

Introducing GHCi

Reading: Thompson Ch.2

COMP1100 — Introduction to Programming and Algorithms

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GHCi

GHC has an *interactive mode* that we will use a lot in this course.

Start it up by typing `ghci` in a terminal window.

Your computer responds with some messages as it starts up, ending with:

```
Prelude>
```

This is a *prompt*. You can type in an *expression* at the prompt.

GHCi will print its value and then prompt for another expression.

The 'language' or notation in which you write the expression is Haskell.

The expressions can be simple:

```
Prelude> 1+3-2
```

```
2
```

```
Prelude>
```

or not so simple:

```
Prelude> scanl (*) 1 [1..]
```

```
[1,1,2,6,24,120,720,5040,40320,362880,3628800, ...
```

GHCi knows about **lots** of functions and operators that can be used in expressions. They are defined in the *Standard Prelude* which is just a Haskell module (`Prelude.hs`) containing a collection of definitions.

Example: Resting metabolic rates

Use GHCI to calculate your resting metabolic rate.

(How much energy you use being totally idle.)

From the *CSIRO Total Wellbeing Diet* book:

women: $(655.1 + 9.56 \times \text{weight} + 1.85 \times \text{height} - 4.68 \times \text{age}) \times 4.2$

men: $(66.47 + 13.75 \times \text{weight} + 5 \times \text{height} - 6.76 \times \text{age}) \times 4.2$

Weight in kg, height in cm, age in years. Result in kJ per day.

Haskell scripts

A GHCi session is like a calculator, but using it is not really *programming*.

Programming in Haskell centres around defining functions in a *script*.

The contents of the script is often called *source code* or just *code*.

The script contains *definitions*, *declarations* and *comments*.

By *loading* a script into GHCi, you can use the session to evaluate expressions containing functions and operators that are defined in that script, as well as those in the Prelude.

Resting metabolic rate, revisited...

Write a Haskell script with *functions* to calculate resting metabolic rates.

An algebraic expression with *variables* directly corresponds to a function.

In the formula for males:

$$(66.47 + 13.75 \times \text{weight} + 5 \times \text{height} - 6.76 \times \text{age}) \times 4.2$$

weight, *height* and *age* represent *values* that we substitute into the formula to do the calculation.

The variables are supplied as *arguments* to the function which calculates resting metabolic rate.

If we call the function `maleRestRate` we can write its *definition* in Haskell as an equation:

```
maleRestRate weight height age =  
    (66.47 + 13.75*weight + 5*height - 6.76*age) * 4.2
```

Create a Haskell script containing this definition.

If we load the script into GHCi, we can evaluate expressions that *apply* the function `maleRestRate` to some arguments:

```
*Main> maleRestRate 85 190 21  
8581.691
```

A note on the form of a Haskell function definition:

The right hand side of the definition is called the *body* and is just the formula with unknowns:

```
(66.47 + 13.75*weight + 5*height - 6.76*age) * 4.2
```

The left hand side is called the *head* and consists of the *names* of the function and its arguments:

```
maleRestRate weight height age
```

[You might have preferred `maleRestRate(weight,height,age)`
but you'll get used to it ...]

Note:

The textbook refers to another Haskell system called Hugs.

It is almost identical to GHCi but does not include some features of Haskell that we will be using later in the course.