List and Folding Lists

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## Agenda

- Lists
- Folds
- Disclaimer: No original material in this presentation.


## Lists recap

- Data type


1. The datatype with the type constructor [],
2. which takes a single type constructor argument of type a,
3. at the term level can be constructed via
4. the nullary list constructor [],
5. or it can be constructed by
6. infix data constructor (or cons) :, which is a product of a value of type a from the type constructor and a value of type [a], that is, "more list."

## Pattern matching

```
ourTail :: [a] -> [a]
ourTail [] = []
ourTail (_ : xs) = xs
```

Syntactic sugar

```
ghci> [1, 2, 3] ++ [4]
[1, 2, 3, 4]
ghci> (1 : 2 : 3 : []) ++ 4 : []
[1,2,3,4]
```


## Construction lists

```
ghci> [1..10]
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
ghci> enumFromTo 1 10
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
ghci> [1,2..10]
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
ghci> enumFromThenTo 1 }21
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
ghci> [1,3..10]
[1,3,5,7,9]
ghci> enumFromThenTo 1 3 10
[1,3,5,7,9]
ghci> ['t'..'z']
"tuvwxyz"
ghci> enumFromTo 't' 'z'
"tuvwxyz"
```


## Extracting from lists

```
take :: Int -> [a] -> [a]
drop :: Int -> [a] -> [a]
splitAt :: Int -> [a] -> ([a], [a])
takeWhile :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
dropWhile :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
```

List comprehensions

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ghci> [x^y | x <- [1..5], y <- [2, 3]] } \\
& {[1,1,4,8,9,27,16,64,25,125]}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Evaluation

```
1 : (2 : [])
    :
    / \
    1
    / \
    2 []
```

See sprint command.
ghci> blah = enumFromTo 'a' 'z'
ghci> :sprint blah

Spines are evaluated independently of values.

## Miscellaneous

$\rightarrow \operatorname{map}$

- filter
- zip


## Patterns

```
sum :: [Integer] -> Integer
sum [] = 0
sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs
length :: [a] -> Integer
length [] = 0
length (_:xs) = 1 + length xs
product :: [Integer] -> Integer
product [] = 1
product (x:xs) = x * product xs
concat :: [[a]] -> [a]
concat [] = []
concat (x:xs) = x ++ concat xs
```


## Folds types

```
foldr :: Foldable t => (a -> b -> b) -> b -> t a -> b
foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [] a -> b
foldl :: (b -> a -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b
foldl f acc [] = acc
foldl f acc (x:xs) = foldl f (f acc x) xs
```


## Right fold transformation ${ }^{1}$



[^0]
## Left fold transformation ${ }^{2}$



[^1]
## Folds in-depth

- An aside from Alexis King.
https://github.com/hasura/graphql-engine/pull/2933\#discussion_r328821960


## Questions

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Haskell Wiki - Fold

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Haskell Wiki - Fold

