


## Stream ADT

- Constructors
-cons-stream (cons-stream 12 ) $\rightarrow$ (cons 1 (delay 2))
- Selectors
$\square$ stream-car
(stream-car (cons-stream 12 )) $\rightarrow 1$
$\square$ stream-cdr (stream-cdr (cons-stream 12 )) $\rightarrow 2$


## Stream Procedures...

- stream-map
- Works similarly like map for lists, but with streams
- $\underset{\substack{\text { (sx. (stream-map } \\ \rightarrow \\ \text { (2 ones integers)) }}}{\text { Ex }}$
,i it adds the first element of each stream together, then adds the second element of (1)
$(1+1$
$1+2$
$1+2$
$1+3$ etc.).
- stream-append
$\square$ Works similarly to append, but it only works on finite streams where the last element is the-empty-stream
(ss sstream-append (cons-stream 1 the-empty-stream) (cons-stream 2 the-empty
stream)))
- Interleave
- It takes two streams and interchanges their values and produces a new stream

- stream-null?
- The-empty-stream indicates whether a stream is null.


## Null streams?

- Is there a null value for a stream?

YES! It's called the-empty-stream

- Below the line...
$\square$ (define (cons-stream ab) (cons a (delay b)))
$\square$ (define (stream-car stream) (car stream))
$\square$ (define (stream-cdr stream) (force (cdr stream)))


## Implicit Streams...

- Implicit streams

Not using any other streams...ie (define ones (cons-stream 1 ones))

- NOT implicit
(define integers
(cons-stream 1
(stream-map + ones integers)))


## What's the point?

- Benefit of efficiency...no long wait for an answer...
- Deferred operations until necessary.
$\square$ Think about being lazy and doing something only when you need to ©


