

INFO0054 Programmation Fonctionnelle – Exercises

Christophe Debruyne

Exercises 7: Non-Strict Evaluation II

```
import Flux.*

enum Flux[+A]:
  case Empty
  case Cons(h: () => A, t: () => Flux[A])

  def headOption: Option[A] = this match
    case Empty => None
    case Cons(h, t) => Some(h())

  def toList: List[A] = this match
    case Cons(h,t) => h() :: t().toList
    case Empty => Nil

  def take(n: Int): Flux[A] = this match
    case Cons(h, t) if n > 1 => cons(h(), t().take(n - 1))
    case Cons(h, _) if n == 1 => cons(h(), empty)
    case _ => empty

  def filter(f: A => Boolean): Flux[A] = this match
    case Cons(h, t) if f(h()) => cons(h(), t().filter(f))
    case Cons(_, t) => t().filter(f)
    case _ => empty

  def map[B](f: A => B): Flux[B] = this match
    case Cons(h, t) => cons(f(h()), t().map(f))
    case _ => empty

  def takeWhile(p: A => Boolean): Flux[A] = ???
  def exists(p: A => Boolean): Boolean = ???
  def foldRight[B](acc: => B)(f: (A, => B) => B): B = ???

object Flux:
  def cons[A](hd: => A, tl: => Flux[A]): Flux[A] =
    lazy val head = hd
    lazy val tail = tl
    Cons(() => head, () => tail)

  def empty[A]: Flux[A] = Empty

  def apply[A](as: A*): Flux[A] =
    if (as.isEmpty) empty
    else cons(as.head, apply(as.tail*))
```

Exercise 1:

Exercise 5.4 in the book: Implement `forAll`, which checks that all elements in a `Flux` match a predicate. Your implementation should terminate the traversal as soon as it encounters a non matching value.

Exercise 2:

Exercise 5.5 in the book: Use `foldRight` to implement `takeWhile`.

Exercise 3:

Exercise 5.6 in the book: Implement `headOption` using `foldRight`.

Exercise 4:

Exercise 5.7 in the book: Implement `map`, `filter`, `append`, and `flatMap` using `foldRight`. The `append` should be non-strict in its argument.

References

- [1] Paul Chiusano and Rnar Bjarnason. 2015. Functional Programming in Scala (2nd. ed.). Manning Publications Co., USA.