

# 61A Lecture 30

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Wednesday, November 7

# Functional Programming

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Yes!

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```

```
def factorial(n, k):
    while n > 0:
        n, k = n-1, k*n
    return k
```

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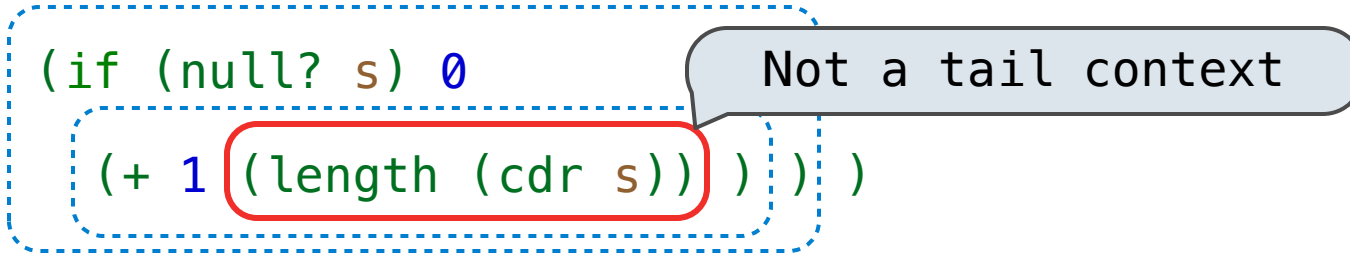
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## Example: Length of a List

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(define (length s)
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The diagram illustrates why the recursive call in the `length` function is not a tail call. A blue dashed box encloses the entire function body. A red solid box encloses the recursive call `(length (cdr s))`. A grey speech bubble points to the red box with the text "Not a tail context", indicating that because the result of the recursive call is used in an addition operation, the current procedure must wait for the recursive call to complete before it can finish its own computation.

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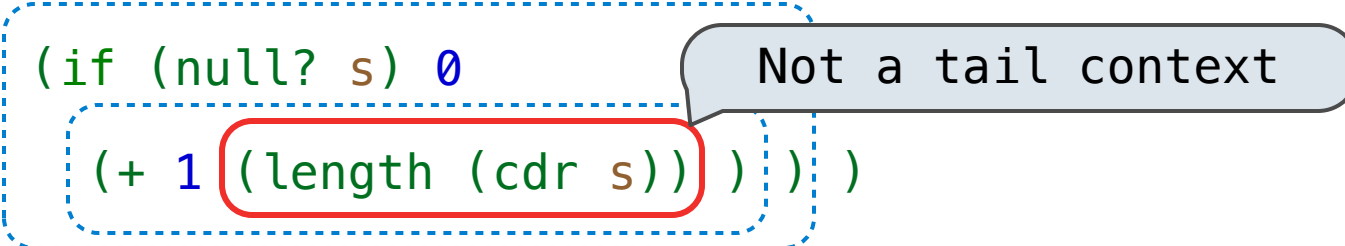
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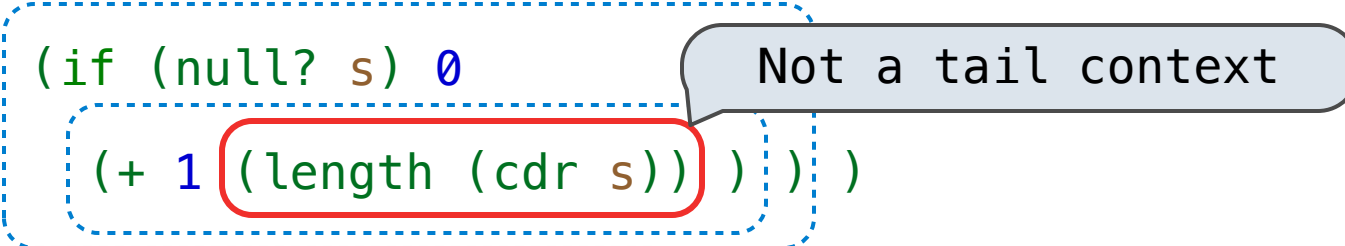
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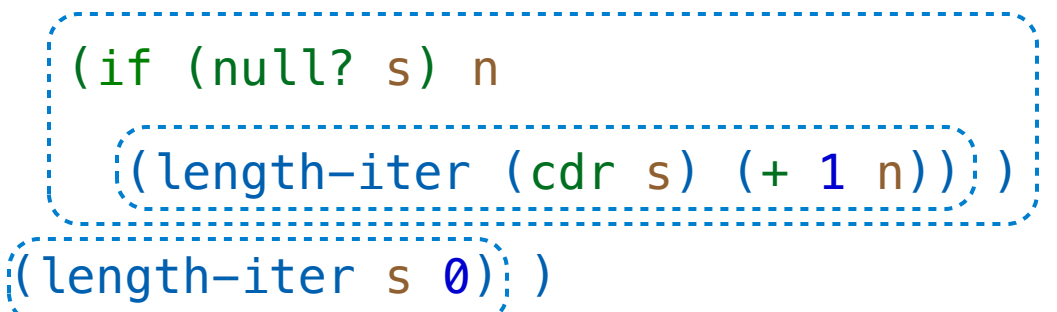


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The diagram illustrates how the iterative version of the length function uses tail calls. Blue dashed boxes highlight the recursive call `(length-iter (cdr s) (+ 1 n))` inside the `length-iter` function and the initial call `(length-iter s 0)` at the bottom. Both are shown as being in tail positions.

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Recursive call is a tail call

# Eval with Tail Call Optimization

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Demo

## Logical Special Forms, Revisited

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Logical forms may only evaluate some sub-expressions.

- **If** expression: `(if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)`
- **And** and **or**: `(and <e1> ... <en>)`, `(or <e1> ... <en>)`
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E.g., replace `(if false 1 (+ 2 3))` with `(+ 2 3)` and repeat.



## Example: Reduce

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(define (reduce fn s start)
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(define (reduce fn s start)
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## Example: Reduce

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```
(define (reduce fn s start)
  (if (null? s) start
      (reduce fn
                (cdr s)
                (fn start (car s)))))
```

```
(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2) 120
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```
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2)) (5 4 3 2)
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## Example: Reduce

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(define (reduce fn s start)
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Recursive call is a tail call.

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Recursive call is a tail call.

Other calls are not; constant space depends on `fn`.

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## Example: Map

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## Example: Map

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(define (map fn s)
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## Example: Map

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(define (map fn s)
  (define (map-iter fn s m)
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# An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

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Programs specify the logic of a computational device



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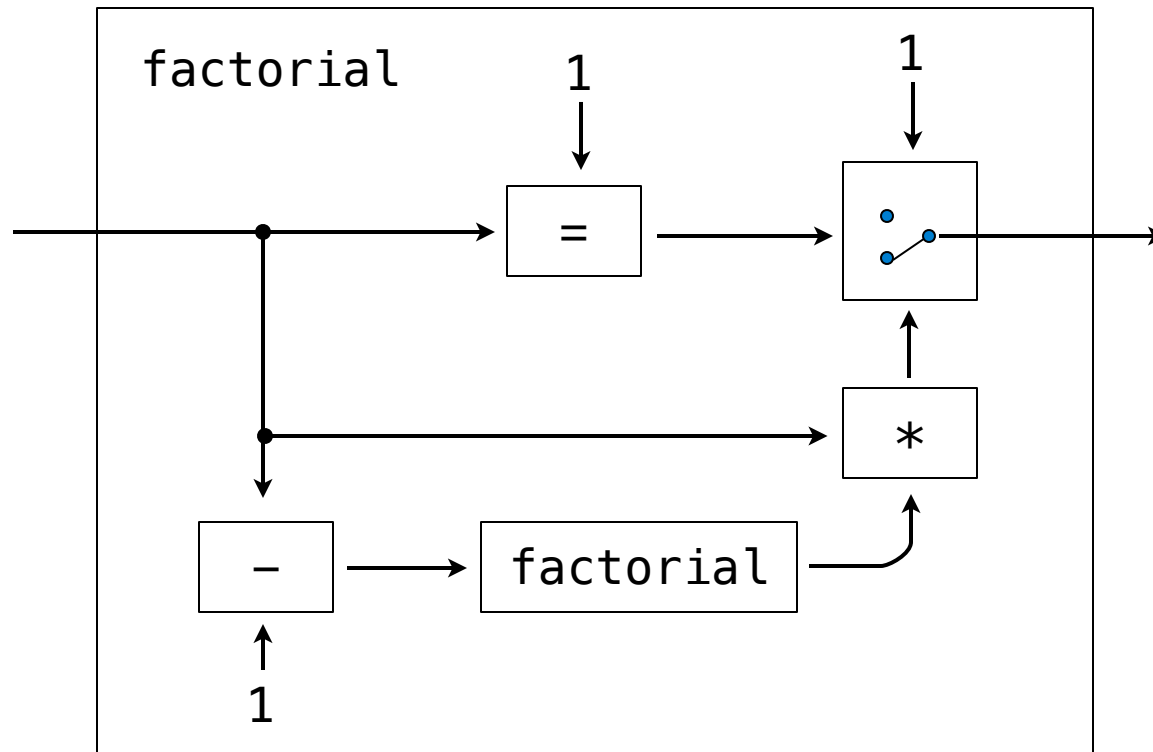
Programs specify the logic of a computational device



factorial

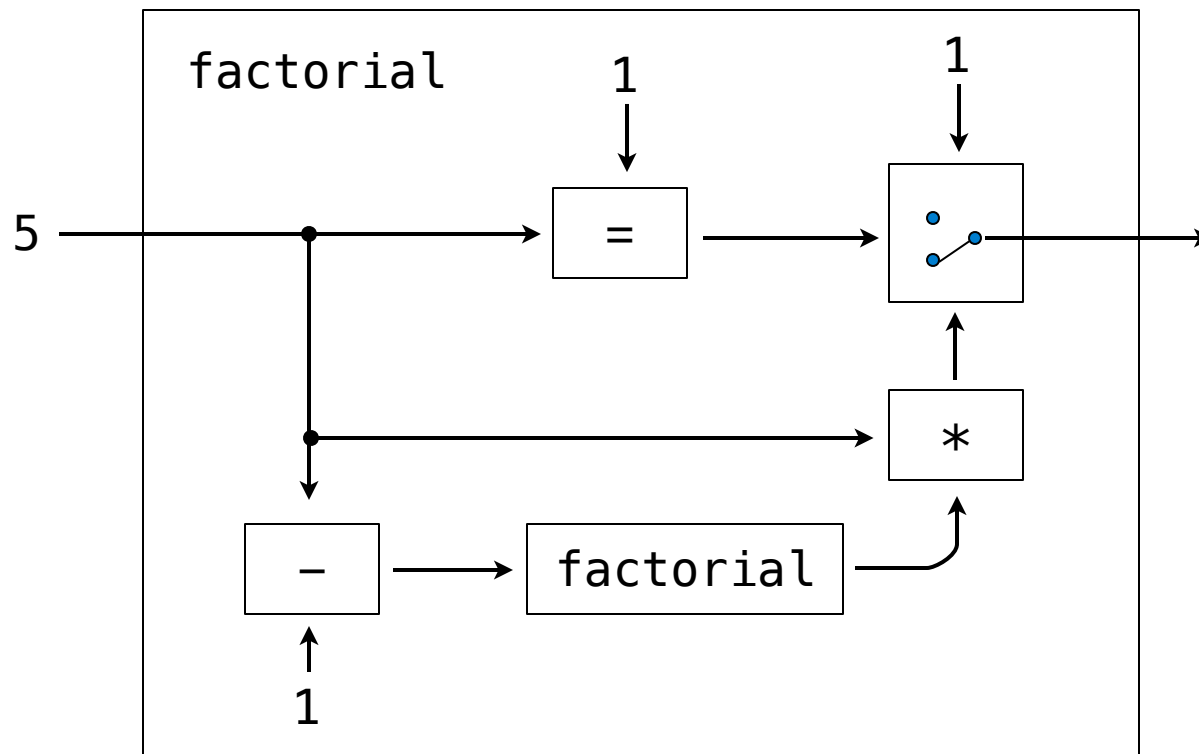
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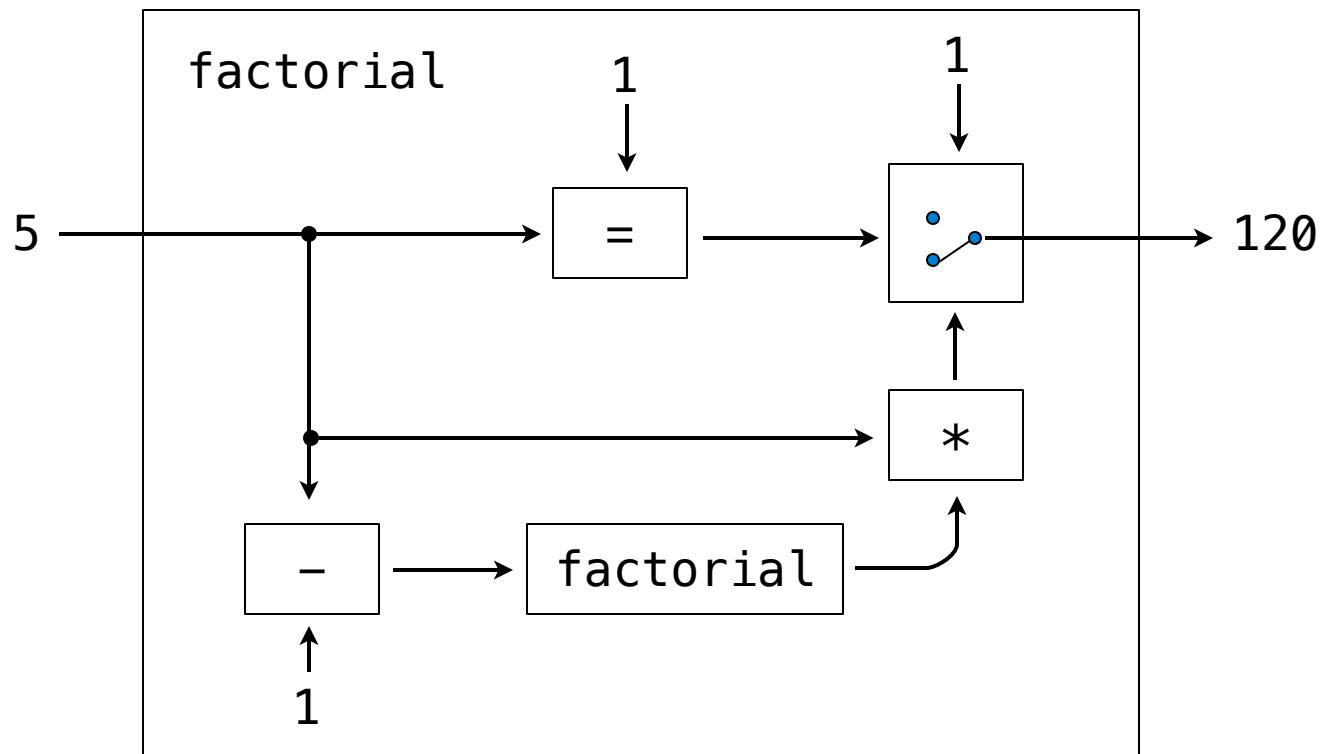
## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

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# Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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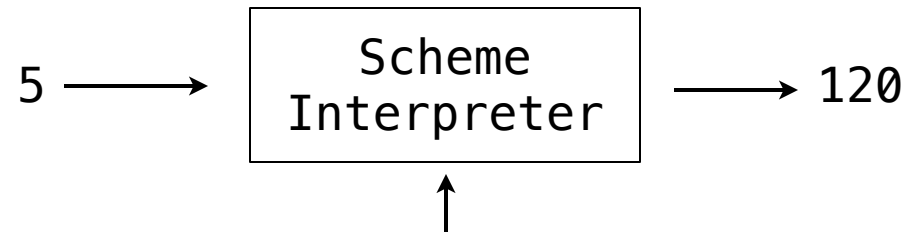
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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine

# Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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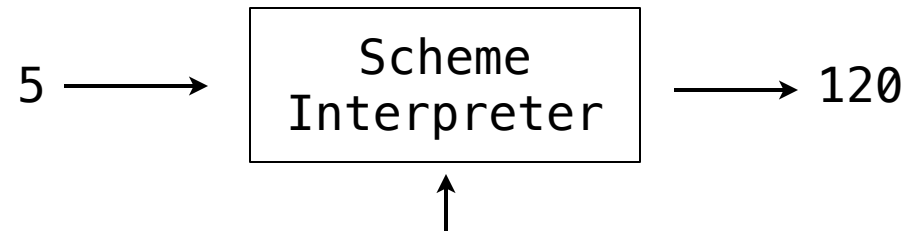


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(define (factorial n)
  (if (zero? n) 1 (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
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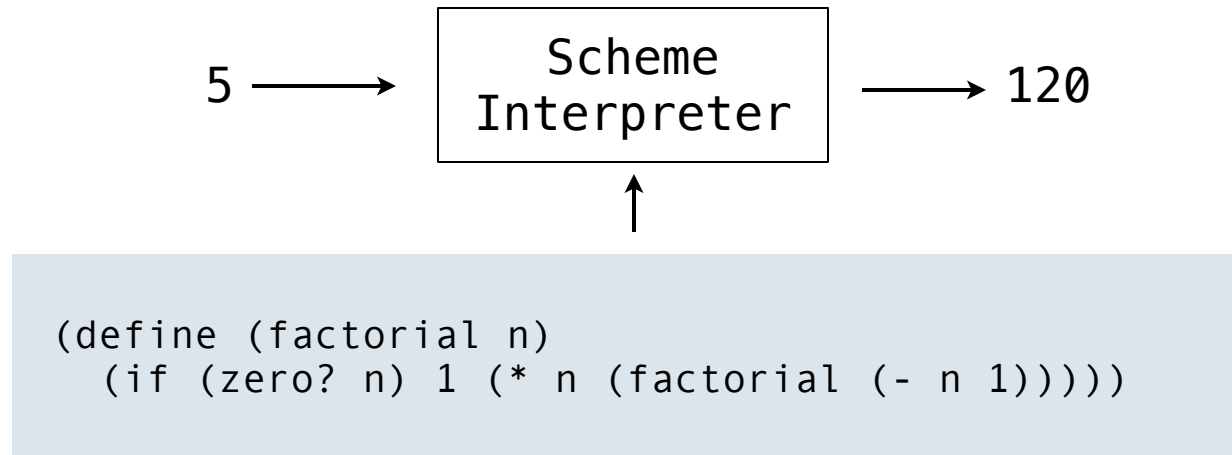
Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine



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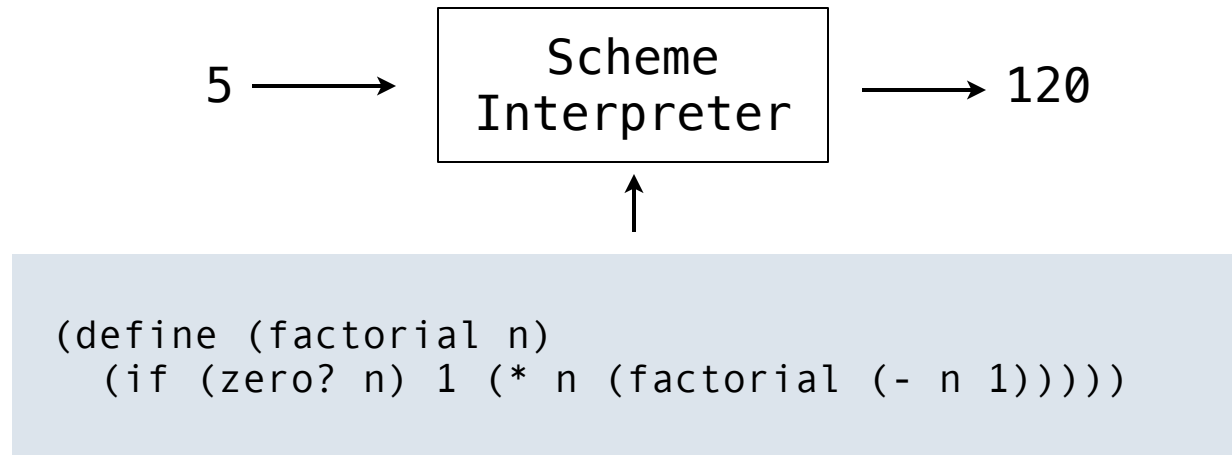
Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine

A bridge between the data objects that are manipulated by our programming language and the programming language itself

# Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine



Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine

A bridge between the data objects that are manipulated by our programming language and the programming language itself

Internally, it is just a set of manipulation rules

# Interpretation in Python

---

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Demo