

HASKELL'S TYPECLASSES

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Please SVN Update your *HaskellInClass* folder,
then open *typeClasses.hs*



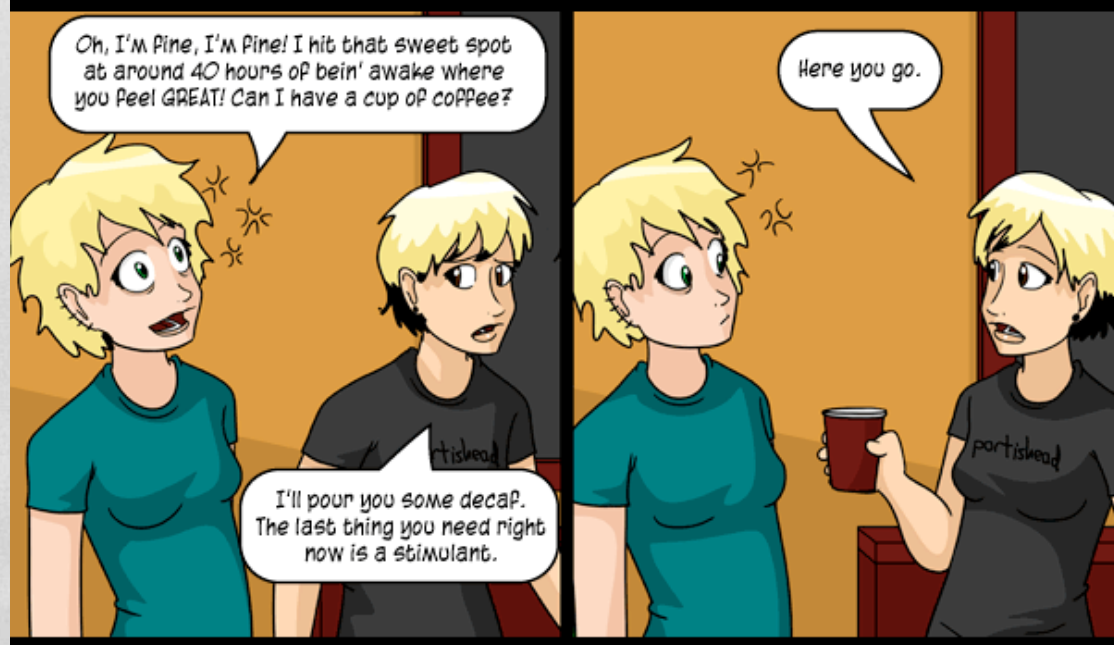
SOME ADMINISTRATIVE FOO

ERLANG TEXT

- On-line resources are kinda sucky
- Using *Programming Erlang, Software for a Concurrent World*, by Joe Armstrong
- PDF and paper versions available for purchase at:
<http://www.pragprog.com/titles/jaerlang>
- Cost for PDF + ePub + mobi is \$22.50

CARTOON OF LAST THURSDAY

Number 1477: Read Manual Before Operation



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HASKELL *TYPECLASSES*

- Like interfaces in Java
 - Provide polymorphism by specifying that a type supports certain operations
 - But more powerful...

EXAMPLE

instance type name,
think “self” but for types

```
class MyEq a where  
  isEqual :: a -> a -> Bool
```

declares a typeclass,
but think “interface”

Any type that claims to be an instance of MyEq (think “implements the MyEq interface”) must provide a function that takes two things of its type and returns a Bool.

INSTANCE DECLARATIONS

- Syntax:

instance *TypeClassName* *DataType* **where**

<Required and optional function declarations>

- Example: **instance** MyEq String **where**

```
isEqual "" "" = True
isEqual "" _ = False
isEqual _ "" = False
isEqual (c:cs) (c':cs') =
  (c == c') && isEqual cs cs'
```

think “String
implements
MyEq”

MORE POWER!

```
class MyEq2 a where  
  isEqual2 :: a -> a -> Bool
```

```
isNotEqual2 :: a -> a -> Bool
```



MORE POWER!

```
class MyEq2 a where
  isEqual2 :: a -> a -> Bool
  isEqual2 x y =
    not (isNotEqual2 x y)

  isNotEqual2 :: a -> a -> Bool
  isNotEqual2 x y =
    not (isEqual2 x y)
```



SOME BUILT-IN TYPECLASSES

- Show: converts values to Strings
 - `show :: (Show a) => a -> String`
- Read: the opposite of Show, provides simple parsing
 - `read :: (Read a) => String -> a`
 - `readsPrec :: (Read a) => Int -> String -> [(a, String)]`
- Eq, Ord, Num, Double, Float, Int, Integer, Rational, ...

I NEED MORE POWER!

data Color = Red | Yellow | Blue
deriving
(Read, Show, Eq, Ord, Enum)



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ONE MORE WAY TO NAME TYPES

Type constructor

Name of new type

Representation type

```
newtype UserID = UserID Int  
  deriving (Eq, Ord, Show)
```

Operations to expose

THREE WAYS TO NAME TYPES

- *data BinTree a = ExtNode | IntNode a (BinTree a) (BinTree a)*
 - A brand new, structured, algebraic datatype
- *type String = [Char]*
 - Just synonyms, *String* and *[Char]* interchangeable
- *newtype UserID = UserID Int deriving (Eq, Show, Ord)*
 - Distinct type, represented as underlying type, but only supports some operations, not interchangeable