

# Lecture 20: Scheme II

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Brian Hou  
July 26, 2016

# Announcements

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  - Maps composition revisions due Saturday (7/30)
  - Homework 7 AutoStyle portion due tomorrow (7/27)

# Roadmap

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Introduction

Functions

Data

Mutability

Objects

Interpretation

Paradigms

Applications

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  - To learn a new language, Scheme, in two days!

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Introduction

Functions

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Interpretation

Paradigms

Applications

- This week (Interpretation), the goals are:
  - To learn a new language, Scheme, in two days!
  - To understand how interpreters work, using Scheme as an example

# The **let** Special Form

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- The **let** special form defines local variables and evaluates expressions in this new environment



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(demo)

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```
scm> (define x 1)
```

```
x
```

```
scm> (let ((x 10) (y 20))  
      (+ x y))
```

```
30
```

```
scm> x
```

```
1
```

# Tail Recursion

---

# Factorial (Again)

---

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---

```
(define (fact n)
```

# Factorial (Again)

---

```
(define (fact n)  
  (if (= n 0)
```

# Factorial (Again)

---

```
(define (fact n)  
  (if (= n 0)  
      1
```

# Factorial (Again)

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```
(define (fact n)
  (if (= n 0)
      1
      (* n (fact (- n 1)))))
```



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scm> (fact 10)
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scm> (fact 1000)
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  (if (= n 0)
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```
(define (fact n)
  (define (helper n prod)
    (if (= n 0)
        prod
        (* n (helper (- n 1) prod))))
  (helper n 1))
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scm> (fact 10)
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"Implementations of Scheme are required to be properly tail-recursive. This allows the execution of an iterative computation in constant space, even if the iterative computation is described by a syntactically recursive procedure."

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"Implementations of Scheme are required to be properly tail-recursive. This allows the execution of an iterative computation in constant space, even if the iterative computation is described by a syntactically recursive procedure."

How? Eliminate the middleman!

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(define (fact n)
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    (if (= n 0) prod (helper (- n 1) (* n prod))))
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# Tail Calls

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# Example: Length

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```
>>> r = range(11111, 1111111111)
>>> r[20149616]
20160726
```

# Streams

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```
(car (cons 1 2)) -> 1
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`(car (cons 1 2)) -> 1`

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(cons 1 (cons 2 nil))
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(cons 1 (cons 2 nil))
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# Streams

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- Streams are lazy Scheme lists: the rest of a list is computed only when needed

<code>(car (cons 1 2))</code>	<code>-&gt;</code>	<code>1</code>		<code>(car</code>	<code>(cons-stream 1 2))</code>	<code>-&gt;</code>	<code>1</code>
<code>(cdr (cons 1 2))</code>	<code>-&gt;</code>	<code>2</code>					
<code>(cons 1 (cons 2 nil))</code>							

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<code>(car (cons 1 2)) -&gt; 1</code>		<code>(car (cons-stream 1 2)) -&gt; 1</code>
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<code>(cons 1 (cons 2 nil))</code>		

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`(cons-stream 1 (/ 1 0))`  $\rightarrow$  `(1 . #[promise (not forced)])`

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(cons-stream 1 (/ 1 0)) -> (1 . #[promise (not forced)])
```

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(car (cons-stream 1 (/ 1 0))) -> 1
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(cons-stream 1 (/ 1 0)) -> (1 . #[promise (not forced)])
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```
(car (cons-stream 1 (/ 1 0))) -> 1
```

```
(cdr-stream (cons-stream 1 (/ 1 0))) -> ERROR
```

# Streams

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(cdr-stream (cons-stream 1 (/ 1 0))) -> ERROR
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    (int-stream (+ start 1))))
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# Recursively Defined Streams

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

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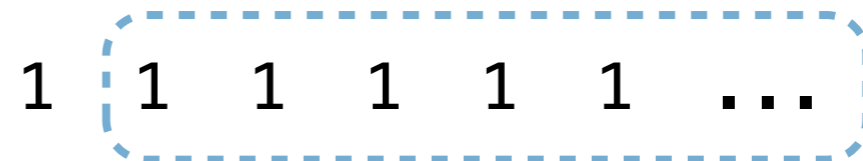
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(define (add-streams s1 s2)
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    1 (1 1 1 1 1 ...)
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```
    (+ (car s1) (car s2))
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1 1 1 1 1 ...



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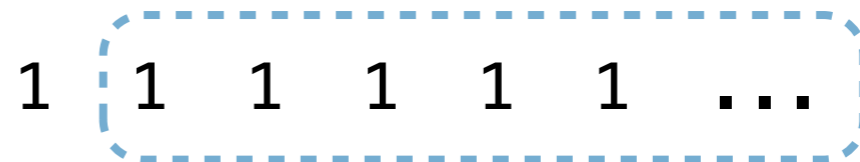
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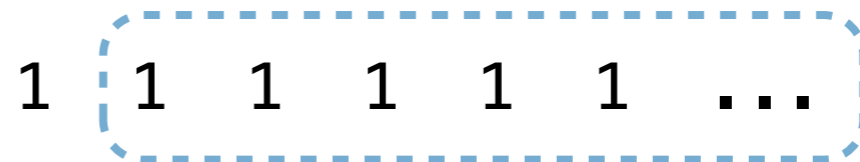
```
(define (add-streams s1 s2)
```

```
  (cons-stream
```

```
    (+ (car s1) (car s2))
```

```
    (add-streams
```

```
      (cdr-stream s1)
```



# Recursively Defined Streams

---

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

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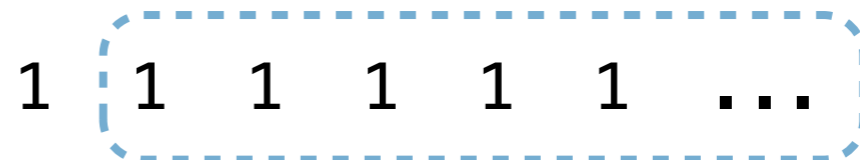
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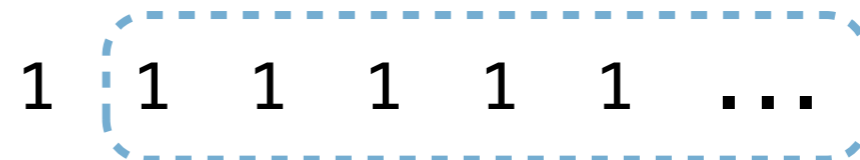
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(define ints
```

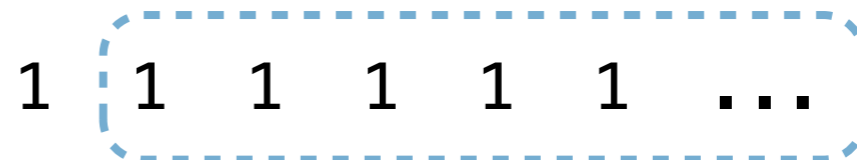
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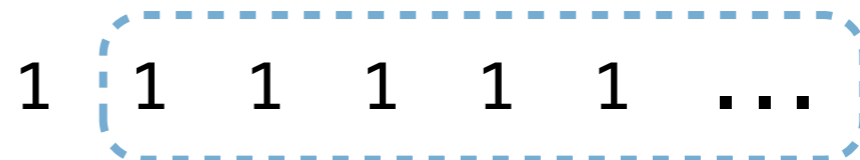
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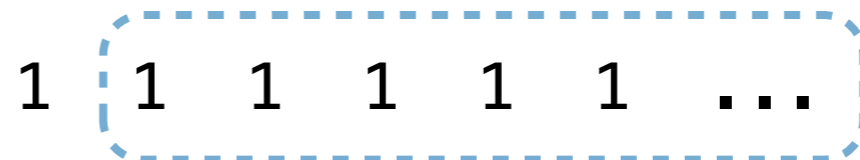
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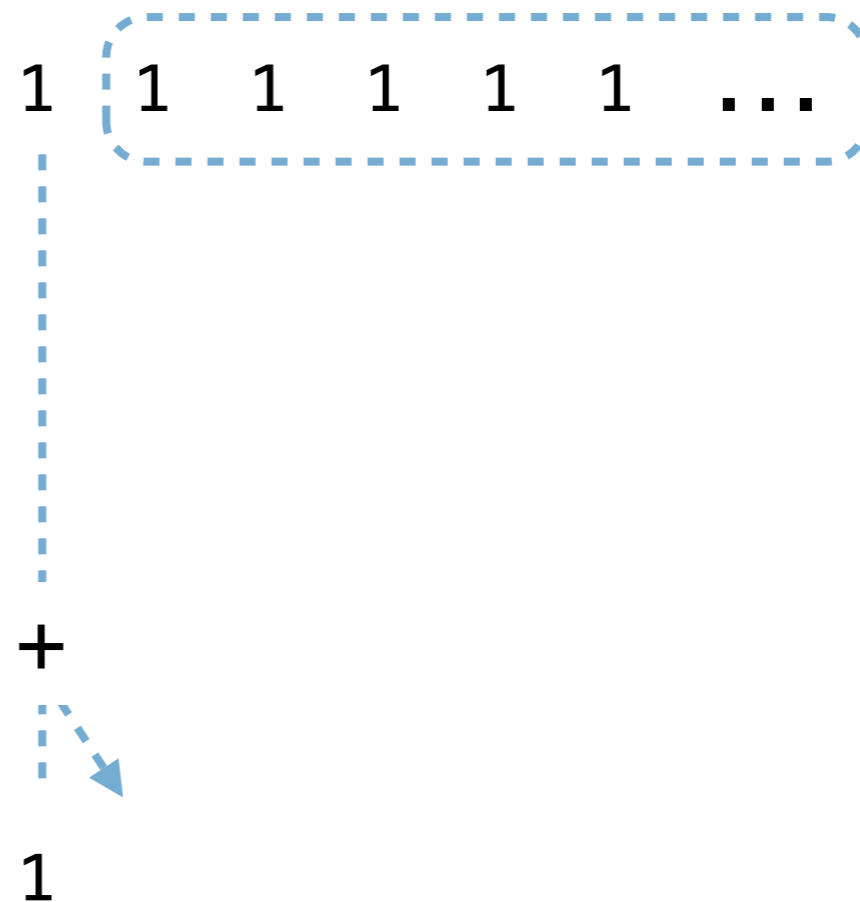
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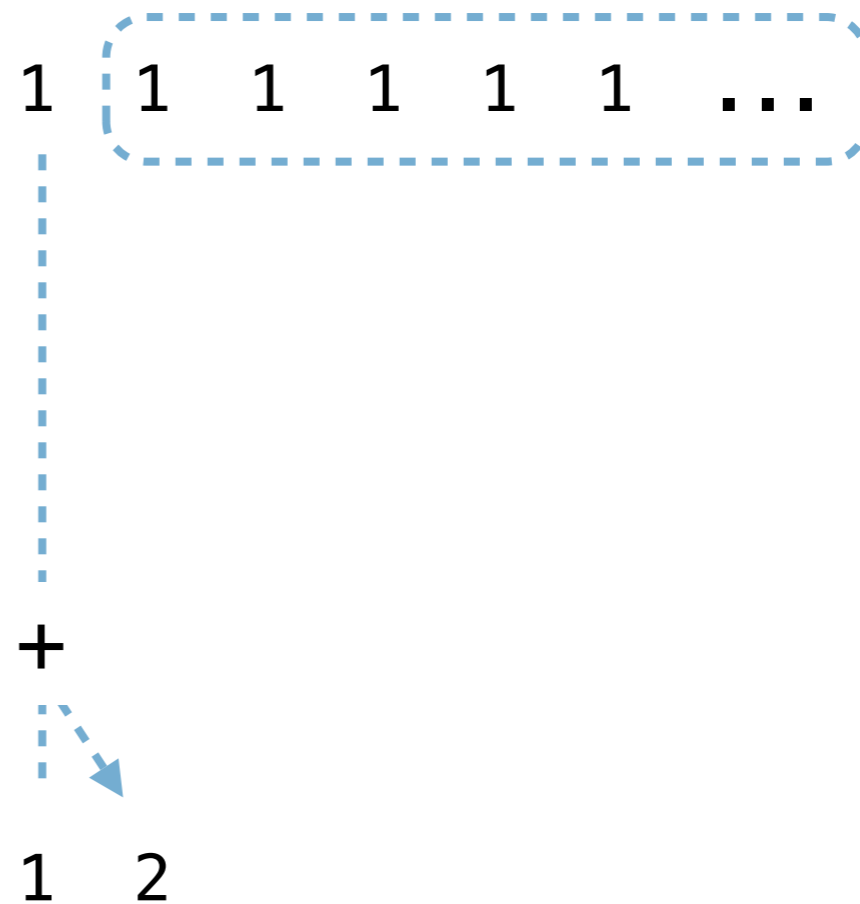
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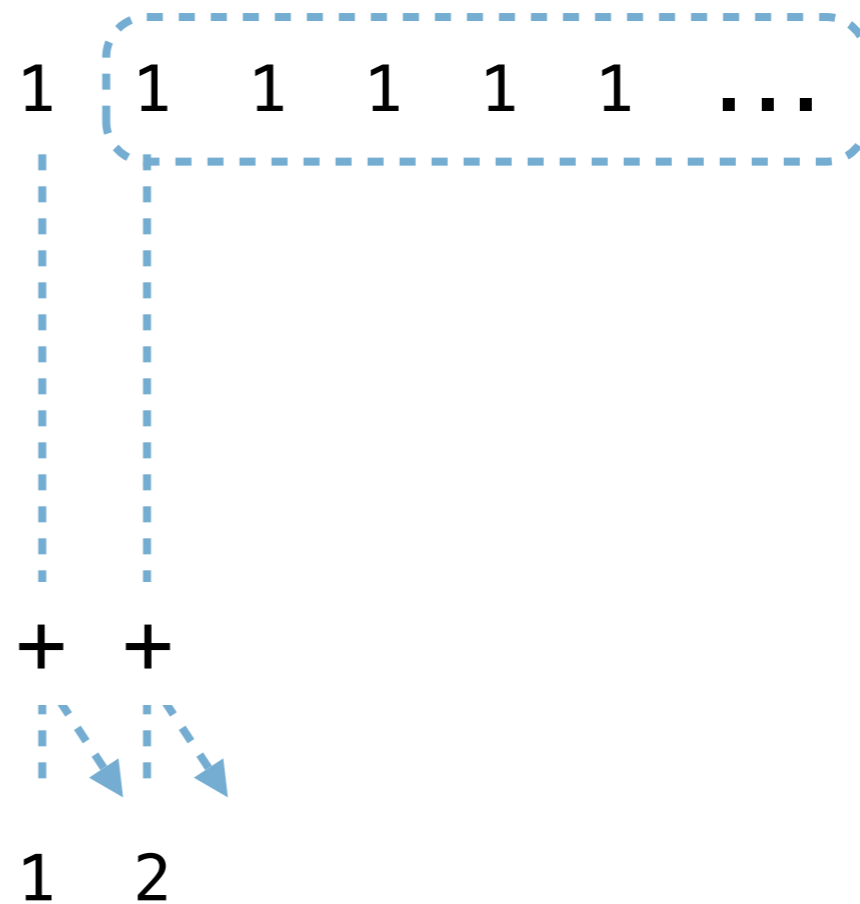
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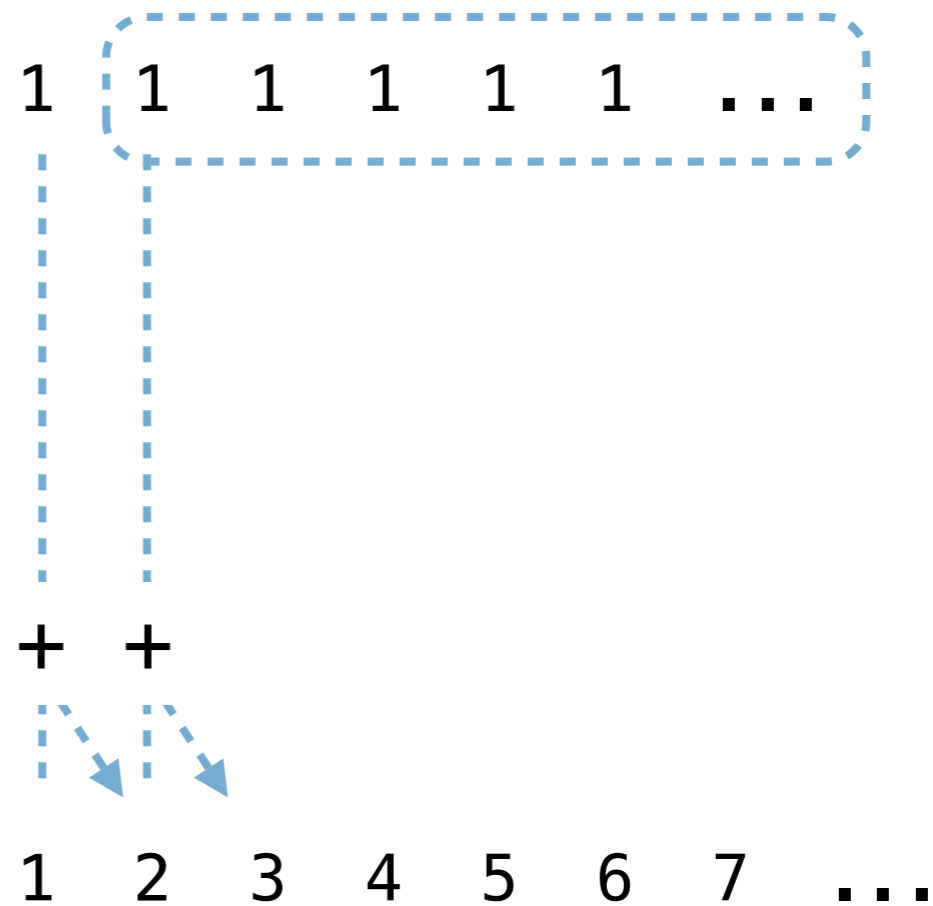
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# Recursively Defined Streams

(demo)

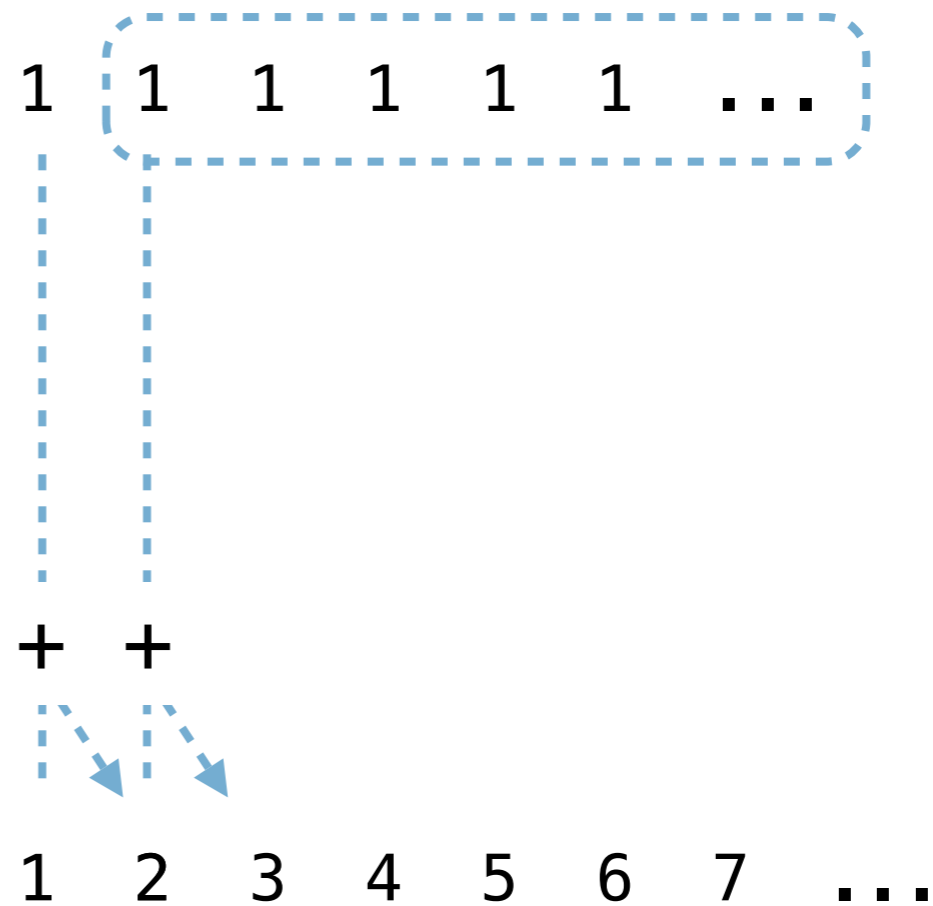
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Break!





# Symbolic Programming

---

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---

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---

```
(define (square x) (* x x))
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# Symbolic Programming

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procedure

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list

# Symbolic Programming

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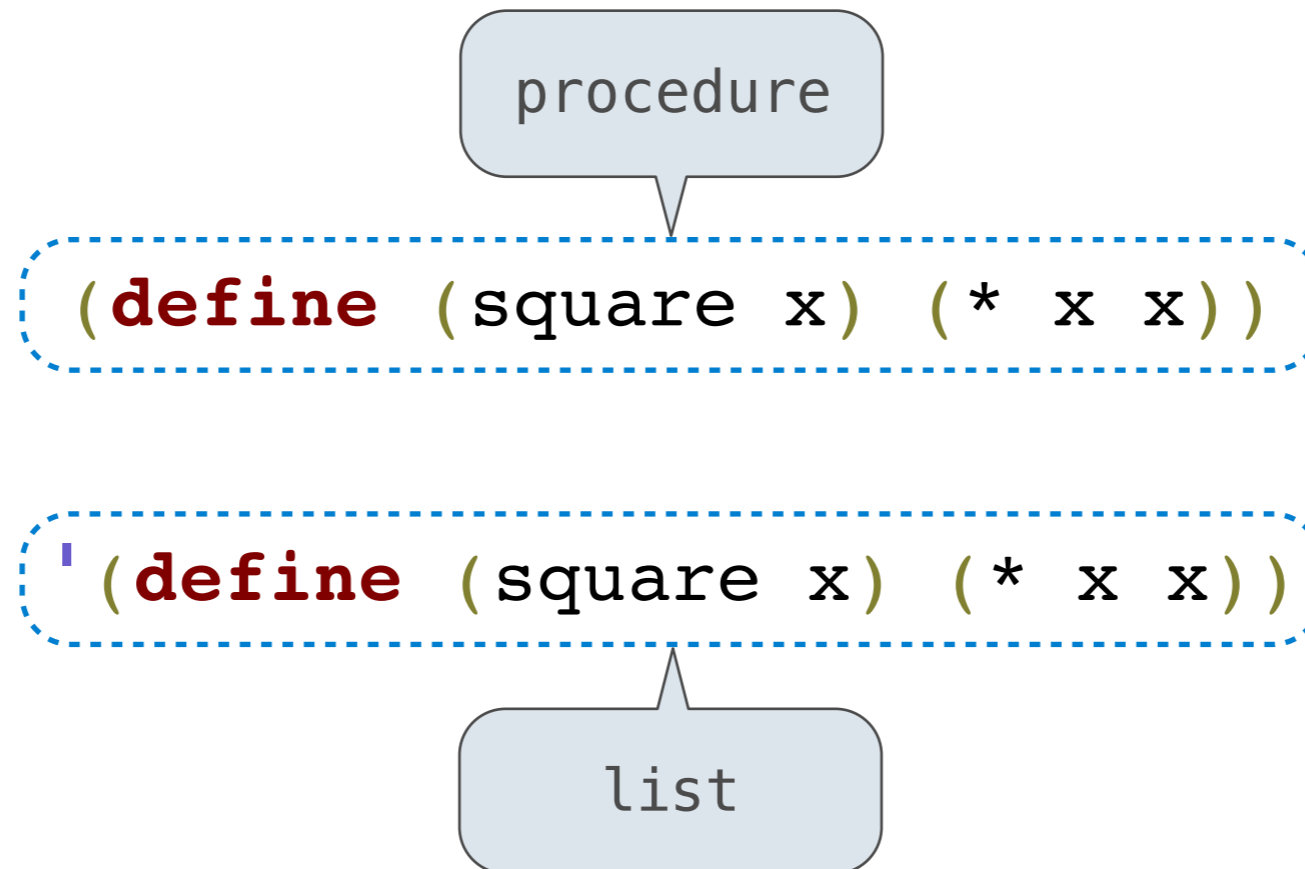
list

- Lists can be manipulated with **car** and **cdr**



# Symbolic Programming

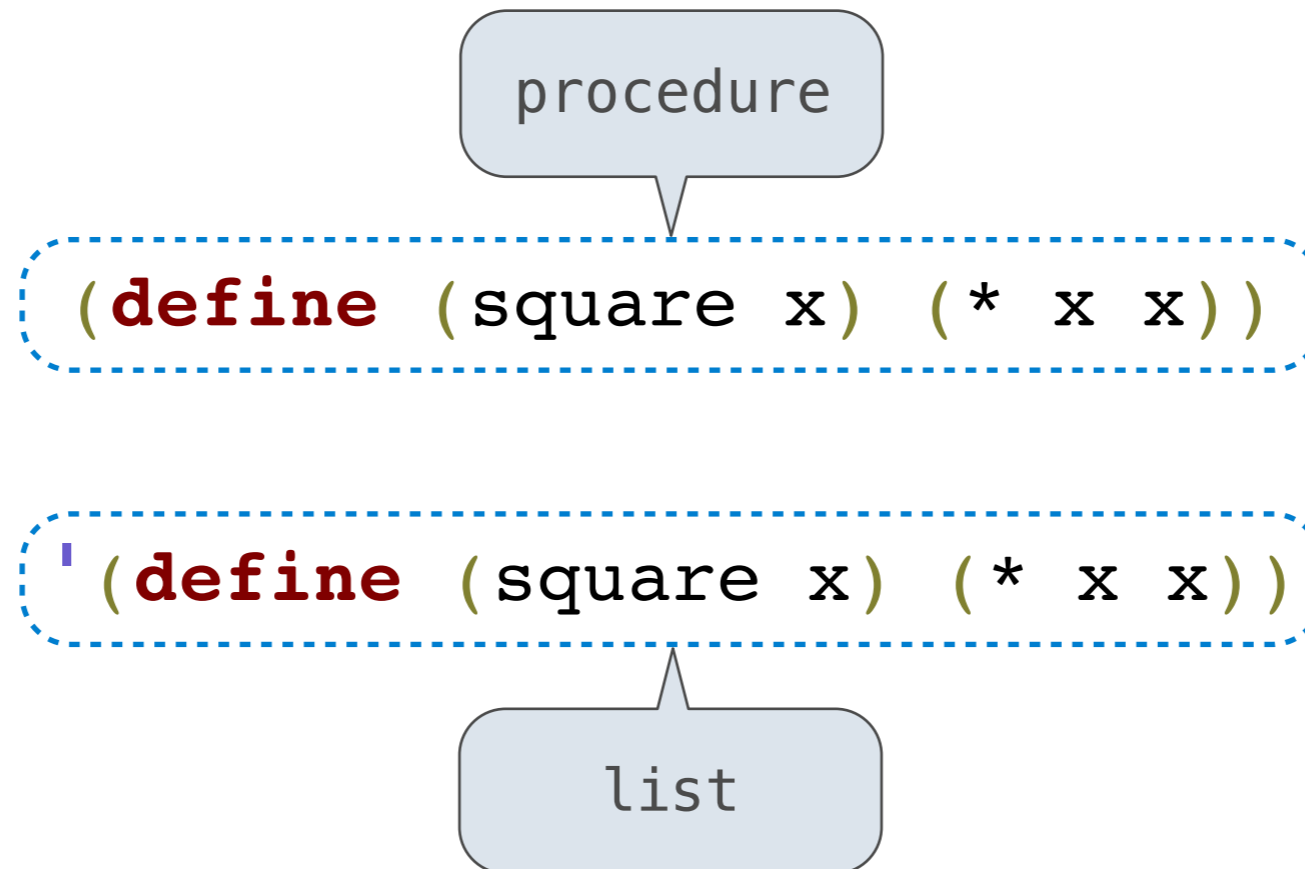
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- Lists can be created and combined with **cons**, **list**, **append**

# Symbolic Programming

---



- Lists can be manipulated with **car** and **cdr**
- Lists can be created and combined with **cons**, **list**, **append**
- We can rewrite Scheme procedures using these tools!

# List Comprehensions in Scheme

---

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```
((* x x) for x in '(1 2 3 4) if (> x 2))
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(map (lambda (x) (* x x))  
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# List Comprehensions in Scheme

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exp            `(( * x x ) for x in ' ( 1 2 3 4 ) if ( > x 2 ) )`

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# List Comprehensions in Scheme

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exp `((* x x) for x in '(1 2 3 4) if (> x 2))`  
`(* x x)`

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# List Comprehensions in Scheme

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```
exp      (( * x x) for x in '(1 2 3 4) if (> x 2))  
(car exp)      ( * x x)
```

```
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                x
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# List Comprehensions in Scheme

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```
exp      (( * x x) for x in '(1 2 3 4) if (> x 2))
(car exp)
(car (cddr exp))
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```

( \* x x)  
x  
'(1 2 3 4)  
(> x 2)

```
(map (lambda (x) (* x x))
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exp      (( * x x) for x in '(1 2 3 4) if (> x 2))
(car exp)                                ( * x x)
(car (cddr exp))                          x
(car (cddr (cddr exp)))                    '(1 2 3 4)
(car (cddr (cddr (cddr exp))))            (> x 2)
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---

(**lambda** (x) (\* x x))

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# List Comprehensions in Scheme

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exp      (( * x x) for x in '(1 2 3 4) if (> x 2))
(car exp)                                ( * x x)
(car (cddr exp))                          x
(car (cddr (cddr exp)))                   '(1 2 3 4)
(car (cddr (cddr (cddr exp))))           (> x 2)
```

---

```
(list 'lambda (list 'x) '( * x x))
                                (lambda (x) (* x x))
```

```
(map (lambda (x) (* x x))
      (filter (lambda (x) (> x 2)) '(1 2 3 4)))
```

# List Comprehensions in Scheme

---

```
exp      (( * x x) for x in '(1 2 3 4) if (> x 2))  
(car exp)      ( * x x)  
(car (caddr exp))      x  
(car (caddr (caddr exp)))      '(1 2 3 4)  
(car (caddr (caddr (caddr exp))))      (> x 2)
```

---

```
(list 'lambda (list 'x) '(* x x))  
      (lambda (x) (* x x))  
  
      (lambda (x) (> x 2))
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```
(map (lambda (x) (* x x))  
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(car exp)                                ( * x x)
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---

```
(list 'lambda (list 'x) '( * x x))
                                     (lambda (x) (* x x))
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                                     (lambda (x) (> x 2))
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# List Comprehensions in Scheme (demo)

---

```
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(car exp)
(car (cddr exp))
(car (cddr (cddr exp)))
(car (cddr (cddr (cddr exp))))
```

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```
(list 'lambda (list x) (* x x))
      (lambda (x) (* x x))
(list 'lambda (list x) (> x 2))
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# More Symbolic Programming

---

Rational numbers!

# Summary

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- Tail call optimization allows some recursive procedures to take up a constant amount of space – just like iterative functions in Python!
- Streams can be used to define implicit sequences
- We can manipulate Scheme programs (as lists) to create new Scheme programs
  - This is one huge language feature that has contributed to Lisp's staying power over the years
  - Look up "macros" to learn more!