

# Programare funcțională – Laboratorul 6

## Iterativitate

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## 1 Concepte

- rplaca, rplacd
- nconc, nreverse
- do - simulare

## 2 Întrebări din Laboratorul 5

- Câte tipuri de blocuri cunoaștem?
- Cum ieșim din fiecare bloc? (Ce instrucțiune folosim?)

## 3 Exerciții

### 3.1 let, let\* (un test)

*;; atentie la legarea variabilelor atunci cand folosim acelasi nume!*

```
> (setq a 10 b 20)
```

```
> (let ((a 1)
        (b 2)
        )
    (+ a b)
)
```

```
> a
```

```
> b
```

```
> (let* ((a 1)
         (b a)
         )
    (+ a b)
)
```

```
> a
```

```
> b
```

```
(let ((a 5))
  (let ((a 1)
        (b (+ a 1)))
    )
    (print (list a b))
  )
)
```

```
;; testati diferenta!
```

```
(let ((a 5))
  (let* ((a 1)
         (b (+ a 1)))
    )
    (print (list a b))
  )
)
```

### 3.2 rplaca, rplacd

```
; rplaca: replace contents of car
; rplacd: replace contents of cdr
```

```
(setq a '(x y))
```

```
a
```

```
(rplaca a 'f)
```

```
a
```

```
(rplaca a '(q f))
```

```
a
```

```
(rplacd a 'g)
```

```
a
```

```
(rplacd a '(h))
```

```
a
```

```
(rplacd a '(u v))
```

```

a

(setq x '(r s t))

(setq y '(u v w))

(setq a (append x y))

(setq b (append x y))

x
y
a
b

(rplaca y 'new)
y
a
b

(rplacd (cddddr a) 'end)
a
b
y

(rplaca a 'start)
a
b

```

### 3.3 do - o formă specială de iterație

```

(do ((var-1 init-1 stepper-1)
      (var-2 init-2 stepper-2)
      ...

      (var-n init-n stepper-n))
  (end-test
   end-form-1
   ...

   end-form-k
   return-value)
  body-1
  ...
  (return value)      ; optional
  ...
  body-m)

```

*; Simulati comportamentul interpretorului Lisp pentru*

*; urmatoarele programe:*

*; Prin urmatoarele exemple veti intelege exact  
; comportamentul lui do*

```
1)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      )
  ((> v1 5) (return v2) (print 'end))
  (print v1)
)
```

```
2)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      )
  ((> v1 3) (if (> v1 4) (return v2))
    v1
  )
  (print v1)
)
```

```
3)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2)))
  ((> v1 3)
    (if (> v1 3) (return v2))
    v1
  )
  (print v1))
```

```
4)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2)))
  ((> v1 5)
    v1
  )
  (if (> v1 4) (return v2))
  (print v1))
```

```
5)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 9))      ; no stepper: value
                   ; remains unchanged --> could be in a LET
  ((> v1 5)
```

```

    (return v2) ; uses return in end-form!
    (car v2))   ; return value is ignored!
  (print v1))   ; side effect

```

```

6)
(do ((v1 1 (if (< v1 3)
               (+ 1 v1)
               (return 'done))))
    (v2 () (cons 'a v2)))
  ((> v1 5)
   v1)
  (print v1))

```

```

7)
(do ((v1 (if nil
             1
             (return 'done)))
    (+ 1 v1))
    (v2 () (cons 'a v2)))
  ((> v1 5)
   v1)
  (print v1))

```

```

8)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
    (v2 () (cons 'a v2))
    (v3 9)) ; no stepper: value
      ; remains unchanged --> could be in a LET
  ((> v1 5)
   (print v3) ; side effect
   v2)        ; return value
  (print v1)) ; side effect

```

```

9)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
    (v2 () (cons 'a v2))
    (v3 9)) ; no stepper: value
      ; remains unchanged --> should be in a LET
  (> v1 5)
  ) ; no return value
  (print v1)) ; side effect

```

```

10)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 9))      ; no stepper: value
                  ; remains unchanged —> should be in a LET
((print v3) ; funny end cond
)          ; no return value
(print v1)) ; side effect

```

```

11)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 9))      ; no stepper: value
                  ; remains unchanged —> should be in a LET
((print v3) ; funny end cond
 33)        ; return value 33
(print v1)) ; side effect

```

```

12)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 9))
((print nil) ; end cond is never satisfied
)          ; no return value
(print v1))

```

```

13)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 9))
()          ; no end cond
(print v1))

```

```

14)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 9))
()          ; no end cond
)          ; no body

```

```

15)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))

```

```

      (v2 ()) (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 9))
    )

```

### 3.4 append și reverse destructiv

```
(setq x '(r s t))
```

```
(setq y '(u v w))
```

```
x
```

```
y
```

```
(append x y)
```

```
(setq a (append x y))
```

```
(eq a x)
```

```
(eq a y)
```

```
(eq (cddddr a) y)
```

```
; append destructiv nconc
```

```
(setq a (nconc x y))
```

```
a
```

```
x
```

```
y
```

```
(eq x a)
```

```
(defun my-nconc (x y)
  (if (null x) y
      (progn (nconc-aux x y) x)))
```

```
(defun nconc-aux (x y)
  (if (null (cdr x)) (rplacd x y)
      (nconc-aux (cdr x) y)))
```

```
(progn (+ 5 3) 11)
```

```
(setq x '(r s t))
```

```

(setq y '(u v w))

(setq a (my-nconc x y))

a

x

y

(eq x a)

; Inca un experiment.

(setq x ())

(setq y '(u v w))

(setq a (my-nconc x y))

a

x

y

(eq x a)

; Nu chiar!

;-----
; reverse destructiv nreverse

(nreverse '(1 2 3))

(setq a '(1 2 3))

(nreverse a)

a

(setq a '(1 2 3))

(setq a (nreverse a))

a

(setq a '(1 2 3))

```



```
(setq b (append a '(3 4 5)))
```

b

```
(setq c (append '(3 4 5) a))
```

c

```
(nreverse a)
```

a

b

c

```
(setq a '(1 2 3))
```

```
(setq a (nreverse a))
```

```
(setq b '(1 2 3 4 5 6))
```

```
(setq c (cdddr b))
```

c

```
(nreverse b)
```

c

*; De ce? Desenati in celule reprezentarea lui b si c.*

```
(defun step (rem sofar)  
  (list (cdr rem) (rplacd rem sofar)))
```

```
(setq r '(1 2 3))
```

```
(setq s ())
```

```
(step r s)
```

```
(step '(2 3) '(1))
```

```
(step '(3) '(2 1))
```

```
(defun nreverse-aux (rem sofar)  
  (if (null rem) sofar  
      (nreverse-aux (cdr rem) (rplacd rem sofar))))
```

```

(nreverse-aux '(1 2 3) nil)

(defun my-nreverse (x)
  (nreverse-aux x nil))

(setq a '(1 2 3))

(my-nreverse a)

(nreverse '(1 2 3 . 4))

(my-nreverse '(1 2 3 . 4))

(defun nreverse-aux (rem sofar)
  (if (atom rem) sofar
      (nreverse-aux (cdr rem) (rplacd rem sofar))))

(setq a '(1 2 3))

(my-nreverse a)

(nreverse '(1 2 3 . 4))

(my-nreverse '(1 2 3 . 4))

```

## 4 Tema

### 4.1 Simulati comportamentul interpretorului Lisp pentru următoarele programe:

```

1)
(do ((x 0 (+ 1 x))
     (y 0 (+ x y))
     (z 0 (+ y z)))
    ((>= x 10)
     (list x y z))
    (print (list x y z)))

2)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
     (v2 () (cons 'a v2)))
    ((> v1 5)
     v2)
    (print v1))

3)
(do ((v1 1 (print (+ 1 v1))))

```

```

      (v2 (print ())) (cons 'a v2)))
    ((> v1 0)
     v2)
    (print (list v1 v2)))

```

```

4)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 'nothing (cons 'a v2)))
    ((> v1 0)
     v2)
    (print v1))

```

```

5)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 () ))
    ((> v1 3)
     v2)
    (setq v2 (cons 'a v2)))

```

```

6)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 () (cons 'a v2)))
    ((> v1 3)
     v2)
    (setq v2 (cons 'b v2)))

```

```

7)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 '(b) (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 1 (list v1 v2 v3)))
    ((> v1 3)
     v2)
    (print (list v1 v2 v3)))

```

```

8)
(do ((v1 1 (+ 1 v1))
      (v2 () (cons 'a v2))
      (v3 9)) ; no stepper: value
          ; remains unchanged --> should be in a LET
    ((print v1) ; end cond
     ) ; no return value
    (print v3))

```

**4.2 Definiți o funcție pentru aflarea lungimii unei liste, inversei unei liste, cmmdc a două numere în 3 moduri:**

1. program recursiv
2. program final recursiv
3. program iterativ

Notă: Termen de realizare: laboratorul următor.