Functional Programming

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Overview

Records

2 Trees

Abstract Data Types



Records

```
:: Person = { name :: String
             , birthdate :: (Int,Int,Int)
             , fpprogramer :: Bool
GetName :: Person \rightarrow String
GetName p = p.name
GetName2 :: Person \rightarrow String
GetName2 \{name\} = name
ChangeN :: Person String \rightarrow Person
ChangeN p s = \{p \& name = s\}
Start = ChangeN \{name = "XY", birthdate = (1,1,2000),
                  fpprogramer = True} "Alex"
```



Algebraic types



More trees



More trees

```
:: Tree3 a b = Node3 a (Tree3 a b) (Tree3 a b)
              | Leaf3 b
aTree3 :: Tree3 Int Real
aTree3 = Node3 2 (Node3 1 (Leaf3 1.1) (Leaf3 2.5))
                  (Node3 3 (Leaf3 3.0) (Leaf3 6.9))
sumLeaves :: (Tree3 Int Real) \rightarrow Real
sumLeaves (Leaf3 y) = y
sumLeaves (Node3 x le ri) = sumLeaves le + sumLeaves ri
Start = sumLeaves aTree3 // 13.5
```



Algebraic types

```
// Triple branches
:: Tree4 a = Node4 a (Tree4 a) (Tree4 a)
           | Leaf4
// Rose-tree - tree with variable multiple branches
// No leaf constructor, node with no branches
:: Tree5 a = Node5 a [Tree5 a]
// Every node has one branch = list
:: Tree6 a = Node6 a (Tree6 a)
            | Leaf6
// Tree with different types
:: Tree7 a b = Node7a Int (Tree7 a b) (Tree7 a b)
              | Node7b b (Tree7 a b)
              | Leaf7a b
              | Leaf7b Int
```



Map, foldr on trees

Start = mapbtree inc aBTree

Start = foldbtree (+) aBTree // 13

```
:: BTree a = Bin (BTree a) (BTree a)
                           | Tip a
mapbtree :: (a \rightarrow b) (BTree a) \rightarrow BTree b
mapbtree f (Tip x) = Tip (f x)
mapbtree f (Bin t1 t2) = Bin (mapbtree f t1) (mapbtree f t2)
foldbtree :: (a \ a \rightarrow a) (BTree a) \rightarrow a
foldbtree f (Tip x) = x
foldbtree f (Bin t1 t2) = f (foldbtree f t1) (foldbtree f t2)
aBTree = Bin (Bin (Bin (Tip 1) (Tip 1))
                    (Bin (Tip 3) (Tip 3))) (Tip 5)
```



Abstract Data Types

definition module Stack

```
:: Stack a 
newStack :: (Stack a) // Creates empty stack 
empty :: (Stack a) \rightarrow Bool // Checks if a stack is empty 
push :: a (Stack a) \rightarrow Stack a // push new element on top of 
the stack 
pop :: (Stack a) \rightarrow Stack a // Remove the top element from 
the stack 
top :: (Stack a) \rightarrow a // Return the top element from 
the stack
```



Abstract Data Types

```
import StdEnv
:: Stack a := [a]
newStack :: Stack a
newStack = []
empty :: (Stack a) \rightarrow Bool
empty [] = True
empty x = False
push :: a (Stack a) → Stack a
push e s = [e : s]
pop :: (Stack a) → Stack a
pop [e : s] = s
top :: (Stack a) \rightarrow a
ton [e \cdot s] = e
```

implementation module Stack

