

Truth Tables

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Today



List data type

```
data [a] = [] | a : [a]
```

Discussion

- Two data constructors: empty list, `[]`, and “cons”, `:`
- E.g., `[1, 2, 3]` is really `1 : (2 : (3 : []))`

Patterns are data *destructors*

like data constructors, defined by `data`

- E.g., the data constructors `C1` and `C2` are also used in patterns:

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data T = C1 A | C2 B
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- This allows us to define by the structure of the input data:

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foo :: T -> ...  
foo (C1 a) = ...a...  
foo (C2 b) = ...b...
```

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- E.g., `length`:

```
length []          = 0  
length (x:xs) = 1 + length xs
```

Case Expressions

- Equivalent definition of `length`:

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length l = case l of  
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- Another example:

```
not :: Bool -> Bool  
not b = case b of  
    True   -> False  
    False -> True
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        True   -> False  
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- Syntactic Banana Peel: clauses “`True -> False`” and “`False -> True`” need to line up column-wise.

Graceless Error Reporting

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Local Definitions with `where`

`a` and `b` are local to `ex`

```
-- "(A => (-A => B))"
```

```
ex :: Prop
```

```
ex = Imply a (Imply (Not a) b)
```

```
  where
```

```
    a = Atom "A"
```

```
    b = Atom "B"
```


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Just True
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Nothing
```