

Operatsioone listidega

- Listi iga elemendi korrutamine kahega

```
doubleList :: [Int] -> [Int]
doubleList []      = []
doubleList (x:xs) = (2*x) : doubleList xs
```

- Stringi kõikide tähtede muutmine suurteks

```
upperString :: String -> String
upperString []      = []
upperString (c:cs) = toUpper c : upperString cs
```

- Mõlemal juhul on rekursiooniskeem täpselt sama!

Operatsioone listidega

- Funktsioon map

$$\text{map } f [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \implies [f x_1, f x_2, \dots, f x_n]$$

- Definiitsioon:

```
map      :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
```

```
map f [] = []
```

```
map f (x:xs) = f x : map f xs
```

- Näited:

```
doubleList = map (\x -> 2*x)
```

```
upperString = map toUpper
```

- Kehtib võrdus

```
map f xs = [f x | x <- xs]
```

Operatsioone listidega

- Listi elementide summa

```
sum :: [Int] -> Int
```

```
sum [] = 0
```

```
sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs
```

- Listide listi konkateneerimine

```
concat :: [[a]] -> [a]
```

```
concat [] = []
```

```
concat (xs:xss) = xs ++ concat xss
```

- Jällegi on rekursiooniskeemid samad!

Operatsioonide listidega

- Funktsioon `foldr`

$$\begin{aligned} \text{foldr } (\oplus) e (x_1 : (x_2 : (x_3 : []))) \\ \implies (x_1 \oplus (x_2 \oplus (x_3 \oplus e))) \end{aligned}$$

- Definiitsioon:

```
foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b
```

```
foldr f b [] = b
```

```
foldr f b (x:xs) = f x (foldr f b xs)
```

- `foldr` näiteid:

```
sum = foldr (+) 0
```

```
concat = foldr (++) []
```

```
and = foldr (&&) True
```

```
or = foldr (||) False
```

```
length = foldr (\_ n -> 1+n) 0
```

```
map f = foldr (\x ys -> f x : ys) []
```

Operatsioone listidega

- Täisarvude listi maksimaalne element

```
maximum :: [Integer] -> Integer
```

```
maximum = foldr max ???
```

- Sobivat baaselementi ei leidu!

- Funktsioon foldr1

```
foldr1 :: (a->a->a) -> [a] -> a
```

```
foldr1 f [x]      = x
```

```
foldr1 f (x:xs) = f x (foldr1 f xs)
```

- foldr1 näiteid:

```
maximum = foldr1 max
```

```
minimum = foldr1 min
```

Operatsioonide listidega

- Funktsioon `foldl`

$$\text{foldl } (\oplus) e (x_1 : (x_2 : (x_3 : []))) \implies (((e \oplus x_1) \oplus x_2) \oplus x_3)$$

- Definiitsioon:

```
foldl :: (a -> b -> a) -> a -> [b] -> a
```

```
foldl f a [] = a
```

```
foldl f a (x:xs) = foldl f (f a x) xs
```

- `foldl` näiteid:

```
sum = foldl (+) 0
```

```
product = foldl (*) 1
```

```
length = foldl (\ a _ -> 1+a) 0
```

```
reverse = foldl (\ a x -> x:a) []
```

```
decimal = foldl (\ a x -> 10*a+x) 0
```

Operatsioonid listidega

- Funktsioon `scanl`

```
scanl :: (a -> b -> a) -> a -> [b] -> [a]
```

```
scanl f a [] = [a]
```

```
scanl f a (x:xs) = a : scanl f (f a x) xs
```

- Funktsioon `filter`

```
filter :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
```

```
filter p [] = []
```

```
filter p (x:xs) | p x      = x : filter p xs  
                | otherwise = filter p xs
```

- Funktsioon `zipWith`

```
zipWith :: (a->b->c) -> [a] -> [b] -> [c]
```

```
zipWith f (x:xs) (y:ys) = f x y : zipWith f xs ys
```

```
zipWith _ _ _ = []
```

Kalender

- Väljastada etteantud aasta kalender

Calendar> calendar 2003

January 2003

Sun		5	12	19	26
Mon		6	13	20	27
Tue		7	14	21	28
Wed	1	8	15	22	29
Thu	2	9	16	23	30
Fri	3	10	17	24	31
Sat	4	11	18	25	

February 2003

Sun		2	9	16	23
Mon		3	10	17	24
Tue		4	11	18	25
Wed		5	12	19	26
Thu		6	13	20	27
Fri		7	14	21	28
Sat	1	8	15	22	

March 2003

Sun		2	9	16	23	30
Mon		3	10	17	24	31
Tue		4	11	18	25	
Wed		5	12	19	26	
Thu		6	13	20	27	
Fri		7	14	21	28	
Sat	1	8	15	22	29	

April 2003

Sun		6	13	20	27
Mon		7	14	21	28
Tue	1	8	15	22	29
Wed	2	9	16	23	30
Thu	3	10	17	24	
Fri	4	11	18	25	
Sat	5	12	19	26	

May 2003

Sun		4	11	18	25
Mon		5	12	19	26
Tue		6	13	20	27
Wed		7	14	21	28
Thu	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	3	10	17	24	31

June 2003

Sun	1	8	15	22	29
Mon	2	9	16	23	30
Tue	3	10	17	24	
Wed	4	11	18	25	
Thu	5	12	19	26	
Fri	6	13	20	27	
Sat	7	14	21	28	

Pildid

- Piltide esitamine

```
type Picture = [[Char]]
```

- Piltide atribuudid

```
height, width :: Picture -> Int
```

```
height p      = length p
```

```
width p       = length (head p)
```

- Tühja pildi konstrueerimine

```
empty :: (Int,Int) -> Picture
```

```
empty (h,w) = replicate h (replicate w ' ')
```

- Pildi väljastamine

```
printPicture :: Picture -> IO ()
```

```
printPicture = putStr . unlines
```

```
[ "  ##  ",
  " #  # ",
  " #   # ",
  " ##### ",
  "  ##  "]
```

Piltide kombinaatorid

- Piltide vertikaalne kompositsioon


```

[ "  ##  ",
  " # # ",
  " # # ",
  " ##### ",
  "  ##  "]
      [ "  ##  ",
        " # # ",
        " # # ",
        " ##### ",
        "  ##  "]
      ==>
[ "  ##  ",
  " # # ",
  " # # ",
  " ##### ",
  "  ##  ",
  " # # ",
  " # # ",
  " ##### ",
  "  ##  "]
      
```

- Definitsioon

$(\$\$) :: \text{Picture} \rightarrow \text{Picture} \rightarrow \text{Picture}$

$(\$\$) = (++)$

- Piltide listi vertikaalne kompositsioon

$\text{stack} :: [\text{Picture}] \rightarrow \text{Picture}$

$\text{stack} = \text{foldr1 } (\$\$)$

Piltide kombinaatorid

- Piltide horisontaalne kompositsioon

```
[ "  ##  ",      [ "  ##  ",      [ "  ##      ##  ",
  "  #  #  ",      "  #  #  ",      "  #  #      #  #  ",
  "  #    #  ", <> "  #    #  ", ==> "  #    #      #    #  ",
  " #####  ",      " #####  ",      " #####      #####  ",
  "  ##  "]         "  ##  "]         "  ##      ##  "]
```

- Definiitsioon

```
(<>) :: Picture -> Picture -> Picture
```

```
(<>) = zipWith (++)
```

- Piltide listi horisontaalne kompositsioon

```
spread :: [Picture] -> Picture
```

```
spread = foldr1 (<>)
```

Piltide paigutamine

- Piltide tabelisse paigutamine

```
block, blockT :: Int -> [Picture] -> Picture
block n       = stack . map spread . groups n
blockT n      = spread . map stack . groups n
```

```
groups        :: Int -> [a] -> [[a]]
groups n []   = []
groups n xs   = take n xs : groups n (drop n xs)
```

- Pildi paigutamine tühja pildi vasakpoolsesse ülemisse nurka

```
lframe        :: (Int,Int) -> Picture -> Picture
lframe (m,n) p =      (p <> empty (h,n-w))
                  $$ empty (m-h,n)
                  where h = height p
                          w = width p
```

Kalender

- Kalendri põhifunktsioon

```
calendar :: Int -> IO ()
calendar = printPicture . block 3
          . map picture . months
```

- Ühe kuu pildi konstrueerimine

```
picture (mn,yr,fd,ml) = title mn yr $$ table fd ml
```

- Ühe kuu pildi päis

```
title mn yr = lframe (2,25) [mn ++ " " ++ show yr]
```

- Ühe kuu ülejäänud pilt

```
table fd ml = lframe (8,25) (dnames <> entries fd ml)
```

- Nädalapäevade nimed

```
dnames = ["Sun", "Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri", "Sat"]
```

Kalender

- Kuupäevade tabeli konstrueerimine

```
entries fd ml = blockT 7 (dates fd ml)
```

- Kuupäevade listi genereerimine

```
dates fd ml = map (date ml) [1-fd..42-fd]
```

- Liigsete kuupäevade eemaldamine

```
date ml d | d<1 || ml<d = ["  "]  
           | otherwise   = [rjustify 3 (show d)]
```

- Paremale reastamine

```
rjustify n s = replicate (n - length s) ' ' ++ s
```

Kalender

- Kalendri konstrueerimine

```
months year = zip4 mnames (replicate 12 year)
                (fstdays year) (mlengths year)
```

- Kuude nimed

```
mnames = ["January", "February", "March", "April",
           "May", "June", "July", "August", "September",
           "October", "November", "December"]
```

- Kuude pikkused

```
mlengths year = [ 31, feb, 31, 30, 31, 30,
                  31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31]
                where feb | leap year = 29
                        | otherwise = 28
```

Kalender

- Kas on liigaasta?

```

leap year | year `mod` 100 == 0 = year `mod` 400 == 0
          | otherwise           = year `mod` 4    == 0

```

- Aasta esimese päeva leidmine

```

jan1st year = (year + last `div` 4
               - last `div` 100
               + last `div` 400) `mod` 7
               where last = year - 1

```

- Kuude esimeste päevade leidmine

```

fstdays year = take 12
                (map ('mod`7)
                  (scanl (+) (jan1st year)
                        (mlengths year))))

```