Introduction to Functional Programming

Lists

Overview

Defining lists

One of the most important data structures in FP is the list: a sequence of elements of the same type

```
l1 :: [Int]
l1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
l2 :: [Bool]
l2 = [True, False, True]
l3 :: [Real→Real]
l3 = [sin, cos, sin]
l4 :: [[Int]]
l4 = [[1, 2, 3], [8, 9]]
l5 :: [a]
l5 = []
l6 :: [Int]
l6 = [1..10]
l7 :: [Int]
l7 = [1..]
```

Generating lists

```
Start =
    [1..10]       // [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
    [1,2..10]     // [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
    [1,0.. -10]   // [1,0,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7,-8,-9,-10]
    [1.. -10]     // []
    [1..0]        // []
    [1..1]        // [1]
    [1,3..4]      // [1,3]
    [1..]         // [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,...
    [1,3..]       // [1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,...
    [100,80..]    // [100,80,60,40,20,0,-20,-40,...
```

Operations with lists

```
Start =
    hd [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]          // 1
    tl [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]          // [2, 3, 4, 5]
    drop 2 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]      // [3, 4, 5]
    take 2 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]      // [1 , 2]
    [1, 2, 3] ++ [6, 7]         // [1, 2, 3, 6, 7]
    reverse [1, 2, 3]           // [3, 2, 1]
    length [1, 2, 3, 4]         // 4
    last [1, 2, 3]              // 3
    init [1, 2, 3]              // [1, 2]
    isMember 2 [1, 2, 3]        // True
    isMember 5 [1, 2, 3]        // False
    flatten [[1,2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7]]      // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
```

Definition of some operations

```
take :: Int [a] → [a]
take n [] = []
take n [x : xs]
| n < 1 = []
| otherwise = [x : take (n-1) xs]

drop :: Int [a] → [a]
drop n [] = []
drop n [x : xs]
| n < 1 = [x : xs]
| otherwise = drop (n-1) xs

Start = take 2 []                    // []
Start = drop 5 [1,2,3]               // []
Start = take 2 [1 .. 10]             // [1,2]
Start = drop ([1..5]!!2) [1..5]      // [4,5]
```

Definition of some operations

```
reverse :: [a] → [a]
reverse [] = []
reverse [x : xs] = reverse xs ++ [x]

Start = reverse [1,3..10]              // [9,7,5,3,1]
Start = reverse [5,4 .. -5]            // [-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,5]
Start = isMember 0 []                  // False
Start = isMember -1 [1..10]            // False
Start = isMember ([1..5]!!1) [1..5]    // True
```

Definitions by patterns

Various patterns can be used:

```
// some list patterns
triplesum [x, y, z] = x + y + z

Start = triplesum [1,2,4] // 7 [1,2,3,4] error
head [x : y] = x
tail [x : y] = y
Start = head [1..5] // 1

// omitting values
f _ x = x
Start = f 4 5 // 5
```

Definitions by patterns

```
// patterns with list constructor
g [x, y : z] =  x + y
Start = g [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] // 3

// patterns + recursively applied functions
lastof [x] = x
lastof [x : y] = lastof y
Start = lastof [1..10] // 10
```

Definitions by recursion 2

```
// recursive functions on lists
sum1 x
| x == [] = 0
| otherwise = hd x + sum1 (tl x)

sum2 [] = 0
sum2 [first : rest] = first + sum2 rest
Start = sum1 [1..5] // 15 the same for sum2

// recursive function with any element pattern
length1 [] = 0
length1 [_ : rest]= 1 + length1 rest
Start = length1 [1..10] // 10
```

Warm-up exercises

Evaluate the following expressions:

1. `(take 3 [1..10]) ++ (drop 3 [1..10])`
2. `length (flatten [[1,2], [3], [4, 5, 6, 7], [8, 9]])`
3. `isMember (length [1..5]) [7..10]`
4. `[1..5] ++ [0] ++ reverse [1..5]`

Solutions

1. `(take 3 [1..10]) ++ (drop 3 [1..10])`

2. `length (flatten [[1,2], [3], [4, 5, 6, 7], [8, 9]])`

3. `isMember (length [1..5]) [7..10]`

4. `[1..5] ++ [0] ++ reverse [1..5]`

1. `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]`
2. `9`
3. `False`
4. `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]`