UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS

Date: Monday 25th October 2010
Duration: 35 minutes

INFORMATICS 1 — FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING
CLASS TEST

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Note that ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.**
- **DIFFERENT QUESTIONS MAY HAVE DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF TOTAL MARKS.** Take note of this in allocating time to questions.
- WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE EXAM PAPER ITSELF. Write as legibly as possible.
- In the answer to any part of any question, you may use any function specified in an earlier part of that question. You may do this whether or not you actually provided a definition for the earlier part; nor will you be penalized in a later part if your answer to an earlier part is incorrect.
- Unless otherwise stated, you may use any function from the standard prelude, including the libraries Char, List, and Maybe. You need not write import declarations.
- As an aid to memory, some functions from the standard prelude that you may wish to use are listed on the next page. You need not use all the functions.

PLEASE INSERT YOUR NAME AND MATRICULATION NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW:

MATRICULATION NUMBER	NAME

```
div, mod :: Integral a => a -> a -> a
even, odd :: Integral a => a -> Bool
(+), (*), (-), (/) :: Num a => a -> a -> a
(<), (<=), (>), (>=) :: Ord => a -> a -> Bool
(==), (/=) :: Eq a => a -> a -> Bool
(&&), (||) :: Bool -> Bool -> Bool
not :: Bool -> Bool
max, min :: Ord a => a -> a -> a
isAlpha, isLower, isUpper, isDigit :: Char -> Bool
toLower, toUpper :: Char -> Char
ord :: Char -> Int
chr :: Int -> Char
```

Figure 1: Basic functions

```
sum, product :: (Num a) => [a] -> a        and, or :: [Bool] -> Bool
sum [1.0,2.0,3.0] = 6.0                    and [True,False,True] = False
product [1,2,3,4] = 24                     or [True,False,True] = True

maximum, minimum :: (Ord a) => [a] -> a    reverse :: [a] -> [a]
maximum [3,1,4,2]  =  4                    reverse "goodbye" = "eybdoog"
minimum [3,1,4,2]  =  1

concat :: [[a]] -> [a]                     (++) :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
concat ["go","od","bye"]  =  "goodbye"     "good" ++ "bye" = "goodbye"

(!!) :: [a] -> Int -> a                    length :: [a] -> Int
[9,7,5] !! 1  =  7                         length [9,7,5]  =  3

head :: [a] -> a                           tail :: [a] -> [a]
head "goodbye" = 'g'                       tail "goodbye" = "oodbye"

init :: [a] -> [a]                         last :: [a] -> a
init "goodbye" = "goodby"                  last "goodbye" = 'e'

takeWhile :: (a->Bool) -> [a] -> [a]       take :: Int -> [a] -> [a]
takeWhile isLower "goodBye" = "good"       take 4 "goodbye" = "good"

dropWhile :: (a->Bool) -> [a] -> [a]       drop :: Int -> [a] -> [a]
dropWhile isLower "goodBye" = "Bye"        drop 4 "goodbye" = "bye"

elem :: (Eq a) => a -> [a] -> Bool         replicate :: Int -> a -> [a]
elem 'd' "goodbye" = True                  replicate 5 '*' = "*****"

zip :: [a] -> [b] -> [(a,b)]
zip [1,2,3,4] [1,4,9] = [(1,1),(2,4),(3,9)]
```

Figure 2: Library functions

1. (a) Write a function `f :: Char -> Int` that converts a character to its score. A letter is in the first half of the alphabet if it is between `'a'` and `'m'`, and in the second half of the alphabet if it is between `'n'` and `'z'`. Lower case letters in the first half of the alphabet score one point. Letters in the second half of the alphabet score twice as much as letter in the first half of the alphabet, and upper case letters score thrice as much as lower case letters. For example,

```
f 'a'  =  1          f 'z'  =   2
f 'A'  =  3          f 'Z'  =   6
```

For any character that is not a letter, `f` should return an error.

[*25 marks*]

(b) Using `f`, define a function `g :: String -> Int` that given a string returns the sum of the score of every letter in the string, ignoring any character that is not a letter. For example, `g "aAzZ"` returns `12` and `g "a2m&n2z"` returns `6`. Your definition may use *basic functions*, *list comprehension*, and *library functions*, but not recursion.

[*15 marks*]

(c) Again using `f`, define a function, `h :: String -> Int` that behaves identically to `g`, this time using *basic functions* and *recursion*, but not list comprehension or library functions.

[*15 marks*]

2. (a) Write a function `c :: [Int] -> Bool` that returns true if it is given a non-empty list in strictly descending order, where each element is less than the one that precedes it. For example, `c [4,3,2,1]` and `c [8,4,2,1,0]` and `c [2]` return true, while `c [4,2,3,1]` and `c [0,1,2]` and `c [2,2,2]` return false. The value of the function applied to the empty list need not be defined. Your definition may use *basic functions*, *list comprehension*, and *library functions*, but not recursion.

[*20 marks*]

(b) Define a second function, `d :: [Int] -> Bool` that behaves identically to `c`, this time using *basic functions* and *recursion*, but not list comprehension or other library functions.

[*20 marks*]

(c) Write a QuickCheck property `prop_cd` to confirm that `c` and `d` behave identically. Give the type signature of `prop_cd` and its definition.

[*5 marks*]