

Haskell CheatSheet

Laborator 6

Tipuri de bază

```
5      :: Int
'H'    :: Char
"Hello" :: String
True   :: Bool
False  :: Bool
```

Determinarea tipului unei expresii

```
:t
> :t 42
42 :: Num a => a
```

a reprezintă o variabilă de tip, restrictionată la toate tipurile numerice.

```
> :t 42.0
42 :: Fractional a => a
```

In acest exemplu, a este restrictionată la toate tipurile numerice fractionare (e.g. **Float**, **Double**).

Constructori liste

```
[]          :: []
(:)        :: a -> [a]
[]         -- lista vida
(:)        -- operatorul de adaugare
           -- la inceputul listei

1 : 3 : 5 : [] -- lista care contine 1, 3, 5
[1, 3, 5]    -- sintaxa echivalentă
```

Operatori logici

not && not True not False True False True && False	False True True False
---	--

Operatori pe liste

(++) head tail last init take drop	
[1, 2] ++ [3, 4]	[1, 2, 3, 4]
head [1, 2, 3, 4]	1
tail [1, 2, 3, 4]	[2, 3, 4]
last [1, 2, 3, 4]	4
init [1, 2, 3, 4]	[1, 2, 3]
take 2 [1, 2, 3, 4]	[1, 2]
take 2 "HelloWorld"	"He"
drop 2 [1, 2, 3, 4]	[3, 4]
null []	True
null [1, 2, 3]	False

Alte operații

length elem reverse	
length [1, 2, 3, 4]	4
elem 3 [1, 2, 3, 4]	True
elem 5 [1, 2, 3, 4]	False
reverse [1, 2, 3, 4]	[4, 3, 2, 1]

Tupluri

Spre deosebire de liste, tuplurile au un număr fix de elemente, iar acestea pot avea tipuri diferite.

```
import Data.Tuple

("Hello", True) :: (String, Bool)
(1, 2, 3)       :: (Integer, Integer, Integer)

fst ("Hello", True)     "Hello"
snd ("Hello", True)     True
swap ("Hello", True)    (True, "Hello")
```

Funcții anonte (lambda)

\arg1 arg2 → corp	
\x -> x	functia identitate
(\x y -> x + y) 1 2	3
let f = \x y -> x + y	legare la un nume
(f 1 2)	3

Definire functii

```
-- if .. then .. else
factorial x =
  if x < 1 then 1 else x * factorial (x - 1)

-- guards
factorial x
| x < 1 = 1
| otherwise = x * factorial (x - 1)

-- case .. of
factorial x = case x < 1 of
  True -> 1
  _     -> x * factorial (x - 1)

-- pattern matching
factorial 0 = 1
factorial x = x * factorial (x - 1)
```

Curry

In Haskell funcțiile sunt, by default, in forma curry.

```
:t (+)
(+) :: Num a => a -> a -> a

:t (+ 1)
(+ 1) :: Num a => a -> a
```

Funcționale uzuale

map filter foldl foldr zip zipWith

map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]	
filter :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]	
foldl :: (a -> b -> a) -> a -> [b] -> a	
zip :: [a] -> [b] -> [(a, b)]	
zipWith :: (a -> b -> c) -> [a] -> [b] -> [c]	
map (+ 2) [1, 2, 3]	[3, 4, 5]
filter odd [1, 2, 3, 4]	[1, 3]
foldl (+) 0 [1, 2, 3, 4]	10
foldl (-) 0 [1, 2]	-3 (0 - 1) - 2
foldr (-) 0 [1, 2]	-1 1 - (2 - 0)
zip [1, 2] [3, 4]	[(1, 3), (2, 4)]
zipWith (+) [1, 2] [3, 4]	[4, 6]