CSE341: Programming Languages

Lecture 3
Local bindings, Options, Benefits of No Mutation

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Review

Huge progress in 2 lectures on the core pieces of SML:

- Types: `int bool unit t1*…*tn t list t1*…*tn->t`
  - Types "nest" (each `t` above can be itself a compound type)
- Variables and environments
- Functions
  - Build: `fun x0 (x1:t1, …, xn:tn) = e`
  - Use: `e0 (e1, …, en)`
- Tuples
  - Build: `(e1, …, en)`
  - Use: `#1 e, #2 e, …`
- Lists
  - Build: `[] e1::e2`
  - Use: `null e hd e tl e`

Today

- The big thing we need: local bindings
  - For style and convenience
  - For efficiency (***not*** "just a little faster")
  - A big but natural idea: nested function bindings
- One last feature for last problem of homework 1: options
- Why not having mutation (assignment statements) is a valuable language feature
  - No need for you to keep track of sharing/aliasing, which Java programmers must obsess about

Let-expressions

The construct for introducing local bindings is ***just an expression***, so we can use it anywhere we can use an expression

3 questions:

- Syntax: `let b1 b2 … bn in e end`
  - Each `bi` is any *binding* and `e` is any *expression*
- Type-checking: Type-check each `bi` and `e` in a static environment that includes the previous bindings.
  Type of whole let-expression is the type of `e`.
- Evaluation: Evaluate each `bi` and `e` in a dynamic environment that includes the previous bindings.
  Result of whole let-expression is result of evaluating `e`.

Silly examples

```
fun silly1 (z : int) =
    let val x = if z > 0 then z else 34
        val y = x+9
    in
        if x > y then x*2 else y*y
    end
fun silly2 () =
    let val x = 1
    in
        (let val x = 2 in x+1 end) +
        (let val y = x+2 in y+1 end)
    end
```

`silly2` is poor style but shows let-expressions are expressions

- Could also use them in function-call arguments, parts of conditionals, etc.
- Also notice shadowing

What's new

- What's new is *scope*: where a binding is in the environment
  - *In* later bindings and body of the let-expression
    - (Unless a later or nested binding shadows it)
  - *Only in* later bindings and body of the let-expression
- *Nothing else is new:*
  - Can put any binding we want, even function bindings
  - Type-check and evaluate just like at "top-level"

Nested functions, part 1

- Good style to define helper functions inside the functions they help if they are:
  - Unlikely to be useful elsewhere
  - Likely to be misused if available elsewhere
  - Likely to be changed or removed later
- A fundamental trade-off in code design: reusing code saves effort and avoids bugs, but makes the reused code harder to change later

(Inferior) Example

```
fun countup_from1 (x : int) =
    let fun count (from : int, to : int) =
            if from = to
            then to :: []
            else from :: count(from+1,to)
    in
        count (1,x)
    end
```

- This shows how to use a local function binding, but:
  - Will show a better version next
  - `count` might be useful elsewhere

Nested functions, better

- Functions can use any binding in the environment where they are defined:
  - Bindings from "outer" environments
    - Such as parameters to the outer function
  - Earlier bindings in the let-expression
- Usually bad style to have unnecessary parameters
  - Like `to` in the previous example

```
fun countup_from1_better (x : int) =
    let fun count (from : int) =
            if from = x
            then x :: []
            else from :: count(from+1)
    in
        count 1
    end
```


Avoid repeated recursion

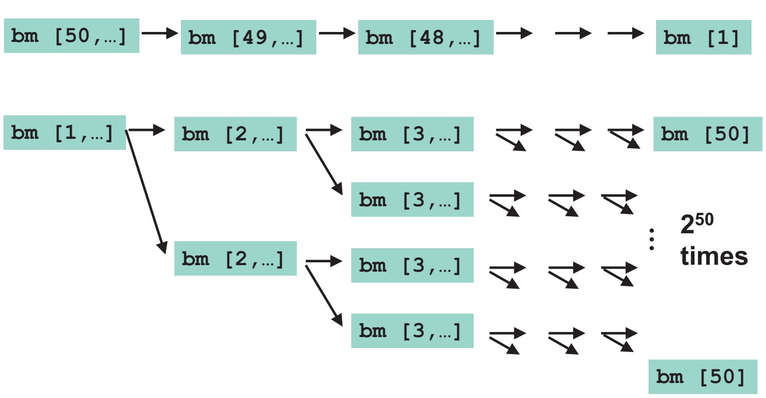
Consider this code and the recursive calls it makes
- Don't worry about calls to `null`, `hd`, and `tl` because they do a small constant amount of work

```
fun bad_max (lst : int list) =
    if null lst
    then 0 (* horrible style; fix later *)
    else if null (tl lst)
    then hd lst
    else if hd lst > bad_max (tl lst)
    then hd lst
    else bad_max (tl lst)

let x = bad_max [50,49,…,1]
let y = bad_max [1,2,…,50]
```


Fast vs. unusable

```
if hd lst > bad_max (tl lst)
then hd lst
else bad_max (tl lst)
```



Math never lies

Suppose one `bad_max` call's if-then-else logic and calls to `hd`, `null`, `tl` take 10^{-7} seconds
- Then `bad_max [50,49,…,1]` takes 50 x 10^{-7} seconds
- And `bad_max [1,2,…,50]` takes 2.25 x 10^{8} seconds
  - (over 7 years)
  - `bad_max [55,54,…,1]` takes over 2 centuries
  - Buying a faster computer won't help much ☺

The key is not to do repeated work that might do repeated work that might do…
- Saving recursive results in local bindings is essential…

Efficient max

```
fun good_max (lst : int list) =
    if null lst
    then 0 (* horrible style; fix later *)
    else if null (tl lst)
    then hd lst
    else
         let val tl_ans = good_max(tl lst)
         in
             if hd lst > tl_ans
             then hd lst
             else tl_ans
         end
```


Fast vs. fast

```
let val tl_ans = good_max(tl lst)
in
    if hd lst > tl_ans
    then hd lst
    else tl_ans
end
```

Options

Having **good_max** return 0 for the empty list is really awful

- Could raise an exception (see section this week)
- Could return a zero-element or one-element list
  - That works but is poor style because the built-in support for *options* expresses this situation directly

- `t option` is a type for any type `t`
  - (much like `t list`, but a different type, not a list)

Building:
- `NONE` has type `'a option` (much like `[]` has type `'a list`)
- `SOME e` has type `t option` if `e` has type `t` (much like `e::[]`)

Accessing:
- `isSome` has type `'a option -> bool`
- `valOf` has type `'a option -> 'a` (exception if given `NONE`)

Example

```
fun better_max (lst : int list) =
    if null lst
    then NONE
    else
         let val tl_ans = better_max(tl lst)
         in
             if isSome tl_ans
                andalso valOf tl_ans > hd lst
             then tl_ans
             else SOME (hd lst)
         end
```

```
val better_max = fn : int list -> int option
```

- Nothing wrong with this, but as a matter of style might prefer not to do so much useless "valOf" in the recursion

Example variation

```
fun better_max2 (lst : int list) =
    if null lst
    then NONE
    else let (* ok to assume lst nonempty b/c local *)
             fun max_nonempty (lst : int lst) =
               if null (tl lst)
               then hd lst
               else
                  let val tl_ans = max_nonempty(tl lst)
                  in
                    if hd lst > tl_ans
                    then hd lst
                    else tl_ans
                  end
         in
             SOME (max_nonempty lst)
         end
```


A valuable non-feature: no mutation

Those are all the features you need (and should use) on hw1

Now learn a very important non-feature
- Huh?? How could the *lack* of a feature be important?
- When it lets you know things *other* code will *not* do with your code and the results your code produces

A major aspect and contribution of functional programming:

Not being able to assign to (a.k.a. mutate) variables or parts of tuples and lists

Suppose we had mutation…

```
val x = (4,3)
val y = sort_pair x

somehow mutate #1 x to hold 5

val z = #1 y
```

- What is `z`?
  - Would depend on how we implemented `sort_pair`
    - Would have to decide carefully and document `sort_pair`
  - But without mutation, we can implement "either way"
    - No code can ever distinguish aliasing vs. identical copies
    - No need to think about aliasing: focus on other things
    - Can use aliasing, which saves space, without danger

Interface vs. implementation

In ML, these two implementations of `sort_pair` are indistinguishable

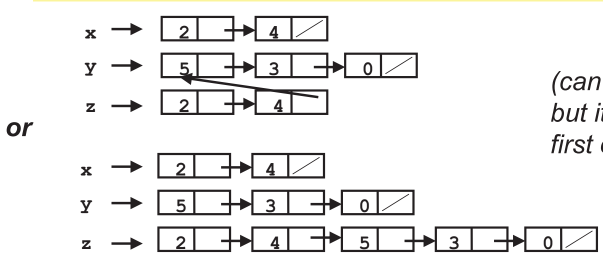
- But only because tuples are immutable
- The first is better style: simpler and avoids making a new pair in the then-branch
- In Java, you make copies like the second one all the time

```
fun sort_pair (pr : int * int) =
  if #1 pr > #2 pr
  then pr
  else (#2 pr, #1 pr)

fun sort_pair (pr : int * int) =
  if #1 pr > #2 pr
  then (#1 pr, #2 pr)
  else (#2 pr, #1 pr)
```


An even better example

```
fun append (lst1 : int list, lst2 : int list) =
  if null lst1
  then lst2
  else hd (lst1) :: append (tl(lst1), lst2)
val x = [2,4]
val y = [5,3,0]
val z = append(x,y)
```



(can't tell, but it's the first one)

ML vs. Java on mutable data

- In ML, we create aliases all the time without thinking about it because it is *impossible* to tell where there is aliasing
  - Example: `tl` is constant time; does not copy rest of the list
  - So don't worry and focus on your algorithm
- In Java, programmers are *obsessed* with aliasing and object identity
  - They have to be (!) so that subsequent assignments affect the right parts of the program
  - Often crucial to make copies in just the right places…

Java security nightmare (bad code)

```
class ProtectedResource {
   private Resource theResource = ...;
   private String[] allowedUsers = ...;
   public String[] getAllowedUsers() {
      return allowedUsers;
   }
   public String currentUser() { ... }
   public void useTheResource() {
      for(int i=0; i < allowedUsers.length; i++) {
         if(currentUser().equals(allowedUsers[i])) {
             ... // access allowed: use it
             return;
         }
      }
      throw new IllegalAccessExcpetion();
   }
}
```


Have to make copies

The problem:

```
p.getAllowedUsers()[0] = p.currentUser();
p.useTheResource();
```

The fix:

```
public String[] getAllowedUsers() {
   … return a copy of allowedUsers …
}
```