

Haskell intro

Assignement0

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1 Design/Implementation

We always tried to move as much code as possible to own functions that the code doesn't get too unreadable. For Example the function 'showExpr' would have had too much duplicated code which we then refactored out. Also the function 'summ' is a good example for making it more readable by moving the functionality out of 'evalFull' and only call the function from there. This also helps with reusability overall in the code in case one of the functions can be used many times (like 'summ' in 'evalFull' and 'evalError').

Additionally we also didn't check for division by zero in 'evalSimple' or 'evalFull' since haskell takes care of those errors.

We also tried to use as much as possible out of the standard library, for example from **Data.Either** the 'isRight' function. Otherwise we would have had to implement it ourselves (or end up doing something totally different). For 'fromRight' we decided to implement it ourselves as 'fromRight', in which we don't have to pass any default value and return an error in case it's not a 'Right Either'.

Overall we tried to keep it as simple as possible and declutter code wherever it was possible.

Edit 17. September:

We had to use eager evaluation for the single case of Negative Power Exponent since otherwise Haskell tries to be intelligent and just ignores part of the expression. That's why we use 'seq' to be sure that 'Pow' gets evaluated rightly.

2 Code Assessment

By moving some functionality into own functions we do believe we increased the maintainability at least in some parts, especially when you don't have to change the code in many places.

We also try to handle all kind of edge cases as good as possible that the code should be able to handle errors or wrong inputs (either by error message or haskell error depending on which eval function). As said, for example with division by zero haskell catches that error itself, so we did not find it necessary to write our own test for that.

Additionally we sometimes ended up with long lines (longer then 80 Chars) which might not seem that nice, but for the sake of having a one line solution it was a necessary evil. Sum is the worst example in this regard, but it needs so many parameters that need to be checked so it was difficult do to it shorter.

Sadly we didn't write any tests for our code, which might support our assessment even more. During writing of the code we of course tried with small different tests, but we never wrote them formally in a own test file.

But we did test it via the 'onlineta' which tests already lots of cases (see Appendix).

A Code Listing

```
1  -- This is a skeleton file for you to edit
2
3  {-# OPTIONS_GHC -W #-} -- Just in case you forgot...
4
5  module Arithmetic
6  (
7      showExp,
8      evalSimple,
9      extendEnv,
10     evalFull,
11     evalErr,
12     showCompact,
13     evalEager,
14     evalLazy
```

```

15     )
16
17 where
18
19 import Definitions
20 import Data.Either
21
22 -- Exercise 1.1
23 -- Helper to make it nicer to print
24 showExpStr :: Exp -> Exp -> String -> String
25 showExpStr a b s = "(" ++ showExp a ++ s ++ showExp b ++ ")"
26
27 showExp :: Exp -> String
28 showExp (Cst as) =
29     if head(show as) == '-' then "(" ++ show as ++ ")" else show as
30 showExp (Add a b) = showExpStr a b " + "
31 showExp (Sub a b) = showExpStr a b " - "
32 showExp (Mul a b) = showExpStr a b " * "
33 showExp (Div a b) = showExpStr a b " / "
34 showExp (Pow a b) = showExpStr a b "^"
35 showExp _ = error "is not supported"
36
37 -- Exercise 1.2
38 evalSimple :: Exp -> Integer
39 evalSimple (Cst a) = a
40 evalSimple (Add a b) = evalSimple a + evalSimple b
41 evalSimple (Sub a b) = evalSimple a - evalSimple b
42 evalSimple (Mul a b) = evalSimple a * evalSimple b
43 -- div checks it self i b is zero
44 evalSimple (Div a b) = evalSimple a `div` evalSimple b
45 -- check ourselves for negative exponent
46 -- and run a first with seq to se that there is nothing illegal
47   ↪ there
48 evalSimple (Pow a b)
49   | evalSimple b < 0 = error "Negative exponent"
50   | otherwise = seq (evalSimple a) (evalSimple a ^ evalSimple b)
51 evalSimple _ = error "is not supported"
52
53 -- Exercise 2
54 extendEnv :: VName -> Integer -> Env -> Env
55 extendEnv v n r a = if v == a then Just n else r a
56
57 -- used to check if variable is unbound
58 intTest :: Maybe Integer -> Integer

```

```

58 intTest (Just i) = i
59 intTest _ = error "variable is unbound"
60
61 -- helper to calculate sum
62 -- takes integers instead of expressions
63 summ :: VName -> Integer -> Integer -> Exp -> Env -> Integer
64 summ v a b c r = if a > b then 0 else
65   evalFull c r + summ v (a+1) b c (extendEnv v (a+1) r)
66
67 evalFull :: Exp -> Env -> Integer
68 evalFull (Cst a) _ = a
69 evalFull (Add a b) r = evalFull a r + evalFull b r
70 evalFull (Sub a b) r = evalFull a r - evalFull b r
71 evalFull (Mul a b) r = evalFull a r * evalFull b r
72 evalFull (Div a b) r = evalFull a r `div` evalFull b r
73 -- check for negative exponent
74 evalFull (Pow a b) r
75   | evalFull b r < 0 = error "Negative exponent"
76   | otherwise = seq (evalFull a r) (evalFull a r ^ evalFull b r)
77 -- check if a is zero
78 evalFull (If a b c) r =
79   if evalFull a r /= 0 then evalFull b r else evalFull c r
80 evalFull (Var v) r = intTest(r v)
81 evalFull (Let a b c) r = evalFull c (extendEnv a (evalFull b r)
82   → r)
83 evalFull (Sum v a b c) r =
84   summ v (evalFull a r) (evalFull b r) c (extendEnv v (evalFull a
85   → r) r)
86
87 -- Exercise 3
88 intTestErr :: Maybe Integer -> VName -> Either ArithError Integer
89 intTestErr (Just i) _ = Right i
90 intTestErr _ v = Left (EBadVar v)
91
92 evalErr :: Exp -> Env -> Either ArithError Integer
93 evalErr (Cst a) _ = Right a
94 evalErr (Add a b) r = evalEither (evalErr a r) (+) (evalErr b r)
95 evalErr (Sub a b) r = evalEither (evalErr a r) (-) (evalErr b r)
96 evalErr (Mul a b) r = evalEither (evalErr a r) (*) (evalErr b r)
97 -- check for division by zero
98 evalErr (Div a b) r = if isRight (evalErr b r)
99   then if fromRight' (evalErr b r) /= 0
100     then evalEither (evalErr a r) div
101     → (evalErr b r)

```

```

99         else Left EDivZero
100     else evalErr b r
101 -- check for negative exponent
102 evalErr (Pow a b) r = if isRight (evalErr b r)
103     then if fromRight' (evalErr b r) >= 0
104     then evalEither (evalErr a r) (^)
105         → (evalErr b r)
106     else Left ENegPower
107     else evalErr b r
108 -- check if a is zero
109 evalErr (If a b c) r = if isRight (evalErr a r)
110     then if fromRight' (evalErr a r) /= 0
111     then evalErr b r
112     else evalErr c r
113 evalErr (Var v) r = intTestErr (r v) v
114 evalErr (Let a b c) r = if isRight (evalErr b r)
115     then evalErr c (extendEnv a
116         → (fromRight' (evalErr b r)) r)
117     else evalErr b r
118 evalErr (Sum v a b c) r = if isRight (evalErr a r)
119     then if isRight (evalErr b r)
120     then Right (summ v (fromRight'
121         → (evalErr a r)) (fromRight' (evalErr b r)) c (extendEnv v
122         → (fromRight' (evalErr a r)) r))
123     else evalErr b r
124     else evalErr a r
125 evalEither :: Either a b -> (b -> b -> b) -> Either a b -> Either
126     → a b
127 evalEither a b c = if isRight a
128     then if isRight c
129     then Right ( b (fromRight' a)
130         → (fromRight' c))
131     else c
132     else a
133 -- use own implementation of fromRight from Data.Either but not
134 -- returning a
135 -- default value, which is not needed for the assignment
136 fromRight' :: Either a b -> b
137 fromRight' (Right c) = c
138 fromRight' _ = error "No value"

```

```
136
137  -- optional parts (if not attempted, leave them unmodified)
    ↪
138
139  showCompact :: Exp -> String
140  showCompact = undefined
141
142  evalEager :: Exp -> Env -> Either ArithError Integer
143  evalEager = undefined
144
145  evalLazy :: Exp -> Env -> Either ArithError Integer
146  evalLazy = undefined
```
