CSE 505 Fall 2015 Assignment # 3 – Object Oriented Languages

Assigned: October 22, 2015 Due: November 9, 2015 (11:59 pm)

Note: This assignment may be done by a pair of students.

Problem 1. Assume the following ML type for binary trees:

```
datatype 'a tree = leaf | node of 'a * 'a tree * 'a tree;
```

Complete the definition below for a function insert(i, tr) which will insert a value i into tr (if i is not present in tr) so as to maintain the *binary search tree* property.

In the above code, ML will assume v to be of type int by default. In completing the definition of insert, note that you do not update the input tree; rather, you need to construct a new tree in which the value to be inserted is placed in the correct position. Test your definition by running the following function, making sure to place the code for testcase after insert:

```
fun testcase() =
    let val t1 = node(100,leaf,leaf);
    val t2 = insert(50, t1);
    val t3 = insert(150, t2);
    val t4 = insert(200, t3);
    val t5 = insert(125, t4);
    val t6 = insert(175, t5);
    val t7 = insert(250, t6);
    val t8 = insert(25, t7);
    val root = insert(75, t8)
    in root
end;
```

Prepare a file **insert.sml** containing the type definition for tree as well as the code for testcase and insert.

Problem 2. Consider the following depth-first ("in order") traversal of a BST.

Develop a tail-recursive equivalent of dfirst, called dfirst2. Develop the definition of dfirst2 by writing a tail-recursive helper function, say df, which will use an *accumulator-passing style* in order to construct the answer. Nest the definition of df inside dfirst2 using a let-in-end block. Test out dfirst2 by running the following function:

```
fun test dfirst2() = dfirst2(testcase());
```

Prepare a file dfirst.sml containing the type definition for tree and the code for insert, testcase, dfirst2, and test dfirst2.

Problem 3. Consider the following ML definitions of the familiar higher-order functions map and reduce:

```
fun map(f, []) = []
  | map(f, x::t) = f(x) :: map(f, t);

fun reduce(f, b, []) = b
  | reduce(f, b, x::t) = f(x, reduce(f, b, t));
```

An *n-ary tree* is a generalization of a binary tree in which each internal node has a list of zero of more subtrees, and each leaf node holds a value. Below is an ML type definition for an n-ary tree:

```
datatype 'a ntree = leaf of 'a | node of 'a ntree list;
```

a. Using map, define a function subst(tr, v1, v2) which returns a new ntree in which all occurrences of value v1 in tr are replaced by v2 in the output tree. For example,

```
subst(node([leaf("x"), node([leaf("y"), leaf("x"), leaf("z")])]),

"x", "w") =

node([leaf("w"), node([leaf("y"), leaf("w"), leaf("z")])])
```

b. Using reduce, define a function toString (tr) which concatenates all strings at the leaf nodes of a string ntree, adding a space between each value, and returns the resulting string. For example,

```
toString(node([leaf("x"), node([leaf("y"), leaf("x"), leaf("z")])])) = "x y x z"
```

Note: The functions subst and toString will be recursive, but the recursive calls should be initiated from map and reduce respectively, i.e., through the parameter f of map and reduce.

Prepare a file mapreduce.sml containing the type definitions for ntree, map, reduce, subst, and toString.

What to Submit:

Prepare a top-level directory named A3_UBITId1_UBITId2 if the assignment is done by two students; otherwise, name it as A3_UBITId if the assignment is done solo. (Order the UBITId's in alphabetic order, in the former case.) In this directory, place insert.sml, dfirst.sml, and mapreduce.sml. Compress the directory and submit the resulting compressed file using the submit_cse505 command. For more details regarding online submission, see Resources → Homeworks → Online_Submission_2015.pdf.