

Programming Abstractions

Week 13-1: Streams

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What is printed by this code?

```
(let* ([x 10]  
      [y x])  
  (set! x 20)  
  (displayln y))
```

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. It's an error

What is printed by this code?

```
(let* ([x 10]  
      [y (delay x)])  
  (set! x 20)  
  (displayln (force y)))
```

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. It's an error

What is printed by this code?

```
(let* ([x 10]  
       [y (delay x)])  
  (set! x 20)  
  (displayln (force y))  
  (set! x 30)  
  (displayln (force y)))
```

A. 20
20

B. 20
30

C. 30
30

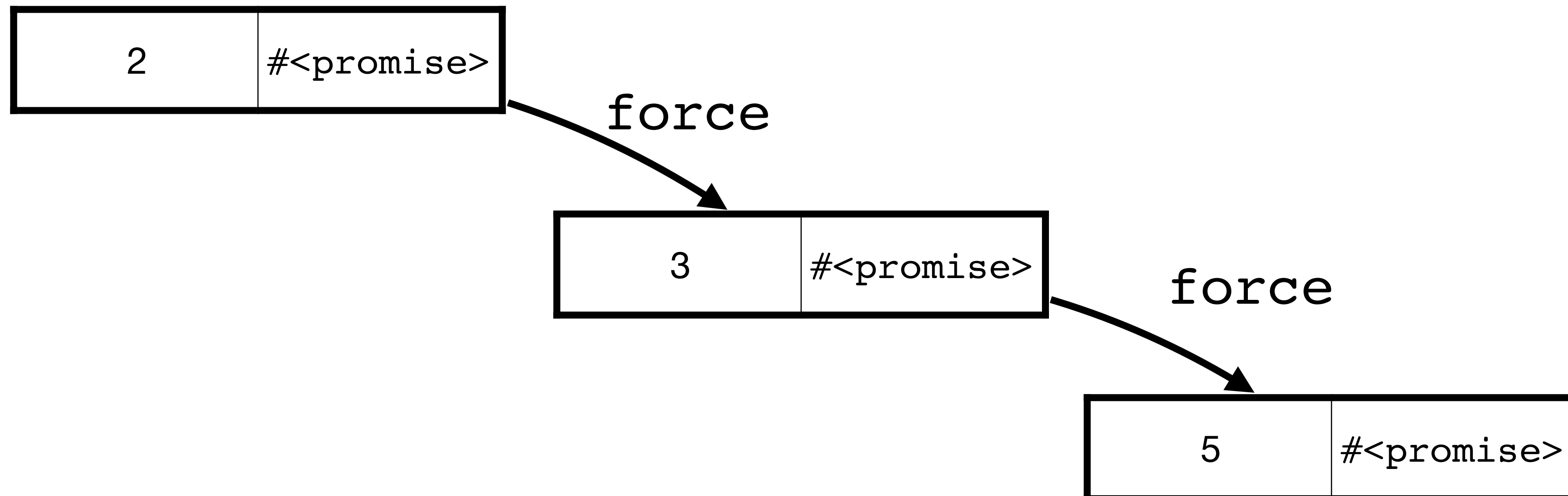
D. It's an error

Last time: infinite list of primes

First, we need to think about how we want to represent this

Let's use a cons cell where

- the car is a prime; and
- the cdr is a promise which will return the next cons cell



An infinite list is an instance of a stream

A stream is a (possibly infinite) sequence of elements

A list is a valid, finite stream

▸ `(stream? '(1 2 3)) => #t`

Infinite streams must be built lazily out of promises (using `delay` internally)

Accessing elements of a stream forces their evaluation

Let's build a stream

As with our infinite list of primes we'll use a cons-cell holding a value and a promise

API

- `(stream-cons head tail)`
- `(stream-first s)`
- `(stream-rest s)`
- `(stream-empty? s)`
- `empty-stream`

Constructing a lazy stream

```
(stream-cons head tail)
```

We can't use a procedure because it'll evaluate head and tail

```
(define-syntax stream-cons  
  (syntax-rules ()  
    [(_ head tail) (delay (cons head (delay tail)))]))
```

stream-cons returns a promise which when forced gives a cons cell where the second element is a promise

Accessing the stream

```
(stream-first s) (stream-rest s)
```

s is either a promise or a cons cell so we need to check which

```
(define (stream-first s)
  (if (promise? s)
      (stream-first (force s))
      (car s)))
```

```
(define (stream-rest s)
  (if (promise? s)
      (stream-rest (force s))
      (cdr s)))
```

We can't use `first` and `rest` because those check if their arguments are lists

Checking if a stream is empty

```
(define empty-stream null)
(define (stream-empty? s)
  (if (promise? s)
      (stream-empty? (force s))
      (null? s)))
```

Constructing an infinite stream

Write a procedure which

- returns a stream constructed via `stream-cons`
- where the tail of the stream is a `recursive call` to the procedure

Call the procedure with the initial argument

```
(define (integers-from n)
  (stream-cons n (integers-from (add1 n))))

(define positive-integers (integers-from 0))
```

Accessing the elements

We can use `stream-first` and `stream-rest` to iterate through the elements

```
(define (stream-ref s idx)
  (cond [(zero? idx) (stream-first s)]
        [else (stream-ref (stream-rest s) (sub1 idx))]))
```

Primes as a stream

```
(define (prime? n) ...) ; Same as last time
```

```
(define (next-prime n)
  (cond [(prime? n) (stream-cons n (next-prime (+ n 2)))]
        [else (next-prime (+ n 2))]))
```

```
(define (primes)
  (stream-cons 2 (next-prime 3)))
```

Fibonacci numbers as a stream

Recall the Fibonacci numbers are defined by $f_0 = 0$, $f_1 = 1$ and $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

```
(define (next-fib m n)
  (stream-cons m (next-fib n (+ m n))))
```

```
(define fibs (next-fib 0 1))
```


Fibonacci numbers as a stream: take 2

$$f_0 = 0, f_1 = 1 \text{ and } f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$$

We can build our Fibonacci sequence directly from that definition (this is silly)

```
(define fibs
  (stream-cons
    0
    (stream-cons
      1
      (stream-add fibs (stream-rest fibs)))))
```


Streams in Racket

These are already built-in so we don't need to write them

- `(require racket/stream)`
- `(stream exp ...)` ; Works like `(list exp ...)`
- `(stream? v)`
- `(stream-cons head tail)`
- `(stream-first s)`
- `(stream-rest s)`
- `(stream-empty? s)`
- `empty-stream`
- `(stream-ref s idx)`

And several others

Let's write some Racket!

Open up a new file in DrRacket

Make sure the top of the file contains

```
#lang racket  
(require racket/stream)
```

Write the procedure `(stream-length s)` which returns the length of a finite stream

i.e., `(stream-length (stream 1 2 3 4 5))` returns 5

Use `stream-empty?` and `stream-rest`

Write more stream procedures

Write the procedure `(stream->list s)` that takes a finite-length stream and returns the elements as a list

Write the following procedures that act like their list counterparts, but operate lazily on streams; in particular, do not cover them to lists!

- `(stream-take s num)`
Returns a stream containing the first `num` elements of `s`, make sure this is lazy
- `(stream-drop s num)`
Returns a stream containing all of the elements of `s` in order *except* for the first `num`
- `(stream-filter f s)`
Returns a stream containing the elements `x` of `s` for which `(f x)` returns true
- `(stream-map f s)`
Returns a stream by mapping `f` over each element of `s`

Multi-argument stream-map

```
(stream-map f s ...)
```

Racket has stream-map built-in but unlike its list counterparts, it only takes a single stream

Generalize it to take any number of streams where the length of the returned string is the minimum length of any of the stream arguments (i.e., return empty-stream if any of the streams becomes empty); you'll want to use ormap, map and apply

```
▸ (define (stream-map f . ss) ...)
```