Functional Random Generators

Principles of Functional Programming

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Other Uses of For-Expressions

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Answer: No! All that is required is some interpretation of `map`, `flatMap` and `withFilter`.

There are many domains outside collections that afford such an interpretation.

Example: random value generators.

Random Values

You know about random numbers:

```
val rand = java.util.Random()
rand.nextInt()
```

Question: What is a systematic way to get random values for other domains, such as

- booleans, strings, pairs and tuples, lists, sets, trees

?

Generators

Let's define a trait `Generator[T]` that generates random values of type `T`:

```
trait Generator[+T]:
  def generate(): T
```

Some instances:

```
val integers = new Generator[Int]:
  val rand = java.util.Random()
  def generate() = rand.nextInt()
```

Generators

Let's define a trait `Generator[T]` that generates random values of type `T`:

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Some instances:

```
val booleans = new Generator[Boolean]:
  def generate() = integers.generate() > 0
```

Generators

Let's define a trait `Generator[T]` that generates random values of type `T`:

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trait Generator[+T]:
  def generate(): T
```

Some instances:

```
val pairs = new Generator[(Int, Int)]:
  def generate() = (integers.generate(), integers.generate())
```

Streamlining It

Can we avoid the `new Generator ...` boilerplate?

Ideally, we would like to write:

```
val booleans = for x <- integers yield x > 0

def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) =
  for x <- t; y <- u yield (x, y)
```

What does this expand to?

Streamlining It

Can we avoid the `new Generator ...` boilerplate?

Ideally, we would like to write:

```
val booleans = integers.map(x => x > 0)

def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) =
  t.flatMap(x => u.map(y => (x, y)))
```

Need `map` and `flatMap` for that!

Generator with `map` and `flatMap`

Here's a more convenient version of `Generator`:

```
trait Generator[+T]:
  def generate(): T

extension [T, S](g: Generator[T])
  def map(f: T => S) = new Generator[S]:
    def generate() = f(g.generate())
```

Generator with `map` and `flatMap`

Here's a more convenient version of `Generator`:

```scala
trait Generator[+T]:
  def generate(): T

extension [T, S](g: Generator[T])
  def map(f: T => S) = new Generator[S]:
    def generate() = f(g.generate())

  def flatMap(f: T => Generator[S]) = new Generator[S]:
    def generate() = f(g.generate()).generate()
```

Generator with `map` and `flatMap` (2)

We can also implement `map` and `flatMap` as methods of class `Generator`:

```
trait Generator[+T]:
  def generate(): T

  def map[S](f: T => S) = new Generator[S]:
    def generate() = f(Generator.this.generate())
  def flatMap[S](f: T => Generator[S]) = new Generator[S]:
    def generate() = f(Generator.this.generate()).generate()
```

Note the use of `Generator.this` to the refer to the `this` of the “outer” object of class `Generator`.

The `booleans` Generator

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```scala
val booleans = new Generator[Boolean]:
  def generate() = ((x: Int) => x > 0)(integers.generate())
```

The booleans Generator

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val booleans = for x <- integers yield x > 0
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```
val booleans = integers.map(x => x > 0)
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```
val booleans = new Generator[Boolean]:
  def generate() = ((x: Int) => x > 0)(integers.generate())
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```
val booleans = new Generator[Boolean]:
  def generate() = integers.generate() > 0
```

The `pairs` Generator

```scala
def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) = t.flatMap(
  x => u.map(y => (x, y)))
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The pairs Generator

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def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) = t.flatMap(
  x => u.map(y => (x, y)))

def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) = t.flatMap(
  x => new Generator[(T, U)] { def generate() = (x, u.generate()) })
```

The pairs Generator

```
def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) = t.flatMap(
  x => u.map(y => (x, y)))

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def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) = new Generator[(T, U)]:
  def generate() = (new Generator[(T, U)]:
    def generate() = (t.generate(), u.generate())
  ).generate()
```

The pairs Generator

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def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) = t.flatMap(
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def pairs[T, U](t: Generator[T], u: Generator[U]) = new Generator[(T, U)]:
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```

Generator Examples

```
def single[T](x: T): Generator[T] = new Generator[T]:
  def generate() = x

def range(lo: Int, hi: Int): Generator[Int] =
  for x <- integers yield lo + x.abs % (hi - lo)

def oneOf[T](xs: T*): Generator[T] =
  for idx <- range(0, xs.length) yield xs(idx)
```

A List Generator

A list is either an empty list or a non-empty list.

```
def lists: Generator[List[Int]] =
  for
    isEmpty <- booleans
    list <- if isEmpty then emptyLists else nonEmptyLists
  yield list
```

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def emptyLists = single(Nil)
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  for
    isEmpty <- booleans
    list <- if isEmpty then emptyLists else nonEmptyLists
  yield list

def emptyLists = single(Nil)

def nonEmptyLists =
  for
    head <- integers
    tail <- lists
  yield head :: tail
```

A Tree Generator

Can you implement a generator that creates random `Tree` objects?

```
enum Tree:
  case Inner(left: Tree, right: Tree)
  case Leaf(x: Int)
```

Application: Random Testing

You know about unit tests:

- Come up with some some test inputs to program functions and a *postcondition*.
- The postcondition is a property of the expected result.
- Verify that the program satisfies the postcondition.

Question: Can we do without the test inputs?

Yes, by generating *random test inputs*.

Random Test Function

Using generators, we can write a random test function:

```
def test[T](g: Generator[T], numTimes: Int = 100)
           (test: T => Boolean): Unit =
  for i <- 0 until numTimes do
    val value = g.generate()
    assert(test(value), s"test failed for $value")
  println(s"passed $numTimes tests")
```

Random Test Function

Example usage:

```
test(pairs(lists, lists)) {
  (xs, ys) => (xs ++ ys).length > xs.length
}
```

Question: Does the above property always hold?

O Yes

O No

Random Test Function

Example usage:

```
test(pairs(lists, lists)) {
  (xs, ys) => (xs ++ ys).length > xs.length
}
```

Question: Does the above property always hold?

O Yes

X No

ScalaCheck

Shift in viewpoint: Instead of writing tests, write *properties* that are assumed to hold.

This idea is implemented in the `ScalaCheck` tool.

```
forAll { (l1: List[Int], l2: List[Int]) =>
  l1.size + l2.size == (l1 ++ l2).size
}
```

It can be used either stand-alone or as part of ScalaTest.