Building Lists

28 February 2022
Where are we?
To write our own functions to process a list, item by item, we need to use the true form of a list and think recursively.
A list is either:

- empty
- link(⟨item⟩, ⟨list⟩)
[list:

"A", → link("A",

"A", → link("A",

"C", → link("C",

"B"] → link("B",

empty))])
link("A", link("A", link("C", link("B", empty)))))
cases (List) lst:
  | empty => ...  
  | link(\(f\), \(r\)) => ...
end
All recursive functions have these two parts:

**Base case(s):**

What's the simplest case to solve?

**Recursive case(s):**

What's the relationship between the current case and the answer to a slightly smaller case?

You should be calling the function you're defining here; this is referred to as a *recursive call.*
fun my-sum(lst :: List<Number>) -> Number:
   doc: "Return the sum of the numbers in the list"
   cases (List) lst:
      | empty => 0  
      | link(f, r) => f + my-sum(r)  
   end
   where:
      my-sum([list: 3, 1, 4]) is 3 + my-sum([list: 1, 4])
      my-sum([list: 1, 4]) is 1 + my-sum([list: 4])
      my-sum([list: 4]) is 4 + my-sum([list: ])
      my-sum([list: ]) is 0
   end
fun any-below-10(lst :: List<Number>) -> Boolean:
  doc: "Determine whether there are any numbers below 10 in lst"
  cases (List) lst:
    | empty => false
    | link(f, r) =>
      (f < 10) or any-below-10(r)
  end
where:
  any-below-10([list: 3, 1, 4]) is (3 < 10) or any-below-10([list: 1, 4])
  any-below-10([list: 1, 4]) is (1 < 10) or any-below-10([list: 4])
  any-below-10([list: 4]) is (4 < 10) or any-below-10([list: ])
  any-below-10([list: ])
  end
fun **my-any**(pred :: Function, lst :: List) -> Boolean:
  doc: "Determine whether any elements of lst satisfy pred"
  cases (List) lst:
    | empty => false
    | link(f, r) => pred(f) or my-any(pred, r)
  end

where:
  my-any(lam(x): x < 10 end, [list: ]) is false
  my-any(lam(x): x < 10 end, [list: 9, 10, 11]) is true
  my-any(lam(x): x < 10 end, [list: 10, 11, 12]) is false
end
fun my-all(pred :: Function, lst :: List) -> Boolean:
    doc: "Determines whether all elements of lst satisfy pred"
    cases (List) lst:
        | empty => true
        | link(f, r) => pred(f) and my-all(pred, r)
    end
where:
    my-all(lam(x): x < 10 end, [list: ]) is true
    my-all(lam(x): x < 10 end, [list: 7, 8, 9]) is true
    my-all(lam(x): x < 10 end, [list: 9, 10, 11]) is false
end
Building lists
add-1-all and map
Let’s write a function that adds 1 to every number in a list.
fun add-1-all(lst :: List<Number>) -> List<Number>:
    doc: "Add one to every number in the list"
    ...
end
fun \texttt{add-1-all}(\texttt{lst :: List<Number>}) \to \texttt{List<Number>}:
  doc: "Add one to every number in the list"
  ...
where:
  add-1-all([\texttt{list: 3, 1, 4}])
    is [\texttt{list: 4, 2, 5}]
add-1-all([\texttt{list: 1, 4}])
  is [\texttt{list: 2, 5}]
add-1-all([\texttt{list: 4}])
  is [\texttt{list: 5}]
  add-1-all([\texttt{list: }]) is [\texttt{list: }]
end
fun add-1-all(lst :: List<Number>) -> List<Number>:
  doc: "Add one to every number in the list"
  ...
where:
  add-1-all(link(3, link(1, link(4, empty))))
    is link(4, link(2, link(5, empty)))
  add-1-all(link(1, link(4, empty)))
    is link(2, link(5, empty))
  add-1-all(link(4, empty))
    is link(5, empty)
  add-1-all(empty) is empty
end
fun add-1-all(lst :: List<Number>) -> List<Number>:
  doc: "Add one to every number in the list"
  ...
where:
  add-1-all([list: 3, 1, 4])
    is [list: 4, 2, 5]
  add-1-all([list: 1, 4])
    is [list: 2, 5]
  add-1-all([list: 4])
    is [list: 5]
  add-1-all([list: ])
    is [list: ]
end
fun add-1-all(lst :: List<Number>) -> List<Number>:
   doc: "Add one to every number in the list"
   ...
where:
   add-1-all([list: 3, 1, 4])
      is link(4, add-1-all([list: 1, 4]))
add-1-all([list: 1, 4])
   is link(2, add-1-all([list: 4]))
add-1-all([list: 4])
   is link(5, add-1-all([list: ]))
add-1-all([list: ]) is [list: ]
end
fun add-1-all(lst :: List<Number>) -> List<Number>:

doc: "Add one to every number in the list"

cases (List) lst:
    | empty => empty
    | link(f, r) => link(f + 1, add-1-all(r))
end

where:

    add-1-all([list: 3, 1, 4])
        is link(4, add-1-all([list: 1, 4]))

    add-1-all([list: 1, 4])
        is link(2, add-1-all([list: 4]))

    add-1-all([list: 4])
        is link(5, add-1-all([list: ]))

    add-1-all([list: ]) is [list: ]
end
Something that often trips people up when writing functions like this is the difference between

```plaintext
link(x, y)
```

and

```plaintext
[list: x, y]
```

What happens if we change the former to the latter?
The **map** function we’ve used works identically, except that it takes a function and applies it instead of adding 1 every time.
fun my-map(fn :: Function, lst :: List) -> List:
    doc: "Return a list of the results of running fn on every element of the list"
    cases (List) lst:
        | empty => empty
        | link(f, r) => link(fn(f), my-map(fn, r))
    end

where:
    my-map(lam(i): i + 1 end, [list: 1, 4])
        is [list: 2, 5]
    my-map(lam(i): i + 1 end, [list: 4])
        is [list: 5]
    my-map(lam(i): i + 1 end, [list: ])
        is [list: ]
end
pos-nums and filter
The function `pos-nums` selects only the positive numbers from a list of numbers.
fun pos-nums(lst :: List<Number>) -> List<Number>:

doc: "Select the positive numbers from lst"

cases (List) lst:
    | empty => empty
    | link(n, rst) =>
      if n > 0:
        link(n, pos-nums(rst))
      else:
        pos-nums(rst)
    end
end

where:

    pos-nums([list: ]) is [list: ]
    pos-nums([list: 1]) is [list: 1]
    pos-nums([list: -1]) is [list: ]
    pos-nums([list: 1, -2]) is [list: 1]
    pos-nums([list: -1, 2]) is [list: 2]
    pos-nums([list: 1, -2, -3, -4]) is [list: 1]
    pos-nums([list: -1, 2, -3, -4]) is [list: 2]
    pos-nums([list: 1, -2, 3, 4]) is [list: 1, 3, 4]
fun my-filter(ped :: Function, lst :: List<Number>) -> List<Number>:
    doc: "Filter a list to only items where pred returns true"
    cases (List) lst:
        | empty => empty
        | link(f, r) =>
            if pred(f):
                link(f, my-filter(pred, r))
            else:
                my-filter(pred, r)
    end
    end
where:
    my-filter(lam(x): x > 0 end, [list: 1, -2, 3, 4]) is [list: 1, 3, 4]
The list aggregation pattern
fun \textit{function-name}(\textit{arguments, incl. lst}) \rightarrow \textit{return type}:

\texttt{cases \ (List) \ lst:}
\begin{itemize}
\item empty => \textit{empty case}
\item link(f, r) => \textit{some processing on f} \texttt{\langle \textit{combined with}\rangle} \texttt{function-name(r)}
\end{itemize}

end

end
Here are the steps you should take when writing a list function:

1. Write the name, inputs, input types, and output type for the function.
2. Write some examples of what the function should produce.
   The examples should cover all structural cases of the inputs – i.e., empty vs non-empty lists – as well as interesting scenarios within the problem.
3. Write out the list aggregation template
4. Implement the function so that it handles the examples correctly
Code from class:

https://code.pyret.org/editor#share=1FMd_rRJUVaZyG7NzxrNbVawt7QAZFqaw&v=1904b2c
Acknowledgments

This lecture incorporates material from:

Kathi Fisler, Brown University
Marc Smith, Vassar College
Doug Woos, Brown University