CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

Functional Programming with OCaml
Review

• Recursion is how all looping is done

• OCaml can easily pass and return functions
The Call Stack in C/Java/etc.

```c
void f(void) {
    int x;
    x = g(3);
}

int g(int x) {
    int y;
    y = h(x);
    return y;
}

int h (int z) {
    return z + 1;
}

int main(){
    f();
    return 0;
}
```

```
x 4  f
x 3  g
y 4  h
z 3
```

Variation in array indexing.
Nested Functions

• In OCaml, you can define functions anywhere
  – Even inside of other functions

```ocaml
let pick_one n = 
  if n > 0 then (fun x -> x + 1)
  else (fun x -> x - 1)
(pick_one -5) 6 (* returns 5 *)
```

```ocaml
let sum l = 
  fold ((fun (a, x) -> a + x), 0, l)
```
Nested Functions (cont’d)

• You can also use \texttt{let} to define functions inside of other functions

\begin{verbatim}
let sum l =
  let add (a, x) = a + x in
  fold (add, 0, l)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
let pick_one n =
  let add_one x = x + 1 in
  let sub_one x = x - 1 in
  if n > 0 then add_one else sub_one
\end{verbatim}
How About This?

- Takes a number \( n \) and list \( l \) and adds \( n \) to every element in \( l \)

```ocaml
let addN (n, l) =
  let add x = n + x in
  map (add, l)
```

- (Equivalent to...)

```ocaml
let addN (n, l) =
  map ((fun x -> n + x), l)
```

Accessing variable from outer scope
Consider the Call Stack Again

- How does \texttt{add} know the value of \texttt{n}?
  - Read it off the stack?
    - Possible, but the semantics are wrong (see above)
  - OCaml uses \textit{static scoping} like C, C++, Java, and Ruby

```ocaml
let map (f, n) = match n with
    [] -> []
  | (h::t) -> (f h)::(map (f, t))

let addN (n, l) = let add x = n + x in
                    map (add, l)

addN (3, [1; 2; 3])
```
Static Scoping

• In static or lexical scoping, (nonlocal) names refer to their nearest binding in the program text
  – Going from inner to outer scope
  – C example: Refers to the \texttt{x} at file scope – that's the nearest \texttt{x} going from inner scope to outer scope in the source code

```c
int x;
void f() { x = 3; }
void g() { char *x = "hello"; f(); }
```

– In our example, add accesses addN's \texttt{n}
Returned Functions

• As we saw, in OCaml a function can return another function as a result
  – So consider the following example

    let addN n = (fun x -> x + n)
    (addN 3) 4 (* returns 7 *)

  – When the anonymous function is called, n isn’t even on the stack any more!
    • We need some way to keep n around after addN returns
Environments and Closures

• An *environment* is a mapping from variable names to values
  – Just like a stack frame

• A *closure* is a pair \((f, e)\) consisting of function code \(f\) and an environment \(e\)

• When you invoke a closure, \(f\) is evaluated using \(e\) to look up variable bindings
Example

```plaintext
let add x = (fun y -> x + y)

(add 3) 4  →  <closure> 4  →  3 + 4  →  7
```

```
fun y ->
  x + y

x = 3
```
Another Example

```ocaml
let mult_sum (x, y) = 
  let z = x + y in 
  fun w -> w * z
```

```
(mult_sum (3, 4)) 5 → <closure> 5 → 5 * 7 → 35
```
Yet Another Example

let twice (n, y) =
    let f x = x + n in
    f (f y)

twice (3, 4) → <closure> (<closure> 4) → <closure> 7 → 10
Still Another Example

\[
\text{let add } x = (\text{fun } y \to (\text{fun } z \to x + y + z))
\]

\[
(((\text{add } 1) 2) 3) \rightarrow ((\text{<closure> } 2) 3) \rightarrow (\text{<closure> } 3) \rightarrow 1+2+3
\]
Currying

• We just saw another way for a function to take multiple arguments
  – The function consumes one argument at a time, creating closures until all the arguments are available

• This is called *currying* the function
  – Discovered by Schönfinkel and Frege
  – Named after the logician Haskell B. Curry

• Also called *partial evaluation*
Curried Functions in OCaml

- OCaml has a really simple syntax for currying

  ```ocaml
  let add x y = x + y
  ```

  This is identical to all of the following:

  ```ocaml
  let add = (fun x -> (fun y -> x + y))
  let add = (fun x y -> x + y)
  let add x = (fun y -> x+y)
  ```

- Thus:
  - `add` has type `int -> (int -> int)`
  - `add 3` has type `int -> int`
    - The return of `add x` evaluated with `x = 3`
    - `add 3` is a function that adds 3 to its argument
    - `(add 3) 4 = 7`

- This works for any number of arguments
Curried Functions in OCaml (cont’d)

• Because currying is so common, OCaml uses the following conventions:
  – \(\rightarrow\) associates to the right
    • Thus \(\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}\) is the same as
      • \(\text{int} \rightarrow (\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int})\)
  – function application associates to the left
    • Thus \(\text{add} \ 3 \ 4\) is the same as
      • \((\text{add} \ 3) \ 4\)
Another Example of Currying

• A curried add function with three arguments:
  
  ```
  let add_th x y z = x + y + z
  ```
  
  – The same as
  
  ```
  let add_th x = (fun y -> (fun z -> x+y+z))
  ```

• Then...
  
  – `add_th` has type `int -> (int -> (int -> int))`
  
  – `add_th 4` has type `int -> (int -> int)`
  
  – `add_th 4 5` has type `int -> int`
  
  – `add_th 4 5 6` is 15
Currying and the map Function

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

• Examples

let negate x = -x
map negate [1; 2; 3]  (* returns [-1; -2; -3 ] *)
let negate_list = map negate
negate_list [-1; -2; -3]
let sum_pairs_list = map (fun (a, b) -> a + b)
sum_pairs_list [(1, 2); (3, 4)]  (* [3; 7] *)

• What's the type of this form of map?
  map : ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list
Currying and the fold Function

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

let add x y = x + y
fold add 0 [1; 2; 3]
let sum = fold add 0
sum [1; 2; 3]
let next n _ = n + 1
let length = fold next 0 (* warning: not polymorphic *)
length [4; 5; 6; 7]
```

- What's the type of this form of `fold`?

`fold : ('a -> 'b -> 'a) -> 'a -> 'b list -> 'a`
Another Convention

• New keyword: `function` can often be used instead of `match`
  – `function` declares an anonymous function of one argument
  – Instead of
    ```ml
    let rec sum l = match l with
      [] -> 0
    | (h::t) -> h + (sum t)
    ```
  – It could be written
    ```ml
    let rec sum = function
      [] -> 0
    | (h::t) -> h + (sum t)
    ```
Another Convention (cont’d)

Instead of

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

It could be written

```ocaml
let rec map f = function
  [] -> []
| (h::t) -> (f h)::(map f t)
```
Currying is Standard in OCaml

• Pretty much all functions are curried
  – Like the standard library map, fold, etc.

• OCaml plays a lot of tricks to avoid creating closures and to avoid allocating on the heap
  – It's unnecessary much of the time, since functions are usually called with all arguments

• How does this compare to C or Ruby?
Higher-Order Functions in C

• C has function pointers but no closures
  – (gcc has closures)

```c
typedef int (*int_func)(int);

void app(int_func f, int *a, int n) {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        a[i] = f(a[i]);
}

int add_one(int x) { return x + 1; }

int main() {
    int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};
    app(add_one, a, 4);
}
```
Higher-Order Functions in Ruby

• Use `yield` within a method to call a code block argument

```ruby
def my_collect(a)
  b = Array.new(a.length)
  i = 0
  while i < a.length
    b[i] = yield(a[i])
    i = i + 1
  end
  return b
end

b = my_collect([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) { |x| -x }
```
Higher-Order Functions in Java/C++

• An object in Java or C++ is kind of like a closure
  – it’s some data (like an environment)
  – along with some methods (i.e., function code)

• So objects can be used to simulate closures
Exercises

let times x y = x * y in
    let mystery w = times w in
    mystery 42 2

• What is the type of times?

• What is the type of mystery?

• What is the final return value?
let times x y = x * y in
  let mystery w = times w w in
  mystery 42 2

• What is the type of times?  
  \[ \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \]
• What is the type of mystery?  
  \[ \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \]
• What is the final return value?  
  84
Exercises

let bigger x y = if y > x then y else x in
let biggest = function
    h::t -> fold bigger h t in
biggest [1; 2; 3; 2; 1]

• What is the type of bigger?

• What is the type of biggest?

• What is the final return value?
Exercises

let bigger x y = if y > x then y else x in
    let biggest = function
        h::t -> fold bigger h t in
    biggest [1; 2; 3; 2; 1]

• What is the type of bigger?
  'a -> 'a -> 'a

• What is the type of biggest?
  'a list -> 'a

• What is the final return value?
  3
Exercises

let foo a b = (a, b) in
  let bar x = map (foo x) in
  bar 4 [1; 2; 3]

• What is the type of foo?

• What is the type of bar?

• What is the final return value?
Exercises

let foo a b = (a, b) in
    let bar x = map (foo x) in
        bar 4 [1; 2; 3]

• What is the type of foo?
  'a -> 'b -> 'a * 'b

• What is the type of bar?
  'a -> 'b list -> ('a * 'b) list

• What is the final return value?
  [(4, 1); (4, 2); (4, 3)]