



CS 3110

Functions

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Today's music: *Expression* by Salt-N-Pepa
Rather than repeat *Function* by E-40 (Clean remix)

ACSU

Attendance Question

What does ACSU stand for?

- A. Association of Computer Science Undergraduates
- B. Add-Compare-Select Unit
- C. Advanced Camel Support Usergroup
- D. All Cool Students Unify

First question of day worth the most points. Participation counts, not correctness.

let expressions [Corrected]

`let x = e1 in e2`

Type-checking:

If `e1:t1` and `x:t1` and `e2:t2`

then `(let x = e1 in e2) : t2`

Review

Previously in 3110:

- **Syntax and semantics**
- **Expressions: if, let**
- **Definitions: let**

Today:

- **Functions**

ANONYMOUS FUNCTION EXPRESSIONS & FUNCTION APPLICATION EXPRESSIONS

Anonymous function expression

Syntax: **fun** **x1** . . . **xn** \rightarrow **e**

fun is a keyword :)



Evaluation:

- **A function is a value:** no further computation to do
- In particular, body **e** is not evaluated until function is applied

Lambda



- Anonymous functions a.k.a. *lambda expressions*
- Math notation: $\lambda x . e$
- The lambda means “what follows is an anonymous function”

Lambda



- [Python](#)
- [Java 8](#)
- A popular [PL blog](#)
- [Lambda style](#)

Functions are values

Can use them anywhere we use values:

- Functions can take functions as arguments
- Functions can return functions as results

This is an incredibly powerful language feature!

Function application

Syntax: $e_0 e_1 \dots e_n$

No parentheses required!

(unless you need to force particular order of evaluation)

Function application

Evaluation of $e_0 \ e_1 \ \dots \ e_n$:

1. Evaluate $e_0 \ \dots \ e_n$ to values $v_0 \ \dots \ v_n$
2. Type checking will ensure that v_0 is a function **fun** $x_1 \ \dots \ x_n \rightarrow e$
3. Substitute v_i for x_i in e yielding new expression e'
4. Evaluate e' to a value v , which is result

Example

Let vs. function

These two expressions are syntactically different but **semantically equivalent**:

```
let x = 2 in x+1
```

```
(fun x -> x+1) 2
```

FUNCTION DEFINITIONS

Two syntaxes to define functions

These definitions are syntactically different but semantically equivalent:

```
let inc = fun x -> x+1
```

```
let inc x = x + 1
```

Fundamentally no difference from **let** definitions we saw before

Recursive function definition

Must explicitly state that function is recursive:

```
let rec f ...
```


Reverse application

- Instead of $\mathbf{f e}$ can write $\mathbf{e \mid > f}$
- Use: **pipeline** a value through several functions
 $\mathbf{5 \mid > inc \mid > square \ (* \ ==> 36*)}$

assuming

```
let inc x = x + 1
```

```
let square x = x * x
```

FUNCTIONS AND TYPES

Function types

Type $\mathbf{t} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ is the type of a function that takes input of type \mathbf{t} and returns output of type \mathbf{u}

Type $\mathbf{t1} \rightarrow \mathbf{t2} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ is the type of a function that takes input of type $\mathbf{t1}$ and another input of type $\mathbf{t2}$ and returns output of type \mathbf{u}

etc.

Note dual purpose for \rightarrow syntax:

- Function types
- Function values

Function application

Type checking:

If $e_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_n \rightarrow u$

And $e_1 : t_1,$

$\dots,$

$e_n : t_n$

Then $e_0 e_1 \dots e_n : u$

Anonymous function expression

Type checking:

If $x_1 : t_1, \dots, x_n : t_n$

And $e : u$

Then $(\text{fun } x_1 \dots x_n \rightarrow e) :$

$t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_n \rightarrow u$

PARTIAL APPLICATION

Demo

More syntactic sugar

Multi-argument functions do not exist

fun x y -> e

is syntactic sugar for

fun x -> (fun y -> e)

More syntactic sugar

Multi-argument functions do not exist

```
fun x y z -> e
```

is syntactic sugar for

```
fun x -> (fun y -> (fun z -> e))
```


More syntactic sugar

Multi-argument functions do not exist

```
let add x y = x + y
```

is syntactic sugar for

```
let add = fun x ->  
            fun y ->  
                x + y
```

Again: **Functions are values**

Can use them anywhere we use values:

- Functions can **take** functions as arguments
- Functions can **return** functions as results

This is an incredibly powerful language feature!

Upcoming events

- [today] A0 released by end of day
- [Mon] Labor Day:
 - No discussion sections Monday
 - Therefore Tuesday sections (but not lecture) also canceled
 - No consulting hours on Monday

This is fun!

THIS IS 3110