## Programming Languages and Compilers (CS 421)

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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

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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)


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

Forward Recursion

## Forward Recursion by fold_right

\# let rec double_up list = match list with
| [ ] -> [ ]
$\left(x:: y^{s}\right)->\frac{(x:: x:: \text { double_up } x s) ;}{4} ;$
base case / id
operator
recursion (first)
\# let rec poor_rev list =
match list with
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(x:: $\overline{x s}$ ) $->$ let $r=$ poor_rev xs in $r @[x] ; i$

## Forward Recursion by fold_right

\# let rec fold_right f list b = match list with
| [ ]-> ${ }^{\text {b }}$
$\left|\left(x:: x_{5}\right)->\frac{\mathrm{f} \mid}{4}\right|$ fold_right fx b) $; i$
base case / id
operator
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Forward Recursion

## Forward Recursion by fold_right

\# let rec fold_right f list b = match list with
| [ ] -> b
| (x :: >s $)$-> f x|(fold_right f xs b);;

base case / id
operator recursion (first)
val fold_right :
('a -> 'b -> 'b) ->
'a list ->
'b ->
'b
= <fun>
Forward Recursion

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'b
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## Forward Recursion by fold_right

let rec multList list = match list with
| []-> 1
| x :: xs -> x * multList xs;;


## Forward Recursion by fold_right

let rec multList list =
match list with
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let multList list = List.fold_right (fun xp->x*p)
list
1; ;


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Forward Recursion

## Forward Recursion by fold_right

\# let append list1 list2 =
List.fold_right (fun a r-> ?) list1 ? $\quad ;$
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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## Questions so far?

Forward Recursion

## Tail Recursion

## Tail Recursion

- 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)

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

## 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

## Forward Recursion - Length

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


## Tail Recursion - Length

let rec length_aux list acc = match list with
| [ ] -> acc
| _ :: bs -> length_aux bs (1 + acc);;
let length =
length_aux list 0;;


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## Questions so far?

Forward Recursion

## Forward vs. Tail Recursion: Runtime

## Forward vs. Tail Recursion

\# 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 [ ];;
What is the runtime of each function?

## Forward vs. Tail Recursion

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## Forward vs. Tail Recursion

- 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]

Runtime

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- (3:: ([ ] @ [2])) @ [1] =
- [3;2] @ [1] =
- 3 :: ([2] @ [1]) =
$3::(2::([]$ @ $[1]))=[3 ; 2 ; 1]$
Runtime


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- ([3] @ [2]) @ [1] =
(3:: ([ ] @ [2])) @ [1] =
[3;2] @ [1] =
- 3 :: ([2] @ [1]) =
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Runtime


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

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Runtime

## Forward vs. Tail Recursion

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Runtime

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Runtime

## Forward vs. Tail Recursion

- 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]

Runtime

## Forward vs. Tail Recursion

- $\operatorname{rev}[1 ; 2 ; 3]=$
- rev_aux $[1 ; 2 ; 3][$ ] =
- rev_aux [2;3] [1] =
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. rev_aux [ ] [3;2;1] = [3;2;1]

Runtime

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Runtime

## Forward vs. Tail Recursion

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- rev_aux [3] [2;1] =
- rev_aux [ ] [3;2;1] = [3;2;1]

Runtime

## Folding: Right vs. Left

## Forward Recursion by fold_right

\# let rec fold_right f list b =
match list with
| []-> b
| (x :: xs) -> fx (fold_right f xs b);;
val fold_right :
('a -> 'b -> 'b) ->
'a list ->
'b ->
'b
$=<$ fun $>$


## Tail Recursion by fold_left

\# let rec fold_left fa list = match list with

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { | [ ] -> a } \\
& \text { | (x :: xs) -> fold_left f (f a x) xs;; }
\end{aligned}
$$

val fold_left :
('a -> 'b -> 'a) ->
'a ->
'b list ->
'a
= <fun>

## Folding Left vs. Folding Right

\# let rec fold_left falist = match list with
| [] -> a
(x :: xs) -> fold_left f (f a x) xs;;
fold_left fa $\left[x_{1} ; x_{2} ; \ldots ; x_{n}\right]=f\left(\ldots\left(f\left(f a x_{1}\right) x_{2}\right) \ldots\right) x_{n}$ \# let rec fold_right f list $b=$
match list with
| [ ] -> b
| (x :: xs) -> fx (fold_right f xs b);;
fold_right $\mathrm{f}\left[\mathrm{x}_{1} ; \mathrm{x}_{2} ; \ldots ; \mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{n}}\right] \mathrm{b}=\mathrm{f} \mathrm{x}_{1}\left(\mathrm{f} \mathrm{x}_{2}\left(\ldots\left(\mathrm{f} \mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{b}\right) \ldots\right)\right)$
Folding

## Folding Left vs. Folding Right



bn
Folding

## 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


## Questions?

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

Next Class

