

CS 61A Discussion 10

Streams (and Interpreters)

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Slides: albertxu.xyz/teaching/cs61a/

*part of these slides sourced from Jemmy and I's Final Review Fall '18

Streams

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- This rest value is stored in something called a *promise*, which is essentially all the data of the rest!
- A promise stored in the rest is not evaluated until we call *cdr-stream* on the stream.

Streams

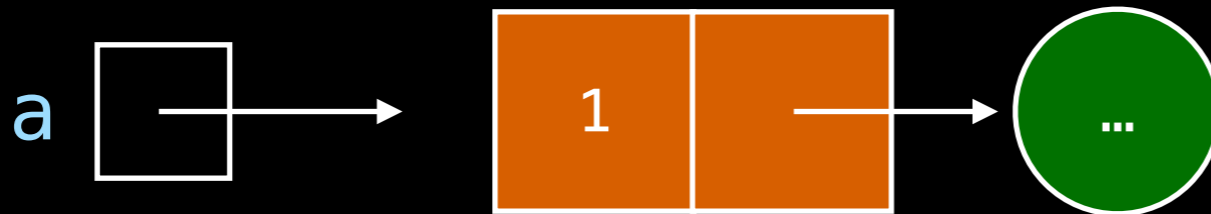
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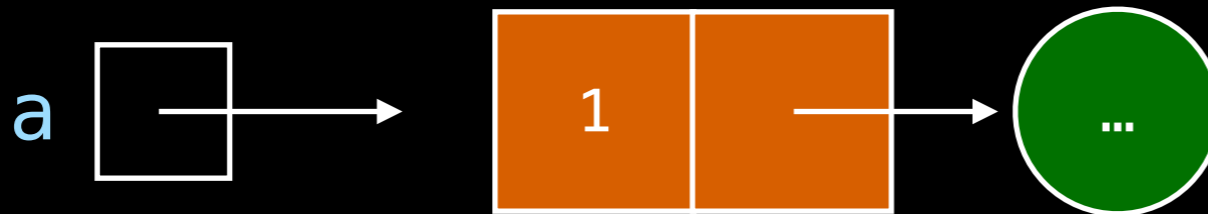
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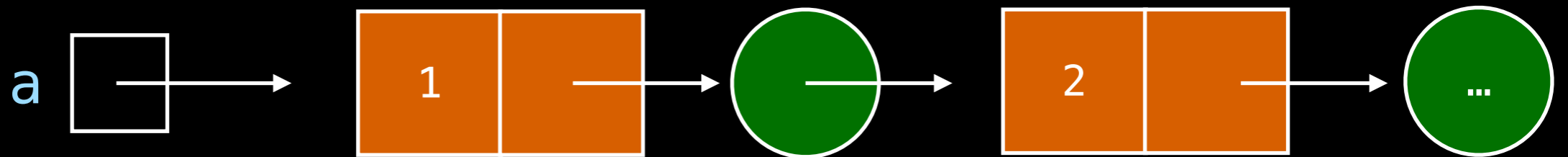
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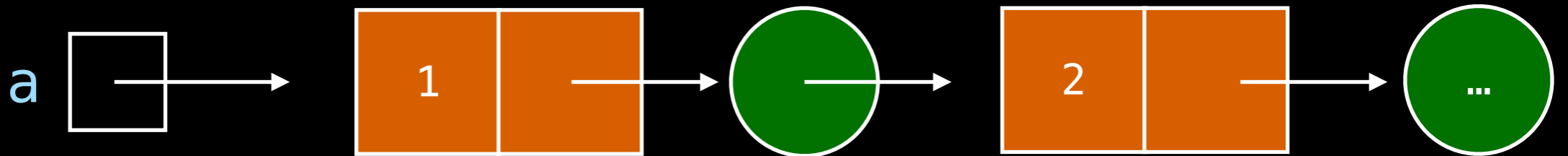


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(2 . #[promise(not forced)])
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Takeaway: notice how calling `cdr-stream` on a stream actually mutates that stream!

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- So why doesn't Python have streams?

Why Streams?

- Streams can represent infinite sequences!

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>>> (define (naturals n) (cons-stream n (naturals (+ n 1))))
```

```
>>> (naturals 1)
(1 #[promise (nf)])
>>> (cdr-stream (naturals 1))
(2 #[promise (nf)])
```

- So why doesn't Python have streams?
 - Because generators can represent infinite sequences too!

Questions

1. How does a stream differ from a list in Scheme?
2. What arguments does **cons-stream** take in, and how does it differ from **cons**?
3. What's so special about **cdr-stream** - what's the difference between it and **cdr**?

Review Questions

1. How does a stream differ from a list in Scheme?

The rest of a stream is only computed when we first access it, whereas in a Scheme linked list we compute all the elements when it's created. This allows us to create infinite streams!

2. What arguments does **cons-stream** take in, and how does it differ from **cons**?

Just like **cons**, **cons-stream** takes in a 1) a first element and 2) a rest which is another stream or nil, but instead of evaluating the second operand, it stores it as data in the promise!

Review Questions

3. What's so special about `cdr-stream` - what's the difference between it and `cdr`?

On the first call to `cdr-stream` on that stream, the expression that was unevaluated and stored upon construction is now evaluated to return the rest of the stream. This **value is stored** so that on subsequent calls to `cdr-stream`, the rest no longer needs to be computed.

Review Questions

3. What's so special about **cdr-stream** - what's the difference between it and **cdr**?

On the first call to **cdr-stream** on that stream, the expression that was unevaluated and stored upon construction is now evaluated to return the rest of the stream. This **value is stored** so that on subsequent calls to **cdr-stream**, the rest no longer needs to be computed.

Takeaway: each element in the stream is only computed once, and anytime in the future we look up that element we use that stored value

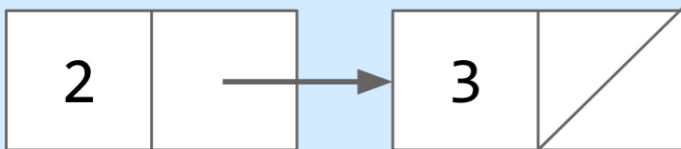
Lists

```
scm> (define a (cons 1 (cons 2  
(cons 3 nil))))
```



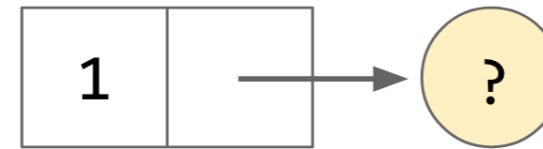
```
scm> (car a)  
1
```

```
scm> (cdr a)
```



Streams

```
scm> (define a (cons-stream 1  
(cons-stream 2 (cons-stream 3 nil))))
```



```
scm> (car a)  
1
```

```
scm> (cdr-stream a)
```



Thanks for coming.

Have a great rest of your week! :)

Attendance: links.cs61a.org/albert-disc

Slides: albertxu.xyz/teaching/cs61a/