# Programming Languages and Compilers (CS 421)

# Talia Ringer (they/them) 4218 SC, UIUC



https://courses.grainger.illinois.edu/cs421/fa2023/

Based heavily on slides by Elsa Gunter, which were based in part on slides by Mattox Beckman, as updated by Vikram Adve and Gul Agha

#### **Objectives for Today**

- On Thursday, we took an in depth look at lists and recursive functions defined over lists.
- We also previewed some common higher-order functions over lists—map and fold.
- Today, we will look at these higher-order functions in more detail, looking at the difference between folding left and folding right.
- We will also learn about forward recursion and tail recursion, and how these relate to folding left and folding right.

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#### Questions from last time?

- Forward Recursion form of **Structural Recursion** (recurse on substructures)
- In forward recursion, first call the function recursively on all recursive components, and then build final result
- Wait until whole structure has been traversed to start building answer
- Corresponds to folding right (with caveats)

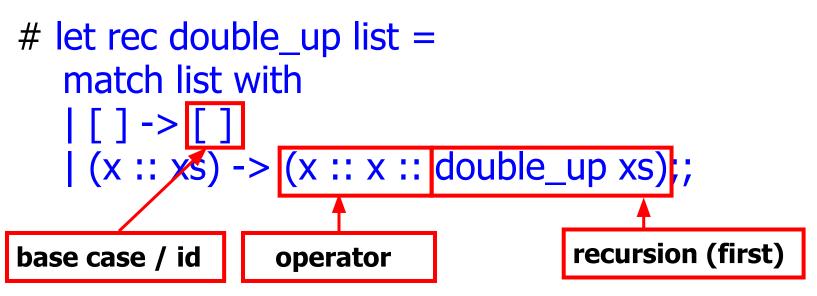
#### Forward Recursion

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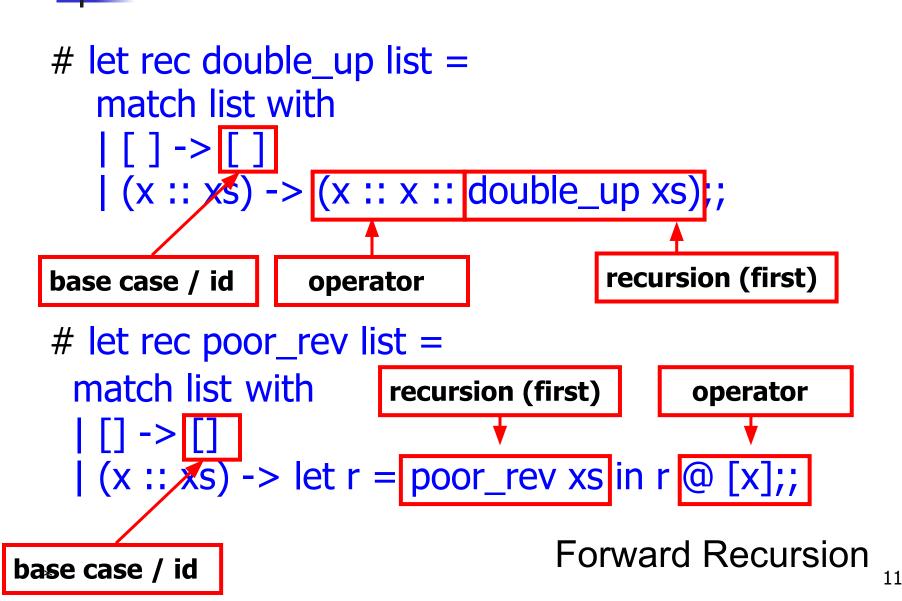
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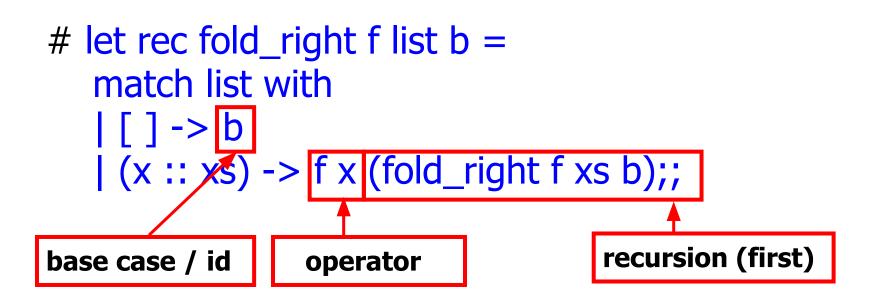
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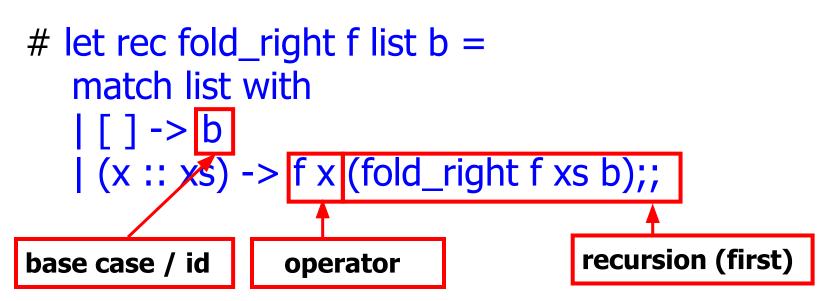
There are two different orders we can fold over lists in—we'll see the other one later in class.



# let rec poor\_rev list =
 match list with
 [] -> []
 [ (x :: xs) -> let r = poor\_rev xs in r @ [x];;

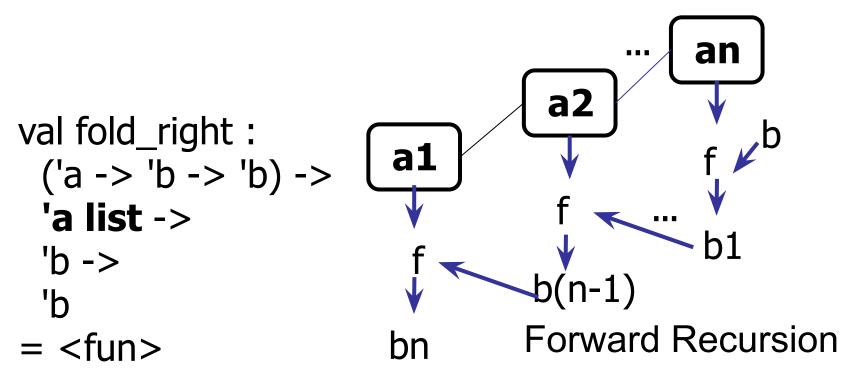




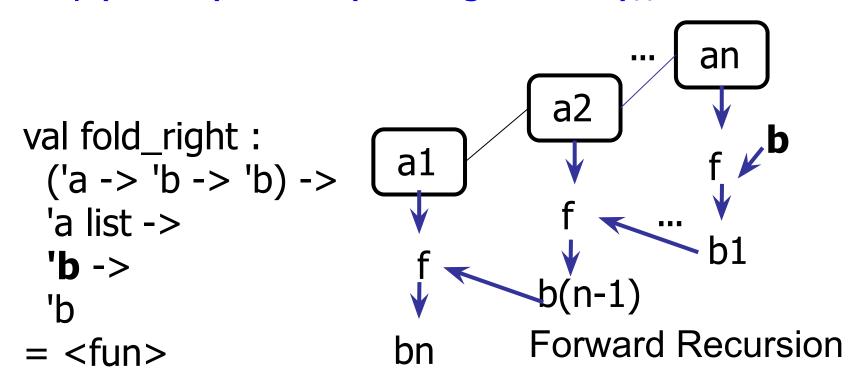


val fold\_right :
 ('a -> 'b -> 'b) ->
 'a list ->
 'b ->
 'b
= <fun>

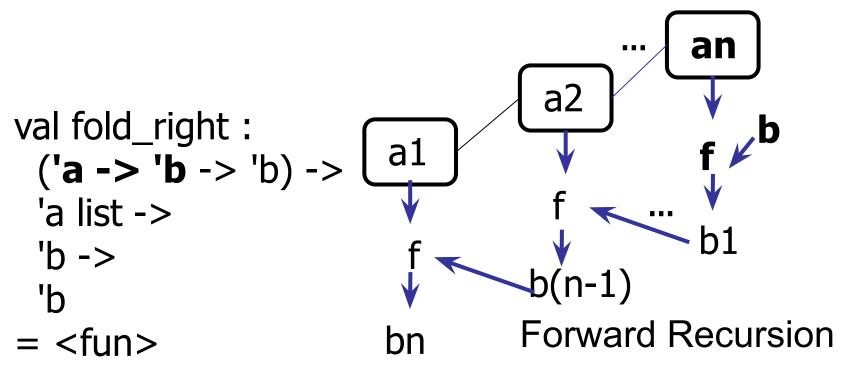
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# let rec fold_right f list b =
    match list with
    [ ] -> b
    [ (x :: xs) -> f x (fold_right f xs b);;
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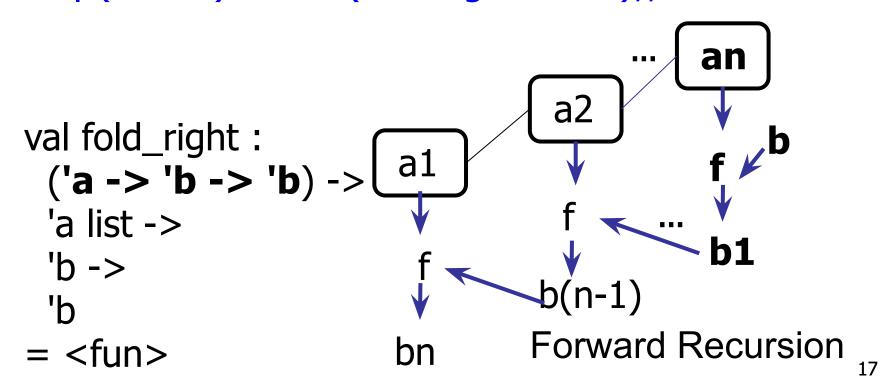
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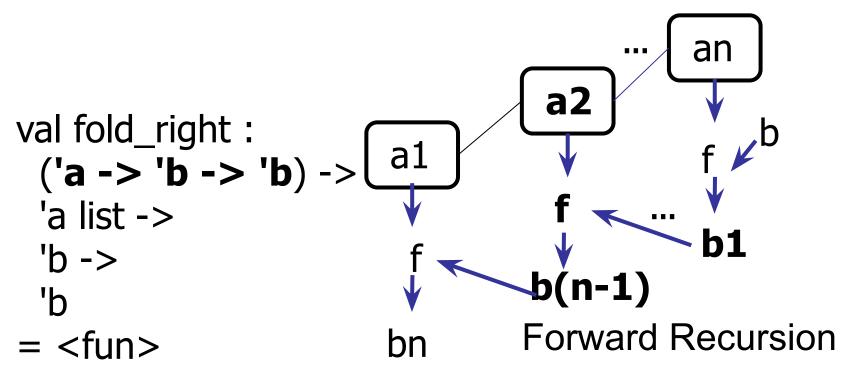
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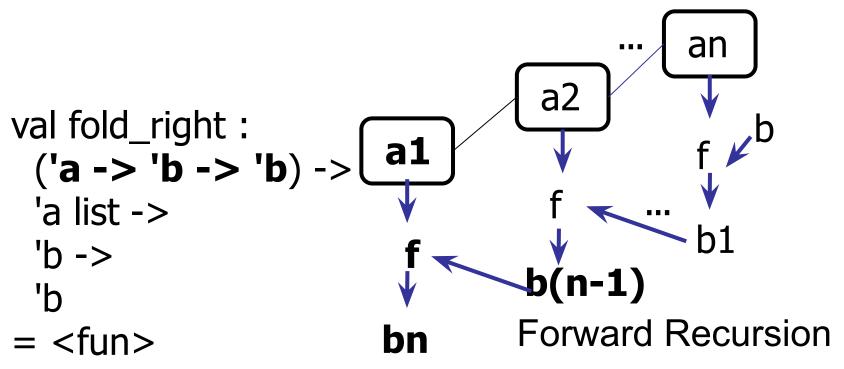
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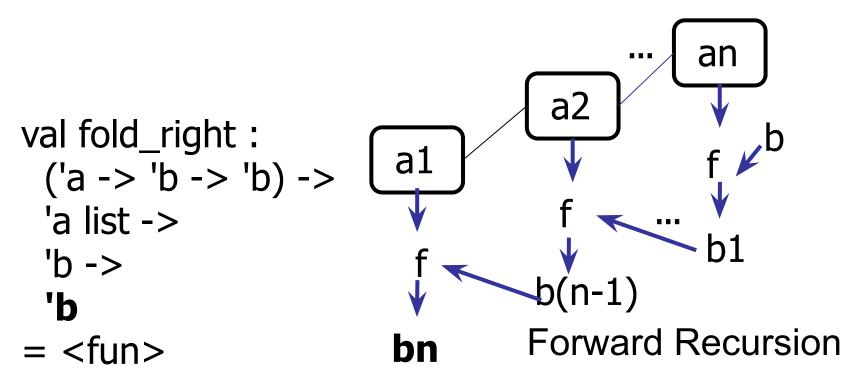
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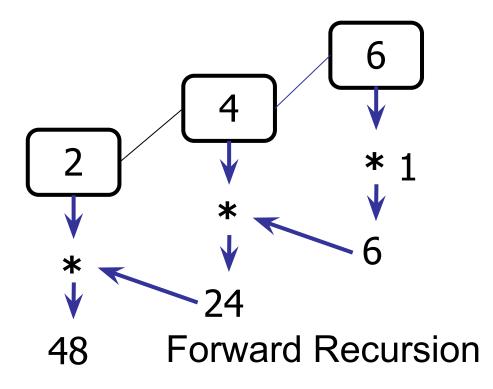
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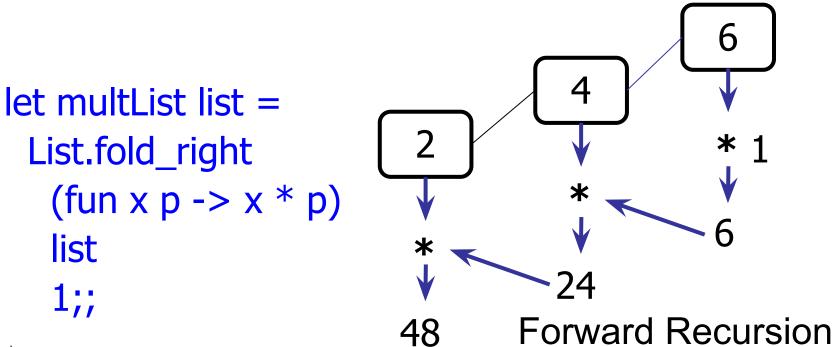
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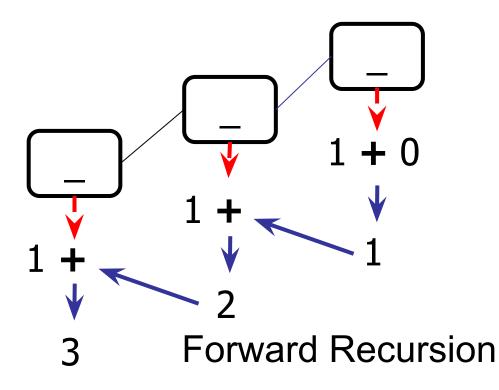
# let rec multList list = match list with [ ] -> 1 [ x :: xs -> x \* multList xs;;



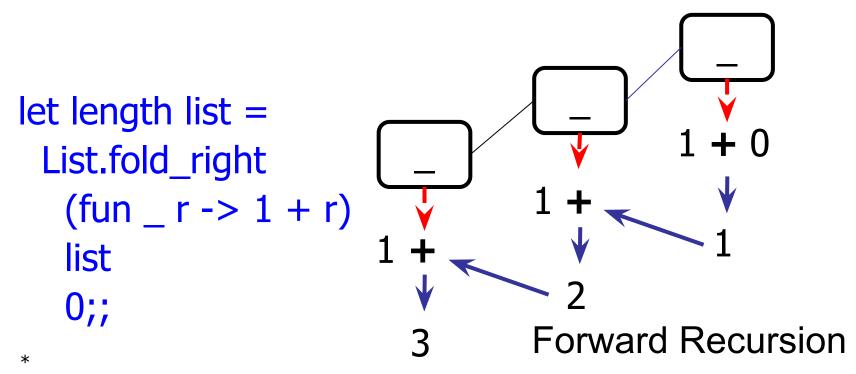
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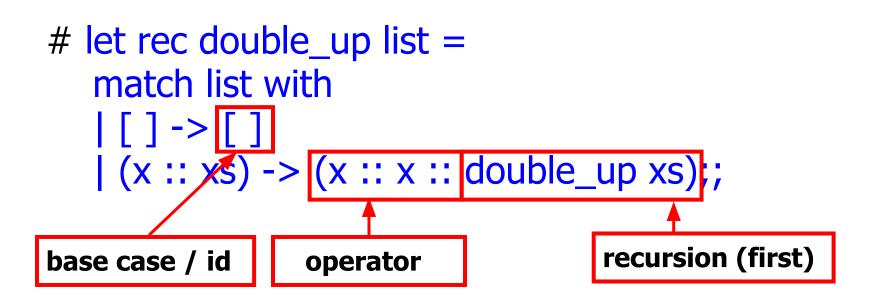


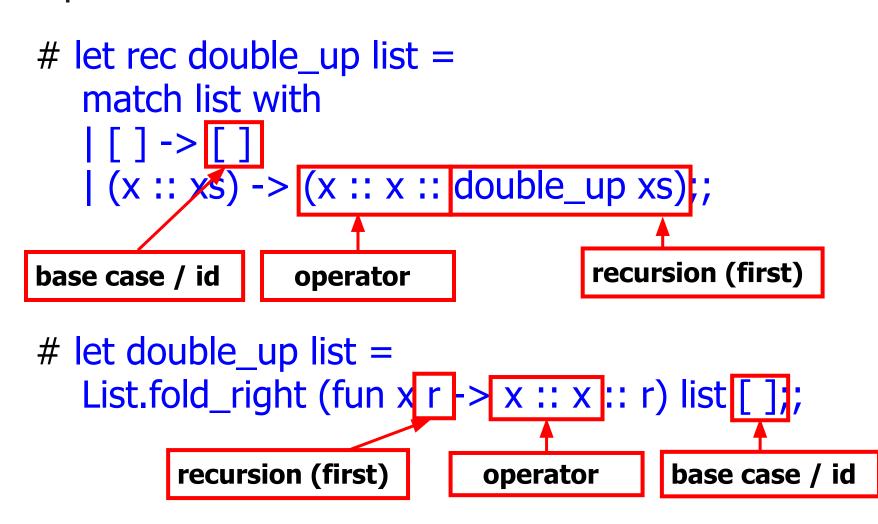
let rec length list =
 match list with
 [ ] -> 0
 [\_:: bs -> 1 + length bs;;



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```







Forward Recursion

# let append list1 list2 =
 List.fold\_right (fun a r -> ?) list1 ?;;
val append : 'a list -> 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>

append [4; 5; 6] [1; 2; 3] = [4; 5; 6; 1; 2; 3] append [ ] [1; 2; 3] = [1; 2; 3] append [1; 2] [ ] = [1; 2]

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- In forward recursion, first call the function recursively on all recursive components, and then build final result
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#### Questions so far?



- Tail Recursion form of **Structural Recursion** (recurse on substructures)
- In tail recursion, first build the intermediate result, then call the function recursively
- Build answer as you go, typically using an accumulator or auxiliary function
- Corresponds to folding left (with caveats)

#### Tail Recursion

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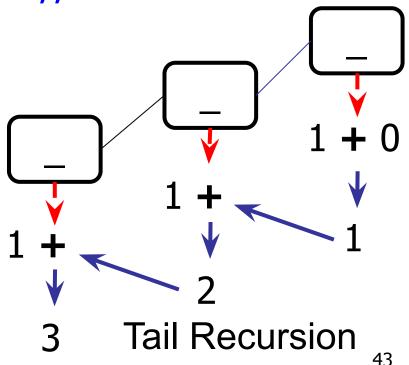
Soon we'll see the other direction we can fold in.

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- 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

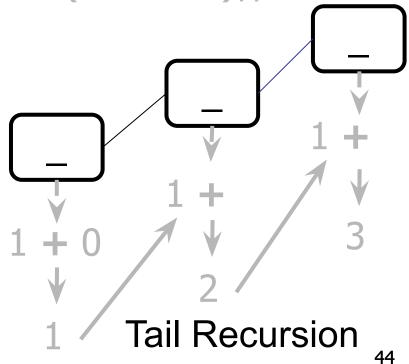
#### Forward Recursion - Length

# let rec length list = match list with [ ] -> 0 [\_:: bs -> 1 + length bs;;



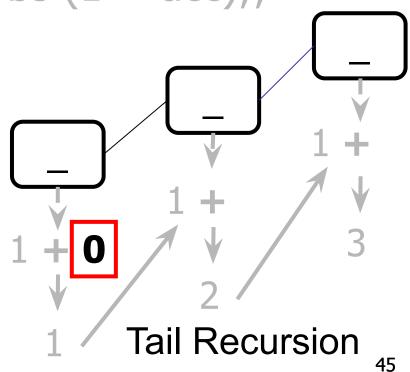
# let rec length\_aux list acc = match list with

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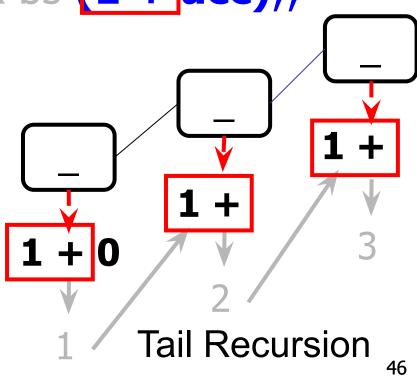
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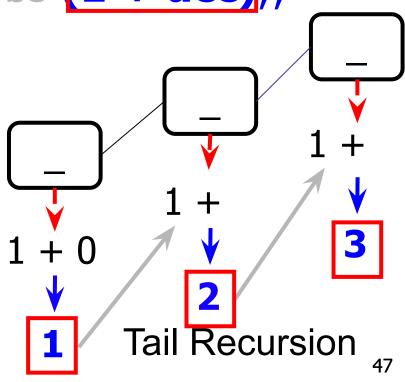
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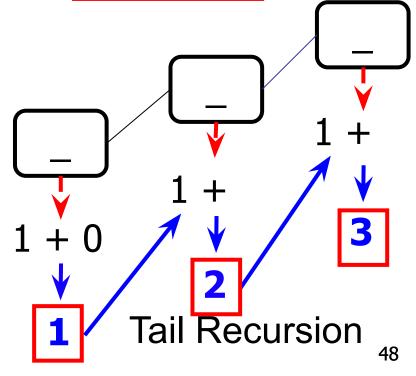
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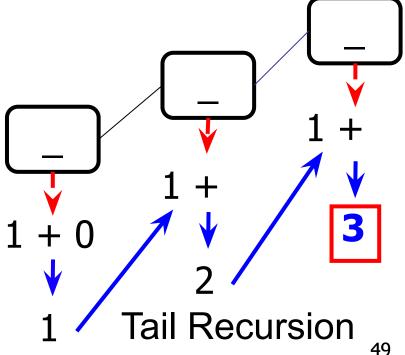


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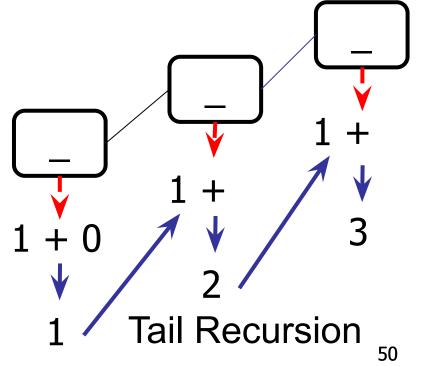
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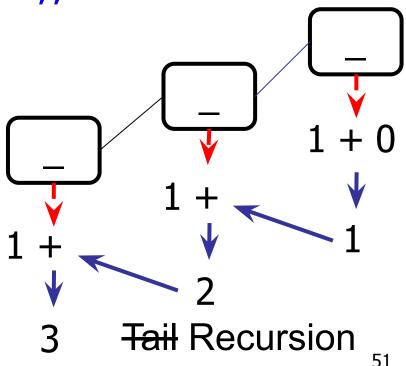


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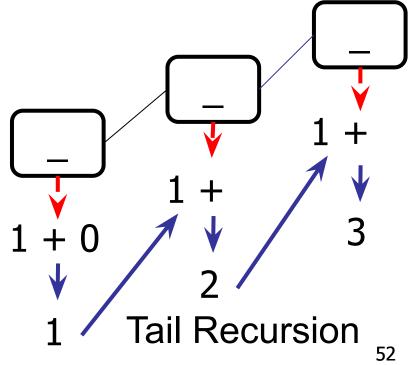


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#### Questions so far?



#### Forward vs. Tail Recursion: Runtime

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# let rec poor_rev list =
   match list with
   [] -> []
   [(x :: xs) -> let r = poor_rev xs in r @ [x];;
```

```
# let rec rev_aux list revlist =
match list with
[ ] -> revlist
[ x :: xs -> rev_aux xs (x::revlist);;
# let rev list = rev_aux list [ ];;
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```

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- (3:: ([] @ [2])) @ [1] =
  [3;2] @ [1] =
- $([5] \oplus [2]) \oplus [1] = (3 \cdots ([1] \oplus [2])) \oplus [1]$
- (([ ] @ [3]) @ [2]) @ [. ■ ([3] @ [2]) @ [1] =
- (([] @ [3]) @ [2]) @ [1]) =
- (((poor\_rev []) @ [3]) @ [2]) @ [1] =
- $(poor_rev [2,3]) @ [1] = ((poor_rev [3]) @ [2]) @ [1] =$
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- 3 :: ([2] @ [1]) =
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- (3:: ([]@[2]))@[1] =
- ([3] @ [2]) @ [1] =
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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]

- 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]

#### Forward vs. Tail Recursion

- rev [1;2;3] =
- rev\_aux [1;2;3] [ ] =
- rev\_aux [2;3] [1] =
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## rev\_aux [ ] [3;2;1] = [3;2;1]

- rev\_aux [3] [2;1] =
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#### Forward vs. Tail Recursion

### Runtime 75

- rev\_aux [ ] [3;2;1] = [3;2;1]
- rev\_aux [3] [2;1] =
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#### Forward vs. Tail Recursion

# Folding: Right vs. Left

### Forward Recursion by fold\_right

# let rec fold\_right f list b = match list with |[]->b | (x :: xs) -> f x (fold\_right f xs b);; an a2 val fold\_right : ('a -> 'b -> 'b) -> a1 'a list -> 'b -> b1 'b n-1) = < fun >Folding bn

#### Tail Recursion by fold\_left

```
# let rec fold left f a list =
   match list with
   |[]-> a
   (x :: xs) -> fold_left f (f a x) xs;;
                                                        bn
                                                  . . .
                                             b2
val fold_left :
 ('a -> 'b -> 'a) ->
                                  b1
 'a ->
 'b list ->
                                                        an
                             a 🤧
 'a
= < fun >
                                                Folding
                                  a
                                                          78
```

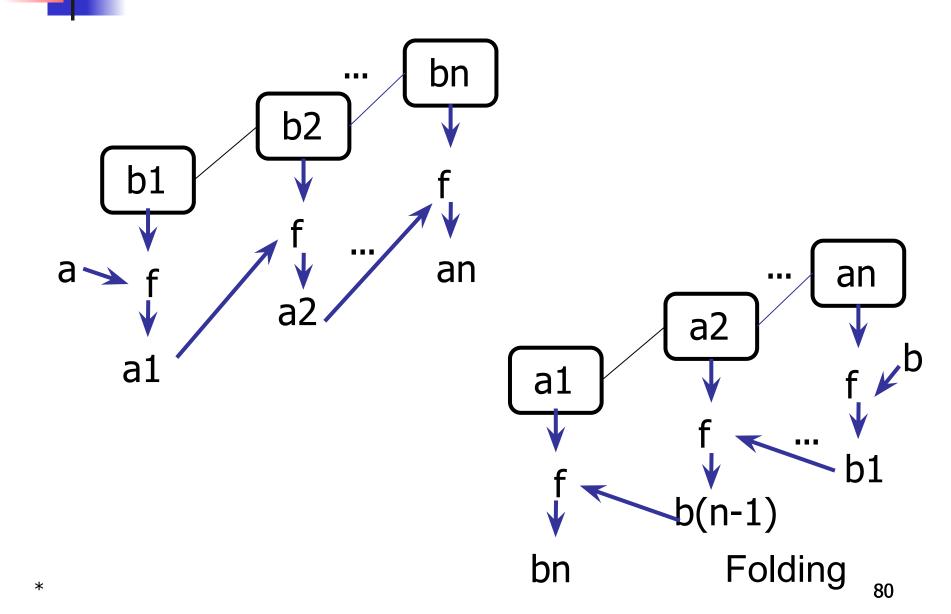
#### Folding Left vs. Folding Right

# let rec fold left f a list = match list with | [] -> a | (x :: xs) -> fold\_left f (f a x) xs;; fold\_left f a  $[x_1; x_2; ...; x_n] = f (... (f (f a x_1) x_2)...) x_n$ # let rec fold right f list b =match list with |[]->b  $|(x :: xs) \rightarrow f x (fold_right f xs b);;$ fold\_right f [ $x_1$ ;  $x_2$ ;...; $x_n$ ] b = f  $x_1$ (f  $x_2$  (...(f  $x_n$  b)...))

Folding

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#### Folding Left vs. Folding Right



### Folding

Can replace recursion by fold\_right in any forward primitive recursive definition

- Primitive recursive means it recurses only on immediate subcomponents of recursive data structure (like the tail of a list)
- Can replace recursion by fold\_left in any tail primitive recursive definition



#### Next Class: Continuation-Passing Style

#### Reminders

- Quiz 2 on MP3 next Tuesday
   Midterm 1 in CBTF 9/14-9/16—please sign up!
- All deadlines can be found on **course website**
- Use office hours and class forums for help
- Please thank Elsa again for covering <3</p>