List Processing

Composite Data Types in Haskell

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Outline

Generic definitions — Polymorphism

Finding more functions



Polymorphism

- length :: [Integer] -> Integer
- length :: [Double] -> Integer
- length :: [Bool] -> Integer
- Do we have to make our own for [Customer]?



Polymorphism

- length :: [Integer] -> Integer
- length :: [Double] -> Integer
- length :: [Bool] -> Integer
- Do we have to make our own for [Customer]?

No, we have polymorphism

- length :: [a] \rightarrow a
- a is an arbitrary type



Another example



Recursion

Example

length [] = 0
length (x:xs) = 1 + length xs

Example

pair [] = []
pair (x1:x2:xs) = (x1,x2):pair xs



Overloading

- Polymorphic functions
 - 1. one definition for multiple types

2. e.g. fst (x, y) = x

- Overloading
 - 1. one function name for different definitions
 - 2. different definitions for different types
 - 3. e.g. x == y
- We will get back to overloading later



Outline

Generic definitions — Polymorphism

Finding more functions



Some list functions

!!	[a] -> Int -> a	get element by index
head last	[a] -> a	get first/last element
tailinit	[a] -> Int -> [a]	get all elements but
		the first/last
reverse	[a] -> [a]	reverse order
replicate	Int -> a -> [a]	a list repeating the
		same element



Standard libraries

- 1. Prelude is loaded by default
- 2. Load other standard modules
 - import Data.List
 - import Data.Array
- 3. Install new packages
 - cabal install easyplot



The Haskell Platform

- 1. Compiler and interpreter: GHC/GHCi
- 2. Standard libraries
- 3. Package management tool: cabal
- 4. C/Haskell interface tool: Hsc2hs
- 5. Other tools

