Haskell intro

Assignment1

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1 Design/Implementation

Overall in this assignment our goal was to not use helper functions, where not specificaly needed. This to make readability easier and making the code less complex since many of our helper functions from the previous assignment were unnecessary. We started by making a helper function for each arithmetic operation from "initial context". This was to get the first and second element from the list. After a while we got really annoyed doing that and found out that you can just get the first and second element by changing to [] list-brackets. We used head and tail in equality, but onlineTA says that we should not use them. We check for empty lists and a list of different length, so we check for possible errors which we found while testing from head and tail. In evalExpr we used the do notation to make it more readable when we have multiple actions in the same statement.

We worked our way through the monads, by doing many tests and figuring out what return values where needed. In addition we read a lot of monad introductions and articles and used more than 20 hours just to partly understand this assignment. Also we got help in another TA class. In the monad return we knew that we needed the right value of SubsM and worked our way from there. In fail we knew that we needed the left side value (Error). For the bind we used the slides from the lecture

and the haskell wiki to work our way forward. Underway we did testing to see that we got the right return values.

2 Code Assessment

According to our own tests and onlineTa, everything except array compression works. Array compression was the hardest part and is only partly working. ACFor only works for arrays with numbers. If you have a String it sees the string as only one element and not multiple characters. ACFor does not work with nested for's. We weren't able to make nested for's working. We use putVar and know that it works. So the ACFor can see the variable, but one problem is that only the body should see the variable but now the whole ACFor sees the new variable. In ACIf we have the problem when the if clause evaluates to false it has to return a Value, but the assignment says it should return nothing. IF ACIf is inside a ACFor our solution does not work, but if there's a single ACIf then it works.

We ran our own tests to show these failures. These can be run by stack test (the last 6 out of 84 tests fail, which we also described in the assessment above).

One place where our test cases were able to help us find errors was in equality and having arrays of different lengths. We fixed it by checking for empty arrays and for different array lengths then we return a FalseVal.

A Code Listing

```
module SubsInterpreter
2
           (
3
             Value(..)
           , runExpr
             equality
5
             smallerThen
6
             add
           , mul
8
             sub
           , modulo
10
           , mkArray
11
            -- You may include additional exports here, if you want to
12
           -- write unit tests for them.
13
           )
14
           where
15
16
   import SubsAst
17
```

```
18
   -- You might need the following imports
   import Control.Monad
20
   import qualified Data.Map as Map
21
   import Data.Map(Map)
23
24
   -- | A value is either an integer, the special constant
    → undefined,
   -- true, false, a string, or an array of values.
26
   -- Expressions are evaluated to values.
27
   data Value = IntVal Int
              | UndefinedVal
29
              | TrueVal | FalseVal
30
              | StringVal String
31
              | ArrayVal [Value]
32
              deriving (Eq, Show)
33
35
   type Error = String
36
   type Env = Map Ident Value
  type Primitive = [Value] -> Either Error Value
   type PEnv = Map FunName Primitive
   type Context = (Env, PEnv)
41
  initialContext :: Context
42
   initialContext = (Map.empty, initialPEnv)
43
     where initialPEnv =
             Map.fromList [ ("===", equality)
45
                           , ("<", smallerThen)</pre>
46
                           , ("+", add)
47
                           , ("*", mul)
48
                           , ("-", sub)
49
                             ("%", modulo)
                           , ("Array", mkArray)
51
52
   newtype SubsM a = SubsM {runSubsM :: Context -> Either Error (a,
    55
   instance Monad SubsM where
    return x = SubsM  (e, _) -> Right (x,e)
57
     m >>= f = SubsM $ \c@(_, p) -> runSubsM m c >>= \(x, e') ->
    \rightarrow runSubsM (f x) (e', p)
```

```
fail s = SubsM $ \_ -> Left s
59
   -- You may modify these if you want, but it shouldn't be
    → necessary
   instance Functor SubsM where
     fmap = liftM
  instance Applicative SubsM where
     pure = return
65
     (<*>) = ap
67
  equality :: Primitive
68
  equality [IntVal a, IntVal b] = if (a == b) then Right TrueVal

→ else Right FalseVal

   equality [UndefinedVal, UndefinedVal] = Right TrueVal
   equality [StringVal a, StringVal b] = if a == b then Right

→ TrueVal else Right FalseVal

  equality [TrueVal, TrueVal] = Right TrueVal
  equality [FalseVal, FalseVal] = Right TrueVal
  equality [ArrayVal [], ArrayVal []] = Right TrueVal
  equality [ArrayVal [], ArrayVal _] = Right FalseVal
  equality [ArrayVal _, ArrayVal []] = Right FalseVal
  equality [ArrayVal a, ArrayVal b] = if head a == head b
     then equality [ArrayVal (tail a), ArrayVal (tail b)]
78
     else Right FalseVal
   equality [_, _] = Right FalseVal
  equality _ = Left "Wrong number of arguments"
81
82
  smallerThen :: Primitive
  smallerThen [IntVal a, IntVal b] = if a < b then Right TrueVal</pre>

→ else Right FalseVal

  smallerThen [StringVal a, StringVal b] = if a < b then Right</pre>
    → TrueVal else Right FalseVal
  smallerThen [_, _] = Right FalseVal
   smallerThen _ = Left "Wrong number of arguments"
88
  add :: Primitive
89
  add [IntVal a, IntVal b] = Right (IntVal(a + b))
  add [StringVal a, StringVal b] = Right (StringVal(a ++ b))
  add [IntVal a, StringVal b] = Right(StringVal(show a ++ b))
   add [StringVal a, IntVal b] = Right(StringVal(a ++ show b))
  add [_, _] = Left "No Int or String"
  add _ = Left "Wrong number of arguments"
  mul :: Primitive
```

```
mul [IntVal a, IntVal b] = Right (IntVal(a*b))
   mul [_, _] = Left "No Integer"
   mul _ = Left "Wrong number of arguments"
101
102
   sub :: Primitive
   sub [IntVal a, IntVal b] = Right (IntVal(a-b))
   sub [_, _] = Left "No Integer"
104
   sub _ = Left "Wrong number of arguments"
105
106
   modulo :: Primitive
107
   modulo [IntVal a, IntVal b] = if b == 0 then Left "Division by
108

→ Zero" else Right (IntVal (mod a b))

   modulo [_, _] = Left "No Integer"
109
   modulo _ = Left "Wrong number of arguments"
110
111
  mkArray :: Primitive
112
   mkArray [IntVal n] | n >= 0 = return $ ArrayVal (replicate n
113

→ UndefinedVal)

   mkArray _ = Left "Array() called with wrong number or type of
114
    → arguments"
115
   modifyEnv :: (Env -> Env) -> SubsM ()
116
   modifyEnv f = SubsM $ \((e, _) -> Right ((), f e)
117
   putVar :: Ident -> Value -> SubsM ()
119
   putVar name val = modifyEnv $ \e -> Map.insert name val e
120
121
   getVar :: Ident -> SubsM Value
   getVar name = SubsM $ \((e, _) -> case Map.lookup name e of
123
                                         Just v -> Right (v, e)
124
                                         Nothing -> Left "No value

→ found in map"

126
   getFunction :: FunName -> SubsM Primitive
   getFunction name = SubsM $ \((e, p) -> case Map.lookup name p of
128
                                             Just v -> Right (v, e)
129
                                             Nothing -> Left "No value

→ found in map"

131
   evalExpr :: Expr -> SubsM Value
133 evalExpr Undefined = return UndefinedVal
134 evalExpr TrueConst = return TrueVal
   evalExpr FalseConst = return FalseVal
  evalExpr (Number a) = return $ IntVal a
```

```
evalExpr (String a) = return $ StringVal a
   evalExpr (Var a) = getVar a
   evalExpr (Array []) = return (ArrayVal [])
139
   evalExpr (Array (a:ax)) = do
140
     a <- evalExpr a
     ArrayVal ax <- evalExpr(Array ax)</pre>
142
     return (ArrayVal (a:ax))
143
   evalExpr (Compr (ACBody e)) = evalExpr e
144
   evalExpr (Compr (ACFor i e c)) = do
145
      a <- evalExpr e
146
      case a of
        ArrayVal xa -> do
148
          val <- mapM (\x -> do
149
            putVar i x
150
            evalExpr(Compr c)) xa
151
          return (ArrayVal val)
152
        StringVal xs -> do
153
          (StringVal s) <- (\_ -> evalExpr(Compr c)) xs
          return (StringVal s)
155
        _ -> fail "FOR needs an array or string"
156
157
   evalExpr (Compr (ACIf e c)) = do
158
     a <- evalExpr e
159
     case a of
160
        TrueVal -> evalExpr (Compr c)
161
        FalseVal -> return (ArrayVal [])
162
        _ -> fail "IF needs a boolean"
163
   evalExpr (Call a b) = do
165
     f <- getFunction a
166
     ArrayVal bv <- evalExpr (Array b)</pre>
167
     case f by of
168
        Right r -> return r
169
        Left 1 -> fail 1
170
171
   evalExpr (Assign a b) = do
172
     v <- evalExpr b
173
     putVar a v
174
     return v
175
176
   evalExpr (Comma a b) = do
177
     _ <- evalExpr a
178
     evalExpr b
179
180
```

```
runExpr :: Expr -> Either Error Value
runExpr expr = case runSubsM (evalExpr expr) initialContext of
Right r -> Right (fst r)
Left l -> Left l
```