CS 162 Programming languages

Lecture 7: Higher-order Functions

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max function

```
let max x y = if x < y then y else x;;

(* return max element of list l *)
let list_max l =
    let rec l_max l =
        match l with
        [] -> 0
        | h::t -> max h (l_max t)
    in
        l_max l;;
```

A better max function

```
let max x y = if x < y then y else x;;

(* return max element of list l *)
let list_max2 l =
   let rec helper cur l =
       match l with
       [] -> cur
       | h::t -> helper (max cur h) t
   in
       helper 0 l;;
```

Tail recursion

concat function

```
(* concatenate all strings in a list *)
let concat l =
   let rec helper cur l =
        match l with
      [] -> cur
        | h::t -> helper (cur ^ h) t
   in
        helper "" l;;
```

What is the pattern?

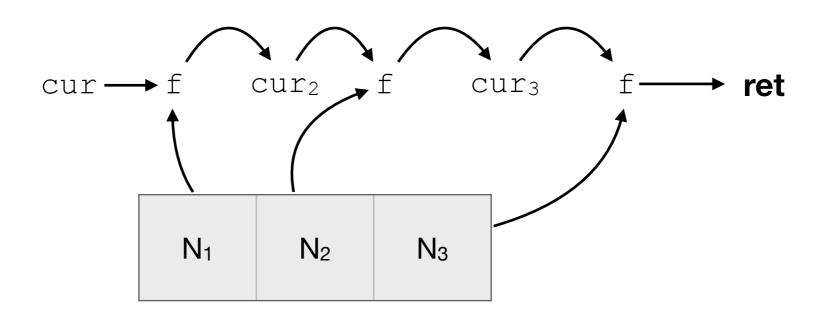
```
(* return max element of list l *)
let list_max2 l =
   let rec helper cur l =
       match l with
       [] -> cur
       | h::t -> helper (max cur h) t
   in
       helper 0 l;;
```

The two functions are sharing the same template!

```
(* concatenate all strings in a list *)
let concat l =
   let rec helper cur l =
        match l with
      [] -> cur
        | h::t -> helper (cur ^ h) t
   in
        helper "" l;;
```

fold

```
(* fold, the coolest function! *)
let rec fold f cur l =
   match l with
   [] -> cur
   | h::t -> fold f (f cur h) t;;
```



fold: examples

```
let list_max = fold max 0 l;;
```

```
let concat = fold (^) "" l;;
```

map

```
# (* return the list containing f(e)
    for each element e of l *)
let rec map f l =
    match l with
[] -> []
    | h::t -> (f h)::(map f t);;
```

```
let incr x = x+1;;

let map_incr = map incr;;

map_incr [1;2;3];;
```

Composing functions

$$(f \circ g) (x) = f(g(x))$$

```
# (* return a function that given an argument x
applies f2 to x and then applies f1 to the result *)
let compose f1 f2 = fun x -> (f1 (f2 x));;

(* another way of writing it *)
let compose f1 f2 x = f1 (f2 x);;
```

Higher-order functions

```
let map_incr_2 = compose map_incr map_incr;;
map_incr_2 [1;2;3];;

let map_incr_3 = compose map_incr map_incr_2;;
map_incr_3 [1;2;3];;

let map_incr_3 _pos = compose pos_filer map_incr_3;;
```

Instead of manipulating lists, we are manipulating the list manipulators!

Benefits of higher-order functions

Identify common computation patterns

- Iterate a function over a set, list, tree ...
- Accumulate some value over a collection

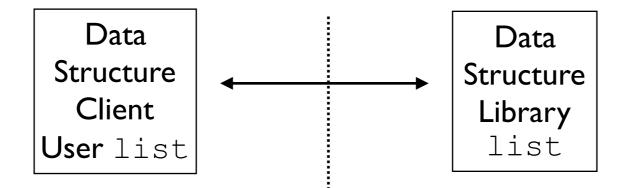
Pull out (factor) "common" code:

- Computation Patterns
- Re-use in many different situations

Functions as arguments/return

Higher-order functions enable modular code

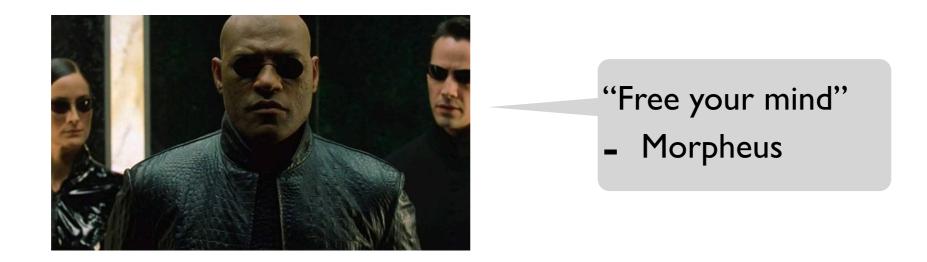
• Each part only needs local information



Uses meta-functions:
map,fold,filter
With locally-dependent funs
(lt h), square etc.
Without requiring details of
data structure

Provides meta-functions:
map, fold, filter
to traverse, accumulate
over lists, trees etc.
Meta-functions don't need
client info

Functions as arguments/return



Different way of thinking about computation

• Manipulate the manipulators