CS450

Structure of Higher Level Languages

Lecture 13: Reduction

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Today we will learn...

1. Revise general recursion patterns
2. Implement general recursion patterns
3. Refactor code to reduce code repetition
4. Refactor code to improve performance

Functional patterns: Reduction

Appending two lists together

Implement function `(append l1 l2)` that appends two lists together.

Spec

```
(check-equal?
  (append (list 1 2) (list 3 4))
  (list 1 2 3 4))
```

Appending two lists together

Implement function (`append l1 l2`) that appends two lists together.

Spec

```
(check-equal?
  (append (list 1 2) (list 3 4))
  (list 1 2 3 4))
```

Solution

```
(define (append l1 l2)
  (cond [(empty? l1) l2]
        [else (cons (first l1) (append (rest l1) l2))]))
```

> Is it tail recursive?

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Implement function (`append l1 l2`) that appends two lists together.

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```

Solution

```
(define (append l1 l2)
  (cond [(empty? l1) l2]
        [else (cons (first l1) (append (rest l1) l2))]))
```

> Is it tail recursive? **No!**

A pattern arises

```
; Example 1:
(define (map f l)
  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
        [else (cons (f (first l))
                    (map f (rest l)))]))
; Example 2:
(define (filter to-keep? l)
  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
    [else
      (cond [(to-keep? (first l))
                (cons (first l)
                  (filter to-keep? (rest l)))]
                [else (filter to-keep? (rest l))])]))
; Example 3:
(define (append l1 l2)
  (cond [(empty? l1) l2]
        [else
          (cons (first l1)
                (append (rest l1) l2))]))
```

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  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
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; Example 2:
(define (filter to-keep? l)
  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
    [else
      (cond [(to-keep? (first l))
               (cons (first l)
                 (filter to-keep? (rest l)))]
            [else (filter to-keep? (rest l))])]))
; Example 3:
(define (append l1 l2)
  (cond [(empty? l1) l2]
        [else
          (cons (first l1)
                (append (rest l1) l2))]))
```

General recursion pattern for lists

```
(define (rec l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) base-case]
    [else (step (first l) (rec (rest l)))]))
```

For instance,

```
(cons (f (first l)) (map f (rest l)))
```

maps to

```
(step (first l) (rec (rest l)))
```

Implementing this recursion pattern

Recursive pattern for lists

```
(define (rec l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) base-case]
    [else (step (first l)
                (rec (rest l)))]))
```

Fold right reduction

```
(define (foldr step base-case l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) base-case]
    [else (step (first l)
                (foldr step base-case (rest l)))]))
```

Implementing map with foldr

```
(define (map f l)
  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
        [else (cons (f (first l))
                    (map f (rest l)))]))
```

Implementing map with foldr

```
(define (map f l)
  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
        [else (cons (f (first l))
                    (map f (rest l)))]))
```

Solution

```
(define (map f l)
  (define (on-elem elem new-list)
    (cons (f elem) new-list))
  (foldr on-elem empty l))
```

Implementing append with foldr

```
(define (append l1 l2)
  (cond [(empty? l1) l2]
        [else
          (cons (first l1)
                (append (rest l1) l2))]))
```

Implementing append with foldr

```
(define (append l1 l2)
  (cond [(empty? l1) l2]
        [else
          (cons (first l1)
                (append (rest l1) l2))]))
```

Solution

```
(define (append l1 l2)
  (foldr cons l2 l1))
```

Implementing filter with foldr

```
(define (filter to-keep? l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) empty]
    [else
      (cond [(to-keep? (first l))
             (cons (first l)
               (filter to-keep? (rest l)))]
            [else (filter to-keep? (rest l))])]))
```

Solution

```
(define (filter to-keep? l)
  (define (on-elem elem new-list)
    (cond [(to-keep? elem) (cons elem new-list)]
          [else new-list]))
  (foldr on-elem empty l))
```

Contrasting the effect of using foldr

```
; Example 1:
(define (map f l)
  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
        [else (cons (f (first l))
                    (map f (rest l)))]))
; Example 2:
(define (filter to-keep? l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) empty]
    [else
      (cond [(to-keep? (first l))
             (cons (first l)
               (filter to-keep? (rest l)))]
            [else (filter to-keep? (rest l))])]))
; Example 3:
(define (append l1 l2)
  (cond [(empty? l1) l2]
        [else
          (cons (first l1)
                (append (rest l1) l2))]))
```

Contrasting the effect of using foldr

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; Example 1:
(define (map f l)
  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
        [else (cons (f (first l))
                    (map f (rest l)))]))
; Example 2:
(define (filter to-keep? l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) empty]
    [else
      (cond [(to-keep? (first l))
             (cons (first l)
               (filter to-keep? (rest l)))]
            [else (filter to-keep? (rest l))])]))
; Example 3:
(define (append l1 l2)
  (cond [(empty? l1) l2]
        [else
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                (append (rest l1) l2))]))
```

```
; Example 1:
(define (map f l)
  (define (on-elem elem new-list)
    (cons (f elem) new-list))
  (foldr on-elem empty l))
; Example 2:
(define (filter to-keep? l)
  (define (on-elem elem new-list)
    (cond [(to-keep? elem) (cons elem new-list)]
          [else new-list]))
  (foldr on-elem empty l))
; Example 3:
(define (append l r)
  (foldr cons r l))
```

What about the fold left reduction?

Reversing a list

Implement function (`reverse l`) that reverses a list.

Spec

```
(check-equal? (list 4 3 2 1) (reverse (list 1 2 3 4)))
```

Reversing a list

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```
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```

Solution

```
(define (reverse l)
  (define (rev l accum)
    (cond [(empty? l) accum]
          [else (rev (rest l) (cons (first l) accum))]))
  (rev l empty))
```

Another pattern arises

```
; Example 1
(define (concat-nums l)
  (define (f n)
    (string-append " " (number->string n)))
  (define (concat-nums-aux accum l)
    (cond
      [(empty? l) accum]
      [else
        (concat-nums-aux
          (string-append accum (f (first l)))
          (rest l))]))
  (concat-nums-aux ">" l))
; Example 2
(define (reverse l)
  (define (rev accum l)
    (cond [(empty? l) accum]
          [else (rev (cons (first l) accum)
                     (rest l))]))
  (rev empty l))
```

A generalized recursion pattern for lists

```
(define (rec base-case l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) base-case]
    [else
      (rec (step (first l) base-case)
           (rest l))]))
```

For instance,

```
(cons (first l) accum)
```

maps to

```
(step (first l) accum)
```

Implementing this recursion pattern

Recursive pattern for lists

```
(define (rec accum l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) accum]
    [else
      (rec (step (first l) accum)
           (rest l))]))
```

Fold left reduction

```
(define (foldl step base-case l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) base-case]
    [else (foldl step
                 (step (first l) base-case)
                 (rest l))]))
```

Implementing concat-nums with foldl

Before

```
(define (concat-nums l)
  (define (f n)
    (string-append " " (number->string n)))
  (define (concat-nums-aux accum l)
    (cond
      [(empty? l) accum]
      [else
        (concat-nums-aux
           (string-append accum (f (first l)))
           (rest l))]))
  (concat-nums-aux ">" l))
```

Implementing concat-nums with foldl

Before

```
(define (concat-nums l)
  (define (f n)
    (string-append " " (number->string n)))
  (define (concat-nums-aux accum l)
    (cond
      [(empty? l) accum]
      [else
        (concat-nums-aux
           (string-append accum (f (first l)))
           (rest l))]))
  (concat-nums-aux ">" l))
```

After

```
(define (concat-nums l)
  (define (f n a)
    (string-append a " "
      (number->string n)))
  (foldl f ">" l))
```

Implementing reverse with foldl

Original

```
(define (reverse l)
  (define (rev accum l)
    (cond [(empty? l) accum]
          [else (rev (cons (first l) accum)
                     (rest l))]))
  (rev empty l))
```

Implementing reverse with foldl

Original

```
(define (reverse l)
  (define (rev accum l)
    (cond [(empty? l) accum]
          [else (rev (cons (first l) accum)
                     (rest l))]))
  (rev empty l))
```

Solution

```
(define (reverse l)
  (foldl cons empty l))
```

Contrasting the effect of using foldl

Before

```
; Example 1
(define (concat-nums l)
  (define (f n)
    (string-append " " (number->string n)))
  (define (concat-nums-aux accum l)
    (cond
      [(empty? l) accum]
      [else
        (concat-nums-aux
          (string-append accum (f (first l)))
          (rest l))]))
  (concat-nums-aux ">" l))
; Example 2
(define (reverse l)
  (define (rev accum l)
    (cond [(empty? l) accum]
          [else (rev (cons (first l) accum)
                     (rest l))]))
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```

Contrasting the effect of using foldl

Before

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; Example 1
(define (concat-nums l)
  (define (f n)
    (string-append " " (number->string n)))
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; Example 2
(define (reverse l)
  (define (rev accum l)
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                     (rest l))]))
  (rev empty l))
```

After

```
; Example 1
(define (concat-nums l)
  (define (f n a)
    (string-append a " "
      (number->string n)))
    (foldl f ">" l))
; Example 2
(define (reverse l)
  (foldl cons empty l))
```

What about tail-recursive optimization?

What about tail-recursive optimization?

- We note that `foldl` is tail-recursive already
- However, our original implementation of `foldr` is not tail recursive

Can't we implement the tail-recursive optimization pattern?

Unoptimized

```
(define (rec l)
  (cond
    [(empty? l) base-case]
    [else (step (first l) (rec (rest l)))]))
```

Optimized

```
(define (rec l)
  (define (rec-aux accum l)
    (cond
      [(empty? l) (accum base-case)]
      [else
        (rec-aux
          (lambda (x)
            (accum (step (first l) x)))
          (rest l))]))
  (rec-aux (lambda (x) x) l))
```

Optimized foldr

Generalized pattern

```
(define (rec l)
  (define (rec-aux accum l)
    (cond
      [(empty? l) (accum base-case)]
      [else
        (rec-aux
          (lambda (x)
            (accum (step (first l) x)))
          (rest l))]))
  (rec-aux (lambda (x) x) l))
```

Implementation

```
(define (foldr step base-case l)
  (define (foldr-iter accum l)
    (cond
      [(empty? l) (accum base-case)]
      [else
        (foldr-iter
          (lambda (x)
            (accum (step (first l) x)))
          (rest l))]))
  (foldr-iter (lambda (x) x) l))
```

Benchmark evaluation

- Unoptimized `foldr`
- Tail-recursive `foldr`

```
Processing a list of size: 1000000
-------------------------------------------------------
Throughoutput (unopt): 7310 elems/ms
Mean (unopt): 136.8±7.56ms
-------------------------------------------------------
Throughoutput (tailrec): 12349 elems/ms
Mean (tailrec): 80.98±1.49ms
Speed-up (tailrec): 1.7
```

A speed improvement of 1.7

What if we use foldl + reverse?

What if we use foldl + reverse?

- Instead of creating nested functions,
- We reverse the list and apply foldl

```
(define (foldr step base-case l)
  (foldl step base-case (reverse l)))
```

What if we use foldl + reverse?

- Instead of creating nested functions,
- We reverse the list and apply foldl

```
(define (foldr step base-case l)
  (foldl step base-case (reverse l)))
```

Simpler implementation!

But is it faster?

Rev+fold runs the slower (0.7)

```
Processing a list of size: 1000000
-------------------------------------------------------
Throughoutput (unopt): 7310 elems/ms
Mean (unopt): 136.8±7.56ms
-------------------------------------------------------
Throughoutput (tailrec): 12349 elems/ms
Mean (tailrec): 80.98±1.49ms
Speed-up (tailrec): 1.7
-------------------------------------------------------
Throughoutput (rev+foldl): 4846 elems/ms
Mean (rev+foldl): 206.34±3.33ms
Speed-up (rev+foldl): 0.7
```

Conclusion

We learned to generalize two reduction patterns (foldl and foldr)

- **Pro:** generalizing code can lead to a central point to optimize code
- **Pro:** generalizing code can reduce our code base
  (less code means less code to maintain)
- **Con:** one level of indirection increases the cognitive code
  (more cognitive load, code harder to understand)

Easier to understand (self-contained)

```
(define (map f l)
  (cond [(empty? l) empty]
        [else (cons (f (first l))
                    (map f (rest l)))]))
```

Harder to understand (what is foldr?)

```
(define (map f l)
  (define (on-elem elem new-list)
    (cons (f elem) new-list))
  (foldr on-elem empty l))
```