Higher-Order Programming: The Essence of Functional Programming

- Higher-Order programming is defined as
  - *Programming with functions as arguments to other functions or functions as return values from functions.*

Higher-Order Programming: A Cornerstone of Functional Programming

- It is a natural outgrowth from the lambda calculus where
  a) lambda expressions can be passed to other lambda expressions, and
  b) new lambda expressions can be computed by lambda expressions
- E.g.

a) $(\lambda y.\, y\ 1)(\lambda x.\, x + 1) \Rightarrow 2$

b) $\big(\lambda x.\, (\lambda y.\, x + y)\big)\ 1\ 1 \Rightarrow 2$

Modifying Behavior of a Function

- We can use this to write generic functions which we can then make specific by passing in desired behavior via a function.
- Note: this is NOT programming with generics
  - Generics are generic with respect to types
  - Higher-order functions are generic with respect to **behavior**!

Modifying Behavior of a Function

- We have seen this before with ‘filter’ function in the quicksort,
- The ‘filter’ function is generic with regards to the ordering predicate

```
function filter
   with ([],_,_) do
      []
   with ([e|rest],pivot,fcmp) do
      [e] + filter (rest,pivot,fcmp)
         if fcmp (e,pivot)
         else filter (rest,pivot,fcmp)
end
```

If e is kept or discarded depends on the passed in function – the filter function has a generic filtering capability which is made specific by the passed in predicate.

```
let less = filter (rest,pivot,lambda with (x,y) do x < y).
let more = filter (rest,pivot,lambda with (x,y) do x >= y).
```

Dispatch Tables

- We can also associate behavior with appropriate keys in a dispatch table.
- We can then dispatch (lookup) desired behavior given specific keys.
- Example: A generic ‘calculate’ function that takes two values and a key symbol and then performs the appropriate computation.

Dispatch Tables

```
load system hash.

let dispatch_table = hash @hash ().

dispatch_table @insert [
    ("+",lambda with (a,b) do a + b),
    ("-",lambda with (a,b) do a - b),
    ("*",lambda with (a,b) do a * b),
    ("/",lambda with (a,b) do a / b)
]

function calculate with (operator,a,b) do
    dispatch_table @get operator (a,b)
end

-- Example usage
assert (calculate("+", 3, 5) == 8)
assert (calculate("-", 7, 2) == 5)
assert (calculate("*", 2, 4) == 8)
assert (calculate("/", 10, 2) == 5)
```

ln012/dispatch2.ast

Map & Reduce

- The map and reduce functions are functions that take a function and apply the given function to a lis..
- Both functions are higher-order functions that come straight out of the functional programming tradition.

Map

- Below is Asteroid code that explains the behavior of the map function.
- Beware that map is not required to apply the function f in the sequential manner shown here
  - For example, it is free to exploit threads to apply the function f in parallel to the elements of the list.

```
list @map f

-- is equivalent to --

let r = [].
for e in list do
    r @append(f e).
end
let list = r.
```

The function argument to f must be of the same type as the list elements

Map

- One interesting application of map is the transformation of a simple list constructor into any kind of list
  - Here we compute a list of alternating 1's and -1's.

```
load system math.

let a = [1 to 10] @map(lambda with x do math @mod (x,2))
                  @map(lambda with x do 1 if x else -1).

assert (a == [1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1]).
```

ln012/map.ast

Map

- Most modern languages support some form of ‘map’ since it is such a powerful programming tool.

Python

```python
l = [x for x in range(1,10+1)]
it = map(lambda x : x % 2, l)
a = list(map(lambda x : 1 if x else -1, it))

assert(a == [1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1])
```

ln012/map.py

Rust

```rust
use std::vec::Vec;

fn main() {
    let a : Vec<i32> = vec![1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
        .iter()
        .map(|x| x % 2)
        .map(|x| if x == 0 { -1 } else { 1 })
        .collect();

    assert_eq!(a, vec![1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1]);
}
```

ln012/map.rs

Reduce

- Whereas ‘map’ applies a function to a list producing another list, the ‘reduce’ function applies a function to a list so that the list gets *reduced* to a single value.
  - In functional languages this is often called ‘fold’ – folding the list into a single value

Reduce

- For example, the reduce function lets us sum the elements of a list without a loop

In012/reduce.ast

```
let value = [1,2,3] @reduce (lambda with (x,y) do x+y).

assert(value == 6).
```

The argument of the reduce function must be a pair where each component of the pair is of the element type of the list.

Reduce

- The reduce function gives us an interesting way to implement the factorial of an integer

In012/fact.ast

```
-- factorial with reduce
function fact with x do
   [1 to x] @reduce (lambda with (i,j) do i*j)
end

assert (fact 3 == 6).
```

Reduce

- The Asteroid code below illustrates the behavior of the ‘reduce’ function
  - Notice the function application to a pair of values!
  - The first value of the pair acts like an accumulator containing the partially reduced value at each function application

```
list @ reduce f

-- is equivalent to --

let value = list@0.
for i in range(len(list)) do
    let value = f (value,l@i).
end
-- value has now the reduced value of the list
```

Reduce

Python

```python
from functools import reduce

value = [1, 2, 3]
result = reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, value)

assert result == 6
```

ln012/reduce.py

Rust

```rust
fn main() {
    let value: i32 = (1..10).reduce(|acc, e| acc + e).unwrap();
    assert_eq!(value, 45);
}
```

ln012/reduce.rs