

61A Extra Lecture 10

Announcements

Promises

Delay Creates a Promise

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From the **Revised⁵ Report on the Algorithmic Language Scheme**

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The **delay** construct is used together with the procedure **force** to implement *lazy evaluation* or *call by need*. (**delay** *<expression>*) returns an object called a *promise* which at some point in the future may be asked (by the **force** procedure) to evaluate *<expression>*, and deliver the resulting value...

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(force <promise>)

Forces the value of promise...

`(force (delay (+ 1 2))) ⇒ 3`

`(let ((p (delay (+ 1 2)))) (list (force p) (force p))) ⇒ (3 3)`

A Promise Can Be Represented as Function

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(force (delay (+ 1 2))) ⇒ 3
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A delayed expression can be captured along with the current environment using a lambda

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E.g., `(let ((p (lambda () (+ 1 2)))) (list (p) (p)))`

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(Demo)

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Assignment and Caching

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```
(define (sum a b)
  (let ((total 0))
    (define (iter x)
      (if (< x b)
          (begin
             (set! total (+ total x))
             (iter (+ x 1))))))
    (iter a)
    total))
```

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    (iter a)
    total))
```

```
def sum(a, b):
    total = 0
    def iter(x):
        nonlocal total
        if x < b:
            total = total + x
            iter(x + 1)
    iter(a)
    return total
```

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scm> (define x 2)
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scm> (let ((p (delay (set! x (+ x 1))))) (begin (force p) (force p)))
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Meta-Circular Evaluator

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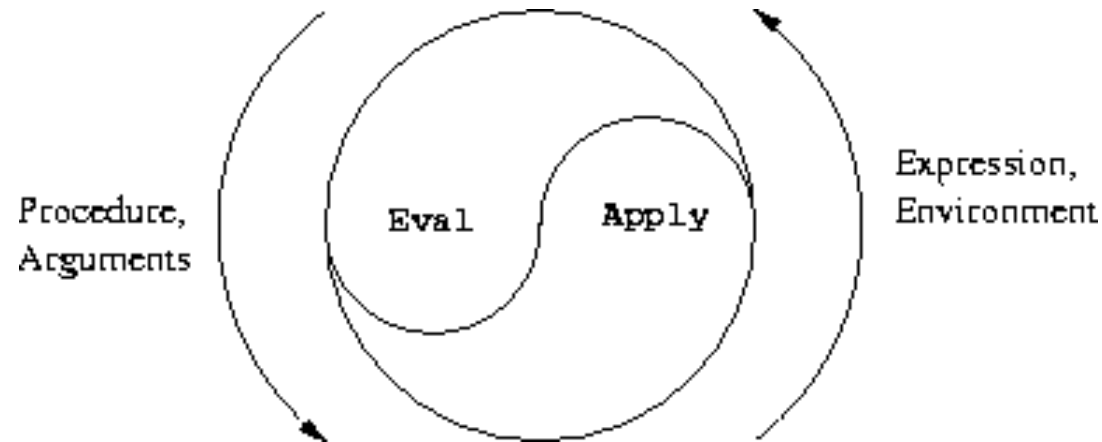
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(Demo)