

CPSC-354 Report

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Abstract

Short introduction to your report ...

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1 Introduction

Replace Section 1 with your own short introduction.

1.1 General Remarks

First you need to [download and install](#) LaTeX.¹ Alternatively, you can use an online editor such as [Overleaf](#). I prefer to have my own installation, but to get started Overleaf may be easier.

LaTeX is a markup language (as is, for example, HTML). The source code is in a `.tex` file and needs to be compiled for viewing, usually to `.pdf`.

If you want to change the default layout, you need to type commands. For example, `\medskip` inserts a medium vertical space and `\noindent` starts a paragraph without indentation.

Mathematics is typeset between double dollars, for example

$$x + y = y + x.$$

¹Links are typeset in blue, but you can change the layout and color of the links if you locate the `hypersetup` command.

1.2 LaTeX Resources

I start a new subsection, so that you can see how it appears in the table of contents.

- This is how you itemize in LaTeX.
- I think a good way to learn LaTeX is by starting from this template file and build it up step by step. Often stackoverflow will answer your questions. But here are a few resources:
 1. [Learn LaTeX in 30 minutes](#)
 2. [LaTeX – A document preparation system](#)

1.3 Plagiarism

To avoid plagiarism, make sure that in addition to [PL] you also cite all the external sources you use.

2 Haskell

This section will contain your own introduction to Haskell.

To typeset Haskell there are several possibilities. For the example below I took the LaTeX code from [stackoverflow](#) and the Haskell code from [my tutorial](#).

```
-- run the transition function on a word and a state
run :: (State -> Char -> State) -> State -> [Char] -> State
run delta q [] = q
run delta q (c:cs) = run delta (delta q c) cs
```

This works well for short snippets of code. For entire programs, it is better to have external links to, for example, Github or [Replit](#) (click on the "Run" button and/or the "Code" tab).

2.1 A Brief Introduction

The vast majority of readers to this point are familiar, if not proficient, with the concept of object oriented programming. It is characterized by the representation of things as "objects", offering users the option to hide certain processes, pieces of code, from outsiders as well as to store those processes in their respective sections. Another key aspect of object oriented programming is the manipulation of data through variables.

Functional programming, on the other hand, is based on the evaluation of functions. The manipulation of variables, as seen in object oriented programming, is not possible—functional programming deals with immutable data. Loops are also not supported here. Instead, iterative data is managed by recursion.

This seemingly radical shift in paradigms sound daunting at first. And, to an extent, it is. However, all good things are difficult at the beginning—no one is born knowing how to program, yet you, reader, have made it this far. As such, rather than as an academic paper, I will treat this as a conversation.

2.2 Two Languages, One Calculator

We will first be analyzing the differences between object oriented and functional programming by building some functions for a simple calculator with a language from each paradigm—Python and Haskell, respectively. This will allow us to understand how functions, variables, and types behave for each language.

Let's begin with addition. For any two numbers, a , b , $a + b = c$, where c , is also a number. How about we code it in Python. We define a function and its parameters, in this case a and b , and implement the operation inside the body. It looks like this:

```
def addition(a, b):  
    c = a + b  
    return c
```

As insultingly trivial as this may seem at first, let's look a bit more in depth at this function. It receives two variables, creates a new one, and returns it. More so, it doesn't specify the required types for addition. It doesn't matter if the input is an integer, double, floating point, or even strings for concatenation, our humble function just does it.

Now, let's do it with Haskell. Haskell does not support type inference, so we must specify exactly what we wish to compute and with what type of input. Let's begin with natural numbers. The first step is to explain to our computer what is a natural number. It is comprised of all positive numbers as well as zero—many mathematicians dispute 0's membership in this number club with much fervour, however we have more important things to do, such as defining addition. Back to it.

Knowledge of discrete mathematics is important here, mainly because we must formally define our number system. Let us define a natural number as any number NN . This number is either 0, or a successor of it.

We define it within Haskell as seen below:

```
data NN = 0 | S 0
```

Now that we have defined the data type, let's move on to writing the function. Recall that Haskell is based on the evaluation of functions rather than variables inside functions. Our function adds two natural numbers: in other words, it takes in NN , adds it to another NN , and finally returns some NN , where NN could be any natural number. Elegantly put, $NN \rightarrow NN \rightarrow NN$.

The issue is that we have defined our natural numbers to be either 0 or its successors, therefore our addition will be dependent on this definition. As mentioned before, Haskell is based on recursion, so we will have to incorporate this as well. From Discrete Mathematics, we know that successors are commutative. That is, adding $1 + 1$ is equivalent to adding $S(0 + 1)$. Furthermore, we know that the addition of zero and any number x is equal to x . Consider this our base case for our oncoming recursive implementation. Basing off from before, adding $S(a)$, b , is equivalent to the sum of $S(a + b)$.

Now that we have defined our data type, how our function treats the data type, as well as how it behaves, we can write it with Haskell. See below.

```
addN :: NN -> NN -> NN
addN 0 m = m
addN (S n) m = S (addN n m)
```

There we go, our first recursive function in Haskell. Now, let's up the ante a bit. Let's compare a slightly more complex function and analyze at the differences between the languages in which we implement it.

2.3 Fibonacci Sequence, Side Effects, and Benefits

We will first compare the implementation of the Fibonacci code for both languages. In Python, we could write it like this. [\[GFG\]](#)

```
toCalculate = 10

def fibonacci(n):
    a = 0
    b = 1

    # Check is n is less than 0
    if n < 0:
        print("Incorrect input")

    # Check is n is equal to 0
    elif n == 0:
        return 0

    # Check if n is equal to 1
    elif n == 1:
        return b
    else:
        for i in range(1, n):
            c = a + b
            a = b
            b = c
        return b

print(fibonacci(toCalculate))
```

Something interesting is happening here. We are creating a global variable *toCalculate*, giving it an initial value of 10, and passing it to our function. Inside, we see how our local variables *a*, *b*, *c*, are being modified per each iteration. More interestingly, we have the option to reference variables and modify them at will.

Before moving on to Haskell, we must quickly look at pattern matching. Recall piece-wise functions from math. These functions behave differently based on the value of the given input. See the example below.

$$fib(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } x = 1 \\ fib(x-1) + fib(x-2), & \text{if } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

See how the Python code is somewhat similar. It has different procedures for each specified case. Haskell's pattern matching works in a similar, slightly more elegant way in comparison to Python, and closer to our

piece-wise function. We specify different cases for a function so that Haskell knows what to do in each case. When we call the function, Haskell compares the given arguments to the argument patterns we have written. As mentioned in *A Gentle Introduction to Haskell*, "Pattern matching provides a way to 'dispatch control' based on structural properties of a value." [GH] Now that we have a better understanding of pattern matching, we can translate our piece-wise function to Haskell.

```
fib 0 = 0
fib 1 = 1
fib x = fib (x-1) + fib (x-2)
```

See how Haskell's implementation is almost identical to our mathematical representation. However, a valid question would be, "why is this better than Python?" One of the main reasons is because it is more prone to be "mistake free". We can call our Haskell **deterministic**. It will always give the same result given a respective input.

More so, our Haskell code has no external state nor variables that are being mutated. In fact, our Fibonacci sequence is defined upon itself, function-wise rather than in terms of variables. This is crucial because functional programming languages, such as Haskell, don't allow for "side effects". As mentioned by Computerphile, an example of this is a mutable state, in essence a state that you can "mutate, you can update it, [...]" so it can change from one value to another as the program progresses." [CPh] In synthesis, this method of implementation allows for clarity and security, as all our "function dependencies are stated explicitly" [MI].

2.4 Caesar Cipher, Then Bench-marking

A cipher is defined as any method of transforming a message to hide its meaning. It has been used throughout history for efficient and secure communication among parties. One of the most famous and simple ones is the Caesar Cipher—named after Julius Caesar, who used it in his private messages. It is denominated as a substitution cipher, where each letter in the message is replaced by another letter, usually through a specified key. For example, if we wanted to encode "abc" with a key of 2, the result would be "cde". Although it serves no real security methods in today's times, it is a powerful example when it comes to considering the manipulation of strings regarding our comparison between languages.

To code it, we need to have a string to encipher and a key to know how much the shift will be. From there on, we loop through the string and change the individual character by the amount specified by the key. This is done by representing our string through modular arithmetic, where each letter is assigned a number—for example, A=0, B=1, ..., Z=26. Through this method, we can use the following equation for determining how each letter will be updated. [WK]

$$Encipher_n(x) = (x + n) \bmod 26$$

We use mod26 for cases where our key causes the encrypted letter to shift past 26. In essence, if our letter is Z and the key is 3, $(26 + 3) \bmod 26 = 3$, which changes Z to C. The code below shows a possible implementation in Python.

```
def Encipher(text,s):
    result = ""

    # loop through text
    for i in range(len(text)):
        char = text[i]
        char = char.lower()

        if char == ' ': # to keep spaces
```

```
        result += ' '
    else:
        result += chr((ord(char) + s-65) % 26 + 65).lower()

    return result
```

Notice how, again, our Python code is dependent on manipulation of variables. On the same note, take a look at how we don't have to specify individual character manipulation since the language allows us to do this all from the same function.

For Haskell, the situation is a bit more complicated. We must specify the behavior for each character as well as for the string as a whole. Let's look at what the code for enciphering a string would look like, as seen below.

```
encipher m n = unwords(map ('shiftedword' n) (lowercase m))
```

It maps our message, now in lowercase, to our shifted word, which is another function—note, `unwords` is a built in operation that joins words with separating spaces. Hence we now have to define what `'shiftedword'` is. See below.

```
shiftedword w n = map ('shiftedchar' n) w
```

3 Programming Languages Theory

In this section you will show what you learned about the theory of programming languages.

4 Project

In this section you will describe a short project. It can either be in Haskell or of a theoretical nature,

5 Conclusions

Short conclusion.

References

- [PL] [Programming Languages 2021](#), Chapman University, 2021.
- [GH] [Case Expressions and Pattern Matching](#), *A Gentle Introduction to Haskell*.
- [GFG] [Python Program for Fibonacci Numbers](#), Geeks for Geeks.
- [CPh] [Programming Paradigms - Computerphile](#), ComputerPhile.
- [MI] [Pure Functions and Side Effects](#), Maksim Ivanov.
- [WK] [Caesar cipher](#) Wikipedia.