

# CALL-BY-NAME, CALL-BY-VALUE, CALL-BY-NEED, AND THE LINEAR LAMBDA CALCULUS

SHORT TALK

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## IDEA

## **MOTIVATION**

## **Problem**

We want to understand how to evaluate expressions in the lambda calculus.

· Call by Name

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#### **MOTIVATION**

## **Problem**

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- · Call by Name
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#### **Problem**

We want to understand how to evaluate expressions in the lambda calculus.

- · Call by Name
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- · Call by Need

## **CALL BY VALUE (PYTHON)**

## **Normal example**

```
def f(x):
    return x + x
print(f(2 + 3))
```

## **CALL BY VALUE (PYTHON)**

## **Normal example**

```
def f(x):
   return x + x
print(f(2 + 3))
```

## **Evil example**

```
def project(x, y):
    return x

def loop():
    return loop()

print(project(2, loop()))
```

## CALL BY VALUE (OCAML)

#### Examples

```
let rec dumb_works n = if (n = 0 && n = 1) then dumb n else 42
let force_eval_branch b l r = if b then l else r
let rec dumb_breaks n = force_eval_branch (n = 0 && n = 1) (dumb_breaks n) 4
let () = print_int (dumb_works 0)
let () = print_int (dumb_breaks 0)
```

## **CALL BY NEED (HASKELL)**

#### Example

```
dumb n = if (n == 0 && n == 1) then dumb n else 42
forceEvalBranch b l r = if b then l else r
dumb2 n = forceEvalBranch (n == 0 && n == 1) (dumb2 n) 42
main = do
    print $ dumb 0
    print $ dumb 1
    print $ dumb2 0
    print $ dumb2 1
```

## **CALL BY NEED (HASKELL)**

#### **Example**

```
dumb n = if (n == 0 && n == 1) then dumb n else 42
forceEvalBranch b l r = if b then l else r

dumb2 n = forceEvalBranch (n == 0 && n == 1) (dumb2 n) 42
main = do
    print $ dumb 0
    print $ dumb 1
    print $ dumb2 0
    print $ dumb2 1
```

## Example

```
project x y = x
loop x = loop x
main = print $ project 2 (loop 3)
```

## CALL BY NAME (???)

## Is there a call by name programming language?

Yes ... kind of ...

#### Example

## Consider the following:

```
let rec horrible n = if n = 0 then 1 else n * horrible (n - 1) * horrible

let printalot m =
    let () = print_endline (string_of_int m) in
    let () = print_endline (string_of_int m) in
    let () = print_endline (string_of_int m) in
    let () = print_endline (string_of_int m)

let () = printNTimes (horrible 40)
```





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