Comp 311
Functional Programming

Eric Allen, Two Sigma Investments
Robert “Corky” Cartwright, Rice University
Sagnak Tasirlar, Two Sigma Investments
Design Templates for Abstract Datatypes (Part 2)
Case Two
We Expect Many New Functions But Few New Variants
Case 2: We Expect Many New Functions But Few New Variants

• This is a case that traditional functional programming handles well

• Classic example domains: Compilers, theorem provers, numeric algorithms, machine learning

• Declare a top-level function with cases for each data variant

  a.k.a., The Visitor Pattern
Again We Turn to Pattern Matching

val pi = 3.14

def area(shape: Shape) = {
    shape match {
    case Circle(r) => pi * r * r
    case Square(x) => x * x
    case Rectangle(x,y) => x * y
    }
}
def makeLikeFirst(shape0: Shape, shape1: Shape) = {
  (shape0, shape1) match {
    case (Circle(r), Square(s)) => Circle(s)
    case (Circle(r), Rectangle(l,w)) => Circle((l+w)/2)
    case (Square(s), Circle(r)) => Square(r)
    case (Square(s), Rectangle(l,w)) => Square((l+w)/2)
    case (Rectangle(l,w), Circle(r)) => Rectangle(r,r)
    case (Rectangle(l,w), Square(s)) => Rectangle(s,s)
    case _ => shape1
  }
}
But A New Data Variant Requires Us To Modify All Functions Over the Datatype

```scala
def area(shape: Shape) = {
    shape match {
        case Circle(r) => pi * r * r
        case Square(x) => x * x
        case Rectangle(x,y) => x * y
        case Triangle(b,h) => b*h/2
    }
}
```
But A New Data Variant Requires Us To Modify All Functions Over the Datatype

def makeLikeFirst(shape0: Shape, shape1: Shape) = {
  (shape0, shape1) match {
    case (Circle(r), Square(s)) => Circle(s)
    case (Circle(r), Rectangle(l,w)) => Circle((l+w)/2)
    case (Circle(r), Triangle(b,h)) => Circle(b)
    case (Square(s), Circle(r)) => Square(r)
    case (Square(s), Rectangle(l,w)) => Square((l+w)/2)
    case (Square(s), Triangle(b,h)) => Square(b+h/2)
    case (Rectangle(l,w), Circle(r)) => Rectangle(r,r)
    case (Rectangle(l,w), Square(s)) => Rectangle(s,s)
    case (Rectangle(l,w), Triangle(b,h)) => Rectangle(b,h)
    // plus all the cases for Triangle on the left (omitted)
    case _ => shape1
  }
}

Recursively Defined Datatypes
Recursively Defined Datatypes

- Case classes allow us to combine multiple pieces of a data into a single object
- But sometimes we don’t know how many things we wish to combine
- We can use recursion to define datatypes of unbounded size
- This case corresponds to the Composite Design Pattern
Backus-Naur Form
For Lists of Ints

List ::= Empty
       | Cons(Int,List)
Examples of Lists

Empty
Cons(3, Empty)
Cons(3, Cons(1, Empty))
Cons(3, Cons(1, Cons(4, Empty))))
Defining Lists With Scala
Case Classes

abstract class List
case object Empty extends List
case class Cons(head: Int, tail: List) extends List
Where Do We Put Functions Over Lists?

• We do not expect to define new subtypes of lists

• We do expect to define many new functions over lists

• Similar to our Case Two Design Template for Abstract Datatypes

• Thus, we will start with our pattern matching template
def containsZero(xs: List): Boolean = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => false
    case Cons(n, ys) => {
      if (n == 0) true
      else containsZero(ys)
    }
  }
}

def containsZero(xs: List): Boolean = {
    xs match {
        case Empty => false
        case Cons(n, ys) => (n == 0) || containsZero(ys)
    }
}
def ourFunction(xs: List): Boolean = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => …
    case Cons(n, ys) => … n … ourFunction(ys) …
  }
}
Generalizing to Our First Template Function for Lists

```python
def ourFunction(xs: List): Boolean = {
    xs match {
        case Empty => ...
        case Cons(n, ys) => ... n ... ourFunction(ys) ...
    }
}
```

We need to determine our base case
Generalizing to Our First Template Function for Lists

```scala
def ourFunction(xs: List): Boolean = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => 
    case Cons(n, ys) => 
      n ourFunction(ys)
  }
}
```

We must determine how to combine these values
Generalizing to Our First Template Function for Lists

def ourFunction(xs: List): Boolean = {
    xs match {
        case Empty => …
        case Cons(n, ys) => … n … ourFunction(ys) …
    }
}

This template is an example of natural recursion or structural recursion: We recursively decompose and then recombine a computation according to the natural structure of the data.
def containsZero(xs: List): Boolean = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => false
    case Cons(n, ys) => (n == 0) || containsZero(ys)
  }
}

Here the base case is easy:
An empty list does not contain zero
(or anything else)
Filling in the Template

```scala
def containsZero(xs: List): Boolean = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => false
    case Cons(n, ys) => (n == 0) || containsZero(ys)
  }
}
```

We break into cases based on the pieces from match: Either our first element \( n \) is zero or the answer lies with the rest of the list.
Another Example: How Many Elements?

def length(xs: List): Int = {
    xs match {
        case Empty => 0
        case Cons(n, ys) => 1 + length(ys)
    }
}
Another Example: The Sum of the Elements

def sum(xs: List): Int = {
    xs match {
        case Empty => 0
        case Cons(n, ys) => n + sum(ys)
    }
}

Another Example:
The Product of the Elements

```scala
def product(xs: List): Int = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => 1
    case Cons(n, ys) => n * product(ys)
  }
}
```
Converting Hours to Seconds

**Problem Statement:** Given a list of times measured in hours, we want to construct a list of corresponding times measured in seconds
def hoursToSeconds(xs: List): List = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => Empty
    case Cons(n, ys) => Cons(seconds(n), hoursToSeconds(ys))
  }
}

def seconds(hours: Int) = 3600 * hours
Generalizing to a Template

```
def ourFunction(xs: List): List = {
    xs match {
        case Empty => ...
        case Cons(n, ys) => Cons(...n..., ourFunction(ys))
    }
}
```

Really, this is the same template as before, but now Cons is our combining operation
The Natural Numbers

Nat ::= 0
    | Next(Nat)
The Natural Numbers

Nat ::= 0
   | Next(Nat)

Here we are between Cases One and Two for Abstract Datatypes:

• No new variants expected
• Many new functions expected
• But some basic functions are intrinsic to the type
abstract class Nat
case object Zero extends Nat
case class Next(n: Nat) extends Nat
Defining The Natural Numbers in Scala

abstract class Nat {
  def +(n: Nat): Nat
  def *(n: Nat): Nat
}

case object Zero extends Nat {
    def +(n: Nat) = n
    def *(n: Nat) = Zero
}

case class Next(n: Nat) extends Nat {
    def +(m: Nat) = Next(n + m)
    def *(m: Nat) = m + (n * m)
}
Defining The Natural Numbers in Scala

```scala
case object Zero extends Nat {
  def +(n: Nat) = n
  def *(n: Nat) = Zero
}

case class Next(n: Nat) extends Nat {
  def +(m: Nat) = Next(n + m)
  def *(m: Nat) = m + (n * m)
}
```

Again we have natural recursion: base case, recursion, combination.
Example Reduction

$(3 + 2)$

Next(Next(Next(Zero)) + Next(Next(Next(Zero)))) →
Next(Next(Next(Next(Zero)) + Next(Next(Next(Zero))))) →
Next(Next(Next(Zero) + Next(Next(Next(Zero))))) →
Next(Next(Next(Zero + Next(Next(Next(Zero)))))) →
Next(Next(Next(Next(Next(Next(Zero))))))
def factorial(n: Nat): Nat = {
    n match {
        case Zero => Next(Zero)
        case Next(m) => n * factorial(m)
    }
}
def factorial(n: Int): Int = {
    require (n >= 0)
    if (n == 0) 1
    else n * factorial(n - 1)
} ensuring (_ > 0)
Combining Via Auxiliary Functions
Combining Via Auxiliary Functions

• As our examples with natural numbers shows, it is often necessary to define the combining operation of a natural recursion as an auxiliary function

• We can apply this insight to lists and use our template to cover yet more cases
def sort(xs: List): List = {
    xs match {
        case Empty => Empty
        case Cons(n, ys) => insert(n, sort(ys))
    }
}

We need to explain how to insert into a sorted list.
def insert(n: Int, xs: List): List = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => Cons(n, Empty)
    case Cons(m, ys) => {
      if (n <= m) Cons(n, xs)
      else Cons(m, insert(n, ys))
    }
  }
}
def insert(n: Int, xs: List): List = {
  xs match {
    case Empty => Cons(n, Empty)
    case Cons(m, ys) => {
      if (n <= m) Cons(n, xs)
      else Cons(m, insert(n, ys))
    }
  }
}

This parameter is not traversed, but is used for combination and comparison. Other functions follow this pattern.
Appending Two Lists

abstract class List {
  /**
   * Returns a new list with the elements of
   * this list appended to the given list.
   */
  def ++(ys: List): List
}
Appending Two Lists

case object Empty extends List {
    def ++(ys: List) = ys
}

Appending Two Lists

```scala
case class Cons(first: Int, rest: List) extends List {
  def ++(ys: List) = Cons(first, rest ++ ys)
}
```