

# Paradigme de programare

## Laborator 6

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## 1 Introducere

- Haskell

## 2 Exemple

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## 2 Exemple

- Limbaj **pur** functional
- Nu exista efecte laterale
- Limbaj cu tipare statica
- Limbaj cu evaluare lenesa
- Fiecare functie are un tip

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## 2 Exemple

# QuickSort

```
-- Type annotation (optional)
qsort :: Ord a => [a] -> [a]

qsort [] = []

qsort (p:xs) = (qsort lesser) ++ [p] ++ (qsort greater)
  where
    lesser  = filter (< p) xs
    greater = filter (>= p) xs
```

```
let l1 = [1,2,3]
let l2 = [4,5,6]
(++ ) l1 l2 -- rezultat [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
(:) 0 [1,2,3] -- rezultat [0, 1, 2, 3]
rev :: [t] -> [t]
-- varianta 1
rev [] = []
rev xs = last xs : rev (init xs)
-- varianta 2
rev [] = []
rev (x:xs) = reverse xs ++ [x]
-- varianta 3
rev [] = []
rev xs = rev (tail xs) ++ [head xs]
```

```
head [1, 2, 3, 4] -- capul listei => 1
tail [1, 2, 3, 4] -- coada listei => [2, 3, 4]
last [1, 2, 3, 4] -- ultimul element din lista => 4
init [1, 2, 3, 4] -- lista fara ultimul element => [1, 2, 3]
[1, 2, 3, 4] !! 1 -- elementul de pe pozitia 1 => 2
```



# Functionale

```
-- Tipul functionalei map
map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
map even [1..5] -- [False,True,False,True,False]
map (+5) [1..10] -- [6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15]
-- Implementarea functionalei map
map f [] = []
map f (x:xs) = (f x):(map f xs)

-- Tipul functionalei filter
filter :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
filter even [1..10] -- => [2,4,6,8,10]
-- Implementarea functionalei filter
filter p [] = []
filter p (x:xs) | p x = x : filter p xs
                 | otherwise = filter p xs
```

```
-- Functii lambda
map (\x -> x*x) [1..10] -- => [1,4,9,16,25,36,49,64,81,100]

-- Suma elementelor dintr-o lista
foldl (+) 0 [1, 2, 3] -- => 6
foldl (\acc x -> if x `elem` "aeiou"
      then acc+1
      else acc) 0 "hello world"

foldl (\acc item -> acc ++ [item]) [] [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
foldr (\item acc -> [item] ++ acc) [] [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

# Funcții

```
f :: Num a => a -> a -> a  
f x y = x + y
```

```
g :: Num t => t -> (t, t)  
g x = (x, 2 * x)
```

```
h :: Num a => a -> a  
h x = x - 1
```

```
t :: Num a => a -> a  
t x = x + 1
```

```
g(t(h(8)))  
(g.t.h)(8)
```

componere

$f_1 :: \text{Num } a \Rightarrow (a, a) \rightarrow a$   
 $f_1 \ x = (fst\ x) + (snd\ x)$

$z\ x = g(t(h(x)))$

$z = g . t . h$

$z(8)$

# List comprehensions

$$\{x \mid x \in [1..10], x > 5\}$$

$$[1..10] = [1, 2, 3 \dots 10]$$

$$[1, 3..10] = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]$$

`[x | x <- [1..10], x > 5] -- => [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]`

`[x*2 | x <- [1..10], x*2 >= 12] -- => [12, 14, 16, 18, 20]`

`[x | x <- [10..20], x /= 13, x /= 15, x /= 19]`

`[x*y | x <- [2,5,10], y <- [8,10,11]]`

$$[(x,y) \mid x \leftarrow l_1, y \leftarrow l_2]$$



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