20CYS312 - Principles of Programing Languages - Lab Exercise 1

1. Basic Arithmetic:

Exercise 01:Open GHCi and perform basic arithmetic operations:

```
(vexo@LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~]
$ ghci
GHCi, version 9.6.6: https://www.haskell.org/ghc/ :? for help
ghci> 8+2
10
ghci> 10-2
8
ghci> 10/2
5.0
```

Exercise 02 :Define a function to calculate the square of a number:

```
square :: Int \rightarrow Int
square x = x * x

main :: IO ()

main = print (square 5)
```

```
(vexo@LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ nvim square.hs

(vexo@LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ ghc -o square square.hs
[1 of 2] Compiling Main (square.hs, square.o)
[2 of 2] Linking square

(vexo@LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ ./square
25
```

```
square :: Int \rightarrow Int
square x = x * x

main :: IO ()

main = print (square 50)
```

2. Defining and Using Lists:

Exercise 3: Create a list of numbers and compute the sum of the list:

```
sumList :: [Int] \rightarrow Int

sumList [] = 0

sumList (x:xs) = x + sumList xs

main :: IO()

main = print(sumList [10,20,30])
```

```
(vexo@LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ nvim list.hs

(vexo@LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ ghc -o list list.hs
[1 of 2] Compiling Main (list.hs, list.o)
[2 of 2] Linking list

(vexo@LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ ./list
60
```

3. Pattern Matching with Lists:

Exercise 4: Write a function to check if a list is empty:

```
isEmpty :: [a] → Bool
isEmpty [] = True
isEmpty _ = False

main :: IO ()
main = do
    print (isEmpty [10])
    print (isEmpty [])
    print (isEmpty [10,20,30])
```

4. Simple IO Operations:

Exercise 5: Write a program that asks the user for their name and prints a greeting:

```
main :: IO ()
main = do
putStrLn "What is your name?"
name ← getLine
putStrLn ("Hello, " ++ name)
```

```
(vexo LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ nvim greet.hs

(vexo LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ ghc -o greet greet.hs
[1 of 2] Compiling Main (greet.hs, greet.o)
[2 of 2] Linking greet

(vexo LAPTOP-S474AMQT)-[~/class]
$ ./greet
What is your name?
Aswin
Hello, Aswin
```