```
fun append (xs,ys) =
    if xs=[]
    then ys
    else (hd xs)::append(tl xs,ys)

fun map (f,xs) =
    case xs of
       [] => []
       | x::xs' => (f x)::(map(f,xs'))

val a = map (increment, [4,8,12,16])
val b = map (hd, [[8,6],[7,5],[3,0,9]])
```

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Fold and More Closures

Another famous function: Fold

fold (and synonyms / close relatives reduce, inject, etc.) is another very famous iterator over recursive structures

Accumulates an answer by repeatedly applying **f** to answer so far

fold(f,acc,[x1,x2,x3,x4]) computes f(f(f(acc,x1),x2),x3),x4)

```
fun fold (f,acc,xs) =
   case xs of
   [] => acc
   | x::xs => fold(f, f(acc,x), xs)
```

- This version "folds left"; another version "folds right"
- Whether the direction matters depends on f (often not)

Why iterators again?

- These "iterator-like" functions are not built into the language
 - Just a programming pattern
 - Though many languages have built-in support, which often allows stopping early without resorting to exceptions
- This pattern separates recursive traversal from data processing
 - Can reuse same traversal for different data processing
 - Can reuse same data processing for different data structures
 - In both cases, using common vocabulary concisely communicates intent

Examples with fold

These are useful and do not use "private data"

These are useful and do use "private data"

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Iterators made better

- Functions like map, filter, and fold are much more powerful thanks to closures and lexical scope
- · Function passed in can use any "private" data in its environment
- Iterator "doesn't even know the data is there" or what type it has