

# Tugas 1

```
:≣ Tags
```

#### **Identitas**

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# **Latihan Tugas 1**

Pada setiap nomor, bacalah permintaan soal dan contoh input fungsi tersebut. Implementasikan fungsi tersebut dan carilah sumber-sumber yang dapat membantu dalam pengerjaan anda. Pada akhir tugas, tulislah apa yang anda dapatkan setelah mengerjakan soal-soal berikut.

#### Soal no. 1

Buatlah fungsi circleArea yaitu fungsi yang menerima parameter r Double dan mengembalikan luas dari lingkaran dengan jari-jari r dengan pi 3.14.

```
circleArea :: Floating r => (r) -> r
circleArea (r) = pi * r * r

main = do
   putStrLn "Insert the radius of the circle: "
   r <- readLn
   print $ circleArea (r)</pre>
```

#### Soal no. 2

Buatlah fungsi isTriangle yang menerima 3 buah parameter bertipe Integer yang merupakan sisi-sisi segitiga dan mengembalikan Boolean yang menyatakan apakah segitiga dapat dibuat berdasarkan 3 buah sisi tersebut.

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```
= "The 3 sides given is NOT a valid triangle"
| otherwise
= "The 3 sides given is a valid triangle"

main:: IO()
main = do
    putStrLn "Insert the 1st side of the triangle: "
    s1 <- readLn
    putStrLn "Insert the 2nd side of the triangle: "
    s2 <- readLn
    putStrLn "Insert the 3rd side of the triangle: "
    s3 <- readLn
    print $ isTriangle s1 s2 s3</pre>
```

#### Soal no. 3

Buatlah fungsi listSum yang menerima parameter List Integer dan mengembalikan total dari elemen didalam list tersebut.

```
{-
 References:
     > https://stackoverflow.com/questions/34817219/haskell-recursive-list-summation
     > https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43718678/read-strings-from-keyboard-in-haskell
     > https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8879391/how-do-i-convert-string-into-list-of-integers-in-haskell
-}
listSum :: [Int] -> Int
listSum [] = 0
listSum(x:t) = x + listSum t
seqOfStringToInt :: String -> [Int]
seqOfStringToInt seq = map read $ words seq
main:: IO()
main = do
   putStrLn "Insert the integers you want to sum (separated by whitespace): "
   seq <- getLine</pre>
    let listOfInt = seqOfStringToInt seq
    print $ listSum listOfInt
```

### Soal no. 4

Buatlah fungsi listSumArea yang menerima parameter List circleArea dan mengembalikan total dari semua area dididalam list tersebut.

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```
seqOfStringToInt :: String -> [Int]
seqOfStringToInt seq = map read $ words seq

main:: IO()
main = do
    putStrLn "Insert the circle Areas you want to sum (separated by whitespace): "
    seq <- getLine
    let listOfCircleAreas = seqOfStringToInt seq
    print $ listCircleAreasSum listOfCircleAreas</pre>
```

## Soal no. 5

Buatlah implementasi reverseList.

```
{-
   References:
       > https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5952167/how-do-i-print-a-list-in-haskell
       > https://stackoverflow.com/questions/26847192/reverse-a-list-in-haskell/26847373
        > https://stackoverflow.com/questions/40934263/haskell-generic-type-to-generic-and-int
-}
-- Masih bingung bikin genericnya gimana
-- data IList =
    I Int
      | S String
       | E String
      deriving Show
-- reverseList :: [IList] -> [IList]
reverseList :: [Int] -> [Int]
reverseList [] = []
reverseList (x:xs) = reverseList xs ++ [x]
seqOfStringToInt :: String -> [Int]
seqOfStringToInt seq = map read $ words seq
main :: IO()
main = do
   putStrLn "Insert Int list items you want to reverse (separated by whitespace): "
    seq <- getLine</pre>
    let listItems = seqOfStringToInt seq
    print $ reverseList listItems
```

## Soal no. 6

Buatlah implementasi algoritma quicksort descending.

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

seqOfStringToInt :: String -> [Int]
seqOfStringToInt seq = map read $ words seq

main :: IO()
main = do
    putStrLn "Insert Int list items you want to sort (separated by whitespace): "
    seq <- getLine
    let listItems = seqOfStringToInt seq
    print $ quickSort listItems</pre>
```

# Refleksi



Setelah mengerjakan latihan, saya jadi mempelajari beberapa konsep di haskell, seperti:

- Functional typing
- **IO**
- Rekursif
- Guards

Sedangkan, yang masih membuat saya bingung adalah cara menggunakan konsep generic di OO dalam haskell.

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