KSFUPRO1KU, Functional Programming ITU, Spring 2023

Exercise 4

Last update February 2, 2023

This exercise sheet must be handed in via LearnIt

You are encouraged to solve the assignments in your groups.

Your name must be part of the filename, e.g., `FP-04-<name>.fsx`. An example: `FP-04-MadsAndersen.fsx`.

You can only upload one file and it must be of type `fs` or `fsx`.

It is important that you annotate your own code with comments. It is also important that you apply a functional style, i.e., no loops and no mutable variables.

For this hand-in you also need to consider scenarios where your solutions should return an error, i.e., an exception. The requirement is, that no matter what input you pass to your function that fulfils the function type, then the function should return the intended answer or an exception. It is up to you to define the exceptions and whether they should carry extra information, like error messages.

In case you want to check your solutions with CodeJudge, then start with the `template04.fs` file. Assignments marked with (CJ) are covered by tests in Code Judge.

Exercise 4.1 Write a function

`explode:string->char list`

so that `explode s` returns the list of characters in `s`:

```
explode "star" = ['s';'t';'a';'r']
```

Hint: if `s` is a string then `s.ToCharArray()` returns an array of characters. You can then use `List.ofArray` to turn it into a list of characters.

Now write a function

`explode2:string->char list`

similar to `explode` except that you now have to use the string function `s.Chars` (or `.[]`), where `s` is a string. You can also make use of `s.Remove(0,1)`. The definition of `explode2` will be recursive.

(CJ)

Exercise 4.2 Write a function

`implode:char list->string`

so that `implode s` returns the characters concatenated into a string:

```
implode ['a';'b';'c'] = "abc"
```

Hint: Use `List.foldBack`.

Now write a function

`implodeRev:char list->string`

so that `implodeRev s` returns the characters concatenated in reverse order into a string:

```
implodeRev ['a';'b';'c'] = "cba"
```

Hint: Use `List.fold`.

(CJ)

Exercise 4.3 Write a function

`toUpper:string->string`

so that `toUpper s` returns the string `s` with all characters in upper case:

```
toUpper "Hej" = "HEJ"
```

Hint: Use `System.Char.ToUpper` to convert characters to upper case. You can do it in one line using `implode`, `List.map` and `explode`.

Write the same function `toUpper1` using forward function composition

`((f >> g) x = g(f x)).`

Write the same function `toUpper2` using the pipe-forward operator (`|>`) and backward function composition (`<<`).

Hint: `<<` is defined as `(f << g) x = (f o g) x = f(g(x))`.

Hint: `|>` is defined as `x |> f = f x`.

The two operators are by default supported by F#. You can have F# interactive print the types:

```
> (<<);;
val it : (('a -> 'b) -> ('c -> 'a) -> 'c -> 'b) = <fun:it@3-4>
> (|>);;
val it : ('a -> ('a -> 'b) -> 'b) = <fun:it@4-5>
> (>>);;
val it : (('a -> 'b) -> ('b -> 'c) -> 'a -> 'c) = <fun:it@5-6>
```

(CJ)

Exercise 4.4 Write a function
`palindrome:string->bool`,
so that `palindrome s` returns `true` if the string `s` is a palindrome; otherwise false.
A string is called a palindrome if it is identical to the reversed string, eg, "Anna" is a palindrome but "Ann" is not.
The function is not case sensitive.
(CJ)

Exercise 4.5 The Ackermann function is a recursive function where both value and number of mutually recursive calls grow rapidly.
Write the function
`ack:int*int->int`
that implements the Ackermann function using pattern matching on the cases of `(m,n)` as given below.

$$A(m,n) = \begin{cases} n+1 & \text{if } m = 0 \\ A(m-1,1) & \text{if } m > 0 \text{ and } n = 0 \\ A(m-1, A(m,n-1)) & \text{if } m > 0 \text{ and } n > 0 \end{cases}$$

What is the result of `ack(3,11)`.
Notice: The Ackermann function is defined for non negative numbers only.
(CJ)

Exercise 4.6 The function
`time f:(unit->'a)->'a*TimeSpan`
below times the computation of `f x` and returns the result and the real time used for the computation.

```
let time f =
  let start = System.DateTime.Now in
  let res = f () in
  let finish = System.DateTime.Now in
  (res, finish - start);
```

Try compute `time (fun () -> ack (3,11))`.
Write a new function
`timeArg1 f a : ('a -> 'b) -> 'a -> 'b * TimeSpan`
that times the computation of evaluating the function `f` with argument `a`. Try `timeArg1 ack (3,11)`.
Hint: You can use the function `time` above if you hide `f a` in a lambda (function).
(CJ)

Exercise 4.7 HR exercise 5.4 (CJ)
In Code Judge, we use the faculty function as the function g:

```
let rec fact = function
| 0 -> 1
| n when n > 0 -> n * fact(n-1)
| _ -> failwith "fact only works on positive numbers"
```

We can then call `buildList` as

```
buildList fact n
```

where `n` is a positive integer.