

Lecture 06

Map Filter Reduce

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Announcements

1. New etutor assignment coming (Oct 19th)
2. Reading SICP 1.2 (pages 79-126)

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Lecture 05

Lists and recursion – Review

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Lecture Nuggets

- Two main patterns when dealing with lists
 - Consing up – to build
 - Cdring down – to process
- Higher order procedures

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Nugget

Two patterns for dealing with lists

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Common Pattern #1: cons'ing up a list

```

(define (enumerate-interval from to)
  (if (> from to)
      nil
      (adjoin from
               (enumerate-interval
                (+ 1 from)
                to)))))

(e-i 2 4)
(if (> 2 4) nil (adjoin 2 (e-i (+ 1 2) 4)))
(if #f nil (adjoin 2 (e-i 3 4)))
(adjoin 2 (e-i 3 4))
(adjoin 2 (adjoin 3 (e-i 4 4)))
(adjoin 2 (adjoin 3 (adjoin 4 (e-i 5 4))))
(adjoin 2 (adjoin 3 (adjoin 4 nil)))
(adjoin 2 (adjoin 3 → [ ]))

(adjoin 2 → [ ] → [ ] → [ ])

→ [ ] → [ ] → [ ] ⇒ (2 3 4)
  2     3     4

```

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Common Pattern #2: cdr'ing down a list

```
(define (list-ref lst n)
  (if (= n 0)
      (first lst)
      (list-ref (rest lst)
                 (- n 1))))
```



```
(define (length lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      0
      (+ 1 (length (rest lst)))))
```

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Nugget



Higher order procedures

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Other common patterns

- $1 + 2 + \dots + 100 = (100 * 101)/2$
- $1 + 4 + 9 + \dots + 100^2 = (100 * 101 * 201)/6$
- $1 + 1/3^2 + 1/5^2 + \dots + 1/101^2 = \pi^2/8$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{100} k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{100} k^2$$

$$\sum_{k=1, \text{odd}}^{101} k^{-2}$$

```
(define (sum-integers a b)
```

```
  (if (> a b)
```

```
    0
```

```
    (+ a (sum-integers (+ 1 a) b))))
```

```
(define (sum-squares a b)
```

```
  (if (> a b)
```

```
    0
```

```
    (+ (square a) (sum-squares (+ 1 a) b))))
```

```
(define (pi-sum a b)
```

```
  (if (> a b)
```

```
    0
```

```
    (+ (/ 1 (square a)) (pi-sum (+ a 2) b))))
```

```
(define (sum term a next b)
```

```
  (if (> a b)
```

```
    0
```

```
    (+ (term a)
```

```
        (sum term (next a) next b))))
```

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Let's check this new procedure out!

```
(define (sum term a next b)
```

```
  (if (> a b)
```

```
    0
```

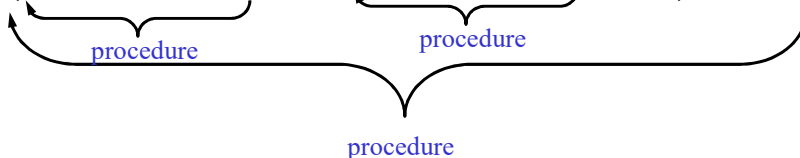
```
    (+ (term a)
```

```
        (sum term (next a) next b))))
```

A higher order procedure!!

What is the type of this procedure?

```
(number → number, number, number → number, number) → number
```



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Higher order procedures

- A higher order procedure:
takes a procedure as an argument or returns one as a value

```
(define (sum-integers1 a b)
  (sum (lambda (x) x) a (lambda (x) (+ x 1)) b))
(define (sum-squares1 a b)
  (sum square a (lambda (x) (+ x 1)) b))
(define (pi-sum1 a b)
  (sum (lambda (x) (/ 1 (square x))) a
        (lambda (x) (+ x 2)) b))

(define (sum term a next b)
  (if (> a b)
      0
      (+ (term a)
          (sum term (next a) next b))))
```

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Lecture Nuggets

- Three new patterns used when dealing with lists
 - Map
 - Filter
 - Reduce
- Map applies a function to all elements of a list
- Filter selects elements satisfying a condition
- Reduce computes a single result while operating on the list

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Nugget

Map applies a function to all
elements of a list

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Common Pattern #1: Transforming a List

```
(define (square-list lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      nil
      (cons (square (car lst))
              (square-list (cdr lst)))))

(define (double-list lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      nil
      (cons (* 2 (car lst))
              (double-list (cdr lst)))))

(define (MAP proc lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      nil
      (cons (proc (car lst))
              (map proc (cdr lst)))))

(define (square-list lst)
  (map square lst))

(define (double-list lst)
  (map (lambda (x) (* 2 x))
       lst))
```

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Nugget



Filter selects elements satisfying a condition

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Common Pattern #2: Filtering a List

```
(define (keep-it-odd lst)
  (cond ((null? lst) nil)
        ((odd? (car lst))
         (cons (car lst) (keep-it-odd (cdr lst))))
        (else (keep-it-odd (cdr lst)))))
```

Filter selects elements satisfying a condition

```
(define (filter pred lst)
  (cond ((null? lst) nil)
        ((pred (car lst))
         (cons (car lst)
               (filter pred (cdr lst))))
        (else (filter pred (cdr lst)))))
```

Reduce computes a single result while operating on the list

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Nugget



Reduce computes a single result
while operating on the list

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Common Pattern #3: Accumulating Results

```
(define (add-up lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      0
      (+ (car lst)
         (add-up (cdr lst)))))

(define (mult-all lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      1
      (* (car lst)
         (mult-all (cdr lst)))))

(define (REDUCE op init lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      init
      (op (car lst)
          (reduce op init (cdr lst)))))

(define (add-up lst)
  (reduce + 0 lst))
```

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