# Chapter 10 :: Functional Languages

#### Higher Order Functions and Conclusions

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### **High-Order Functions**

- Higher-order functions
  - Take a function as argument, or return a function as a result
  - Great for building things



## **Building Things in C**

 sort and search take a comparison function int compare\_int(void \*a, void \*b) { int x = \*(int \*)a;

```
int y = *(int *)b;
```

```
return x – y;
```

```
}
```

int temperatures[20];

qsort(temperatures, 20, compare\_int)



### **Map Function**

- Takes a function and a sequence of lists, applies function pair-wise to each element of the lists, and returns a list as the result
- Example:

 $(map * (2 4 6) (3 5 7)) \rightarrow (6 20 42)$ 



### **Reduce (fold) Function**

- Reduce a list of values to a single value using a binary operator
- Example:
  - (define fold

(lambda (fct identity-value sequence) (if (null? sequence) identity-value ; e.g., 0 for +, 1 for \* (fct (car sequence) (fold fct identity-value (cdr sequence))))))

(fold \* 1 '(2 4 6)) ==> 48

### Using map/fold in tandem

• Matrix Multiplication

5	2	4	6	10
1	2	10	12	17
4	8	3	8	20
11	15	9	2	1



3	17	22
6	5	4
2	3	2
6	11	7
4	8	9

# Currying

- Replaces one of a function's arguments with a constant value and returns a function that accepts one fewer arguments
  - Good for creating simpler looking functions
- Simple Example

(define curried-plus (lambda (a) (lambda (b) (+ a b)))) ((curried-plus 3) 4) ==> ((lambda (b) (+ 3 b)) 4) ==> 7

Syntactic Sugar Example
(define total (lambda (L) (fold + 0 L))
(total '(12345)) → 15



#### **Functional Programming in Perspective**

- Advantages of functional languages
  - lack of side effects makes programs easier to understand
  - lack of explicit evaluation order (in some languages) offers possibility of parallel evaluation (e.g. MultiLisp)
  - lack of side effects and explicit evaluation order simplifies some things for a compiler (provided you don't blow it in other ways)
  - programs are often surprisingly short
  - language can be extremely small and yet powerful

## **Functional Programming in Perspective**

- Problems
  - Performance
    - trivial update problem
      - initialization of complex structures
      - summarization problem
      - in-place mutation
    - heavy use of pointers (locality problem)
    - frequent procedure calls
    - heavy space use for recursion
    - requires garbage collection
  - requires a different mode of thinking by the programmer
  - difficult to integrate I/O into purely functional model