

Bindings, environments, and scope

For style, convenience, and efficiency

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Let expressions

- The big thing we need: [local bindings](#)
 - For style and convenience
 - A big but natural idea: nested function bindings
 - For efficiency (*not* “just a little faster”)

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Let expressions

2 questions:

- Syntax: `(let ([x1 e1] ... [xn en]) e)`
 - Each x_i is any *variable*, and e and each e_i are any *expressions*
 - Evaluation:
 - Evaluate each e_i to v_i in the current dynamic environment.
 - Evaluate e in the current dynamic environment extended with each x_i bound to the corresponding v_i .
- Result of whole let-expression is result of evaluating e .

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It is an expression

A let-expression is **just an expression**, so we can use it **anywhere** an expression can go.

Silly example:

```
(+ (let ([x 1]) x) (let ([y 2]
                        [z 4])
                    (- z y)))
```

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Shadowing and Scope

```

; Environment *after* this line
; env: .
(let ([x 2]) ; env: x --> 2, .
  (+ x
    (let ([x (* x x)] ; env: x --> 4, x --> 2, .
          (+ x 3))) ; env: .
  )
)

```

What's new is *scope*: where a binding is in the environment
Only in body of the let-expression

Error: last use of x outside scope of binding:

```
(+ (let ([x 4]) x) x)
```

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Even function bindings...

- Silly example:

```
(define (quad x)
  (let ([square (lambda (x) (* x x))])
    (square (square x))))
```

- Private helper functions bound locally = good style.
- But no `define`-style recursion... for that we need `letrec`

```
(define (count-up-from-1 x)
  (letrec ([count (lambda (from to)
                    (if (= from to)
                        (cons to null)
                        (cons from (count (+ from 1) to))))])
    (count 1 x)))
```

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Better:

```
(define (count-up-from-1-better x)
  (letrec ([count (lambda (from)
                    (if (= from x)
                        (cons x null)
                        (cons from (count (+ from 1))))))]
    (count 1)))
```

- Functions can use bindings in the environment where they are defined:
 - Bindings from “outer” environments
 - Such as parameters to the outer function
 - Earlier bindings in the let-expression
- Unnecessary parameters are usually bad style
 - Like `to` in previous example

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Nested functions: style

- Good style to define helper functions inside the functions they help if they are:
 - Unlikely to be useful elsewhere
 - Likely to be misused if available elsewhere
 - Likely to be changed or removed later
- A fundamental trade-off in code design: reusing code saves effort and avoids bugs, but makes the reused code harder to change later

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Avoid repeated recursion

Consider this code and the recursive calls it makes

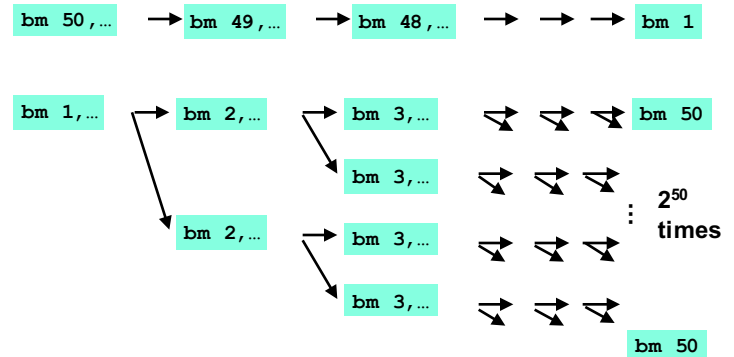
- Don't worry about calls to `car`, `cdr`, and `null?` because they do a small constant amount of work

```
(define (bad-max xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      null ; max is not defined on empty list
      (if (null? (cdr xs))
          (car xs)
          (if (> (car xs) (bad-max (cdr xs)))
              (car xs)
              (bad-max (cdr xs)))))))
```

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Fast vs. unusable

```
(if (> (car xs) (bad-max (cdr xs)))
    (car xs)
    (bad-max (cdr xs)))
```



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Some calculations

Suppose one `bad-max` call's if logic and calls to `car`, `null?`, `cdr` take 10^{-7} seconds

- Then `(bad-max (list 50 49 ... 1))` takes 50×10^{-7} sec
- And `(bad-max (list 1 2 ... 50))` takes 1.12×10^8 sec
 - (over 3.5 years)
 - `(bad-max (list 1 2 ... 55))` takes over 1 century
 - Buying a faster computer won't help much ☺

The key is not to do repeated work that might do repeated work that might do...

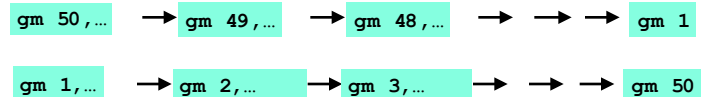
- Saving recursive results in local bindings is essential...

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Efficient max

Should we rewrite any earlier functions?

```
(define (good-max xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      null
      (if (null? (cdr xs))
          (car xs)
          (let ([rest-max (good-max (cdr xs))])
              (if (> (car xs) rest-max)
                  (car xs)
                  rest-max))))))
```



Let as sugar, jump to list-append 12