

Another Example of Futures

The following function, `partition`, will take a list and a data value (called `pivot`). `partition` will partition the list into two sublists:

(a) Those elements \leq `pivot`

(b) Those elements $>$ `pivot`

```
(define (partition pivot L)
  (if (null? L)
      (cons () ())
      (let ((tail-part
              (partition pivot (cdr L))))
        (if (<= (car L) pivot)
            (cons
              (cons (car L) (car tail-part))
              (cdr tail-part))
            (cons
              (car tail-part)
              (cons (car L) (cdr tail-part))
            )
        )
      )
  ) ) )
```

We want to add futures to partition, but where?

It makes sense to use a future when a computation may be lengthy and we may not need to use the value computed immediately.

What computation fits that pattern?

The computation of **tail-part**. We'll mark it in a blue box to show we plan to evaluate it using a future:

```

(define (partition pivot L)
  (if (null? L)
      (cons () ())
      (let ((tail-part
              (partition pivot (cdr L))))
        (if (<= (car L) pivot)
            (cons
              (cons (car L) (car tail-part))
              (cdr tail-part))
            (cons
              (car tail-part)
              (cons (car L) (cdr tail-part))
            )
        )
      )
  ) ) )

```

But this one change isn't enough! We soon access the `car` and `cdr` of `tail-part`, which forces us to wait for its computation to complete. To avoid this delay, we can place the four reference to `car` or `cdr` of `tail-part` into futures too:

```

(define (partition pivot L)
  (if (null? L)
      (cons () ())
      (let ((tail-part
              (partition pivot (cdr L))))
        (if (<= (car L) pivot)
            (cons
              (cons (car L) (car tail-part))
              (cdr tail-part))
            (cons
              (car tail-part)
              (cons (car L) (cdr tail-part))
            )
        )
      )
  ) ) )

```

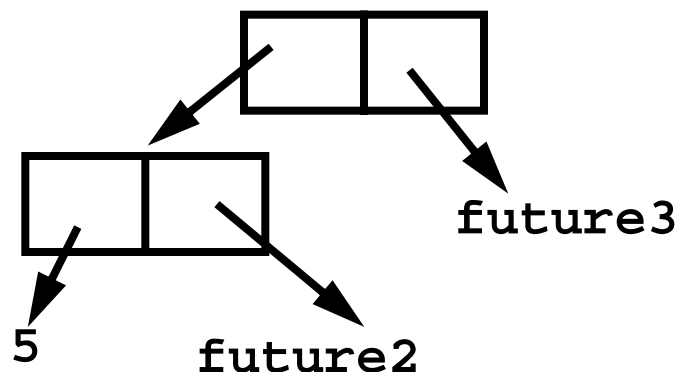
Now we can build the initial part of the partitioned list (that involving `pivot` and `(car L)` *independently* of the recursive call of `partition`, which completes the rest of the list.

For example,

`(partition 17 '(5 3 8 ...))`
creates a future (call it `future1`) to compute

`(partition 17 '(3 8 ...))`

It also creates `future2` to compute `(car tail-part)` and `future3` to compute `(cdr tail-part)`. The call builds



ML—Meta Language

SML is *Standard ML*, a popular ML variant.

ML is a functional language that is designed to be efficient and type-safe. It demonstrates that a functional language need not use Scheme's odd syntax and need not bear the overhead of dynamic typing.

SML's features and innovations include:

1. Strong, compile-time typing.
2. Automatic *type inference* rather than user-supplied type declarations.
3. Polymorphism, including "type variables."

4. Pattern-directed Programming

```
fun len([]) = 0
  | len(a::b) = 1+len(b);
```

5. Exceptions

6. First-class functions

7. Abstract Data Types

```
coin of int |
bill of int |
check of string*real;
val dime = coin(10);
```

A good ML reference is

“Elements of ML Programming,”

by Jeffrey Ullman

(Prentice Hall, 1998)

SML is Interactive

You enter a definition or expression, and SML returns a result *with* an inferred type.

The command

```
use "file name";
```

loads a set of ML definitions from a file.

For example (SML responses are in blue):

```
21;  
val it = 21 : int  
(2 div 3);  
val it = 0 : int  
true;  
val it = true : bool  
"xyz";  
val it = "xyz" : string
```