Haskell
Functional Programming

http://igm.univ-mlv.fr/~vialette/?section=teaching

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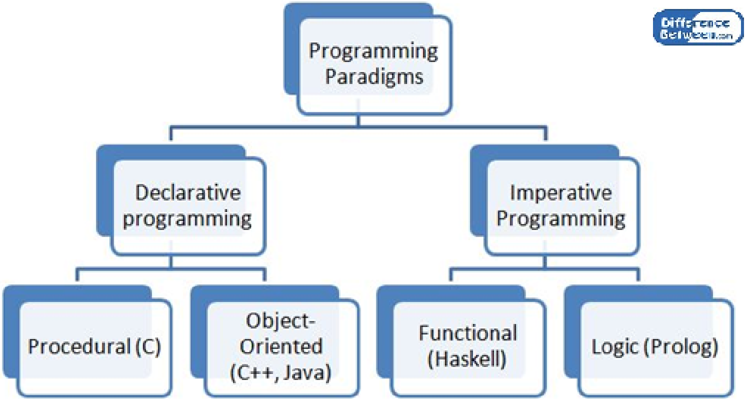
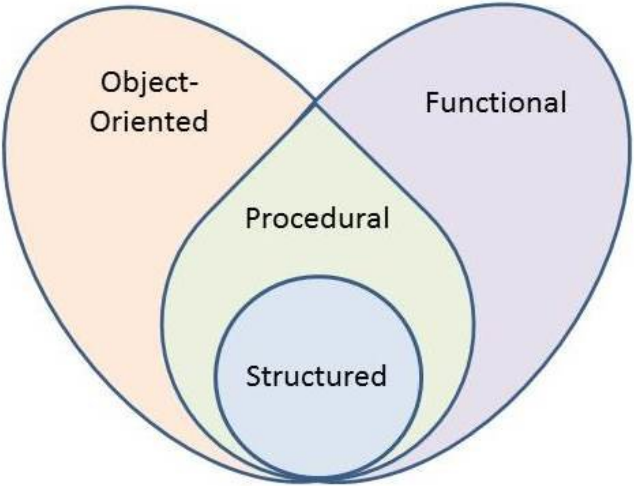
Programming paradigms



Programming paradigms are not distinct



Functional languages

Scala

elixir

ERLANG

cljs

PURESCRIPT

F#

OCaml

BS

Everybody's talking about functional programming

Lisp

Lisp (historically, LISP) is a family of computer programming languages with a long history and a distinctive, fully parenthesized prefix notation. Originally specified in 1958, Lisp is the second-oldest high-level programming language in widespread use today. (Only Fortran is older, by one year.)

Everybody's talking about functional programming

Erlang

Erlang (`https://www.erlang.org/`) is a general-purpose, concurrent, functional programming language, as well as a garbage-collected runtime system.

Everybody's talking about functional programming

elixir

Elixir

Elixir (`https://elixir-lang.org/`) is a functional, concurrent, general-purpose programming language that runs on the Erlang virtual machine (BEAM).

Everybody's talking about functional programming

F#

F# (`http://fsharp.org/` is a strongly typed, multi-paradigm programming language that encompasses functional, imperative, and object-oriented programming methods. It is being developed at Microsoft Developer Division and is being distributed as a fully supported language in the .NET framework.

Everybody's talking about functional programming

Ocaml

Ocaml (`http://ocaml.org/` originally named Objective Caml, is the main implementation of the programming language Caml. OCaml's toolset includes an interactive top-level interpreter, a bytecode compiler, a reversible debugger, a package manager (OPAM), and an optimizing native code compiler.

Everybody's talking about functional programming

Clojure

Clojure (`https://clojure.org/`) is a dialect of the Lisp programming language. Clojure is a general-purpose programming language with an emphasis on functional programming. It runs on the Java virtual machine and the Common Language Runtime.

Everybody's talking about functional programming

Racket

Racket (`http://racket-lang.org/`), formerly PLT Scheme, is a general purpose, multi-paradigm programming language in the Lisp-Scheme family. One of its design goals is to serve as a platform for language creation, design, and implementation

Everybody's talking about functional programming

elm

Elm

Elm (`http://elm-lang.org/`) is a domain-specific programming language for declaratively creating web browser-based graphical user interfaces. Elm is purely functional, and is developed with emphasis on usability, performance, and robustness.

Everybody's talking about functional programming

Scala

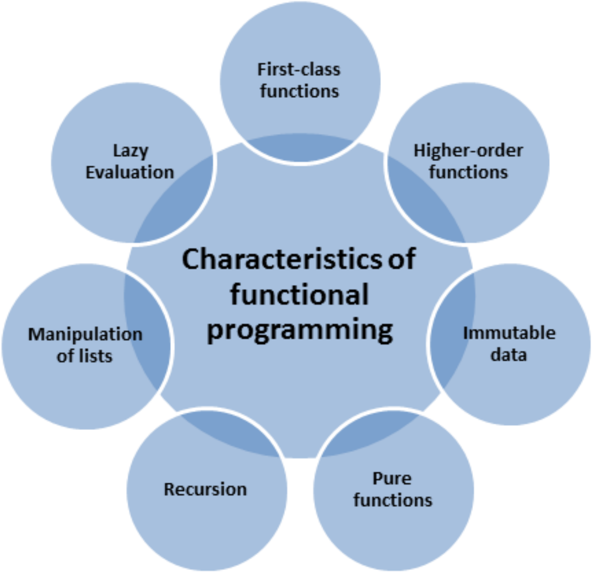
Scala (`https://www.scala-lang.org/`) is a general-purpose programming language providing support for functional programming and a strong static type system. Designed to be concise, many of Scala's design decisions aimed to address criticisms of Java.

Everybody's talking about functional programming

Haskell

Haskell (`https://www.haskell.org/`) is a standardized, general-purpose purely functional programming language, with non-strict semantics and strong static typing. The latest standard of Haskell is Haskell 2010. As of May 2016, a group is working on the next version, Haskell 2020.

Characteristics of functional programming



Functional programming

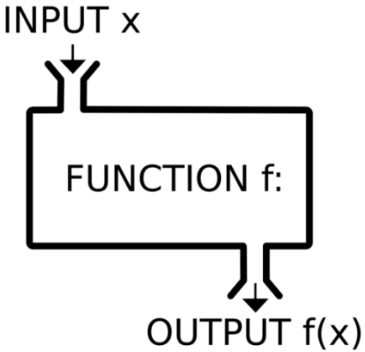
- Programming with **pure** functions.
- The output of a function is **solely** determined by the input (much like mathematical functions).
- No **side-effects**.
- No **assigments**.
- Functions **compose**.
- **Expression-oriented programming**.

Why FP matters?

1. FP offers concurrency/parallelism with tears.
2. FP has succint, concise and understandable syntax.
3. FP offers a different programming perspective.
4. FP is becoming more accessible.

FP is fun!

Functions everywhere



Design patterns

OO patterns	Functional programming patterns
Single responsability	Functions
Open / Closed	Functions
Interface segregation	Functions
Factory	Functions
Strategy	Functions
Decoration	Functions again
Visitor	Resistance is futile !

Seriously, functional programming patterns are different.

FP has succint, concise and understandable syntax

The abstract nature of FP leads to considerably simpler programs. It also supports a number of powerful new ways to structure and reason about programs.

`x = x+1;` We understand this syntax because we often resort to telling the computer what to do, but this equation really makes no sense at all!

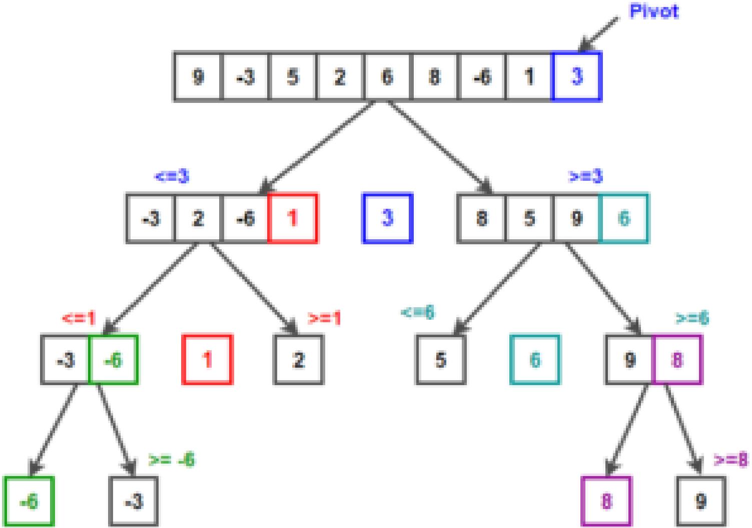
Ask, don't tell.

FP offers a different programming perspective

For me, the most important thing about FP isn't that functional languages have some particular useful language features, but that it allows to think differently and simply about problems that you encouter when designing and writing applications. This is much more important than understanding any new technology or a programming language.

Tomas Petricek
http://tomasp.net/blog/

Quicksort



Quicksort

Erlang

```
-module( quicksort ).

-export( [qsort/1] ).

qsort([]) -> [];
qsort([X|Xs]) ->
   qsort([ Y || Y <- Xs, Y < X]) ++
   [X]                           ++
   qsort([ Y || Y <- Xs, Y >= X]).
```

Quicksort

Elixir

```
defmodule Sort do
  def qsort([]), do: []
  def qsort([h | t]) do
    {lesser, greater} = Enum.split_with(t, &(&1 < h))
    qsort(lesser) ++ [h] ++ qsort(greater)
  end
end
```

Quicksort

Ocaml

```
let rec qksort gt = function
  | [] -> []
  | x::xs ->
      let ys, zs = List.partition (gt x) xs in
      (qsort gt ys) @ (x :: (qsort gt zs))
```

Quicksort

Lisp

```
(defun qsort (list)
  (when list
    (destructuring-bind (x . xs) list
      (nconc (qsort (remove-if (lambda (a) (> a x)) xs))
       `(,x)
       (qsort (remove-if (lambda (a) (<= a x)) xs))))))
```

Quicksort

Clojure

```
(defn qsort [[pivot & xs]]
  (when pivot
    (let [smaller #(< % pivot)]
      (lazy-cat (qsort (filter smaller xs))
    [pivot]
    (qsort (remove smaller xs))))))
```

Quicksort

Racket

```
#lang racket
(define (quicksort < l)
  (match l
    ['() '()]
    [(cons x xs)
     (let-values ([(xs-gte xs-lt) (partition (curry < x) xs)])
       (append (quicksort < xs-lt)
               (list x)
               (quicksort < xs-gte)))]))
```

Quicksort

Haskell

```
qsort [] = []
qsort (x:xs) = qsort [y | y <- xs, y < x] ++
               [x]                        ++
                qsort [y | y <- xs, y >= x]
```

Quicksort

Haskell

```
import Data.List (partition)

qsort' :: Ord a => [a] -> [a]
qsort' [] = []
qsort' (x:xs) = qsort' ys ++ x : qsort' zs
where
  (ys, zs) = partition (< x) xs
```

Quicksort

Python

```
def qsort(xs):
  return (qsort([y for y in xs[1:] if y <  xs[0]]) +
          xs[:1] +
          qsort([y for y in xs[1:] if y >= xs[0]])) if len(
```

Functional programming is becoming more accessible

More language options.

Tooling, IDEs.

Supports.

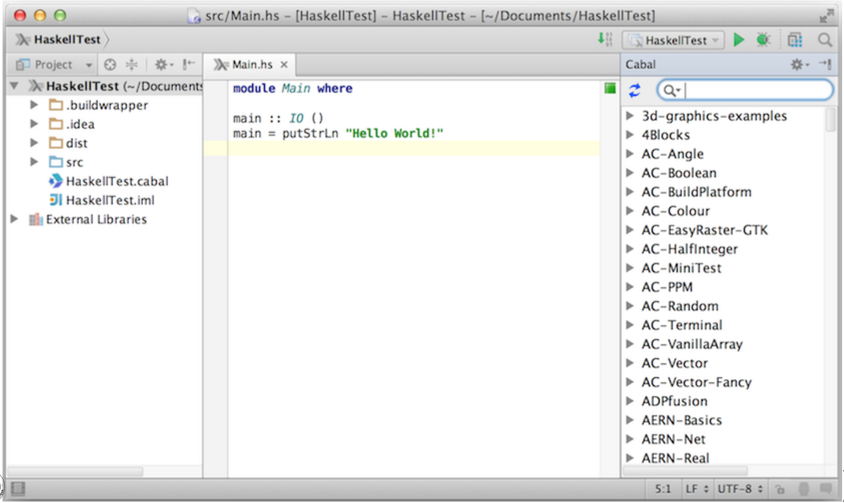
Books.

Blogs, podcasts and screencasts.

Conferences and user groups.

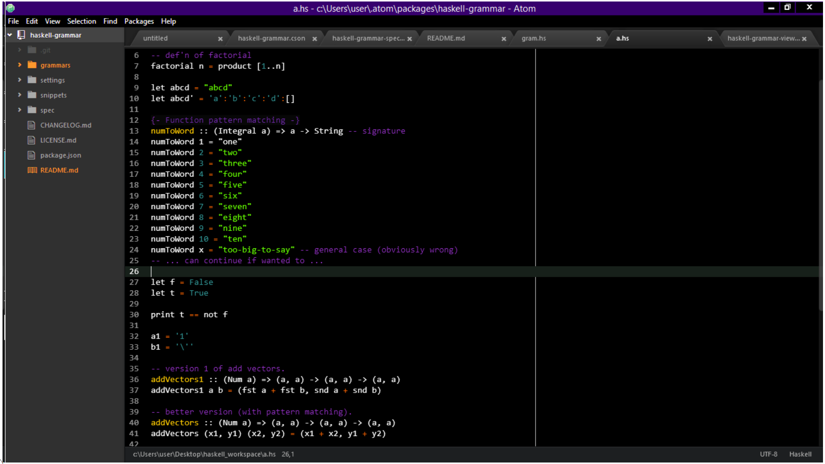
Haskell is becoming more accessible

IntelliJ IDEA



Haskell is becoming more accessible

Atom



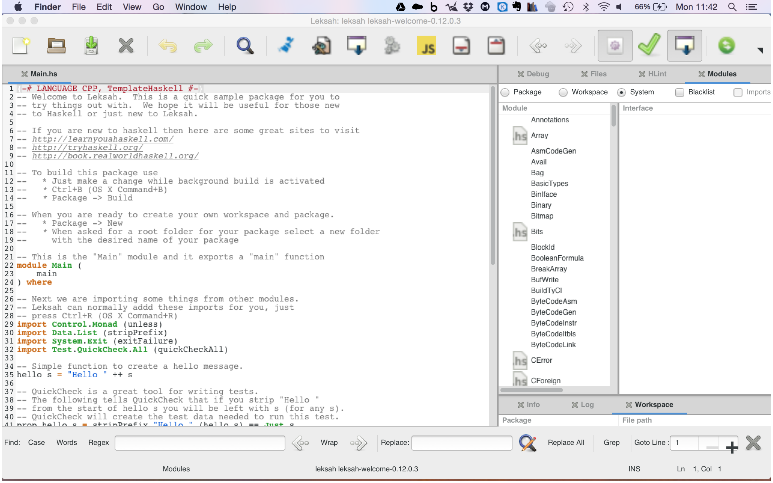
Haskell is becoming more accessible

Emacs

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Haskell Help

import qualified Data.Hashable as Hash
import Data.Time

-- | Task priority
data Priority
    = L -- ^ low priority
    | M -- ^ medium priority
    | H -- ^ high priority
      deriving (Eq, Ord, Show, Read, Bounded, Enum)

-- | A single task
data Task = Task {
      tId      :: Int            , -- ^ task id, might change after display
      tHashID  :: Int            , -- ^ unique hash, never changes
      tDesc    :: String         , -- ^ task description
      tCreated :: UTCTime        , -- ^ creation time (October 23, 4004 BC?)
      tDue     :: Maybe UTCTime  , -- ^ task due time
      tPri     :: Maybe Priority , -- ^ task priority
      tProj    :: Maybe String     -- ^ assocaiated project
    } deriving (Show, Read)

-- | Constructs a new Task. tHashID of a task is calculated
-- automatically based on the description and creation time
createTask :: Int            -- ^ id of a new task
           -> String         -- ^ task description
           -> UTCTime        -- ^ creation time
           -> Maybe UTCTime  -- ^ task due time
           -> Maybe Priority -- ^ task priority
           -> Maybe String   -- ^ project to assign a task to
           -> Task           -- ^ the new task
createTask taskId taskDesc taskCreated taskDue taskPri taskProj =
    Task taskId taskHashID taskDesc taskCreated taskDue taskPri taskProj
    where taskHashID = hashTask taskCreated taskDesc

-- | Create unique hash of a task based on creation time and description
-UU-:----F1  Tasks.hs        6% L15    Git-master  (Haskell WS Ind Doc)----------------------------------------------------
data [context =>] simpletype = constrs [deriving]
```

Haskell is becoming more accessible

Leksah



Key Haskell concepts

High order functions, map, filter reduce (*i.e.*, fold).

Recursion.

Pattern matching.

Currying.

Lazy/eager evaluation.

Strict/non-strict semantics.

Type inference.

Monads.

Continuations.

Closures.

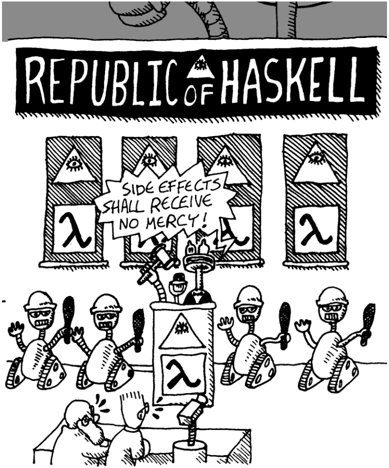
Haskell

Haskell

Haskell is a standardized, general-purpose purely functional programming language, with non-strict semantics and strong static typing.

It is named after logician Haskell Curry.

Haskell



What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Purity

Unlike some other functional programming languages Haskell is pure. It doesn't allow any side-effects. This is probably the most important feature of Haskell.

- Functions have no side effects.
- Given the same parameters, a function will always return the same result.
- There are other needs that can't be met in a pure fashion.

What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Referential transparency

- Pure computations yield the same value each time they are invoked.
- Side effects like (uncontrolled) imperative update break this desirable property.
- Make it easier to reason about the behavior of programs.

```haskell
random :: Int
random = 4 -- chosen by fair dice rool, guaranted to be random.

today :: String
today = "Mon 21 Sep 2020" -- guaranted at the time of writing.

getInputChar:: Char
getInputChar = 'a' -- The user did type 'a', so what!?
```

What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Higher-order functions

- Functions that take other functions as their arguments.
- Useful for refactoring code.
- Reduce the amount of repetition.

```
quicksort :: (Ord a) => [a] -> [a]
quicksort []     = []
quicksort (x:xs) = smallerSorted ++ [x] ++ biggerSorted
  where
    smallerSorted = quicksort (filter (<=x) xs)
    biggerSorted  = quicksort (filter (>x)  xs)
```

What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Immutable data

- Expressions in Haskell are immutable. They cannot change after they are evaluated.
- Immutability makes refactoring super easy and code much easier to reason about.
- To **change** an object, most data structures provide methods taking the old object and creating a new copy.

```
>> let a = [1,2,3]
>> reverse a
[3,2,1]
>> a
[1,2,3]
```

What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Laziness

Haskell is *lazy* (technically speaking, it's *non-strict*). This means that nothing is evaluated until it has to be evaluated.

- Laziness is important.
- Laziness let us separate producers and consumers and still get efficient execution.
- This allows us to work with infinite lists without getting stuck in an infinite computation.

What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Laziness

Haskell is *lazy* (technically speaking, it's *non-strict*). This means that nothing is evaluated until it has to be evaluated.

In a strict language, evaluating `f 5 (29^35792)` will first completely evaluate `5` (already done) and `29^35792` (which is a lot of work) before passing the results to `f`.

What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Laziness

Haskell is *lazy* (technically speaking, it's *non-strict*). This means that nothing is evaluated until it has to be evaluated.

```
λ: 1 `div` 0
*** Exception: divide by zero
λ: (1 == 2-1) || (1 `div` 0 == 1)
True
λ: (1 /= 2-1) && (1 `div` 0 == 1)
False
λ: head [1, 2 `div` 0, 3]
1
λ: last (tail [1, 2 `div` 0, 3])
3
```

What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Strong typing

Haskell is strongly typed, this means just what it sounds like. Unlike other strongly typed languages types in Haskell are automatically inferred.

- It's impossible to inadvertently convert a `Double` to an `Int`, or follow a null pointer.
- Types are checked at compile-time.
- You can easily defined your own types.

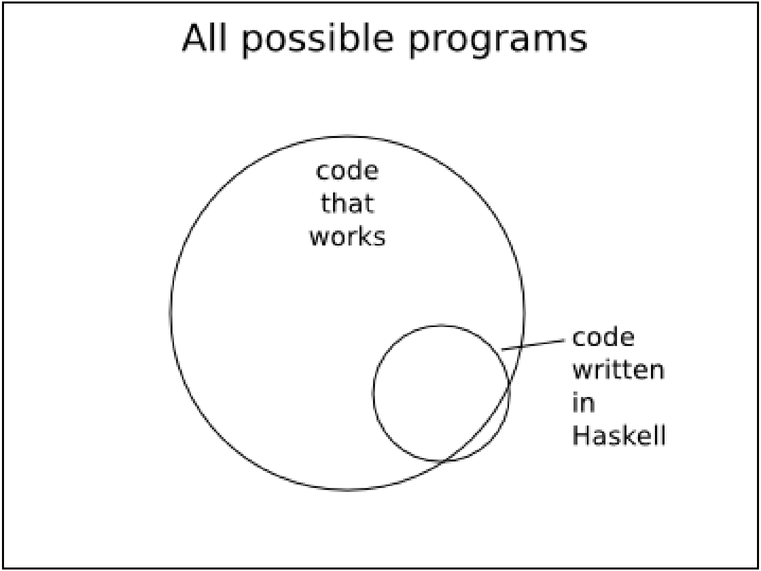
What can Haskell offer the programmer?

Elegance

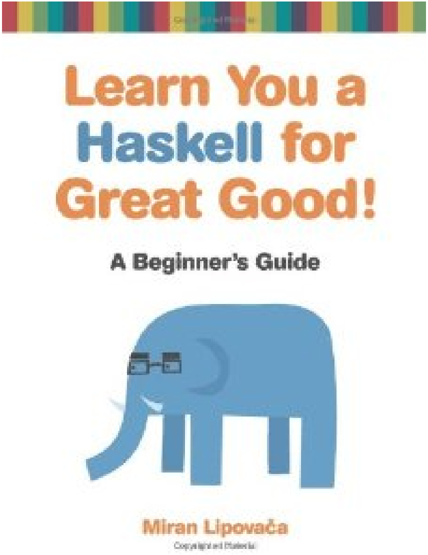
Another property of Haskell that is very important to the programmer, even though it doesn't mean as much in terms of stability or performance, is the elegance of Haskell.

- A function definition usually resembles the informal description of the function very closely.
- To put it simply: stuff just works like you'd expect it to.

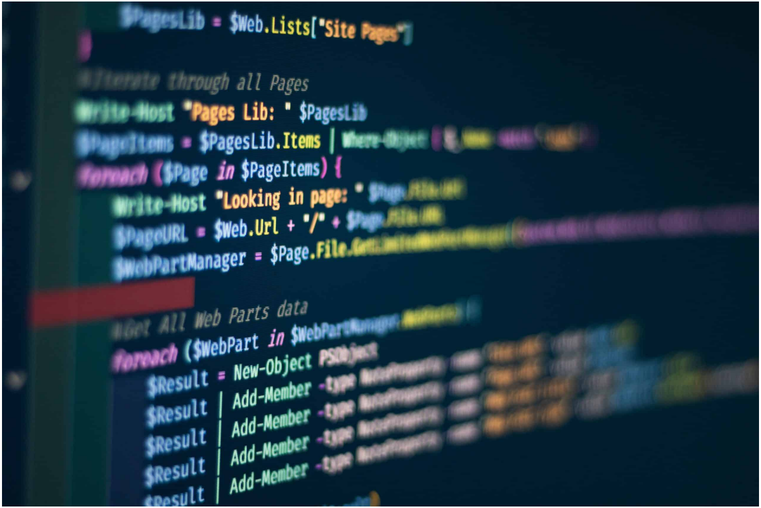
So what !?


All possible programs
code that works
code written in Haskell

Reference book



Show me some code!



Hello, World!

```haskell
module Main where

main :: IO ()
main = putStrLn "Hello, World!"
```

Hello, World!: Compile to native code

```
barbalala: ghc -o Hello Hello.hs
[1 of 1] Compiling Main             ( Hello.hs, Hello.o )
Linking Hello ...
barbalala: ./Hello
Hello, World!
barbalala:
```

Hello, World!: Interpreter

```
barbalala: ghci
GHCi, version 7.8.3: http://www.haskell.org/ghc/
:? for help
Loading package ghc-prim ... linking ... done.
Loading package integer-gmp ... linking ... done.
Loading package base ... linking ... done.
Prelude> :load "Hello"
[1 of 1] Compiling Main ( Hello.hs, interpreted )
Ok, modules loaded: Main.
*Main> main
Hello, World!
*Main>
```

Quicksort in Haskell

```haskell
quicksort :: Ord a => [a] -> [a]
quicksort []     = []
quicksort (p:xs) = quicksort lesser ++
                   [p]              ++
                   quicksort greater
    where
        lesser  = filter (< p)  xs
        greater = filter (>= p) xs
```

The Fibonacci sequence

```
fib :: (Eq a, Num a, Num b) => a -> b
fib 0 = 0
fib 1 = 1
fib n = fib (n-1) + fib (n-2)
```

or

```
fib :: (Integral b, Integral a) => a -> b
fib n = round $ phi ** fromIntegral n / sq5
  where
    sq5 = sqrt 5 :: Double
    phi = (1 + sq5) / 2
```

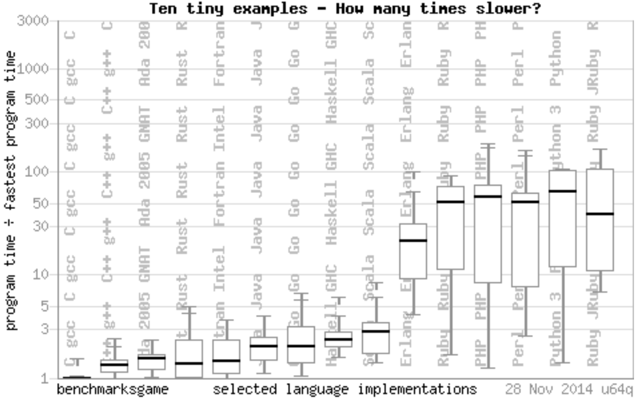
or

```
fibs :: Num a => [a]
fibs = 0 : 1 : zipWith (+) fibs (tail fibs)
```

or . . .

The speed of Haskell

For most applications the difference in speed between C++ and Haskell is so small that it's utterly irrelevant



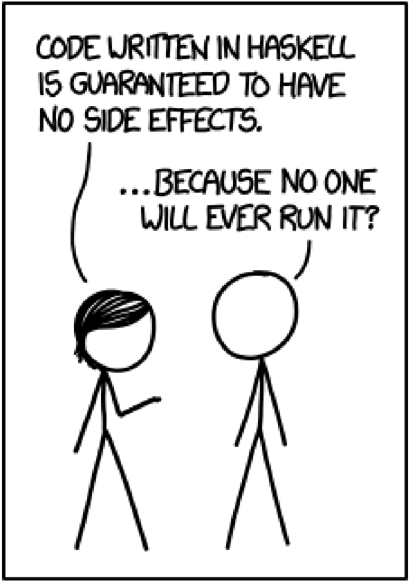
The speed of Haskell

There's an old rule in computer programming called the "*80/20 rule*". It states that 80% of the time is spent in 20% of the code. The consequence of this is that any given function in your system will likely be of minimal importance when it comes to optimizations for speed. There may be only a handful of functions important enough to optimize.

Remember that algorithmic optimization can give much better results than code optimization.

Last but not least, Haskell offers substantially increased programmer productivity (Ericsson measured an improvement factor of between 9 and 25 using Erlang, a functional programming language similar to Haskell, in one set of experiments on telephony software.)

Haskell in Industry



Why is Haskell not used in the software industry?

even though it is a popular functional programming language!

- Integration with the companies' existing codebase.
- There are not enough people with Haskell experience.
- Colleges and universities do little to popularize Haskell.
- Clojure and Scala are not purely functional but have done a lot to popularize functional programming.

  Using these languages, the management and programmers can claim to be trained in functional programming and yet know of nothing more than map, reduce and fold.

Functional programming languages