

# Programmering og Problemløsning

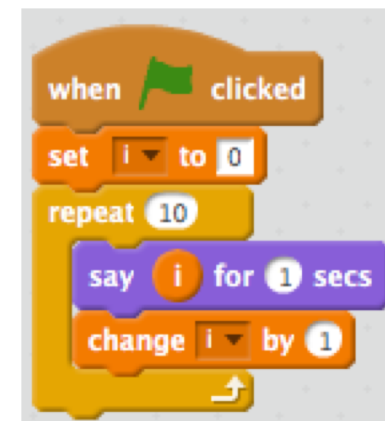
3.3: Tupler, betingelser, højere-ordens funktioner

# Repetition af Nøglekoncepter

- Præcedens og association
- Verbose og letvægtssyntaks
- Virkefelter
- Nøgleord

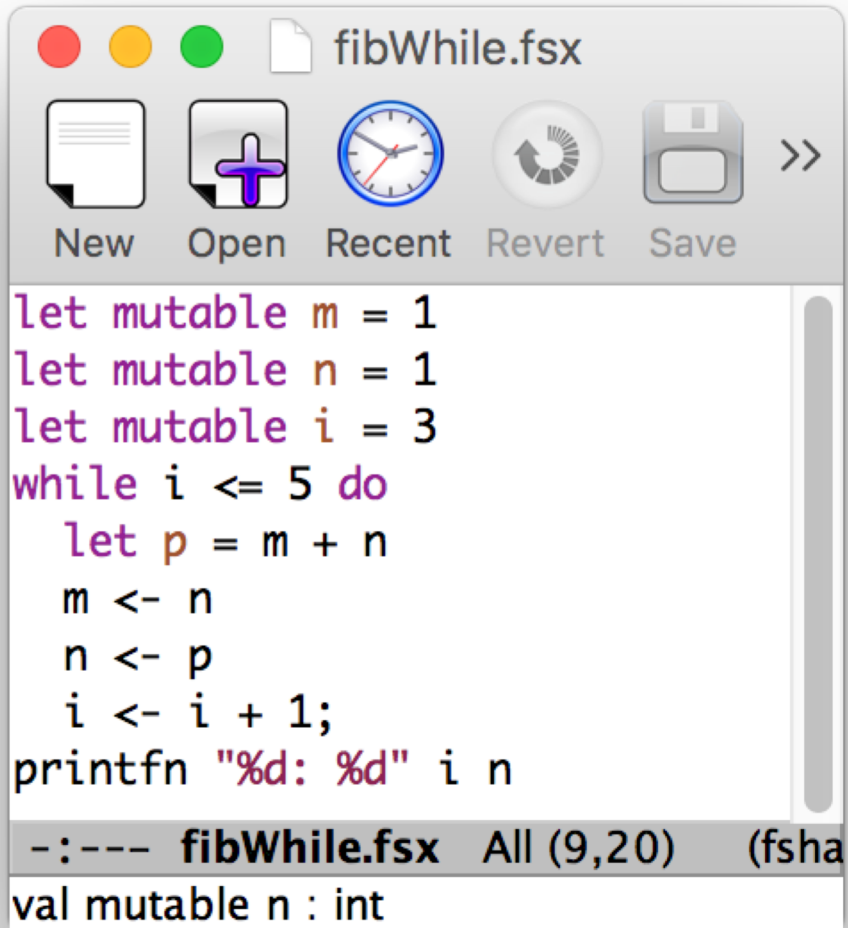
- Virkefelter
- Funktioner
- Programmer 'baglæns'
- Dokumentation
- Løkker

| Specifier | Type                               | Description  |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| %b        | bool                               | Replaces with boolean value  |
| %s        | string                             |  |
| %c        | char                               |  |
| %d, %i    | basic integer                      |  |
| %u        | basic unsigned integers            |  |
| %x        | basic integer                      | formatted as unsigned hexadecimal with lower case letters                                      |
| %X        | basic integer                      | formatted as unsigned hexadecimal with upper case letters                                      |
| %o        | basic integer                      | formatted as unsigned octal integer  |
| %f, %F,   | basic floats                       | formatted on decimal form  |
| %e, %E,   | basic floats                       | formatted on scientific form. Lower case uses "e" while upper case uses "E" in the formatting. |
| %g, %G,   | basic floats                       | formatted on the shortest of the corresponding decimal or scientific form.                     |
| %M        | decimal                            |  |
| %O        | Objects ToString method            |  |
| %A        | any built-in types                 | Formatted as a literal type  |
| %a        | Printf.TextWriterFormat ->'a -> () |  |
| %t        | (Printf.TextWriterFormat -> ()     |  |



# Repetition af Nøglekoncepter

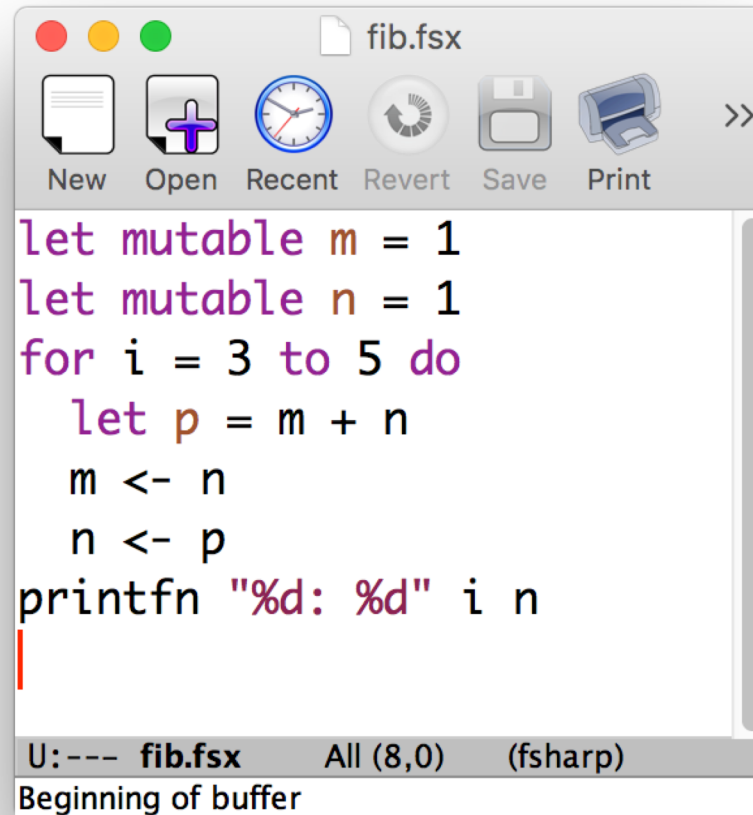
<https://tinyurl.com/y923467c>



```
let mutable m = 1
let mutable n = 1
let mutable i = 3
while i <= 5 do
    let p = m + n
    m <- n
    n <- p
    i <- i + 1;
printfn "%d: %d" i n

-:--- fibWhile.fsx All (9,20) (fsharp)
val mutable n : int
```

<https://tinyurl.com/y8yuuyy4>



```
let mutable m = 1
let mutable n = 1
for i = 3 to 5 do
    let p = m + n
    m <- n
    n <- p
printfn "%d: %d" i n

U:--- fib.fsx All (8,0) (fsharp)
Beginning of buffer
```

```
let mutable m = 1
let mutable n = 1
let N = 5
for i = 3 to N do
    let p = m + n
    m <- n
    n <- p
printfn "%d: %d" N n
```

# Tupler

```
$fsharpi
```

```
...
```

```
> let a = (1, 1.0);;
```

```
val a : int * float = (1, 1.0)
```

Produkttype

Funktioner til at  
indicerer i par

```
> printfn "%A %A" (fst a) (snd a);;
```

```
1 1.0
```

```
val it : unit = ()
```

Parentes unødvendig  
men anbefales

```
> let b = 1, "en", '\049'
```

```
val b : int * string * char = (1, "en", '1')
```

Venstre side af en binding  
kan have navngivne tuple-  
elementer

```
> let (b1, b2, b3) = b;;
```

```
val b3 : char = '1'
```

```
val b2 : string = "en"
```

```
val b1 : int = 1
```

Hele typen - ikke enkelt-  
elementer kan være  
mutérbare

```
> let mutable c = (1,2)
```

```
- c <- (2,3)
```

```
- printfn "%A" c;;
```

```
(2, 3)
```

```
val mutable c : int * int = (2, 3)
```

```
val it : unit = ()
```

# Fibonacci

## For-løkke

```
let mutable m = 1
let mutable n = 1
let N = 5
for i = 3 to N do
    let p = m + n
    m <- n
    n <- p
printfn "%d: %d" N n
```

## While-løkke

```
let mutable m = 1
let mutable n = 1
let mutable i = 3
let N = 5
while i <= 5 do
    let p = m + n
    m <- n
    n <- p
    i <- i + 1;
printfn "%d: %d" N n
```

## Tupple + for-løkke

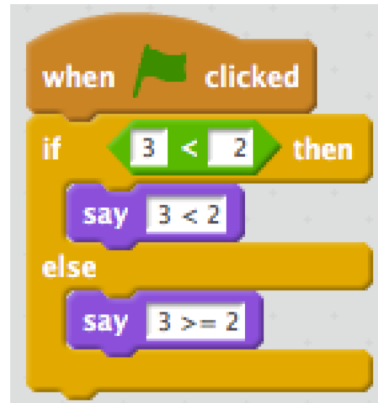
```
let mutable pair = (1,1)
let N = 5
for i = 3 to N do
    pair <- (snd pair, fst pair + snd pair)
printfn "%d: %d" N (snd pair)
```

---

```
let fib N =
    let mutable pair = (1,1)
    for i = 3 to N do
        pair <- (snd pair, fst pair + snd pair)
    snd pair
```

```
let N = 5
printfn "%d: %d" N (fib N)
```

# Betingelser



## If-then-else

```
if 3 < 2 then
  printfn "3 < 2"
else
  printfn "3 >= 2";;
3 >= 2
val it : unit = ()
```

```
let str =
  if 3 < 2 then
    "3 < 2"
  else
    "3 >= 2";;
val str : string = "3 >= 2"
```

## Kæde af betingelser

```
let str =
  if 3 < 2 then
    "3 < 2"
  elif 3 = 2
    "3 = 2"
  else
    "3 > 2";;
val str : string = "3 > 2"
```

# Decimal til Binær

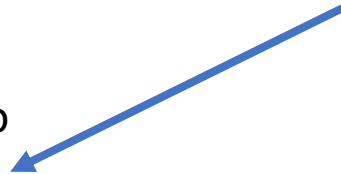
```
let N = 116
let mutable n = N
let mutable str = ""
while n > 0 do
    let rest = n % 2
    n <- n / 2
    if rest > 0 then
        str <- "1"+str
    else
        str <- "0"+str
printfn "%d_10 = %s_2" N str
```

```
let N = 116
let mutable n = N
let mutable str = ""
while n > 0 do
    str <- (if n % 2 > 0 then "1" else "0") + str
    n <- n / 2
printfn "%d_10 = %s_2" N str
```

# Hvad gør programmet?

```
let i = 0  
while i < 3 do  
  let i = i + 1  
  printfn "%d" i
```

i på højre side er altid 0





# DIKU Bits

*MONDAY LECTURES  
BLOCK 1, 2018*

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Tid: 24. september 2018 kl. 12.15-13.00

Sted: Lille UP1

*24 SEPTEMBER*

## Compositionality in reversible programming

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