- pt tipuri oarecare
class Random a where
   random :: RandomGen g \Rightarrow g \rightarrow (a, g)
   randoms :: RandomGen g => g -> [a]
   randomRs :: RandomGen g \Rightarrow (a, a) \rightarrow g \rightarrow [a]
```

Generarea numerelor aleatoare în Haskell

http://hackage.haskell.org/package/random-1.1/docs/System-Random.html

```
System.Random> genInt = fst $ random (mkStdGen 1000) :: Int

System.Random> genInt
1611434616111168504
```

System.**Random**> genInt 16114346161111168504

```
System.Random> genInts = randoms (mkStdGen 500) :: [Int]
```

```
System Random> take 10 genInts
```

[-8476283234809671955, 5851875716463766781, -1174332976046471371]

- -6936465015900757066]

Generarea caracterelor aleatoare în Haskell

http://hackage.haskell.org/package/random-1.1/docs/System-Random.html

```
System.Random> genChar = fst$randomR ('a', 'z') (mkStdGen
   500):: Char
System.Random> genChar
'x'
System.Random> genChar
'x'
System.Random> genChars = randomRs ('a', 'z') (mkStdGen 500)::
    [Char]
System.Random> take 10 genChars
"xofmefswxi"
System.Random> take 50 genChars
"xofmefswxjxyhuuuditkpdrrqrhbdsfyyyhtfutowrxlnszfct"
```



QuickCheck

import Test. QuickCheck

```
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]

prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr xs = myreverse xs == xs

> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

```
import Test.QuickCheck
```

Ce se întâmplă?

```
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
> quickCheck wrongpr
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

```
import Test. QuickCheck
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
> verboseCheck wrongpr
Passed:
[(),(),(),(),(),(),(),(),(),()
Passed:
[(),(),(),()]
Passed:
[(),(),(),()]
Passed:
Passed:
[(),(),(),(),(),(),(),()]
```

Testare QuickCheck - Exemplu

Trebuie să precizăm tipul datelor testate!

```
import Test. QuickCheck
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
prdef :: [Int] -> Bool -- precizam tipul
prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr :: [Int] -> Bool -- precizam tipul
wrongpr xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```

Testare QuickCheck - Exemplu

Trebuie să precizăm tipul datelor testate!

```
import Test. QuickCheck
myreverse :: [a] -> [a] -- definita generic
myreverse [] = []
myreverse (x:xs) = (myreverse xs) ++[x]
prdef :: [Int] -> Bool -- precizam tipul
prdef xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr :: [Int] -> Bool -- precizam tipul
wrongpr xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
> quickCheck wrongpr
*** Failed! Falsified (after 4 tests and 3 shrinks):
[1,0]
```

```
data Season = Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter
                deriving (Show, Eq)
prdef1 :: [Season] -> Bool
prdef1 xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr1 :: [Season] -> Bool
wrongpr1 xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef1
error:
     No instance for (Arbitrary Season)
```

Testare QuickCheck

- Generarea testelor aleatoare depinde de tipul de date.
- Tipurile de date care pot fi testate cu QuickCheck trebuie să fie instanțe ale clasei Arbitrary:

```
class Arbitrary a where
  arbitrary :: Gen a
```

Gen a este un "wrapper" pentru un alt generator

```
newtype Gen a = MkGen{ unGen :: QCGen -> Int -> a}
unde QCGen poate fi definit folosind, de exemplu, StdGen
newtype QCGen = QCGen StdGen
```

```
http://hackage.haskell.org/package/QuickCheck-2.13.2/docs/src/
Test.QuickCheck.Random.html
http://hackage.haskell.org/package/QuickCheck-2.13.2/docs/
Test-QuickCheck.html
```

Testare QuickCheck

 Tipurile de date care pot fi testate cu QuickCheck trebuie să fie instanțe ale clasei Arbitrary:

```
class Arbitrary a where
  arbitrary :: Gen a
```

 Gen a poate fi tratat ca un tip abstract, datele de tip Gen a pot fi definite cu ajutorul combinatorilor:

```
choose :: Random a => (a, a) -> Gen a one of :: [Gen a] -> Gen a elements :: [a] -> Gen a ....
```

```
data Season = Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter
               deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary Season where
    arbitrary = elements [Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter]
prdef1 :: [Season] -> Bool
prdef1 xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr1 :: [Season] -> Bool
wrongpr1 xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef1
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
> quickCheck wrongpr1
*** Failed! Falsified (after 3 tests):
[Winter,Summer]
```

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
                 deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary MyInt where
   arbitrary = elements (map My listInt)
                where listInt = take 500000 (randoms (
                    mkStdGen 0)) :: [Int]
prdef1 :: [Season] -> Bool
prdef1 xs = (myreverse xs == reverse xs)
wrongpr1 :: [Season] -> Bool
wrongpr1 xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck prdef1
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
> quickCheck wrongpr1
*** Failed! Falsified (after 3 tests):
[Winter,Summer]
```

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{newtype} & \textbf{MyInt} &= \textbf{My Int} \\ & \textbf{deriving (Show, Eq)} \end{array}
```

Cum definim instanța lui Arbitrary? O variantă ar fi tot folosirea operației elements:

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
deriving (Show, Eq)
```

Cum definim instanța lui Arbitrary? O variantă ar fi tot folosirea operației elements:

Putem genera lista de întregi:

```
import System.Random
newtype MyInt = My Int
                deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary Mylnt where
   arbitrary = elements (map My listInt)
             where
           listint = take 500000(randoms(mkStdGen 0))::[Int]
wrongpr2 :: [MyInt] -> Bool
wrongpr2 xs = myreverse xs == xs
> quickCheck wrongpr2
*** Failed! Falsified (after 5 tests and 1 shrink):
[My 4948157297514287243,My (-2390719447972180436)]
```

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
deriving (Show, Eq)
```

Putem defini instanța lui Arbitrary folosind direct definiția datelor de tip *Gen a*

```
newtype Gen a = MkGen\{ unGen :: QCGen -> Int -> a \}
```

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
deriving (Show, Eq)
```

Putem defini instanța lui Arbitrary folosind direct definiția datelor de tip *Gen a*

```
newtype Gen a = MkGen\{ unGen :: QCGen -> Int -> a \}
```

Știind că **Int** este instanță a lui Arbitrary, să definim o instanță pentru MyInt.

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
deriving (Show, Eq)
```

Putem defini instanța lui Arbitrary folosind direct definiția datelor de tip Gen a

```
newtype Gen a = MkGen\{ unGen :: QCGen -> Int -> a \}
```

Știind că **Int** este instanță a lui Arbitrary, să definim o instanță pentru MyInt.

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
                 deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary Mylnt where
   arbitrary = MkGen (\s i \rightarrow let x = f s i in (My x))
                  where
                    f = (unGen (arbitrary :: Gen Int))
Echivalent, putem scrie
instance Arbitrary MyInt where
   arbitrary = do
                   x <- arbitrary
                   return (My x)
```

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
                  deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary Mylnt where
   arbitrary = MkGen (\s i \rightarrow \textbf{let} x = f s i \textbf{in} (My x))
                   where
                     f = (unGen (arbitrary :: Gen Int))
Echivalent, putem scrie
instance Arbitrary MyInt where
   arbitrary = do
                    x <- arbitrary
                    return (My x)
```

Observăm că am folosit notația **do**, care a mai apărut la tipul **IO** din clasa **Monad**.

```
newtype MyInt = My Int
                  deriving (Show, Eq)
instance Arbitrary Mylnt where
   arbitrary = MkGen (\s i \rightarrow \textbf{let} x = f s i \textbf{in} (My x))
                   where
                     f = (unGen (arbitrary :: Gen Int))
Echivalent, putem scrie
instance Arbitrary MyInt where
   arbitrary = do
                    x <- arbitrary
                    return (My x)
```

Observăm că am folosit notația do, care a mai apărut la tipul IO din clasa Monad. Vom vedea că tipul Gen a este de asemenea instanță a clasei Monad.

Definiți o instanță a clasei Arbitrary pentru

data ElemIB = I Int | B Bool

deriving (Show, Eq)

elements [I x, B y]

Definiți o instanță a clasei Arbitrary pentru

```
data ElemIB = I Int | B Bool
deriving (Show, Eq)
```

Folosind notația do putem scrie:

```
instance Arbitrary ElemIB where
   arbitrary = do
                  x <- arbitrary
                  v <- arbitrarv
                  elements [I x, B y]
wrongpr3 :: [ElemIB] -> Bool
wrongpr3 xs = myreverse xs == xs
>quickCheck wrongpr3
*** Failed! Falsified (after 8 tests):
[1 (-2), 1 (-3)]
```

```
instance Arbitrary ElemIB where
   arbitrary = do
                  x <- arbitrary
                  y <- arbitrary
                  elements [I x, B y]
wrongpr3 :: [ElemIB] -> Bool
wrongpr3 xs = myreverse xs == xs
>quickCheck wrongpr3
*** Failed! Falsified (after 8 tests):
[1 (-2), 1 (-3)]
> quickCheck wrongpr3
*** Failed! Falsified (after 3 tests):
[B True, B False]
> quickCheck wrongpr3
*** Failed! Falsified (after 3 tests):
[B True, I (-2)]
```

Pe săptămâna viitoare!