

Programming Languages and Compilers (CS 421)

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Based in part on slides by Mattox Beckman, as updated by Vikram Adve and Gul Agha

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Functions Over Lists

```
# let rec double_up list =  
  match list  
  with [ ] -> [ ] (* pattern before ->,  
                  expression after *)  
       | (x :: xs) -> (x :: x :: double_up xs);;  
val double_up : 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>  
# let fib5_2 = double_up fib5;;  
val fib5_2 : int list = [8; 8; 5; 5; 3; 3; 2; 2; 1;  
1; 1; 1]
```

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Functions Over Lists

```
# let silly = double_up ["hi"; "there"];;  
val silly : string list = ["hi"; "hi"; "there"; "there"]  
# let rec poor_rev list =  
  match list  
  with [ ] -> []  
       | (x::xs) -> poor_rev xs @ [x];;  
val poor_rev : 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>  
# poor_rev silly;;  
- : string list = ["there"; "there"; "hi"; "hi"]
```

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Structural Recursion

- Functions on recursive datatypes (eg lists) tend to be recursive
- Recursion over recursive datatypes generally by structural recursion
 - Recursive calls made to components of structure of the same recursive type
 - Base cases of recursive types stop the recursion of the function

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Structural Recursion : List Example

```
# let rec length list = match list  
  with [ ] -> 0 (* Nil case *)  
       | x :: xs -> 1 + length xs;; (* Cons case *)  
val length : 'a list -> int = <fun>  
# length [5; 4; 3; 2];;  
- : int = 4
```

- Nil case [] is base case
- Cons case recurses on component list xs

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Forward Recursion

- In Structural Recursion, split input into components and (eventually) recurse on components
- Forward Recursion form of Structural Recursion
- In forward recursion, first call the function recursively on all recursive components, and then build final result from partial results
- Wait until whole structure has been traversed to start building answer

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Forward Recursion: Examples

```
# let rec double_up list =  
  match list  
  with [ ] -> [ ]  
       | (x :: xs) -> (x :: x :: double_up xs);;  
val double_up : 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>  
  
# let rec poor_rev list =  
  match list  
  with [] -> []  
       | (x::xs) -> let pr = poor_rev xs in pr @ [x];;  
val poor_rev : 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>
```

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Question

- How do you write length with forward recursion?

```
let rec length l =
```

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Question

- How do you write length with forward recursion?

```
let rec length l =  
  match l with [ ] ->  
             | (a :: bs) ->
```

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Question

- How do you write length with forward recursion?

```
let rec length l =  
  match l with [ ] ->  
             | (a :: bs) ->    length bs
```

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Question

- How do you write length with forward recursion?

```
let rec length l =  
  match l with [ ] -> 0  
             | (a :: bs) -> 1 + length bs
```

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Your turn now

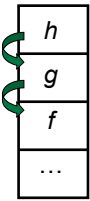
Try Problem 2 on ML2

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An Important Optimization

Normal call



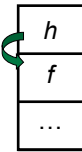
- When a function call is made, the return address needs to be saved to the stack so we know to where to return when the call is finished
- What if f calls g and g calls h , but calling h is the last thing g does (a *tail call*)?

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An Important Optimization

Tail call



- When a function call is made, the return address needs to be saved to the stack so we know to where to return when the call is finished
- What if f calls g and g calls h , but calling h is the last thing g does (a *tail call*)?
- Then h can return directly to f instead of g

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Tail Recursion

- A recursive program is tail recursive if all recursive calls are tail calls
- Tail recursive programs may be optimized to be implemented as loops, thus removing the function call overhead for the recursive calls
- Tail recursion generally requires extra “accumulator” arguments to pass partial results
 - May require an auxiliary function

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Example of Tail Recursion

- Forward recursive:

```
# let rec prod l =  
  match l with [] -> 1  
  | (x :: rem) -> x * prod rem;;  
val prod : int list -> int = <fun>
```
- Tail recursive:

```
# let prod list =  
  let rec prod_aux l acc =  
    match l with [] -> acc  
    | (y :: rest) -> prod_aux rest (acc * y)  
  (* Uses associativity of multiplication *)  
  in prod_aux list 1;;  
val prod : int list -> int = <fun>
```

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Question

- How do you write length with tail recursion?
let length l =

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Question

- How do you write length with tail recursion?
let length l =
 let rec length_aux list n =

in

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Question

- How do you write length with tail recursion?

```
let length l =  
  let rec length_aux list n =  
    match list with [] ->  
      | (a :: bs) ->  
in
```

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Question

- How do you write length with tail recursion?

```
let length l =  
  let rec length_aux list n =  
    match list with [] -> n  
      | (a :: bs) ->  
in
```

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Question

- How do you write length with tail recursion?

```
let length l =  
  let rec length_aux list n =  
    match list with [] -> n  
      | (a :: bs) -> length_aux  
in
```

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Question

- How do you write length with tail recursion?

```
let length l =  
  let rec length_aux list n =  
    match list with [] -> n  
      | (a :: bs) -> length_aux bs  
in
```

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Question

- How do you write length with tail recursion?

```
let length l =  
  let rec length_aux list n =  
    match list with [] -> n  
      | (a :: bs) -> length_aux bs (n + 1)  
in
```

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Question

- How do you write length with tail recursion?

```
let length l =  
  let rec length_aux list n =  
    match list with [] -> n  
      | (a :: bs) -> length_aux bs (n + 1)  
in length_aux l 0
```

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Your turn now

Try Problem 4 on MP2

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Mapping Recursion

- One common form of structural recursion applies a function to each element in the structure

```
# let rec doubleList list = match list
  with [ ] -> [ ]
       | x::xs -> 2 * x :: doubleList xs;;
val doubleList : int list -> int list = <fun>
# doubleList [2;3;4];;
- : int list = [4; 6; 8]
```

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Mapping Functions Over Lists

```
# let rec map f list =
  match list
  with [ ] -> [ ]
       | (h::t) -> (f h) :: (map f t);;
val map : ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list = <fun>
# map plus_two fib5;;
- : int list = [10; 7; 5; 4; 3; 3]
# map (fun x -> x - 1) fib6;;
: int list = [12; 7; 4; 2; 1; 0; 0]
```

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Mapping Recursion

- Can use the higher-order recursive map function instead of direct recursion

```
# let doubleList list =
  List.map (fun x -> 2 * x) list;;
val doubleList : int list -> int list = <fun>
# doubleList [2;3;4];;
- : int list = [4; 6; 8]
```

- Same function, but no rec

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Your turn now

Write a function

`make_app : ('a -> 'b) * 'a list -> 'b list`
that takes a list of function – input pairs and gives the result of applying each function to its argument. Use `map`, no explicit recursion.

let `make_app l =`

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Folding Recursion

- Another common form “folds” an operation over the elements of the structure

```
# let rec multList list = match list
  with [ ] -> 1
       | x::xs -> x * multList xs;;
val multList : int list -> int = <fun>
# multList [2;4;6];;
- : int = 48
```

- Computes $(2 * (4 * (6 * 1)))$

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Folding Functions over Lists

How are the following functions similar?

```
# let rec sumlist list = match list with
  [ ] -> 0 | x::xs -> x + sumlist xs;;
val sumlist : int list -> int = <fun>
# sumlist [2;3;4];;
- : int = 9
# let rec prodlist list = match list with
  [ ] -> 1 | x::xs -> x * prodlist xs;;
val prodlist : int list -> int = <fun>
# prodlist [2;3;4];;
- : int = 24
```

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Folding Functions over Lists

How are the following functions similar?

```
# let rec sumList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 0 | x::xs -> x + sumList xs;;
val sumList : int list -> int = <fun>
# sumList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 9
# let rec multList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 1 | x::xs -> x * multList xs;;
val multList : int list -> int = <fun>
# multList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 24
```

Base Case

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Folding Functions over Lists

How are the following functions similar?

```
# let rec sumList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 0 | x::xs -> x + sumList xs;;
val sumList : int list -> int = <fun>
# sumList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 9
# let rec multList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 1 | x::xs -> x * multList xs;;
val multList : int list -> int = <fun>
# multList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 24
```

Recursive Call

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Folding Functions over Lists

How are the following functions similar?

```
# let rec sumList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 0 | x::xs -> x + sumList xs;;
val sumList : int list -> int = <fun>
# sumList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 9
# let rec multList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 1 | x::xs -> x * multList xs;;
val multList : int list -> int = <fun>
# multList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 24
```

Head Element

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Folding Functions over Lists

How are the following functions similar?

```
# let rec sumList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 0 | x::xs -> x + sumList xs;;
val sumList : int list -> int = <fun>
# sumList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 9
# let rec multList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 1 | x::xs -> x * multList xs;;
val multList : int list -> int = <fun>
# multList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 24
```

Combining Operation

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Folding Functions over Lists

How are the following functions similar?

```
# let rec sumList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 0 | x::xs -> x + Rec value;;
val sumList : int list -> int = <fun>
# sumList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 9
# let rec multList list = match list with
  [ ] -> 1 | x::xs -> x * Rec value;;
val multList : int list -> int = <fun>
# multList [2;3;4];;
- : int = 24R
```

Combining Operation

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Recursing over lists



The Primitive
Recursion Fairy

```
# let rec fold_right f list b =
  match list
  with [] -> b
  | (x :: xs) -> f x (fold_right f xs b);;
val fold_right : ('a -> 'b -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b -> 'b =
  <fun>
# fold_right
  (fun s -> fun () -> print_string s)
  ["hi"; "there"]
  ();;
therehi- : unit = ()
```

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Folding Recursion

- multList folds to the right
- Same as:

```
# let multList list =
  List.fold_right
  (fun x -> fun p -> x * p)
  list 1;;
val multList : int list -> int = <fun>
# multList [2;4;6];;
- : int = 48
```

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Encoding Recursion with Fold

```
# let rec append list1 list2 = match list1 with
  [ ] -> list2 | x::xs -> x :: append xs list2;;
val append : 'a list -> 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>
# let append list1 list2 =
  fold_right (fun x y -> x :: y) list1 list2;;
val append : 'a list -> 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>
# append [1;2;3] [4;5;6];;
- : int list = [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6]
```

Base Case

Operation

Recursive Call

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Question

```
let rec length l =
  match l with [] -> 0
  | (a :: bs) -> 1 + length bs
```

- How do you write length with fold_right, but no explicit recursion?

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Question

```
let rec length l =
  match l with [] -> 0
  | (a :: bs) -> 1 + length bs
```

- How do you write length with fold_right, but no explicit recursion?

```
let length list =
  List.fold_right (fun x -> fun n -> n + 1) list 0
```

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Map from Fold

```
# let map f list =
  fold_right (fun x -> fun y -> f x :: y) list
  [ ];;
val map : ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list =
  <fun>
# map ((+)1) [1;2;3];;
- : int list = [2; 3; 4]
```

- Can you write fold_right (or fold_left) with just map? How, or why not?

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Iterating over lists

```
# let rec fold_left f a list =
  match list
  with [] -> a
  | (x :: xs) -> fold_left f (f a x) xs;;
val fold_left : ('a -> 'b -> 'a) -> 'a -> 'b list -> 'a =
<fun>
# fold_left
  (fun () -> print_string)
  ()
  ["hi"; "there"];;
hithere : unit = ()
```

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Encoding Tail Recursion with fold_left

```
# let prod list = let rec prod_aux l acc =
  match l with [] -> acc
  | (y :: rest) -> prod_aux rest (acc * y)
  in prod_aux list 1;;
val prod : int list -> int = <fun>
# let prod list =
  List.fold_left (fun acc y -> acc * y) 1 list;;
val prod : int list -> int = <fun>
# prod [4;5;6];;
- : int = 120
```

Init Acc Value

Recursive Call

Operation

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Question

```
let length l =
  let rec length_aux list n =
    match list with [] -> n
    | (a :: bs) -> length_aux bs (n + 1)
  in length_aux l 0
```

- How do you write length with fold_left, but no explicit recursion?

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Question

```
let length l =
  let rec length_aux list n =
    match list with [] -> n
    | (a :: bs) -> length_aux bs (n + 1)
  in length_aux l 0
```

- How do you write length with fold_left, but no explicit recursion?

```
let length list =
  List.fold_left (fun n -> fun x -> n + 1) 0 list
```

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Folding

```
# let rec fold_left f a list = match list
  with [] -> a | (x :: xs) -> fold_left f (f a x) xs;;
val fold_left : ('a -> 'b -> 'a) -> 'a -> 'b list -> 'a =
<fun>
fold_left f a [x1; x2; ...; xn] = f(...(f (f a x1) x2)...)xn
# let rec fold_right f list b = match list
  with [] -> b | (x :: xs) -> f x (fold_right f xs b);;
val fold_right : ('a -> 'b -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b -> 'b =
<fun>
fold_right f [x1; x2; ...; xn] b = f x1(f x2(...(f xn b)...) )
```

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Recall

```
# let rec poor_rev list = match list
  with [] -> []
  | (x::xs) -> poor_rev xs @ [x];;
val poor_rev : 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>
```

- What is its running time?

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Quadratic Time

- Each step of the recursion takes time proportional to input
- Each step of the recursion makes only one recursive call.
- List example:

```
# let rec poor_rev list = match list
with [] -> []
| (x::xs) -> poor_rev xs @ [x];;
val poor_rev : 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>
```

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Tail Recursion - Example

```
# let rec rev_aux list revlist =
match list with [ ] -> revlist
| x :: xs -> rev_aux xs (x::revlist);;
val rev_aux : 'a list -> 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>
```

```
# let rev list = rev_aux list [ ];;
val rev : 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>
```

- What is its running time?

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Comparison

- poor_rev [1,2,3] =
- (poor_rev [2,3]) @ [1] =
- ((poor_rev [3]) @ [2]) @ [1] =
- ((poor_rev []) @ [3]) @ [2] @ [1] =
- ([] @ [3]) @ [2] @ [1] =
- ([3] @ [2]) @ [1] =
- (3 :: ([] @ [2])) @ [1] =
- [3,2] @ [1] =
- 3 :: ([2] @ [1]) =
- 3 :: (2 :: ([] @ [1])) = [3, 2, 1]

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Comparison

- rev [1,2,3] =
- rev_aux [1,2,3] [] =
- rev_aux [2,3] [1] =
- rev_aux [3] [2,1] =
- rev_aux [] [3,2,1] = [3,2,1]

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Folding - Tail Recursion

```
- # let rev list =
-   fold_left
-     (fun l -> fun x -> x :: l) //comb op
-     [] //accumulator cell
-     list
```

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Folding

- Can replace recursion by fold_right in any forward primitive recursive definition
 - Primitive recursive means it only recurses on immediate subcomponents of recursive data structure
- Can replace recursion by fold_left in any tail primitive recursive definition

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Continuation Passing Style

- A programming technique for all forms of “non-local” control flow:
 - non-local jumps
 - exceptions
 - general conversion of non-tail calls to tail calls
- Essentially it's a higher-order function version of GOTO

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Continuations

- Idea: Use functions to represent the control flow of a program
- Method: Each procedure takes a function as an argument to which to pass its result; outer procedure “returns” no result
- Function receiving the result called a continuation
- Continuation acts as “accumulator” for work still to be done

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Example of Tail Recursion

```
# let rec app fl x =  
  match fl with [] -> x  
  | (f :: rem_fs) -> f (app rem_fs x);;  
val app : ('a -> 'a) list -> 'a -> 'a = <fun>  
# let app fs x =  
  let rec app_aux fl acc=  
    match fl with [] -> acc  
    | (f :: rem_fs) -> app_aux rem_fs  
                        (fun z -> acc (f z));;  
  in app_aux fs (fun y -> y) x;;  
val app : ('a -> 'a) list -> 'a -> 'a = <fun>
```

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Continuation Passing Style

- Writing procedures so that they take a continuation to which to give (pass) the result, and return no result, is called continuation passing style (CPS)

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Example of Tail Recursion & CSP

```
# let app fs x =  
  let rec app_aux fl acc=  
    match fl with [] -> acc  
    | (f :: rem_fs) -> app_aux rem_fs  
                        (fun z -> acc (f z));;  
  in app_aux fs (fun y -> y) x;;  
val app : ('a -> 'a) list -> 'a -> 'a = <fun>  
# let rec appk fl x k =  
  match fl with [] -> k x  
  | (f :: rem_fs) -> appk rem_fs x (fun z -> k (f z));;  
val appk : ('a -> 'a) list -> 'a -> ('a -> 'b) -> 'b
```

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Continuation Passing Style

- A compilation technique to implement non-local control flow, especially useful in interpreters.
- A formalization of non-local control flow in denotational semantics
- Possible intermediate state in compiling functional code

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Terms

- A function is in Direct Style when it returns its result back to the caller.
- A Tail Call occurs when a function returns the result of another function call without any more computations (eg tail recursion)
- A function is in Continuation Passing Style when it passes its result to another function.
- Instead of returning the result to the caller, we pass it forward to another function.

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Continuation Passing Style

- A compilation technique to implement non-local control flow, especially useful in interpreters.
- A formalization of non-local control flow in denotational semantics
- Possible intermediate state in compiling functional code

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Example

- Simple reporting continuation:

```
# let report x = (print_int x; print_newline( ));  
val report : int -> unit = <fun>
```

- Simple function using a continuation:

```
# let plusk a b k = k (a + b)  
val plusk : int -> int -> (int -> 'a) -> 'a = <fun>  
# plusk 20 22 report;;  
42  
- : unit = ()
```

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Simple Functions Taking Continuations

- Given a primitive operation, can convert it to pass its result forward to a continuation

- Examples:

```
# let subk x y k = k(x - y);  
val subk : int -> int -> (int -> 'a) -> 'a = <fun>  
# let eqk x y k = k(x = y);  
val eqk : 'a -> 'a -> (bool -> 'b) -> 'b = <fun>  
# let timesk x y k = k(x * y);  
val timesk : int -> int -> (int -> 'a) -> 'a = <fun>
```

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Nesting Continuations

```
# let add_three x y z = x + y + z;;  
val add_three : int -> int -> int -> int = <fun>  
# let add_three x y z = let p = x + y in p + z;;  
val add_three : int -> int -> int -> int = <fun>  
# let add_three_k x y z k =  
  addk x y (fun p -> addk p z k);;  
val add_three_k : int -> int -> int -> (int -> 'a)  
  -> 'a = <fun>
```

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