Haskell en ejemplos

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¡Hola, Haskell!

```
main :: IO ()
```

main = putStrLn "¡Hola, Haskell!"



Haskell



https://www.haskell.org/



Haskell es...

- Funcional
- Puro
 - Inmutabilidad
 - ► Sin efectos secundarios
 - ► Transparencia referencial
- Multipropósito
- **.**..



Haskell es funcional

Fibonacci

```
fibonacci :: Integer -> Integer
fibonacci 0 = 0
fibonacci 1 = 1
fibonacci n = fibonacci (n - 1) + fibonacci (n - 2)
```

```
> fibonacci 5
5
```



Haskell es funcional

Fibonacci

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n == 0)
    return 0;
  else if (n == 1)
    return 1;
  else
    return fibonacci (n - 1) + fibonacci (n - 2);
}
```



```
factorial :: Integer -> Integer
factorial 0 = 1
factorial n = n * factorial (n - 1)
```

```
> factorial 5
120
```



```
int factorial(int n) {
  int factorial = 1;
  while (n > 0) {
    factorial = factorial * n;
    n = n - 1;
  }
  return factorial;
}
```



```
int factorial(int n) {
  if (n == 0)
    return 1;
  else
    return n * factorial(n - 1);
}
```



```
factorial :: Integer -> Integer
factorial 0 = 1
factorial n = n * factorial (n - 1)
```

```
> factorial 5
120
```



Haskell es puro y funcional

reverse

```
reverse :: [a] -> [a]
reverse [] = []
reverse (x:xs) = reverse xs ++ [x]
```

```
> reverse [0,1,2,3,4,5] [5,4,3,2,1,0]
```



Haskell es puro y funcional

reverse

```
propReverse :: [Integer] -> Bool
propReverse xs = reverse (reverse xs) == xs
```

```
> quickCheck propReverse
+++ OK, passed 100 tests.
```



Haskell tiene...

- ► Funciones de orden superior
- ► Evaluación perezosa
- **.**..



```
map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
map _ [] = []
map f (x:xs) = f x : map f xs
```

```
> map even [0,1,2,3,4,5]
[True,False,True,False,True,False]
```



Los diez primeros números de Fibonacci (en C):

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
  printf("%d\n", fibonacci(i - 1));
}</pre>
```



Los diez primeros números de Fibonacci (en Haskell):

```
> map fibonacci [0..9]
[0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34]
```



Haskell tiene evaluación perezosa map

Los diez primeros números de Fibonacci (en Haskell):

```
> let fibonaccis = map fibonacci [0..]
> take 10 fibonaccis
```

[0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34]



```
> filter odd [0..9] [1,3,5,7,9]
```



Los diez primeros números pares de Fibonacci (en C):

```
for (int i = 1, j = 0; i <= 10; j++) {
  if (fibonacci(j) % 2 == 0) {
    printf("%d\n", fibonacci(j));
    i = i + 1;
  }
}</pre>
```



Los diez primeros números pares de Fibonacci (en Haskell):

```
> take 10 (filter even fibonaccis)
[0,2,8,34,144,610,2584,10946,46368,196418]
```



```
foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b

foldr _ n [] = n

foldr c n (x:xs) = c x (foldr c n xs)
```

```
sum :: [Integer] -> Integer
sum ns = foldr (+) 0 ns
```



```
foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b

foldr _ n [] = n

foldr c n (x:xs) = c x (foldr c n xs)
```

```
sum :: [Integer] -> Integer
sum = foldr (+) 0
```



La suma de los diez primeros números pares de Fibonacci (en C):

```
int s = 0;
for (int i = 1, j = 0; i <= 10; j++) {
  if (fibonacci(j) % 2 == 0) {
    s = s + fibonacci(j);
    i = i + 1;
  }
}
printf("%d\n", s);</pre>
```



La suma de los diez primeros números pares de Fibonacci (en Haskell):

```
> sum (take 10 (filter even fibonaccis)) 257114
```



Haskell en ejemplos

https://github.com/stackbuilders/haskell-en-ejemplos

