WELLESLEY

Programming Languages

CS 251

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Evaluation Strategy

Call-by-Value

So far in this class, we have used call-by-value evaluation: function arguments are evaluated to values before being passed into the function body.

Call-by-Name

Another strategy is to pass in the uninterpreted arguments to the function, and make the function itself handle their evaluation. This is known as call-by-name evaluation.

What is evaluation?

(first (map (lambda (x) (factorial x)) lst) (list 1 2 3))

(first (map (lambda (x) (factorial x)) (list 1 2 3)))

(first (list (factorial 1) (factorial 2) (factorial 3)))

(first (list (factorial 1) (* 2 (factorial 1))(* 3 (factorial 2)))))

(first (list 1 (* 2 1)(* 3 (* 2 (factorial 1)))))

(first (list 1 2 (* 3 (* 2 1))))

(first (list 1 2 6))

1

Throw-back: order of operations

In elementary school, you might have learned a rule about the order of operations for arithmetic:

Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally

(parentheses, exponents, multiplication, division, addition, subtraction)

Parentheses specify scope, but the others specify evaluation order.

Throw-back: order of operations

Parentheses specify scope, but the others specify evaluation order: first evaluate the exponentiation, then the multiplication, then the division…

The evaluation strategy of a programming language tells you what things get done first.

What really happens here?

```
(define (factorial n)
    (letrec ((helper (lambda (x res)
                       (if (= x n)
                           res
                           (helper (+ 1 x) (* x res))))))
        (helper 1 1)))

(+ (square (* (factorial (+ 1 2)) 5)) 10)
```

What really happens here?

One option: work from the outside inwards

> (+ (square(* (factorial (+ 1 2)) 5)) 10)

((square (* (factorial (+ 1 2)) 5)) + 10)

((* (factorial (+ 1 2)) 5) * (* (factorial (+ 1 2)) 5)) + 10)

(((factorial (+ 1 2)) * 5) * ((factorial (+ 1 2))* 5)) + 10)

(((* 1 (* 2 (+ 1 2))) * 5) * ((* 1 (* 2 (+ 1 2)))* 5)) + 10)

(((* 1 (* 2 3)) * 5) * ((* 1 (* 2 3))* 5)) + 10)

((((* 2 3)* 1) * 5) * (((* 2 3) * 1) * 5)) + 10)

((((2 * 3)* 1) * 5) * (((2 * 3) * 1) * 5)) + 10)

((((6 * 1) * 5) * ((6 * 1) * 5)) + 10)

(((6* 5) * (6 * 5)) + 10)

((30 * 30) + 10)

(900 + 10)

910

What really happens here?

Another option: work from the inside outwards

> (+ (square(* (factorial (+ 1 2)) 5)) 10)
(+ (square (* (factorial (+ 1 2)) 5)) 10)
(+ (square (* (factorial 3) 5)) 10)
(+ (square (* (* 1 (* 2 3)) 5)) 10)
(+ (square (* (* 1 6) 5)) 10)
(+ (square (* 6 5)) 10)
(+ (square 30) 10)
(+ 900 10)
910

Eager Evaluation

Evaluate expressions as soon as possible

Eager Evaluation

(first (map (lambda (x) (factorial x)) lst) (list 1 2 3))

(first (map (lambda (x) (factorial x)) (list 1 2 3)))

(first (list (factorial 1) (factorial 2) (factorial 3)))

(first (list (factorial 1) (* 2 (factorial 1))(* 3 (factorial 2)))))

(first (list 1 (* 2 1)(* 3 (* 2 (factorial 1)))))

(first (list 1 2 (* 3 (* 2 1))))

(first (list 1 2 6))

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Lazy evaluation

Evaluate expressions only when needed

Lazy Evaluation

(first (map (lambda (x) (factorial x)) lst) (list 1 2 3))

(first (map (lambda (x) (factorial x)) (list 1 2 3)))

(first (list (factorial 1) (factorial 2) (factorial 3)))

(first (list (factorial 1) (* 2 (factorial 1))(* 3 (factorial 2)))))

(first (list 1 (* 2 1)(* 3 (* 2 (factorial 1)))))

(first (list 1 2 (* 3 (* 2 1))))

(first (list 1 2 6))

1

Lazy Evaluation

(first (map (lambda (x) (factorial x)) lst) (list 1 2 3))

(first (map (lambda (x) (factorial x)) (list 1 2 3)))

(first (list (factorial 1) (factorial 2) (factorial 3)))

(factorial 1)

1

Call-by-Need

Wait to evaluate an expression until it is needed, but once it is evaluated, remember its value.

Exercise: endless string list

Exercise: write a function that takes a single string as an argument and creates an endless list of that string.

Call it ***endless-strings***.

Evaluation Strategies

- **Eager**
  - Call-by-value (Racket, Java*, C)
- **Lazy**
  - Call-by-need (Haskell, R)
  - Call-by-name (Algol)

*Java objects are complicated