Pattern Matching Wot's... Uh the Deal?

Stack Builders

0.1.0

Praise for pattern matching

The patch will not be noticeable if the pattern is skilfully matched.

—Idabelle McGlauflin, Handicraft for Girls

Wot's... Uh the Deal?

```
▶ newtype N = N Bool
data D = D !Bool
```

```
> (\ (N True) -> True) undefined ? 
> (\ (D True) -> True) undefined ?
```

```
> (\ ~(N True) -> True) undefined
?
> (\ ~(D True) -> True) undefined
?
```

Wot's... Uh the Deal?

- newtype N = N Bool
 data D = D !Bool
- > (\ (N True) -> True) undefined
 undefined
 > (\ (D True) -> True) undefined
 undefined
- > (\ ~(N True) -> True) undefined
 True
 > (\ ~(D True) -> True) undefined
 True

Booleans

```
▶ data Bool = False | True
```

```
not :: Bool -> Bool
not False = True
not True = False
```

Maybe

```
▶ data Maybe a = Nothing | Just a
```

```
isNothing :: Maybe a -> Bool
isNothing Nothing = True
isNothing _ = False
```

Lists

```
▶ data [] a = [] | a : [a]
```

```
map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
map _ [] = []
map f (x:xs) = f x : map f xs
```

Pattern matching

Pattern matching

Example

Patterns

```
foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b
foldr _ n [] = n
foldr c n (x:xs) = c x (foldr c n xs)
```

```
▶ unzip :: [(a,b)] -> ([a],[b])
 unzip = foldr (\((a,b) ~(as,bs) -> (a:as,b:bs)) ([],[])
```

Pattern matching Patterns

```
fromMaybe :: a -> Maybe a -> a
fromMaybe d mx =
  case mx of
   Nothing -> d
   Just x -> x
```

undefined :: a
undefined = undefined

const1 :: a -> Int
const1 x = 1

```
null1 :: [a] -> Bool
null1 [] = True
null1 (_:_) = False
```

```
null2 :: [a] -> Bool
null2 [] = True
null2 _ = False
```

Examples

▶ If ['a', 'b'] is matched against ['x', undefined], then

▶ If ['a', 'b'] is matched against [undefined, 'x'], then

- ▶ If ['a','b'] is matched against ['x',undefined], then
 - 'a' fails to match against 'x', and the result is a failed match.
- ► If ['a', 'b'] is matched against [undefined, 'x'], then
 - ► attempting to match 'a' against undefined causes the match to *diverge*.

```
> (\ \ \text{`(x,y)} \ \text{->}\ 0) \text{ undefined}
```

```
> (\ (x,y) \rightarrow 0) undefined
```

```
> (\ ~(x,y) -> 0) undefined
0
> (\ (x,y) -> 0) undefined
undefined
```

```
> (\ ~[x] -> 0) []
0
> (\ ~[x] -> x) []
undefined
```

```
> (\ \ \text{x}, \text{x}, \text{a}, \text{b})] \rightarrow \text{x}) [(0,1), \text{undefined}]
```

```
> (\ \sim[x, (a,b)] \rightarrow x) [(0,1),undefined]
```

```
> (\ ~[x,~(a,b)] -> x) [(0,1),undefined]
(0,1)
> (\ ~[x, (a,b)] -> x) [(0,1),undefined]
undefined
```

```
> (\ (x:xs) \rightarrow x:x:xs) undefined
```

Example

```
> (\ (x:xs) -> x:x:xs) undefined
undefined
> (\ ~(x:xs) -> x:x:xs) undefined
```

undefined:undefined:undefined

- > take1 undefined []
- > take1 0 undefined

```
> take1 undefined []
undefined
> take1 0 undefined
[]
```

- > take2 undefined []
- > take2 0 undefined

```
> take2 undefined []
[]
> take2 0 undefined
undefined
```

> take1 undefined []	
undefined > take1 0 undefined	
[]	
<pre>> take2 undefined [] []</pre>	
> take2 0 undefined	
undefined	

```
> take1' undefined []
undefined
> take1' 0 undefined
undefined
```

```
take2' :: Int -> [a] -> [a]
take2' n [] = seq n []
take2' n _ | n <= 0 = []
take2' n (x:xs) = x : take2' (n - 1) xs
```

```
> take2' undefined []
undefined
> take2' 0 undefined
undefined
```

Sd.

Bibliography

Hudak, Paul, John Peterson, and Joseph H. Fasel (1999).

A Gentle Introduction to Haskell 98.

https://www.haskell.org/tutorial/

Marlow, Simon, editor (2010). Haskell 2010 Language Report.

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