

Today



- 2 one-of templating
 - orthogonal axes of variation
 - reasoning about and simplifying code at the model level

```
(define-struct leaf (label weight color))
(define-struct inner (color subs))
;; Region is one of:
;; - (make-leaf String Natural Color)
;; - (make-inner Color ListOfRegion)
;; ListOfRegion is one of:
;; - empty
;; - (cons Region ListOfRegion)
```

- And we know the type comments completely determine the template
 - as such they are a model of the template
 - less detailed, but they say enough to understand much about the template

```
(define (fn-for-region r)
  (cond [(single? r)
         (... (single-label r)
              (single-weight r)
              (single-color r))]
        [else
         (... (group-color r)
              (fn-for-lor (group-subs r))))]))
```

```
(define (fn-for-lor lor)
  (cond [(empty? lor) (...)]
        [else
         (... (fn-for-region (first lor))
              (fn-for-lor (rest lor))))]))
```

all-labels

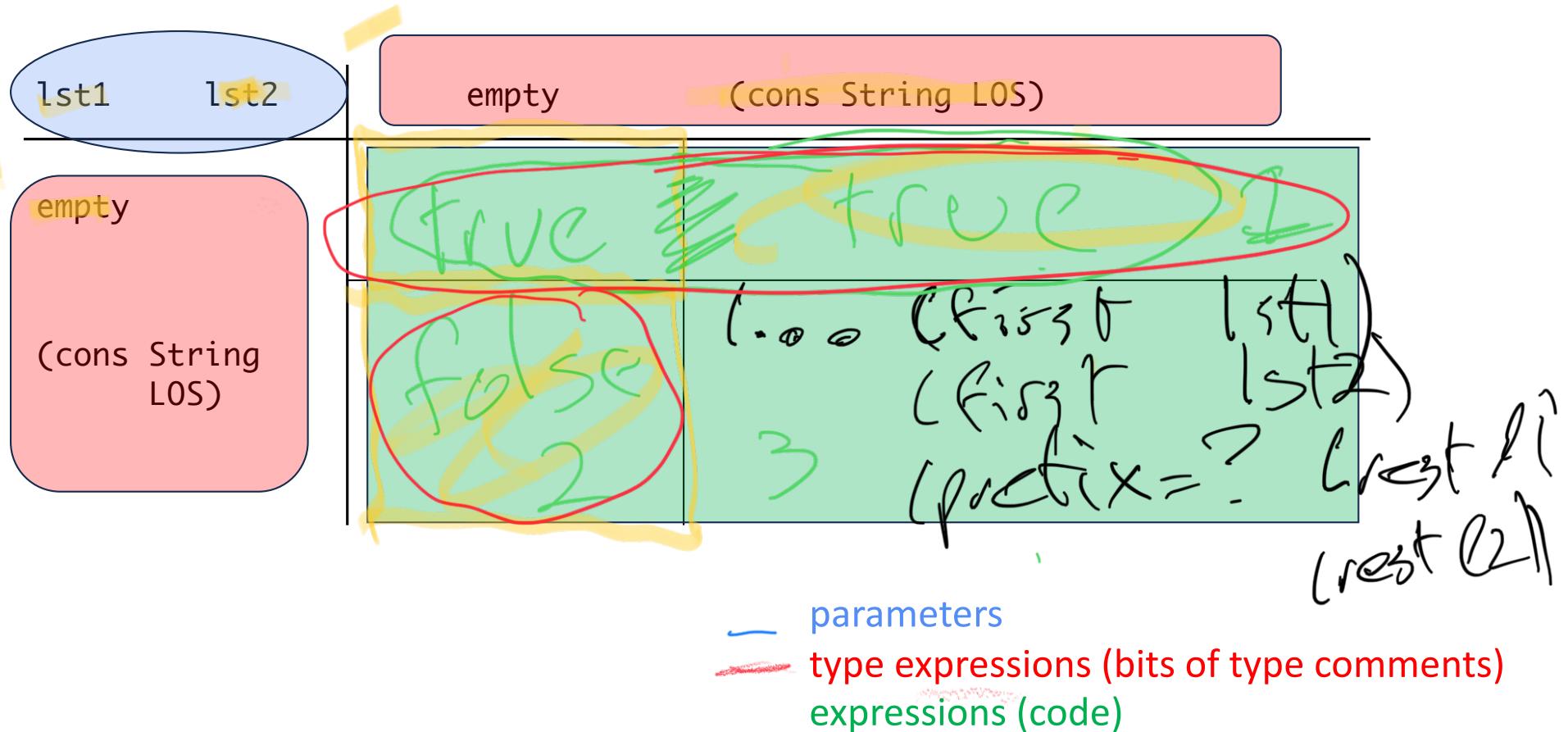
```
(define-struct terminal (label weight color))
(define-struct group (color subs))
;; Region is one of:
;; - (make-terminal (list String) Natural Color)
;; - (make-group Color (NMR ListOfRegion))

;; ListOfRegion is one of:
;; - empty
;; - (cons (append (NMR Region)
;;                  (NR ListOfRegion)))
```

- Working with models
 - is one of the most important ideas in science and engineering
 - helps control complexity
 - by making it possible to reason in terms of simpler description
 - How many NR are there? Is there MR? How many?...
 - today:
 - can manipulate design at model level
 - to manipulate the actual resulting code

Cross product of type comments

prefix=?



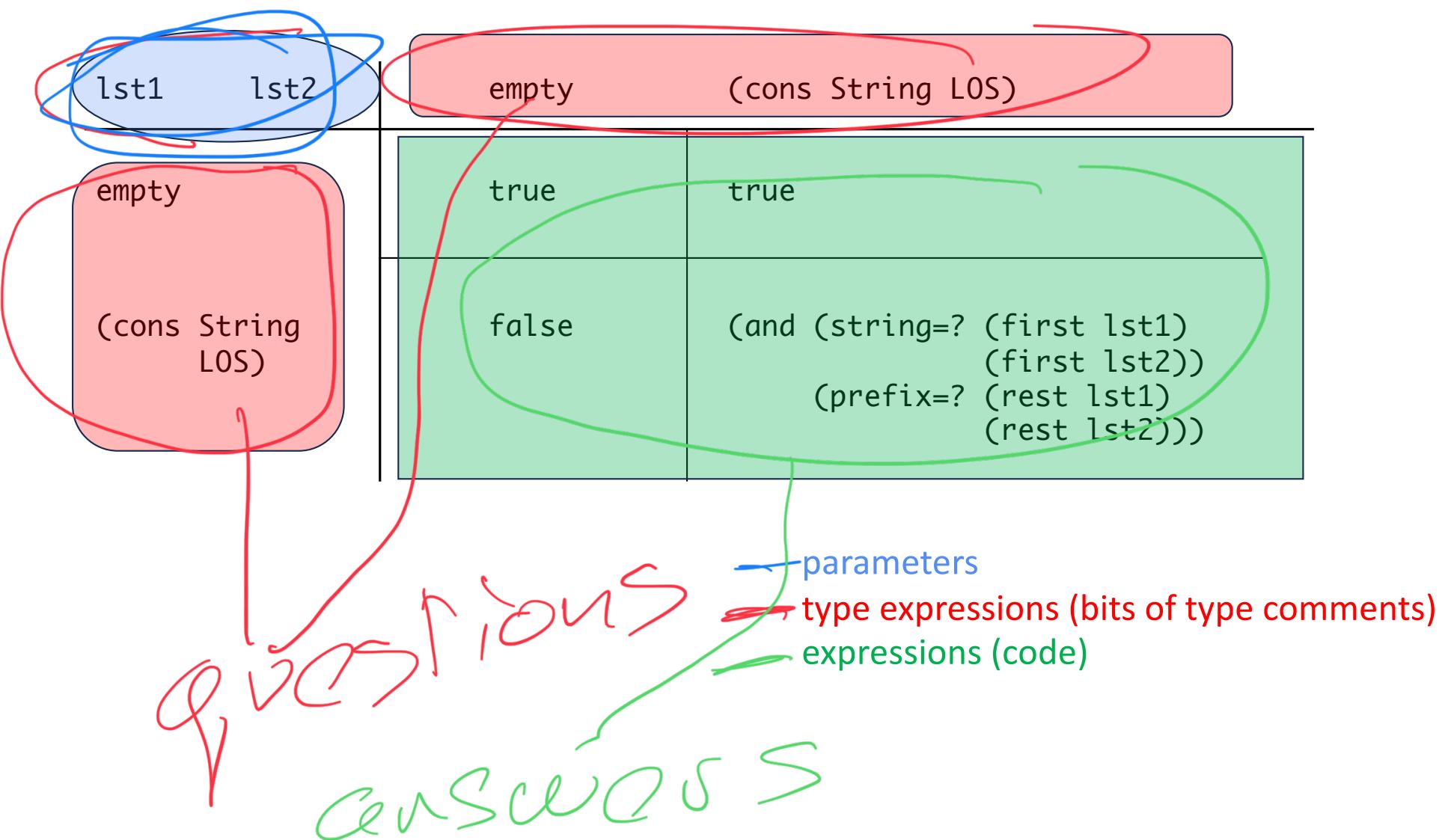
prefix=?

lst1	lst2	empty	(cons String LOS)
empty			
(cons String LOS)			

prefix=?

lst1	lst2	empty	(cons String LOS)
empty		true [1]	true [1]
(cons String LOS)		false [2]	(and (string=? (first lst1) [3] (first lst2)) (prefix=? (rest lst1) (rest lst2))))

prefix=?



model

ListOfString is one of: <2 cases>
ListOfString is one of: <2 cases>

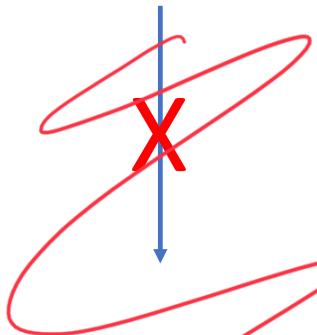


code

```
(define (fn los1 los2)
  (cond <4 cases>))
```

model

ListOfString is one of: <2 cases>
ListOfString is one of: <2 cases>



code

(define (fn los1 los2)
(cond <4 cases>))



simplified model

cross product table

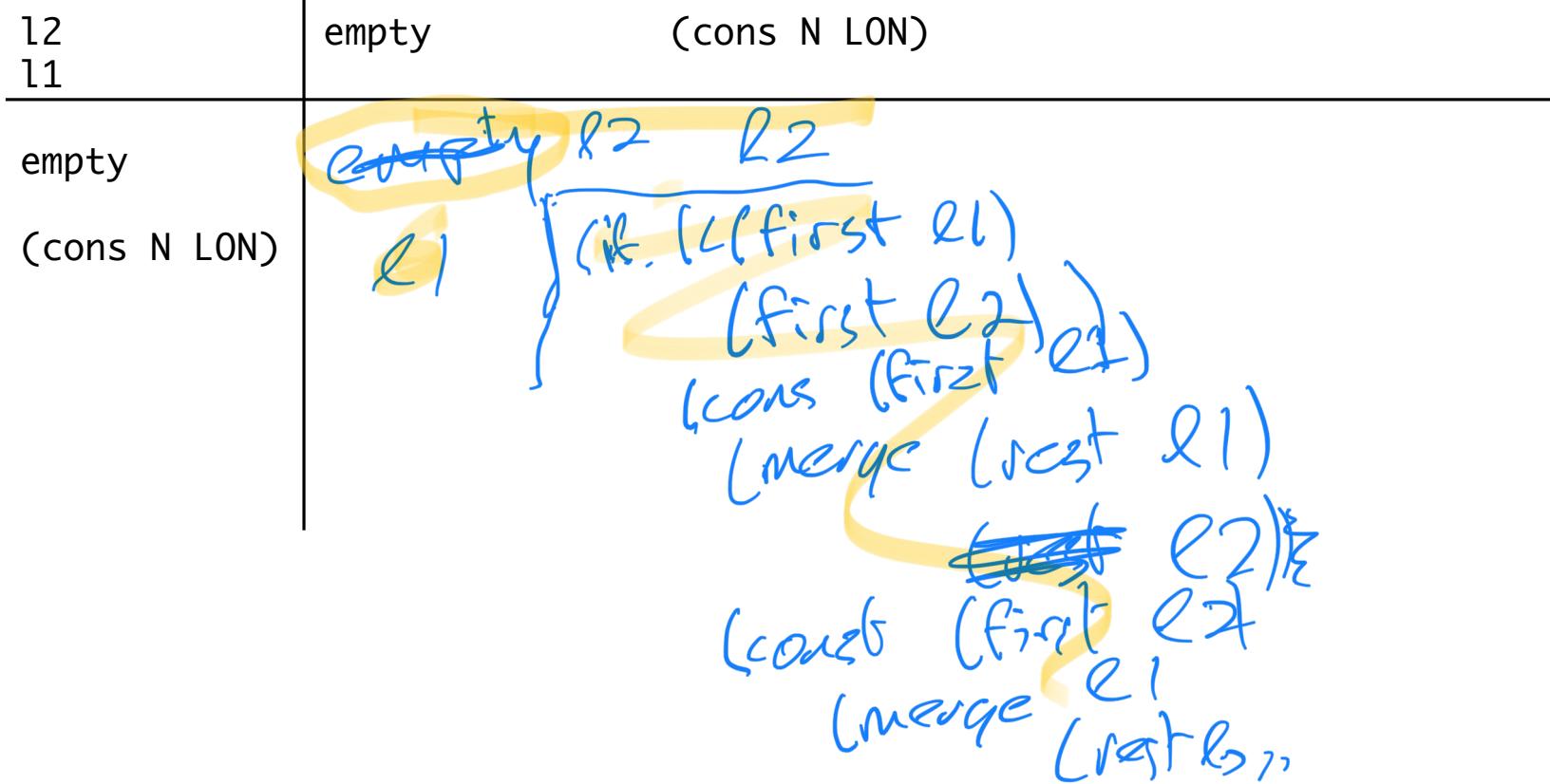


simplified code

(define (fn los1 los2)
(cond <3 cases>))

merge

Merge



merge

l_2	l_1	empty	$(\text{cons } N \ L_0N)$
empty		empty	l_2
$(\text{cons } N \ L_0N)$		l_1	$(\text{if } (< (\text{first } l_1) (\text{first } l_2))$ $\quad (\text{cons } (\text{first } l_1)$ $\quad \quad (\text{merge } (\text{rest } l_1) l_2))$ $\quad (\text{cons } (\text{first } l_2)$ $\quad \quad (\text{merge } l_1 (\text{rest } l_2))))$

merge

l_2	l_1	empty	$(cons\ N\ l_{0N})$	
empty		l_2	$[1]$	l_2
$(cons\ N\ l_{0N})$		l_1	$[2]$	$[if\ (<\ (first\ l_1)\ (first\ l_2))\ [3]\ (cons\ (first\ l_1)\ (merge\ (rest\ l_1)\ l_2))\ (cons\ (first\ l_2)\ (merge\ l_1\ (rest\ l_2))))]$

has-path?

bt	false	(make-node Nat Str BT BT)
p		
empty	False	
(cons "L" Path)		<u>true</u>
(cons "R" Path)		has-path? (rest P) (node-l t)
		has-path? (rest P) (node-l t)
		has-path? (rest P) (node-l t)

Diagram illustrating the execution flow of the has-path? function:

- The initial state is (bt, p) = (false, (make-node Nat Str BT BT)).
- The first step leads to (bt, p) = (False, empty).
- The second step leads to (bt, p) = (true, ~~(has-path? (rest P) (node-l t))~~).
- The third step leads to (bt, p) = (~~has-path? (rest P) (node-l t)~~, ~~(has-path? (rest P) (node-l t))~~).
- The fourth step leads to (bt, p) = (~~has-path? (rest P) (node-l t)~~, ~~(has-path? (rest P) (node-l t))~~).

Yellow arrows indicate the flow of control from one state to the next. Handwritten annotations in blue provide additional context and corrections.

has-path?

bt p	false	(make-node Nat Str BT BT)	
empty	false [1]	true	[2]
(cons "L" Path)	false [1]	(has-path? (node-l bt) (rest p))	[3]
(cons "R" Path)	false [1]	(has-path? (node-r bt) (rest p))	[4]

{ L

false

