

CMSC 330

Organization of Programming Languages

OCaml

Higher Order Functions

Anonymous Functions

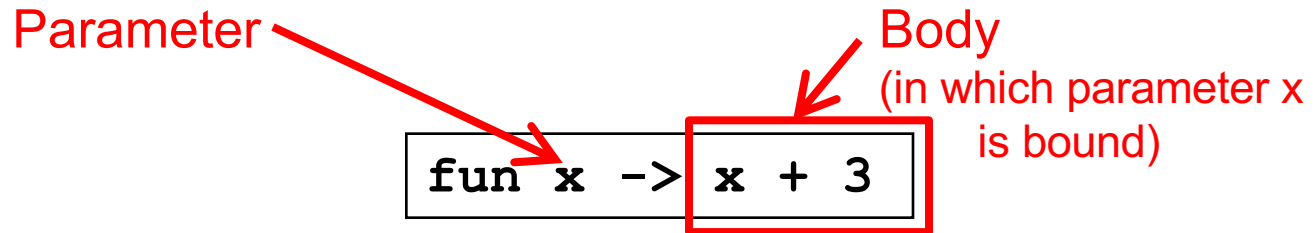
- ▶ Recall code blocks in Ruby

```
(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



`(fun x -> x + 3) 5` = 8

Anonymous Functions

▶ Syntax

- **fun** x_1 ... x_n \rightarrow 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

- $(\mathbf{fun} \ x_1 \dots x_n \rightarrow e) : (t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_n \rightarrow u)$
when $e : u$ under assumptions $x_1 : t_1, \dots, x_n : t_n$.
 - (Same rule as $\mathbf{let} \ f \ x_1 \dots x_n = e$)

Quiz 1: What does this evaluate to?

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

Quiz 3: What does this evaluate to?

```
let f = fun x -> 0 in
let g = f in
let h = fun y -> g (y+1)
h 1
```

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

Quiz 3: What does this evaluate to?

```
let f = fun x -> 0 in
let g = f in
let h = fun y -> g (y+1)
h 1
```

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. *Error*

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, too

```
(fun (x, y) -> x+y) (1,2) = 3
```

Passing Functions as Arguments

In OCaml you can pass functions as arguments

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

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

f's type



twice's f parameter
is a function



Calls the parameter function f
(twice!)



```
twice plus_three 5 = 11
```

map

The Map Function

OCaml's `map` is a higher order function; like Ruby's `collect`

- ▶ `map f l` takes a **function** `f` and a **list** `l`, applies function `f` to each element of `l`, and **returns a list** of the results (preserving order)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map } f \ [v1; v2; \dots; vn] \\ = \ [f \ v1; f \ v2; \dots; f \ vn] \end{aligned}$$

```
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]
```

How can we implement Map?

```
let rec add1all l =  
  match l with  
  [] -> []  
  | h::t ->  
    (add_one h):: add1all t
```

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

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

Implementing map

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

- ▶ What is the type of `map`?

$(f) \rightarrow l \rightarrow$

Implementing map

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

- ▶ What is the type of `map`?

$(\underbrace{'a \rightarrow 'b}_f) \rightarrow (\underbrace{'a \text{ list}}_l) \rightarrow 'b \text{ list}$

Another Example

Apply a *list of functions* to *list of ints*

```
let neg x = -x;;  
let add_one x = x+1;;  
let double x = x + x;;  
let fs = [neg; add_one; double];;  
let lst = [1;2;3];;
```

```
map (fun f -> map f lst) fs =  
  [[-1; -2; -3]; [2; 3; 4]; [2; 4; 6]]  
  ^      ^      ^      ^      ^  
  (neg 1) (neg 2) (neg 3) (add_one 1) ... (double 1) ...
```

map, as a cartoon

`map cook` [🐮 , 🍌 , 🐔 , 🌽] =
[🍔 , 🍟 , 🍗 , 🍿]

`map` is included in the standard `List` module, i.e., as `List.map`

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
- D. [4; 8; 12]**

Quiz 5: Which function to use?

`map ??? [1; 0; 3] = [true; false; true]`

- A. `fun x -> true`
- B. `fun x -> x = 0`
- C. `fun x -> x != 0`
- D. `fun x -> x = (x != 0)`

Quiz 5: Which function to use?

`map ??? [1; 0; 3] = [true; false; true]`

A. `fun x -> true`

B. `fun x -> x = 0`

C. `fun x -> x != 0`

D. `fun x -> x = (x != 0)`


int


bool

Note type error!

fold

(and foldr)

Two Recursive Functions

Sum a list of ints

```
let rec sum l =  
  match l with  
  [] -> 0  
  | h::t -> h + (sum t)
```

```
# sum [1;2;3;4];;  
- : int = 10
```

Concatenate a list of strings

```
let rec concat l =  
  match l with  
  [] -> ""  
  | h::t -> h ^ (concat t)
```

```
# concat ["a";"b";"c"];;  
- : string = "abc"
```

Notice Anything Similar?

Sum a list of ints

```
let rec sum l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> 0  
  | h::t -> (+) h (sum t)
```

Concatenate a list of strings

```
let rec concat l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> ""  
  | h::t -> (^) h (concat t)
```

- ▶ *The structure of the two functions is the same!*
- ▶ Only the parts in red differ
 - What to return for an empty list (0 or "")
 - What function to apply to `h` and the result of the recursive call (+ or ^)
- ▶ `foldr` abstracts these similarities using higher order functions

Note: (+) treats + as a prefix function, so `1+2 = (+) 1 2`

The foldr Function

Sum a list of ints

```
let rec sum l =  
  match l with  
  [] -> 0  
  | h::t -> (+) h (sum t)
```

Concatenate a list of strings:

```
let rec concat l =  
  match l with  
  [] -> ""  
  | h::t -> (^) h (concat t)
```

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

```
let sum l = foldr (+) 0 l
```

```
let concat l = foldr (^) "" l
```

So, What is foldr?

- ▶ foldr is a function that
 - takes a **function of two arguments**, a **final value**, and a **list**
 - processes the list by applying the **function** to the **head** and the **recursive application of the function to the rest of the list**, returning the **final value** for the **empty list**

$$\text{foldr } f \ v \ [v1; v2; \dots; vn] = \\ f \ v1 \ (f \ v2 \ (\dots (f \ vn \ v) \dots))$$
$$\text{so foldr add 0 [1;2;3;4] =} \\ \text{add 1 (add 2 (add 3 (add 4 0)))} = 10$$

Foldr and the Standard Library

- ▶ **List.fold_right** in the standard library is **foldr**, but with the order of its last two parameters reversed, i.e.,

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

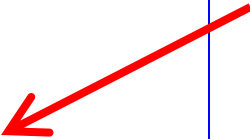
```
so fold_right add [1;2;3;4] 0 =  
  add 1 (add 2 (add 3 (add 4 0))) = 10
```


Fold (aka fold_left)

- ▶ The `List` module also defines `fold_left`
 - which we will just call `fold`

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

Computes **f** on the *accumulator* **a** and the head **h**, then passes the result as the accumulator to the recursive call



- Similar to `foldr`, but changes the order of operations

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

What does `fold` do?

```
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] →
```

```
fold add (add 0 1) [2; 3] →
```

```
fold add 1 [2; 3] →
```

```
fold add (add 1 2) [3] →
```

```
fold add 3 [3] →
```

```
fold add (add 3 3) [] →
```

```
fold add 6 [] →
```

```
6
```

We just built the `sum` function!

Fold (aka fold_left)

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

► What does `fold` do?

► `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`

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] →  
fold next (next 0 2) [3; 4] →  
fold next 1 [3; 4] →  
fold next (next 1 3) [4] →  
fold next 2 [4] →  
fold next (next 2 4) [] →  
fold next 3 [] →  
3
```

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]
```

Quiz 6: What does this evaluate to?

```
let f x y = if x > y then x else y in
fold f 0 [3;4;2]
```

- A. 0
- B. true
- C. 2
- D. 4

Quiz 6: What does this evaluate to?

```
let f x y = if x > y then x else y in
fold f 0 [3;4;2]
```

- A. 0
- B. true
- C. 2
- D. 4**

Quiz 7: What does this evaluate to?

```
fold (fun a y -> a-y) 0 [3;4;2]
```

- A. -9
- B. -1
- C. [2;4;3]
- D. 9

Quiz 7: What does this evaluate to?

```
fold (fun a y -> a-y) 0 [3;4;2]
```

- A. -9
- B. -1
- C. [2;4;3]
- D. 9

Type of fold_left, fold_right

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

$(\underbrace{'a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'a}_f) \rightarrow \underbrace{'a}_a \rightarrow \underbrace{'b \text{ list}}_l \rightarrow 'a$

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

$(\underbrace{'b \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a}_f) \rightarrow \underbrace{'b \text{ list}}_l \rightarrow \underbrace{'a}_a \rightarrow 'a$

Summary: Left-to-right vs. right-to-left

`fold_left f v [v1; v2; ...; vn] =`
 `f (f (f (f v v1) v2) ...) vn`

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

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

`fold_right [1;2;3] (fun x y -> x - y) 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 up a deep stack: **One stack frame for each recursive call of `fold_right`**
- ▶ An optimization called **tail recursion** permits optimizing `fold_left` so that it **uses no stack at all**
 - We will see how this works in a later lecture!

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 & map

More examples, practice

Map Example 1: Permute a list

```
let permute lst =
  let rec rm x l = List.filter ((<>) x) l
  and insertToPermute lst x =
    let t = rm x lst in
    List.map ((fun a b->a::b) x )(permuteall t)
  and permuteall lst =
    match lst with
    | []->[]
    | [x]->[[x]]
    | _->List.flatten(List.map (insertToPermute lst) lst)
  in permuteall lst
;;

# permute [1;2;3];;
- : int list list =
[[1; 2; 3]; [1; 3; 2]; [2; 1; 3]; [2; 3; 1]; [3; 1; 2];
 [3; 2; 1]]
```

Map Example 2: Power Set

```
let populate a b =
  if b=[] then [[a]]
  else let t = List.map (fun x->a::x) b in
    [a]::t@b
;;

let powerset lst = List.fold_right populate lst []
;;

# powerset [1;2;3];;
- : int list list = [[1]; [1; 2]; [1; 2; 3]; [1; 3];
[2]; [2; 3]; [3]]

# populate 1 [[2];[3]];
- : int list list =
[[1]; [1; 2]; [1; 3]; [2];
[3]]
```

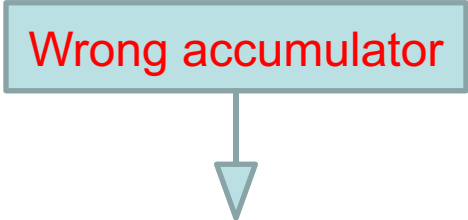

Fold Example 1: Product of an int list

```
let mul x y = x * y;;
```

```
let lst = [1; 2; 3; 4; 5];;
```

```
fold mul 1 lst  
- : int = 120
```

Wrong accumulator



```
fold mul 0 lst;;  
- : int = 0
```

Fold Example 2: Count elements of a list satisfying a condition

```
let countif p l =  
  fold (fun counter element -> if p element then counter+1  
                                else counter) 0 l ;;
```

```
countif (fun x -> x > 0) [30;-1;45;100;0];;
```

```
- : int = 3
```

Fold Example 3: Collect even numbers in the list

```
let f acc y = if (y mod 2) = 0 then y::acc  
              else acc;;
```

```
fold f [] [1;2;3;4;5;6];;
```

```
- : int list = [6; 4; 2]
```



Fold Example 4: Inner Product

first compute list of pair-wise products, then sum up

$$[x_1;x_2;x_3]*[y_1;y_2;y_3] = x_1*y_1 + x_2*y_2 + x_3*y_3$$

```
let rec map2 f a b =  
  match (a,b) with  
  |([],[])->([])  
  |(h1::t1,h2::t2)->(f h1 h2):: (map2 f t1 t2)  
  |_->invalid_arg "map2";;
```

```
let product v1 v2 =  
  fold (+) 0 (map2 ( * ) v1 v2);;  
# val product : int list -> int list -> int = <fun>  
product [2;4;6] [1;3;5];;  
#- : int = 44
```

Fold Example 5: Find the maximum from a list

```
let maxList lst =  
  match lst with  
  []->failwith "empty list"  
  |h::t-> fold max h t ;;
```

```
maxList [3;10;5];;  
- : int = 10
```

```
(*  
maxList [3;10;5]  
fold max 3 [10;5]  
fold max (max 3 10) [5]  
fold max (max 10 5) []  
fold max 10 []  
10 *)
```

Quiz: Sum of sublists

Given a list of int lists, compute the sum of each int list, and return them as list.

For example:

```
sumList [[1;2;3];[4];[5;6;7]]  
- : int list = [6; 4; 18]
```

Solution: Sum of sublists

```
let sumList = map (fold (+) 0 );;
```

```
sumList [[1;2;3];[4;5;6];[10]];;
```

```
- : int list = [6; 15; 10]
```

Quiz: Maximum contiguous sublist

Given an int list, find the contiguous sublist, which has the largest sum and return its sum.

Example:

Input: [-2,1,-3,**4,-1,2,1**,-5,4]

Output: 6

Explanation: [4,-1,2,1] has the largest sum = 6

Quiz: Maximum contiguous sublist

```
let f (m, acc) h =  
  let m = max m (acc + h) in  
  let x = if acc < 0 then 0 else acc in  
  (m, x+h)  
;;  
let submax lst = let (max_so_far, max_current) =  
  fold f (0,0) lst in  
  max_so_far  
;;  
  
submax [-2; 1; -3; 4; -1; 2; 1; -5; 4];;  
- : int = 6
```