CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

OCaml
Higher Order Functions
Anonymous Functions

- Recall code blocks in Ruby
  
  ```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
```

Parameter Body (in which parameter `x` is bound)

```
(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

- **Syntax** $e_0 \ e_1 \ldots \ e_n$

- **Evaluation**
  - Evaluate arguments $e_1 \ldots e_n$ to values $v_1 \ldots v_n$
    - Order is actually right to left, not left to right
    - But this doesn’t matter if $e_1 \ldots e_n$ don’t have side effects
  - Evaluate $e_0$ to a function $\text{fun} \ x_1 \ldots x_n \rightarrow e$
  - Substitute $v_i$ for $x_i$ in $e$, yielding new expression $e'$
  - Evaluate $e'$ to value $v$, which is the final result

- **Example:**
  - $(\text{fun} \ x \rightarrow x + x) \ 1 \Rightarrow 1 + 1 \Rightarrow 2$
Calling Functions, Generalized

- Syntax $e_0 \ e_1 \ldots \ e_n$

- Type checking (almost the same as before)
  - If $e_0 : t_1 \to \ldots \to t_n \to u$ and $e_1 : t_1, \ldots, e_n : t_n$ then $e_0 \ e_1 \ldots e_n : u$

- Example:
  - $(\text{fun } x \to x+x) \ 1 : \text{int}$
  - since $(\text{fun } x \to x+x) : \text{int} \to \text{int}$ and $1 : \text{int}$
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?

\[(\text{fun } x \ y \rightarrow x) \ 2 \ 3\]

A. Type error
B. int
C. int \rightarrow int \rightarrow int
D. 'a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow '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?

```ocaml
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)

  ```ocaml
  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)

  ```ocaml
  map plus_three [1; 2; 3] = [4; 5; 6]
  map (fun x -> (-x)) [1; 2; 3] = [-1; -2; -3]
  ```
map function
What is Map?

Map generates a new list by applying a function to every item in the given list

```
map f [n1; n2; n3] == > [f n1; f n2;  f n3]
```

```
map cook [[ thịt , thức , ăn , , ]]
== > [[ , , , , ]]
```
Why do we need Map?

let rec double lst =
    match lst with
    []->[]
    |h::t-> h * 2 :: double t

let rec neg lst =
    match lst with
    []->[]
    |h::t-> h * (-1) :: neg t

double [1; 2; 3; 4];;
- : int list = [2; 4; 6; 8]

neg [1;2;3;4];;
- : int list = [-1; -2; -3; -4]
Why do we need Map?

let rec double lst = 
    match lst with 
        [] -> []
    | h::t -> h * 2 :: double t

let rec neg lst = 
    match lst with 
        [] -> []
    | h::t -> h * (-1) :: neg t

let rec map f lst = 
    match lst with 
        [] -> []
    | h::t -> (f h):: map f t
How to implement Map?

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

('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list
How to use Map?

let `double x = x * 2 ;;`

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

let `t = map double lst ;;`

t : int list = [2; 4; 6; 8; 10]
Example 1

Subtract 1 from every item in an int list

```ml
let t = [1; 2; 3; 4];;
map (fun x -> x - 1) t;;

let t = [1; 2; 3; 4];;
let sub1 x = x - 1;;
map sub1 t;;
```

int list = [0; 1; 2; 3]
Example 2

Negate every item in an int list

let t = [1; 2; 3; 4];;
let neg x = x * (-1);;
map neg t;;

int list = [-1; -2; -3; -4]
Example 3

Apply a list functions to an int list

let lst = [1;2;3];;
let neg x = x * (-1);;
let sub1 x = x-1;;
let double x = x + x;;

let fs = [neg; sub1; double];;
map (fun x -> map x lst) fs;;

int list list = [[-1; -2; -3]; [0; 1; 2]; [2; 4; 6]]
Example 4: Permute a list

```ocaml
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]]```
Example 5: 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 []

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

# powerset [1;2;3];;
- : int list list = [[1]; [1; 2]; [1; 2; 3]; [1; 3]; [2]; [2; 3]; [3]]
What we learned?

- Map:
  - A higher order function.
  - List module
  - Takes a function and a list as arguments, applies the function to each member of the list, generates a new list
  - It is powerful.
fold function
What is Fold

- Fold generally
  - takes a function of two arguments, a list, and an initial value (accumulator)
  - combines the list by applying the function to the accumulator and one element from the list and the result of recursively folding the function over the rest of the list.

Accumulator: (i.e. 0 for addition, 1 for multiplication, false for boolean OR, negative infinity for maximum, etc.)
What is Fold

fold (fun x y-> x+y) 0 [1;2;3;4;5];;
- : int = 15
Why do we need Fold?

sum a list of integers

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"
Why do we need Fold?

Sum a list of integers:

\[
\text{let rec } \text{sum} \ l = \\
\quad \text{match } l \text{ with} \\
\quad \quad [\ ] \rightarrow 0 \\
\quad \quad h :: t \rightarrow h + (\text{sum} \ t)
\]

Concatenate a list of strings:

\[
\text{let rec } \text{concat} \ l = \\
\quad \text{match } l \text{ with} \\
\quad \quad [\ ] \rightarrow "" \\
\quad \quad h :: t \rightarrow h ^ (\text{concat} \ t)
\]
How to implement Fold

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

    f acc lst -> return type

    ('a -> 'b -> 'a) -> 'a -> 'b list -> 'a
How to use Fold?

```ml
let add x y = x + y ;;

let lst = [2; 3; 4] ;;

let t = fold add 0 lst ;;

t : int = 9
```
How to use Fold?

```ocaml
let add x y = x + y ;;
let lst = [2; 3; 4] ;;
let t = fold add 0 lst ;;
t : int = 9

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

```
fold add 0 lst
fold add (add 0 2) [3;4]
fold add 2 [3;4]
fold add (add 2 3) [4]
fold add 5 [4]
fold add (add 5 4) [ ]
fold add 9 [ ]
9
```
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
```
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
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]
Example 4: Inner Product

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

\[ [x_1;x_2;x_3][y_1;y_2;y_3] = [x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3] \]

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
Example 5: Find the maximum from a list

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

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:

```python
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 subarray

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 subarray

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
Summary

- **map** \( f \ [v_1; v_2; ...; v_n] \)
  
  \[ = [f \ v_1; f \ v_2; ...; f \ v_n] \]

  - e.g., \( \text{map} \ (\text{fun} \ x \rightarrow x+1) \ [1;2;3] = [2;3;4] \)

- **fold** \( f \ v \ [v_1; v_2; ...; v_n] \)
  
  \[ = \text{fold} \ f \ (f \ v \ v_1) \ [v_2; ...; v_n] \]

  \[ = \text{fold} \ f \ (f (f \ v \ v_1) \ v_2) \ [...; v_n] \]

  = ...

  \[ = f \ (f \ (f \ (f \ v \ v_1) \ v_2) \ ...) \ v_n \]

  - e.g., \( \text{fold} \ \text{add} \ 0 \ [1;2;3;4] = \]

  \[ \text{add} \ (\text{add} \ (\text{add} \ (\text{add} \ 0 \ 1) \ 2) \ 3) \ 4 = 10 \]
Quiz 4: What does this evaluate to?

```haskell
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?

```haskell
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?

\[ \text{fold (fun a y -> y::a) [] [3;4;2]} \]

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

```ocaml
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:

```ocaml
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:

```ocaml
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

\[
\text{fold } f \ v \ [v_1; v_2; \ldots; v_n] = \\
f (f (f (f v v_1) v_2) \ldots) v_n
\]

\[
\text{fold\_right } f \ [v_1; v_2; \ldots; v_n] \ v = \\
f (f (f (f vn v) \ldots) v_2) v_1
\]

\[
\text{fold \ (fun x y -> x - y) 0 [1;2;3] = -6}
\]

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

\[
\text{fold\_right \ (fun x y -> x - y) [1;2;3] 0 = 2}
\]

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 up 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!