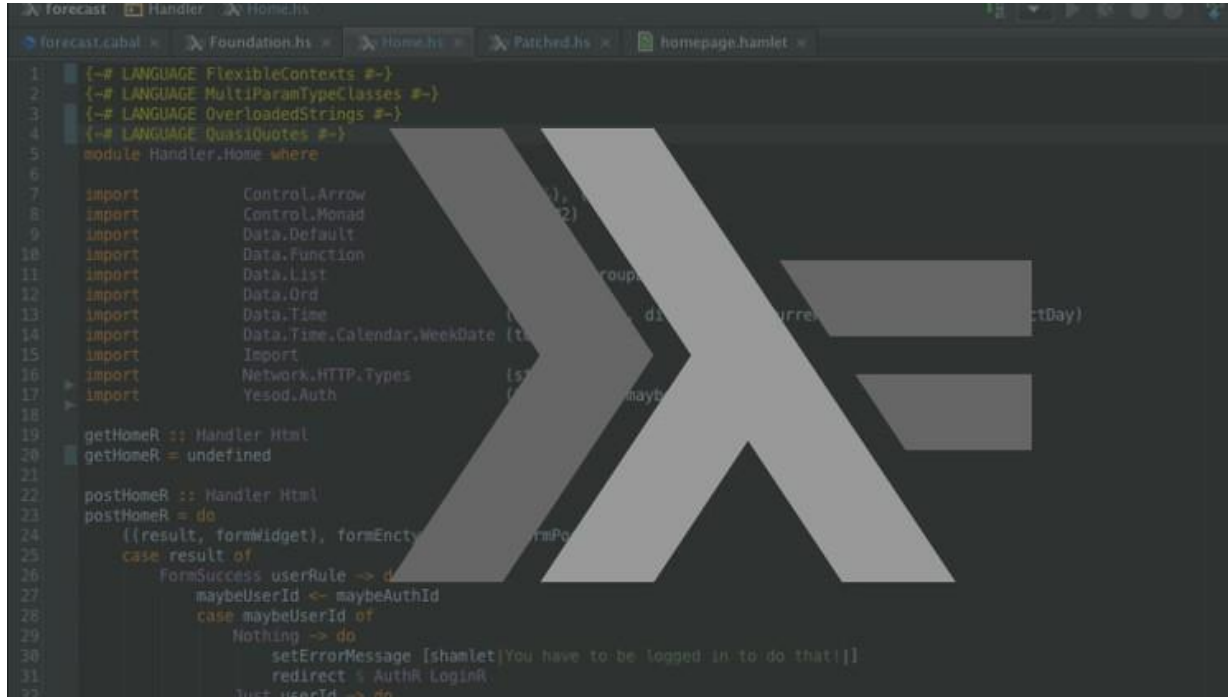


Lists and Patterns



```
1 {-# LANGUAGE FlexibleContexts #-}
2 {-# LANGUAGE MultiParamTypeClasses #-}
3 {-# LANGUAGE OverloadedStrings #-}
4 {-# LANGUAGE QuasiQuotes #-}
5 module Handler.Home where
6
7 import Control.Arrow
8 import Control.Monad
9 import Data.Default
10 import Data.Function
11 import Data.List
12 import Data.Ord
13 import Data.Time
14 import Data.Time.Calendar.WeekDate
15 import Import
16 import Network.HTTP.Types
17 import Yesod.Auth
18
19 getHomeR :: Handler Html
20 getHomeR = undefined
21
22 postHomeR :: Handler Html
23 postHomeR = do
24   ((result, formWidget), formEnctype) <- runFormPost
25   case result of
26     FormSuccess userRule -> do
27       maybeUserId <- maybeAuthId
28       case maybeUserId of
29         Nothing -> do
30           setErrorMessage [shamlet|You have to be logged in to do that!|]
31           redirect % AuthR.LoginR
32         Just userId -> do
```

Lists and Patterns

Pattern discrimination allows to **decompose** lists:

```
sum [] = 0  
sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs
```

Lists and Patterns

We say that e_1 *matches* e_2 if there exists a substitution for the variables of e_1 that make it the same as e_2 .

Examples:

- $x:xs$ *matches* $[2, 5, 8]$ because $[2, 5, 8]$ is $2 : (5 : 8 : [])$ substituting x with 2 and xs with $(5 : 8 : [])$ which is $[5, 8]$.
- $x:xs$ *does not match* $[]$ because $[]$ and $:$ are different constructors.
- $x1:x2:xs$ *matches* $[2, 5, 8]$ substituting $x1$ with 2 , $x2$ with 5 and xs with $[8]$.
- $x1:x2:xs$ *matches* $[2, 5]$ substituting $x1$ with 2 , $x2$ with 5 and xs with $[]$.

Note: The mechanism of *matching* is not the same as the *unification* (Prolog).

Instructor Youtube Channel: Lucas Science

