U37HUSJ4R: interesting, so in 'currentTimes' how would I loop through each index? U3SJEDR96: you wouldn't, cause you know them - `map3 Times (index 0 int) (index 1 int) (maybe < index 2 string)` U0LPMPL2U: You don't need to loop. Define a decoder for a single `[855, 1900]` array, then you use 'Json.Decode.list' to say you have a list of them. U0U6ML22H: Will try to post it there, thanks! U37HUSJ4R: I don't know the values though U37HUSJ4R: it might change U37HUSJ4R: for example index 2 might become [] U0LPMPL2U: `maybe <| index 2 string` gives you `Just "hello"` if there is a string in index 2 and `Nothing` otherwise U0LPMPL2U: I think <@U3SJEDR96>'s example needs a few tweeks to handle the `[]` case U3SJEDR96: yeah, you'd put the whole thing in a 'maybe' U0LPMPL2U: ```startTime: Decoder (Maybe Int) startTime = maybe < | index 0 int endTime: Decoder (Maybe Int) endTime = maybe < | index 1 int message: Decoder (Maybe String) message = maybe < | index 2 string time: Decoder (Maybe Times) time = map3 timeFromOptions startTime endTime message timeFromOptions: Maybe Int -> Maybe Int -> Maybe String -> Maybe Times timeFromOptions start end message = Maybe.map2 (\s e -> Times s e message) start end times: Decoder (List (Maybe Times)) times = list time U0LPMPL2U: something like this

U0LPMPL2U: I broke it up into really small functions to make it easier to follow

U0LPMPL2U: I find making tiny decoders and working from the bottom up is the easiest way to think through building decoders

U3SJEDR96 : Yeah, I'd have gone for `maybe <| map3 Times (index 0 int) (index 1 int) (maybe <| index 2 string)` but fair enough

U0LPMPL2U: Oh nice, I didn't think of just wrapping the whole thing with a `maybe` decoder:thumbsup:

U37HUSJ4R: nice!

U37HUSJ4R: thanks, I will take a look

U37HUSJ4R : find decoding the hardest part of elm

U0LPMPL2U: I think everyone does: slightly smiling face:

U0LPMPL2U: The trick is to start by trying to decode only the smallest piece of your data structure

U3SJEDR96 : you might be interested in going through these: https://github.com/zwilias/elm-demystify-decoders U0LPMPL2U : Then you look into how you can combine that with other parts to decode more and more complex structures

U37HUSJ4R: will take a look

U37HUSJ4R: and good advice <@U0LPMPL2U>

U0LPMPL2U: Also, writing small decoder functions and including their type signatures helps me think through the problem

U3ZNWN526: Okay, here's a question. Is there some reason that using sinon.js fakeTimers wouldn't work to simulate time passing with elm code?

U3ZNWN526: I'm doing acceptance testing on my app using webdriver and trying to trigger actions that are supposed to happen every 30 seconds, and sinon.js has a fake timer mechanism that mocks all the time functions (Date.now(), trigger setTimeouts, etc.) and it's working, but Elm isn't doing anything.

U3ZNWN526: (Does the elm runtime have it's own esoteric time mechanism or something?)

U3SJEDR96: when you say "isn't doing anything", can you clarify what you mean?

U1L1HMV9Q: What is the current recommended library for touch interactions?

U3SJEDR96 : I'm guessing this is related to Elm using requestAnimationFrame for rendering, with a fallback to `setTimeout(1000/60)`

U3ZNWN526 : <@U3SJEDR96> - Yeah, I mean the things that happen on a timed subscription are not happening at all (much less at an accelerated rate)

U3ZNWN526: Ooh, so it uses requestAnimationFrame to move the runtime to the next step? Yeah, I bet that's not mocked by sinon's fake timers...

U3ZNWN526: So if that's the case, that could explain it...

U3ZNWN526: I wonder if there's a way to force elm to use setTimeout...?

U3SJEDR96: I think `window.requestAnimationFrame = undefined` should force the fallback; though all of that (sinon and disabling rAF) should probably happen before Elm is loaded

U3ZNWN526: Yeah, that makes sense - I'll give it a shot:slightly_smiling_face:

U3ZNWN526: Huh - that didn't seem to do it either, even though window.requestAnimationFrame was undefined before the app's init function was called.

U681TBBUP: <@U3ZNWN526> just dropping in but are you using a subscription to run it every 30 seconds?

U3ZNWN526: Yeah, I sure am.

U681TBBUP: It does seem to be using `setInterval` under the hood

https://github.com/elm-lang/core/blob/f064b696a2b9ca93abf4c7d1e21ce9e35fbb1d0f/src/Elm/Kernel/Time.js

U3ZNWN526: Well that's pretty odd! That should work with sinon's fake timers just fine...

U3ZNWN526: But perhaps elm itself is getting confused by the fake timers, since once they are activated, time only moves forward in big jumps...

U3ZNWN526: Well I gave up on it for now. I'll just leave that test "pending": wink:

U3L8MM10T: For uninstalling a package, do I use `elm-package uninstall`, or do I manually edit _elm-package.json_ and delete appropriate line(s)? (Ditto for _tests\elm-package.json_.) -- and then delete elm-stuff (for tests too) as well as elm.js?

U3RDE7LDP: <@U3L8MM10T> All the dependencies for your project (as of elm 0.18) are stored in the project's elm-stuff directory, so removing it from elm-package.json and deleting elm-stuff will get rid of it.

U3SJEDR96: or removing from 'elm-package.json' and re-running 'elm-package install'

U4H406NET: Is elm-graphql still being maintained? In order to talk to the github graphql it needs to pass a basic auth header (note: this is in contravention of the documentation). I could fork it and do a pull request, would it be taken up? U3SJEDR96:

http://package.elm-lang.org/packages/jamesmacaulay/elm-graphql/1.4.0/GraphQL-Client-Http#RequestOptions <-shouldn't you be able to use those options? Or are you talking about a different `elm-graphql'?

U4H406NET: Different one. Sorry, didn't specify. it's base-dev/elm-graphql. I had a look at James's, I am going to talk to him about it when he resurfaces.

U3SJEDR96: Ah, no experience with that one

U4H406NET: It seems to have made the corr3ect design decision to start with the schema and the query, but it has not been touched for a few months.

U3SJEDR96: (not being updated doesn't mean much when it does what it's supposed to do)

U3L8MM10T : I have function ```digitCount : Int -> IntdigitCount i =

abs i

|> toString

|> String.length``` and get `8` for `digitCount (1000^1000)` because that's the length of `"Infinity"`. I can't imagine that this is correct behavior.

```
U0J1M0F32 : :thinking_face:
```

U0LPMPL2U: `floor << logBase 10`

U0LPMPL2U: this will give you the power of 10 of your number

U0LPMPL2U: which is the same as n-1 digits

U60SXAF96: ...and it's faster, and more accurate, and an implementation that is actually what you mean.

U0LPMPL2U : so maybe`` digitCount : Int -> Int

digitCount i =

abs i

|> logBase 10

|> floor |> (+) 1 U3L8MM10T : Cool. Thanks all. U60SXAF96 : Just watch out for 0.

U60SXAF96: You'll need to special case that in any case.