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1 Basic functions

$(++) :: [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$
Append two lists, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned}[x1, \dots, xm] ++ [y1, \dots, yn] &== [x1, \dots, xm, y1, \dots, yn] \\ [x1, \dots, xm] ++ [y1, \dots] &== [x1, \dots, xm, y1, \dots]\end{aligned}$$

If the first list is not finite, the result is the first list.

$head :: [a] \rightarrow a$
Extract the first element of a list, which must be non-empty.

$last :: [a] \rightarrow a$
Extract the last element of a list, which must be finite and non-empty.

$tail :: [a] \rightarrow [a]$
Extract the elements after the head of a list, which must be non-empty.

$init :: [a] \rightarrow [a]$
Return all the elements of a list except the last one. The list must be non-empty.

$uncons :: [a] \rightarrow Maybe(a, [a])$
Decompose a list into its head and tail. If the list is empty, returns Nothing. If the list is non-empty, returns Just (x, xs), where x is the head of the list and xs its tail. Since: 4.8.0.0

$null :: Foldable t \Rightarrow t a \rightarrow Bool$
Test whether the structure is empty. The default implementation is optimized for structures that are similar to cons-lists, because there is no general way to do better.

$length :: Foldable t \Rightarrow t a \rightarrow Int$
Returns the size/length of a finite structure as an Int. The default implementation is optimized for structures that are similar to cons-lists, because there is no general way to do better.

2 List transformations

$map :: (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [b]$

`map f xs` is the list obtained by applying `f` to each element of `xs`, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} map f [x1, x2, \dots, xn] &== [fx1, fx2, \dots, fxn] \\ map f [x1, x2, \dots] &== [fx1, fx2, \dots] \end{aligned}$$

$reverse :: [a] \rightarrow [a]$

`reverse xs` returns the elements of `xs` in reverse order. `xs` must be finite.

$intersperse :: a \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$

The `intersperse` function takes an element and a list and ‘intersperses’ that element between the elements of the list. For example,

$$\text{intersperse ' ' "abcde"} == \text{"a,b,c,d,e"}$$

$intercalate :: [a] \rightarrow [[a]] \rightarrow [a]$

`intercalate xs xss` is equivalent to `(concat (intersperse xs xss))`. It inserts the list `xs` in between the lists in `xss` and concatenates the result.

$transpose :: [[a]] \rightarrow [[a]]$

The `transpose` function transposes the rows and columns of its argument. For example,

$$\text{transpose} [[1,2,3],[4,5,6]] == [[1,4],[2,5],[3,6]]$$

If some of the rows are shorter than the following rows, their elements are skipped:

$$\text{transpose} [[10,11],[20],[],[30,31,32]] == [[10,20,30],[11,31],[32]]$$

$subsequences :: [a] \rightarrow [[a]]$

The `subsequences` function returns the list of all subsequences of the argument.

$$\text{subsequences "abc"} == ["", "a", "b", "ab", "c", "ac", "bc", "abc"]$$

$permutations :: [a] \rightarrow [[a]]$

The `permutations` function returns the list of all permutations of the argument.

$$\text{permutations "abc"} == ["abc", "bac", "cba", "bca", "cab", "acb"]$$

3 Reducing lists (folds)

$foldl :: Foldable\ t \Rightarrow (b \rightarrow a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow t\ a \rightarrow b$

Left-associative fold of a structure.

In the case of lists, `foldl`, when applied to a binary operator, a starting value (typically the left-identity of the operator), and a list, reduces the list using the binary operator, from left to right:

$$foldl\ f\ z\ [x1, x2, \dots, xn] == (...((z\ 'f'\ x1)\ 'f'\ x2)\ 'f'\dots)\ 'f'\ xn$$

Note that to produce the outermost application of the operator the entire input list must be traversed. This means that `foldl'` will diverge if given an infinite list.

Also note that if you want an efficient left-fold, you probably want to use `foldl'` instead of `foldl`. The reason for this is that latter does not force the "inner" results (e.g. `z f x1` in the above example) before applying them to the operator (e.g. `to (f x2)`). This results in a thunk chain $O(n)$ elements long, which then must be evaluated from the outside-in.

For a general `Foldable` structure this should be semantically identical to,

$$foldl\ f\ z = foldl\ f\ z\ .\ toList$$

$foldl' :: Foldable\ t \Rightarrow (b \rightarrow a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow t\ a \rightarrow b$

Left-associative fold of a structure but with strict application of the operator.

This ensures that each step of the fold is forced to weak head normal form before being applied, avoiding the collection of thunks that would otherwise occur. This is often what you want to strictly reduce a finite list to a single, monolithic result (e.g. `length`).

For a general `Foldable` structure this should be semantically identical to,

$$foldl\ f\ z = foldl'\ f\ z\ .\ toList$$

$foldl1 :: Foldable\ t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow t\ a \rightarrow a$

A variant of `foldl` that has no base case, and thus may only be applied to non-empty structures.

$$foldl1\ f = foldl1\ f\ .\ toList$$

$foldl1' :: (a \rightarrow a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow a$

A strict version of `foldl1`

$foldr :: Foldable\ t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow t\ a \rightarrow b$

Right-associative fold of a structure.

In the case of lists, `foldr`, when applied to a binary operator, a starting value (typically the right-identity of the operator), and a list, reduces the list using the binary operator, from right to left:

$$foldr\ f\ z\ [x1, x2, \dots, xn] == x1\ 'f'\ (x2\ 'f'\ \dots\ (xn\ 'f'\ z)\dots)$$

Note that, since the head of the resulting expression is produced by an application of the operator to the first element of the list, `foldr` can produce a terminating expression from an infinite list. For a general `Foldable` structure this should be semantically identical to,

$$foldr\ f\ z = foldr\ f\ z\ .\ toList$$

$foldr1 :: Foldable\ t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow t\ a \rightarrow a$

A variant of `foldr` that has no base case, and thus may only be applied to non-empty structures.

$$foldr1\ f = foldr1\ f\ .\ toList$$

3.1 Special folds

$concat :: Foldable\ t \Rightarrow t[a] \rightarrow [a]$

The concatenation of all the elements of a container of lists.

concatMap :: *Foldable t* \Rightarrow (*a* \rightarrow [*b*]) \rightarrow *t a* \rightarrow [*b*]

Map a function over all the elements of a container and concatenate the resulting lists.

and :: *Foldable t* \Rightarrow *t Bool* \rightarrow *Bool*

and returns the conjunction of a container of Booleans. For the result to be True, the container must be finite; False, however, results from a False value finitely far from the left end.

or :: *Foldable t* \Rightarrow *t Bool* \rightarrow *Bool*

or returns the disjunction of a container of Booleans. For the result to be False, the container must be finite; True, however, results from a True value finitely far from the left end.

any :: *Foldable t* \Rightarrow (*a* \rightarrow *Bool*) \rightarrow *t a* \rightarrow *Bool*

Determines whether any element of the structure satisfies the predicate.

all :: *Foldable t* \Rightarrow (*a* \rightarrow *Bool*) \rightarrow *t a* \rightarrow *Bool*

Determines whether all elements of the structure satisfy the predicate.

sum :: (*Foldable t*, *Num a*) \Rightarrow *t a* \rightarrow *a*

The sum function computes the sum of the numbers of a structure.

product :: (*Foldable t*, *Num a*) \Rightarrow *t a* \rightarrow *a*

The product function computes the product of the numbers of a structure.

maximum :: *forall a. (Foldable t, Ord a)* \Rightarrow *t a* \rightarrow *a*

The largest element of a non-empty structure.

minimum :: *forall a. (Foldable t, Ord a)* \Rightarrow *t a* \rightarrow *a*

The least element of a non-empty structure.

4 Building lists

4.1 Scans

$scanl :: (b \rightarrow a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [b]$

`scanl` is similar to `foldl`, but returns a list of successive reduced values from the left:

$$scanl\ f\ z\ [x1, x2, \dots] == [z, z\ 'f'\ x1, (z\ 'f'\ x1)\ 'f'\ x2, \dots]$$

Note that

$$last\ (scanl\ f\ z\ xs) == foldl\ f\ z\ xs.$$

$scanl' :: (b \rightarrow a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [b]$

A strictly accumulating version of `scanl`

$scanl1 :: (a \rightarrow a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$

`scanl1` is a variant of `scanl` that has no starting value argument:

$$scanl1\ f\ [x1, x2, \dots] == [x1, x1\ 'f'\ x2, \dots]$$

$scanr :: (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [b]$

`scanr` is the right-to-left dual of `scanl`. Note that

$$head\ (scanr\ f\ z\ xs) == foldr\ f\ z\ xs.$$

$scanr1 :: (a \rightarrow a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$

`scanr1` is a variant of `scanr` that has no starting value argument.

4.2 Accumulating maps

$mapAccumL :: Traversable\ t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow (a, c)) \rightarrow a \rightarrow tb \rightarrow (a, tc)$

The `mapAccumL` function behaves like a combination of `fmap` and `foldl`; it applies a function to each element of a structure, passing an accumulating parameter from left to right, and returning a final value of this accumulator together with the new structure.

$mapAccumR :: Traversable\ t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow (a, c)) \rightarrow a \rightarrow tb \rightarrow (a, tc)$

The `mapAccumR` function behaves like a combination of `fmap` and `foldr`; it applies a function to each element of a structure, passing an accumulating parameter from right to left, and returning a final value of this accumulator together with the new structure.

4.3 Infinite lists

$iterate :: (a \rightarrow a) \rightarrow a \rightarrow [a]$

`iterate f x` returns an infinite list of repeated applications of `f` to `x`:

$$iterate\ f\ x == [x, f\ x, f\ (f\ x), \dots]$$

$repeat :: a \rightarrow [a]$

`repeat x` is an infinite list, with `x` the value of every element.

$replicate :: Int \rightarrow a \rightarrow [a]$

`replicate n x` is a list of length `n` with `x` the value of every element. It is an instance of the more general `generi-creplicate`, in which `n` may be of any integral type.

$cycle :: [a] \rightarrow [a]$

`cycle` ties a finite list into a circular one, or equivalently, the infinite repetition of the original list. It is the identity on infinite lists.

4.4 Unfolding

$unfoldr :: (b \rightarrow Maybe (a, b)) \rightarrow b \rightarrow [a]$

The `unfoldr` function is a ‘dual’ to `foldr`: while `foldr` reduces a list to a summary value, `unfoldr` builds a list from a seed value. The function takes the element and returns `Nothing` if it is done producing the list or returns `Just (a,b)`, in which case, `a` is prepended to the list and `b` is used as the next element in a recursive call. For example,

$$\text{iterate } f == \text{unfoldr } (\backslash x \rightarrow \text{Just } (x, f\ x))$$

In some cases, `unfoldr` can undo a `foldr` operation:

$$\text{unfoldr } f' (\text{foldr } f\ z\ xs) == xs$$

if the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(fxy) &= \text{Just}(x, y) \\ f'z &= \text{Nothing} \end{aligned}$$

A simple use of `unfoldr`:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{unfoldr } (\backslash b \rightarrow \text{if } b == 0 \text{ then } \text{Nothing} \text{ else } \text{Just } (b, b - 1))\ 10 \\ &[10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1] \end{aligned}$$

5 Sublists

5.1 Extracting sublists

take :: *Int* → [*a*] → [*a*]

take *n*, applied to a list *xs*, returns the prefix of *xs* of length *n*, or *xs* itself if *n* ≥ length *xs*:

```
take 5 "Hello World!" == "Hello"
take 3 [1,2,3,4,5] == [1,2,3]
take 3 [1,2] == [1,2]
take 3 [] == []
take (-1) [1,2] == []
take 0 [1,2] == []
```

It is an instance of the more general `genericTake`, in which *n* may be of any integral type.

drop :: *Int* → [*a*] → [*a*]

drop *n* *xs* returns the suffix of *xs* after the first *n* elements, or [] if *n* ≥ length *xs*:

```
drop 6 "Hello World!" == "World!"
drop 3 [1,2,3,4,5] == [4,5]
drop 3 [1,2] == []
drop 3 [] == []
drop (-1) [1,2] == [1,2]
drop 0 [1,2] == [1,2]
```

It is an instance of the more general `genericDrop`, in which *n* may be of any integral type.

splitAt :: *Int* → [*a*] → ([*a*], [*a*])

splitAt *n* *xs* returns a tuple where first element is *xs* prefix of length *n* and second element is the remainder of the list:

```
splitAt 6 "Hello World!" == ("Hello ", "World!")
splitAt 3 [1,2,3,4,5] == ([1,2,3],[4,5])
splitAt 1 [1,2,3] == ([1],[2,3])
splitAt 3 [1,2,3] == ([1,2,3],[])
splitAt 4 [1,2,3] == ([1,2,3],[])
splitAt 0 [1,2,3] == ([],[1,2,3])
splitAt (-1) [1,2,3] == ([],[1,2,3])
```

It is equivalent to (take *n* *xs*, drop *n* *xs*) when *n* is not `-|` (splitAt `-|` *xs* = `-|`). `splitAt` is an instance of the more general `genericSplitAt`, in which *n* may be of any integral type.

takeWhile :: (*a* → *Bool*) → [*a*] → [*a*]

takeWhile, applied to a predicate *p* and a list *xs*, returns the longest prefix (possibly empty) of *xs* of elements that satisfy *p*:

```
takeWhile(< 3)[1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4] == [1, 2]
takeWhile(< 9)[1, 2, 3] == [1, 2, 3]
takeWhile(< 0)[1, 2, 3] == []
```


dropWhile :: (a → Bool) → [a] → [a]

dropWhile p xs returns the suffix remaining after *takeWhile* p xs:

dropWhile(< 3)[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3] == [3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3]

dropWhile(< 9)[1, 2, 3] == []

dropWhile(< 0)[1, 2, 3] == [1, 2, 3]

dropWhileEnd :: (a → Bool) → [a] → [a]

The *dropWhileEnd* function drops the largest suffix of a list in which the given predicate holds for all elements. For example:

dropWhileEndisSpace "foo\n" == "foo"

dropWhileEndisSpace "foobar" == "foobar"

dropWhileEndisSpace ("foo\n" ++ undefined) == "foo" ++ undefined

Since: 4.5.0.0

span :: (a → Bool) → [a] → ([a], [a])

span, applied to a predicate p and a list xs, returns a tuple where first element is longest prefix (possibly empty) of xs of elements that satisfy p and second element is the remainder of the list:

span(< 3)[1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4] == ([1, 2], [3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4])

span(< 9)[1, 2, 3] == ([1, 2, 3], [])

span(< 0)[1, 2, 3] == ([], [1, 2, 3])

span p xs is equivalent to (*takeWhile* p xs, *dropWhile* p xs)

break :: (a → Bool) → [a] → ([a], [a])

break, applied to a predicate p and a list xs, returns a tuple where first element is longest prefix (possibly empty) of xs of elements that do not satisfy p and second element is the remainder of the list:

break(> 3)[1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4] == ([1, 2, 3], [4, 1, 2, 3, 4])

break(< 9)[1, 2, 3] == ([], [1, 2, 3])

break(> 9)[1, 2, 3] == ([1, 2, 3], [])

break p is equivalent to *span* (not . p).

stripPrefix :: Eq a ⇒ [a] → [a] → Maybe[a]

The *stripPrefix* function drops the given prefix from a list. It returns Nothing if the list did not start with the prefix given, or Just the list after the prefix, if it does.

stripPrefix "foo" "foobar" == Just "bar"

stripPrefix "foo" "foo" == Just ""

stripPrefix "foo" "barfoo" == Nothing

stripPrefix "foo" "barfoobaz" == Nothing

group :: Eq a ⇒ [a] → [[a]]

The *group* function takes a list and returns a list of lists such that the concatenation of the result is equal to the argument. Moreover, each sublist in the result contains only equal elements. For example,

group "Mississippi" = ["M", "i", "ss", "i", "ss", "i", "pp", "i"]

It is a special case of *groupBy*, which allows the programmer to supply their own equality test.

inits :: [a] → [[a]]

The *inits* function returns all initial segments of the argument, shortest first. For example,

`inits "abc" == ["", "a", "ab", "abc"]`

Note that *inits* has the following strictness property: *inits* (xs ++ *_*) = *inits* xs ++ *_*. In particular, *inits* *_* = [] : *_*.

tails :: [a] → [[a]]

The *tails* function returns all final segments of the argument, longest first. For example,

`tails "abc" == ["abc", "bc", "c", ""]`

Note that *tails* has the following strictness property: *tails* *_* = *_* : *_*.

5.2 Predicates

isPrefixOf :: Eq a ⇒ [a] → [a] → Bool

The *isPrefixOf* function takes two lists and returns True iff the first list is a prefix of the second.

isSuffixOf :: Eq a ⇒ [a] → [a] → Bool

The *isSuffixOf* function takes two lists and returns True iff the first list is a suffix of the second. The second list must be finite.

isInfixOf :: Eq a ⇒ [a] → [a] → Bool

The *isInfixOf* function takes two lists and returns True iff the first list is contained, wholly and intact, anywhere within the second.

`isInfixOf "Haskell" "I really like Haskell." == True`

`isInfixOf "Ial" "I really like Haskell." == False`

isSubsequenceOf :: Eq a ⇒ [a] → [a] → Bool

The *isSubsequenceOf* function takes two lists and returns True if all the elements of the first list occur, in order, in the second. The elements do not have to occur consecutively. *isSubsequenceOf* x y is equivalent to *elem* x (*subsequences* y).

6 Searching lists

6.1 Searching by equality

$elem :: (Foldable\ t, Eq\ a) \Rightarrow a \rightarrow t\ a \rightarrow Bool$

Does the element occur in the structure?

$notElem :: (Foldable\ t, Eq\ a) \Rightarrow a \rightarrow t\ a \rightarrow Bool$

notElem is the negation of elem.

$lookup :: Eq\ a \Rightarrow a \rightarrow [(a, b)] \rightarrow Maybe\ b$

lookup key assoc looks up a key in an association list.

6.2 Searching with a predicate

$find :: Foldable\ t \Rightarrow (a \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow t\ a \rightarrow Maybe\ a$

The find function takes a predicate and a structure and returns the leftmost element of the structure matching the predicate, or Nothing if there is no such element.

$filter :: (a \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$

filter, applied to a predicate and a list, returns the list of those elements that satisfy the predicate; i.e.,

$$\text{filter } p\ xs = [x \mid x \leftarrow xs, p\ x]$$

$partition :: (a \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow ([a], [a])$

The partition function takes a predicate a list and returns the pair of lists of elements which do and do not satisfy the predicate, respectively; i.e.,

$$\text{partition } p\ xs == (\text{filter } p\ xs, \text{filter } (\text{not} \cdot p)\ xs)$$

7 Indexing Lists

These functions treat a list `xs` as a indexed collection, with indices ranging from 0 to `length xs - 1`.

$(!!) :: [a] \rightarrow Int \rightarrow a$

List index (subscript) operator, starting from 0. It is an instance of the more general `genericIndex`, which takes an index of any integral type.

$elemIndex :: Eq\ a \Rightarrow a \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow MaybeInt$

The `elemIndex` function returns the index of the first element in the given list which is equal (by `==`) to the query element, or `Nothing` if there is no such element.

$elemIndices :: Eq\ a \Rightarrow a \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [Int]$

The `elemIndices` function extends `elemIndex`, by returning the indices of all elements equal to the query element, in ascending order.

$findIndex :: (a \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow MaybeInt$

The `findIndex` function takes a predicate and a list and returns the index of the first element in the list satisfying the predicate, or `Nothing` if there is no such element.

$findIndices :: (a \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [Int]$

The `findIndices` function extends `findIndex`, by returning the indices of all elements satisfying the predicate, in ascending order.

8 Zipping and unzipping lists

$zip :: [a] \rightarrow [b] \rightarrow [(a, b)]$

zip takes two lists and returns a list of corresponding pairs. If one input list is short, excess elements of the longer list are discarded.

zip is right-lazy:

$$zip [] _ = []$$

Analog: zip3, zip4, zip5, zip6, zip7 (mit 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Eingabelisten)

$zipWith :: (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [b] \rightarrow [c]$

zipWith generalises zip by zipping with the function given as the first argument, instead of a tupling function. For example, zipWith (+) is applied to two lists to produce the list of corresponding sums.

zipWith is right-lazy:

$$zipWith f [] _ = []$$

Analog: zipWith3, zipWith4, zipWith5, zipWith6, zipWith7 (mit 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Eingabelisten)

$unzip :: [(a, b)] \rightarrow ([a], [b])$

unzip transforms a list of pairs into a list of first components and a list of second components.

Analog: unzip3, unzip4, unzip5, unzip6, unzip7 (mit 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Eingabelisten)

9 Special lists

9.1 Functions on strings

lines :: *String* → [*String*]

lines breaks a string up into a list of strings at newline characters. The resulting strings do not contain newlines. Note that after splitting the string at newline characters, the last part of the string is considered a line even if it doesn't end with a newline. For example,

```
lines "" == []
lines "\n" == [""]
lines "one" == ["one"]
lines "one\n" == ["one"]
lines "one\\n" == ["one", ""]
lines "one\two" == ["one", "two"]
lines "one\two\n" == ["one", "two"]
```

Thus *lines s* contains at least as many elements as newlines in *s*.

words :: *String* → [*String*]

words breaks a string up into a list of words, which were delimited by white space.

unlines :: [*String*] → *String*

unlines is an inverse operation to *lines*. It joins lines, after appending a terminating newline to each.

unwords :: [*String*] → *String*

unwords is an inverse operation to *words*. It joins words with separating spaces.

9.2 “Set” operations

nub :: *Eq a* ⇒ [*a*] → [*a*]

$O(n^2)$. The *nub* function removes duplicate elements from a list. In particular, it keeps only the first occurrence of each element. (The name *nub* means ‘essence’.) It is a special case of *nubBy*, which allows the programmer to supply their own equality test.

delete :: *Eq a* ⇒ *a* → [*a*] → [*a*]

delete x removes the first occurrence of *x* from its list argument. For example,

```
delete 'a' "banana" == "bnana"
```

It is a special case of *deleteBy*, which allows the programmer to supply their own equality test.

$(\backslash\backslash)$:: *Eq a* ⇒ [*a*] → [*a*] → [*a*]

The $\backslash\backslash$ function is list difference (non-associative). In the result of *xs* *ys*, the first occurrence of each element of *ys* in turn (if any) has been removed from *xs*. Thus

```
(xs ++ ys) \xs == ys.
```

It is a special case of *deleteFirstBy*, which allows the programmer to supply their own equality test.

union :: *Eq a* ⇒ [*a*] → [*a*] → [*a*]

The *union* function returns the list union of the two lists. For example,

```
"dog" 'union' "cow" == "dogcw"
```

Duplicates, and elements of the first list, are removed from the the second list, but if the first list contains duplicates, so will the result. It is a special case of *unionBy*, which allows the programmer to supply their own equality test.

intersect :: *Eq a* ⇒ [*a*] → [*a*] → [*a*]

The *intersect* function takes the list intersection of two lists. For example,

`[1,2,3,4] 'intersect' [2,4,6,8] == [2,4]`

If the first list contains duplicates, so will the result.

`[1,2,2,3,4] 'intersect' [6,4,4,2] == [2,2,4]`

It is a special case of *intersectBy*, which allows the programmer to supply their own equality test. If the element is found in both the first and the second list, the element from the first list will be used.

9.3 Ordered Lists

sort :: *Ord a* ⇒ [*a*] → [*a*]

The *sort* function implements a stable sorting algorithm. It is a special case of *sortBy*, which allows the programmer to supply their own comparison function.

Elements are arranged from from lowest to highest, keeping duplicates in the order they appeared in the input.

sortOn :: *Ord b* ⇒ (*a* → *b*) → [*a*] → [*a*]

Sort a list by comparing the results of a key function applied to each element. *sortOn* *f* is equivalent to *sortBy* (comparing *f*), but has the performance advantage of only evaluating *f* once for each element in the input list. This is called the decorate-sort-undecorate paradigm, or Schwartzian transform.

Elements are arranged from from lowest to highest, keeping duplicates in the order they appeared in the input.

Since: 4.8.0.0

insert :: *Ord a* ⇒ *a* → [*a*] → [*a*]

The *insert* function takes an element and a list and inserts the element into the list at the first position where it is less than or equal to the next element. In particular, if the list is sorted before the call, the result will also be sorted. It is a special case of *insertBy*, which allows the programmer to supply their own comparison function.