

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

NO.1 INTRODUCTION TO HASKELL

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lecture slide URL

<https://vu5.sfc.keio.ac.jp/slide/>

Lecture Slide System

- Please access to:

<https://vu5.sfc.keio.ac.jp/slide/>

- Select: Fundamentals of Logic

The screenshot shows a web interface for the Lecture Slide System. At the top, there is a blue header bar with two tabs: "Lecture Slides" and "LOGIN". Below the header, the word "Login" is displayed in green. A message says "Please enter CNS login name and password:". There are three input fields: "CNS login:" with a text box containing "CNS login name", "CNS password:" with a text box containing "CNS password", and "Lecture:" with a dropdown menu showing "Software Architecture (2018)". A "login" button is located below the dropdown. Three red arrows point from the right side of the image to the input fields: one to the "CNS login:" field, one to the "CNS password:" field, and one to the "Lecture:" dropdown menu. At the bottom of the page, there is a blue footer bar containing the text "Copyright© 2017,2018 Tatsuya Hagino. All rights reserved." and "Powered by w3.css".

CNS Login Name

CNS Password

Select Lecture

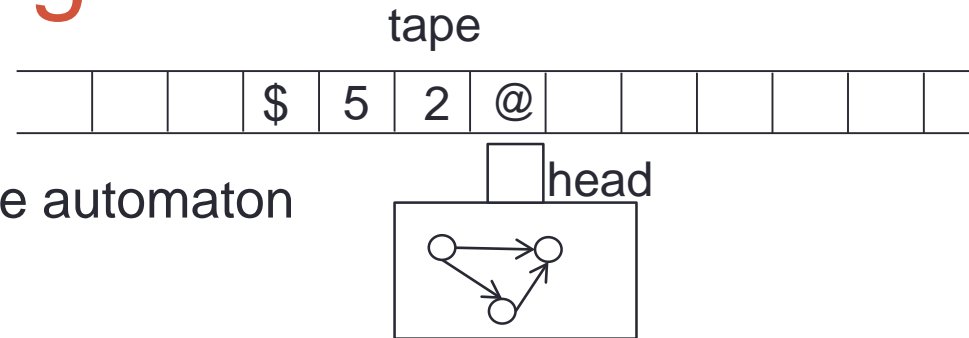
Functional Programming

- Procedural Programming
 - write steps to solve the problem
 - programs are executed line by line
 - most popular way of programming
 - ex. FORTRAN, C, Java, Javascript, ...
- Logic Programming
 - write logical formulae (or rules) to solve the problem
 - the order of rules does not matter
 - no side effect
 - no assignment
 - ex. PROLOG
- Functional Programming
 - combine functions to solve the problem
 - order of evaluation does not matter
 - no side effect
 - no assignment
 - ex. LISP, FP, ML, Haskell

Model of Computing

- Turing Machine

- an infinite tape and a finite state automaton
- Universal Turing Machine



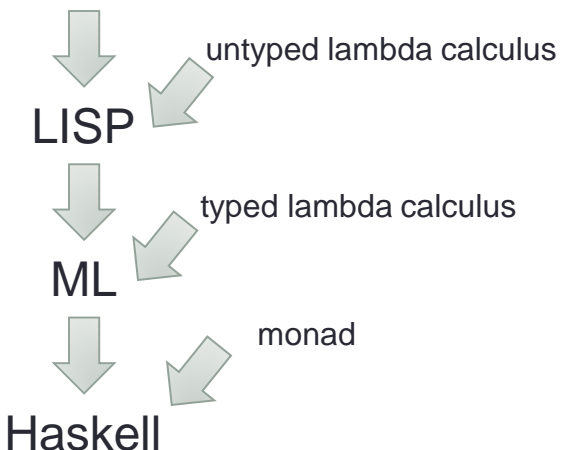
- Recursive Function

- primitive recursive function + mu operator
- $f(x+1) = (x+1) \times f(x)$, $f(0) = 1$

- Lambda Calculus

- function abstraction + function application
- $(\lambda x. (\lambda y. xy)) (\lambda x. x) \rightarrow (\lambda y. (\lambda x. x) y) \rightarrow \lambda y. y$

lambda calculus



Programming Language Haskell

- Pure functional programming language
 - no side effect
 - referential transparency
- Strong typing
 - type checked before compilation
- Polymorphism
 - Functions may be applied to multiple type values.
- Non-strict
 - lazy evaluation
- Monad
 - order evaluation

Haskell Brooks Curry

- American mathematician and logician (1900/9/12 - 1982/9/1)
- combinatory logic
 - S, K, I
 - equivalent to lambda calculus
- Curry's Paradox
 - If this sentence is true, then Japan is in Europe.
- Curry-Howard correspondence
 - logic \Leftrightarrow computation
 - proof as program
- Currying
 - $(A \times B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C))$



Installing Haskell to Mac OS X

- Start Terminal application (in /Applications/Utilities folder)

- Use Finder



- or LaunchPad



```
% brew install stack  
  (message output)
```

```
% rehash
```

← If necessary (stack command not found)

```
% stack setup  
  (message output)
```

```
% stack path  
  (message output)
```

```
% stack ghci
```

Test the installation

```
GHCi, version 8.8.4: http://www.Haskell.org/ghc/  :? for help
```

```
Prelude> :quit
```

```
Leaving GHCi
```

```
%
```

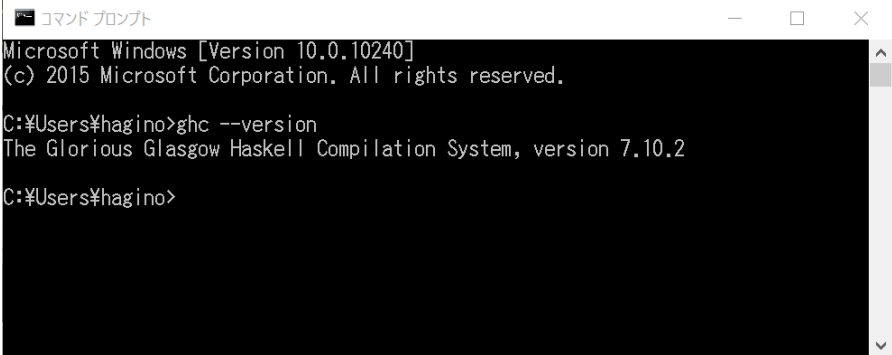
Installing Haskell to Windows (1)

- Google 'Haskell Tool Stack'
 - <https://docs.haskellstack.org/en/stable/README/>

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Haskell Tool Stack documentation. The page title is "The Haskell Tool Stack". It describes the stack as a cross-platform program for developing Haskell projects. The page includes a sidebar with navigation links such as "Home", "How to install", "How to upgrade", "Quick Start Guide", "How to contribute", "Complete guide to stack", "Questions, Feedback, Discussion", "Why Stack?", "How to uninstall", "Changelog", "Tool documentation", "Install/upgrade", "User guide", "FAQ", "Configuration (project and global)", "stack.yaml vs cabal package files", "Build command", "Developing on Windows", "Dependency visualization", "Docker integration", and "Nix integration". The main content area is titled "The Haskell Tool Stack" and includes a section "It features:" with a bulleted list: "Installing GHC automatically, in an isolated location.", "Installing packages needed for your project.", "Building your project.", "Testing your project.", and "Benchmarking your project." Below this is a section "How to install" which states that the stack can be installed on most Unix-like (Un*x) operating systems, including macOS, and on Windows. It provides a command to run on most Un*x operating systems: `curl -sSL https://get.haskellstack.org/ | sh`. It also provides a command for Windows: `wget -qO- https://get.haskellstack.org/ | sh`. The page concludes with the instruction: "On Windows, you can download and install the [Windows 64-bit Installer](#)." A red arrow points from the text "Download Windows 64-bit Installer" to the "Windows 64-bit Installer" link. The page also includes a "v: stable" dropdown menu and a "Show all" button.

Installing Haskell to Windows (2)

- Install the stack by using the installer
- Start Command Prompt



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10240]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Yhagino>ghc --version
The Glorious Glasgow Haskell Compilation System, version 7.10.2

C:\Users\Yhagino>
```

```
C:\Users\Yhagino>stack setup
(message output)
```

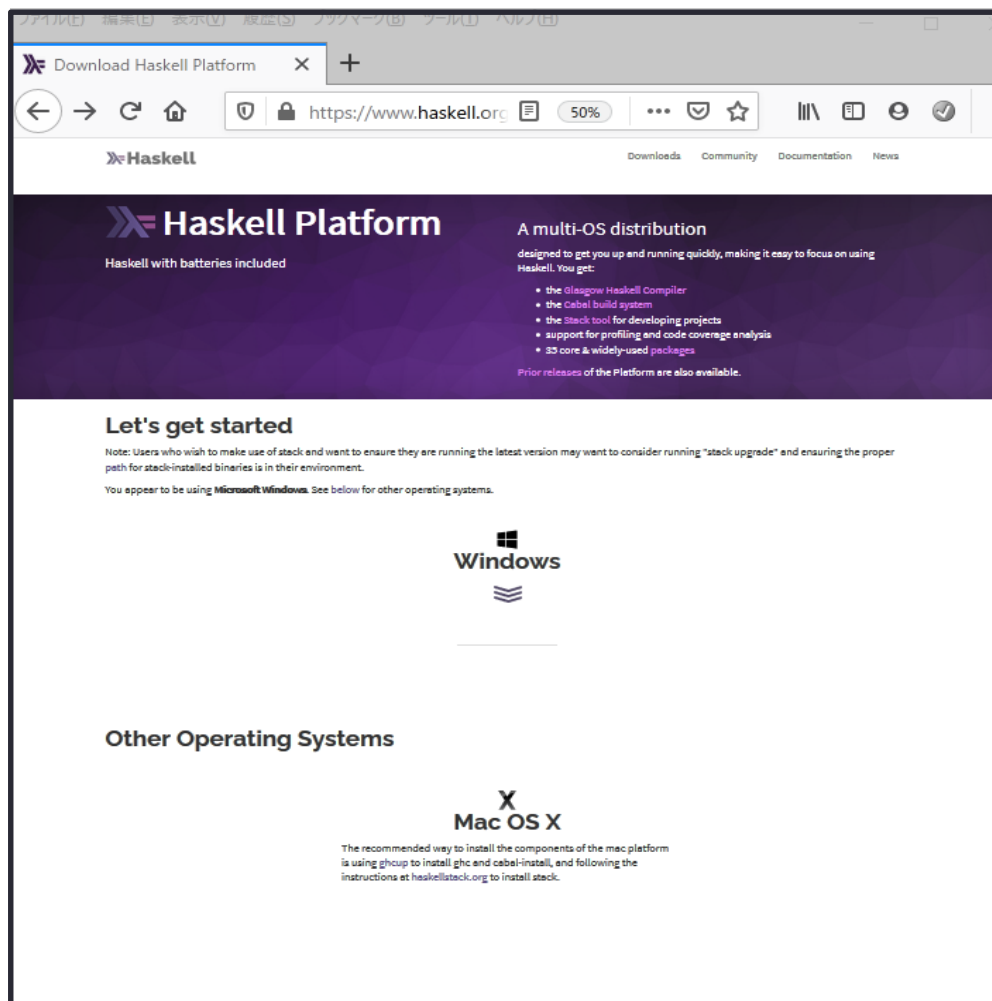
```
C:\Users\Yhagino>stack path
(message output)
```

```
C:\Users\Yhagino>stack ghci
GHCi, version 8.8.4: http://www.Haskell.org/ghc/  :? for help
Prelude> :quit
Leaving GHCi
C:\Users\Yhagino>
```

Test the installation

Other OS

- <https://haskell.org/platform/>



Hello, World!

- Write the first Haskell program.
 1. Write the following line as "hello.hs".

```
main = putStrLn "Hello, World!"
```

2. Compile it using "stack ghc" command.

```
% stack ghc hello.hs  
[1 of 1] Compiling Main ( hello.hs, hello.o )  
Linking hello ...
```

3. Execute the compiled program.

```
% hello  
Hello, World!
```

Windows

```
C:¥> hello.exe  
Hello, World!
```

Direct/Interactive Execution

- Direct execution
- Execute programs without compiling
- use "stack runghc" command

```
% stack runghc hello.hs  
Hello, World!
```

- Use interactively by "stack ghci" command.

```
% stack ghci  
GHCi, version 8.10.1: http://www.haskell.org/ghc/  :? for help  
Prelude> 1 + 2  
3  
Prelude> putStrLn "Hello, World!"  
Hello, World!  
Prelude> :quit
```

main action

```
main = putStrLn "Hello, World!"
```

- This is the definition of variable "main".
- The value of "main" is not a function, but an action.
- "putStrLn" is a function.
 - "putStrLn" takes a string literal "Hello, World!".
 - "putStrLn" returns an action which outputs the given string.
- When a Haskell program is executed, the main action is evaluated (i.e. executed).
- Function application may not need any parenthesis.

```
putStrLn "Hello, World!"  
(putStrLn "Hello, World!")  
putStrLn("Hello, World!")
```

- The same meaning: "Hello, World!" applied to "putStrLn" function

Combining two actions

- Write "Hello, World!" and "Hello, SFC!" in two lines.

```
main = putStrLn "Hello, World!" "Hello, SFC!"
```

↓ means

```
main = (putStrLn "Hello, World!") "Hello, SFC!"
```

- does not work

```
main = putStrLn "Hello, World!"  
      putStrLn "Hello, SFC!"
```

- does not work

```
main = (putStrLn "Hello, World!") >> (putStrLn "Hello, SFC!")
```

- does work

```
main = do putStrLn "Hello, World!"  
         putStrLn "Hello, SFC!"
```

- does work

do syntax

- Input a name and output a message.

```
main = do putStrLn "What is your name?"  
         name <- getLine  
         putStrLn ("Hello, " ++ name ++ "!")
```

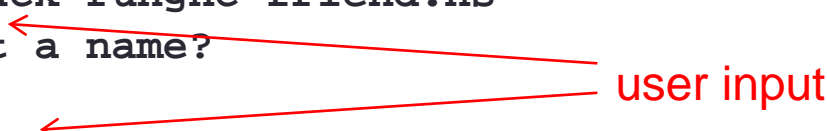
Align actions you want to combine

- **getLine**
 - an action for getting a line from the standard input (i.e. terminal).
- **name <- getLine**
 - not assignment statement
 - If the action (**getLine**) is successful, the value is bound to **name**
- **++**
 - binary operator
 - concatenate two strings

Exercise 1-1

- Write a Haskell program friend.hs to ask two names and output a message saying they are friends.

```
% stack runghc friend.hs
Input a name?
Taro
Input another name?
Hanako
Taro and Hanako are friends.
```

A red label "user input" is positioned to the right of the terminal output. Two red arrows originate from this label: one points to the "Taro" input line, and the other points to the "Hanako" input line.

user input

- Please submit only a .hs file (not executable one)
- Deadline of submitting homework is Saturday of the same week.
- This course will be evaluated by submission of exercises.
 - Attendance is of course important by default.