CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

OCaml

Higher Order Functions

Anonymous Functions

- Recall code blocks in Ruby

```
(1..10).each { |x| print x }
```

  - Here, we can think of `{ |x| print x }` as a function

- We can do this (and more) in OCaml

Anonymous Functions

- As with Ruby, passing around functions is common
  - So often we don't want to bother to give them names

- Use fun to make a function with no name

Parameter

Body
(in which parameter x
is bound)

```
fun x -> x + 3
```

```
(fun x -> x + 3) 5
```

= 8

Anonymous Functions

- Syntax
  - `fun x1 … xn -> e`
- Evaluation
  - An anonymous function is an expression
  - In fact, *it is a value* – no further evaluation is possible
    - As such, it can be passed to other functions, returned from them, stored in a variable, etc.
- Type checking
  - (`fun x1 … xn -> e`) : (`t1 -> … -> tn -> u`)

    when `e` : `u` under assumptions `x1` : `t1`, …, `xn` : `tn`.
    - (Same rule as `let f x1 … xn = e`)

Calling Functions, Generalized

Not just a variable **`f`**

- Syntax **`e0 e1`** … **`en`**
- Evaluation
  - Evaluate arguments **`e1`** … **`en`** to values **`v1`** … **`vn`**
    - Order is actually right to left, not left to right
    - But this doesn't matter if **`e1`** … **`en`** don't have side effects
  - Evaluate **`e0`** to a function **`fun x1 … xn -> e`**
  - Substitute **`vi`** for **`xi`** in **`e`**, yielding new expression **`e′`**
  - Evaluate **`e′`** to value **`v`**, which is the final result
- Example:
  - **`(fun x -> x+x) 1`** $\Rightarrow$ **`1+1`** $\Rightarrow$ **`2`**

Calling Functions, Generalized

- Syntax `e0 e1` ... `en`
- Type checking (almost the same as before)
  - If `e0` : `t1 ->` ... `-> tn -> u` and `e1` : `t1`, ... `,` `en` : `tn` then `e0 e1` ... `en` : `u`
- Example:
  - `(fun x -> x+x) 1 : int`
  - since `(fun x -> x+x)`: `int -> int` and `1` : `int`

Quiz 1: What does this evaluate to?

```
let y = (fun x -> x+1) 2 in
(fun z -> z-2) y
```

A. *Error*

B. 2

C. 1

D. 0

Quiz 1: What does this evaluate to?

```
let y = (fun x -> x+1) 2 in
(fun z -> z-2) y
```

A. *Error*

B. 2

C. 1

D. 0

Quiz 2: What is this expression's type ?

```
(fun x y -> x) 2 3
```

A. *Type error*

B. `int`

C. `int -> int -> int`

D. `'a -> 'b -> 'a`

Quiz 2: What is this expression's type ?

```
(fun x y -> x) 2 3
```

A. *Type error*

B. `int`

C. `int -> int -> int`

D. `'a -> 'b -> 'a`

Functions and Binding

- Functions are first-class, so you can bind them to other names as you like

```
let f x = x + 3;;
let g = f;;
g 5   = 8
```

- In fact, let for functions is syntactic shorthand

```
let f x = body
```

↓ is semantically equivalent to

```
let f = fun x ->  body
```

Example Shorthands

- `let next x = x + 1`
  - Short for `let next = fun x -> x + 1`
- `let plus x y = x + y`
  - Short for `let plus = fun x y -> x + y`
- ```
  let rec fact n =
       if n = 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1)
  ```
  - Short for
    ```
    let rec fact = fun n ->
            (if n = 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1))
    ```
    ```

Quiz 3: What does this evaluate to?

```
let f = fun x -> 0 in
let g = f in
g 1
```

A. Error

B. 2

C. 1

D. 0

Quiz 3: What does this evaluate to?

```
let f = fun x -> 0 in
let g = f in
g 1
```

A. *Error*
B. 2
C. 1
D. 0

Defining Functions Everywhere

```
let move l x =
  let left x = x - 1 in  (* locally defined fun *)
  let right x = x + 1 in (* locally defined fun *)
  if l then left x
  else      right x
;;

let move' l x = (* equivalent to the above *)
  if l then (fun y -> y - 1) x
  else      (fun y -> y + 1) x
```

Pattern Matching With Fun

- match can be used within fun

```
(fun l -> match l with (h::_) -> h) [1; 2]
      = 1
```

- But use named functions for complicated matches
- May use standard pattern matching abbreviations

```
(fun (x, y) -> x+y) (1,2)

      = 3
```

Passing Functions as Arguments

- In OCaml you can pass functions as arguments (akin to Ruby code blocks)

```
let plus_three x = x + 3 (* int -> int *)

let twice f z = f (f z) (* ('a->'a) -> 'a -> 'a *)
twice plus_three 5 = 11
```

- Ruby's **`collect`** is called **`map`** in OCaml
  - **`map f l`** applies function **`f`** to each element of **`l`**, and puts the results in a new list (preserving order)

```
map plus_three [1; 2; 3] = [4; 5; 6]
map (fun x -> (-x)) [1; 2; 3] = [-1; -2; -3]
```

The Map Function

- Let's write the map function
  - Takes a function and a list, applies the function to each element of the list, and returns a list of the results

```
let rec map f l = match l with
    [] -> []
  | (h::t) -> (f h)::(map f t)
```

```
let add_one x = x + 1
let negate x = -x
map add_one [1; 2; 3] = [2; 3; 4]
map negate [9; -5; 0] = [-9; 5; 0]
```

- Type of `map`?

The Map Function (cont.)

- What is the type of the map function?

```
let rec map f l = match l with
    [] -> []
  | (h::t) -> (f h)::(map f t)
```

$$\underbrace{\texttt{('a -> 'b)}}_{\texttt{f}}\ \texttt{->}\ \underbrace{\texttt{'a list}}_{\texttt{l}}\ \texttt{-> 'b list}$$

This is the `fold_left` function in OCaml's standard `List` library

The Fold Function

- Common pattern
  - Iterate through list and apply function to each element, keeping track of partial results computed so far

```
let rec fold f a l = match l with
      [] -> a
    | (h::t) -> fold f (f a h) t
```

  - a = "accumulator"
  - Usually called fold left to remind us that f takes the accumulator as its first argument
- What's the type of fold?

```
= ('a -> 'b -> 'a) -> 'a -> 'b list -> 'a
```

Example

```
let rec fold f a l = match l with
      [] -> a
    | (h::t) -> fold f (f a h) t
```

```
let add a x = a + x
fold add 0 [1; 2; 3; 4] →
fold add 1 [2; 3; 4] →
fold add 3 [3; 4] →
fold add 6 [4] →
fold add 10 [] →
10
```

We just built the `sum` function!

Another Example

```
let rec fold f a l = match l with
    [] -> a
  | (h::t) -> fold f (f a h) t
```

```
let next a _ = a + 1
fold next 0 [2; 3; 4; 5] →
fold next 1 [3; 4; 5] →
fold next 2 [4; 5] →
fold next 3 [5] →
fold next 4 [] →
4
```

We just built the `length` function!

Using Fold to Build Reverse

```
let rec fold f a l = match l with
    [] -> a
  | (h::t) -> fold f (f a h) t
```

- Let's build the reverse function with fold!

```
let prepend a x = x::a
fold prepend [] [1; 2; 3; 4] →
fold prepend [1] [2; 3; 4] →
fold prepend [2; 1] [3; 4] →
fold prepend [3; 2; 1] [4] →
fold prepend [4; 3; 2; 1] [] →
[4; 3; 2; 1]
```

Summary

- **map** *f* [*v1*; *v2*; …; *vn*]

  = [*f* *v1*; *f* *v2*; …; *f* *vn*]

  - e.g., `map (fun x -> x+1) [1;2;3] = [2;3;4]`

- **fold** *f* *v* [*v1*; *v2*; …; *vn*]

= **fold** *f* (*f* *v* *v1*) [*v2*; …; *vn*]

= **fold** *f* (*f* (*f* *v* *v1*) *v2*) […; *vn*]

= …

= *f* (*f* (*f* (*f* *v* *v1*) *v2*) …) *vn*

  - e.g., `fold add 0 [1;2;3;4] =`

    `add (add (add (add 0 1) 2) 3) 4 = 10`

Quiz 4: What does this evaluate to?

```
map (fun x -> x *. 4) [1;2;3]
```

A. `[ 1.0; 2.0; 3.0 ]`

B. `[ 4.0; 8.0; 12.0 ]`

C. Error

D. `[4; 8; 12 ]`

Quiz 4: What does this evaluate to?

```
map (fun x -> x *. 4) [1;2;3]
```

A. `[ 1.0; 2.0; 3.0 ]`

B. `[ 4.0; 8.0; 12.0 ]`

C. **Error -- the *. function takes floats, not ints**

D. `[4; 8; 12 ]`

Quiz 5: What does this evaluate to?

```
fold (fun a y -> y::a) [] [3;4;2]
```

A. `[ 9 ]`

B. `[ 3;4;2 ]`

C. `[ 2;4;3 ]`

D. **Error**

Quiz 5: What does this evaluate to?

```
fold (fun a y -> y::a) [] [3;4;2]
```

A. `[ 9 ]`

B. `[ 3;4;2 ]`

C. `[ 2;4;3 ]`

D. Error

Quiz 6: What does this evaluate to?

```
let is_even x = (x mod 2 = 0) in
map is_even [1;2;3;4;5]
```

A. `[false;true;false;true;false]`

B. `[0;1;1;2;2]`

C. `[0;0;0;0;0]`

D. `false`

Quiz 6: What does this evaluate to?

```
let is_even x = (x mod 2 = 0) in
map is_even [1;2;3;4;5]
```

A. `[false;true;false;true;false]`

B. `[0;1;1;2;2]`

C. `[0;0;0;0;0]`

D. `false`

Combining map and fold

- Idea: map a list to another list, and then fold over it to compute the final result
  - Basis of the famous “map/reduce” framework from Google, since these operations can be parallelized

```
let countone l =
  fold (fun a h -> if h=1 then a+1 else a) 0 l

let countones ss =
  let counts = map countone ss in
  fold (fun a c -> a+c) 0 counts

countones [[1;0;1]; [0;0]; [1;1]] = 4
countones [[1;0]; []; [0;0]; [1]] = 2
```

fold_right

- Right-to-left version of fold:

```
let rec fold_right f l a = match l with
    [] -> a
  | (h::t) -> f h (fold_right f t a)
```

- Left-to-right version used so far:

```
let rec fold f a l = match l with
    [] -> a
  | (h::t) -> fold f (f a h) t
```

Left-to-right vs. right-to-left

```
fold f v [v1; v2; …; vn] =
 f (f (f (f v v1) v2) …) vn

fold_right f [v1; v2; …; vn] v =
 f (f (f (f vn v) …) v2) v1
```

```
fold (fun x y -> x - y) 0 [1;2;3] = -6
```

since ((0-1)-2)-3) = -6

```
fold_right (fun x y -> x - y) [1;2;3] 0 = 2
```

since 1-(2-(3-0)) = 2

When to use one or the other?

- Many problems lend themselves to **`fold_right`**
- But it does present a performance disadvantage
  - The recursion builds of a deep stack: One stack frame for each recursive call of fold_right
- An optimization called tail recursion permits optimizing **`fold`** so that it uses no stack at all
  - We will see how this works in a later lecture!