

Fortgeschrittene Techniken der Funktionalen Programmierung
Vorlesung vom 17.11.09:
Der Zipper

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Fahrplan

- ▶ Teil I: Monaden und fortgeschrittene Typen
- ▶ Teil II: Fortgeschrittene Datenstrukturen
 - ▶ Der Zipper
 - ▶ Ströme, Graphen, unendliche Datenstrukturen
- ▶ Teil III: Nebenläufigkeit
- ▶ Teil IV: The Future of Programming

Das Problem

- ▶ Funktional = kein Zustand
- ▶ Wie destruktiver Update?
 - ▶ Manipulation innerhalb einer Datenstruktur
 - ▶ Beispiel: Zeilenorientierter Editor, Abstrakte Syntax
- ▶ Lösung: Der Zipper
 - ▶ Keine feste Datenstruktur, sondern ein Schema

Ein einfacher Editor

► Datenstrukturen:

```
type Text    = [String]
data Pos     = Pos { line  :: Int, col  :: Int }
data Editor  = Ed  { text   :: Text
                    , cursor :: Pos }
```

► Operationen: Cursor **bewegen** (links)

```
go_left :: Editor → Editor
go_left Ed{text= t, cursor= c}
  | col c ≡ 0 = error "At_start_of_line"
  | otherwise =
    Ed{text= t, cursor=c{col= col c - 1}}
```

Beispieloperationen

- Text *rechts* einfügen:

```
insert_right :: Editor → String → Editor
insert_right Ed{text= t, cursor= c} text =
  let (as, bs) = splitAt (col c) (t !! line c)
  in  Ed{text= updateAt (line c) t
                        (as ++ text ++ bs),
      cursor= c}
```

```
updateAt :: Int → [a] → a → [a]
updateAt n as a = case splitAt n as of
  (bs, [])      → error "updateAt: list too short."
  (bs, _ : cs)  → bs ++ a : cs
```

- Problem: Aufwand für Manipulation

Manipulation strukturierter Datentypen

- ▶ Anderes Beispiel: n -äre Bäume (rose trees)

```
data Tree a = Leaf a
             | Node [Tree a]
deriving Show
```

- ▶ Bsp: Abstrakte Syntax von einfachen Ausdrücken
- ▶ **Update** auf Beispielterm $t = a * b - c * d$: ersetze b durch $x + y$

```
t = Node [ Leaf "-"
           , Node [ Leaf "*", Leaf "a", Leaf "b" ]
           , Node [ Leaf "*", Leaf "c", Leaf "d" ]
           ]
```

Der Zipper

- ▶ Idee: **Kontext** nicht **wegwerfen**!

- ▶ Nicht: **type** Path = [Int]

- ▶ Sondern:

```
data Ctxt a = Empty
           | Cons [Tree a] (Ctxt a) [Tree a]
```

- ▶ Kontext ist 'inverse Umgebung' (*"Like a glove turned inside out"*)
- ▶ Loc a ist **Baum** mit **Fokus**

```
newtype Loc a = Loc (Tree a, Ctxt a)
```

- ▶ Warum newtype?

Ziping Trees: Navigation

► Fokus nach **links**

```
go_left  :: Loc a → Loc a
go_left (Loc(t, c)) = case c of
  Empty → error "go_left_at_empty"
  Cons (l:le) up ri → Loc(l, Cons le up (t:ri))
  Cons [] _ _      → error "go_left_of_first"
```

► Fokus nach **rechts**

```
go_right :: Loc a → Loc a
go_right (Loc(t, c)) = case c of
  Empty → error "go_right_at_empty"
  Cons le up (r:ri) → Loc(r, Cons (t:le) up ri)
  Cons _ _ []      → error "go_right_of_last"
```

Ziping Trees: Navigation

► Fokus nach **oben**

```
go_up :: Loc a → Loc a
go_up (Loc (t, c)) = case c of
  Empty → error "go_up_of_empty"
  Cons le up ri →
    Loc (Node (reverse le ++ t:ri), up)
```

► Fokus nach **unten**

```
go_down :: Loc a → Loc a
go_down (Loc (t, c)) = case t of
  Leaf _ → error "go_down_at_leaf"
  Node [] → error "go_down_at_empty"
  Node (t:ts) → Loc (t, Cons [] c ts)
```

Ziping Trees: Navigation

- Hilfsfunktion:

```
top :: Tree a → Loc a
top t = (Loc (t, Empty))
```

- Damit andere Navigationsfunktionen:

```
path :: Loc a → [Int] → Loc a
path l [] = l
path l (i:ps)
  | i ≡ 0 = path (go_down l) ps
  | i > 0 = path (go_left l) (i-1) ps
```

Einfügen

- ▶ **Einfügen**: Wo?
- ▶ **Links** des Fokus einfügen

```
insert_left :: Tree a → Loc a → Loc a
insert_left t1 (Loc (t, c)) = case c of
  Empty → error "insert_left: _insert_at_empty"
  Cons le up ri → Loc(t, Cons (t1:le) up ri)
```

- ▶ **Rechts** des Fokus einfügen

```
insert_right :: Tree a → Loc a → Loc a
insert_right t1 (Loc (t, c)) = case c of
  Empty → error "insert_right: _insert_at_empty"
  Cons le up ri → Loc(t, Cons le up (t1:ri))
```

- ▶ **Unterhalb** des Fokus einfügen

```
insert_down :: Tree a → Loc a → Loc a
insert_down t1 (Loc(t, c)) = case t of
  Leaf _ → error "insert_down: _insert_at_leaf"
  Node ts → Loc(t1, Cons [] c ts)
```

Ersetzen und Löschen

- ▶ Unterbaum im Fokus **ersetzen**:

```
update :: Tree a → Loc a → Loc a
update t (Loc (_, c)) = Loc (t, c)
```

- ▶ Unterbaum im Fokus löschen: wo ist der neue Fokus?

1. Rechter Baum, wenn vorhanden
2. Linker Baum, wenn vorhanden
3. Elternknoten

```
delete :: Loc a → Loc a
delete (Loc(_, p)) = case p of
  Empty → Loc(Node [], Empty)
  Cons le up (r:ri) → Loc(r, Cons le up ri)
  Cons (l:le) up [] → Loc(l, Cons le up [])
  Cons [] up [] → Loc(Node [], up)
```

- ▶ *“We note that delete is not such a simple operation.”*

Schnelligkeit

- ▶ Wie **schnell** sind Operationen?

Schnelligkeit

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 - ▶ Aufwand: `go_left` $O(\text{left}(n))$, alle anderen $O(1)$.
- ▶ **Warum** sind Operationen so schnell?

Schnelligkeit

- ▶ Wie **schnell** sind Operationen?
 - ▶ Aufwand: `go_left` $O(\text{left}(n))$, alle anderen $O(1)$.
- ▶ **Warum** sind Operationen so schnell?
 - ▶ Kontext bleibt **erhalten**
 - ▶ Manipulation: reine **Zeiger-Manipulation**

Der Zipper als Monade

- ▶ LocM ist Zustandsmonade mit Zustand Loc

```
newtype LocM a b = LocM {locSt :: State (Loc a) b}  
  deriving (Functor, Monad, MonadState (Loc a))
```

- ▶ Startfunktion

```
run :: LocM a b → Tree a → (b, Loc a)  
run l t = runState (locSt l) (top t)
```

- ▶ Zugriff auf Baum im Fokus

```
current :: LocM a (Tree a)  
current = do Loc(l, c) ← get; return l
```

- ▶ Navigation

```
left :: LocM a ()  
left = modify go_left  
— etc.
```

Zipper Monad: Manipulation

► Löschen:

```
del :: LocM a ()  
del = modify delete
```

► Update:

```
upd :: Tree a → LocM a ()  
upd t = modify (update t)
```

► Einfügen (bsp rechts):

```
insr :: Tree a → LocM a ()  
insr t = modify (insert_right t)
```

► Hilfsprädikat: right möglich?

```
has_right :: Loc a → Bool  
has_right (Loc(l, c)) = case c of  
  (Cons (-:-) - -) → True; _ → False
```

```
has_ri :: LocM a Bool  
has_ri = gets has_right
```

Zipper für andere Datenstrukturen

► Binäre Bäume:

```
data Tree a = Leaf a | Node (Tree a) (Tree a)
```

► Kontext:

```
data Ctxt a = Empty  
           | Le (Ctxt a) (Tree a)  
           | Ri (Tree a) (Ctxt a)
```

```
newtype Loc a = Loc (Tree a, Ctxt a)
```

Tree-Zipper: Navigation

► Fokus nach links

```
go_left  :: Loc a → Loc a
go_left (Loc(t, ctx)) = case ctx of
  Empty   → error "go_left_at_empty"
  Le c r  → error "go_left_of_left"
  Ri l c  → Loc(l, Le c t)
```

► Fokus nach rechts

```
go_right :: Loc a → Loc a
go_right (Loc(t, ctx)) = case ctx of
  Empty   → error "go_right_at_empty"
  Le c r  → Loc(r, Ri t c)
  Ri _ _  → error "go_right_of_right"
```

Tree-Zipper: Navigation

- Fokus nach **oben**

```
go_up :: Loc a → Loc a
go_up (Loc(t, ctx)) = case ctx of
  Empty   → error "go_up_of_empty"
  Le c r  → Loc(Node t r, c)
  Ri l c  → Loc(Node l t, c)
```

- Fokus nach **unten links**

```
go_down_left :: Loc a → Loc a
go_down_left (Loc(t, c)) = case t of
  Leaf _   → error "go_down_at_leaf"
  Node l r → Loc(l, Le c r)
```

- Fokus nach **unten rechts**

```
go_down_right :: Loc a → Loc a
go_down_right (Loc(t, c)) = case t of
  Leaf _   → error "go_down_at_leaf"
  Node l r → Loc(r, Ri l c)
```

Tree-Zipper: Einfügen und Löschen

► Einfügen links

```
ins_left  :: Tree a → Loc a → Loc a  
ins_left t1 (Loc(t, ctx)) = Loc(t, Ri t1 ctx)
```

► Einfügen rechts

```
ins_right :: Tree a → Loc a → Loc a  
ins_right t1 (Loc(t, ctx)) = Loc(t, Le ctx t1)
```

► Löschen

```
delete :: Loc a → Loc a  
delete (Loc(_, c)) = case c of  
  Empty  → error "delete_of_empty"  
  Le c r → Loc(r, c)  
  Ri l c → Loc(l, c)
```

► Neuer Fokus: anderer Teilbaum

Tree-Zipper: Variation

- ▶ Binäre Bäume, Werte im **Knoten**:

```
data Tree a = Nil | Node (Tree a) a (Tree a)
```

- ▶ Kontext enthält **Knotenwert**

```
data Ctxt a = Empty  
           | Le (Ctxt a) a (Tree a)  
           | Ri (Tree a) a (Ctxt a)
```

- ▶ Funktionen ähnlich, aber:

- ▶ `delete total`, löscht **Knoteninhalt** im Kontext

Ziping Lists

- ▶ Listen:

```
data List a = Nil | Cons a (List a)
```

- ▶ Damit:

```
data Ctxt a = Empty | Snoc (Ctxt a) a
```

- ▶ Listen sind ihr 'eigener Kontext' :

$$\text{List } a \cong \text{Ctxt } a$$

Ziping Lists: Fast Reverse

- Listenumkehr **schnell**:

```
fastrev :: [a] → [a]
fastrev xs = rev xs []
```

```
rev :: [a] → [a] → [a]
rev []      as = as
rev (x:xs) as = rev xs (x:as)
```

- Zweites Argument von rev: **Kontext**
 - Liste der Elemente davor in **umgekehrter** Reihenfolge

Zusammenfassung

▶ Der **Zipper**

- ▶ Manipulation von Datenstrukturen
- ▶ Zipper = Kontext + Fokus
- ▶ Effiziente destruktive Manipulation

▶ **Nachteile**

- ▶ Nicht richtig generisch — **Schema**, keine Bücherei
- ▶ Viel schematischer Code für jeden Datentyp
- ▶ Abhilfe: **Generic Zipper**

▶ Nächstes Mal: Graphen, Ströme, unendliche Datenstrukturen