

# abstraction

- “never write the same thing twice”
  - that’s too strong, but...
- Good programmers hate to see the same code twice
  - makes for more code
  - makes for more bugs
  - makes for more inconsistencies
- When we see a pattern
  - we want to develop an abstraction of the pattern
  - abstraction is a verb and a noun

```
(define (all-greater? lon x)
  (cond [(empty? lon) true]
        [else
         (and (> (first lon) x)
              (all-greater? (rest lon) x))]))
```

```
(define (all-positive? lon)
  (cond [(empty? lon) true]
        [else
         (and (positive? (first lon))
              (all-positive? (rest lon)))]))
```

```
(define (all-greater? lon x)
  (cond [(empty? lon) true]
        [else
         (and (> (first lon) x)                ;try to make this one arg fn
              (all-greater? (rest lon) x))])) ;ignore recursive call
```

```
(define (all-greater? lon x)
  (local [(define (>x? n) (> n x))]
    (cond [(empty? lon) true]
          [else
           (and (>x? (first lon))
                (all-greater? (rest lon) x))]))))
```

```
(define (all-positive? lon)
  (cond [(empty? lon) true]
        [else
         (and (positive? (first lon))
              (all-positive? (rest lon)))]))
```

## 3 new *type expressions*

`(listof <any-type>)`                      ;means ListOfAnyType  
   ;no need to do the data definition

`X, Y, Z ...`                                ;type parameters  
   ;one letter, starting at X  
   ;can be any type, BUT all X in a  
   ;given signature are same type

`(<type> ... -> <type>)`                    ;a function signature

```

(@htdf filter2)
(@signature (X -> Boolean) (listof X) -> (listof X))
;; produce list of only those elements of lst for which p produces true
(check-expect (filter2 zero?      (list))      (list))
(check-expect (filter2 positive? (list 1 -2 3 -4)) (list 1 3))
(check-expect (filter2 negative? (list 1 -2 3 -4)) (list -2 -4))
(check-expect (filter2 empty?    (list (list 1 2) empty (list 3 4) empty))
              (list empty empty))

(@template-origin (listof X))

(define (filter2 p lox)
  (cond [(empty? lox) empty]
        [else
         (if (p (first lox))
             (cons (first lox)
                   (filter2 p (rest lox)))
             (filter2 p (rest lox)))]))

```

the built-in one is called filter

```

(@htdf all-greater-than)
(@signature Number (listof Number) -> (listof Number))
;; produce list of all elements of lon > than n
(check-expect (all-greater-than 3 empty) empty)
(check-expect (all-greater-than 3 (list 1 4 2 5)) (list 4 5))

(@template-origin use-abstract-fn)

(define (all-greater-than n lon)
  (local [(define (>n? x) (> x n))])
    (filter2 >n? lon)))

```

>n? is called a closure

it “closes over” the parameters and local defines in it’s scope

```
(define (all-greater-than n lon)
  (local [(define (>n? x) (> x n))]
    (filter2 >n? lon)))
```

```
(all-greater-than 3 (list 1 2 3 4))
```

```
(local [(define (>n? x) (> x 3))]
  (filter2 >n? (list 1 2 3 4)))
```

```
(define (>n?_0 x) (> x 3))
```

```
(filter2 >n?_0 (list 1 2 3 4))
```

function call replaces n and lon w 3 and (list 1 2 3)

local, renames and lifts

makes a unique copy of >n? that closes over n=3

```

(@htdf foldr2)
(@signature (X Y -> Y) Y (listof X) -> Y)
;; from fn b (list x0 x1...) produce (fn x0 (fn x1 ... b))
(check-expect (foldr2 + 0 (list 1 2 3)) 6)
(check-expect (foldr2 * 1 (list 2 3 4)) 24)
(check-expect (local [(define (+to-string s y)
                           (string-append (number->string s) y))]
                (foldr2 +to-string "" (list 1 37 65)))
              "13765")
(check-expect (foldr2 string-append "" (list "foo" "bar" "baz"))
              "foobarbaz")

(define (foldr2 fn b lox)
  (cond [(empty? lox) b]
        [else
         (fn (first lox)
             (foldr2 fn b (rest lox)))]))

```

the built-in one is called foldr



## built-in abstract functions

links -> language -> end of page

`(map fn (list x0 x1 ... xn))`       $\rightarrow$    `(list (fn x0) (fn x1) ... (fn xn))`

result list has same # elements as argument list

`(foldr fn y (list x0 x1 ... xn))`  $\rightarrow$    `(fn x0 (fn x1 ... (fn xn y)))`

folds argument list down onto result

`(filter fn (list x0 x1 ... xn))`    $\rightarrow$    `<lst, with only xi for which fn is true>`

result list has same elements, possibly fewer

`(build-list n fn)`                       $\rightarrow$    `(list (fn 0) (fn 1) ... (fn n-1))`

result list of n elements

`(andmap fn (list x0 x1 ... xn))`    $\rightarrow$    `(and (fn x0) (fn x1) ... (fn xn))`

`(ormap fn (list x0 x1 ... xn))`    $\rightarrow$    `(or (fn x0) (fn x1) ... (fn xn))`

## built-in abstract functions

links -> language -> end of page

```
(@signature Natural (Natural -> X) -> (listof X))
;; produces (list (f 0) ... (f (- n 1)))
(define (build-list n f) ...)

(@signature (X -> boolean) (listof X) -> (listof X))
;; produce a list from all those items on lox for which p holds
(define (filter p lox) ...)

(@signature (X -> Y) (listof X) -> (listof Y))
;; produce a list by applying f to each item on lox
;; that is, (map f (list x-1 ... x-n)) = (list (f x-1) ... (f x-n))
(define (map f lox) ...)

(@signature (X -> boolean) (listof X) -> Boolean)
;; produce true if p produces true for every element of lox
(define (andmap p lox) ...)

(@signature (X -> boolean) (listof X) -> Boolean)
;; produce true if p produces true for some element of lox
(define (ormap p lox) ...)

(@signature (X Y -> Y) Y (listof X) -> Y)
;; (foldr f base (list x-1 ... x-n)) = (f x-1 ... (f x-n base))
(define (foldr f base lox) ...)

(@signature (X Y -> Y) Y (listof X) -> Y)
;; (foldl f base (list x-1 ... x-n)) = (f x-n ... (f x-1 base))
(define (foldl f base lox) ...)
```

```
(@problem 1)
(@htdf circles)
(@signature (listof Natural) -> (listof Image))
;; produce list of solid blue circles of given radii
(check-expect (circles (list 3))
  (list (circle 3 "solid" "blue")))
(check-expect (circles (list 1 2 10))
  (list (circle 1 "solid" "blue")
        (circle 2 "solid" "blue")
        (circle 10 "solid" "blue")))

(define (circles lon) empty)
```

```
(@problem 1)
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;; produce list of solid blue circles of given radii
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        (circle 2 "solid" "blue")
        (circle 10 "solid" "blue")))

;(define (circles lon) empty)

;; Produces list of same length as argument; Every element of result
;; list is a function of corresponding element of argument list.
;; use map
(@template-origin use-abstract-fn)
```

```

(@problem 1)
(@htdf circles)
(@signature (listof Natural) -> (listof Image))
;; produce list of solid blue circles of given radii
(check-expect (circles (list 3))
  (list (circle 3 "solid" "blue")))
(check-expect (circles (list 1 2 10))
  (list (circle 1 "solid" "blue")
        (circle 2 "solid" "blue")
        (circle 10 "solid" "blue")))

;(define (circles lon) empty)

;; Produces list of same length as argument; Every element of result
;; list is a function of corresponding element of argument list.
;; use map
(@template-origin use-abstract-fn)

(define (circles lon)
  (local [(@signature Number -> Image)
          ;; produce one circle of given radius
          (@template-origin Number)
          (define (one-circle r)
            (... r))]
    (map one-circle lon)))

```





