

Funkcionalno programiranje

Vežbe

01 Uvod

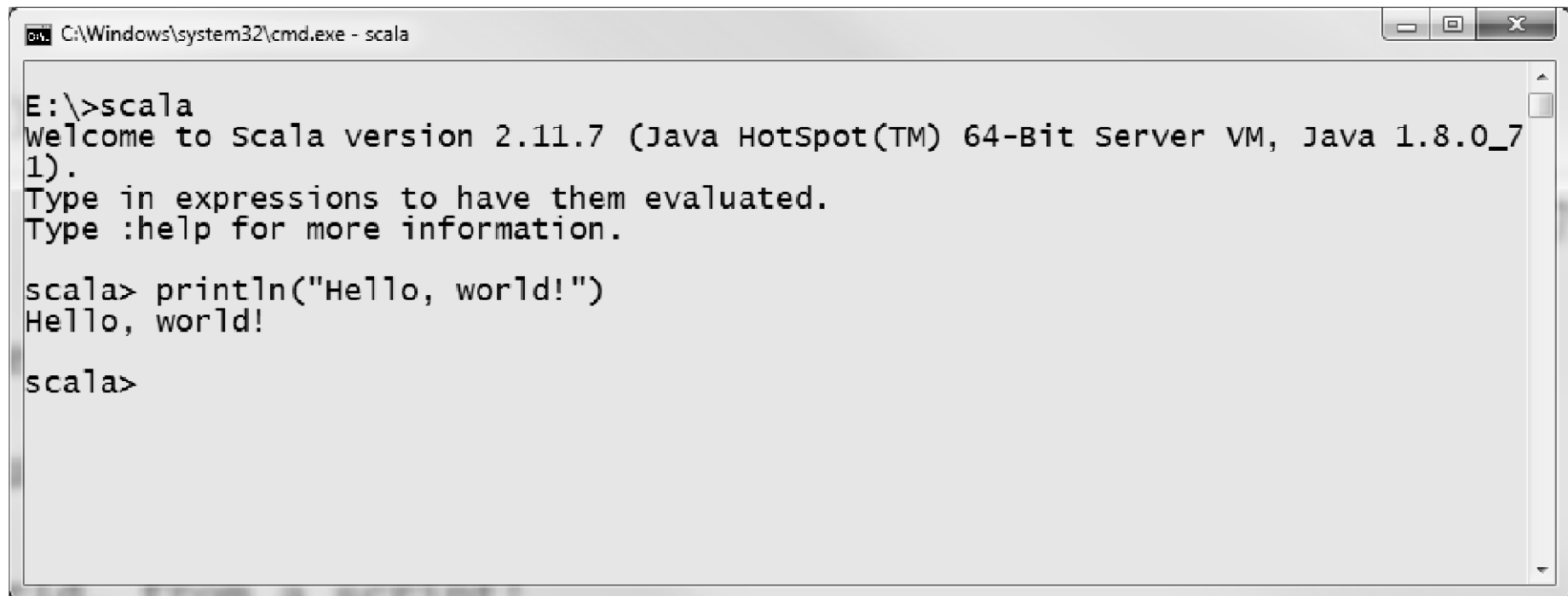
Uvod

- Par reci o raznim IDE, instalaciji + komandnoj liniji, skriptama, itd.

Zadatak 1.1 – "Hello, world"

Iz interpretera

```
scala> println("Hello, world!")  
Hello, world!
```



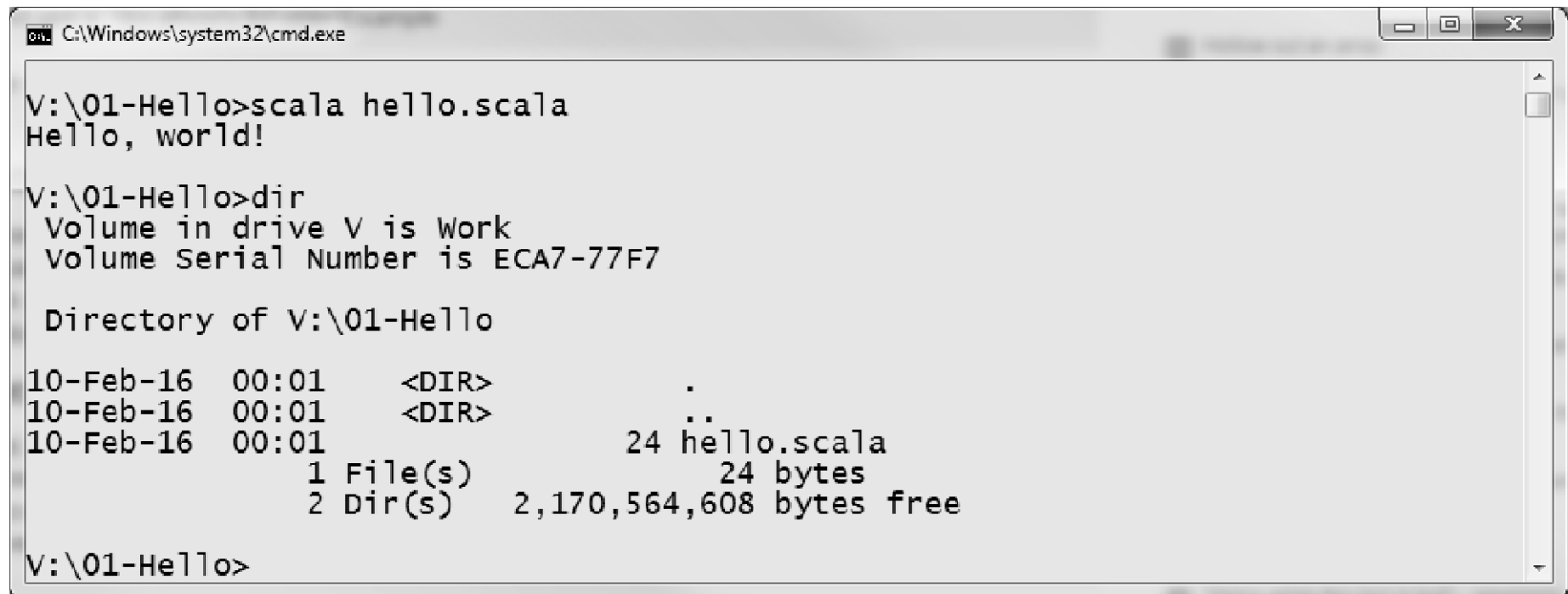
A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window titled "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - scala". The window shows the execution of the Scala interpreter. The prompt is "E:\>scala". The output is "Welcome to Scala version 2.11.7 (Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0_71). Type in expressions to have them evaluated. Type :help for more information." The user then enters "scala> println(\"Hello, world!\")" and the output is "Hello, world!". The prompt "scala>" is shown again.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - scala  
E:\>scala  
Welcome to Scala version 2.11.7 (Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0_71).  
Type in expressions to have them evaluated.  
Type :help for more information.  
  
scala> println("Hello, world!")  
Hello, world!  
  
scala>
```

Zadatak 1.1 – "Hello, world"

U vidu skripte (hello.scala)

```
C:\> scala hello.scala  
Hello, world!
```



The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The prompt is at "V:\01-Hello>". The user has entered "scala hello.scala", and the output is "Hello, world!". The user then enters "dir", and the output shows the directory contents of "V:\01-Hello". The output includes the volume information for drive V (Work, serial number ECA7-77F7) and a directory listing. The directory listing shows three entries: a directory ".", a directory "..", and a file "hello.scala" which is 24 bytes in size. The summary line indicates 1 file(s) and 24 bytes, and 2 directory(s) with 2,170,564,608 bytes free.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe  
V:\01-Hello>scala hello.scala  
Hello, world!  
V:\01-Hello>dir  
Volume in drive V is Work  
Volume Serial Number is ECA7-77F7  
  
Directory of V:\01-Hello  
10-Feb-16  00:01    <DIR>          .  
10-Feb-16  00:01    <DIR>          ..  
10-Feb-16  00:01                24 hello.scala  
                1 File(s)                24 bytes  
                2 Dir(s)  2,170,564,608 bytes free  
V:\01-Hello>
```

Zadatak 1.2 - zbir

- Napisati skriptu koja iz komandne linije pročita dva cela broja i ispiše njihov zbir.

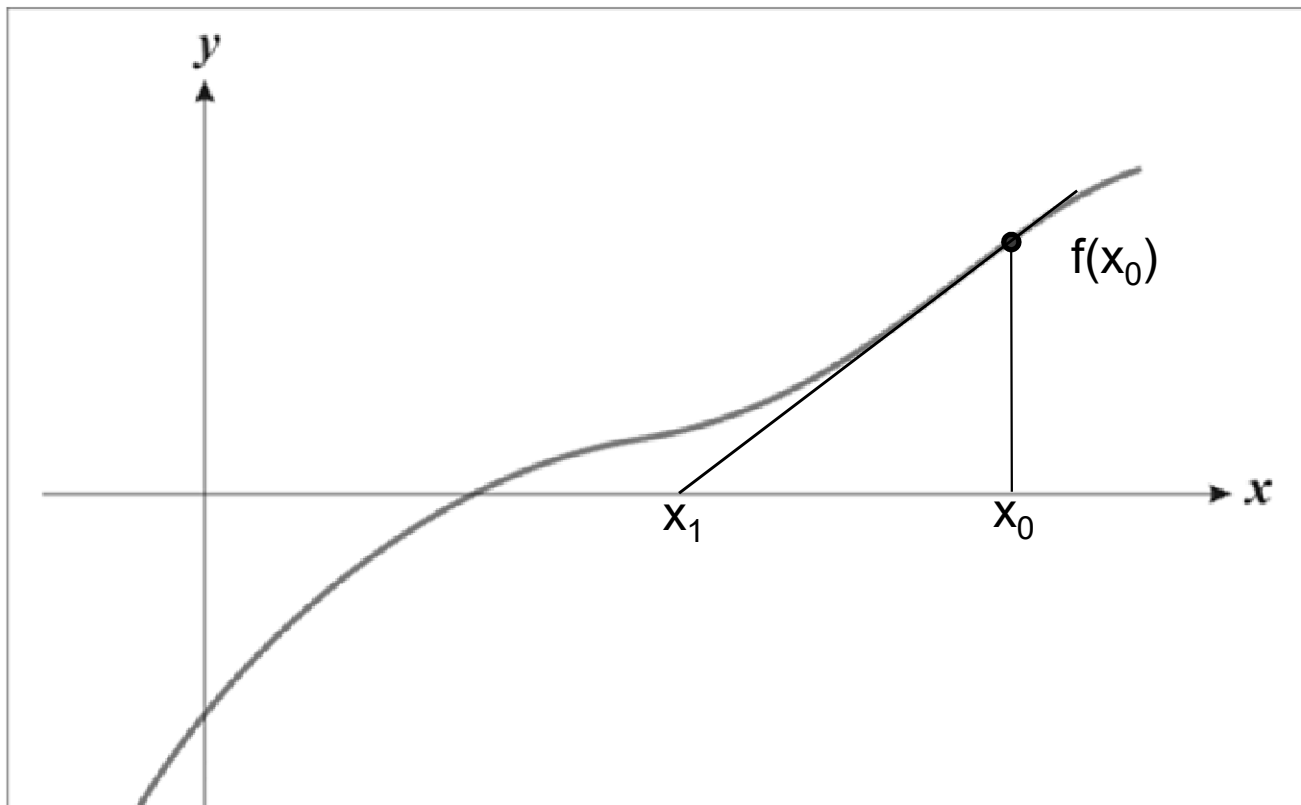
```
println(args(0) + " + " + args(1) + " = " +  
    (  
        Integer.parseInt(args(0))  
        +  
        Integer.parseInt(args(1))  
    )  
)
```

Snimiti u fajl "suma.scala"

```
> scala suma.scala 5 8  
> 5 + 8 = 13
```

Zadatak 1.3 – računanje kvadratnog korena

- Korišćenjem iterativne (rekurentne) formule prema Newton-Raphson-ovom metodu izračunati približno kvadratni koren datog broja



$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - a$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$



$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 - a}{2x_n}$$

Zadatak 1.3 – računanje kvadratnog korena

- Generalna ideja
 - metod koristi sukcesivne aproksimacije
 - u i-tom koraku treba utvrditi da li je aproksimacija dovoljno dobra
 - ako nije, proceniti novu aproksimaciju i ponoviti

```
def sqrtIter(guess: Double, x: Double): Double =  
  if (isGoodEnough(guess, x)) guess  
  else sqrtIter(improve(guess, x), x)
```

- Primetiti
 - koristi se (specijalna) rekurzija – **mora da se navede tip rezultata**
 - rekurzija na dnu (*tail recursion*) – rekurzivan poziv je poslednji izraz
 - u tom slučaju, ponaša se kao **iteracija**, ne kao rekurzija

Zadatak 1.3 – računanje kvadratnog korena

```
object sqrtProgram {
  def sqrt(x: Double) = {
    def approx(guess: Double) = (guess + x/guess) / 2
    def goodApprox(guess: Double) =
      abs(sqr(guess)-x)/x < 1e-15
    def abs(x: Double) = if(x>=0) x else -x
    def sqr(x: Double) = x*x
    def sqrtIter(guess: Double): Double =
      if( goodApprox(guess) )    guess
      else                      sqrtIter( approx(guess) )

    sqrtIter(1)
  }
  //> sqrt: (x: Double)Double
  sqrt(15)      //> res0: Double = 3.872983346207417
}
```


Zadatak 1.4 – linearna i terminalna rekurzija

Funkcija sum koristi linearnu rekurziju. Napisati funkciju tako da koristi terminalnu rekurziju.

- Podsetnik sa predavanja:

```
def sum(f: Int => Double)(a: Int, b: Int): Double = {  
    if ( a>b ) 0 else f(a) + sum(f)(a+1, b)  
}
```

Zadatak 1.4 – linearna i terminalna rekurzija

Ideja: parcijalni rezultat treba prenositi u rekurzivne pozive

```
def sum(f: Int => Double)(a: Int, b: Int) = {  
  def sumTR(a: Int, r: Double): Double =  
    if ( a>b )      r  
    else            sumTR(a+1, r+f(a))  
  
  sumTR(a, 0)  
}
```

Zadatak 1.5 – generalizacija pristupa

- a) Na osnovu funkcije sum iz zadatka 1.4, napisati funkciju product koja računa proizvod vrednosti u zadanom intervalu
- b) Na osnovu funkcije iz tačke (a) napisati funkciju koja računa $n!$
- c) Generalizovati pristup

```
def sum(f: Int => Double)(a: Int, b: Int) = {  
  def sumTR(a: Int, r: Double): Double =  
    if ( a>b )      r  
    else           sumTR(a+1, r+f(a))  
  
  sumTR(a, 0)  
}
```

Zadatak 1.5 – generalizacija pristupa

a)

```
def product(f: Int => Double)(a: Int, b: Int) = {  
  def productTR(a: Int, r: Double): Double =  
    if ( a>b )      r  
    else            productTR(a+1, r*f(a))  
  
  productTR(a, 1)  
}
```

```
product(x=>x)(2,5)    // Double = 120.0
```

b)

```
def fact(n: Int) = product(x=>x)(1,n)
```

```
fact(5)              // Double = 120.0
```

Zadatak 1.5 – generalizacija pristupa

c)

```
def genop(f: Int => Double, id: Int,  
         g: (Double, Double)=> Double)(a: Int, b: Int) = {  
  def tr(a: Int, r: Double): Double =  
    if ( a>b )      r  
    else            tr(a+1, g(r,f(a)))  
  
  tr(a, id)  
}
```

```
def fact2(n: Int)=genop(x=>x, 1, (x,y)=>x*y)(1,n) //(n: Int)Double  
fact2(5)
```

Zadatak 1.6 – Rekurzija i kompozicija

- a) Napisati definiciju funkcije koja vraća funkciju koja vraća vrednost jedinog parametra tipa Int
- b) Napisati funkciju koja za date dve funkcije f i g , koje preslikavaju Int u Int, vraća funkciju koja vrši kompoziciju funkcija f i g : $y = g(f(x))$
- c) Napisati funkciju koja vraća funkciju koja predstavlja n puta komponovanu funkciju f nad parametrom x :
 $f(f(f \dots f(x) \dots))$
- d) Napisati funkciju iz tačke (c) upotrebom funkcija iz tačaka (a) i (b)

Zadatak 1.6 – Rekurzija i kompozicija

a)

```
def id = (x: Int) => x
```

b)

```
def compose(f: Int => Int, g: Int => Int): Int => Int =  
  x => g(f(x))
```

c)

```
def repeated(f: Int => Int, n: Int): Int => Int =  
  x => if (n == 0) x else repeated(f, n-1)(f(x))
```

```
repeated(f, 3)(10)
```

```
→ 10           => repeated(f, 2)(f(10))
```

```
→ f(10)        => repeated(f, 1)(f(f(10)))
```

```
→ f(f(10))     => repeated(f, 0)(f(f(f(10))))
```

```
→ f(f(f(10))) => f(f(f(10)))
```

Zadatak 1.6 – Rekurzija i kompozicija

a)

```
def id = (x: Int) => x
```

b)

```
def compose(f: Int => Int, g: Int => Int): Int => Int =  
  x => g(f(x))
```

c)

```
def repeated(f: Int => Int, n: Int): Int => Int =  
  x => if (n == 0) x else repeated(f, n-1)(f(x))
```

d)

```
def repeated(f: Int => Int, n: Int): Int => Int =  
  if(n == 0) id  
  else compose(f, repeated(f, n-1))
```


Zadatak 1.7 – Nalaženje fiksne tačke funkcije

- Vraćanje na problem pronalaženja kvadratnog korena uz upotrebu funkcija višeg reda
- Broj x zove se fiksna tačka funkcije f ako važi $f(x) = x$
- Za određene funkcije, fiksna tačka se može odrediti uzastopnom primenom funkcije f , počevši od inicijalne procene: $x, f(x), f(f(x)), f(f(f(x))), \dots$
- Napisati funkciju koja određuje fiksnu tačku zadate funkcije
- Zatim upotrebiti tu funkciju za definisanje funkcije $\text{sqrt}(x)$

Zadatak 1.7 – Nalaženje fiksne tačke funkcije

```
val tolerance = 0.0001
def isCloseEnough(x : Double, y : Double) =
  abs((x - y) / x) < tolerance
def fixedPoint(f: Double => Double)(firstGuess: Double) = {
  def iterate(guess : Double): Double = {
    val next = f(guess)
    if(isCloseEnough(guess, next)) next
    else iterate(next)
  }
  iterate(firstGuess)
}
```

Zadatak 1.7 – Nalaženje fiksne tačke funkcije

$\text{sqrt}(x)$ = broj y takav da $y * y = x$
= broj y takav da $y = x / y$

Dakle, $\text{sqrt}(x)$ se može napisati kao $(y \Rightarrow x / y)$

```
def sqrt(x: Double) = fixedPoint( y => x / y )(1.0)
```

Na žalost, funkcija ne konvergira (alternira 1.0, 2.0, 1.0, ...)

Rešenje, koje odgovara onom iz zadatka 1.3, je da se procena računa kao srednja vrednost dve uzastopne procene

```
def sqrt(x: Double) = fixedPoint( y => (y + x/y)/2 )(1.0)
```

Zadatak 1.7 – Nalaženje fiksne tačke funkcije

Pošto je tehnika "stabilizacije" fiksne tačke dovoljno generalna, zasluuže da se apstrahuje posebnom funkcijom

```
def averageDamp(f: Double => Double)(x: Double) =  
    (x + f(x)) / 2
```

Sada se može ponovo formulisati funkcija `sqrt(x)`

```
def sqrt(x: Double) =  
    fixedPoint( averageDamp( y => x / y ) ) (1.0)
```

Pitanja:

- kako izračunati 3. koren?
- kako izračunati n-ti koren?

Funkcionalno programiranje

Vežbe
02 Klase

Zadatak 2.1

- Napisati hijerarhiju klasa za realizaciju ulančane liste sa parametrizovanim tipom elementa.
- S obzirom na favorizovanje rekurzije u funkcionalnim jezicima, lista se može predstaviti iz dva gradivna bloka:
 - Nil – prazna lista
 - Kons – ćelija koja sadrži **element** i referencu ka **ostatku liste**
 - Termin "cons" vodi poreklo iz jezika Lisp
- Funkcionalni jezici favorizuju **nepromenljive liste**

Zadatak 2.1

```
package w04
```

```
object list {
```

```
  trait List[T] {  
    def prazna: Boolean  
    def glava: T  
    def rep: List[T]  
  }
```

```
  class Nil[T] extends List[T] {  
    def prazna = true  
    def glava = throw new NoSuchElementException("Nil.glava")  
    def rep = throw new NoSuchElementException("Nil.rep")  
  }
```

```
  class Elem[T](val glava : T, val rep : List[T]) extends List[T] {  
    def prazna = false  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 2.1

```
val testList = new Elem(1, new Elem(2, new Elem(3, new Nil)))  
//> testList : w04.list.Elem[Int] = w04.list$Elem@6aa8ceb6
```


Zadatak 2.2

- a) Napisati funkciju koja dohvata n-ti element liste iz zadatka 2.1
- b) Napisati funkciju koja odbacuje prvih n elemenata liste iz zadatka 2.1
- c) Napisati funkciju koja odbacuje elemente sa početka liste koji ispunjavaju zadat uslov

Zadatak 2.2

- a) Napisati funkciju koja dohvata n-ti element liste iz zadatka 2.1

@tailrec

```
def ntiElement[T](n: Int, lista: List[T]): T =  
  if(lista.prazna) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException  
  else if(n == 0) lista.glava  
  else ntiElement(n-1, xs.rep)
```

Zadatak 2.2

- b) Napisati funkciju koja odbacuje prvih n elemenata liste iz zadatka 2.1

@tailrec

```
def izbaciN[T](n: Int, lista: List[T]): List[T] =  
  if(lista.prazna) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException  
  else if(n == 0) lista  
  else izbaciN(n-1, xs.rep)
```

Zadatak 2.2

- c) Napisati funkciju koja odbacuje elemente sa početka liste koji ispunjavaju zadat uslov

@tailrec

```
def izbaciDok[T](lista: List[T], p:T => Boolean): List[T] =  
  if(lista.prazna) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException  
  else if(! p(lista.glava)) lista  
  else izbaciDok(xs.rep, p)
```

Zadatak 2.3

- Napisati potrebne klase za realizovanje logičkog tipa (Boolean) bez upotrebe kontrolne strukture if.

```
abstract class Boolean
{
    def ifThenElse(t : => Boolean, f : => Boolean) : Boolean

    def && (x : => Boolean) : Boolean = ifThenElse(x, False)
    def || (x : => Boolean) : Boolean = ifThenElse(True, x)

    def unary_! : Boolean = ifThenElse(False, True)

    def == (x : => Boolean) : Boolean = ifThenElse(x, !x)
    def != (x : => Boolean) : Boolean = ifThenElse(!x, x)

    def < (x : => Boolean) : Boolean = ifThenElse(False, x)
}
```

Zadatak 2.3

```
object True extends Boolean
{
    def ifThenElse(t : => Boolean, f : => Boolean) : Boolean = t
}

object False extends Boolean
{
    def ifThenElse(t : => Boolean, f : => Boolean) : Boolean = f
}
```

Zadatak 2.3

```
val a = True
//> a : w04.Idealized.True.type = w04.Idealized$True$@f2a0b8e
val b = False
//> b : w04.Idealized.False.type = w04.Idealized$False$@36d64342

val c = a || b
//> c : w04.Idealized.Boolean = w04.Idealized$True$@f2a0b8e

val d = !c
//> d : w04.Idealized.Boolean = w04.Idealized$False$@36d64342

val e = a < b
//> e : w04.Idealized.Boolean = w04.Idealized$False$@36d64342
val f = a < a
//> f : w04.Idealized.Boolean = w04.Idealized$False$@36d64342
val g = b < a
//> g : w04.Idealized.Boolean = w04.Idealized$True$@f2a0b8e
}
```

Zadatak 2.4

- Napraviti klasu prema projektnom uzorku unikat (singleton)
- Analiza:
 - obezbediti da klasa ne bude apstraktna
 - ne može direktno da se instancira objekat date klase
 - treba da postoji metoda koja vrši dohvatanje jedinstvene instance
- Rešenje:
 - učiniti primarni konstruktor privatnim
 - napraviti prateći objekat sa metodom getInstance

Zadatak 2.4

```
class NarodnaBiblioteka private {  
    override def toString : String = "Narodna biblioteka"  
}
```

```
object NarodnaBiblioteka {  
    val instance = new NarodnaBiblioteka  
    def getInstance = instance  
}
```

```
val tt = NarodnaBiblioteka.getInstance  
//> tt : w03.singleton.NarodnaBiblioteka = Narodna biblioteka
```

Zadatak 2.5 – proširivanje IntSet hijerarhije klasa

- Proširiti klase iz IntSet hijerarhije tako da podrže metode za određivanje unije i preseka skupova.

```
abstract class IntSet {  
    def incl(x: Int): IntSet  
    def contains(x: Int): Boolean  
}
```

```
class Empty extends IntSet {  
    def contains(x : Int) = false  
    def incl(x : Int) =  
        new NonEmpty(x, new Empty, new Empty)  
}
```

Zadatak 2.5 – proširivanje IntSet hijerarhije klasa

```
class NonEmpty(elem: Int, left: IntSet, right: IntSet)
    extends IntSet {
  def this(elem: Int) = this(elem, new Empty, new Empty)
  def contains(x : Int) = {
    if (x < elem) left contains x
    else if (x > elem) right contains x
    else true
  }

  def incl(x : Int) = {
    if (x < elem) new NonEmpty(elem, left incl x, right)
    else if (x > elem) new NonEmpty(elem, left, right incl x)
    else this
  }
}
```

Zadatak 2.5 – proširivanje IntSet hijerarhije klasa

```
abstract class IntSet {  
    def incl(x: Int): IntSet  
    def contains(x: Int): Boolean  
    def union(x: IntSet): IntSet  
    def intersection(x: IntSet): IntSet  
}
```

```
class Empty extends IntSet {  
    def contains(x : Int) = false  
    def incl(x : Int) = new NonEmpty(x, new Empty, new Empty)  
    def union(x: IntSet) = x  
    def intersection(x: IntSet) = new Empty  
}
```

Zadatak 2.5 – proširivanje IntSet hijerarhije klasa

```
class NonEmpty(elem: Int, left: IntSet, right: IntSet)
    extends IntSet {
  def this(elem: Int) = this(elem, new Empty, new Empty)
  def contains(x : Int) = { ... }
  def incl(x : Int) = { ... }

  def union(x: IntSet) = { ??? }

  def intersection(x: IntSet) = { ??? }
}
```

Zadatak 2.5 – proširivanje IntSet hijerarhije klasa

```
class NonEmpty(elem: Int, left: IntSet, right: IntSet)
    extends IntSet {
  def this(elem: Int) = this(elem, new Empty, new Empty)
  def contains(x : Int) = { ... }
  def incl(x : Int) = { ... }

  def union(x: IntSet) = ((left union right) union x) incl elem

  def intersection(x: IntSet) = { ??? }
}
```

Zadatak 2.5 – proširivanje IntSet hijerarhije klasa

```
class NonEmpty(elem: Int, left: IntSet, right: IntSet)
    extends IntSet {
  def this(elem: Int) = this(elem, new Empty, new Empty)
  def contains(x : Int) = { ... }
  def incl(x : Int) = { ... }

  def union(x: IntSet) = ((left union right) union x) incl elem

  def intersection(x: IntSet) = {
    val y = if (x contains elem)
              new NonEmpty(elem, new Empty, new Empty)
            else new Empty
    y union ((left intersection x) union (right intersection x))
  }
}
```

Zadatak 2.6

- Napisati klase i potrebne funkcionalnosti za formiranje statičkog Huffman-ovog koda od zadanog niza karaktera (string).

Zadatak 2.6 - Analiza

- Problem koji rešava Huffman-ov algoritam se najjednostavnije može modelirati binarnim stablom
- Napravićemo stablo po uzoru na listu
 - koristićemo rekurziju
 - potrebno je formirati
 - apstraktni tip za čvor stabla
 - konkretan tip za unutrašnji čvor stabla
 - konkretan tip za listove stabla
- Algoritam se takođe oslanja na prioritetni red
 - koristićemo gotovu klasu `scala.collection.mutable.PriorityQueue`

Zadatak 2.6

- Najpre treba prebrojati simbole u poruci
 - zbog nepromenljivosti objekata, formiraćemo listu simbola poruke
 - sortiraćemo listu po alfabetskom poretku
 - formiraćemo listu parova (simbol, broj)
 - umetnućemo elemente liste u prioritetni red
 - primenićemo Huffman-ov algoritam

Zadatak 2.6

```
object list
{
  def izStringa(s: String) : List[Char] =
  {
    var myList : List[Char] = new Nil[Char]
    for(c <- s)
      myList = new Elem(c, myList)
    myList
  }

  def duzina[T](lista: List[T]) : Int =
  {
    @tailrec
    def duz[T](n : Int, lista : List[T]) : Int =
      if( lista.prazna ) n
      else duz(n+1, lista.rep)

    duz(0, lista)
  }
}
```

Zadatak 2.6

```
def mergeSort[T <% Double](lista : List[T]) : List[T] = {  
  
  def merge(levo: List[T], desno: List[T]) : List[T] = {  
    if( desno.prazna ) levo  
    else if( levo.prazna ) desno  
    else {  
      if(levo.glava < desno.glava)  
        new Elem(levo.glava, merge(levo.rep, desno))  
      else new Elem(desno.glava, merge(levo, desno.rep))  
    }  
  }  
  
  val n = duzina(lista)/2  
  if( n < 1 ) lista  
  else {  
    val (levo : List[T], desno : List[T]) = podeli(n, lista)  
    merge( mergeSort(levo), mergeSort(desno))  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 2.6

```
def prvihN[T](n: Int, list : List[T]) : List[T] =  
{  
  if( list.prazna ) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException  
  if( n == 0 ) new Nil  
  else new Elem(list.glava, prvihN(n-1, list.rep))  
}
```

```
def podeli[T](n: Int, list: List[T]) : (List[T], List[T]) =  
{  
  (prvihN(n, list), izostaviN(n, list) )  
}
```

Zadatak 2.6

```
class Par[T](val n : Int, val c : T) {  
    override def toString = "(" + n + "," + c + ")"  
}  
implicit def parToDouble[T](p : Par[T]) : Double = p.n  
  
def napraviParove[T](lista : List[T]) : List[ Par[T] ] = {  
  
    def izdvojIste(lista: List[T], n: Int, podatak: T) :  
        List[ Par[T] ] = {  
        if(lista.rep.prazna) new Elem( new Par(n, podatak), new Nil)  
        else if(lista.rep.glava == podatak)  
            izdvojIste(lista.rep, n+1, podatak)  
        else new Elem( new Par(n, podatak),  
            izdvojIste(lista.rep, 1, lista.rep.glava ))  
        }  
  
    if(lista.prazna) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException  
    izdvojIste(lista, 1, lista.glava)  
}
```

Zadatak 2.6

```
trait HuffmanCvor
{
  def daLiJeKoren : Boolean
  def daLiJeList : Boolean
  def roditelj : HuffmanCvor
  def levi : HuffmanCvor
  def desni : HuffmanCvor
  def podat : list.Par[Char]
  def poseta(s: String) : Unit
}
```

Zadatak 2.6

```
class UnutrasnjiCvor(val levi: HuffmanCvor, val desni: HuffmanCvor)
    extends HuffmanCvor
{
    def daLiJeKoren = roditelj == null
    def daLiJeList = false
    var roditelj : HuffmanCvor = null
    val podat =
        new list.Par[Char](levi.podat.n + desni.podat.n, ' ')
    def poseta(s: String) =
    {
        levi.poseta(s + "0" )
        desni.poseta(s + "1" )
    }
}
```


Zadatak 2.6

```
class HuffmanList(val podat: list.Par[Char] ) extends HuffmanCvor
{
    val daLiJeKoren = false
    val daLiJeList = true
    def levi = throw new NoSuchElementException("List.levi")
    def desni = throw new NoSuchElementException("List.desni")
    var roditelj: UnutrasnjiCvor = null
    def poseta(s: String) =
    {
        println(podat.c + ":" + s)
    }
}
```

Zadatak 2.6

Huffman.sc

```
import scala.math.Ordering.Implicits._
import scala.collection.mutable.PriorityQueue

object Huffman
{
    def redosled(t: HuffmanCvor ) = -t.podat.n
    //> redosled: (t: w03.HuffmanCvor)Int

    val x = new PriorityQueue[ HuffmanCvor ]()(Ordering.by(redosled))
    //> x : scala.collection.mutable.PriorityQueue[w03.HuffmanCvor] =
    //| PriorityQueue()
```

Zadatak 2.6

```
val dugacka = list.izStringa("OvojejednaveomadugackaporukA")
//> dugacka : w03.list.List[Char] = w03.list$Elem@3b81a1bc

val dugackaSortirana = list.mergeSort(dugacka)
//> dugackaSortirana : w03.list.List[Char] = w03.list$Elem@b97c004

var listaParova = list.napraviParove(dugackaSortirana)
//> listaParova : w03.list.List[w03.list.Par[Char]] =
//| w03.list$Elem@4590c9c3

while( ! listaParova.prazna )
{
    val element = new HuffmanList( listaParova.glava )
    x.enqueue( element )
    listaParova = listaParova.rep
}

println(x.size)                                     //> 16
```

Zadatak 2.6

```
while(x.size > 1)
{
    val prvi = x.dequeue()
    val drugi = x.dequeue()

    val novi = new UnutrasnjiCvor(prvi, drugi)
    x.enqueue(novi)
}

val koren = x.dequeue()
//> koren : w03.HuffmanCvor = w03.UnutrasnjiCvor@6d00a15d

println(koren.podat.n)                                //> 28
```

Zadatak 2.6

```
koren.poseta("")
```

```
//> c:0000  
//| m:0001  
//| e:001  
//| o:010  
//| A:01100  
//| O:01101  
//| n:01110  
//| g:01111  
//| d:1000  
//| k:1001  
//| a:101  
//| u:1100  
//| j:1101  
//| v:1110  
//| p:11110  
//| r:11111
```

```
}
```

Huffman.sc

A thick black arrow pointing upwards, starting from the bottom of the slide and ending just above the 'Huffman.sc' text box.

Funkcionalno programiranje

Vežbe

03 Kontrolne strukture

Zadatak 3.1

- (a) Napisati for ciklus koji ispiše sve elemente niza stringova

object loops {

```
val marke = Array("BMW", "Mercedes", "Audi", "Porsche")  
//> marke : Array[String] = Array(BMW, Mercedes, Audi, Porsche)
```

```
for( marka <- marke )  
  println(marka)
```

```
//> BMW  
//| Mercedes  
//| Audi  
//| Porsche
```

```
}
```

```
def apply[T: ClassTag](xs: T*): Array[T] = {  
  val array = new Array[T](xs.length)  
  var i = 0  
  for (x <- xs.iterator) { array(i) = x; i += 1 }  
  array  
}
```

Zadatak 3.1

- (b) Napisati for ciklus koji ispiše sve elemente niza stringova nakon pretvaranja svih slova u velika

```
object loops {
```

```
  val marke = Array("BMW", "Mercedes", "Audi", "Porsche")  
  //> marke : Array[String] = Array(BMW, Mercedes, Audi, Porsche)
```

```
  for( marka <- marke ) {  
    val m = marka.toUpperCase      /* println( marka.toUpperCase ) */  
    println(m)  
  }
```

```
    //> BMW  
    //| MERCEDES  
    //| AUDI  
    //| PORSCHE
```

```
}
```


Zadatak 3.2

- Napisati for ciklus koji formira nov niz elemenata tipa string u kojem su svi znaci velika slova

```
object loops {
```

```
  val marke = Array("BMW", "Mercedes", "Audi", "Porsche")  
  //> marke   : Array[String] = Array(BMW, Mercedes, Audi, Porsche)
```

```
  val marke2 = for( marka <- marke ) yield marka.toUpperCase  
  //> marke2   : Array[String] = Array(BMW, MERCEDES, AUDI, PORSCHE)
```

```
  // yield vraća tip po kojem se iterira  
  val marke3 = for(marka <- marke.toList) yield marka.toUpperCase  
  //> marke3   : List[String] = List(BMW, MERCEDES, AUDI, PORSCHE)  
}
```

Zadatak 3.3: string interpolation

[illegible]

Zadatak 3.4 – custom string interpolation

<http://docs.scala-lang.org/overviews/core/string-interpolation.html>

- Napisati funkciju za namensku obradu znakovnih literala

```
implicit class Upper(val sc: StringContext) {  
  def up(args: Any*): String = {  
    val strings = sc.parts.iterator  
    val expressions = args.iterator  
    var buf = new StringBuffer(strings.next.toUpperCase)  
    while(strings.hasNext) {  
      buf append expressions.next  
      buf append strings.next.toUpperCase  
    }  
    buf.toString  
  }  
}
```

```
val weight1 = 76.57  
val weight2 = 88.863  
println(up"average weight: ${ (weight1 + weight2)/2 }")  
//> AVERAGE WEIGHT: 82.7165
```

Zadatak 3.5

- Napisati funkciju za nalaženje zbira elemenata kvadratne matrice koji se nalaze u gornjem trouglu

```
type Matrix[T] = Array[ Array[T] ]
```

```
def sumTri[T <% Double](m : Matrix[T]) = {  
  val length = m.length  
  var value = 0 : Double  
  for(row <- 0 until length; col <- row until length)  
    value = value + m(row)(col)  
  value  
}
```

Naznaka kako treba
tumačiti literal

```
val matrix = Array.tabulate(3,3)( (x,y) => x+y )  
//> matrix : Array[Array[Int]] = Array( Array(0, 1, 2),  
//|                                     Array(1, 2, 3),  
//|                                     Array(2, 3, 4))
```

```
sumTri(matrix)
```

```
//> res0: Double = 12.0
```

Zadatak 3.6

- Napisati funkciju koja vrši zadatu numeričku obradu nad zdatim elementima zadate matrice brojeva.

```
def processMatrix[@specialized(Int, Double, Long, Float) T ]  
  (m : Matrix[T])  
  (ident : Double)  
  (ind : Iterable[(Int, Int)])  
  (op : (Double, Double) => Double) : T =  
  {  
    var res = ident;  
    for(i <- ind)  
      res = op(res, matrix(i._1)(i._2));  
  
    res.asInstanceOf[T]  
  }
```

Generiše specijalizovanu metodu
i metodu sa brisanjem tipa

Zadatak 3.6

```
val indices = List( (1, 2), (0, 2) )
//> indices   : List[(Int, Int)] = List((1,2), (0,2))

def maxEl(x:Double, y:Double) = if(x > y) x else y
//> maxEl: (x: Double, y: Double)Double

processMatrix(matrix)(0)(indices)(maxEl)
//> res1: Int = 3
```

Zadatak 3.6

```
val processMatrixSpec = processMatrix(matrix)(0)(_)
//> processMatrixSpec :
//| Iterable[(Int, Int)] => (((Double, Double) => Double) => Int)
//| = <function1>

def elems[T](matrix : Matrix[T]) = {
  for(i <- 0 until matrix.length;
    j <- 0 until matrix.length if((i+j)%2==0) )
    yield (i, j)
}
//> elems: [T](matrix: w04.ranges.Matrix[T])(implicit evidence$2:
//| T => Double)scala.collection.immutable.IndexedSeq[(Int, Int)]

val myElems = elems(matrix)
//> myElems : scala.collection.immutable.IndexedSeq[(Int, Int)]
//| = Vector((0,0), (0,2), (1,1), (2,0), (2,2))

val findAll = processMatrixSpec(myElems)(maxEl)
//> findAll : Int = 4
```

Zadatak 3.7

- Za spisak knjiga, dat u formi liste naslova i autora, napisati iskaze u vidu *for-comprehension* za nalaženje
 - svih knjiga čiji je jedan od autora zadatog imena
 - svih knjiga čiji naslovi sadrže zadatu znakovni niz
 - svih autora koji su napisali najmanje dve knjige iz spiska

```
case class Book(title: String, authors: List[String])
val books: List[Book] = List(
  Book("Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs",
    List("Abelson, Harold", "Sussman, Gerald J.")),
  Book("Principles of Compiler Design",
    List("Aho, Alfred", "Ullman, Jeffrey")),
  Book("Programming in Modula-2",
    List("Wirth, Niklaus")),
  Book("Introduction to Functional Programming",
    List("Bird, Richard")),
  Book("The Java Language Specification",
    List("Gosling, James", "Joy, Bill", "Steele, Guy",
      "Bracha, Gilad")))
```


Zadatak 3.7

- Za spisak knjiga, dat u formi liste naslova i autora, napisati iskaze u vidu *for-comprehension* za nalaženje
 - svih knjiga čiji je jedan od autora zadatog imena

```
for (b <- books; a <- b.authors if a startsWith "Ullman")  
  yield b.title  
//> res0: List[String] = List(Principles of Compiler Design)
```

Zadatak 3.7

- Za spisak knjiga, dat u formi liste naslova i autora, napisati iskaze u vidu *for-comprehension* za nalaženje
 - svih knjiga čiji naslovi sadrže zadati znakovni niz

```
for (b <- books if (b.title indexOf "Program") >= 0)
  yield b.title
//> res1: List[String] = List(Structure and Interpretation of
//| Computer Programs, Programming in Modula-2, Introduction to
//| Functional Programming)
```

Zadatak 3.7

- Za spisak knjiga, dat u formi liste naslova i autora, napisati iskaze u vidu *for-comprehension* za nalaženje
 - svih autora koji su napisali najmanje dve knjige sa spiska

```
for (  b1 <- books;
      b2 <- books if b1 != b2;
      a1 <- b1.authors;
      a2 <- b2.authors if a1 == a2)
  yield a1
//> res2: List[String] = List()
```

```
for {  b1 <- books
      b2 <- books if b1 != b2
      a1 <- b1.authors
      a2 <- b2.authors if a1 == a2
}
yield a1
//> res3: List[String] = List()
```

Mana rešenja:
dupliraće imena autora.

Za vežbu: popraviti.

Zadatak 3.8

- Prekidanje i nastavljajanje ciklusa bez naredbi `break` i `continue`

```
import scala.util.control.Breaks._

object breakandcontinue {
  breakable {
    for (i <- 1 to 10) {
      println(i)
      if (i > 4) break // break out of the for loop
    }
  }
}

...

}
```

//> 1
//| 2
//| 3
//| 4
//| 5

Zadatak 3.8

Kako izgleda klasa Breaks?

```
package scala
package util.control

class Breaks {

  private val breakException = new BreakControl

  def breakable(op: => Unit) {
    try {
      op
    } catch {
      case ex: BreakControl =>
        if (ex ne breakException) throw ex
    }
  }

  def break(): Nothing = { throw breakException }
}
```

Zadatak 3.8

```
object breakandcontinue {  
  ...  
  var sumOdd = 0  
  for (i <- 0 until 10) {  
    breakable {  
      if (i % 2 == 0)  
      {  
        break  
      }  
      else  
      {  
        sumOdd += i  
      }  
    }  
  }  
  println("Sum of odd numbers in range 0 to 10: " + sumOdd)  
  //> Sum of odd numbers in range 0 to 10: 25  
}
```

Zadatak 3.8

```
import util.control._
```

```
val Inner = new Breaks
val Outer = new Breaks
Outer.breakable {
  for (i <- 1 to 5) {
    Inner.breakable {
      for (j <- 'a' to 'e')
      {
        if (i == 1 && j == 'c') Inner.break
        else println(s"i: $i, j: $j")

        if (i == 2 && j == 'b') Outer.break
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
//> i: 1, j: a
//| i: 1, j: b
//| i: 2, j: a
//| i: 2, j: b
```

Zadatak 3.9

- Napisati funkciju koja sintaksno i semantički odgovara `while` ciklusu

```
sveDok(uslov) { telo }
```

U jeziku Scala ovo se može rešiti kerifikovanom funkcijom

- kada f-ja ima 1 parametar, on može biti u `( )` ili `{ }`

```
@tailrec
def sveDok(testCondition: => Boolean)(codeBlock: => Unit) {
  if (testCondition) {
    codeBlock
    sveDok(testCondition)(codeBlock)
  }
}
```


Funkcionalno programiranje

Vežbe

04 Uparivanje obrazaca

Zadatak 4.1

- Napisati funkciju čija vrednost je deskriptivni opis (string) njenog argumenta upotrebom mehanizma uparivanja obrazaca.

```
package w05
object patternmatchingexamples {

  class Rational(x: Int, y: Int) {
    require(y != 0)
    private def gcd(a: Int, b: Int): Int = if(b==0) a else gcd(b, a%b)
    private val g = gcd(x.abs, y.abs)
    def numer = x / g
    def denom = y / g
    override def toString() = numer + "/" + denom
  }

  case class cRational(x : Int, y : Int) extends Rational(x, y)
  val cc = cRational(2,4)
  //> cc : w05.patternmatchingexamples.cRational = 1/2
```

Zadatak 4.1

```
type F = (Int => Int)
```

```
def opisTipa(x: Any): String = x match {
```

```
  // Obrazac konstante
```

```
  case 0 => "nula"
```

```
  case true => "tacno"
```

```
  case "zdravo" => "tekst poruka 'zdravo'"
```

```
  case Nil => "Prazna lista"
```

```
  // Obrazac sekvence
```

```
  case List(0, _, _) => "Lista od 3 elementa koja pocinje nulom"
```

```
  case List(1, _) =>
```

```
    "Lista proizvoljnog broja elemenata koja pocinje jedinicom"
```

```
  case List(d : Double, _) =>
```

```
    "Lista proizvoljnog broja elemenata koja pocinje sa Double"
```

```
  case Vector(1, _) =>
```

```
    "Vektor proizvoljnog broja elemenata koji pocinje jedinicom"
```

Zadatak 4.1

```
// Obrazac taplova
```

```
case (a, b) => s"Par sa elementima: $a i $b"
```

```
case (a, b, c) => s"Trojka sa elementima: $a, $b i $c"
```

```
// Obrasci konstruktora
```

```
case cRational(brojilac, 5) =>
```

```
    s"Racionalan broj, sa imeniocom 5 i brojiocem = $brojilac"
```

```
case cRational(brojilac, imenilac) =>
```

```
    s"Racionalan broj, $imenilac / $brojilac"
```

Zadatak 4.1

```
// Obrasci tipa
case s: String => s"String: $s"
case i: Int => s"Ceo broj: $i"
case f: Float => s"Realan broj: $f"
case a: Array[Int] => s"Niz celih brojeva: ${a.mkString(",")}"
case as: Array[String] => s"Niz stringova: ${as.mkString(",")}"
case d: cRational => s"Racionalan broj: ${d}"
case list: List[_] => s"Lista bilo kog tipa: $list"
```

```
case m: Map[_ , _] => m.toString
```

```
case f : (Int => Int) => "Funkcija Int => Int"
case f1 : F => "Funkcija Int => Int"
```

```
// Obrazac koji uparuje sve
case _ => "Nepoznato"
```

```
} //> opisTipa: (x: Any)String
```

*non-variable type argument Int in type
pattern Int => Int is unchecked since it is
eliminated by erasure*

Zadatak 4.1

```
opisTipa( Array(1,2,3,4) )  
//> res0: String = Niz celih brojeva: 1,2,3,4  
opisTipa( Array("s1", "s2", "s3"))  
//> res1: String = Niz stringova: s1,s2,s3  
opisTipa( Array(1.0,2.0,3.0,4.0) )  
//> res2: String = Nepoznato
```

```
opisTipa( List(1.0, 2, List('a','b'))) )  
//> res3: String = Lista proizvoljnog broja elemenata koja pocinje  
//| jedinicom
```

```
opisTipa( List(3.0, 2, List('a','b'))) )  
//> res6: String = Lista proizvoljnog broja elemenata koja pocinje  
//| sa Double
```

```
opisTipa( (x : Int ) => x)  
//> res4: String = Funkcija Int => Int  
opisTipa( (y : Float) => y*2 )  
//> res5: String = Funkcija Int => Int
```

```
}
```

Zadatak 4.1

```
case List(1, _) =>
    "Lista proizvoljnog broja elemenata koja pocinje jedinicom"

case list: List[_] => s"Lista bilo kog tipa: $list"

case list2 : List(2, _) =>
    s"Lista koja pocinje dvojkom: $list2"           // greška!
```

Da bi se ovo realizovalo, potrebno je kombinovati
obrazac vezivanja promenljive za obrazac sekvence

```
case list2 @ List(2, _) =>
    s"Lista koja pocinje dvojkom: $list2"           // ispravno
```


Zadatak 4.2

- (b) Proširiti funkcionalnost klase String tako da može da konvertuje znakovni niz u logičku vrednost:
 - "", " ", "0", "zero" u false
 - bilo koja druge vrednost u true

```
implicit class StringImprovements(val s: String) {
```

```
    def asBoolean = s match {  
        case "0" | "zero" | "" | " " => false  
        case _ => true  
    }
```

```
}
```

```
"zero".asBoolean           //> res0: Boolean = false
```

```
"0".asBoolean              //> res1: Boolean = false
```

```
"test".asBoolean           //> res2: Boolean = true
```

```
if( "test".asBoolean ) true else false //> res3: Boolean = true
```

Zadatak 4.2

- Komentar: funkcionalnost klase String je proširena, ali neće biti implicitno korišćena.
- Za implicitnu upotrebu treba napisati implicitne funkcije:

```
implicit def strToBool(s: String) : Boolean = s match {  
  case "0" | "zero" | "" | " " => false  
  case _ => true  
}
```

```
if( "test" ) true else false //> res3: Boolean = true
```

Zadatak 4.2

- (c) Proširiti funkcionalnost klase String dodavanjem bezbedne konverzije iz tipa String u tip Int, bez bacanja izuzetaka.

```
implicit class StringImprovements(val s: String) {  
  
  def toInteger : Option[Int] = {  
    try {  
      Some(Integer.parseInt(s))  
    } catch {  
      case e: NumberFormatException => None  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
"test".toInteger match {  
  case Some(x) => println(x)  
  case None => println("Not a number")  
}  
//> Not a number
```

Zadatak 4.3

- Novčanik sadrži određen broj kovanica u apoenima 1..5 dinara i novčanica u apoenima 10..5000 dinara. Sadržaj novčanika je predstavljen listom parova (apoen, količina). Odrediti:
 - da li je novčanik prazan?
 - da li ima novčanice?
 - koliko novčanica apoena 200 dinara sadrži?

Zadatak 4.3

```
val novcanik = List( (10, 0), (20, 1), (50, 2), (100, 5), (200, 3),  
                     (500, 2), (1000, 1), (2000, 0), (5000, 0) )  
  
novcanik match {  
  
  case l : List[_] if l.length < 1 => "Prazan"  
  
  case l : List[(Int,Int)] // ili List[(_,_)]  
    if l.forall(x => x._2 == 0) => "Nema novcanica od 10 do 5000"  
  
  case l : List[(Int,Int)]  
    if l.exists(x => (x._1 == 200 && x._2 > 0)) =>  
      s"Sadrzi ${l.find(x => x._1 == 200).get._2} novcanica po 200"  
  
}  
//> res6: String = Sadrzi 3 novcanica po 200
```

Zadatak 4.4

- Napisati potrebne klase za predstavljanje i računanje vrednosti numeričkih izraza i obezbediti njihov ispis.
 - Obezbediti operacije +, - i *
 - Pri ispisu koristiti zagrade samo kada su neophodne

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 1

```
object expression {  
  
  trait Expression  
  case class Number(n: Int) extends Expression  
  case class Variable(s : String, var n : Int) extends Expression  
  case class Add(e1: Expression, e2: Expression) extends Expression  
  case class Sub(e1: Expression, e2: Expression) extends Expression  
  case class Prod(e1: Expression, e2: Expression) extends Expression  
  
  val c = Number(2)  
          //> c : w05.expression.Number = Number(2)  
  println(c)  
          //> Number(2)
```

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 1

```
def eval(e: Expression): Int = e match {  
  case Number(n) => n  
  case Variable(_, n) => n  
  case Add(e1, e2) => eval(e1)+eval(e2)  
  case Sub(e1, e2) => eval(e1)-eval(e2)  
  case Prod(e1, e2) => eval(e1)*eval(e2)  
  case _ => 0  
}
```

```
eval(Sub(Number(3), Number(2)))           //> res0: Int = 1  
eval(Sub(Number(4), Number(2)))           //> res1: Int = 2  
eval(Prod(Number(2), Variable("x", 3)))    //> res2: Int = 6
```

```
val a = Variable("a", 5)  
           //> a : w05.expression.Variable = Variable(a,5)  
eval(a)           //> res3: Int = 5  
a.n = 6  
eval(a)           //> res4: Int = 6
```


Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 1

```
def show(e: Expression): String = e match {  
  case Number(n) => ""+n  
  case Variable(s, _) => s  
  
  case Prod(Add(e1, e2), e3) =>  
    "(" + show(e1) + "+" + show(e2) + ")" + "*" + show(e3)  
  
  case Prod(Sub(e1, e2), e3) =>  
    "(" + show(e1) + "-" + show(e2) + ")" + "*" + show(e3)  
  
  case Add(e1, e2) => show(e1) + "+" + show(e2)  
  case Sub(e1, e2) => show(e1) + "-" + show(e2)  
  case Prod(e1, e2) => show(e1) + "*" + show(e2)  
  case _ => "???"  
}
```

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 1

```
show(Number(3))                                //> res5: String = 3
show(Add(Number(2), Number(3)))                //> res6: String = 2+3
show(Add(Number(3), Sub(Number(4), Number(2)))) //> res7: String = 3+4-2
show(Prod(Number(2), Variable("x", 3)))        //> res8: String = 2*x
show(Add(Prod(Number(2), Number(3)), Variable("x", 4))) //> res9: String = 2*3+x
show(Prod(Add(Number(2), Number(3)), Variable("x", 4))) //> res10: String = (2+3)*4
show(Prod(Variable("y", 5), Sub(Variable("x", 3), Number(2)))) //> res11: String = y*x-2
```

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 1

- Analiza rešenja
- Posebno moraju da se razmatraju slučajeви
 - $x * (y+z)$
 - $(y+z) * x$
- Posebno se razmatra
 - zbir od proizvoda zbirova
 - razlika od proizvoda razlika
- Mnogo slučajeva koje je potrebno pokriti
- Nepraktično!

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 2

```
object expression2 {  
  trait Expr {  
    def +(that: Expr): Expr = (this, that) match {  
      case (Num(0), e) => e  
      case (Num(n), Num(m)) => Num(n+m)  
      case (Var(x, a), Var(y, b)) if x==y => Num(2) * Var(x, a)  
      case (Mul(e1, Var(x, a)), Mul(e2, Var(y, b))) if x==y =>  
        (e1 + e2) * Var(x, a)  
      case _ => Add(this, that)  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 2

```
def -(that: Expr): Expr = (this, that) match {  
  case (Num(0), e) => Mul(Num(-1), e)  
  case (e, Num(0)) => e  
  case (Num(n), Num(m)) => Num(n-m)  
  case (Var(x, _), Var(y, _)) if x==y => Num(0)  
  
  case (Mul(e1, Var(x, a)), Mul(e2, Var(y, b))) if x==y =>  
    (e1 - e2) * Var(x, a)  
  
  case _ => Sub(this, that)  
}  
  
def *(that: Expr): Expr = (this, that) match {  
  case (Num(0), e) => Num(0)  
  case (Num(1), e) => e  
  case (Num(n), Num(m)) => Num(n*m)  
  case (Var(x, a), Num(n)) => Num(n) * Var(x, a)  
  case _ => Mul(this, that)  
}
```

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 2

```
def unary_! : Int = this match {  
  case Num(x) => x  
  case Var(_, x) => x  
  case Add(a, b) => !a + !b  
  case Sub(a, b) => !a - !b  
  case Mul(a, b) => !a * !b  
}  
}  
  
case class Num(x: Int) extends Expr {  
  override def toString = x.toString  
}  
  
case class Var(name: String, x : Int) extends Expr {  
  override def toString = name  
}
```

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 2

```
case class Add(e1: Expr, e2: Expr) extends Expr {  
  override def toString = e1.toString + " + " + e2.toString  
}  
  
case class Sub(e1: Expr, e2: Expr) extends Expr {  
  override def toString = e1.toString + " - " + e2.toString  
}  
  
case class Mul(e1: Expr, e2: Expr) extends Expr {  
  override def toString = {  
    def factorToString(e: Expr) = e match {  
      case Add(_, _) => "(" + e.toString + ")"  
      case Sub(_, _) => "(" + e.toString + ")"  
      case _ => e.toString  
    }  
  
    factorToString(e1) + " * " + factorToString(e2)  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 4.4

Rešenje 2

```
!Num(3) //> res0: Int = 3
!(Num(2) + Num(3)) //> res1: Int = 5
!(Num(3) + Num(4) - Num(2)) //> res2: Int = 5
!(Num(2) * Var("x", 3)) //> res3: Int = 6

val r4= (Num(2) * Num(3) + Var("x", 4))
println(r4) //> 6 + x
!r4 //> res4: Int = 10

val r5 = (Num(2) * (Num(3) + Var("x", 4)))
println(r5) //> 2 * (3 + x)
!r5 //> res5: Int = 14

val r6 = (Var("y", 5) * (Var("x", 3) - Num(2)))

println(r6) //> y * (x - 2)
!r6 //> res6: Int = 5
}
```


Zadatak 4.5

- Napisati potrebne klase za predstavljanje i manipulaciju stablima binarnog pretraživanja sa proizvoljnim tipom sadržaja čvorova uz upotrebu tehnike uparivanja obrazaca.

Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 1 – samo za tip Int

```
object tree {  
  
  abstract class IntTree  
  
  case class Empty() extends IntTree  
  
  case class Node(elem: Int, left: IntTree, right: IntTree)  
    extends IntTree  
  
  object Node {  
    // Redundantno, kompajler prijavljuje gresku  
    // def apply(elem: Int, left: IntTree, right: IntTree) =  
    //   new Node(elem, left, right)  
    def apply(elem: Int) = new Node(elem, Empty(), Empty())  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 1

```
def contains(t: IntTree, v: Int): Boolean = t match {  
  case n : Empty => false  
  case Node(el, _, _) if(el == v) => true  
  case Node(el, left, right) =>  
    if( v < el ) contains(left, v) else contains(right, v)  
}
```

```
def add(t: IntTree, v: Int) : IntTree = t match {  
  case n : Empty => Node(v, Empty(), Empty())  
  case Node(el, _, _) if( el == v ) => t  
  case Node(el, left, right) =>  
    if( v < el ) Node(el, add(left, v), right)  
    else Node(el, left, add(right, v))  
}
```

Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 1

```
val root = Node(10, Node(3), Empty())
//> root : w05.tree.Node = Node(10,Node(3,Empty(),Empty()),Empty())

contains(root, 5)
//> res0: Boolean = false

contains(root, 10)
//> res1: Boolean = true

contains(root, 3)
//> res2: Boolean = true

add(root, 5)
//> res3: w05.tree.IntTree =
//| Node(10,Node(3,Empty(),Node(5,Empty(),Empty()))),Empty())
}
```

Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 2

```
object tree2 {  
  abstract class Tree[T]  
  
  case class Empty[T]() extends Tree[T]  
  
  case class Node[T](elem: T, left: Tree[T], right: Tree[T])  
    extends Tree[T]  
  
  object Node {  
    def apply[T](elem: T) = new Node(elem, Empty(), Empty())  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 2

```
def contains[T](t: Tree[T], v: T)
    (implicit ord: Ordering[T]): Boolean = t match {
  case n : Empty[T] => false
  case Node(el, _, _) if(el == v) => true
  case Node(el, left, right) =>
    if( ord.gt(el, v) ) contains(left, v)
    else contains(right, v)
}
```

```
def add[T](t: Tree[T], v: T)
    (implicit ord: Ordering[T]) : Tree[T] = t match {
  case n : Empty[T] => Node(v, Empty(), Empty())
  case Node(el, _, _) if( el == v ) => t
  case Node(el, left, right) =>
    if( ord.gt(el, v) ) Node(el, add(left, v), right)
    else Node(el, left, add(right, v))
}
```

Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 2

```
val root = Node(10, Node(3), Empty())
contains(root, 5)           //> res0: Boolean = false
contains(root, 10)          //> res1: Boolean = true
contains(root, 3)           //> res2: Boolean = true
```

```
add(root, 5)
//> res3: w05.tree2.Tree[Int] =
//| Node(10,Node(3,Empty()),Node(5,Empty(),Empty())) ,Empty())
```

```
var root2 = Node("ABC")
root2 = add(root2, "ADE")
root2 = add(root2, "XYZ")
root2 = add(root2, "ADA")
//> root2 : w05.tree2.Tree[String] =
//| Node(ABC,Empty(),Node(ADE,Node(ADA,Empty(
//| ),Empty()),Node(XYZ,Empty(),Empty()))
```

```
}
```

Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 3 — kombinovanje sa OO dekompozicijom

```
object tree3 {  
  
  abstract class Tree[T] {  
    def contains(v: T)  
      (implicit ord: Ordering[T]): Boolean = this match {  
      case n: Empty[T] => false  
      case Node(el, _, _) if(el == v) => true  
      case Node(el, left, right) =>  
        if( ord.gt(el, v) ) left contains el  
        else right contains el  
    }  
  
    private[tree3] def addInternal(v: T)(ord: Ordering[T]): Tree[T]  
  
    def add(v: T)(implicit ord: Ordering[T]): Tree[T] = {  
      if( this contains v ) this  
      else addInternal(v)(ord)  
    }  
  }  
}
```


Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 3 — kombinovanje sa OO dekompozicijom

```
override def toString = this match {  
  case n : Empty[T] => "."  
  case Node(el, l, r) =>  
    "(" + (l toString) + "_" + el + "_" + (r toString) + ")"  
}  
}  
  
case class Empty[T]() extends Tree[T] {  
  override def addInternal(v: T)  
    (ord: Ordering[T]): Tree[T] = Node(v)  
}  
  
case class Node[T](elem: T, left: Tree[T], right: Tree[T])  
  extends Tree[T] {  
  override def addInternal(v: T)(ord: Ordering[T]): Tree[T] = {  
    if( ord.gt(elem, v) )  
      Node(elem, left.addInternal(v)(ord), right)  
    else Node(elem, left, right.addInternal(v)(ord))  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 4.5

Rešenje 3 – kombinovanje sa OO dekompozicijom

```
object Node {  
  def apply[T](elem: T) = new Node(elem, Empty(), Empty())  
}
```

```
val root = Empty().add(10).add(5).add(15)  
//> root : w05.tree3.Tree[Int] = ((._5_)._10_(._15_.))
```

```
root contains 3                                //> res0: Boolean = false
```

```
val root2 = Node("ABC").add("ADE").add("XYZ").add("ADA")  
//> root2 : w05.tree3.Tree[String] =  
//| (._ABC_((._ADA_)._ADE_(._XYZ_.)))
```

```
}
```

Funkcionalno programiranje

Vežbe

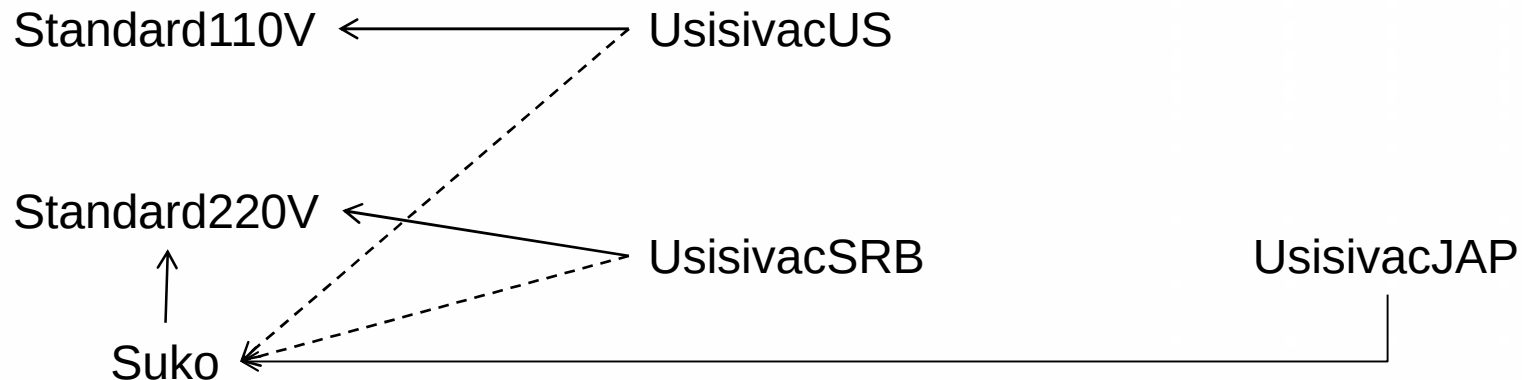
05 Crte

Zadatak 1

- Postoje dva standarda za električne komponente: standard po kojem električne komponente koriste mrežni napon od 110 V i standard po kojem koriste 220 V.
- Šuko utikači i utičnice su definisane za mrežni napon od 220 V.
- Usisivač A koristi mrežni napon od 220 V i šuko utikač.
- Obezbediti da usisivač B, koji koristi mrežni napon od 110 V ne može da poseduje šuko utikač.

Zadatak 1

```
object elkomponente {  
  class Standard110V  
  class Standard220V  
  trait Suko extends Standard220V  
  
  class UsisivacSRB extends Standard220V with Suko  
  
  class UsisivacUS extends Standard110V with Suko // greška  
  
  class UsisivacJAP extends Suko // u redu???  
}
```



Zadatak 1

- Problem – ne postoji ograničenje da uređaj mora da poštuje Standard 220 V.
- Implicitno ga poštuje, ali to može biti logička greška
 - Prevodilac ne detektuje
- Rešenje: crta mora da propiše nadkласu u koju će biti umetnuta

```
object elkomponente2 {  
  class Standard110V  
  class Standard220V  
  trait Suko {  
    this: Standard220V =>  
  }  
  class UsisivacSRB extends Standard220V with Suko  
  class UsisivacUS extends Standard110V with Suko // greska  
  class UsisivacJAP extends Suko // greska  
}
```

Zadatak 2

- Osobina pokretljivosti obezbeđuje pomeranje objekta u 2D ravni. Ova osobina zahteva da objekat može biti postavljen na proizvoljnu poziciju u 2D ravni.
- Napisati potrebne crte i klase tako da List i Kamen mogu imati osobinu pokretljivosti, ali Planina ne.

Zadatak 2

```
object movable {  
  trait Position {  
    protected var x: Int  
    protected var y: Int  
    def setPos(x: Int, y: Int) = {  
      this.x = x  
      this.y = y  
    }  
  }  
  trait Movable extends Position {  
    def move(x: Int, y: Int) = setPos(x,y)  
  }  
  class Leaf(protected override var x: Int,  
             protected override var y: Int) extends Movable  
  class Rock(protected override var x: Int,  
             protected override var y: Int) extends Movable  
  class Mountain(protected override var x: Int,  
                 protected override var y: Int) extends Movable  
  new Mountain(2,3)  
  //> res0: w06.movable.Mountain = w06.movable$Mountain@f2a0b8e  
}
```


Zadatak 2

```
object movable2 {  
  
  trait Position {  
    protected var x: Int  
    protected var y: Int  
    def setPos(x: Int, y: Int) = {  
      this.x = x  
      this.y = y  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
trait Movable {  
  
  this: { def setPos(x: Int, y: Int): Unit } =>  
  
  def move(x: Int, y: Int) = setPos(x,y)  
}
```

Zadatak 2

```
class Leaf(protected override var x: Int,  
           protected override var y: Int)  
           extends Position with Movable
```

```
class Rock(protected override var x: Int,  
           protected override var y: Int) extends Movable {  
  def setPos(x: Int, y: Int) = { /*...*/ }  
}
```

// greška

```
class Mountain(protected override var x: Int,  
               protected override var y: Int) extends Movable  
}
```

Funkcionalno programiranje

Vežbe

06 Liste

Zadatak 6.1

- Napisati implementaciju metode `:::` koja vrši konkatenciju dve generičke liste.
- Analiza:
 - svi operatori koji se završavaju sa `:` grupišu se s desna ulevo
 - `List(1, 2) ::: List(3, 4)`
= `List(3, 4) ::: (List(1, 2))`
= `List(1, 2, 3, 4)`
 - Dakle: parametar funkcije je zapravo prefiks rezultujuće liste
 - S obzirom na to da je lista kovarijantna, treba obezbediti da se u listu mogu nadovezivati liste nadtipova

Zadatak 6.1

Rešenje 1 – ručno napravljena lista

```
object lists {  
  trait List[T] {  
    def prazna: Boolean  
    def glava: T  
    def rep: List[T]  
    def concat(l2 : List[T]) : List[T] = this match {  
      case Nil() => l2  
      case Elem(h, t) => Elem(h, t concat l2)  
    }  
    def :::(l2: List[T]) : List[T] = {  
      l2.concat(this)  
    }  
  }  
  
  case class Nil[T]() extends List[T] {  
    def prazna = true  
    def glava = throw new NoSuchElementException("Nil.glava")  
    def rep = throw new NoSuchElementException("Nil.rep")  
  }
```

Zadatak 6.1

Rešenje 1 – ručno napravljena lista

```
case class Elem[T](val glava : T, val rep : List[T])
  extends List[T] {
  def prazna = false
}

val l1 = Elem(1, Nil()) //> l1:w06.lists.Elem[Int] = Elem(1,Nil())
val l2 = Elem(2, Nil()) //> l2:w06.lists.Elem[Int] = Elem(2,Nil())

l1.concat(l2) //> res0:w06.lists.List[Int] = Elem(1,Elem(2,Nil()))

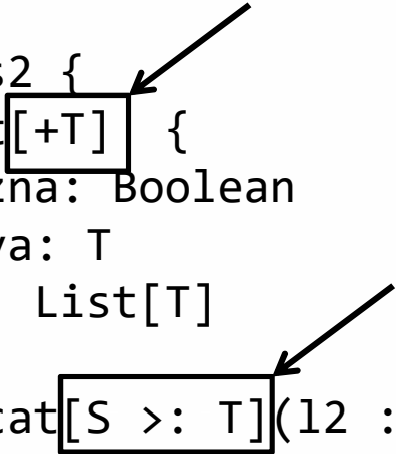
l1 ::: l2      //> res1:w06.lists.List[Int] = Elem(1,Elem(2,Nil()))

val l3 = Elem('a', Nil())
           //> l3 : w06.lists.Elem[Char] = Elem(a,Nil())
l1 ::: l3      // ???
}
```

Zadatak 6.1

Rešenje 2 – podrška za liste srodnih tipova

```
object lists2 {  
  trait List[+T] {  
    def prazna: Boolean  
    def glava: T  
    def rep: List[T]  
  
    def concat[S >: T](l2 : List[S]) : List[S] = this match {  
      case Nil() => l2  
      case Elem(h, t) => Elem(h, t concat l2)  
    }  
    def :::[S >: T](l2: List[S]) : List[S] = { l2 concat this }  
  }  
  
  case class Nil[T]() extends List[T] {  
    def prazna = true  
    def glava = throw new NoSuchElementException("Nil.glava")  
    def rep = throw new NoSuchElementException("Nil.rep")  
  }  
}
```



The diagram consists of two arrows. The first arrow points from the top right towards the `[+T]` type parameter in the `trait List[+T]` definition. The second arrow points from the top right towards the `[S >: T]` type parameters in the `def concat[S >: T]` method definition.

Zadatak 6.1

Rešenje 2 – podrška za liste srodnih tipova

```
case class Elem[T](val glava : T, val rep : List[T])
extends List[T] {    def prazna = false    }

val l1 = Elem( 1, Nil() )
        //> l1:w06.lists2.Elem[Int] = Elem(1,Nil())
val l2 = Elem( 'a', Nil() )
        //> l2:w06.lists2.Elem[Char] = Elem(a,Nil())

l1 ::: l2  //> res1:w06.lists2.List[AnyVal] = Elem(1,Elem(a,Nil()))

l2 ::: l1  //> res2:w06.lists2.List[AnyVal] = Elem(a,Elem(1,Nil()))

val l3 = Elem( Nil(), Nil() )
//> l3:w06.lists2.Elem[w06.lists2.Nil[Nothing]] = Elem(Nil(),Nil())

l1 ::: l3
//> res3: w06.lists2.List[Any] = Elem(1,Elem(Nil(),Nil()))
}
```


Zadatak 6.1

Rešenje 3 – scala.List[T]

```
sealed abstract class List[+A] extends AbstractSeq[A]  
    with LinearSeq[A]  
    with Product  
    with GenericTraversableTemplate[A, List]  
    with LinearSeqOptimized[A, List[A]]  
    with Serializable {  
  
    ...  
    def isEmpty: Boolean  
    def head: A  
    def tail: List[A]  
  
    def ::[B >: A] (x: B): List[B] =  
        new scala.collection.immutable.::(x, this)  
  
    def :::[B >: A](prefix: List[B]): List[B] =  
        if (isEmpty) prefix  
        else if (prefix.isEmpty) this  
        else (new ListBuffer[B] ++= prefix).prependToList(this)  
    ...  
}
```

Zadatak 6.2

- Napisati implementaciju funkcije `take(List[T], n)`, čiji rezultat je nova lista formirana od prvih `n` elemenata generičke liste. Ako je `n` veće od dužine liste, rezultat je sama lista.

Zadatak 6.2

```
def take[T](l : List[T], n : Int) : List[T] =
{
  def takea[T](l : List[T], n : Int) : List[T] =
    if( n > 0 ) l.head :: takea(l.tail, n-1)
    else Nil

  if( n > l.length ) l
  else takea(l, n)
}

val lista = 1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 5 :: 4 :: 8 :: 6 :: Nil

take(lista, 4)           //> res1: List[Int] = List(1, 2, 3, 5)
```

Zadatak 6.3

- Napisati implementaciju funkcije `drop(List[T], n)`, čiji rezultat je nova lista formirana izostavljajući prvih `n` elemenata generičke liste. Ako je `n` veće od dužine liste, rezultat je prazna lista.

Zadatak 6.3

```
def drop[T](l : List[T], n : Int) : List[T] =  
{  
  def dropa[T](l : List[T], n : Int) : List[T] =  
    if( n > 0 ) dropa(l.tail, n-1 )  
    else l  
  
  if( n > l.length ) List()  
  else dropa(l, n)  
}  
  
val lista = 1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 5 :: 4 :: 8 :: 6 :: Nil  
  
drop(lista, 3)           //> res0: List[Int] = List(5, 4, 8, 6)
```

Zadatak 6.4

- Napisati implementaciju funkcije `splitAt(List[T], n)`, čiji rezultat je par lista. Prvi element para je lista formirana izostavljajući prvih `n` elemenata ulazne liste. Drugi element para je lista koja se sastoji od preostalih elemenata ulazne liste.

Zadatak 6.4

```
def splitAtEasy[T](l : List[T], n : Int) : (List[T], List[T]) =  
{  
    (take(l, n), drop(l, n))  
}  
  
val lista = 1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 5 :: 4 :: 8 :: 6 :: Nil  
  
splitAtEasy(lista, 3)  
//> res2: (List[Int], List[Int]) = (List(1, 2, 3),List(5, 4, 8, 6))
```

Zadatak 6.4

```
def splitAt[T](l : List[T], n : Int) : (List[T], List[T]) =
{
    var a = l;

    def takefront(l : List[T], n : Int) : List[T] =
        if( n > 0 ) l.head :: takefront(l.tail, n-1)
        else {
            a = l
            Nil
        }

    if( n > l.length ) (l, Nil)
    else (takefront(l,n), a)
}

val lista = 1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 5 :: 4 :: 8 :: 6 :: Nil

splitAt(lista, 3)
//> res3: (List[Int], List[Int]) = (List(1, 2, 3),List(5, 4, 8, 6))
```


Zadatak 6.4

Implementacija u `scala.collection.immutable`

```
override def splitAt(n: Int): (List[A], List[A]) = {  
  val b = new ListBuffer[A]  
  var i = 0  
  var these = this  
  while (!these.isEmpty && i < n) {  
    i += 1  
    b += these.head  
    these = these.tail  
  }  
  (b.toList, these)  
}
```

Zadatak 6.5

- Implementirati metodu `apply()` koja vraća `n`-ti element generičke liste.

```
def apply[T](l : List[T], n : Int) : T =  
    drop(l, n).head  
//> apply: [T](l: List[T], n: Int)T
```

```
// Implementacija iz crte LinearSeqOptimized  
def apply(n: Int): A = {  
    val rest = drop(n)  
  
    if (n < 0 || rest.isEmpty)  
        throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("'" + n)  
  
    rest.head  
}
```

Zadatak 6.6

- Napisati funkciju za sortiranje generičke liste primenom tehnike uparivanja obrazaca.

Zadatak 6.6

Rešenje 1

```
def msort[T](cmp : (T,T) => Boolean)(l : List[T]) : List[T] = {  
  val n = l.length / 2  
  if( n == 0 ) l  
  else {  
    def merge(l1 : List[T], l2 : List[T]) : List[T] = l1 match {  
      case List() => l2  
      case h :: t => l2 match {  
        case List() => l1  
        case h2 :: t2 => if( cmp(h, h2) ) h :: merge(t, l2)  
                          else h2 :: merge(l1, t2)  
      }  
    }  
    merge(msort(cmp)(l take n), msort(cmp)(l drop n))  
  }  
}
```

```
msort((x:Int,y:Int) => x < y) (List(3, 5, 1, 2, 7, 4))  
//> res7: List[Int] = List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7)
```

Zadatak 6.6

Rešenje 2

```
import math.Ordering
object MergeSort {
  def msort[T](list: List[T])(implicit ord: Ordering[T]): List[T] = {
    val mid = list.length / 2
    if (mid == 0) list
    else {
      def merge(xs: List[T], ys: List[T]): List[T] = (xs, ys) match {
        case (Nil, ys) => ys
        case (xs, Nil) => xs
        case (x :: xs1, y :: ys1) =>
          if (ord.lt(x, y)) x :: merge(xs1, ys)
          else y :: merge(xs, ys1)
      }
      val (first, second) = list.splitAt(mid)
      merge(msort(first), msort(second))
    }
  }
  println(msort(List(2, 1, 5, 2, 76, 7, 2)))
  //> List(1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 7, 76)
}
```

Zadatak 6.7

- Napisati funkciju `map` koja od zadate generičke liste formira novu listu primenom funkcije preslikavanja na njene elemente

```
def map[S, D](f : S => D)(l : List[S]) =  
{  
  for(e <- l)  
    yield f(e)  
}
```

```
map( (x : Int) => x + 1 )(List(1, 2, 3))  
//> res8: List[Int] = List(2, 3, 4)
```

Zadatak 6.7

Implementacija u `scala.collection.immutable`

```
final override def map[B, That](f: A => B)
  (implicit bf: CanBuildFrom[List[A], B, That]): That = {
    if (bf eq List.ReusableCBF) {
      if (this eq Nil) Nil.asInstanceOf[That] else {
        val h = new ::[B](f(head), Nil)
        var t: ::[B] = h
        var rest = tail
        while (rest ne Nil) {
          val nx = new ::(f(rest.head), Nil)
          t.tl = nx
          t = nx
          rest = rest.tail
        }
        h.asInstanceOf[That]
      }
    }
    else super.map(f)
  }
```

Zadatak 6.8

- Napisati funkciju koja od generičke liste proizvoljnih elemenata pravi njenu linearizaciju.

Primer:

```
List( List(List(4,5),List(5,6)), List(List(7,8)), 9)
```

pretvara u:

```
List(4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
```


Zadatak 6.8

- Generička klasa List poseduje metodu flatten koja obavlja sličan posao.

Primer:

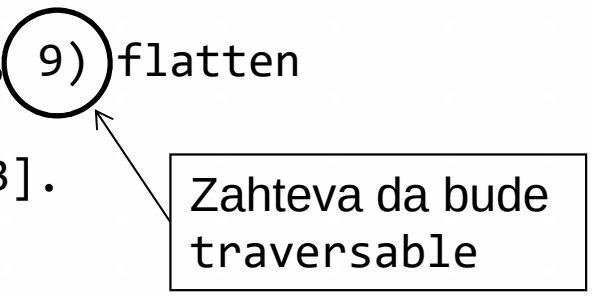
```
List(List(4,5), List(5,6), List(7,8)) flatten  
//> res6: List[Int] = List(4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8)
```

Ali:

```
List(List(List(4,5),List(5,6)), List(List(7,8))) flatten  
//> res7: List[List[Int]] = List(List(4, 5), List(5, 6), List(7, 8))
```

Greška:

```
List(List(List(4,5),List(5,6)), List(List(7,8)), 9) flatten  
//> No implicit view available from  
//| Any => scala.collection.GenTraversableOnce[B].
```



Zahteva da bude traversable

Zadatak 6.8

```
def flatten(l : List[Any]) : List[Any] = l match {  
  case Nil => Nil  
  case (h : List[_]) :: t => flatten(h) ::: flatten(t)  
  case h :: t => h :: flatten(t)  
}
```

```
val test2 = List(List(List(4,5),List(5,6)), List(List(7,8)), 9)  
//> test2 : List[Any] = List(List(List(4, 5), List(5, 6)),  
//| List(List(7, 8)), 9)
```

```
flatten(test2)  
//> res5: List[Any] = List(4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
```

Zadatak 6.9

- Napisati funkciju reverse, linearne vremenske složenosti, koja obrće redosled elemenata.

```
def reverse[A](l : List[A]) : List[A] = l
match {
  case List() => List()
  case List(x) => List(x)
  case h :: t => concat(reverse(t), List(h))
}
```

```
def concat[A](l1 : List[A], l2 :
List[A]) : List[A] = l1 match {
  case List() => l2
  case h :: t => h :: concat(t, l2)
}
```

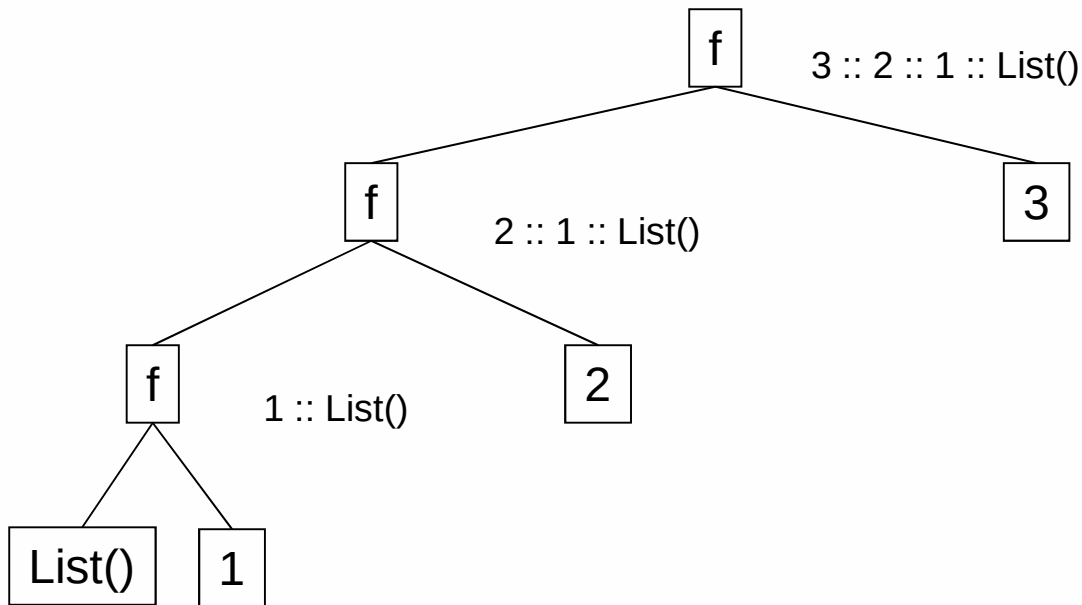
Kvadratna složenost:

- listu obrće element po element
- konkatenacija ima linearnu složenost

Zadatak 6.9

```
def reverse[T](l : List[T]) : List[T] =  
{  
  (List[T]() /: l)( (left, right) => right :: left )  
}
```

```
reverse( List(1, 2, 3) )  
//> res13: List[Int] = List(3, 2, 1)
```



Funkcionalno programiranje

Vežbe

061 Kolekcije

Zadatak 1

- Ispisati elemente sekvencijalne strukture zajedno sa njihovim rednim brojevima.

```
val fruits = Array("apple", "banana", "orange")
//> fruits : Array[String] = Array(apple, banana, orange)

for (i <- 0 until fruits.size) println(s"element $i is ${fruits(i)}")
//> element 0 is apple
//| element 1 is banana
//| element 2 is orange

for ((elem, count) <- fruits.zipWithIndex)
  println(s"element $count is $elem")
//> element 0 is apple
//| element 1 is banana
//| element 2 is orange

// zipWithIndex:
// Array( (apple, 0), (banana,1), (orange,2) )
```

Zadatak 1

```
for ((elem, count) <- fruits.view.zipWithIndex)
  println(s"element $count is $elem")
//> element 0 is apple
//| element 1 is banana
//| element 2 is orange
```

```
for ((elem, count) <- fruits.zip(Stream from 1))
  println(s"element $count is $elem")
//> element 1 is apple
//| element 2 is banana
//| element 3 is orange
```

Zadatak 2

- Realizovati for/yield nad kolekcijom primenom metode map

Metoda map primenjuje zadatu funkciju nad svim elementima kolekcije i pravi novu kolekciju.

```
val gradovi = List("Beograd", "Cacak", "Pozega", "Novi Sad", "Nis")  
//> gradovi :  
// List[String] = List(Beograd, Cacak, Pozega, Novi Sad, Nis)
```

```
for(g <- gradovi if g.length() < 6) yield g.toUpperCase()  
//> res0: List[String] = List(CACAK, NIS)
```

```
gradovi.map(x => if(x.length()<6) x.toUpperCase() )  
//> res1: List[Any] = List((), CACAK, (), (), NIS)
```


Zadatak 2

- U opštem slučaju, samo map nije dovoljno
 - map mora da se primeni nad svakim elementom i da rezultujuće preslikavanje
 - ako postoji uslov koji nije ispunjen, prazna else grana tumači se kao Unit.

```
gradovi.map(x => if(x.length()<6) x.toUpperCase() )  
//> res1: List[Any] = List(), CACAK, (), (), NIS)
```

```
gradovi.map(x => if(x.length()<6) x.toUpperCase() ).filter( _ != () )  
//> res2: List[Any] = List(CACAK, NIS)
```

```
gradovi.filter( _.length()<6 ).map(_.toUpperCase())  
//> res3: List[String] = List(CACAK, NIS)
```

```
gradovi.view.filter(_.length()<6).map(_.toUpperCase()).force  
//> res4: Seq[String] = List(CACAK, NIS)
```

Zadatak 3

- Data je mapa koja preslikava nazive regija neke države u nazive vrsta stabala koje u njima rastu. Naći jedinstvene nazive vrsta stabala koje rastu u obuhvaćenim regijama.

```
/*  
var r1 = List("Omorika", "Breza", "Javor", "Hrast")  
  
var r2 = List("Jasen", "Bukva", "Kesten", "Bor")  
  
var r3 = List("Lipa", "Omorika", "Topola", "Jablan", "Bukva")  
*/  
  
var vrste = Map("R1" -> r1, "R2" -> r2, "R3" -> r3)
```

Zadatak 3

- Zadata je kolekcija lista
- Potrebno je:
 - napraviti jedinstvenu listu (kolekciju)
 - izbaciti duplikate

`vrste.flatten`

No implicit view available from (String, List[String])
⇒ `scala.collection.GenTraversableOnce[B]`.

```
vrste.flatten( (x) => x._2.iterator )

//> res8: scala.collection.immutable.Iterable[String] =
// List(Omorika, Breza, Javor, Hrast, Jasen, Bukva, Kesten, Bor,
//      Lipa, Omorika, Topola, Jablan, Bukva)
```

Zadatak 3

```
vrste.flatten( (x) => x._2.iterator ).toList.distinct
//> res8: List[String] =
// List(Omorika, Breza, Javor, Hrast, Jasen, Bukva, Kesten
//       Bor, Lipa, Topola, Jablan)
```

```
vrste.values.flatten.toList.distinct
//> res9: List[String] =
// List(Omorika, Breza, Javor, Hrast, Jasen, Bukva, Kesten
//       Bor, Lipa, Topola, Jablan)
```

```
vrste.values.flatten.toStream.distinct.force
//> res10: scala.collection.immutable.Stream[String] =
// Stream(Omorika, Breza, Javor, Hrast, Jasen, Bukva, Kesten, Bor,
//         Lipa, Topola, Jablan)
```

```
vrste.values.toStream.flatten.distinct.force
//> res11: scala.collection.immutable.Stream[String] =
// Stream(Omorika, Breza, Javor, Hrast, Jasen, Bukva, Kesten, Bor,
//         Lipa, Topola, Jablan)
```

Zadatak 3

```
vrste.values.flatten.toStream.distinct.force  
//> res10: scala.collection.immutable.Stream[String] =  
// Stream(Omorika, Breza, Javor, Hrast, Jasen, Bukva, Kesten, Bor,  
// Lipa, Topola, Jablan)
```

```
vrste.values.toStream.flatten.distinct.force  
//> res11: scala.collection.immutable.Stream[String] =  
// Stream(Omorika, Breza, Javor, Hrast, Jasen, Bukva, Kesten, Bor,  
// Lipa, Topola, Jablan)
```

```
vrste.values.view.flatten.toList.distinct  
//> res12: List[String] =  
// List(Omorika, Breza, Javor, Hrast, Jasen, Bukva, Kesten,  
// Bor, Lipa, Topola, Jablan)
```

Zadatak 4

- Data je lista reči koja sadrži cele brojeve zapisane kao tekst i u decimalnoj cifarskoj reprezentaciji. Naći sumu brojeva zapisanih u decimalnoj cifarskoj reprezentaciji.

```
val brojevi = List("1", "2", "tri", "4", "sto sedamdeset pet")
//> brojevi : List[String] = List(1, 2, tri, 4, sto sedamdeset pet)

def strToInt(s: String) : Option[Int] = {
  try { Some(Integer.parseInt(s.trim)) }
  catch { case e: NumberFormatException => None }
}
//> strToInt: (s: String)Option[Int]
```

Zadatak 4

```
brojevi.map(strToInt)
//> res0: List[Option[Int]] =
//      List(Some(1), Some(2), None, Some(4), None)

for(e <- brojevi.map(strToInt) if e != None ) yield e.get
//> res1: List[Int] = List(1, 2, 4)

brojevi.map(strToInt).flatten.sum           //> res2: Int = 7

brojevi.flatMap(strToInt).sum              //> res3: Int = 7
```

Zadatak 5

- Implementirati algoritam sortiranja metodom brojanja upotrebom funkcija višeg reda nad kolekcijama.

```
def countingSort(l : List[Int]) : List[Int] = {  
  var maxVal = l.reduceLeft( _ max _ )  
  var C = Array.fill(maxVal){0}  
  
  for(e <- l) C(e-1) += 1  
  C = C.scanLeft(0)(_ + _)  
  
  var B = Array.ofDim[Int](l.length)  
  
  for( e <- l.reverseIterator) {  
    B(C(e)-1) = e  
    C(e) -= 1  
  }  
  
  B.toList  
}  
//> countingSort: (l: List[Int])List[Int]
```


Zadatak 5

```
val niz = List(5, 12, 2, 8, 4, 16, 32, 12, 44, 5, 8, 6, 7, 5)
//> niz : List[Int] =
//      List(5, 12, 2, 8, 4, 16, 32, 12, 44, 5, 8, 6, 7, 5)

countingSort(niz)
//| res0: List[Int] =
//      List(2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 12, 12, 16, 32, 44)
```

Funkcionalno programiranje

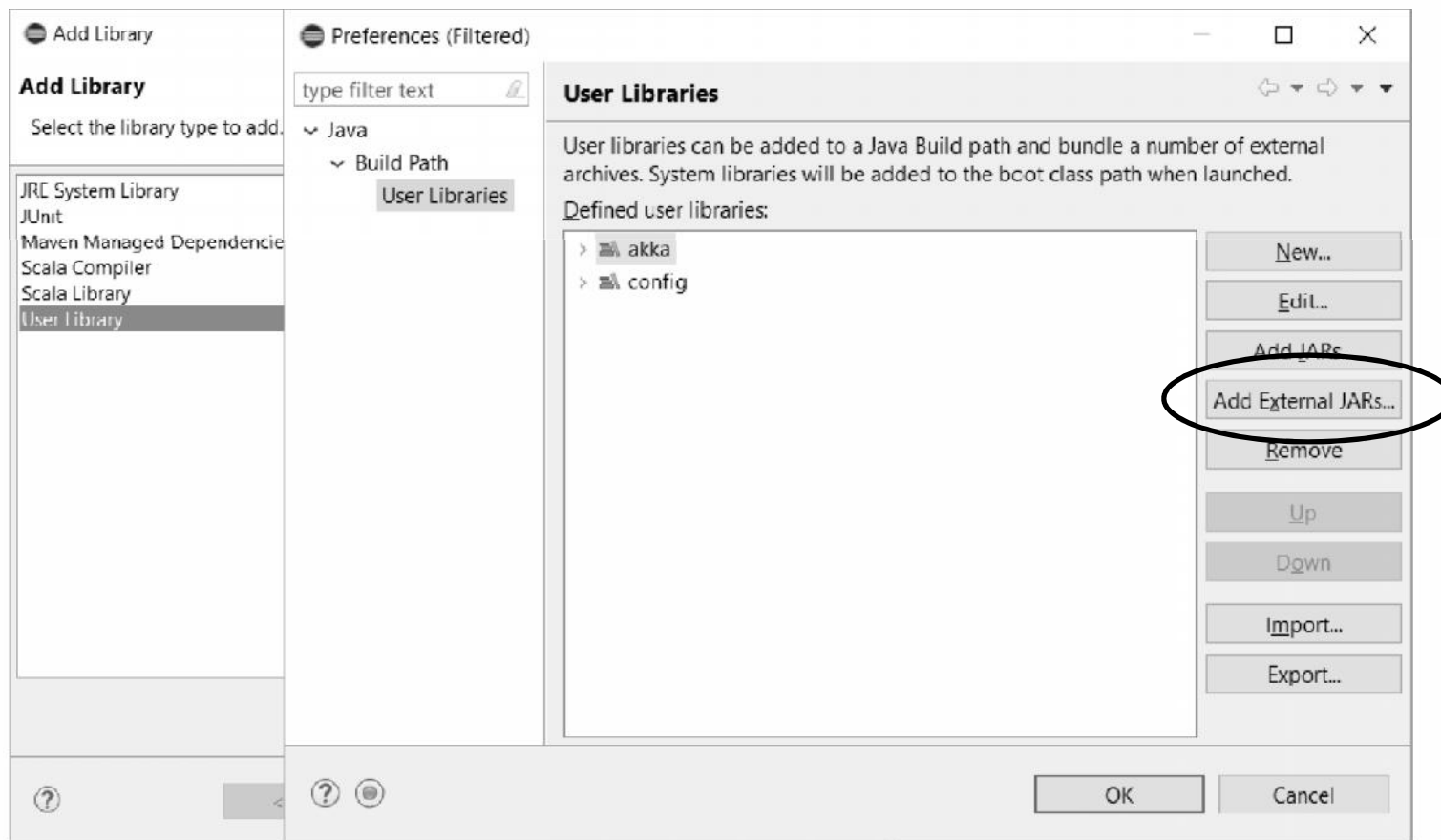
Vežbe
07 Akteri

Upotreba AKKA biblioteke

- <http://akka.io>
- <http://akka.io/downloads/>
- Aktuelna verzija 2.5.1
- Jedan od načina: upotreba SBT
 - Scala Build Tool
 - Alat za prevođenje Scala programa
 - Automatizacija prevođenja složenih projekata
- Alternativno: dostaviti .jar fajlove
 - preuzeti arhivu akka distribucije sa zvaničnog sajta
 - u konfiguraciji IDE postaviti odgovarajuće JAR fajlove kao biblioteke

Konfigurisanje

- Eclipse
 - Build path -> Add Library



Zadatak 1

- Napistati program poput višenitnog "ping-pong" programa u jeziku Java.

```
import akka.actor._
```

```
case object PingMessage  
case object PongMessage  
case object StartMessage  
case object StopMessage
```

Zadatak 1

```
class Ping(pong: ActorRef) extends Actor {  
  var count = 0  
  def incrementAndPrint { count += 1; println("ping") }  
  def receive = {  
    case StartMessage =>  
      incrementAndPrint  
      pong ! PingMessage  
    case PongMessage =>  
      incrementAndPrint  
      if (count > 99) {  
        sender ! StopMessage  
        println("ping zaustavljen")  
        context.stop(self)  
      } else {  
        sender ! PingMessage  
      }  
    case _ => println("Primitljena nepoznata poruka.")  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 1

```
class Pong extends Actor {  
  def receive = {  
    case PingMessage =>  
      println(" pong")  
      sender ! PongMessage  
    case StopMessage =>  
      println("pong zaustavljen")  
      context.stop(self)  
    case _ => println("Primitljena nepoznata poruka.")  
  }  
}  
  
object PingPongTest extends App {  
  val system = ActorSystem("PingPongSystem")  
  val pong = system.actorOf(Props[Pong], name = "pong")  
  val ping = system.actorOf(Props(new Ping(pong)), name = "ping")  
  // start the action  
  ping ! StartMessage  
  //system.shutdown  
}
```

Zadatak 2

- Napisati program na programskom jeziku Scala koji provodi aktera kroz njegov životni ciklus.

```
import akka.actor._
```

```
class Kenny extends Actor {  
  println("entered the Kenny constructor")  
  
  override def preStart { println("kenny: preStart") }  
  
  override def postStop { println("kenny: postStop") }  
  
  override def preRestart(reason: Throwable, message: Option[Any]) {  
    println("kenny: preRestart")  
    println(s" MESSAGE: ${message.getOrElse("")}")  
    println(s" REASON: ${reason.getMessage}")  
    super.preRestart(reason, message)  
  }  
}
```


Zadatak 2

```
override def postRestart(reason: Throwable) {  
    println("kenny: postRestart")  
    println(s" REASON: ${reason.getMessage}")  
    super.postRestart(reason)  
}  
  
def receive = {  
    case ForceRestart => throw new Exception("Boom!")  
    case _ => println("Kenny received a message")  
}  
}
```

Zadatak 2

case object ForceRestart

```
object LifecycleDemo extends App {  
  val system = ActorSystem("LifecycleDemo")  
  val kenny = system.actorOf(Props[Kenny], name = "Kenny")  
  
  println("==> sending kenny a simple String message")  
  kenny ! "hello"  
  Thread.sleep(1000)  
  
  println("==> make kenny restart")  
  kenny ! ForceRestart  
  Thread.sleep(1000)  
  
  println("==> killing kenny")  
  system.stop(kenny)  
  
  println("shutting down system")  
  system.shutdown  
}
```

Zadatak 2

entered the Kenny 1 constructor

Kenny 1: preStart

==> sending kenny a simple String message

Kenny 1 received a message

==> make kenny restart

Kenny 1 received ForceRestart message

Kenny 1: preRestart

MESSAGE: ForceRestart

REASON: Boom!

Kenny 1: postStop

entered the Kenny 2 constructor

Kenny 2: postRestart

REASON: Boom!

Kenny 2: preStart

[ERROR] [05/17/2017 21:38:54.420] [LifecycleDemo-akka.actor.default-dispatcher-4]

[akka://LifecycleDemo/user/Kenny] Boom!

java.lang.Exception: Boom!

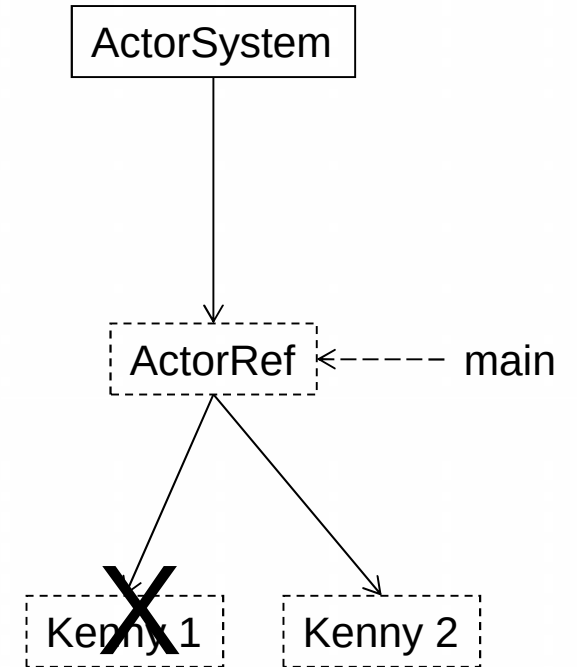
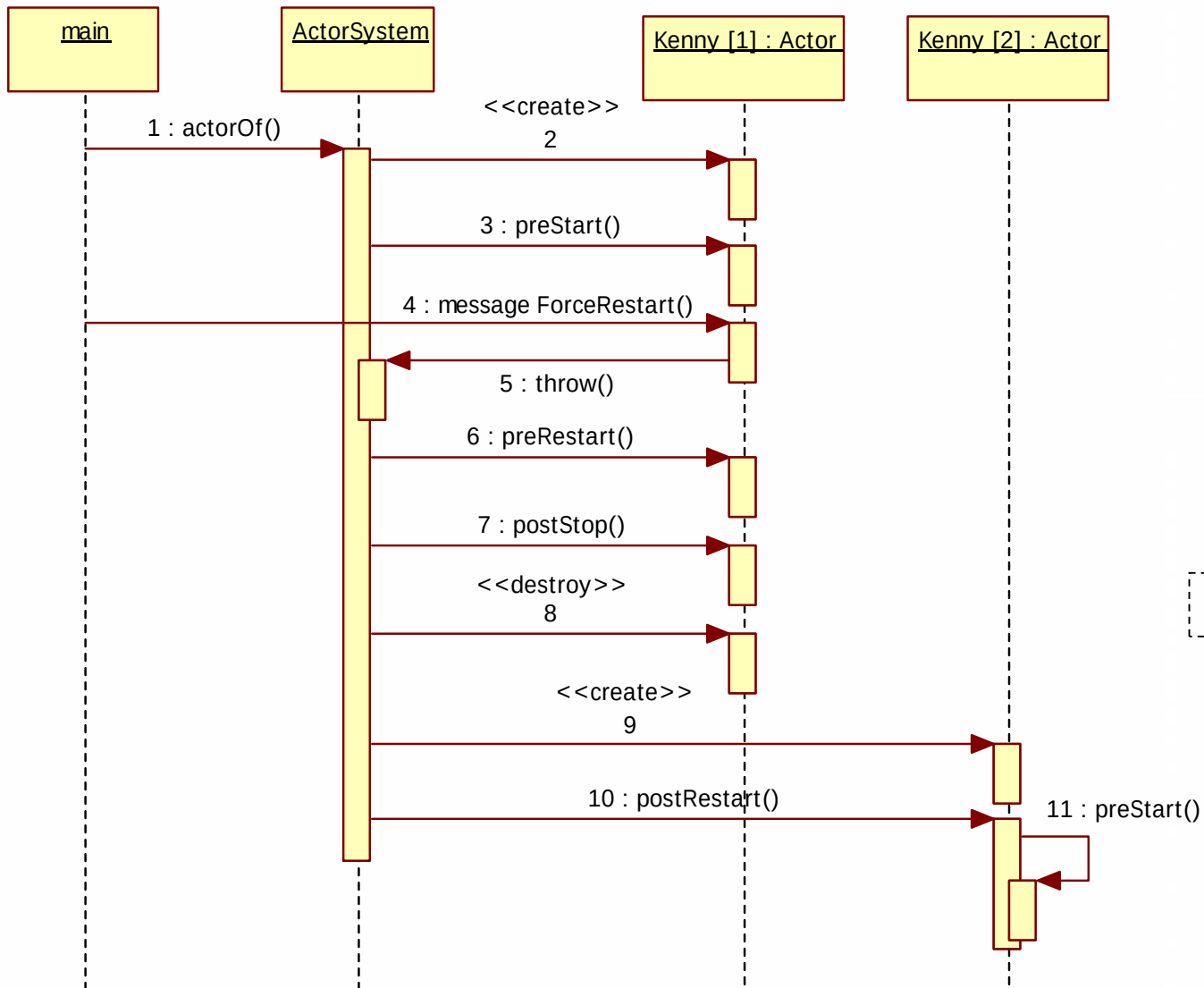
...

==> killing kenny

==> shutting down system

Kenny 2: postStop

Zadatak 2



Zadatak 3

- Napisati Scala akter koji na poruku `CreateChild(ime)` napravi novi akter kao svog potomka. Akteri-potomci, prilikom zaustavljanja, ispišu svoje ime i putanju.

Zadatak 3

```
import akka.actor._
case class CreateChild (name: String)
case class Name (name: String)

class Child extends Actor {
  var name = "No name"
  override def postStop {
    println(s"Aktor ($name) zaustavljen: ${self.path}")
  }

  def receive = {
    case Name(name) => this.name = name
    case _ => println(s"Potomak $name je primio poruku")
  }
}
```

Zadatak 3

```
class Parent extends Actor {  
  def receive = {  
    case CreateChild(name) =>  
      val child = context.actorOf(Props[Child], name = s"$name")  
      child ! Name(name)  
    case _ => println("Roditelj je primio poruku.")  
  }  
}
```

Zadatak 3

```
object ParentTest extends App {  
  val actorSystem = ActorSystem("ParentTest")  
  val parent = actorSystem.actorOf(Props[Parent], name = "Parent")  
  
  parent ! CreateChild("T-800")  
  parent ! CreateChild("T-1000")  
  
  Thread.sleep(500)  
  
  println("Saljem otrovnu pilulu (PoisonPill) ka T-800...")  
  val t800 = actorSystem.actorSelection("/user/Parent/T-800")  
  
  t800 ! PoisonPill  
  
  println("T-800 neutralizovan")  
  Thread.sleep(1000)  
  actorSystem.shutdown  
}
```


Zadatak 4

- Napisati Scala akter kome se ponašanje prosleđuje kao poruka.

```
import akka.actor._

case class Become(r : Actor.Receive)
case class Message(s : String)

class M extends Actor {

  def receive = {
    case Become(x) => context.become(x, false)
    case Message(s) => println(s)
    case _ => println("nepoznato")
  }

}
```

Zadatak 4

```
object Mutator extends App {  
  val system = ActorSystem("system")  
  val actor = system.actorOf(Props[M], name = "M")  
  
  actor ! Message("Poruka")  
  
  def laz : Actor.Receive =  
  {  
    case Message(s) => println("Nisam dobio poruku: " + s)  
    case _ => println("Nisam nista primio")  
  }  
  
  actor ! Become( laz )  
  actor ! Message("Zdravo")  
  
  Thread.sleep(1000)  
  system.shutdown()  
}
```

Zadatak 5

- Demonstrirati obradu podataka pomoću budućih vrednosti
 - kada se izvršenje blokira čekajući buduću vrednost
 - kada završetak izračunavanja buduće vrednosti izazove događaj

Zadatak 5

```
// sa blokiranjem
import scala.concurrent.{Await, Future}
import scala.concurrent.duration._
import scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext.Implicits.global

object AwaitForFuture extends App {

  // Napravi buduću vrednost
  val f = Future {
    Thread.sleep(500)
    1 + 1
  }
  // Blokiraj izvršenje niti dok buduća vrednost ne završi
  // Baci izuzetak ako vreme istekne
  val result = Await.result(f, 1 second)

  println(result)
  Thread.sleep(1000)
}
```

Zadatak 5

```
// bez blokiranja
import scala.concurrent.{Future}
import scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext.Implicits.global
import scala.util.{Failure, Success}
import scala.util.Random
object FutureCallback extends App {
  println("počinjem ...")
  val f = Future { Thread.sleep(Random.nextInt(500)); 42 }
  println("Pre registrovanja povratnog poziva")
  f.onComplete {
    case Success(value) => println(s"Uspesno: $value")
    case Failure(e) => e.printStackTrace
  }
  println("A ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("B ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("C ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("D ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("E ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("F ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  Thread.sleep(2000)
}
```

```
počinjem ...
Pre registrovanja povratnog poziva
A ...
B ...
C ...
Uspesno: 42
D ...
E ...
F ...
```

Zadatak 5

```
// bez blokiranja, resenje sa dva dogadjaja
import ...
object FutureTwoCallbacks extends App {
  val f = Future {
    Thread.sleep(Random.nextInt(500))
    if (Random.nextInt(500) > 250)
      throw new Exception("Izuzetak!") else 42
  }
  f onSuccess { case result => println(s"Uspesno: $result") }
  f onFailure { case t => println(s"Izuzetak: ${t.getMessage}") }
  // do the rest of your work
  println("A ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("B ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("C ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("D ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("E ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
  println("F ..."); Thread.sleep(100)
}
```

Zadatak 6

- Prikazati slučaj komunikacije dva aktera kod kojih inicijator poruke (pitanja) čeka na odgovor

```
import akka.actor._
import akka.pattern.ask
import akka.util.Timeout
import scala.concurrent.{Await, ExecutionContext, Future}
import scala.concurrent.duration._
```

```
case object AskNameMessage
```

```
class TestActor extends Actor {
  def receive = {
    case AskNameMessage => sender ! "Kenny"
    case _ => println("??")
  }
}
```

Zadatak 6

```
object AskTest extends App {  
  
  // Napravi aktora  
  val system = ActorSystem("AskTestSystem")  
  val myActor = system.actorOf(Props[TestActor], name = "myActor")  
  
  // Pitaj i čekaj odgovor  
  implicit val timeout = Timeout(5 seconds)  
  val future = myActor ? AskNameMessage  
  val result = Await.result(future, timeout.duration)  
                        .asInstanceOf[String]  
  println(result)  
  
  // Pitaj i odmah konvertuj u string  
  val future2: Future[String] =  
                        ask(myActor, AskNameMessage).mapTo[String]  
  val result2 = Await.result(future2, 1 second)  
  println(result2)  
  
  system.shutdown  
}
```