

# CS61A Final Review

August 14, 2013

## Topics Since Midterm II

- Interpreters
- Streams
- Iterators and generators
- Logic
- Parallelism
- MapReduce

## Interpreters

Project 4; Lab 6a, 6b; Discussion 5b, 6a

- **read** input
- translate the input into an expression (**parse**)
- **evaluate** the parsed expression
- **print** the result

```
def repl():
    while True:
        try:
            src = input('scm> ')
            expression = read_exp(tokenize(src))
            print(calc_eval(expression))
        except SomeErrors:
            ...
```

Diagram illustrating the flow of data in the interpreter: **print** (output) ← **eval** (evaluation) ← **parse** (parsing) ← **read** (reading input).

## Streams

Discussion 7a

- lazy RList: they have a first and a rest
- the rest is only evaluated when needed

```
class Stream(RList):
    def __init__(self, first, compute_rest=lambda:
        Stream.empty()):
        self.first = first
        self._compute_rest = compute_rest
        self._rest = None
    ...
```

## Streams

Discussion 7a

```
class Stream(RList):
    def __init__(self, first, compute_rest=lambda:
        Stream.empty()):
        ...
    @property
    def rest(self):
        if self._compute_rest:
            self._rest = self._compute_rest()
            self._compute_rest = None
        return self._rest
```

## Streams

Discussion 7a

```
def make_stream(<some arguments>):
    def compute_rest():
        return make_stream(<some updated arguments>)
    return Stream(first, compute_rest)

def integer_stream(first=1):
    def compute_rest():
        return integer_stream(first+1)
    return Stream(first, compute_rest)
```

construct a Stream

returns another Stream

## Iterators and Generators

### Lab 7a; Discussion 7a

- can represent infinite sequences in finite memory
- represent sequences with functions that compute the next values
- will only calculate values when they are needed

Must have the following methods:

`__iter__`: returns an iterator object

`__next__`: checks if there are any values left to compute and raises a `StopIteration` error if there aren't; calculates the next value

Generators are special Python iterators. They use `yield` statements to report values.

But remember, you are allowed to have an Iterator that only has the `__iter__` method as long as it returns an object that has a `__next__` method.

## Logic

### Lab 7b; Discussion 8a

- Declarative Programming vs Imperative Programming
- expressions are facts or queries
- a simple fact declare a relation to be true
- a compound fact includes multiple relations

```
(fact <conclusion>
  <hypothesis 1>
  ...
  <hypothesis n>)
```

the conclusion is true if  
and only if all  
hypotheses are true

## Parallelism

### Discussion 7b

- multiple programs being run at the same time can yield results that would not happen if the programs were run in serial
- as long as programs don't modify shared state, running programs in parallel is great!
- if programs do need to modify shared state, then **locks** and **semaphores** are used to indicate when access is permitted
- **race conditions**: when multiple threads concurrently access the same data and mutate it

## MapReduce

### Lab 8a

- a framework for concurrently processing huge amounts of data
- **map phase**: apply a mapper function to inputs, emitting a set of intermediate key-value pairs
- **reduce phase**: for each intermediate key, apply a reducer function over all the corresponding intermediate values