

“Sündmused” ja “käitumised”

- Sündmused on ümbritsevas keskkonnas reaalses “juhtuvad” tegevused
- Eesmärk on kombineerida käitumised sündmustega mingil ratsionaalsel viisil
- Graphics teek defineerib sündmuste primitiivtüübi:

```
data G.Event
  = Key      { char :: Char, isDown :: Bool }
  | Button   { pt :: Point, isLeft, isDown :: Bool }
  | MouseMove { pt :: Point }
  | Resize
  | Closed
deriving Show
```

“Sündmused” ja “käitumised”

- Lihtsate animatsioonide korral on käitumine ajast sõltuv väärtus
- Reaktiivsete animatsioonide korral sõltub käitumine lisaks ajale ka sündmustest
- Reaktiivne käitumine (1. katse)

```
type UserAction = G.Event
```

```
newtype Behavior1 a  
  = Behavior1 ([UserAction, Time] -> Time -> a)
```

- NB! Sündmused on ajatembeldatud

“Sündmused” ja “käitumised”

- Toodud esitus on ebaefektiivne, kuna igal ajahetkel tuleb sündmuste jada uuesti algusest peale töödelda (samuti on probleemne mäluhalduse seisukohast)

- Analoogia: olgu antud kaks listi xs ja ys ning soovime kontrollida, kas listi ys kõik elemendid kuuluvad listi xs

```
inList :: [Int] -> Int -> Bool
```

```
result1 :: [Bool]
```

```
result1 = map (inList xs) ys
```

- Antud lahenduses läbitakse (halvimal juhul) listi xs nii mitu korda, kui palju on elemente listis ys

“Sündmused” ja “käitumised”

- Kui listid `xs` ja `ys` on monotoonselt järjestatud, siis on võimalik hakkama saada listi `xs` ühekordse läbivaatusega

```
result2 :: [Bool]
```

```
result2 = manyInList xs ys
```

```
manyInList :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [Bool]
```

```
manyInList (x:xs) (y:ys)
```

```
    | x < y      =          manyInList xs (y:ys)
```

```
    | otherwise = (x==y) : manyInList (x:xs) ys
```

```
manyInList _ _ = []
```

“Sündmused” ja “käitumised”

- Reaktiivne käitumine (2. katse) — kasutame eeltoodud analoogiat:

```
newtype Behavior2 a
  = Behavior2 ([UserAction, Time] -> [Time] -> [a])
```

- Reaktiivne käitumine (3. katse) — “võtame kaadreid” ainult sündmuste toimumiste hetkedel:

```
newtype Behavior3 a
  = Behavior3 ([UserAction] -> [Time] -> [a])
```

- Reaktiivne käitumine (4. katse) — lisame juurde (tagasi) “kaadrite võtmise” siis kui sündmusi ei toimu:

```
newtype Behavior4 a
  = Behavior4 ([Maybe UserAction] -> [Time] -> [a])
```

“Sündmused” ja “käitumised”

- Reaktiivne käitumine — lõppversioon:

```
newtype Behavior a
  = Behavior ([Maybe UserAction], [Time]) -> [a])
```

- Sündmuste esitamine:

```
newtype Event a
  = Event ([Maybe UserAction], [Time]) -> [Maybe a])
```

- Tüübid `Event a` ja `Behavior (Maybe a)` on isomorfsed!
- Intuiitiivselt on sündmus käitumine, mis antud ajahetkel kas toimus või mitte

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Käitumiste baaskombinaatorid:

```
time :: Behavior Time
```

```
time = Behavior (\(_,ts) -> ts)
```

```
constB :: a -> Behavior a
```

```
constB x = Behavior (\_ -> repeat x)
```

```
($*) :: Behavior (a->b) -> Behavior a -> Behavior b
```

```
Behavior ff $* Behavior fb
```

```
    = Behavior (\uts -> zipWith ($) (ff uts) (fb uts))
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Väärtuste “kergitamine” käitumisteks:

```
lift0 :: a -> Behavior a
```

```
lift0 = constB
```

```
lift1 :: (a -> b) -> (Behavior a -> Behavior b)
```

```
lift1 f b1 = lift0 f $* b1
```

```
lift2 :: (a -> b -> c) ->
```

```
    (Behavior a -> Behavior b -> Behavior c)
```

```
lift2 f b1 b2 = lift1 f b1 $* b2
```

```
lift3 f b1 b2 b3 = lift2 f b1 b2 $* b3
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- “Kergitatud” käitumisi:

```
pairB :: Behavior a -> Behavior b -> Behavior (a,b)
pairB = lift2 (,)
```

```
fstB :: Behavior (a,b) -> Behavior a
fstB  = lift1 fst
```

```
sndB :: Behavior (a,b) -> Behavior b
sndB  = lift1 snd
```

- Lisaks on “kergitatud” värvid, kujundid, regioonid, numbriklässid, jne

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmuste ja käitumiste interaktsioon:

```
untilB :: Behavior a -> Event (Behavior a) -> Behavior a
Behavior fb `untilB` Event fe = memoB $
  Behavior (\uts@(us,ts) -> loop us ts (fe uts) (fb uts))
  where loop (_:us) (_:ts) ~(e:es) (b:bs) =
    b : case e of
      Nothing          -> loop us ts es bs
      Just (Behavior fb') -> fb' (us,ts)

memoB :: Behavior a -> Behavior a
memoB (Behavior fb) = Behavior (memo1 fb)
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmuste ja käitumiste interaktsioon:

```
switch :: Behavior a -> Event (Behavior a) -> Behavior a
```

```
Behavior fb `switch` Event fe = memoB $
```

```
  Behavior (\uts@(us,ts) -> loop us ts (fe uts) (fb uts))
```

```
  where loop (_:us) (_:ts) ~(e:es) (b:bs) =
```

```
    b : case e of
```

```
      Nothing -> loop us ts es bs
```

```
      Just (Behavior fb')
```

```
        -> loop us ts es (fb' (us,ts))
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmused — hiire “klõpsud”

```
lbp :: Event ()  
lbp = Event (\(uas,_) -> map getlbp uas)  
    where getlbp (Just (Button _ True True)) = Just ()  
           getlbp _                          = Nothing
```

- Sündmused — klahvi vajutus

```
key :: Event Char  
key = Event (\(uas,_) -> map getkey uas)  
    where getkey (Just (Key ch True)) = Just ch  
           getkey _                  = Nothing
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmused — hiire liigutamine

```
mm :: Event Coordinate
```

```
mm = Event \(uas,_) -> map getmm uas)
```

```
    where getmm (Just (MouseMove pt)) = Just (gPtToPt pt)
```

```
          getmm _                     = Nothing
```

```
mouse :: (Behavior Float, Behavior Float)
```

```
mouse = (fstB m, sndB m)
```

```
    where m = (0,0) `step` mm
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmuste teisendamine:

```
(=>>) :: Event a -> (a->b) -> Event b  
Event fe =>> f  
    = Event (\uts -> map aux (fe uts))  
      where aux (Just a) = Just (f a)  
            aux Nothing  = Nothing
```

```
(->>) :: Event a -> b -> Event b  
e ->> v = e =>> \_ -> v
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmuste valik:

```
(.|.) :: Event a -> Event a -> Event a
Event fe1 .|. Event fe2
    = Event (\uts -> zipWith aux (fe1 uts) (fe2 uts))
      where aux Nothing  Nothing  = Nothing
            aux (Just x)  _         = Just x
            aux _         (Just y) = Just y
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmuste teisendamine:

```
withElem  :: Event a -> [b] -> Event (a,b)
withElem (Event fe) bs
  = Event (\uts -> loop (fe uts) bs)
    where loop (Just a  : evs) (b:bs)
              = Just (a,b) : loop evs bs
              loop (Nothing : evs)  bs
              = Nothing    : loop evs bs

withElem_ :: Event a -> [b] -> Event b
withElem_ e bs = e `withElem` bs ==>> snd
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Virtuaalsed sündmused:

```
while, when :: Behavior Bool -> Event ()  
while (Behavior fb) = Event (\uts -> map aux (fb uts))  
    where aux True  = Just ()  
          aux False = Nothing
```

```
when = unique . while
```

```
unique :: Eq a => Event a -> Event a  
unique (Event fe) = Event (\uts -> aux (fe uts))  
    where aux xs = zipWith remdup (Nothing:xs) xs  
          remdup x y | x==y      = Nothing  
                    | otherwise = y
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmuste ja käitumiste interaktsioon:

```
snapshot :: Event a -> Behavior b -> Event (a,b)
Event fe `snapshot` Behavior fb
  = Event (\uts -> zipWith aux (fe uts) (fb uts))
    where aux (Just x) y = Just (x,y)
          aux Nothing _ = Nothing
```

```
snapshot_ :: Event a -> Behavior b -> Event b
snapshot_ e b = e `snapshot` b ==>> snd
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Sündmuste ja käitumiste interaktsioon:

```
step :: a -> Event a -> Behavior a
```

```
a `step` e = constB a `switch` e ==>> constB
```

```
stepAccum :: a -> Event (a->a) -> Behavior a
```

```
a `stepAccum` e = b
```

```
  where b = a `step` (e `snapshot` b ==>> uncurry ($))
```

FAL'i realisatsioon

- Arvkäitumiste integreerimine:

$$\int_{t=0}^T f(t)dt = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=0}^{T/\Delta t} f(\Delta t \cdot n) \cdot \Delta t$$

```
integral :: Behavior Float -> Behavior Float
integral (Behavior fb)
  = Behavior (\uts@(us,t:ts)
              -> 0 : loop t 0 ts (fb uts))
  where loop t0 acc (t1:ts) (a:as)
        = let acc' = acc + (t1-t0)*a
          in acc' : loop t1 acc' ts as
```

Näide — “paddleball”

```
paddleball vel = walls `over` paddle `over` pball vel
```

```
walls = upper `over` left `over` right
```

```
  where blueRec coord sizeX sizeY
```

```
          = paint blue (translate coord)
```

```
                      (rec sizeX sizeY)
```

```
  upper = blueRec ( 0,1.7) 4.4 0.05
```

```
  left  = blueRec (-2.2,0) 0.05 3.4
```

```
  right = blueRec ( 2.2,0) 0.05 3.4
```

```
paddle = paint red (translate (fst mouse, -1.7)
```

```
                      (rec 0.5 0.05))
```

Näide — “paddleball”

```
pball vel =  
  let xvel      = vel `stepAccum` xbounce ->> negate  
      xpos      = integral xvel  
      xbounce   = when (xpos >* 2 ||* xpos <* -2)  
      yvel      = vel `stepAccum` ybounce ->> negate  
      ypos      = integral yvel  
      ybounce   = when (ypos >* 1.5  
                        ||* ypos      `between` (-2.0,-1.5) &&*  
                        fst mouse `between` (xpos-0.25,xpos+0.25))  
  in paint yellow (translate (xpos, ypos) (ell 0.2 0.2))  
  
x `between` (a,b) = x >* a &&* x <* b
```