CSE 341:
Programming Languages

Winter 2005
Lecture 14—Delayed Evaluation, Memoization, Thunks, Streams
Today

- Delaying evaluation: Function bodies evaluated only at application
- Key idioms of delaying evaluation
  - Conditionals
  - Streams
  - Laziness
  - Memoization
- In general, evaluation rules defined by language semantics
  - Some languages have “lazy” function application!
Delayed Evaluation

For each language construct, there are rules governing when subexpressions get evaluated. In ML, Scheme, and Java:

• function arguments are “eager” (*call-by-value*)

• conditional branches are not

We could define a language in which function arguments were not evaluated before call, but instead at each use of argument in body. (*call-by-name*)

• Sometimes faster: (lambda (x) 3)

• Sometimes slower: (lambda (x) (+ x x))

• Equivalent if function argument has no effects/non-termination
Thunks

A “thunk” is just a function taking no arguments, which works great for delaying evaluation.

- Instead of passing a value directly, pass a thunk (function) which yields the value when it is called

If thunks are lightweight enough syntactically, why not make if eager? (Smalltalk does this!)
Streams

- A stream is an “infinite” list — you can ask for the rest of it as many times as you like and you'll never get null.

- The universe is finite, so a stream must really be an object that acts like an infinite list.

- The idea: use a function to describe what comes next.

Note: Deep connection to sequential feedback circuits

Note: Connection to UNIX pipes
Best of both worlds?

The “lazy” (*call-by-need*) rule: Evaluate the argument the first time it’s used. Save answer for subsequent uses.

- Asymptotically it’s the best
- But behind-the-scenes bookkeeping can be costly
- And it’s hard to reason about with effects
  - Typically used in (sub)languages without effects
- Nonetheless, a key idiom with syntactic support in Scheme
  - And related to *memoization*
Memoization

A “cache” of previous results is equivalent if results cannot change.

- Could be slower: cache too big or computation too cheap
- Could be faster: just a lookup
  - On homework: An example where it's a lot faster by preventing an exponential explosion.

An association list is not the fastest data structure for large memo tables, but works fine for 341.

Question: Why does assoc return the pair?