

Standardní pole

```

array      ::(Ix a)=>(a,a)->[(a,b)]->Array a b   array (1,10) [(i,i)|i<-[1..10]]
listArray  ::(Ix a)=>(a,a)->[b]->Array a b      listArray (1,10) [1..10]
(!)        ::(Ix a)=>Array a b->a->b           a!1
bounds     ::(Ix a)=>Array a b -> (a,a)   indices::(Ix a)=>Array a b->[a]
elems      ::(Ix a)=>Array a b -> [b]       assocs  ::(Ix a)=>Array a b->[(a,b)]
(//)       ::(Ix a)=>Array a b->[(a,b)]->Array a b a//[ (1,2), (3,4) ], dělá celou kopii

```

Pole jsou líná v hodnotách – nevyhodnocují, dokud nemusí, tj. funguje

```
prefixSumsTo n = result
```

```
  where result = array (0, n) $ (0, 0) : [i + result ! (i-1) | i <- [1..n]]
```

```
Vícerozměrná pole pomocí array ((1,1),(100,100)) [((i,j),i+j)|i<-[1..100],j<-[1..100]]
```

Modul Expr

```
module Expr where
```

```

data Expr = Plus Expr Expr | Minus Expr Expr | Mul Expr Expr |
           Div Expr Expr   | Mod Expr Expr   | Num Integer |
           Try Expr Expr   |                 | {-pro Eval3.hs-} |
           Var Variable    |                 | {-pro Eval4.hs-} |
           Assign Variable Expr |             | {-pro Eval5.hs-} |

```

```
type Variable = String
```

```
type Values = [(Variable, Integer)]
```

Modul Eval1

```
-- vyhodnocení výrazu
```

```
eval::Expr->Integer
```

```

eval (Plus e1 e2) = eval e1 + eval e2           eval (Div e1 e2) = eval e1 `div` eval e2
eval (Minus e1 e2) = eval e1 - eval e2         eval (Mod e1 e2) = eval e1 `mod` eval e2
eval (Mul e1 e2) = eval e1 * eval e2           eval (Num n) = n

```

Jak přidat ošetřování chyb (dělení nulou) a ohodnocení proměnných a nezbláznit se z toho?

```
data Result x = Chyba String | Hodnota x deriving (Show)
```

```
bind :: Result a -> (a->Result b) -> Result b
```

```
bind (Chyba s) _ = Chyba s
```

```
bind (Hodnota a) f = f a
```

```
ret :: x -> Result x
```

```
ret x = Hodnota x
```

```
err :: String -> Result x
```

```
err ch = Chyba ch
```

```
eval1::Expr->Result Integer
```

```

eval1 (Plus e1 e2) = eval1 e1 `bind` \r1 ->
                    eval1 e2 `bind` \r2 ->
                    ret (r1 + r2)
eval1 (Minus e1 e2) = eval1 e1 `bind` \r1 ->
                    eval1 e2 `bind` \r2 ->
                    ret (r1 - r2)
eval1 (Mul e1 e2) = eval1 e1 `bind` \r1 ->
                   eval1 e2 `bind` \r2 ->
                   ret (r1 * r2)
eval1 (Div e1 e2) = eval1 e1 `bind` \r1 ->
                   eval1 e2 `bind` \r2 ->
                   if r2 == 0 then err "Deleni nulou" else ret (r1 `div` r2)
eval1 (Mod e1 e2) = eval1 e1 `bind` \r1 ->
                   eval1 e2 `bind` \r2 ->
                   if r2 == 0 then err "Deleni nulou" else ret (r1 `mod` r2)
eval1 (Num n) = ret n

```

Modul Eval2

Haskell má speciální třídu pro monády

```

class Monad m where
  (>>=) ::m a->(a->m b)->m b   {-m:*->*-}
  return::a->m a                {-bind-}
  fail  ::String->m a           {-ret-}

```

```
(>>) ::m a->m b->m b
```

```
f >> g = f >>= \_ -> g
```

Aby něco bylo monáda, musí platit tři axiomy

- * $(\text{return } x) \gg= f \quad == f \ x$
- * $m \gg= \text{return} \quad == m$
- * $(m \gg= f) \gg= g \quad == m \gg= (\backslash x \rightarrow f \ x \gg= g)$

Haskell má navíc speciální notaci pro monády

- * **do** {x} je ekvivalentní x
- * **do** {x;y} je ekvivalentní $x \gg \text{do } y$
- * **do** {v <- x;y} je ekvivalentní $x \gg= \backslash v \rightarrow \text{do } y$
- * **do** {let x;y} je ekvivalentní **let** x **in** **do** y

```
data Result x = Chyba String | Hodnota x deriving (Show)
```

```
instance Monad Result where
```

```
  Chyba s   >>= _ = Chyba s           return x = Hodnota x
  Hodnota a >>= f = f a               fail s = Chyba s
```

```
eval::Monad m => Expr->m Integer
```

```
eval (Plus e1 e2) = do r1 <- eval e1
                    r2 <- eval e2
                    return (r1 + r2)
eval (Minus e1 e2) = do r1 <- eval e1
                      r2 <- eval e2
                      return (r1 - r2)
eval (Mul e1 e2) = do r1 <- eval e1
                    r2 <- eval e2
                    return (r1 * r2)
eval (Div e1 e2) = do r1 <- eval e1
                    r2 <- eval e2
                    if r2==0 then fail "Deleni nulou" else return(r1 `div` r2)
eval (Mod e1 e2) = do r1 <- eval e1
                    r2 <- eval e2
                    if r2==0 then fail "Deleni nulou" else return(r1 `mod` r2)
eval (Num n) = return n
```