Introducción a Haskell

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https://github.com/edububa/haskell_course

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Introducción

Instalación

- ► Con gestores de paquetes
 - ► Debian/Ubuntu

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install ghc
```

► Arch

```
sudo pacman -S ghc
```

► macOS

```
brew install ghc
```

► Desde la web https://www.haskell.org/platform/mac.html https://www.haskell.org/platform/windows.html https://www.haskell.org/downloads/linux

Introducción

Introducción Histórica

Intoducción

¿Qué es Haskell?



▶ Así abrimos el intérprete de Haskell

```
> ghci
GHCi, version 8.0.2: http://www.haskell.org/ghc/
:? for help
Prelude>
```

▶ Podemos escribir expresiones aritméticas y lógicas:

```
Prelude> 2 + 2
4
Prelude> True && False
False
```

GHCi

► Podemos llamar a funciones

```
Prelude> 2 + 2
4
Prelude> True && False
False
```

► Errores

```
Prelude> 2 + "hola"

<interactive>:6:1: error:
• No instance for (Num [Char]) arising from a use of '+'
• In the expression: 2 + "hola"
In an equation for 'it': it = 2 + "hola"
```

► Expresiones útiles:

```
Prelude> :t 5
5 :: Num t \Rightarrow t
Prelude> :t 2
2 :: Num t => t
Prelude> :t "hola"
"hola" :: [Char]
Prelude> :1 introduccion.hs
[1 of 1] Compiling Main
(introduccion.hs, interpreted)
Ok, modules loaded: Main.
*Main>
```

Primeras funciones

Ejemplos:

```
doubleMe x = x + x

doubleUs x y = doubleMe x + doubleMe y

doubleSmallNumber x = (if x > 100 then x else x*2) + 1
```

Listas

Creando listas en un fichero .hs:

```
list = [1,2,3,4,5]
list' = [1..5]
```

Ejemplos de listas en el GHCi

```
Prelude> let list = [1,2,3,4,5]
Prelude> let list1 = [1..5]
Prelude> list == list1
list == list1
True
Prelude>
```

Listas

Las listas pueden concatenarse con el operador ++ y construirse con el operador :

```
Prelude> [1..9] ++ [10..19]
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19]
Prelude > "hello " ++ "world!"
"hello world!"
Prelude> 1:[2..5]
1:[2..5]
[1,2,3,4,5]
Prelude> 'h':"ello"
"hello"
Prelude> 1:text [1]
```

Listas

Las operaciones básicas en las listas son:

► head:

```
Prelude> head [1..10]
1
```

► tail:

```
Prelude> tail [1..10]
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
```

► last:

```
Prelude> last [1..10]
10
```

Listas

▶ init:

```
Prelude> init [1..10]
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
```

► length:

```
Prelude> length [1..10]
10
```

reverse:

```
Prelude> reverse [1..10]
[10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1]
```

► take:

Tuplas

```
tuple = (1, False)
```

Las operaciones básicas en las tuplas son:

▶ fst

```
Prelude> let tuple = (1, False)
Prelude> fst tuple
1
```

▶ snd

```
Prelude> let tuple = (1, False)
Prelude> snd tuple
False
Prelude>
```

Tipos y *Typeclasses*

Tipos

```
doubleMe :: Int -> Int
doubleMe x = x + x

doubleMe :: Int -> Int -> Int
doubleUs x y = doubleMe x + doubleMe y

doubleSmallNumber :: Int -> Int
doubleSmallNumber x = (if x > 100 then x else x*2) + 1
```

Tipos y *Typeclasses*

Typeclasses

```
doubleMe :: (Num a) => a -> a
doubleMe x = x + x

doubleMe :: (Num a) => a -> a
doubleUs x y = doubleMe x + doubleMe y

doubleMe :: (Num a) => a -> a
doubleSmallNumber x = (if x > 100 then x else x*2) + 1
```

Pattern matching

```
sayMe :: (Integral a) => a -> String
sayMe 1 = "One!"
sayMe 2 = "Two!"
sayMe 3 = "Three!"
sayMe 4 = "Four!"
sayMe 5 = "Five!"
sayMe x = "Not between 1 and 5"
```

```
Prelude> :l introduccion.hs
[1 of 1] Compiling Main
( introduccion.hs, interpreted )
Ok, modules loaded: Main.
*Main> sayMe 5
"Five!"
```

Guards

```
compare :: (Ord a) => a -> a -> Ordering
a `compare` b
| a > b = GT
| a == b = EQ
| otherwise = LT
```

```
Prelude> :l introduccion.hs
[1 of 1] Compiling Main
( introduccion.hs, interpreted )
Ok, modules loaded: Main.
*Main> 1 `myCompare` 2
LT
*Main> 1 `myCompare` 0.5
GT
```

where

```
initials :: String -> String -> String
initials firstname lastname = [f] ++ ". " ++ [l] ++ "."
where (f:_) = firstname
(l:_) = lastname
```

let

```
cylinder :: (RealFloat a) => a -> a -> a
cylinder r h =
let sideArea = 2 * pi * r * h
topArea = pi * r ^2
in sideArea + 2 * topArea
```

Case Expressions

```
describeList :: [a] -> String
describeList xs = "The list is " ++
case xs of [] -> "empty."
[x] -> "a singleton list."
xs -> "a longer list."
```

Recursión

```
factorial :: Num a => a -> a
factorial 0 = 1
factorial n = n * factorial (n - 1)
```

Recursión

```
duplicar :: Num a => [a] -> [a]
duplicar [] = []
duplicar [x] = [x*2]
duplicar (x:xs) = (x*2):(duplicar xs)
```

```
duplicar :: Num a => [a] -> [a]
duplicar = map ((*) 2)
```

Aclaraciones

Todo es mentira.