Script generated by TTT

Title: Nipkow: Info2 (12.12.2014)

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(including exception handling for IO actions)

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     hClose fromH
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readOpenFile :: String -> IOMode -> IO Handle
readOpenFile prompt mode =
  do putStrLn prompt
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Executing xyz.hs

If xyz.hs contains a definition of main:

- runhaskell xyz

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There is much more in the Standard IO Library
(including exception handling for IO actions)

Executing `xyz.hs`

If `xyz.hs` contains a definition of `main`:

- `runhaskell xyz`

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If `xyz.hs` contains a definition of `main`:

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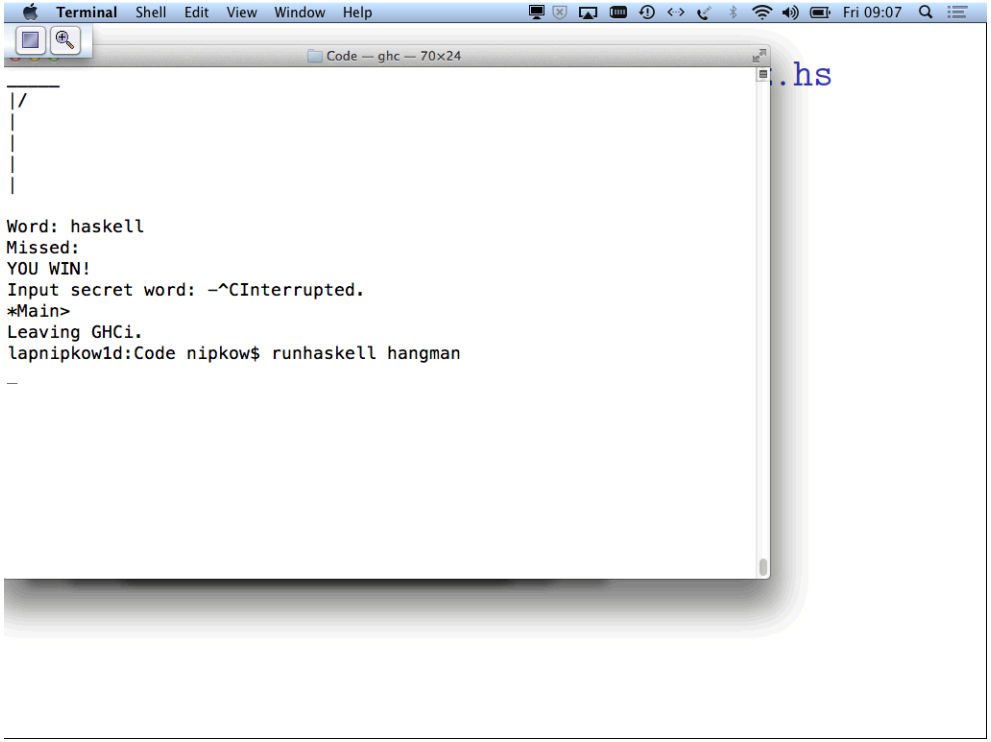
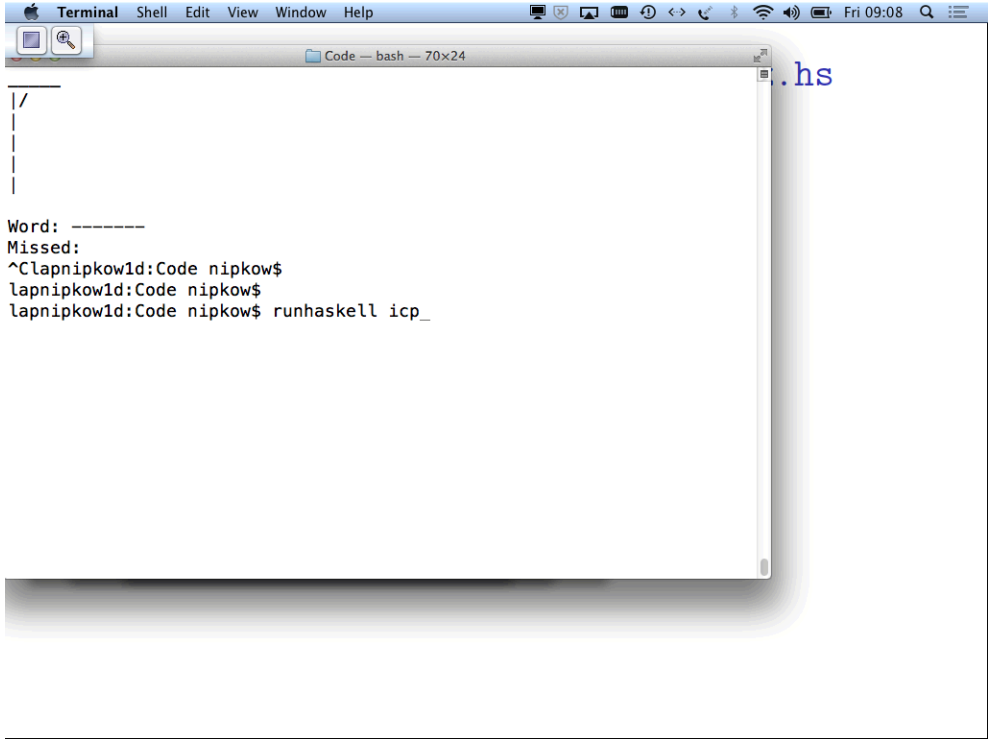
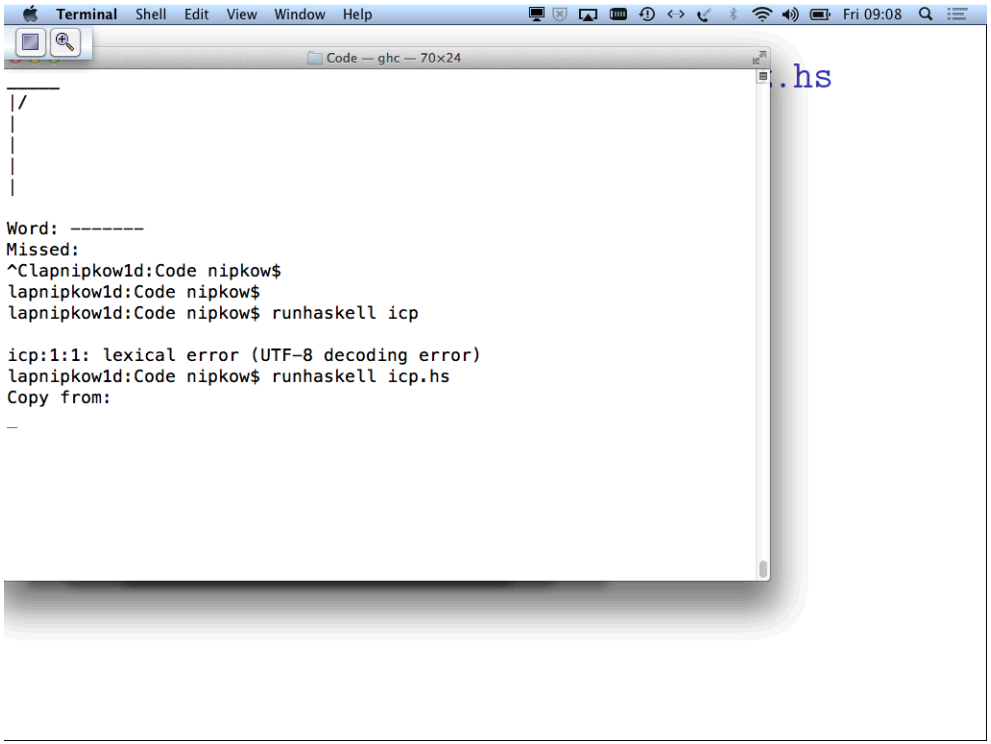
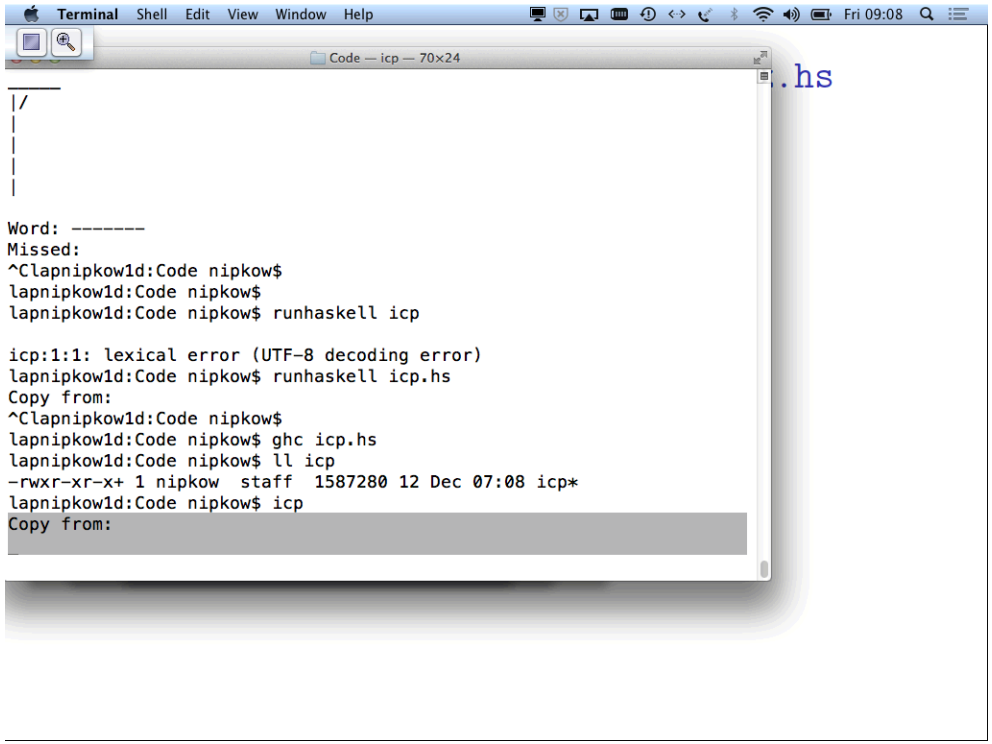

Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Fri 09:07
Code — ghc — 70×24
.hs
Word: haskell
Missed:
YOU WIN!
Input secret word: -^CInterrupted.
*Main>
Leaving GHCi.
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ runhaskell hangman


Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Fri 09:08
Code — bash — 70×24
.hs
Word: -------
Missed:
^Clapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ runhaskell icp


Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Fri 09:08
Code — ghc — 70×24
.hs
Word: -------
Missed:
^Clapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ runhaskell icp
icp:1:1: lexical error (UTF-8 decoding error)
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ runhaskell icp.hs
Copy from:


Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Fri 09:08
Code — icp — 70×24
.hs
Word: -------
Missed:
^Clapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
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lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ runhaskell icp.hs
Copy from:
^Clapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ ghc icp.hs
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ ll icp
-rwxr-xr-x+ 1 nipkow staff 1587280 12 Dec 07:08 icp*
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ icp
Copy from:

Executing `xyz.hs`

If `xyz.hs` contains a definition of `main`:

- `runhaskell xyz`
  or
- `ghc xyz` $\rightsquigarrow$ executable file `xyz`

9.2 Network I/O

Types

Types

- `data Socket`
  A socket is one endpoint of a two-way communication link between two programs running on the network.

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  A socket is one endpoint of a two-way communication link between two programs running on the network.
- `data PortId = PortNumber PortNumber | ...`
- `data PortNumber`
  `instance Num PortNumber`

Types

- `data Socket`
  A socket is one endpoint of a two-way communication link between two programs running on the network.
- `data PortId = PortNumber PortNumber | ...`
- `data PortNumber`
  `instance Num PortNumber`
  $\Longrightarrow$ `PortNumber 9000 :: PortId`

Server functions

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- `listenOn :: PortId -> IO Socket`
  Create server side socket for specific port

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  Create server side socket for specific port
- `accept :: Socket -> IO (Handle, ..., ...)`
  $\Longrightarrow$ can read/write from/to socket via handle
- `sClose :: Socket -> IO ()`
  Close socket

Initialization for Windows

```
withSocketsDo :: IO a -> IO a
```

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```
withSocketsDo :: IO a -> IO a
```

Standard use pattern:

```
main  =  withSocketsDo $ do ...
```

Example (pingPong.hs)

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```
main :: IO ()
main  =  withSocketsDo $ do
```

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main :: IO ()
main  =  withSocketsDo $ do
  sock <- listenOn $ PortNumber 9000
  (h, _, _) <- accept sock
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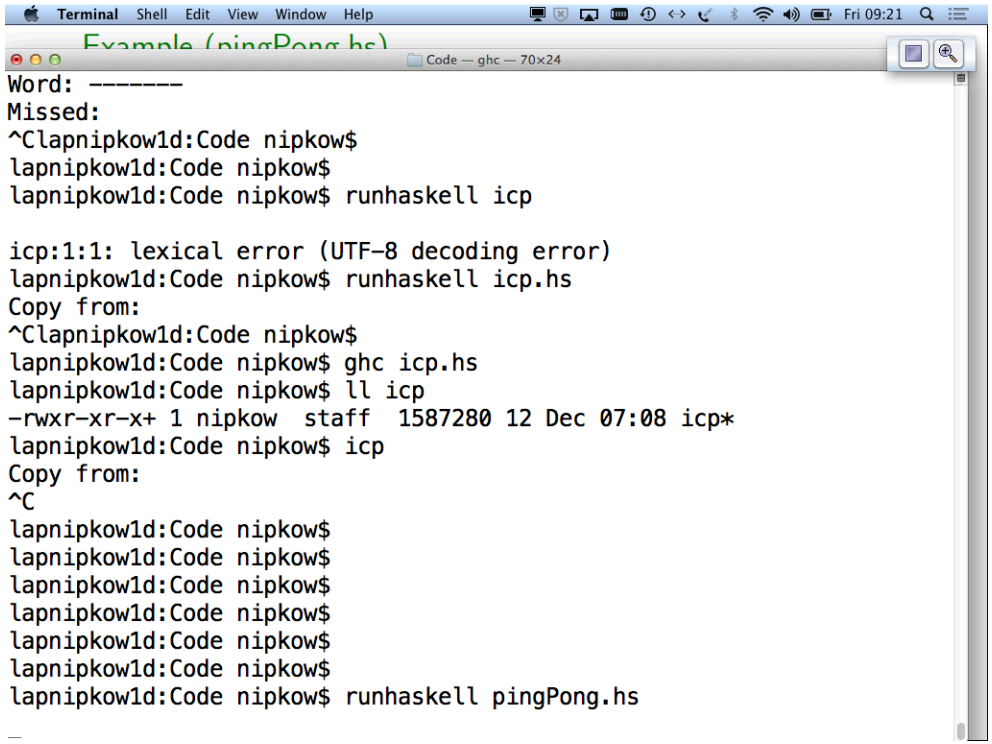
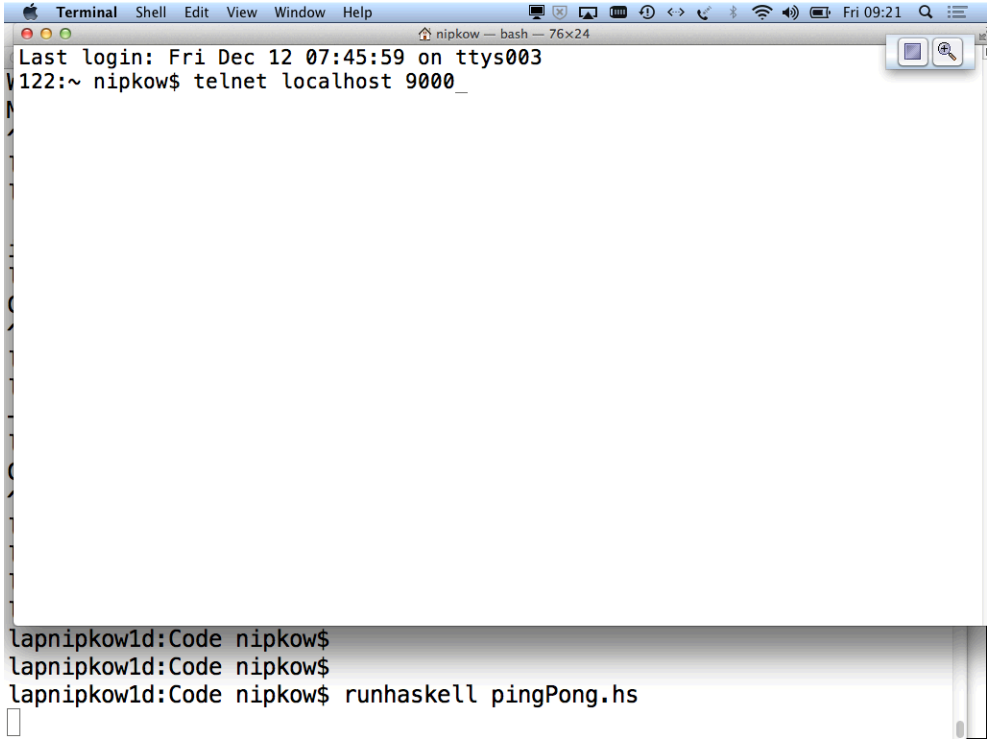
```
main :: IO ()
main  =  withSocketsDo $ do
  sock <- listenOn $ PortNumber 9000
  (h, _, _) <- accept sock
  hSetBuffering h LineBuffering
```

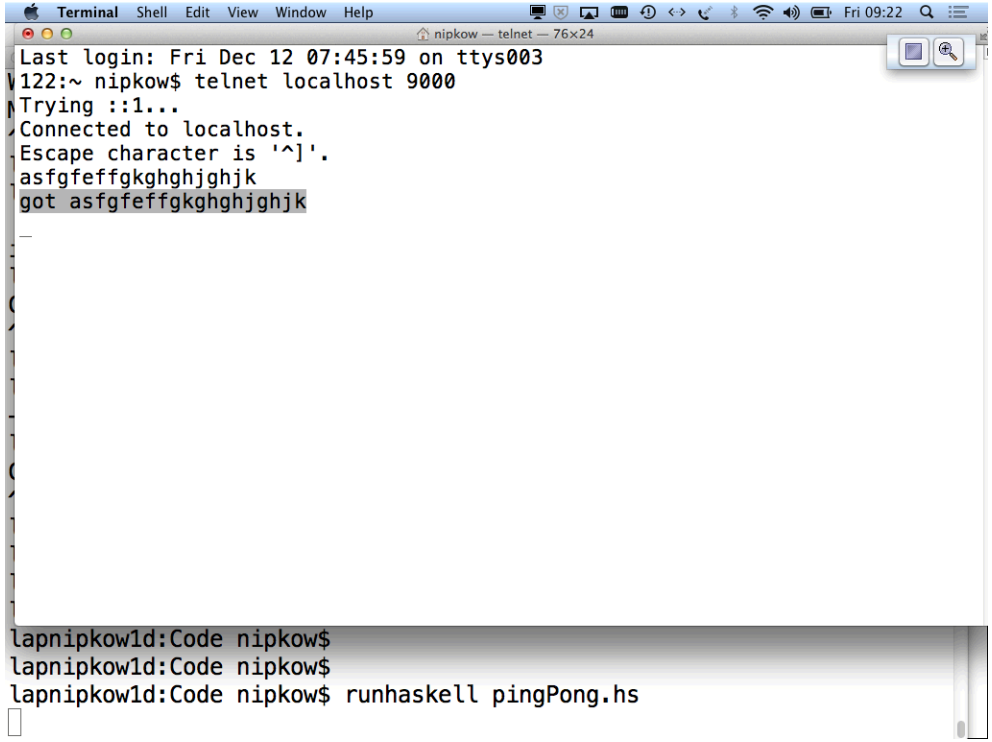
Example (pingPong.hs)

```
main :: IO ()
main  =  withSocketsDo $ do
  sock <- listenOn $ PortNumber 9000
  (h, _, _) <- accept sock
  hSetBuffering h LineBuffering
  loop h
  sClose sock

loop :: Handle -> IO ()
loop h  =  do
  input <- hGetLine h
  if take 4 input == "quit"
  then do hPutStrLn h "goodbye!"
          hClose h
  else do hPutStrLn h ("got " ++ input)
          loop h
```




Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Fri 09:21
nipkow — bash — 76×24
Last login: Fri Dec 12 07:45:59 on ttys003
122:~ nipkow$ telnet localhost 9000
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$ runhaskell pingPong.hs


Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Fri 09:22
nipkow — telnet — 76×24
Last login: Fri Dec 12 07:45:59 on ttys003
122:~ nipkow$ telnet localhost 9000
Trying ::1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^]'.
asfgfeffgkghghjghjk
got asfgfeffgkghghjghjk
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
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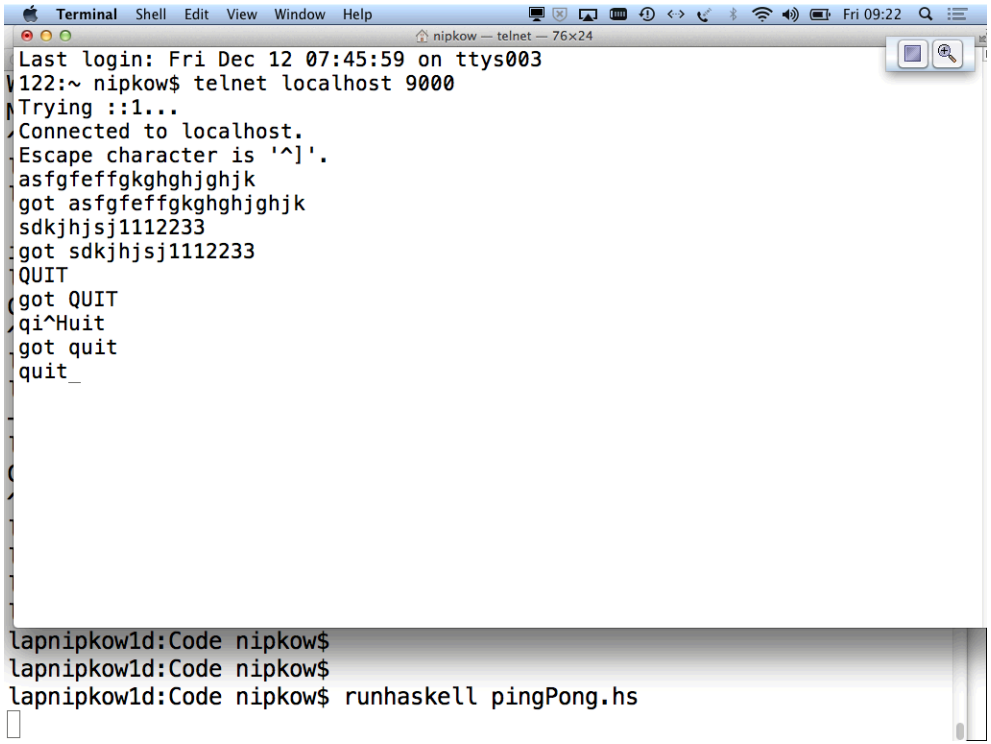
Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Fri 09:22
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Last login: Fri Dec 12 07:45:59 on ttys003
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asfgfeffgkghghjghjk
got asfgfeffgkghghjghjk
sdkjhjsj1112233
got sdkjhjsj1112233
QUIT
got QUIT
qi^Huit
got quit
quit
lapnipkow1d:Code nipkow$
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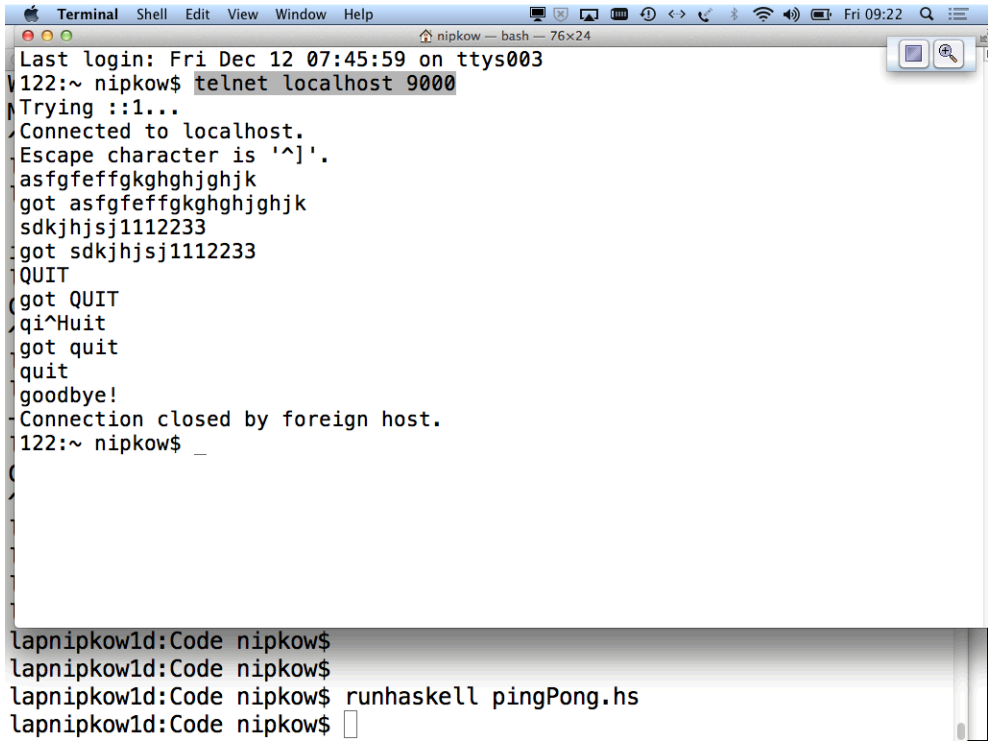
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asfgfeffgkghghjghjk
got asfgfeffgkghghjghjk
sdkjhjsj1112233
got sdkjhjsj1112233
QUIT
got QUIT
qi^Huit
got quit
quit
goodbye!
Connection closed by foreign host.
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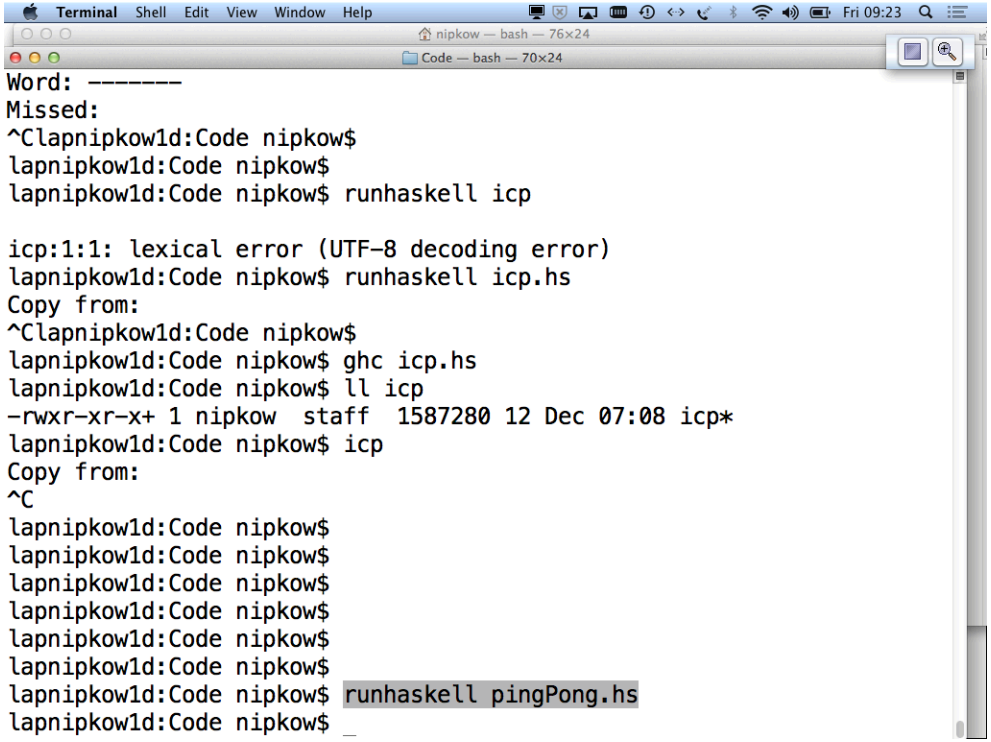

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  (h, _, _) <- accept sock
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- `type HostName = String`
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- `type HostName = String`
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- `connectTo :: HostName -> PortId -> IO Handle`
  Connect to specific port of specific host

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main = withSocketsDo $ do
```

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main :: IO()
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  host <- getLine
  h <- connectTo host (PortNumber 80)
  hSetBuffering h LineBuffering
```

Example (wGet.hs)

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main :: IO()
main = withSocketsDo $ do
  putStrLn "Host?"
  host <- getLine
  h <- connectTo host (PortNumber 80)
  hSetBuffering h LineBuffering
  putStrLn "Resource?"
  res <- getLine
```

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  s <- hGetContents h
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For more detail see

http://hackage.haskell.org/package/network/docs/Network.html

http://hackage.haskell.org/package/network/docs/Network-Socket.html

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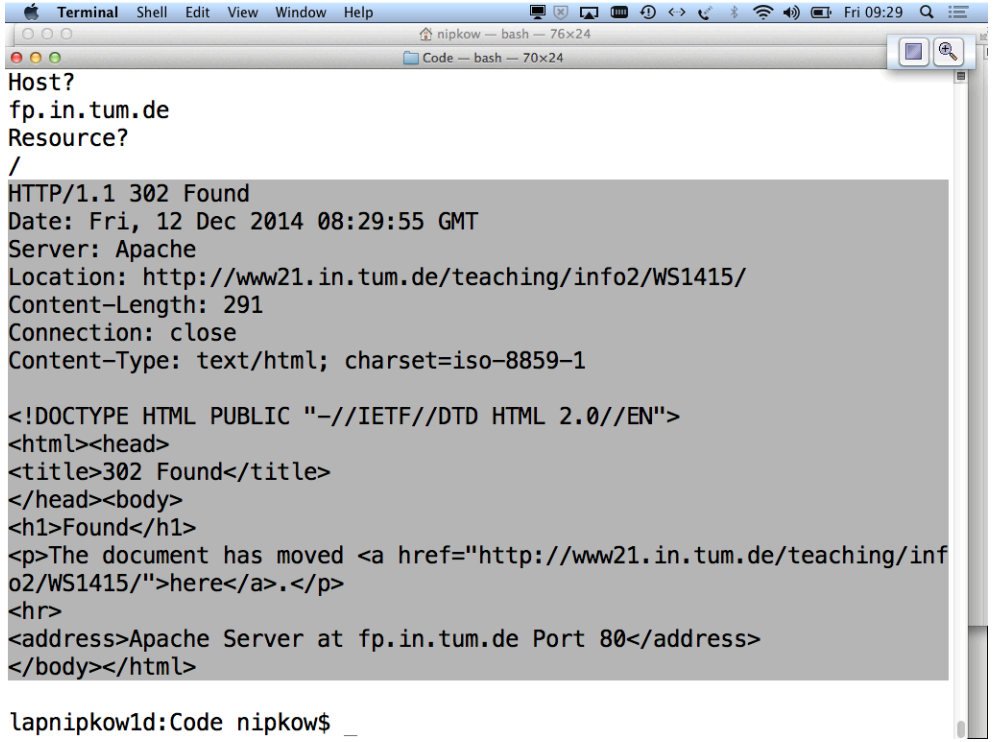
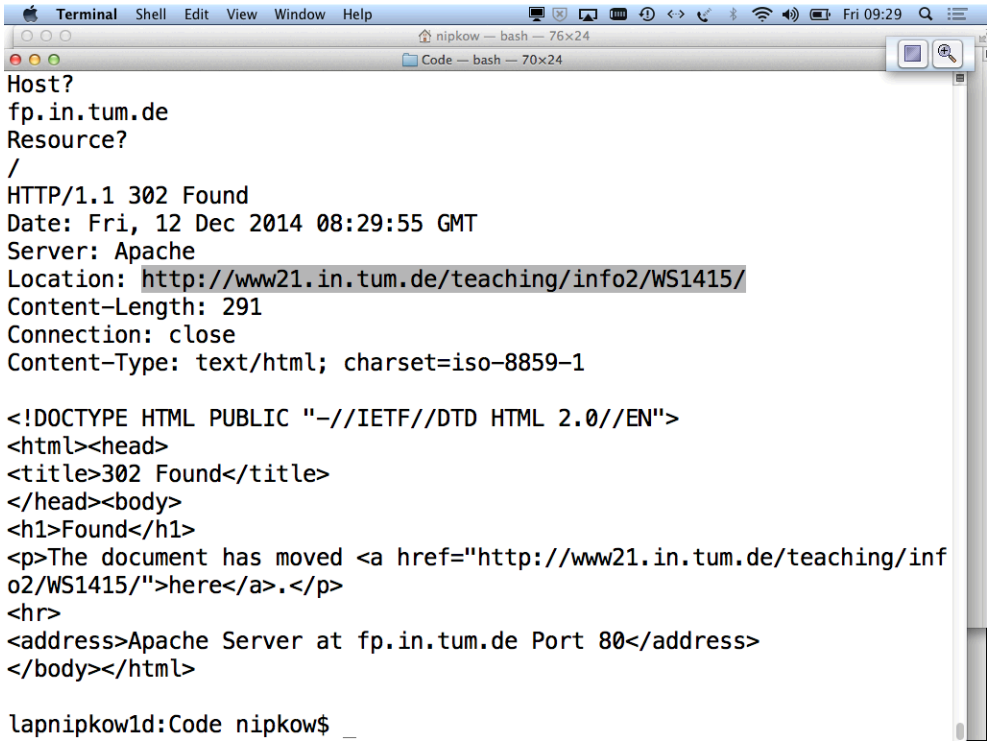
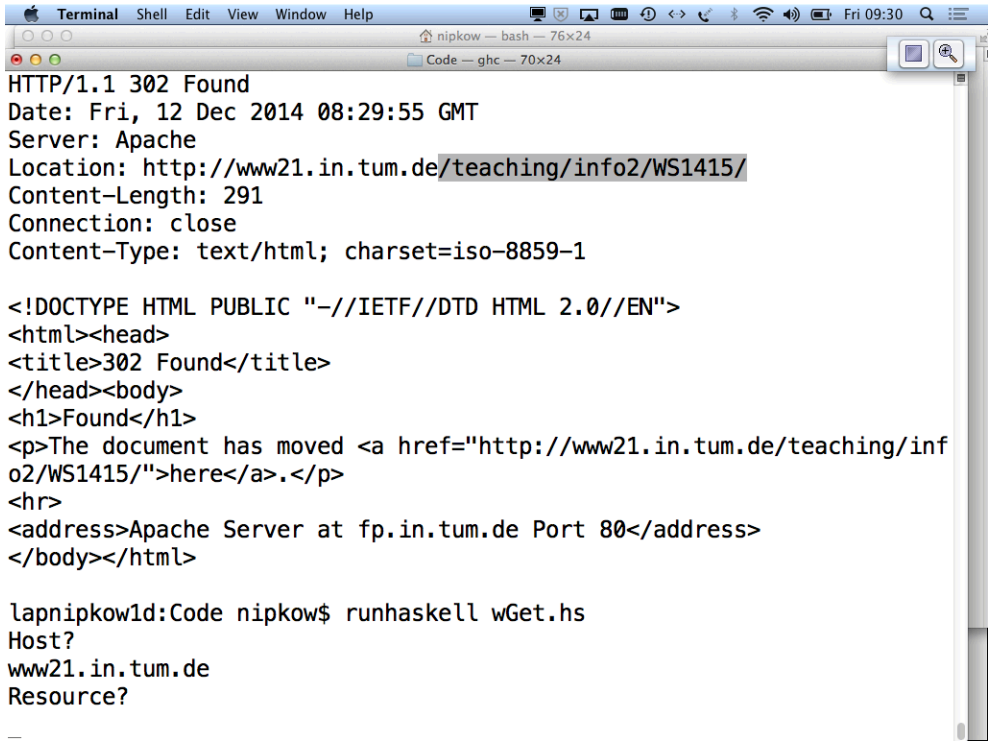
  s <- hGetContents h
  putStrLn s
```







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Purposes:

- Grouping
- Interfaces
- Division of labour

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Purposes:

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GHC: one module per file

Recommendation: module `M` in file `M.hs`

Module header

```
module M where
```

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module M where    -- M must start with capital letter
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↑

All definitions must start in this column

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- Exports everything defined in `M` (at the top level)

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module M where    -- M must start with capital letter
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```

All definitions must start in this column

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Selective export:

```
module M (T, f, ...)  where
```

Exporting data types

Exporting data types

```
module M (T) where
data T = ...
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module M (T) where
data T = ...
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- Exports only `T`, but not its constructors

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- `data Socket`
  A socket is one endpoint of a two-way communication link between two programs running on the network.

Exporting data types

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module M (T) where
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module M (T(..)) where
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- Exports `T` and its constructors `C`, `D`, ...

```
module M (T(..)) where
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- Exports `T` and all of its constructors

Not permitted: `module M (T,C,D) where`

Exporting modules

By default, modules do not export names from imported modules

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```
module B where
import A
...
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```
module A where
f = ...
...
```

$\Longrightarrow$ B does not export `f`

Unless the names are mentioned in the export list

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```
module B (f) where
import A
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Or the whole module is exported

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module A where
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Unless the names are mentioned in the export list

```
module B (f) where
import A
...
```

Or the whole module is exported


```
module B (module A) where
import A
...
```

import

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By default, everything that is exported is imported

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module B where
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module A where
f = ...
g = ...
```

$\Longrightarrow$ B imports f and g

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Unless an import list is specified

```
module B where
import A (f)
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```

$\Longrightarrow$ B imports only f

Or specific names are hidden

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module B where
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module A where
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Unless an import list is specified

```
module B where
import A (f)
...
```

$\Longrightarrow$ B imports only f

Or specific names are hidden

```
module B where
import A hiding (g)
...
```

qualified

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```
import A
import B
import C
... f ...
```

Where does `f` come from??

qualified

```
import A
import B
import C
... f ...
```

Where does `f` come from??

Clearer: *qualified names*

```
... A.f ...
```

Renaming modules

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```
import TotallyAwesomeModule

... TotallyAwesomeModule.f ...
```

Painful

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import TotallyAwesomeModule

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```

Painful

More readable:

```
import qualified TotallyAwesomeModule as TAM
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import TotallyAwesomeModule

... TotallyAwesomeModule.f ...
```

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More readable:

```
import qualified TotallyAwesomeModule as TAM

... TAM.f ...
```

For the full description of the module system
see the Haskell report

qualified

```
import A
import B
import C
... f ...
```

Where does `f` come from??

Clearer: *qualified names*

```
... A.f ...
```

Can be enforced:

```
import qualified A
```

$\Longrightarrow$ must always write `A.f`

Renaming modules

```
import TotallyAwesomeModule

... TotallyAwesomeModule.f ...
```

Painful

More readable:

```
import qualified TotallyAwesomeModule as TAM

... TAM.f ...
```

For the full description of the module system
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10.2 Abstract Data Types