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# CS61A Final Review

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August 14, 2013

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# Topics Since Midterm II

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- Interpreters
  - Streams
  - Iterators and generators
  - Logic
  - Parallelism
  - MapReduce
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# Interpreters

## Project 4; Lab 6a, 6b; Discussion 5b, 6a

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- **read** input
- translate the input into an expression (**parse**)
- **evaluate** the parsed expression
- **print** the result

```
def repl():
```

```
    while True:
```

```
        try:
```

```
            src = input('scm> ')
```

```
            expression = read_exp(tokenize(src))
```

```
            print(calc_eval(expression))
```

```
        except SomeErrors:
```

```
            ...
```

read

print

parse

eval

# Streams

## Discussion 7a

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- lazy RList: they have a `first` and a `rest`
- the `rest` is only evaluated when needed

```
class Stream(Rlist):  
    def __init__(self, first, compute_rest=lambda:  
        Stream.empty):  
        self.first = first  
        self._compute_rest = compute_rest  
        self._rest = None  
    ...
```

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# Streams

## Discussion 7a

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```
class Stream(Rlist):
    def __init__(self, first, compute_rest=lambda:
        Stream.empty):
        ...
    @property
    def rest(self):
        if self._compute_rest:
            self._rest = self._compute_rest()
            self._compute_rest = None
        return self._rest
```

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# Streams

## Discussion 7a

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```
def make_stream(<some arguments>):  
    def compute_rest():  
        return make_stream(<some updated arguments>)  
    return Stream(first, compute_rest)
```

```
def integer_stream(first=1):  
    def compute_rest():  
        return integer_stream(first+1)  
    return Stream(first, compute_rest)
```

look ma,  
no arguments!

construct a Stream

returns another Stream

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# Iterators and Generators

## Lab 7a; Discussion 7a

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- can represent infinite sequences in finite memory
- represent sequences with functions that compute the next values
- will only calculate values when they are needed

Must have the following methods:

`__iter__`: returns an iterator object

`__next__`: checks if there are any values left to compute and raises a `StopIteration` error if there aren't; calculates the next value

Generators are special Python iterators. They use `yield` statements to report values.

But remember, you are allowed to have an Iterator that only has the `__iter__` method as long as it returns an object that has a `__next__` method.

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# Logic

## Lab 7b; Discussion 8a

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- Declarative Programming vs Imperative Programming
- expressions are facts or queries
- a simple fact declare a relation to be true
- a compound fact includes multiple relations

```
(fact <conclusion>  
    <hypothesis 1>  
    ...  
    <hypothesis n>)
```

the conclusion is true if  
and only if all  
hypotheses are true



# Parallelism

## Discussion 7b

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- multiple programs being run at the same time can yield results that would not happen if the programs were run in serial
  - as long as programs don't modify shared state, running programs in parallel is great!
  - if programs do need to modify shared state, then **locks** and **semaphores** are used to indicate when access is permitted
  - **race conditions**: when multiple threads concurrently access the same data and mutate it
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# MapReduce

## Lab 8a

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- a framework for concurrently processing huge amounts of data
  - **map phase**: apply a mapper function to inputs, emitting a set of intermediate key-value pairs
  - **reduce phase**: for each intermediate key, apply a reducer function over all the corresponding intermediate values
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