

Web Programming

Woche 3

FS 2019

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Rückschau

Fragen zum letzten Quiz

Fragen zum letzten Homework

Sonstige Fragen

Berichtigung

var: hoisted to function
initialisiert

const, let: hoisted to local scope
nicht initialisiert

{ } als anonymer block is möglich

Heutiges Programm

Test setup: Einzeldateien, Verzeichnisse

Lambda Boolean Logic

Lambda Algebraische Datentypen

Quiz: Punkte sammeln



Live Coding Log

[https://github.com/
Dierk/WebProgramming/
tree/fs19-live-coding](https://github.com/Dierk/WebProgramming/tree/fs19-live-coding)

Goal

Becoming creative with

- Higher Order Functions
- Using the Lambda scope

Atomic Lambda Terms

```
// atoms
const id      = x => x;
const konst = x => y => x;
```

```
// derived true, false, and, or, equals, ...
const F = ...;
const T = ...;
```

Pair, Product Type

```
const pair = x => y => f => f(x)(y);  
const fst  = p => p(T);  
const snd  = p => p(F);
```

the basic product type

Triple

Can you encode triples by following the same pattern as for pairs?

N-Tuples?

Pair encoding

```
const person =
    firstname =>
    lastname  =>
    age       =>
    pair (pair(firstname)(lastname)) (age);
```

```
const firstn = p => fst(fst(p));
const lastn  = p => snd(fst(p));
const age    = p => snd(p);
```

Pair, Triple, etc.

Note that our pattern leads to *immutable* values ("objects")!

Accessor functions are *lazy* until they are applied (beta reduced).

Either, Co-Product, Sum

```
// dual of the product
const pair = x => y => f => f(x)(y);      // one ctor
const fst  = p => p(T);                  // accessor 1
const snd  = p => p(F);                  // accessor 2
```

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const pair = x => y => f => f(x)(y);           // one ctor
const fst  = p => p(T);                       // accessor 1
const snd  = p => p(F);                       // accessor 2

const Left   = x => ...;                       // ctor 1
const Right  = x => ...;                       // ctor 2
const either = e => f => g => ...;             // accessor
```

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```
const Left    = x => ...;              // ctor 1
const Right   = x => ...;              // ctor 2
const either  = e => f => g => e(f)(g); // accessor
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const Left    = x => f => g => f(x);      // ctor 1
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```


Either, Co-Product, Sum

```
const Left    = x => f => g => f(x);           // ctor 1  
const Right   = x => f => g => g(x);           // ctor 2  
const either  = e => f => g => e(f)(g);        // accessor
```

the basic sum type

Special Case: Maybe

```
const Nothing = Left ();  
const Just    = Right  ;  
const maybe  = either ;
```

```
maybe (expressionThatMightGoWrong)  
      (handleBad)  
      (handleGood);
```

go around null / undefined

To Do at Home

Allow grouping of Test Cases (suite)
Report OK when whole suite passes

JavaScript Scope Chains and Closures:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zRZNb4GDOPU> (InfoQ, 56 min)