## Ozyegin University CS 321 Programming Languages Sample Problems on Streams

Ee use the following definition of streams:

```
type 'a stream = Cons of 'a * (unit -> 'a stream)
```

1. Define the stream of square numbers. That is, the stream of 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, ...

2. Implement a cycle function that takes a list lst and converts it to an infinite stream as if lst were a circular list.

3. Implement the takeWhile function for streams that takes a predicate p, a stream s, and returns as a list all the elements of s until there is an element of s that does not satisfy p. Extra: give an efficient tail-recursive solution.

```
# takeWhile (fun n -> n < 100) squares;;
- : int list = [1; 4; 9; 16; 25; 36; 49; 64; 81]</pre>
```

4. Write an OCaml function enumerate that takes a stream and enumerates its elements starting from 0.

```
# enumerate;;
- : 'a stream -> (int * 'a) stream = <fun>
# let letters = cycle ['e'; 'n'; 'u'; 'm'];;
val letters : char stream = Cons ('a', <fun>)
# take 10 letters;
- : char list = ['e'; 'n'; 'u'; 'm'; 'e'; 'n'; 'u'; 'm'; 'e'; 'n']
# take 10 (enumerate letters);;
- : (int * char) list =
[(0, 'e'); (1, 'n'); (2, 'u'); (3, 'm'); (4, 'e'); (5, 'n'); (6, 'u'); (7, 'm'); (8, 'e'); (9, 'n')]
```

5. Write an OCaml function named merge that combines two streams into one by taking elements alternately. (i.e. bi ordan bi burdan)

```
# merge;;
- : 'a stream -> 'a stream -> 'a stream = <fun>
# let evens = filter (fun n -> n mod 2 = 0) naturals;;
val evens : int stream = Cons (0, <fun>)
# take 10 evens;;
- : int list = [0; 2; 4; 6; 8; 10; 12; 14; 16; 18]
# let odds = filter (fun n -> n mod 2 = 1) naturals;;
val odds : int stream = Cons (1, <fun>)
# take 10 odds;;
- : int list = [1; 3; 5; 7; 9; 11; 13; 15; 17; 19]
# take 10 (merge odds evens);;
- : int list = [1; 0; 3; 2; 5; 4; 7; 6; 9; 8]
# take 10 (merge (cycle ['a']) (cycle ['b']));;
- : char list = ['a'; 'b'; 'a'; 'b'; 'a'; 'b'; 'a'; 'b'; 'a'; 'b']
```