

LECTURE DATA FLOW NETWORKS

Idea: how to work with infinite data

↳ streaming data, infinite sequences.

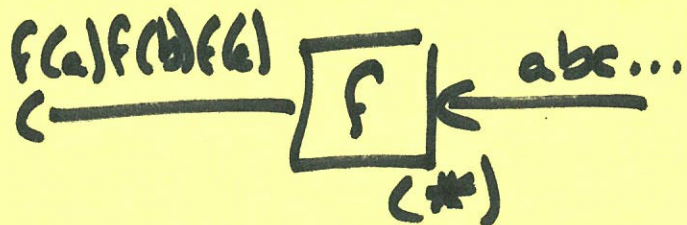
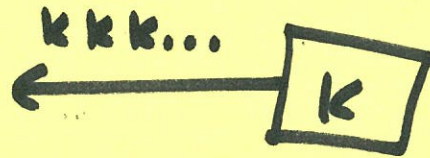
We build networks of computational nodes

Components

~~fold~~

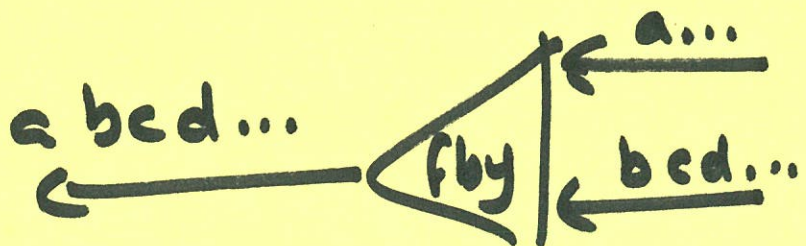
map f *

fby

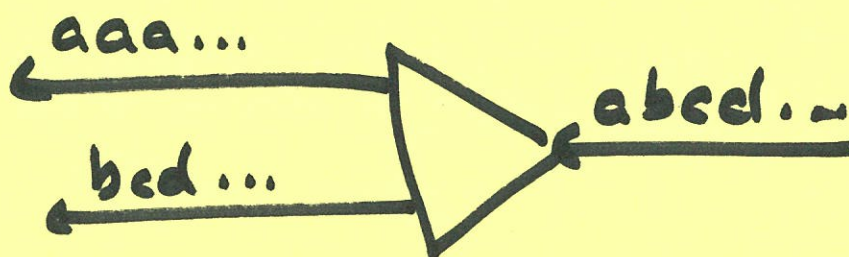


blocks until there's an input

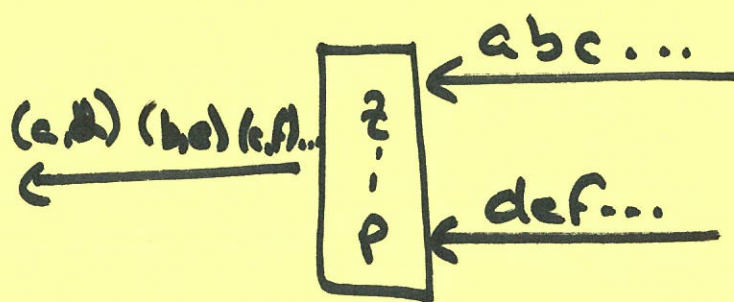
What can f do? Can't block
~~work of a Turing machine!~~



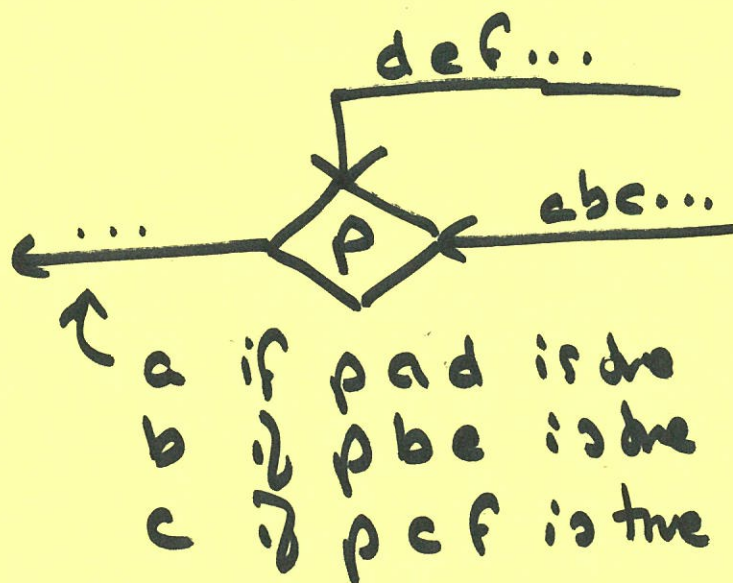
split



zip *



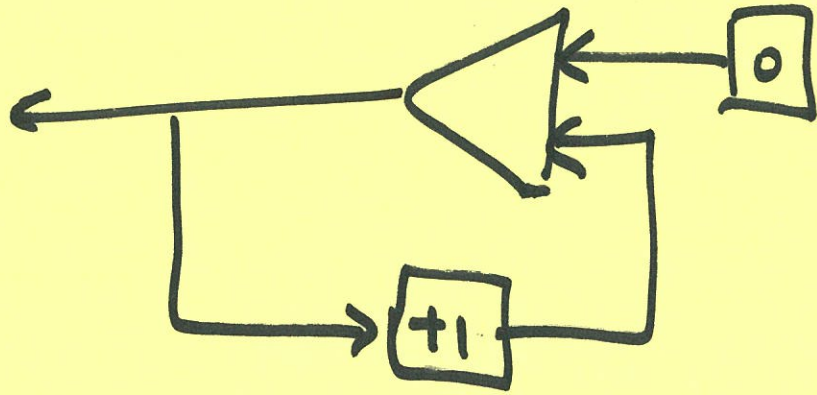
filter p



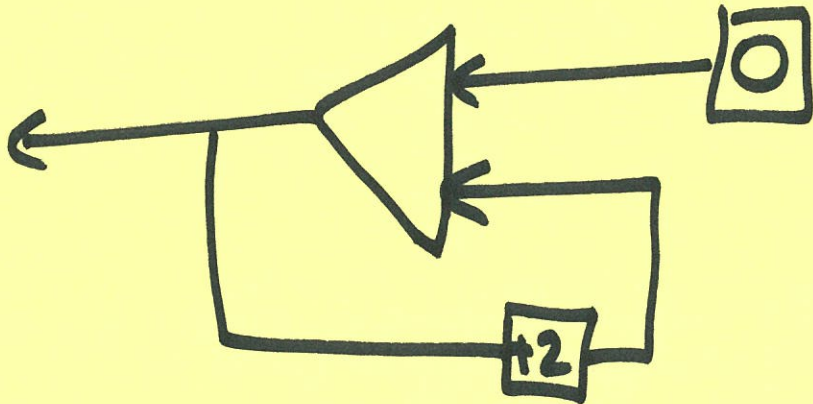
Could have more, but this is sufficient for our needs.

Examples

nats

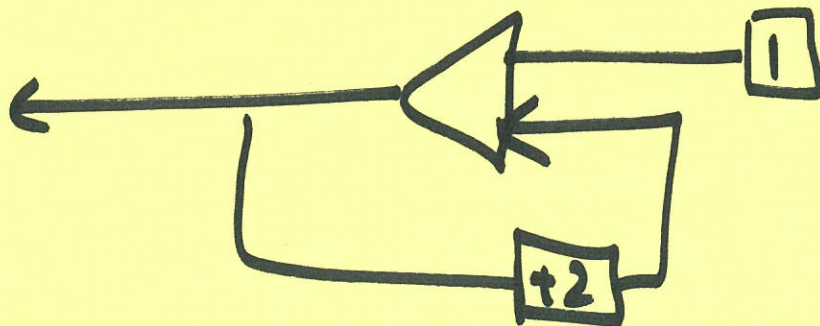


evens



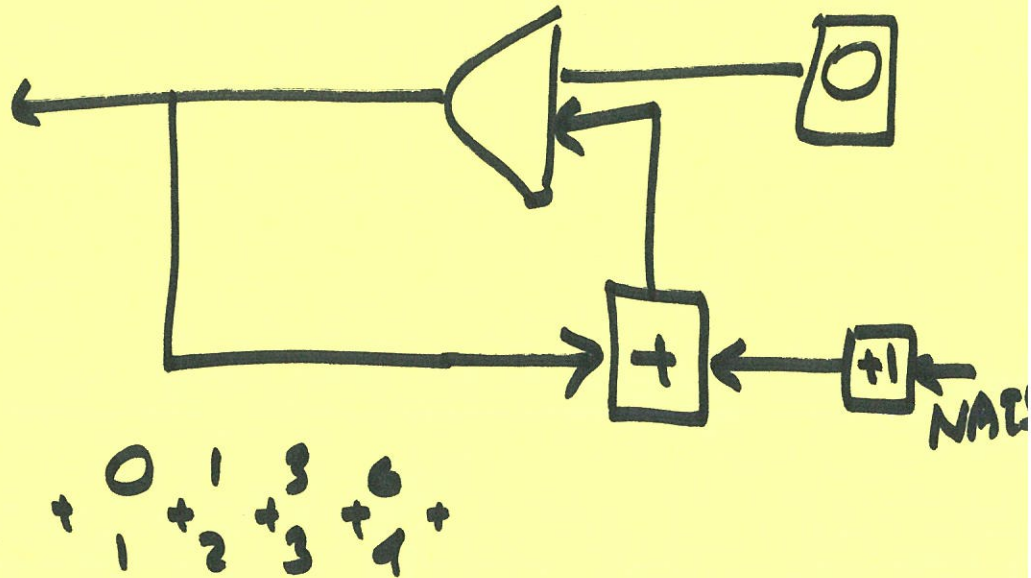
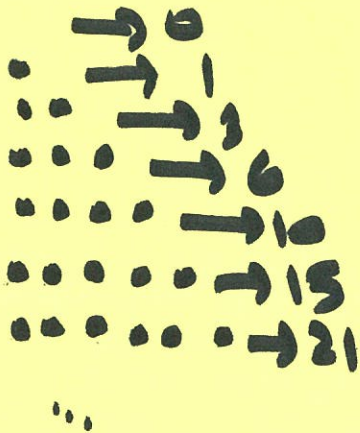
odds

or



Indership sequences

$\Delta \#S:$

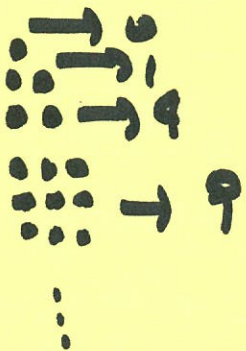


OR:

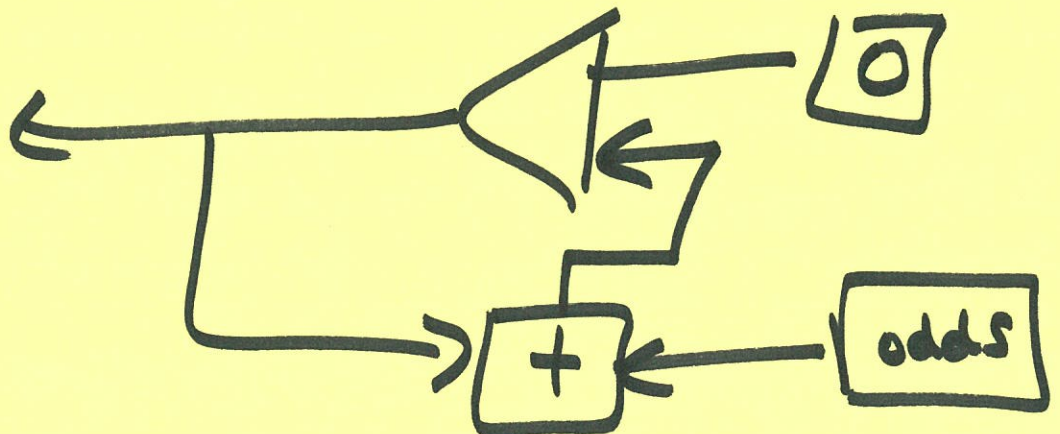
$$\begin{array}{r}
 0 \ 1 \ 3 \ 6 \ 10 \ 15 \ 21 \ \dots \\
 + \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ \dots \\
 \hline
 1 \ 3 \ 6 \ 10 \ 15 \ 21 \ 28 \ \dots
 \end{array}$$

① $\rightarrow 1 \ 3 \ 6 \ 10 \ 15 \ 21 \ 28 \dots$

$\square \#S$

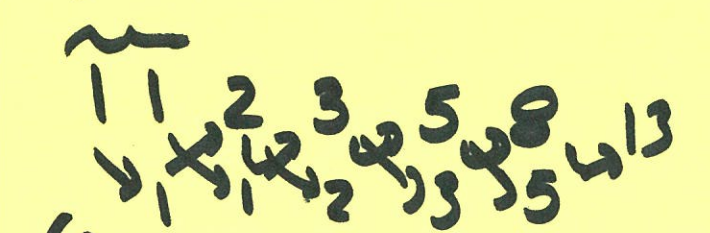


$$+0 +1 +4 +9 +16 + \dots$$



Fibonacci :

seed

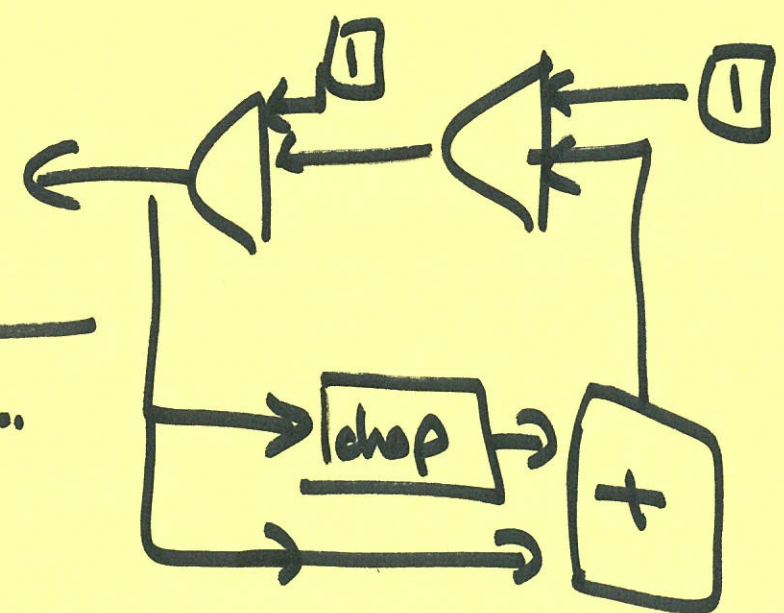
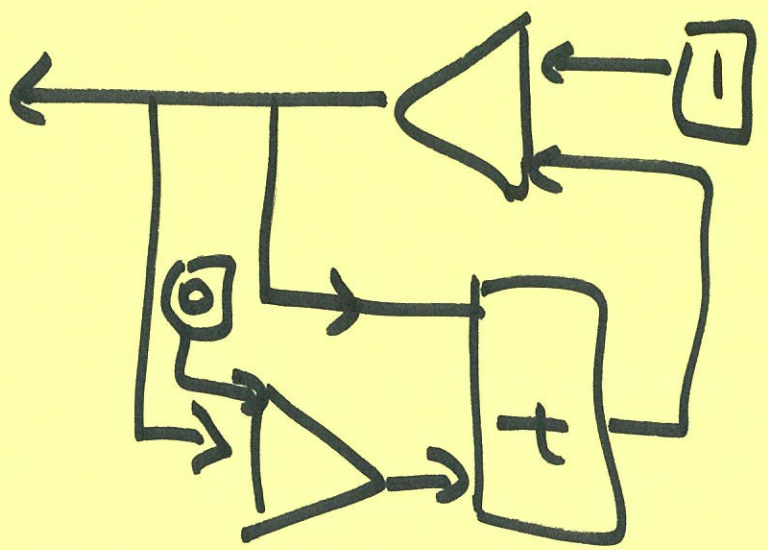


$$\begin{array}{r} 11235813 \\ + 0112358 \\ \hline 1123581321 \end{array}$$

1 → 1 2 3 5 8 13 21

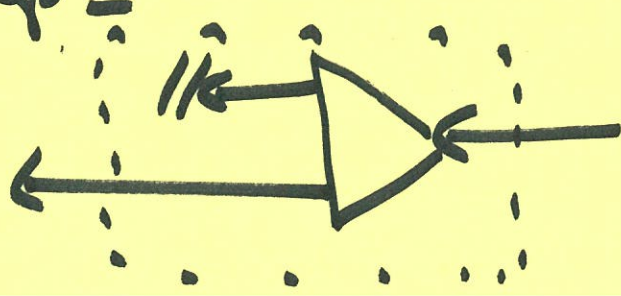
OR:

$$\begin{array}{r} 11235813 \\ \text{drop } 123581321 \\ \hline 1123581321 \dots \end{array}$$



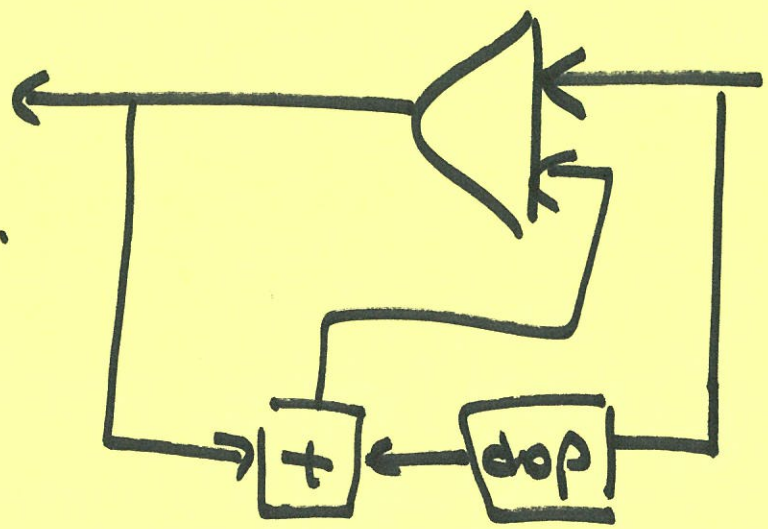
where

drop ≡



Partial Sums

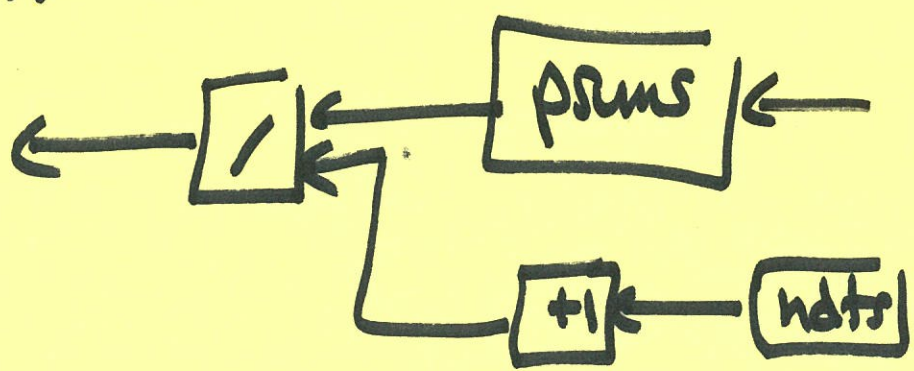
a b c d ...
 \Downarrow
 a a+b a+b+c a+b+c+d ...



~~a+b~~
 a a+b a+b+c a+b+c+d
 + b c d e

 a+b c+b+c a+b+c+d ...

Runip drelap



Sieve of Eratosthenes

Sieve: remove all multiples from a stream.

