Since map, filter, and fold are so important, we're going to have you try them out.

One helpful trick is the ability to define an anonymous function

(fn x => x + 2)

Need two arguments? Use currying!

 $(fn x \implies fn y \implies x+y)$

Map, Filter, and Fold: Minilab

Procter

Anonymous functions

Map

Filter

Fold

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Map

Using **map**, write a one-line expression that satisfies the specification:

- Input: This list of ints as input:
 - [1,2,~3,~4,5,6,~7,~8]
- Output: The absolute value of the input list as reals
 - [1.0,2.0,3.0,4.0,5.0,6.0,7.0,8.0]
- Recall that...
 - real(n) converts an integer to a real, and
 - abs(n) converts a number to its absolute value
 - map f l applies function f to each element of l

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Procter

Anonymous functions

Map

Filter

Fold

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Filter

Using filter, write a one-line expression that satisfies the specification:

- Input: This list of ints as input:
 - ▶ [1,2,...,20]
- Output: A list of ints that are multiples of 3 or 5 but not multiples of both.
 - [3,5,6,9,10,12,18,20]
- Recall that...
 - List.filter f l evaluates test f on each element of list l and returns a list of those that pass
 - not is SML's logical not

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Procter

Anonymous functions

Map

Filter

Fold

Fold

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Using fold, write a one-line expression that satisfies the specification:

- Input: This list of booleans as input:
 - [true, true, false, true, true, false, false, true]
- Output: The result of taking the exclusive-or of the input
 - ▶ true
- Recall that...
 - foldr f e l collapses list l into a single value by repeatedly applying f using the initial value e
 - Function f takes a pair of arguments, rather than just one

$$\blacktriangleright x \oplus y = (x \lor y) \land \neg (x \land y)$$

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Procter

Anonymous functions

Map

Filter

Fold