

Fibonacci Function Gallery



Part 2

- **Infinite Stream** with **Explicit Generation**
- **Infinite Stream** with **Implicit Definition**
- **Infinite Stream** with **Unfolding**
- **Infinite Stream** with **Iteration**
- **Infinite Stream** with **Scanning**

λ *Scheme*

 **Scala**

 **Haskell**

 **Clojure**

slides by



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In part one of this series we looked at six implementations of the **Fibonacci** function. If you are interested in a quick recap of those functions, you can find it on the next slide, otherwise feel free to skip it.

Fibonacci Function Gallery



Part 1

- **Naïve Recursion**
- **Efficient Recursion** with **Tupling**
- **Tail Recursion** with **Accumulation**
- **Tail Recursion** with **Folding**
- **Stack-safe Recursion** with **Trampolining**



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Implementations explored so far



1

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt = i match
  case 0 => 0
  case 1 => 1
  case _ => fib(i - 1) + fib(i - 2)
```

2

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =
  fibtwo(i).first

def fibtwo(i: Int): (BigInt, BigInt) = i match
  case 0 => (0, 1)
  case _ => fibtwo(i - 1) match
    { case (a, b) => (b, a + b) }
```

3

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =
  tailFib(0, 1, i)

def tailFib(a: BigInt, b: BigInt, i: Int): BigInt =
  i match
  case 0 => a
  case _ => tailFib(b, a + b, i - 1)
```

4

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =
  fibtwo(i).first

def fibtwo(i: Int): (BigInt, BigInt) =
  (1 to i).foldLeft(BigInt(0), BigInt(1))
  { case ((a, b), _) => (b, a + b) }
```

5

```
def fib(i: Int): Eval[BigInt] = i match
  case 0 => Eval.now(0)
  case 1 => Eval.now(1)
  case _ =>
    for
      a <- Eval.defer(fib(i - 1))
      b <- fib(i - 2)
    yield a + b
```



6

```
def fib(i: Int): IO[BigInt] = i match
  case 0 => IO.pure(0)
  case 1 => IO.pure(1)
  case _ =>
    for
      a <- IO.defer(fib(i - 1))
      b <- fib(i - 2)
    yield a + b
```



- 1
- version #1 (**naïve**)
- not **tail-recursive** (not **stack-safe**)
 - **exponential** time complexity
 - **linear** stack frame depth

- 2
- version #2 (**tuple**-based)
- not **tail-recursive** (not **stack-safe**)
 - **linear** time complexity
 - **linear** stack frame depth

- 3
- version #3 (**accumulator**-based)
- **tail-recursive** (**stack-safe**)
 - **linear** time complexity

- 4
- version #4 (**left fold**-based)
- **non-recursive** (**stack-safe**)
 - **linear** time complexity

- 5
- version #5 (**stack-safe naïve** - **Eval**-based)
- not **tail-recursive** but **stack-safe**
 - **exponential** time complexity

- 6
- version #6 (**stack-safe naïve** - **IO**-based)
- not **tail-recursive** but **stack-safe**
 - **exponential** time complexity

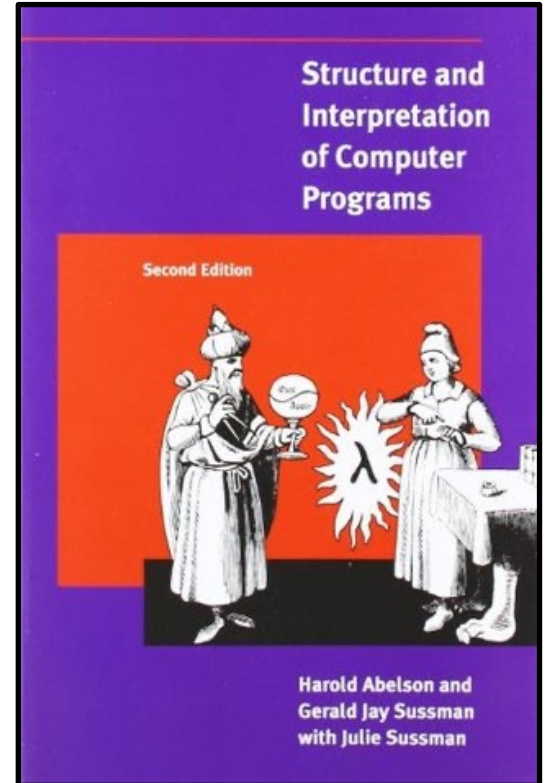


For the next two implementations of the **Fibonacci** function, we are going to turn to **Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs (SICP)**.

The following 10 slides are a lightning-fast, minimal refresher on (or intro to) the **building blocks** used in two implementations of the **Fibonacci sequence**.

The two implementations, written in the **Scheme** dialect of **Lisp**, don't use plain **sequences**, implemented with **lists**. Instead, they use **sequences** implemented with **streams**, i.e. **lazy** and possibly **infinite sequences**.

While a full introduction to **lists** and **streams** is outside the scope of this deck, let's learn (or review) just enough about them to be able to understand the two **Fibonacci sequence** implementations that we are interested in.



SICP

3.5 Streams

...
From an abstract point of view, a stream is simply a sequence.

However, we will find that the straightforward implementation of streams as lists (as in section 2.2.1) doesn't fully reveal the power of stream processing.

2.2.1 Representing Sequences

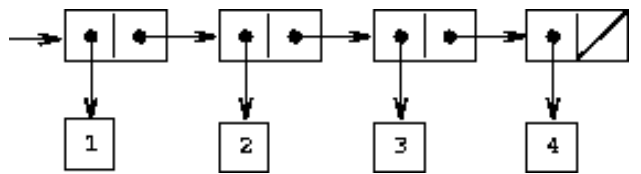


Figure 2.4: The sequence 1,2,3,4 represented as a chain of pairs.

One of the useful structures we can build with pairs is a sequence -- an ordered collection of data objects. There are, of course, many ways to represent sequences in terms of pairs. One particularly straightforward representation is illustrated in figure 2.4, where the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4 is represented as a chain of pairs. The car of each pair is the corresponding item in the chain, and the cdr of the pair is the next pair in the chain. The cdr of the final pair signals the end of the sequence by pointing to a distinguished value that is not a pair, represented in box-and-pointer diagrams as a diagonal line and in programs as the value of the variable nil. The entire sequence is constructed by nested cons operations:

```
(cons 1
      (cons 2
            (cons 3
                  (cons 4 nil))))
```

As an alternative, we introduce the technique of delayed evaluation, which enables us to represent very large (even infinite) sequences as streams. Stream processing lets us model systems that have state without ever using assignment or mutable data.



Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs

Constructing a plain sequence (list)

λ

```
> (cons 1
      (cons 2
            (cons 3
                  (cons 4 nil))))
(1 2 3 4)
> (list 1 2 3 4)
(1 2 3 4)
```



```
> (cons 1
      (cons 2
            (cons 3
                  (cons 4 nil))))
(1 2 3 4)
> `(1 2 3 4)
(1 2 3 4)
```



```
> 1 :: (2 :: (3 :: (4 :: Nil)))
List(1, 2, 3, 4)
> List(1, 2, 3, 4)
List(1, 2, 3, 4)
```



```
> 1 : (2 : (3 : (4 : [])))
[1, 2, 3, 4]
> [1, 2, 3, 4]
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Selecting the head and tail of a plain sequence (list)

λ

```
> (define one-through-four (list 1 2 3 4))  
  
> (car one-through-four)  
1  
  
> (cdr one-through-four)  
(2 3 4)  
  
> (car (cdr one-through-four))  
2
```



```
> (def one-through-four `(1 2 3 4))  
  
> (first one-through-four)  
1  
  
> (rest one-through-four)  
(2 3 4)  
  
> (first (rest one-through-four))  
2
```



```
> val one_through_four = List(1, 2, 3, 4)  
  
> one_through_four.head  
1  
  
> one_through_four.tail  
List(2, 3, 4)  
  
> one_through_four.tail.head  
2
```



```
> one_through_four = [1, 2, 3, 4]  
  
> head one_through_four  
1  
  
> tail one_through_four  
[2, 3, 4]  
  
> head (tail one_through_four)  
2
```

3.5.1 Streams Are Delayed Lists

As we saw in section 2.2.3, sequences can serve as standard interfaces for combining program modules. We formulated powerful abstractions for manipulating sequences, such as **map**, **filter**, and **accumulate**, that capture a wide variety of operations in a manner that is both succinct and elegant.

```
(define (map proc items)
  (if (null? items)
      nil
      (cons (proc (car items))
            (map proc (cdr items)))))
```

```
(define (filter predicate sequence)
  (cond ((null? sequence) nil)
        ((predicate (car sequence))
         (cons (car sequence)
               (filter predicate (cdr sequence))))
        (else (filter predicate (cdr sequence)))))
```

```
(define (accumulate op initial sequence)
  (if (null? sequence)
      initial
      (op (car sequence)
          (accumulate op initial (cdr sequence)))))
```

```
map      :: (α → β) → [α] → [β]
map f [] = []
map f (x : xs) = f x : map f xs
```

```
filter   :: (α → Bool) → [α] → [α]
filter p [] = []
filter p (x : xs) = if p x
                    then x : filter p xs
                    else filter p xs
```

```
foldr    :: (α → β → β) → β → [α] → β
foldr f e [] = e
foldr f e (x : xs) = f x (foldr f e xs)
```



Structure and
Interpretation
of Computer Programs

mapping, filtering, and folding a plain sequence (list)

λ

```
(define (sum-even-fibs n) †  
  (fold-left +  
            0  
            (filter even?  
                  (map fib  
                    (iota (+ n 1) 0)))))
```

```
(define (fib n)  
  (cond ((= n 0) 0)  
        ((= n 1) 1)  
        (else (+ (fib (- n 1))  
                 (fib (- n 2))))))
```



```
(defn sum-even-fibs [n]  
  (reduce +  
        0  
        (filter even?  
              (map fib  
                (range 0 (inc n))))))
```

```
(defn fib [n]  
  (cond (= n 0) 0  
        (= n 1) 1  
        :else (+ (fib (- n 1))  
                 (fib (- n 2)))))
```



```
def sum_even_fibs(n: Int): Int =  
  List.range(0, n+1)  
    .map(fib)  
    .filter(isEven)  
    .fold(0)(_+_)
```

```
def fib(n: Int): Int = n match  
  case 0 => 0  
  case 1 => 1  
  case n => fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2)  
  
def isEven(n: Int): Boolean =  
  n % 2 == 0
```



```
sum_even_fibs :: Int -> Int  
sum_even_fibs n =  
  foldl (+)  
    0  
    (filter is_even  
          (map fib  
            [0..n]))
```

```
fib :: Int -> Int  
fib 0 = 0  
fib 1 = 1  
fib n = fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)  
  
is_even :: Int -> Bool  
is_even n = (mod n 2) == 0
```

† FWIW, instead of using the hand-rolled `map`, `filter` and `accumulate` functions seen on the previous slide, we are using built-in functions `map`, `filter` and `fold-left`.

Unfortunately, if we represent sequences as lists, this elegance is bought at the price of severe inefficiency with respect to both the time and space required by our computations. When we represent manipulations on sequences as transformations of lists, our programs must construct and copy data structures (which may be huge) at every step of a process.

To see why this is true, let us compare two programs for computing the sum of all the prime numbers in an interval. The first program is written in standard iterative style:⁵³

```
(define (sum-primes a b)
  (define (iter count accum)
    (cond ((> count b) accum)
          ((prime? count) (iter (+ count 1) (+ count accum)))
          (else (iter (+ count 1) accum))))
  (iter a 0))
```

The second program performs the same computation using the sequence operations of section 2.2.3:

```
(define (sum-primes a b)
  (accumulate +
              0
              (filter prime? (enumerate-interval a b))))
```

In carrying out the computation, the first program needs to store only the sum being accumulated. In contrast, the filter in the second program cannot do any testing until `enumerate-interval` has constructed a complete list of the numbers in the interval.

The filter generates another list, which in turn is passed to `accumulate` before being collapsed to form a sum.

Such large intermediate storage is not needed by the first program, which we can think of as enumerating the interval incrementally, adding each prime to the sum as it is generated.

⁵³ Assume that we have a predicate `prime?` (e.g., as in section 1.2.6) that tests for primality.



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of Computer Programs*

The inefficiency in using lists becomes painfully apparent if we use the sequence paradigm to compute the second prime in the interval from 10,000 to 1,000,000 by evaluating the expression

```
(car (cdr (filter prime?
            (enumerate-interval 10000 1000000))))
```

This expression does find the second prime, but the computational overhead is outrageous. We construct a list of almost a million integers, filter this list by testing each element for primality, and then ignore almost all of the result.

In a more traditional programming style, we would interleave the enumeration and the filtering, and stop when we reached the second prime.

Streams are a clever idea that allows one to use sequence manipulations without incurring the costs of manipulating sequences as lists.

With streams we can achieve the best of both worlds: We can formulate programs elegantly as sequence manipulations, while attaining the efficiency of incremental computation.

The basic idea is to arrange to construct a stream only partially, and to pass the partial construction to the program that consumes the stream.

If the consumer attempts to access a part of the stream that has not yet been constructed, the stream will automatically construct just enough more of itself to produce the required part, thus preserving the illusion that the entire stream exists.

In other words, although we will write programs as if we were processing complete sequences, we design our stream implementation to automatically and transparently interleave the construction of the stream with its use.



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On the surface, **streams** are just **lists** with different names for the **procedures** that manipulate them.

There is a constructor, **cons-stream**, and two selectors, **stream-car** and **stream-cdr**, which satisfy the constraints

```
(stream-car (cons-stream x y)) = x  
(stream-cdr (cons-stream x y)) = y
```

There is a distinguishable object, **the-empty-stream**, which cannot be the result of any **cons-stream** operation, and which can be identified with the predicate **stream-null?**.⁵⁴

Thus we can make and use **streams**, in just the same way as we can make and use **lists**, to represent **aggregate data** arranged in a **sequence**.

In particular, we can build **stream analogs** of the **list operations** from chapter 2, such as **list-ref**, **map**, and **for-each**:

```
(define (stream-ref s n)  
  (if (= n 0)  
    (stream-car s)  
    (stream-ref (stream-cdr s) (- n 1))))
```

```
(define (stream-map proc s)  
  (if (stream-null? s)  
    the-empty-stream  
    (cons-stream (proc (stream-car s))  
                  (stream-map proc (stream-cdr s)))))
```

...

```
(define (list-ref items n)  
  (if (= n 0)  
    (car items)  
    (list-ref (cdr items) (- n 1))))
```

```
(define (map proc items)  
  (if (null? items)  
    nil  
    (cons (proc (car items))  
          (map proc (cdr items)))))
```



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⁵⁴ In the MIT implementation, **the-empty-stream** is the same as the empty list '()', and **stream-null?** is the same as **null?**.

...

To make the stream implementation automatically and transparently interleave the construction of a stream with its use, we will arrange for the cdr of a stream to be evaluated when it is accessed by the stream-cdr procedure rather than when the stream is constructed by cons-stream.

...

As a data abstraction, streams are the same as lists. The difference is the time at which the elements are evaluated.

With ordinary lists, both the car and the cdr are evaluated at construction time. With streams, the cdr is evaluated at selection time.



Next, we turn to **infinite streams**.



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3.5.2 Infinite Streams

We have seen how to support the illusion of manipulating streams as complete entities even though, in actuality, we compute only as much of the stream as we need to access. We can exploit this technique to represent sequences efficiently as streams, even if the sequences are very long. What is more striking, we can use streams to represent sequences that are infinitely long. For instance, consider the following definition of the stream of positive integers:

```
(define (integers-starting-from n)
  (cons-stream n (integers-starting-from (+ n 1))))

(define integers (integers-starting-from 1))
```

This makes sense because `integers` will be a pair whose `car` is `1` and whose `cdr` is a promise to produce the integers beginning with `2`. This is an infinitely long stream, but in any given time we can examine only a finite portion of it. Thus, our programs will never know that the entire infinite stream is not there.

Using `integers` we can define other infinite streams, such as the stream of integers that are not divisible by `7`:

```
(define (divisible? x y) (= (remainder x y) 0))

(define no-sevens
  (stream-filter (lambda (x) (not (divisible? x 7)))
                integers))
```

Then we can find integers not divisible by `7` simply by accessing elements of this stream:

```
(stream-ref no-sevens 100)
```





Following that refresher on (or intro to) **sequences** implemented as **lists** or **streams**, let's turn to the use of **infinite streams** to compute the **Fibonacci sequence**.

λ

#7 infinite stream implementation (explicit generation)



Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs

In analogy with **integers**, we can define the **infinite stream** of **Fibonacci numbers**:

```
(define (fibgen a b)
  (cons-stream a (fibgen b (+ a b))))
```

```
(define fibs (fibgen 0 1))
```

fibs is a **pair** whose **car** is **0** and whose **cdr** is a **promise** to **evaluate** `(fibgen 1 1)`.

When we evaluate this **delayed** `(fibgen 1 1)`, it will produce a **pair** whose **car** is **1** and whose **cdr** is a **promise** to evaluate `(fibgen 1 2)`, and so on.



Let's try **fibs** out and then define **fib**.

```
> (stream-ref fibs 5)
5
> (stream-ref fibs 50)
12586269025
> (stream-ref fibs 100)
354224848179261915075
```

```
> (define (fib n)
  (stream-ref fibs n))
> (fib 50)
12586269025
> (fib 100)
354224848179261915075
```



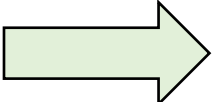
A **stream** being a 'delayed list', the **Scala** equivalent is a **lazy list**.
Here is the **Scala** version of the **Scheme infinite stream implementation**.

λ



```
(define fibs
  (fibgen 0 1))

(define (fibgen a b)
  (cons-stream a (fibgen b (+ a b))))
```



```
def fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =
  fibgen(0, 1)

def fibgen(a: BigInt, b: BigInt): LazyList[BigInt] =
  a #:: fibgen(b, a + b)
```

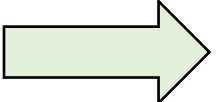
```
(define (fib n)
  (stream-ref fibs n))
```

Since calling **fibs(n)** is just as convenient as calling **fib(n)**, let's not bother defining a **Scala** version of **fib**.

```
> (stream-ref fibs 5)
5

> (stream-ref fibs 50)
12586269025

> (stream-ref fibs 100)
354224848179261915075
```



```
> fibs(5)
val res0: BigInt = 5

> fibs(50)
val res1: BigInt = 12586269025

> fibs(100)
val res2: BigInt = 354224848179261915075
```




The **fibgen** helper function in the **infinite stream implementation** is one that we also come across in **Programming in Scala** (see next slide).

```
def fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  fibgen(0, 1)
```

```
def fibgen(a: BigInt, b: BigInt): LazyList[BigInt] =  
  a #:: fibgen(b, a + b)
```

#6 **infinite stream**
implementation

```
def fibFrom(a: Int, b: Int): LazyList[Int] =  
  a #:: fibFrom(b, a + b)
```

LazyList example in
Programming in Scala

LazyLists

A lazy list is a list whose elements are computed lazily. Only those elements requested will be computed. A lazy list can, therefore, be infinitely long. Otherwise, lazy lists have the same performance characteristics as lists. Whereas lists are constructed with the `::` operator, lazy lists are constructed with the similar-looking `#::`. Here is a simple example of a lazy list containing the integers 1, 2, and 3:

```
scala> val str = 1 #:: 2 #:: 3 #:: LazyList.empty
val str: scala.collection.immutable.LazyList[Int] = LazyList(<not computed>)
```

The head of this lazy list is 1, and the tail of it has 2 and 3. None of the elements are printed here, though, because the list hasn't been computed yet! Lazy lists are specified to compute lazily, and the `toString` method of a lazy list is careful not to force any extra evaluation.

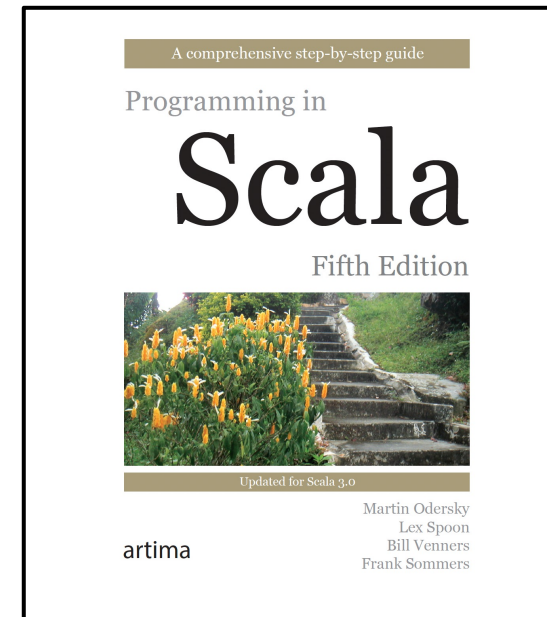
Below is a more complex example. It computes a lazy list that contains a Fibonacci sequence starting with the given two numbers. A Fibonacci sequence is one where each element is the sum of the previous two elements in the series:

```
scala> def fibFrom(a: Int, b: Int): LazyList[Int] =
      a #:: fibFrom(b, a + b)
def fibFrom: (a: Int, b: Int)LazyList[Int]
```

This function is deceptively simple. The first element of the sequence is clearly `a`, and the rest of the sequence is the Fibonacci sequence starting with `b` followed by `a + b`. The tricky part is computing this sequence without causing an infinite recursion. If the function used `::` instead of `#::`, then every call to the function would result in another call, thus causing an infinite recursion. Since it uses `#::`, though, the right-hand side is not evaluated until it is requested.

Here are the first few elements of the Fibonacci sequence starting with two ones:

```
scala> val fibs = fibFrom(1, 1).take(7)
val fibs: scala.collection.immutable.LazyList[Int] = LazyList(<not computed>)
scala> fibs.toList
val res23: List[Int] = List(1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13)
```





What do **streams** look like in **Haskell**?

They are just **lists**, because **Haskell** uses an **evaluation strategy** called **lazy evaluation**, in which **expressions** are only **evaluated** as much as **required** by the **context** in which they are used.

In **Haskell** we can create an ordinary **list** that is **potentially infinite**: it is only **evaluated** as much as **required** by the **context**.



#7 infinite stream implementation (explicit generation)

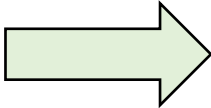


Here is the Haskell equivalent of the Scala infinite stream implementation.



```
def fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =
  fibgen(0, 1)

def fibgen(a: BigInt, b: BigInt): LazyList[BigInt] =
  a #:: fibgen(b, a + b)
```



```
fibs :: Num t => [t]
fibs = fibgen 0 1

fibgen :: Num t => t -> t -> [t]
fibgen a b = a : fibgen b (a + b)
```

```
> fibs(100)
val res0: BigInt = 354224848179261915075

> fibs.take(10).toList
val res1: List[BigInt] = List(0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34)
```

```
> fibs !! 100
354224848179261915075

> (take 10 fibs)
[0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34]
```



Othe next slide you can see a very similar Clojure implementation.

Lazy Sequences

Lazy sequences are constructed using the macro `lazy-seq`: (`lazy-seq` & body)

A `lazy-seq` invokes its body only when needed, that is, when `seq` is called directly or indirectly. `lazy-seq` then caches the result for subsequent calls. You can use `lazy-seq` to define a lazy Fibonacci series as follows:

```
1: (defn lazy-seq-fibo
2:   ([]
3:     (concat [0 1] (lazy-seq-fibo 0N 1N)))
4:   ([a b]
5:     (let [n (+ a b)]
6:       (lazy-seq
7:         (cons n (lazy-seq-fibo b n))))))
```



On line 3, the zero-argument body returns the concatenation of the basis values `[0 1]` and then calls the two-argument body to calculate the rest of the values. On line 5, the two-argument body calculates the next value `n` in the series, and on line 7 it `conses` `n` onto the rest of the values.

The key is line 6, which makes its body lazy. Without this, the recursive call to `lazy-seq-fibo` on line 7 would happen immediately, and `lazy-seq-fibo` would recurse until it blew the stack. This illustrates the general pattern: wrap the recursive part of a function body with `lazy-seq` to replace recursion with laziness.

`lazy-seq-fibo` works for small values:

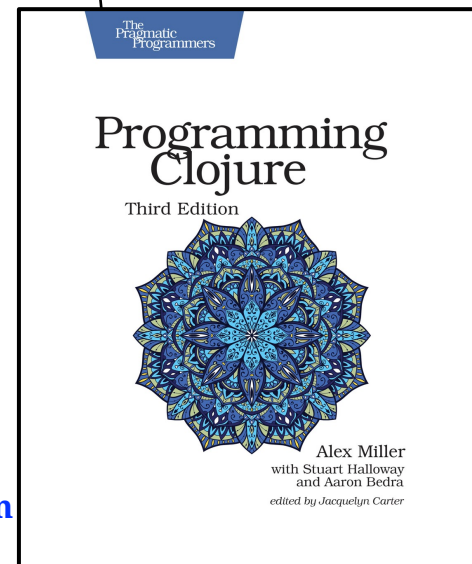
```
(take 10 (lazy-seq-fibo))
-> (0 1 1N 2N 3N 5N 8N 13N 21N 34N)
```


`lazy-seq-fibo` also works for large values. Use `(rem ... 1000)` to print only the last 3 digits of the one millionth Fibonacci number:

```
(rem (nth (lazy-seq-fibo) 1000000) 1000)
-> 875N
```



#7 infinite stream
implementation
(explicit generation)



Stuart Halloway
 stuarthalloway



Computing the millionth **Fibonacci number** using the **Scala** version runs out of **heap space**.



#7 infinite stream
implementation
(explicit generation)

```
scala> def fibgen(a: BigInt, b: BigInt): LazyList[BiInt] =
  |   a #:: fibgen(b, a + b)
  |
def fibgen(a: BigInt, b: BigInt): LazyList[BiInt]

scala> def fibs: LazyList[BiInt] =
  |   fibgen(0, 1)
  |
def fibs: LazyList[BiInt]

scala> fibs(1_000_000)
java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
  at java.base/java.math.BigInteger.add(BigInteger.java:1475)
  at java.base/java.math.BigInteger.add(BigInteger.java:1381)
  at scala.math.BigInt.$plus(BiInt.scala:311)
  at rs$line$16$.fibgen$$anonfun$1(rs$line$16:2)
  at rs$line$16$$$Lambda/0x0000000131684800.apply(Unknown Source)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList$Deferrer$.anonfun$$hash$colon$colon$extension$2(LazyList.scala:1143)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList$Deferrer$$$Lambda/0x0000000131659cd8.apply(Unknown Source)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.scala$collection$immutable$LazyList$$state$lzycompute(LazyList.scala:259)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.scala$collection$immutable$LazyList$$state(LazyList.scala:252)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.isEmpty(LazyList.scala:269)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList$.anonfun$dropImpl$1(LazyList.scala:1073)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList$$$Lambda/0x0000000131659a20.apply(Unknown Source)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.scala$collection$immutable$LazyList$$state$lzycompute(LazyList.scala:259)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.scala$collection$immutable$LazyList$$state(LazyList.scala:252)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.isEmpty(LazyList.scala:269)
  at scala.collection.LinearSeqOps.apply(LinearSeq.scala:131)
  at scala.collection.LinearSeqOps.apply$(LinearSeq.scala:128)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.apply(LazyList.scala:240)
  ... 14 elided

scala>
```



Computing the millionth **Fibonacci number** using the **Haskell** version does not exhaust **heap space**.

```
ghci> fibgen a b = a : fibgen b (a + b)
ghci> fibs = fibgen 0 1
ghci> (fibs !! 1000000) > 1
True
ghci>
```



As a recap, here are the **Scheme**, **Clojure**, **Scala**, and **Haskell** versions compared.



#7 infinite stream implementation (explicit generation)



```
(define fibs
  (fibgen 0 1))

(define (fibgen a b)
  (cons-stream a (fibgen b (+ a b))))
```



```
(defn lazy-seq-fibo
  ([]
   (concat [0 1] (lazy-seq-fibo 0N 1N)))
  ([a b]
   (let [n (+ a b)]
     (lazy-seq
      (cons n (lazy-seq-fibo b n))))))
```



```
def fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =
  fibgen(0, 1)

def fibgen(a: BigInt, b: BigInt): LazyList[BigInt] =
  a #:: fibgen(b, a + b)
```



```
fibs :: Num t => [t]
fibs = fibgen 0 1

fibgen :: Num t => t -> t -> [t]
fibgen a b = a : fibgen b (a + b)
```




In the next slide we are going to see:

- 1) Why I added '**explicit generation**' to the name of the implementation we have just seen
- 2) An even simpler implementation that defines an **infinite stream implicitly**

just seen

#7 **infinite stream**
implementation
(**explicit generation**)

coming up next

#8 **infinite stream**
implementation
(**implicit definition**)

Defining streams implicitly

The integers and fibs streams above were defined by specifying "generating" procedures that explicitly compute the stream elements one by one. An alternative way to specify streams is to take advantage of delayed evaluation to define streams implicitly.

For example, the following expression defines the stream ones to be an infinite stream of ones:

```
(define ones (cons-stream 1 ones))
```

This works much like the definition of a recursive procedure: ones is a pair whose car is 1 and whose cdr is a promise to evaluate ones. Evaluating the cdr gives us again a 1 and a promise to evaluate ones, and so on.

We can do more interesting things by manipulating streams with operations such as add-streams, which produces the elementwise sum of two given streams

```
(define (add-streams s1 s2)  
  (stream-map + s1 s2))
```

The `stream-map` function used here is a generalisation of the one seen in slide 12, in that it allows the mapping of procedures that take multiple arguments.

Now we can define the integers as follows:

```
(define integers (cons-stream 1 (add-streams ones integers)))
```

This defines integers to be a stream whose first element is 1 and the rest of which is the sum of ones and integers.

Thus, the second element of integers is 1 plus the first element of integers, or 2; the third element of integers is 1 plus the second element of integers, or 3; and so on.

This definition works because, at any point, enough of the integers stream has been generated so that we can feed it back into the definition to produce the next integer.



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λ

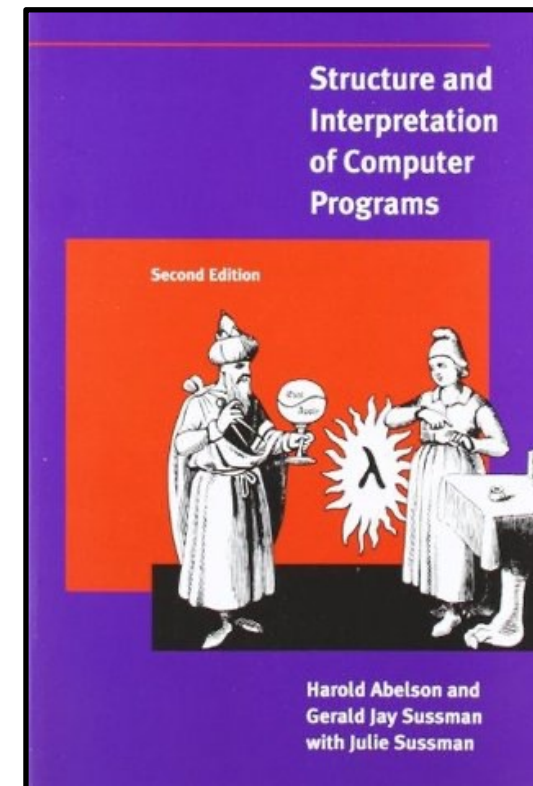
#8 infinite stream
implementation
(implicit definition)

We can define the **Fibonacci numbers** in the same style:

```
(define fibs
  (cons-stream 0
              (cons-stream 1
                            (add-streams (stream-cdr fibs)
                                          fibs))))
```

This definition says that **fibs** is a stream beginning with 0 and 1, such that the rest of the stream can be generated by adding fibs to itself shifted by one place:

```
1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 ... = (stream-cdr fibs)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 ... = fibs
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 ... = fibs
```



SICP



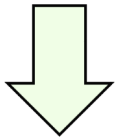
Here is the **Scala** version of the **Scheme infinite stream** implementation with **implicit definition**.

#8 infinite stream implementation (implicit definition)

λ

```
(define fibs
  (cons-stream 0
    (cons-stream 1
      (add-streams (stream-cdr fibs)
        fibs))))
```

```
1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 ... = (stream-cdr fibs)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 ... = fibs
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 ... = fibs
```



```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =
  BigInt(0) #:: BigInt(1) #:: (fibs zip fibs.tail).map(_+_)
```

```
scala> fibs(10)
val res0: BigInt = 55

scala> fibs(100)
val res1: BigInt = 354224848179261915075

scala> fibs(1000)
val res2: BigInt = 434665576869374564356885276750406258025646605173717804024817290895365554179490518904038798400792
55169295922593080322634775209689623239873322471161642996440906533187938298969649928516003704476137795166849228875
```

```
scala> fibs(100_000)
```

```
val res0: BigInt =
```

```
25974069347221724166155034021275915414880485386517696584724770703952534543511273686265556772836716744754637587223074432111638399473875091030965697382188304493052287638531334  
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74355609970015699780289236362349895374653428746875

scala>



Earlier I said that in **Haskell**, **streams** are just ordinary **lists**, because we can create an ordinary **list** that is **potentially infinite**: it is only **evaluated** as much as **required** by the **context**.

Remember the first **Scheme** example of an **implicitly defined infinite stream**?

```
(define ones (cons-stream 1 ones))  $\lambda$ 
```

Here is how it looks in **Haskell**.

```
> ones = 1 : ones  
  
> head ones  
1  
  
> tail (head ones)  
1  
  
> ones !! 100  
1  
  
> take 10 ones  
[1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1]
```




Remember the passage (in slide 3 of part 1) in which **Paul Hudak** asked what should be done to address the fact that the **time complexity** of the **naïve** implementation is **exponential**?

His answer, in the next four slides, is the **Haskell** version of the **infinite stream** implementation with **implicit definition**.

To understand **the cause of this inefficiency**, let's begin the calculation of, say, *fib* 8 :

fib 8

⇒ *fib* 7 + *fib* 6

⇒ (*fib* 6 + *fib* 5) + (*fib* 5 + *fib* 4)

⇒ ((*fib* 5 + *fib* 4) + (*fib* 4 + *fib* 3)) + ((*fib* 4 + *fib* 3) + (*fib* 3 + *fib* 2))

⇒ $\left(\begin{array}{c} ((fib\ 4 + fib\ 3) + (fib\ 3 + fib\ 2)) \\ + \\ ((fib\ 3 + fib\ 2) + (fib\ 2 + fib\ 1)) \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} ((fib\ 3 + fib\ 2) + (fib\ 2 + fib\ 1)) \\ + \\ ((fib\ 2 + fib\ 1) + (fib\ 1 + fib\ 0)) \end{array} \right)$

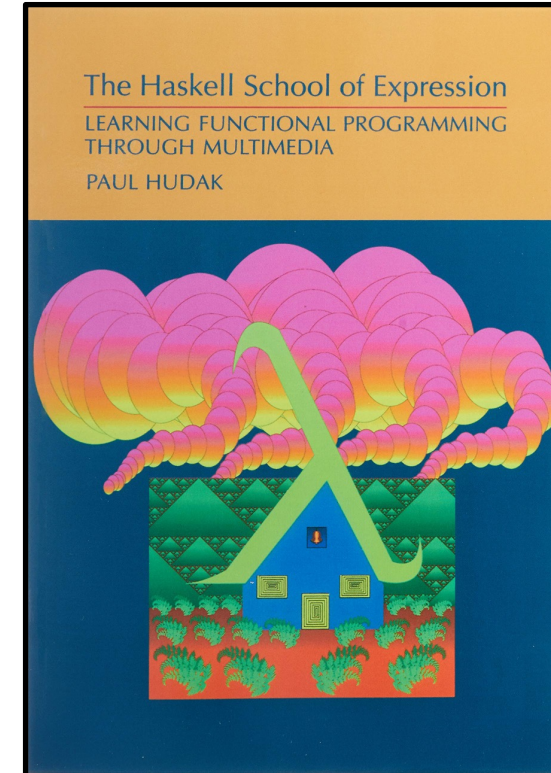
...

It is easy to see that **this calculation is blowing up exponentially**. That is, **to compute the *n*th Fibonacci number will require a number of steps proportional to 2^n** . **Sadly, many of the computations are being repeated**, but in general we cannot expect a **Haskell** implementation to realise this and take advantage of it. **So what do we do?**



#1 naïve implementation

```
fib :: Integer -> Integer
fib 0 = 1
fib 1 = 1
fib n = fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)
```



Paul E. Hudak



#8 infinite stream
implementation
(implicit definition)

One solution is to construct the Fibonacci sequence directly as an infinite stream. The key to this construction is noticing that if we add pointwise the Fibonacci sequence to the tail of the Fibonacci sequence, we get the tail of the tail of the Fibonacci sequence.

```
1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 ... = Fibonacci sequence
1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 ... = tail of Fibonacci sequence
-----
2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 ... = tail of tail of Fibonacci sequence
```

This leads naturally to the following definition of the Fibonacci sequence:

```
fibs :: [Integer]
fibs = 1 : 1 : zipWith (+) fibs (tail fibs)
```

Note the concise and naturally recursive nature of this definition. Evaluating `take 10 fibs` yields:

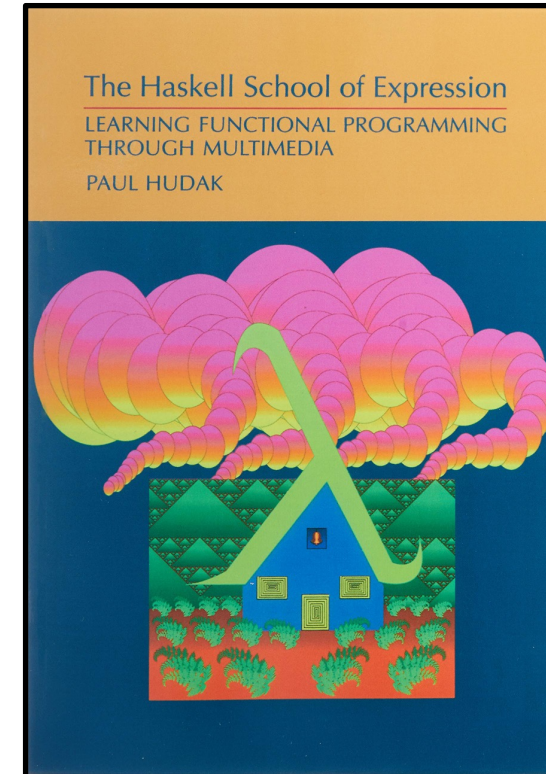
```
[1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55]
```

as expected.

DETAILS

Try running `take n fibs` with successively larger values of `n`; you will find that it runs very fast, even though the Fibonacci numbers start getting quite large. In fact, in Hugs the time is dominated by how long it takes to print the numbers; try running `fibs !! 1000` to see how quickly a single value can be computed and printed.

This program is very efficient. To see why, we can proceed by calculation.



Paul E. Hudak

The first step is easy:

fibs
 $\Rightarrow 1 : 1 : \text{add } \textit{fibs} (\textit{tail fibs})$

where, for succinctness, I have written *add* for *zipWith (+)*.

However, if we now simply substitute the definition of *fibs* for both of its occurrences, we find ourselves heading toward the same **exponential blow-up** that we saw earlier:

$\Rightarrow 1 : 1 : \text{add} (1 : 1 : \text{add } \textit{fibs} (\textit{tail fibs}))$
 $\quad (\textit{tail} (1 : 1 : \text{add } \textit{fibs} (\textit{tail fibs})))$

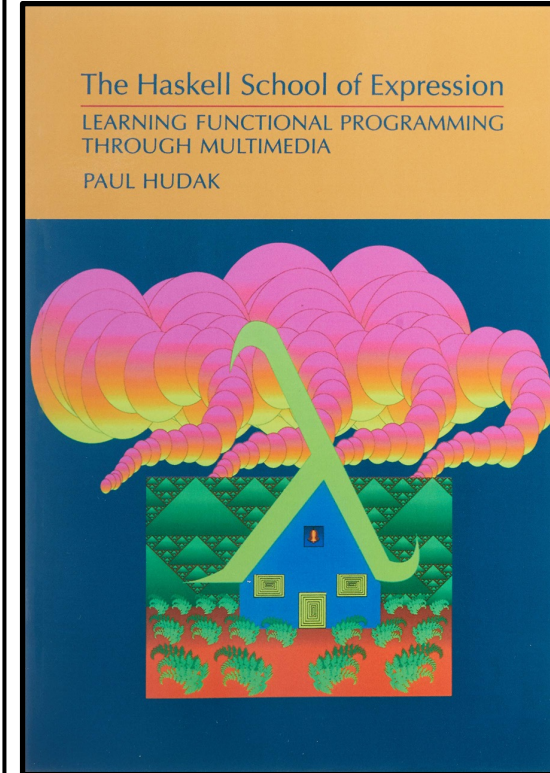
Fortunately, a Haskell implementation will be cleverer than this by sharing *fibs* as well as its tail. Starting from the beginning again, this sharing is noticeable immediately after the first step:

fibs
 $\Rightarrow 1 : 1 : \text{add } \textit{fibs} (\textit{tail fibs})$

At which point, we can express the sharing of the tail using a *where* clause:

$\Rightarrow 1 : \textit{tf}$
where $\textit{tf} = 1 : \text{add } \textit{fibs} (\textit{tail fibs})$

$\Rightarrow 1 : \textit{tf}$
where $\textit{tf} = 1 : \text{add } \textit{fibs } \textit{tf}$



Paul E. Hudak

We can also express the sharing of the tail of the tail in preparation for unfolding *add* (I will use *tf2*, *tf3*, and so on, for the names of the successive tails):

```
⇒ 1 : tf
   where tf = 1 : tf2
         where tf2 = add fibs tf
```

Finally, we can unfold *add* to yield:

```
⇒ 1 : tf
   where tf = 1 : tf2
         where tf2 = 2 : add tf tf2
```

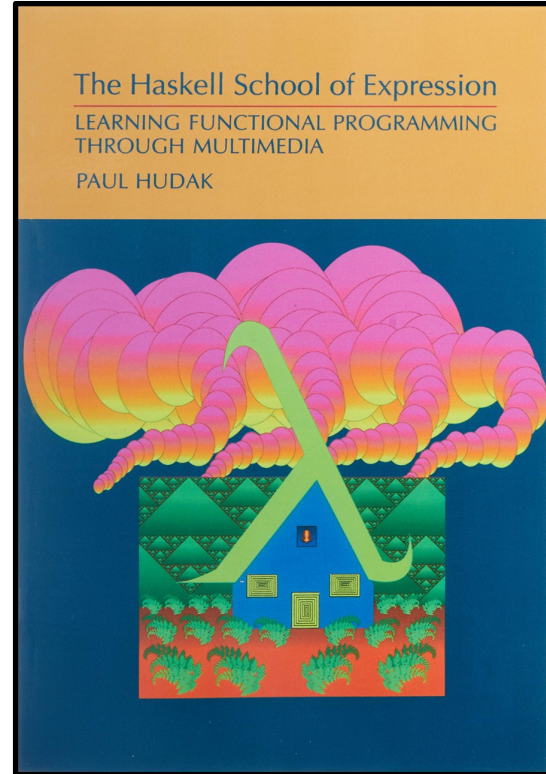
Repeating this process, we introduce even more sharing, and unfold *add* again:

```
⇒ 1 : tf
   where tf = 1 : tf2
         where tf2 = 2 : tf3
               where tf3 = add tf tf2
```

```
⇒ 1 : tf
   where tf = 1 : tf2
         where tf2 = 2 : tf3
               where tf3 = 3 : add tf2 tf3
```

But now note that *tf* is only used in one place, and thus might as well be eliminated, yielding:

```
⇒ 1 : 1 : tf2
   where tf2 = 2 : tf3
         where tf3 = 3 : add tf2 tf3
```



Paul E. Hudak

At this point, we can begin to repeat the sequence of introducing a new *where* clause to capture sharing, unfolding *add*, and then eliminating the outermost *where* binding. This will yield successively longer versions of the result. Here is one more application of that sequence:

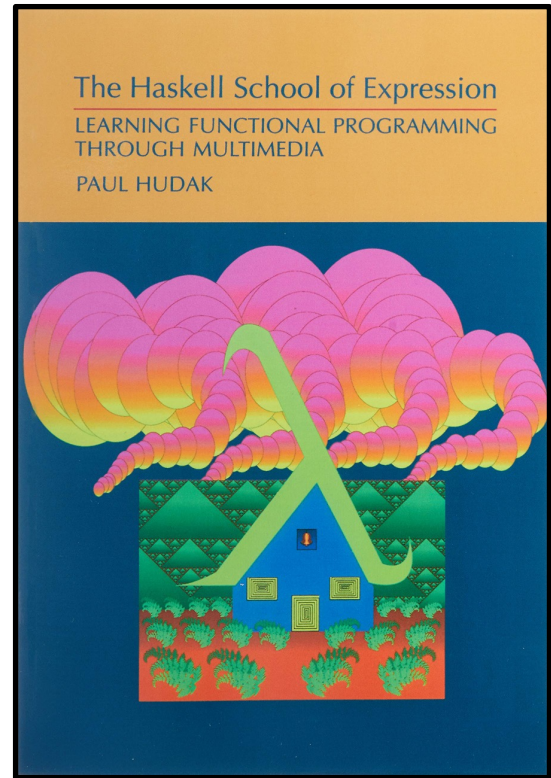
```
⇒ 1 : 1 : tf2
   where tf2 = 2 : tf3
           where tf3 = 3 : tf4
                 where tf4 = add tf2 tf3

⇒ 1 : 1 : tf2
   where tf2 = 2 : tf3
           where tf3 = 3 : tf4
                 where tf4 = 5 : add tf3 tf4

⇒ 1 : 1 : 2 : tf3
   where tf3 = 3 : tf4
           where tf4 = 5 : add tf3 tf4
```

The reason why there are always at least two *where* clauses is that *fib*s recurses on itself as well as its tail. The elimination of the *where* clause corresponds to the garbage collection of unused memory by an implementation.

Although this process may seem a bit tedious, it is important only when wanting to reason about the efficiency (in time and space) of the calculation. If you are just interested in the resulting values, you can, of course, use the exponentially expanding calculation, with no fear that you might get a different answer.



Paul E. Hudak

```
ghci> fibs = 0 : 1 : zipWith (+) fibs (tail fibs)
```

```
ghci> fibs !! 100000
```

2597406934722172416615503402127591541488048538651769658472477070395253454351127368626555677283671674475463758722307443211163839947387509103096569738218830449305228763853133
4921353026792789567010512765782716356080730505322002432331143839865161378272381247774537783372999162146340500546698603908627509966393664092118901252719601721050603003505868
9402855810367511765825136837743868493641345733883436515877542537191241050033219599133006220436303521375652542182399869084855637408017925176162939175496345855861630076281991
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2037798103089922984996304496255814045517000250299764322193462165366210841876745428298261398234478366581588040819003307382939500082132009374715485131027220817305432264866949
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21635660895603514383883939018953166274355609970015699780289236362349895374653428746875

ghci>



In the next two slides, **Stuart Halloway** shows us a **Clojure** version of the current **infinite stream** implementation, and in doing so, explains why we should be **careful** not to hold on to the **head** of a **lazy sequence**.



#8 infinite stream
implementation
(implicit definition)

Losing your head

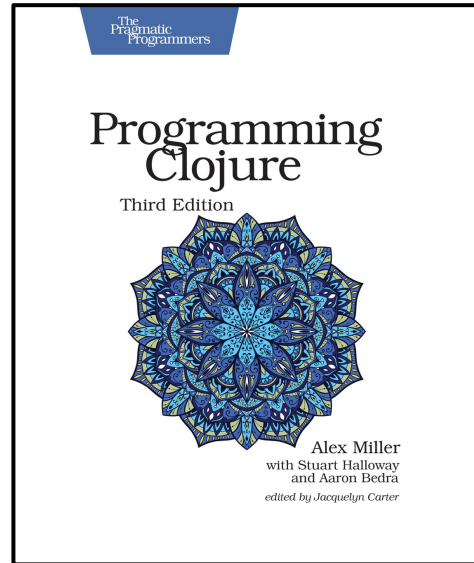
There's one last thing to consider when working with lazy sequences. Lazy sequences let you define a large (possibly infinite) sequence and then work with a small part of that sequence in memory at a given moment. This clever ploy will fail if you (or some API) unintentionally hold a reference to the part of the sequence you no longer care about.


The most common way this can happen is if you accidentally hold the head (first item) of a sequence. In the examples in previous sections, each variant of the Fibonacci numbers was defined as a function returning a sequence, not the sequence itself.

You could define the sequence directly as a top-level var:

```
; holds the head (avoid!)  
(def head-fibo (lazy-cat [0N 1N] (map + head-fibo (rest head-fibo))))
```

This definition uses `lazy-cat`, which is like `concat` except that the arguments are evaluated only when needed. This is a very pretty definition, in that it defines the recursion by mapping a sum over (each element of the Fibonacci) and (each element of the *rest* of the Fibonacci).



Stuart Halloway
 stuarthalloway



#8 infinite stream
implementation
(implicit definition)

head-fibo works great for small Fibonacci numbers:

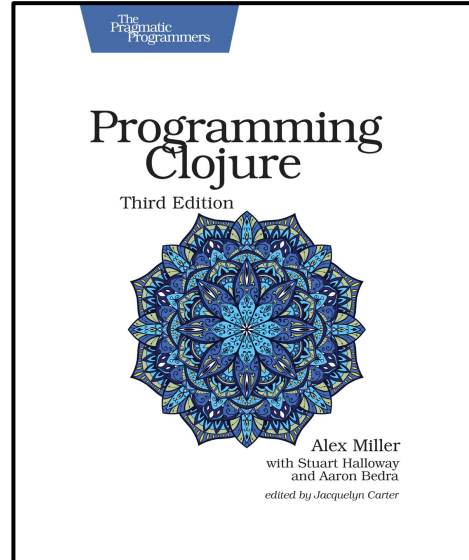
```
(take 10 head-fibo)  
-> [0N 1N 1N 2N 3N 5N 8N 13N 21N 34N]
```

but not so well for huge ones:

```
(nth head-fibo 1000000)  
-> java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: GC overhead limit exceeded
```

The problem is that the top-level var `head-fibo` holds the head of the collection. This prevents the garbage collector from reclaiming elements of the sequence after you've moved past those elements. So, any part of the Fibonacci sequence that you actually use gets cached for the life of the value referenced by `head-fibo`, which is likely to be the life of the program.

Unless you want to cache a sequence as you traverse it, you must be careful not to keep a reference to the head of the sequence. As the `head-fibo` example demonstrates, you should normally expose lazy sequences as a function that returns the sequence, not as a var that contains the sequence. If a caller of your function wants an explicit cache, the caller can always create its own var. With lazy sequences, losing your head is often a good idea.



Stuart Halloway
 stuarthalloway



Computing the millionth **Fibonacci number** using the **Scala** version also runs out of **heap space**.

This is true of all the **Scala** implementations in this deck, so I am going to stop repeating it.



#8 **infinite stream**
implementation
(implicit definition)

```
scala> val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =
  |   BigInt(0) #:: BigInt(1) #:: (fibs zip fibs.tail).map(_+_ )
  |
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] = LazyList(<not computed>)

scala> fibs(1_000_000)
java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
  at java.base/java.math.BigInteger.add(BigInteger.java:1425)
  at java.base/java.math.BigInteger.add(BigInteger.java:1331)
  at scala.math.BigInt.$plus(BigInt.scala:311)
  at rs$line$1.$init$$$anonfun$1$$$anonfun$1$$$anonfun$1(rs$line$1:1)
  at rs$line$1$$$Lambda$1668/0x00000008015cc580.apply(Unknown Source)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.$anonfun$mapImpl$1(LazyList.scala:517)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList$$$Lambda$1671/0x00000008015cab18.apply(Unknown Source)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.scala$collection$immutable$LazyList$$$state$lzycompute(LazyList.scala:259)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.scala$collection$immutable$LazyList$$$state(LazyList.scala:252)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.isEmpty(LazyList.scala:269)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList$. $anonfun$dropImpl$1(LazyList.scala:1073)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList$$$Lambda$1663/0x000000080159f248.apply(Unknown Source)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.scala$collection$immutable$LazyList$$$state$lzycompute(LazyList.scala:259)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.scala$collection$immutable$LazyList$$$state(LazyList.scala:252)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.isEmpty(LazyList.scala:269)
  at scala.collection.LinearSeqOps.apply(LinearSeq.scala:131)
  at scala.collection.LinearSeqOps.apply$(LinearSeq.scala:128)
  at scala.collection.immutable.LazyList.apply(LazyList.scala:240)
  ... 14 elided

scala>
```



I didn't know that these days, computing the **Fibonacci sequence** is actually an example in the **Scala API documentation** for **LazyList** (see next slide).

This class implements an **immutable linked list**. We call it "**lazy**" because it computes its elements only when they are needed.

Elements are **memoized**; that is, the value of each element is computed at most once.

Elements are computed in-order and are never skipped. In other words, accessing the tail causes the head to be computed first.

How lazy is a **LazyList**? When you have a value of type **LazyList**, you don't know yet whether the list is empty or not. If you learn that it is non-empty, then you also know that the head has been computed. But the tail is itself a **LazyList**, whose emptiness-or-not might remain undetermined.

A **LazyList** may be **infinite**. For example, **LazyList.from(0)** contains all of the natural numbers 0, 1, 2, and so on. For **infinite sequences**, some methods (such as **count**, **sum**, **max** or **min**) will not terminate.

Here is an example:

```
import scala.math.BigInt
object Main extends App {
  val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =
    BigInt(0) #:: BigInt(1) #:: fibs.zip(fibs.tail).map { n => n._1 + n._2 }
  fibs.take(5).foreach(println)
}
```

Note that the definition of **fibs** uses **val** not **def**. The **memoization** of the **LazyList** requires us to have somewhere to store the information and a **val** allows us to do that.

Further remarks about the **semantics** of **LazyList**:

- Though the **LazyList** changes as it is accessed, this does not contradict its **immutability**. Once the values are **memoized** they do not change. Values that have yet to be **memoized** still "exist", they simply haven't been computed yet.
- One must be cautious of **memoization**; it can eat up memory if you're not careful. That's because **memoization** of the **LazyList** creates a structure much like [scala.collection.immutable.List](#). As long as something is holding on to the head, the head holds on to the tail, and so on recursively. If, on the other hand, there is nothing holding on to the head (e.g. if we used **def** to define the **LazyList**) then once it is no longer being used directly, it disappears.



#8 infinite stream
implementation
(implicit definition)



Computing the millionth **Fibonacci number** using the **Haskell** version does not exhaust **heap space**.

```
ghci> fibs = 0 : 1 : zipWith (+) fibs (tail fibs)  
ghci> (fibs !! (1000000)) > 1  
True  
ghci>
```



#8 infinite stream implementation (implicit definition)



As a recap, here are the **Scheme**, **Clojure**, **Scala**, and **Haskell** versions compared.



```
(define fibs
  (cons-stream 0
    (cons-stream 1
      (add-streams (stream-cdr fibs)
        fibs))))
```



```
(def fibs (lazy-cat [0N 1N] (map + fibs (rest fibs))))
```



```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =
  BigInt(0) #:: BigInt(1) #:: (fibs zip fibs.tail).map(_+_)
```



```
fibs = 0 : 1 : zipWith (+) fibs (tail fibs)
```




Next, consider the **left-fold** based implementation from part 1. Note how **range** (1 to i) is only used to control the number of steps in the folding process. It is only the length of the **range** that matters, not its values. e.g. the **range** may just as well be (-1 to -i).



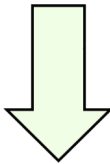
#9 infinite stream implementation (unfolding)

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =
  fibtwo(i).first

def fibtwo(i: Int): (BigInt, BigInt) =
  (1 to i).foldLeft(BigInt(0), BigInt(1))
  { case ((a, b), _) => (b, a + b) }
```



One way to eliminate the need for the **range** is to use the **unfold** function provided by **LazyList**.



scala.collection.immutable

LazyList

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =
  fibtwo(i).first

def fibtwo(i: Int): (BigInt, BigInt) =
  LazyList.unfold((BigInt(0), BigInt(1)))
  { case (a, b) => Some((a, b), (b, a + b)) }(i)
```

```
def unfold[A, S](init: S)(f: (S) => Option[(A, S)]): LazyList[A]
```

Produces a lazy list that uses a function f to produce elements of type A and update an internal state of type S.

- A** Type of the elements
- S** Type of the internal state
- init** State initial value
- f** Computes the next element (or returns None to signal the end of the collection)
- returns** a lazy list that produces elements using f until f returns None

Definition Classes [LazyList](#) → [IterableFactory](#)

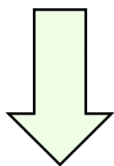


Next, we can **simplify** the **unfolding** implementation by using the **iterate** function provided by **LazyList**.



#10 **infinite stream**
implementation
(iteration)

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =  
  fibtwo(i).first  
  
def fibtwo(i: Int): (BigInt, BigInt) =  
  LazyList.unfold((BigInt(0), BigInt(1)))  
  { case (a, b) => Some((a, b), (b, a + b)) }(i)
```



```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =  
  fibtwo(i).first  
  
def fibtwo(i: Int): (BigInt, BigInt) =  
  LazyList.iterate((BigInt(0), BigInt(1)))  
  { case (a, b) => (b, a + b) }(i)
```



```
def iterate[A](start: => A)(f: (A) => A): LazyList[A]  
  An infinite LazyList that repeatedly applies a given function to a start value.  
  
  start      the start value of the LazyList  
  f          the function that's repeatedly applied  
  returns    the LazyList returning the infinite sequence of values start, f(start), f(f(start)),  
  ...
```



Remember the first implementation of the **Fibonacci sequence** in this deck, which was based on an **implicit definition**?

```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
    BigInt(0) #:: BigInt(1) #:: (fibs zip fibs.tail).map(_+_)
```

To conclude the deck, in the next four slides we look at another implementation that is also based on an **implicit definition**.



#8 **infinite stream**
implementation
(implicit definition)



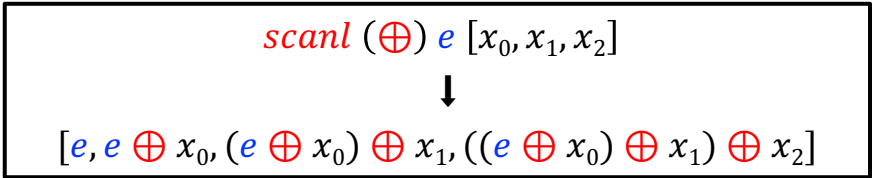
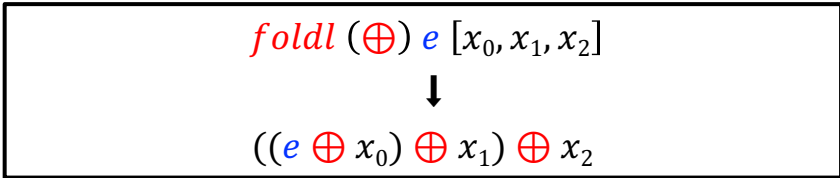
Here we define the **Fibonacci sequence** simply as the result of consing **0** (the first **Fibonacci number**) onto the result of doing a **left scan** of the **sequence** itself with addition and an initial accumulator of 1.

```
fibs :: Num a => [a]
fibs = 0 : scanl (+) 1 fibs
```

Left scan function **scanl** is similar to **left fold** function **foldl**, but returns a list of successive reduced values from the left.

```
foldl :: (β → α → β) → β → [α] → β
foldl f e [] = e
foldl f e (x:xs) = foldl f (f e x) xs
```

```
scanl :: (β → α → β) → β → [α] → [β]
scanl f e [] = [e]
scanl f e (x:xs) = e : scanl f (f e x) xs
```



Here is a less efficient, but easier to understand definition of a **left scan**. Given a function **f**, an initial accumulator **e**, and a **list** of items **xs**, **scanl** first uses the **inits** function to compute the **initial segments** of the given **list**, and then **maps** each resulting **segment** to the result of **folding** the **segment** using the given function **f** and the given initial accumulator **e**.

```
scanl :: (β → α → β) → β → [α] → [β]
scanl f e xs = map (foldl f e)(inits xs)
```

Here is an example of **inits** being used to compute the **initial segments** of a small list.

```
inits [x0, x1, x2] = [[], [x0], [x0, x1], [x0, x1, x2]]
```

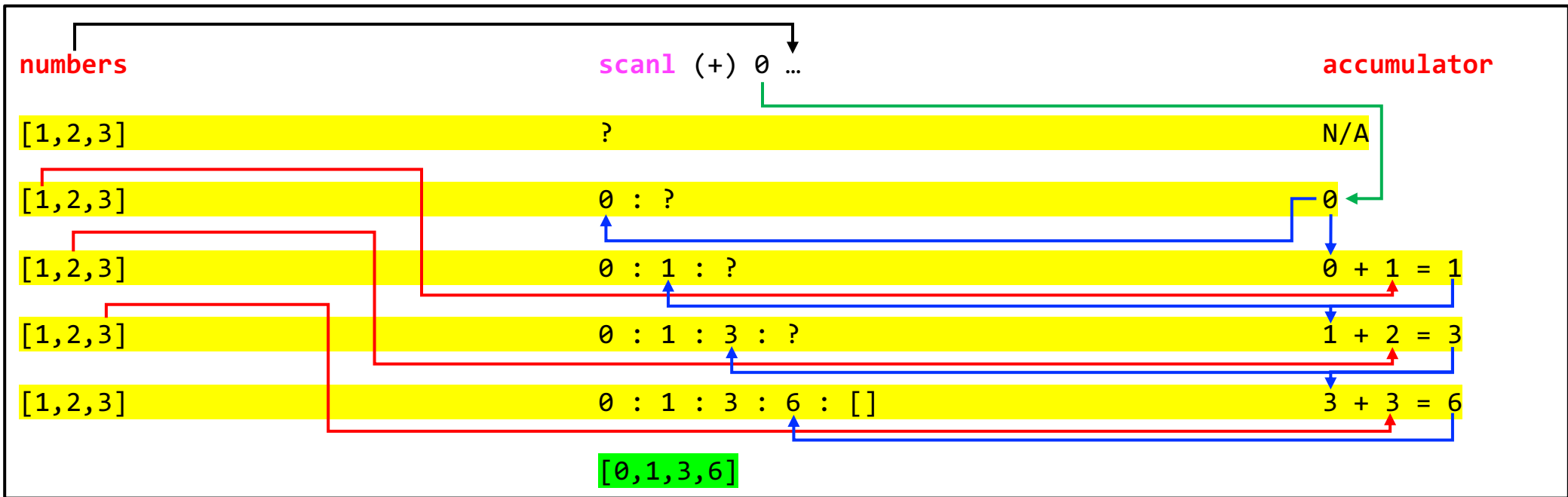


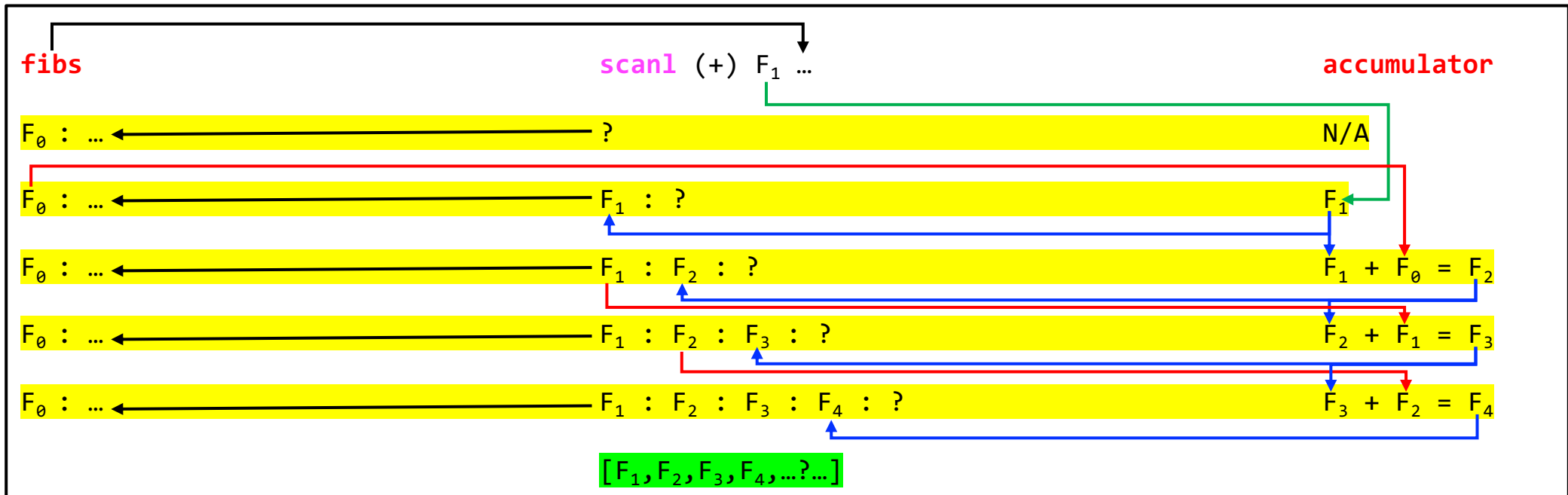
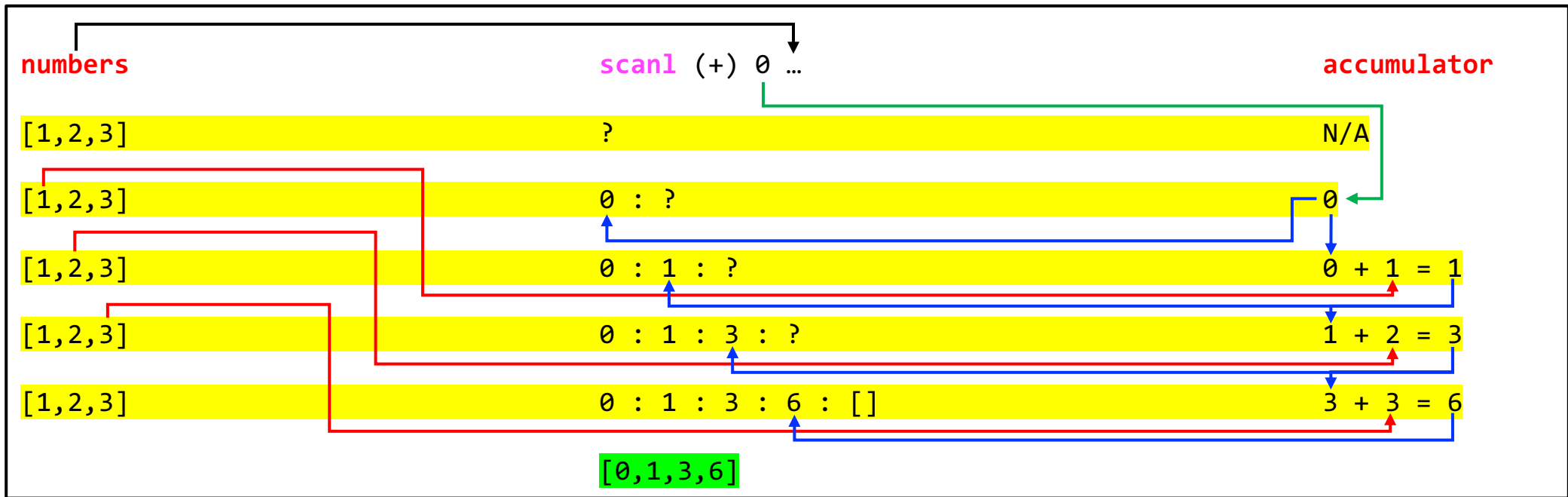
To understand how **fibs** works, on the next slide we go through the steps involved in the evaluation of

scanl (+) 0 [1,2,3]

and on the subsequent slide we go through a similar exercise for the evaluation of

fibs = 0 : **scanl** (+) 1 **fibs**







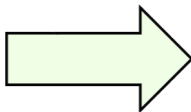
#11 infinite stream
implementation
(scanning)



Here is the **Scala** version of the **Haskell** implementation.
Scala function **scan** just delegates to function **scanLeft**.



```
fibs :: Num a => [a]  
fibs = 0 : scanl (+) 1 fibs
```



```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  BigInt(0) #:: fibs.scan(BigInt(1))(_+_)
```



▼ `def scan[B >: B](z: B)(op: (B, B) => B): View[B]`

Computes a prefix scan of the elements of the collection.

Note: The neutral element `z` may be applied more than once.

Type parameters

B element type of the resulting collection

Value parameters

op the associative operator for the scan

z neutral element for the operator `op`

Attributes

Returns a new iterable collection containing the prefix scan of the elements in this iterable collection

Inherited from: [IterableOps](#)

Source [Iterable.scala](#)

delegates to



▼ `def scanLeft[B](z: B)(op: (B, A) => B): CC[B]`

Produces a collection containing cumulative results of applying the operator going left to right, including the initial value.

Note: will not terminate for infinite-sized collections.

Note: might return different results for different runs, unless the underlying collection type is ordered.

Type parameters

B the type of the elements in the resulting collection

Value parameters

op the binary operator applied to the intermediate result and the element

z the initial value

Attributes

Returns collection with intermediate results

Source [IterableOnce.scala](#)



To conclude this deck, the next slide contains the **Scala** version of the five implementations that we have seen in the deck.



```
def fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  fibgen(0, 1)  
  
def fibgen(a: BigInt, b: BigInt): LazyList[BigInt] =  
  a #:: fibgen(b, a + b)
```

#7 infinite stream
implementation
(explicit generation)

```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  BigInt(0) #:: BigInt(1) #:: (fibs zip fibs.tail).map(_+_)
```

#8 infinite stream
implementation
(implicit definition)

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =  
  fibtwo(i).first  
  
def fibtwo(i: Int): (BigInt, BigInt) =  
  LazyList.unfold((BigInt(0), BigInt(1)))  
  { case (a, b) => Some((a, b), (b, a + b)) }(i)
```

#9 infinite stream
implementation
(unfolding)

```
def fib(i: Int): BigInt =  
  fibtwo(i).first  
  
def fibtwo(i: Int): (BigInt, BigInt) =  
  LazyList.iterate((BigInt(0), BigInt(1)))  
  { case (a, b) => (b, a + b) }(i)
```

#10 infinite stream
implementation
(iteration)

```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  BigInt(0) #:: fibs.scan(BigInt(1))(_+_)
```

#11 infinite stream
implementation
(scanning)



The next slide is the same as the previous one, except that implementations #9 and #10 have been simplified so that they consist of a single **fibs** function with the same signature as the other implementations.



```
def fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  fibgen(0, 1)  
  
def fibgen(a: BigInt, b: BigInt): LazyList[BigInt] =  
  a #:: fibgen(b, a + b)
```

#7 **infinite stream**
implementation
(**explicit generation**)

```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  BigInt(0) #:: BigInt(1) #:: (fibs zip fibs.tail).map(_+_)
```

#8 **infinite stream**
implementation
(**implicit definition**)

```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  LazyList.unfold((BigInt(0), BigInt(1))){  
    case (a, b) => Some((a, b), (b, a + b))  
  }.map(_.first)
```

#9 **infinite stream**
implementation
(**unfolding**)

```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  LazyList.iterate((BigInt(0), BigInt(1))){  
    case (a, b) => (b, a + b)  
  }.map(_.first)
```

#10 **infinite stream**
implementation
(**iteration**)

```
val fibs: LazyList[BigInt] =  
  BigInt(0) #:: fibs.scan(BigInt(1))(_+_)
```

#11 **infinite stream**
implementation
(**scanning**)



That's all for part 2.
I hope you found it useful.