

Studio 11

Streams and Laziness

CS1101S AY20/21 SEM 1

Studio 03A

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Studio 11

Agenda

- Admin
- Recap:
 - Streams
- Studio sheets
- RA2 Questions (if we have time)

Admin

Preparation for Practical

- Week 13, 11th Nov, Wednesday
- How to practice?
 - Do your paths and missions under timed conditions
 - Redo your mid-term questions, but type them out now
 - But, don't start programming straightaway! Take time to think of the solution first.
 - Get your syntax right!

Admin

Preparation for Practical

- Process:
 1. Read
 2. Think
 3. Play
 4. Programme

Admin

RA2 Q2

(2) What is the result (in *list notation*) of evaluating the following Source program?

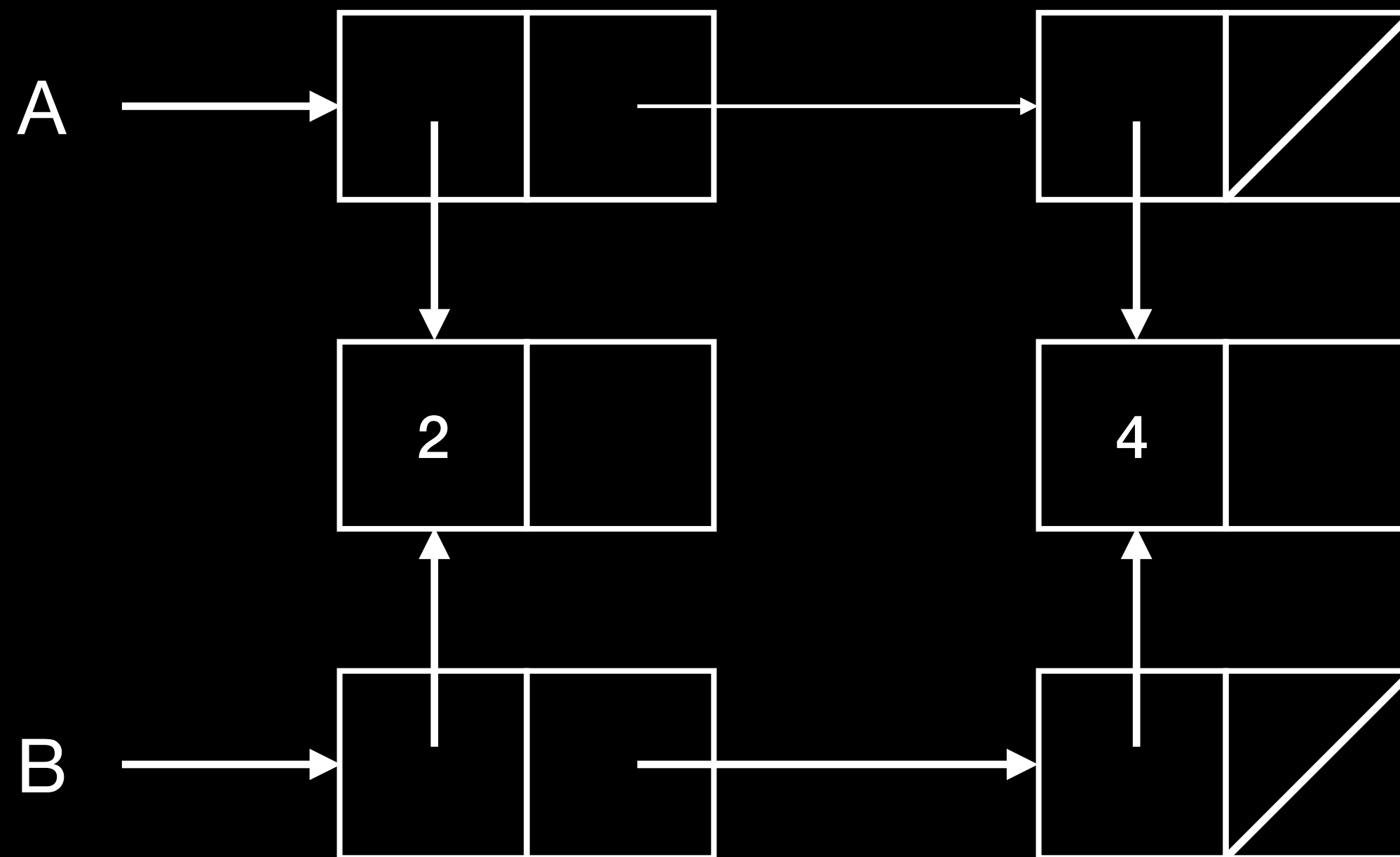
```
const A = list(list(2), list(4));  
const B = map(x => x, A);  
set_head(head(B), 3);  
set_head(tail(B), 5);  
A;
```

- A. `list(list(2), list(4))`
- B. `list(list(2), list(5))`
- C. `list(list(3), list(4))` (answer)
- D. `list(list(3), list(5))`
- E. `list(list(3), 5)`
- F. `list(3, list(5))`
- G. `list(3, 5)`

Admin

RA2 Q2

```
const A = list( list(2), list(4) );  
const B = map(x => x, A)
```



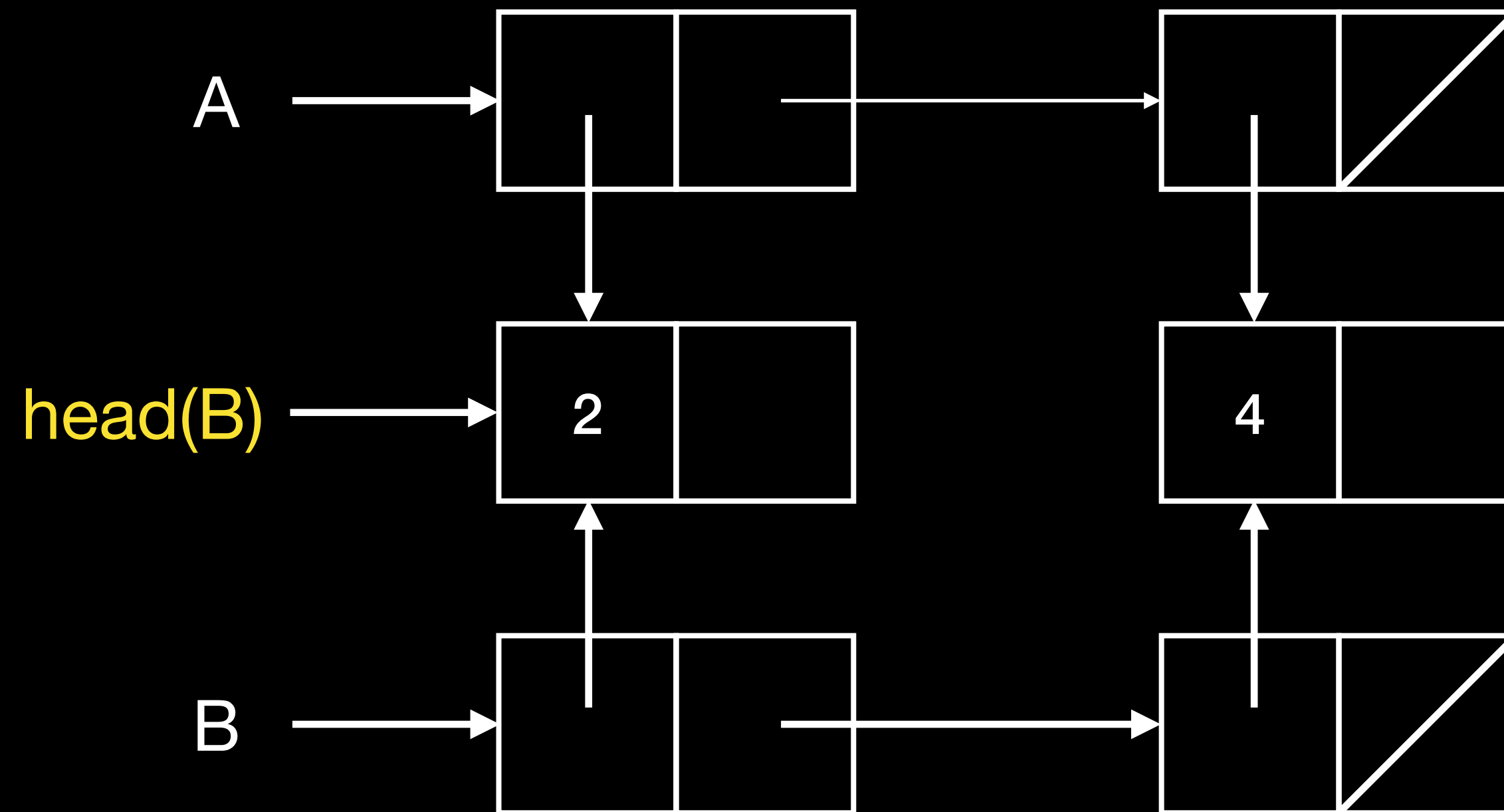
Admin

RA2 Q2

```
const A = list( list(2), list(4) );
```

```
const B = map(x => x, A)
```

```
set_head(head(B), 3);
```



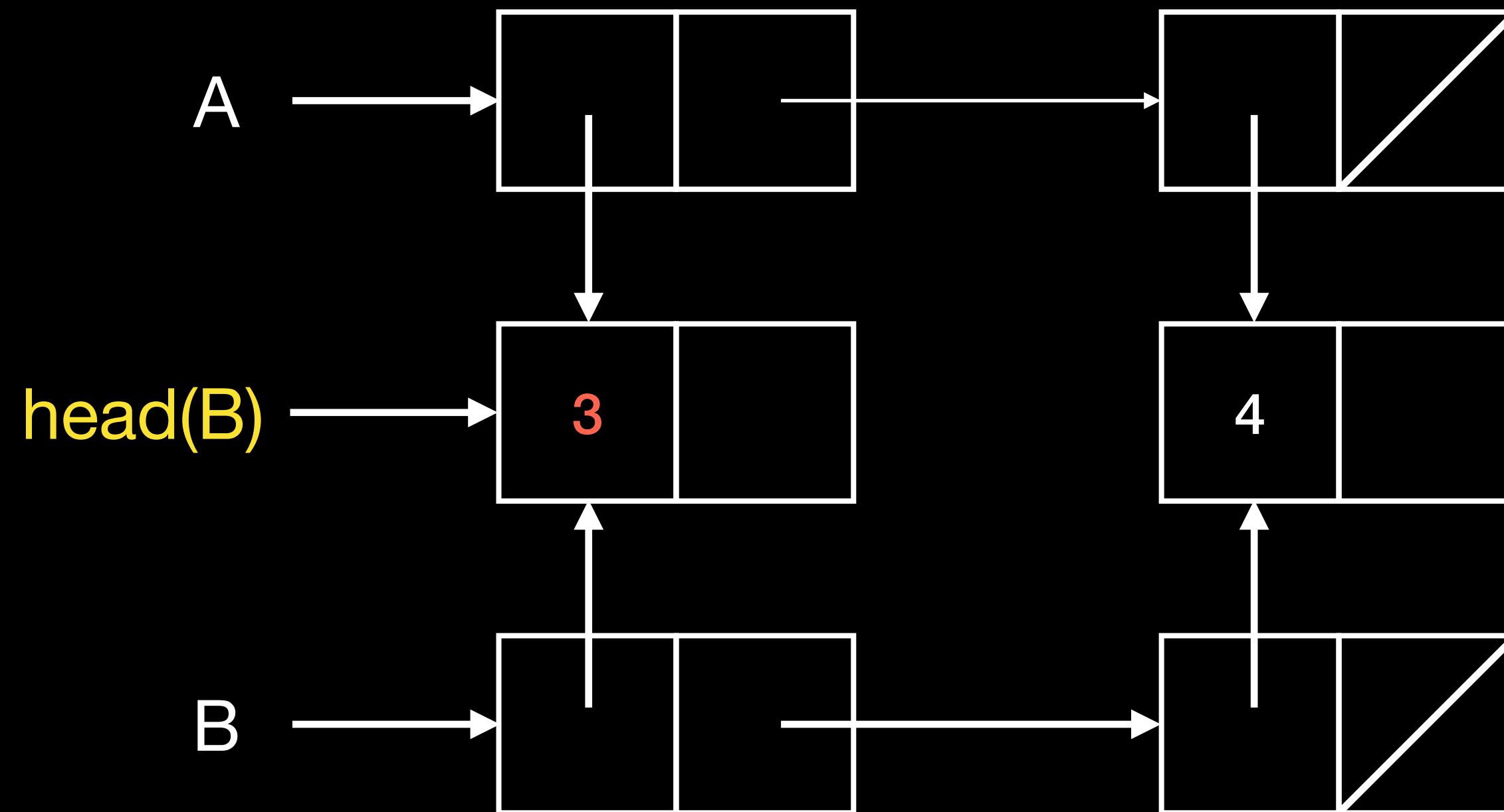
Admin

RA2 Q2

```
const A = list( list(2), list(4) );
```

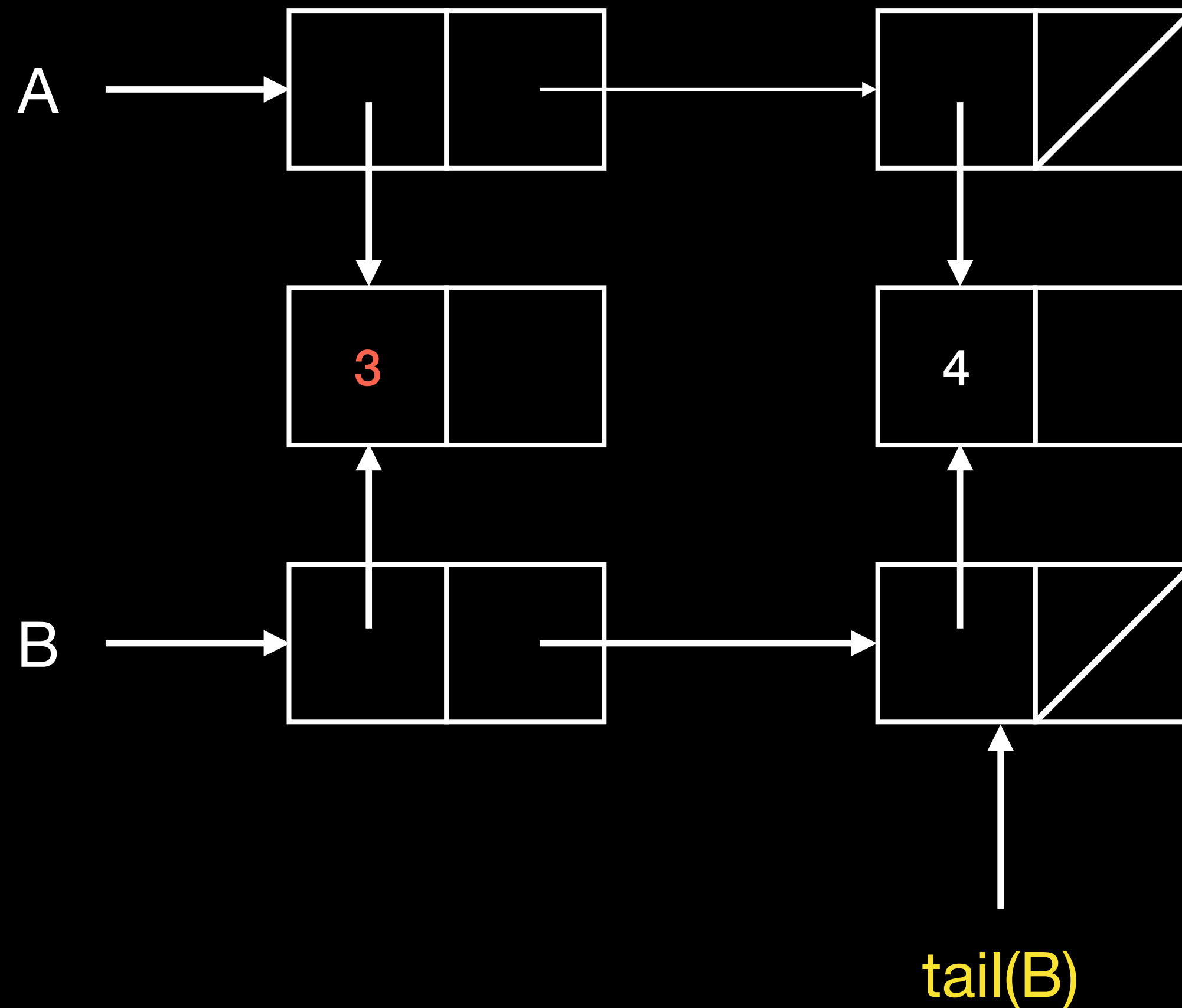
```
const B = map(x => x, A)
```

```
set_head(head(B), 3);
```



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RA2 Q2



```
const A = list( list(2), list(4) );
```

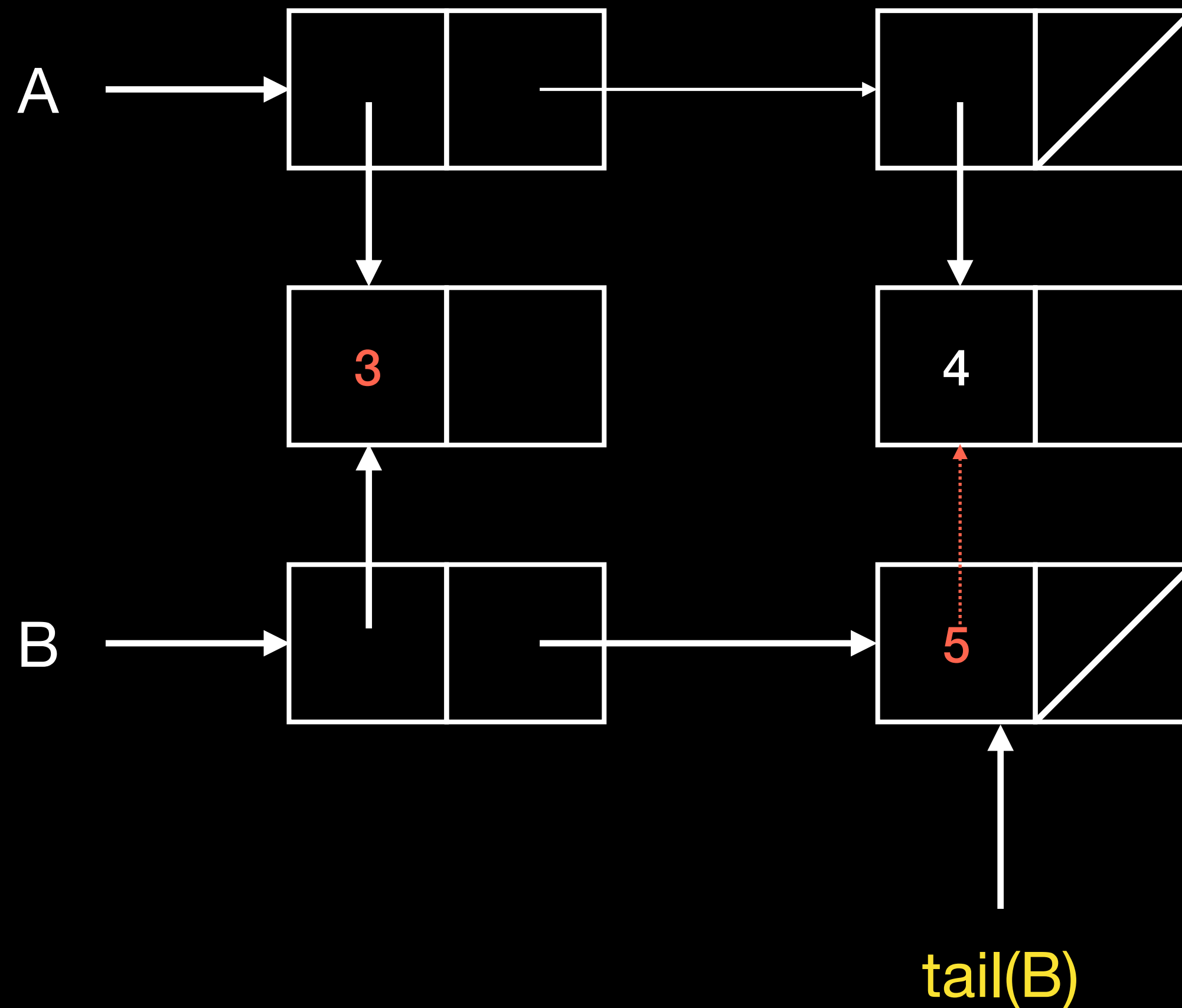
```
const B = map(x => x, A)
```

```
set_head(head(B), 3);
```

```
set_head(tail(B), 5);
```

Admin

RA2 Q2



```
const A = list( list(2), list(4) );
```

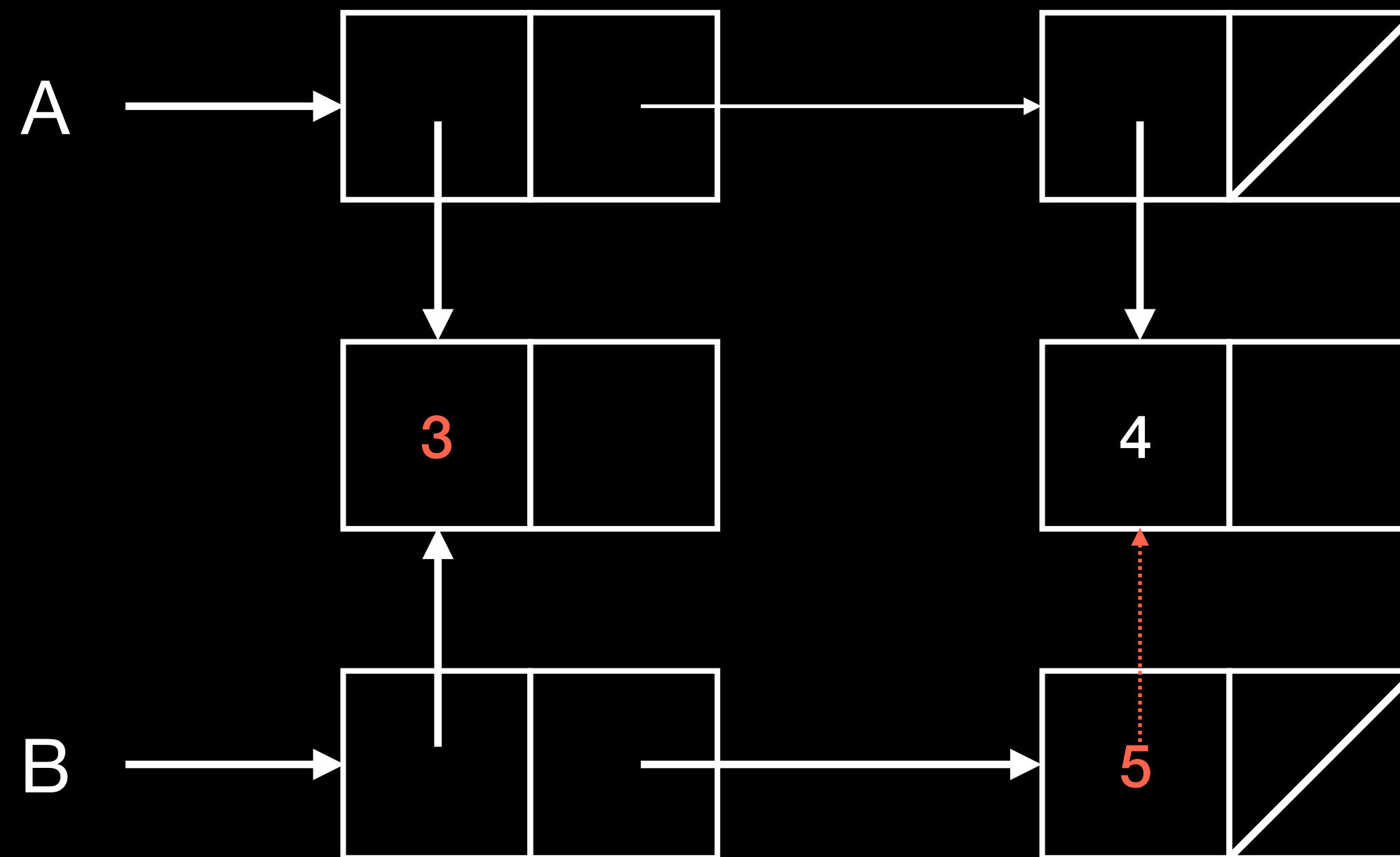
```
const B = map(x => x, A)
```

```
set_head(head(B), 3);
```

```
set_head(tail(B), 5);
```

Admin

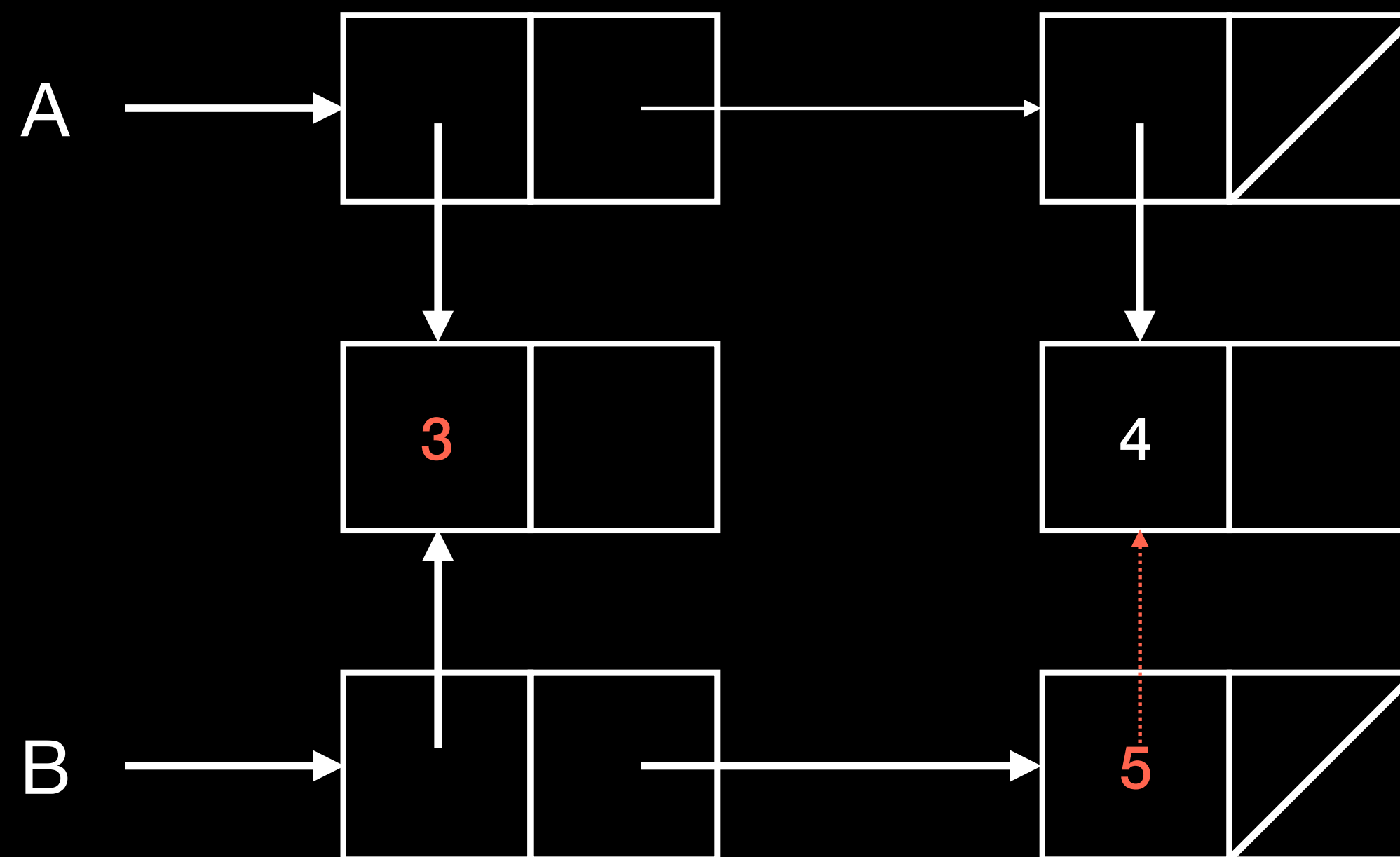
RA2 Q2



```
const A = list( list(2), list(4) );  
const B = map(x => x, A)  
  
set_head(head(B), 3);  
set_head(tail(B), 5);  
A; // list(list(3), list(4))
```

Admin

RA2 Q2



```
const A = list( list(2), list(4) );
```

```
const B = map(x => x, A)
```

```
set_head(head(B), 3);
```

```
set_head(tail(B), 5);
```

```
A; // list(list(3), list(4))
```

notice the difference between

```
set_head(head(B), 3);
```

```
set_head(B, 3);
```

Recap: Streams

Recap

Lazy Evaluation

- Delay evaluation of expression until needed
- How?
 - Functions
 - We can define a function
 - Body isn't evaluated until function is called!

Recap

Stream

- What is a stream?
 - A stream is either a:
 - null, or
 - a pair whose tail is a nullary function that returns a stream
 - Nullary function?
 - A function with no parameters

Recap

Stream

- Why use streams?
 - Ability to represent an infinite set of elements
 - Only compute when needed
 - Less resource wasted!
 - And your computer doesn't crash when defining `ones` stream
- And a lot of wishful thinking!

Recap

Stream

- Thinking framework:
 - Streams are “delayed lists”
 - Anatomy:

Present

1

() => ...

Future

- `pair(1, () => some_stream)`

Recap

Stream

- Example of a stream:
 - `const ones = pair(1, () => ones);`

Recap

Stream

- A stream of streams:

```
function stream() {  
    return pair(' ~ ', stream);  
}  
  
// ' ~ ', ' ~ ', ' ~ ', ' ~ ', ...
```

Recap

Stream

- Quiz time: are these streams?
 - `null;`
 - `pair(1, () => pair(2, null));`
 - `pair(1, () => pair(2, () => null));`
 - `pair(1, () => pair(2, () => 3));`

Recap

Stream

- Answer:
 - `null; // yes`
 - `pair(1, () => pair(2, null)); // no (tail is not a nullary function)`
 - `pair(1, () => pair(2, () => null)); // yes`
 - `pair(1, () => pair(2, () => 3)); // no (tail is not a nullary function)`

Recap

Stream

- Some useful functions:
 - `build_stream`
 - `eval_stream`
 - `stream_tail`
 - `stream_to_list`
 - `stream_length`

Recap

Stream

- Take note whether implementation is lazy!
 - E.g. `stream_length` is NOT lazy
 - Try running `stream_length(ones)`
 - (and be prepared to force restart source academy)
- Can't use non-lazy functions on infinite lists!

Recap

Stream - Techniques

- Defining streams recursively:
 - `const s = pair(1, pair(2, () => s));`
 - `// 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, ...`
- Recall:
 - `const xs = pair(1, pair(2, xs));`
 - `// 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, ...`

Recap

Stream - Techniques

- Using helper functions: streams can access names declared in the function body

```
function s(x) {  
    let y = 1;  
  
    function helper() {  
        x = x + 1;  y = y + 1;  
  
        return pair(x + y, () => helper());  
    }  
  
    return helper();  
}  
  
const stream = s(111);
```

```
function t(x) {  
    return pair(x, () => t(x + 1));  
}  
  
const stream_2 = t(1);
```

Recap

Stream - Techniques

- Note: these are equivalent

```
function s() {  
    return pair(1, s);  
}
```

// evaluates `s()` directly

```
function s() {  
    return pair(1, () => s());  
}
```

// evaluates `((() => s()))()` which reduces to `s()`

Recap

Stream - Techniques

- Play with multiple streams!

```
function add_stream(s1, s2) {  
  if (is_null(s1)) { return s2; }  
  else if (is_null(s2)) { return s1; }  
  else {  
    return pair(head(s1) + head(s2),  
                () => add_streams(stream_tail(s1), stream_tail(s2))  
                );  
  }  
}  
  
const fibs_stream = pair(0, () => pair(1, () => add_streams(stream_tail(fibs), fibs) ) );
```

End of Recap

Any questions?

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