

Haskell Live

[10] Software Transactional Memory in Haskell, Tortenvurf und Aufgabenblatt 7

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Software Transactional Memory

Siehe `10stm.zip`. Entpacken und mit `make` builden. Man benötigt dafür die Pakete `stm`, `network-regex-base` und `regex-compat` die man auf www.haskell.org finden kann (falls sie nicht schon installiert sind). Danach kann man den server mit `./server` in der Shell starten und sich mit `telnet <hostaddr> 8888` verbinden. Viel spass :-)

Ein äußerst lesenswertes Paper über STM von Simon Peyton-Jones (Erfinder von Haskell und GHC Entwickler):
<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/simonpj/papers/stm/#beautiful>

Tortenwurf

```
import Data.List
type Person = Int; type Reihe = [Person]
permutation :: Reihe → [Reihe]
permutation [] = [[]]
permutation xs = [x : ys | x ← xs, ys ← permutation (delete x xs)]
-- torten werfer
-- 1.Variante
cakeThrowerVisible1 :: Reihe → [Person]
cakeThrowerVisible1 list = [p | i ← [0..l], let p = list !! i, (i ≡ 0 ∨ p > maximum (take i list))]
  where l = (length list) - 1
-- 2.Variante
cakeThrowerVisible2 :: Reihe → [Person]
cakeThrowerVisible2 list = cakeThrowerVisible2 _ 0 list
cakeThrowerVisible2 _ _ [] = []
cakeThrowerVisible2 _ maxSoFar (p : ps)
  | p > maxSoFar = p : (cakeThrowerVisible2 _ p ps)
  | otherwise = cakeThrowerVisible2 _ maxSoFar ps
-- torten opfer
cakeVictimVisible1 :: Reihe → [Person]
cakeVictimVisible1 list = cakeThrowerVisible1 (reverse list)
cakeVictimVisible2 :: Reihe → [Person]
cakeVictimVisible2 list = cakeThrowerVisible2 (reverse list)
-- brute force solution
solveCakeCrime :: Int → Int → Int → [Reihe]
solveCakeCrime n p r = [per | per ← (permutation [1..n]),
  length (cakeThrowerVisible2 per) ≡ p,
  length (cakeVictimVisible2 per) ≡ r]
```

Aufgabenblatt 7

isPostfix

```
type State = Integer; type StartState = State
type AcceptingStates = [State]
type Word a = [a]; type Row a = [[a]]
data AMgraph a = AMg [(Row a)] deriving (Eq, Show)
type Automaton a = AMgraph a
type Postfix a = Word a
isPostfix :: Eq a => (Automaton a) -> StartState -> AcceptingStates -> (Postfix a) -> Bool
isPostfix ma s end post =
  case givePrefix ma s end post of
    Nothing -> False
    Just _ -> True
```

givePrefix

```
type Prefix a = Word a
getTransitions :: Eq a => (Automaton a) -> State -> (Row a)
getTransitions (AMg rows) s = rows !! (fromIntegral s)
getStates :: Eq a => (Automaton a) -> [Integer]
getStates (AMg rows) = [0..(fromIntegral $ length rows - 1)]
givePrefix :: Eq a => (Automaton a) -> StartState -> AcceptingStates -> (Postfix a) -> (Maybe (Prefix a))
givePrefix ma s end post
  | ret == [] = Nothing
  | otherwise = Just $ head ret
where ret = givePrefix' ma s end ((getStates ma) \\ [s]) s [] post
```

```

givePrefix' :: Eq a => (Automaton a) -> StartState -> AcceptingStates -> [State] -> State -> (Word a) -> (Postfix a) -> [(Prefix a)]
givePrefix' ma s end tovisit akt word post
  | accept ma s end (word ++ post) = [word]
  | otherwise = concat
    [concat
      [givePrefix' ma s end newtv ii (word ++ [e]) post
        | e <- (transitions !! i) -- jede mögliche Transition durchprobieren
      ]
    ]
  | i <- [0..(length transitions) - 1]
  , let ii = fromIntegral i
    , let newtv = tovisit \\ [ii] -- den zu bearbeiteten Knoten im nächsten rekursiven Aufruf ausschließen
    , ¬$ null (transitions !! i) -- nur wenn es mind. einen Übergang gibt
    , ii ∈ tovisit -- nur wenn dieser Knoten in der "ToDo-Liste" steht
    ]
  where transitions = getTransitions ma akt

accept :: Eq a => (Automaton a) -> StartState -> AcceptingStates -> (Word a) -> Bool
accept ma src sinks [] = src ∈ sinks
accept ma@(AMg matrix) src sinks (kante : xs) =
  or [accept ma (fromIntegral y) sinks xs
    | y <- [0..((length row) - 1)]
    , kante ∈ (row !! y)
  ]
  where row = matrix !! (fromIntegral src)

```

traverse

```

type Vertex = Integer; type Origin = Vertex; type Destination = Vertex
data ALbgraph a = ALbg [(Origin, a, [Destination])] deriving (Eq, Show)
traverse :: Eq a => (a -> a) -> (a -> Bool) -> (ALbgraph a) -> (ALbgraph a)
traverse _ _ (ALbg []) = ALbg []

```

```

traverse f p (ALbg ((k, a, dest) : xs))
  | p a = ALbg ((k, (f a), dest) : rek)
  | otherwise = ALbg ((k, a, dest) : rek)
where (ALbg rek) = traverse f p (ALbg xs)

```

isWellColored

```

data Color = Red | Blue | Green | Yellow deriving (Eq, Show)
data Ugraph = Ug [(Origin, Color, [Destination])] deriving (Eq, Show)
getOrigin :: Ugraph → Origin → (Origin, Color, [Destination])
getOrigin (Ug []) _ = error "Leerer Graph"
getOrigin (Ug ((o, c, d) : xs)) oo
  | o ≡ oo = (o, c, d)
  | otherwise = getOrigin (Ug xs) oo
getColor :: Ugraph → Origin → Color
getColor ug o = s2
  where (_, s2, _) = getOrigin ug o
isWellColored :: Ugraph → Bool
isWellColored ug@(Ug list) = isWellColored' ug allorg
  where allorg = [o | (o, -, _) ← list]
isWellColored' :: Ugraph → [Origin] → Bool
isWellColored' _ [] = True
isWellColored' ug (o : orgs)
  | or [c ≡ (getColor ug n) | n ← dests] = False
  | otherwise = isWellColored' ug orgs
where (_, c, dests) = getOrigin ug o

```