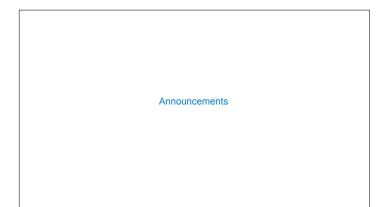
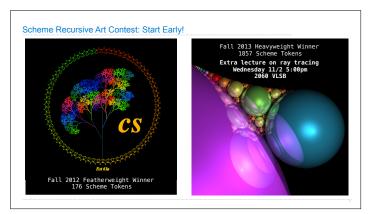
61A Lecture 28





Dynamic Scope

Dynamic Scope The way in which names are looked up in Scheme and Python is called lexical scope (or static scope) [You can see what names are in scope by inspecting the definition] Lexical scope: The parent of a frame is the environment in which a procedure was defined **Dynamic scope:** The parent of a frame is the environment in which a procedure was called Special form to create dynamically Global frame  $\mu$   $(\lambda (x) ...)$   $(\lambda (x y) ...)$ scoped procedures (mu special form only exists in Project 4 Scheme) (define f (lambda (x) (+ x y))) f1: g [parent=global] (define g (lambda (x y) (f (+ x x)))) x <u>3</u> (g 3 7) Lexical scope: The parent for f's frame is the global frame f2: f [parent=<del>global</del>] Error: unknown identifier: y 

Tail Recursion

## Functional Programming

All functions are pure functions

No re-assignment and no mutable data types

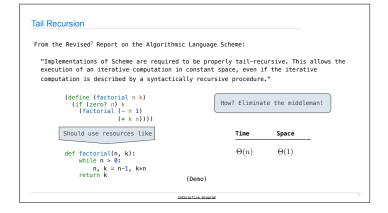
Name-value bindings are permanent

Advantages of functional programming:

- The value of an expression is independent of the order in which sub-expressions are evaluated
- \* Sub-expressions can safely be evaluated in parallel or only on demand (lazily)
- Referential transparency: The value of an expression does not change when we substitute
  one of its subexpression with the value of that subexpression

But... no for/while statements! Can we make basic iteration efficient? Yes!

Recursion and Iteration in Python





```
Tail Calls

A procedure call that has not yet returned is active. Some procedure calls are tail calls. A Scheme interpreter should support an unbounded number of active tail calls using only a constant amount of space.

A tail call is a call expression in a tail context:

• The last body sub-expression in a lambda expression
• Sub-expressions 2 & 3 in a tail context if expression

• All non-predicate sub-expressions in a tail context cond
• The last sub-expression in a tail context and, or, begin, or let

(define (factorial n k)

(if (= n 0) k

(factorial (- n 1)

(** k n))))
```

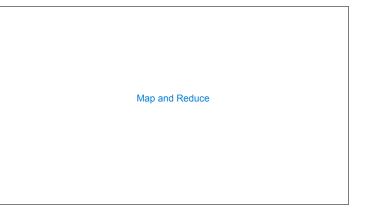
```
Eval with Tail Call Optimization

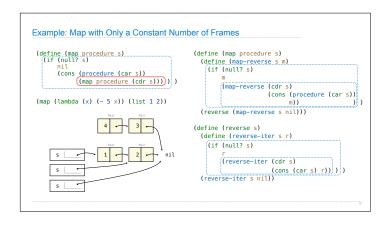
The return value of the tail call is the return value of the current procedure call
Therefore, tail calls shouldn't increase the environment size

(Demo)
```

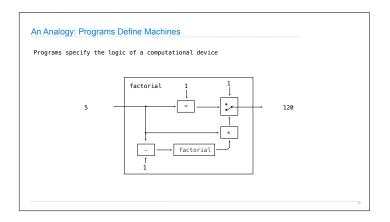
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Tail Recursion Examples
```

```
Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?
Which of the following procedures run in constant space? \Theta(1)
;; Compute the length of s.
                                                    ;; Return whether s contains v. (define (contains s \nu)
(define (length s)
 (+ 1 (if (null? s)
                                                     (if (null? s)
                                                         false
(if (= v (car s))
           ((length (cdr s))) ) )
                                                             true
(contains (cdr s) v))))
;; Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib n)
  (define (fib-iter current k)
                                                   ;; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
    (if (= k n)
                                                    (define (has-repeat s)
        current
(fib-iter (+ current
                                                     (if (null? s)
                                                          false
                     (fib (- k 1))
                                                         (if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
 (if (= 1 n) 0 ((fib-iter 1 2)))
                                                              true
(has-repeat (cdr s))
```





General Computing Machines



Interpreters are General Computing Machine

An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine

5 — Scheme Interpreter — 120

(define (factorial n) (if (zero? n) 1 (\* n (factorial (- n 1)))))

Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine

A bridge between the data objects that are manipulated by our programming language and the programming language itself

Internally, it is just a set of evaluation rules