WELCOME TO INTERPRETERS TWO

July 28, 2016

A Lecture by
Neil Agarwal

the plan

review.

special forms.

environments.

sounds good?

wait.

but

why?

in·ter·pret

/inˈtərprət/

verb

1. explain the meaning of (information, words, or actions).
   "the evidence is difficult to interpret"
   synonyms: explain, elucidate, expound, explicate, clarify, illuminate, shed light on
   More

quick note

code in today's lecture is intended to act as a transition from yesterday's lecture to the project - this code will NOT work for the project

review

scm> (+ 4 3)

read

Pair('+', Pair(4, Pair(3, nil)))

eval

4 + 3 = 7

print

7

read

"(+ 4 3)"

↓

lexical analysis

Convert input to tokens

['(', '+', 4, 3, ')']

↓

syntactic analysis

Convert tokens to internal representation

Pair('+', Pair(4, Pair(3, nil)))

↓

SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS: Parsing Scheme

```
def read_exp(tokens):
    token = tokens.pop(0)
    if token == '(':
        exp = read_tail(tokens)
        if exp is nil:
            raise error
        return exp
    elif token == ')':
        raise error
    else:
        return token
```

```
def read_tail(tokens):
    if tokens[0] == ')':
        tokens.pop(0)
        return nil
    first = read_exp(tokens)
    rest = read_tail(tokens)
    return Pair(first, rest)
```

```
>>> tokens = ['(', '+', 4, 3, ')']
>>> read_exp(tokens)
Pair('+', Pair(4, Pair(3, nil)))
```

SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS: Parsing Scheme

```
def read_exp(exp):
  """Returns the first calculator expression."""
  ...

def read_tail(tokens):
"""Reads up to the first mismatched close parenthesis."""
...
```

```
['(', '+', 4, 3, ')']
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- `['(', '+', 4, 3, ')']`

Resulting expression:

SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS: Parsing Scheme

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Resulting expression: Pair(

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Resulting expression: Pair(‘+’

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- `[4, 3, ')']`

Resulting expression: Pair(‘+’

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- [3, ')']

Resulting expression: Pair(‘+’, Pair(4

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Resulting expression: Pair(‘+’, Pair(4

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...
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- [')']

Resulting expression: Pair(‘+’, Pair(4, Pair(3

SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS: Parsing Scheme

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def read_exp(exp):
  """Returns the first calculator expression."""
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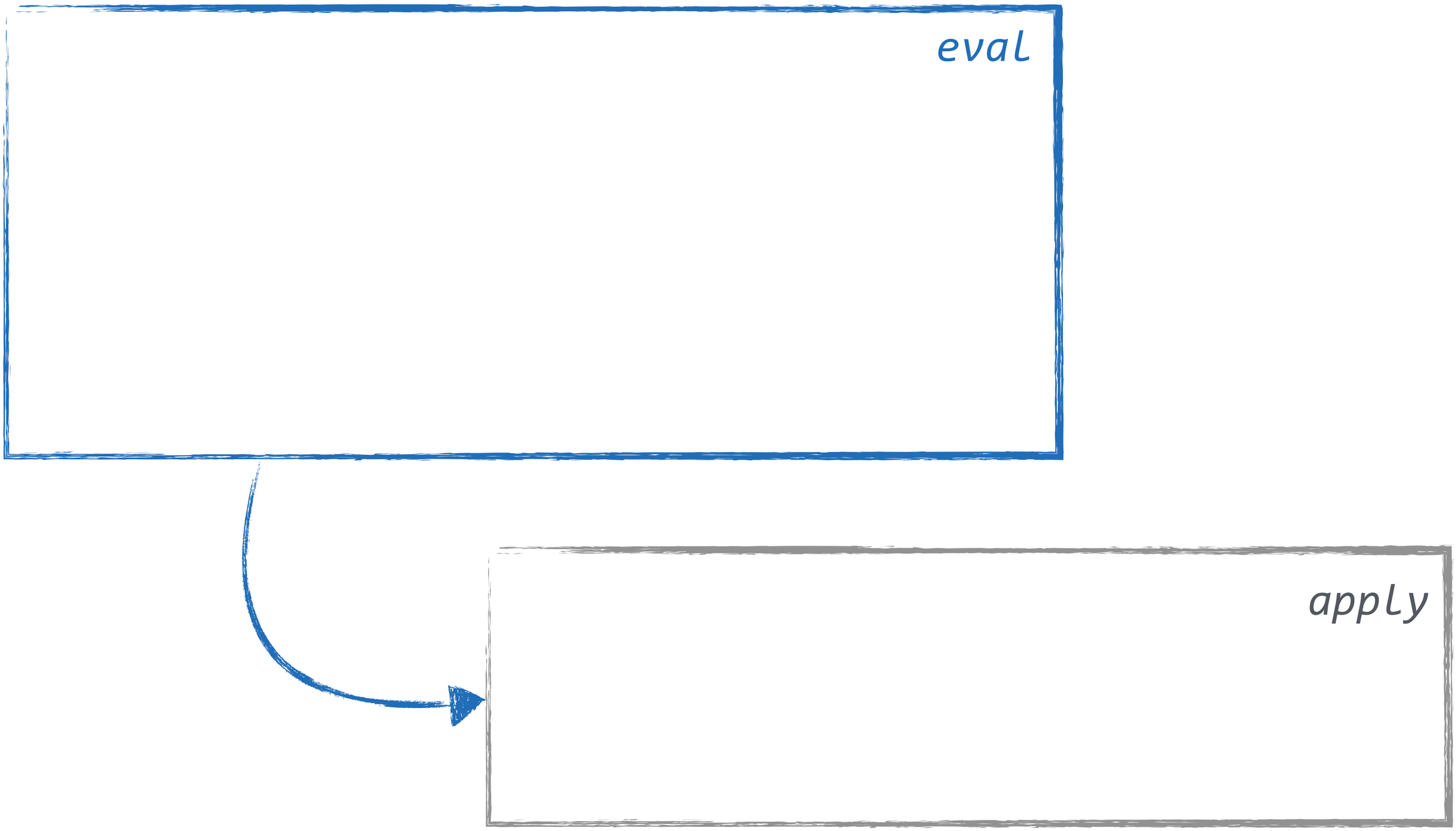
"""Reads up to the first mismatched close parenthesis."""
...
```

[]

Resulting expression: Pair(‘+’, Pair(4, Pair(3, nil)))

eval and apply

eval and apply



eval and apply

eval

Base cases:

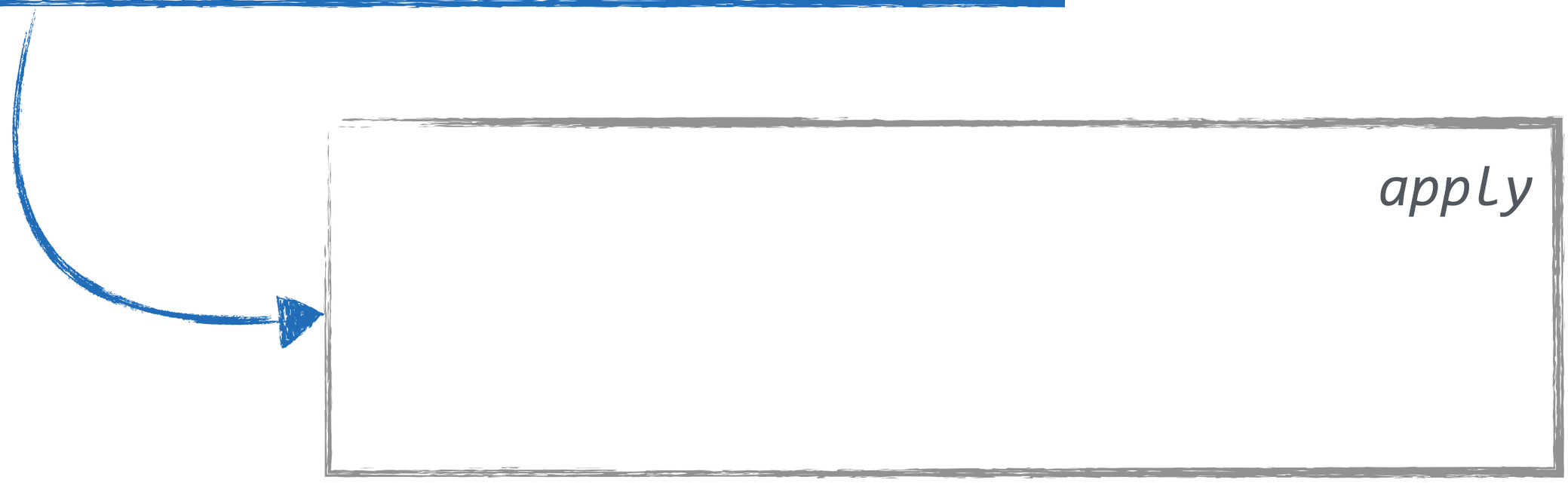
apply

eval and apply

eval

Base cases:

- Primitive values (numbers)



eval and apply

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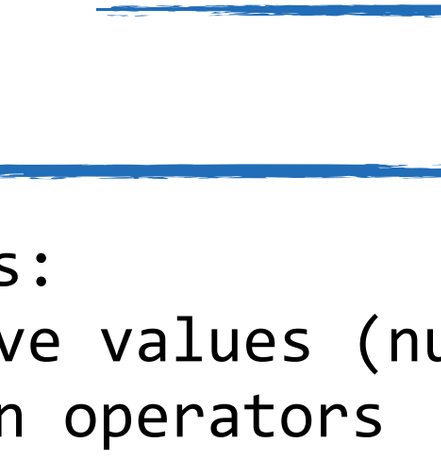
Base cases:

- Primitive values (numbers)
- Built-in operators



apply

eval and apply

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Base cases:
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Recursive calls:

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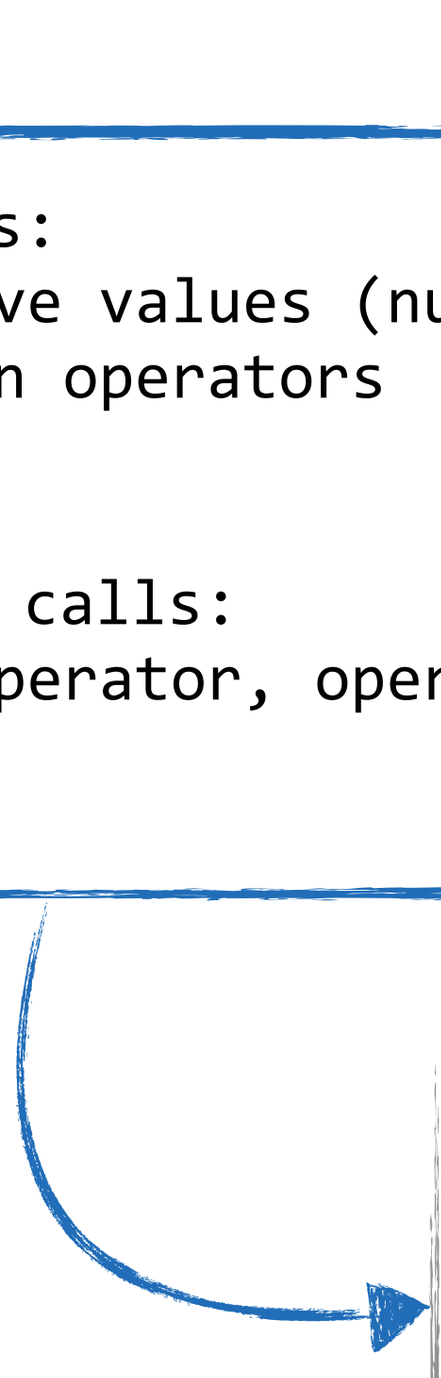
Recursive calls:
- Eval (operator, operands) of call expressions



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Base cases:
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Recursive calls:
- Eval (operator, operands) of call expressions
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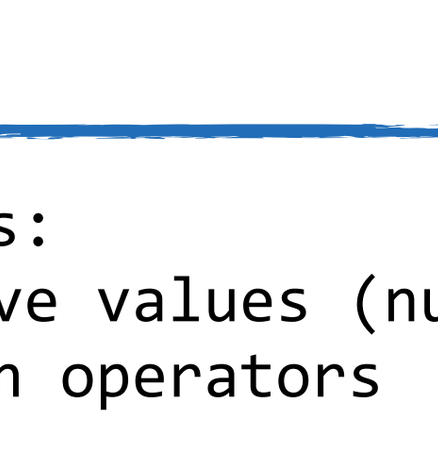

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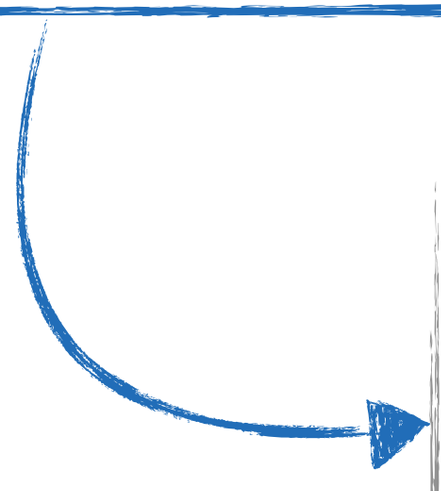

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Base cases:
- Built-in primitive procedures

eval and apply

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Base cases:
- Primitive values (numbers)
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- Look up values bound to symbols

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- Eval (operator, operands) of call expressions
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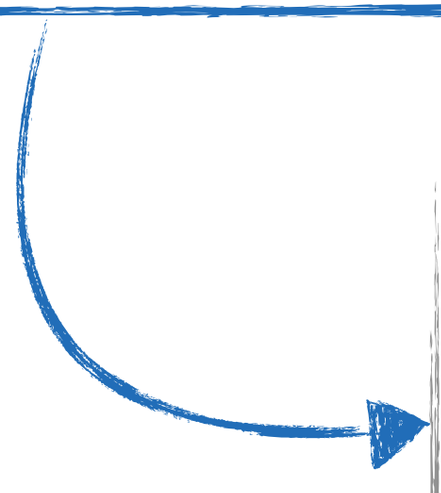

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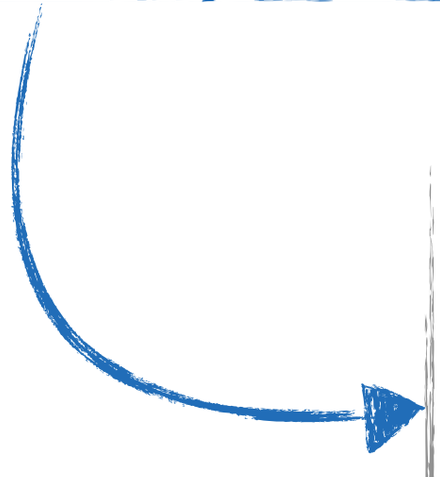
Recursive calls:
- Eval (operator, operands) of call expressions
- Apply (procedure, arguments)
- Eval (sub-expressions) of special forms



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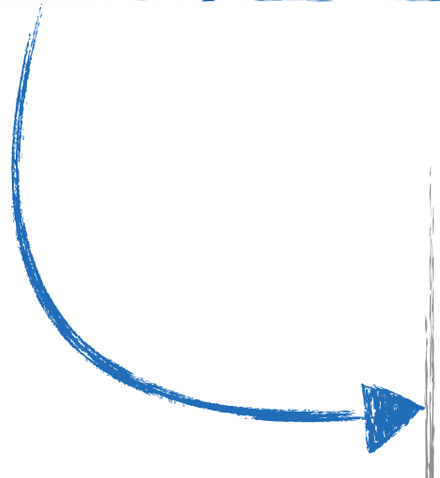

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Base cases:
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Recursive calls:

eval and apply

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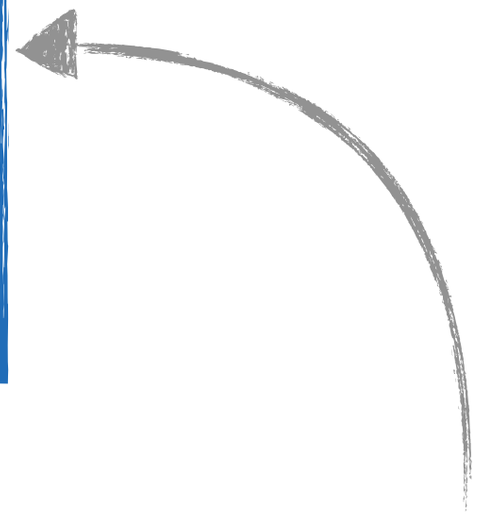

apply

Base cases:
- Built-in primitive procedures

Recursive calls:
- Eval (body) of user-defined procedures

eval & apply

```
def calc_eval(exp):
    if isinstance(exp, Pair):
        first, rest = exp.first, exp.second
        op = calc_eval(first)
        args = list(rest.map(calc_eval))
        return calc_apply(op, args)

    elif exp in OPERATORS:
        return OPERATORS[exp]

    else:
        return exp
```

call expressions

built-in procedure

primitives

```
def calc_apply(op, args):
    return op(*args)
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def calc_apply(op, args):
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```
Pair('+', Pair(4, Pair(3, nil)))
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first: ‘+’

rest: Pair(4, Pair(3, nil))

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- `Pair('+', Pair(4, Pair(3, nil)))`

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- ‘+’ <function calc_add at …… >

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  7

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def calc_apply(op, args):
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op, args

7

ANSWER

Pair('+', Pair(4, Pair(3, nil)))

first: ‘+’

rest: Pair(4, Pair(3, nil))

op:

args:

‘+’ <function calc_add at …… >

4 3 [4, 3]

special forms

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special form: an expression that does NOT follow normal evaluation procedure

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```
(define x (+ 3 4))
```

exp.first: "define"

exp.second: (x (+ 3 4))

special forms

special form: an expression that does NOT follow normal evaluation procedure

```
(define x (+ 3 4))

exp.first: "define"
exp.second: (x (+ 3 4))
```

NORMALLY, we MAP calc_eval on EACH argument in exp.second

BUT, here, we should NOT call calc_eval on x

special forms

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
    ...
}
```

```
def calc_eval(exp):
    if isinstance(exp, Pair):
        first, rest = exp.first, exp.second
        if first in SPECIAL_FORMS:
            return SPECIAL_FORMS[first](rest)
        else:
            op = calc_eval(first)
            args = list(rest.map(calc_eval))
            return calc_apply(op, args)
    elif exp in OPERATORS:
        return OPERATORS[exp]
    else:
        return exp
```

special forms

call expressions

built-in procedures

primitives

special forms: Defining variables

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SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
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special forms: Defining variables

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SPECIAL_FORMS = {
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exp

(define x (+ 3 4))

exp: (x (+ 3 4))

exp.first: x

exp.second.first: (+ 3 4)

special forms: Defining variables

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
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```
def do_define_form(exp):
    target = exp.first
    if target is a symbol:
      1.Evaluate exp.second.first
      2.Bind target to value
```

exp

(define x (+ 3 4))

exp: (x (+ 3 4))

exp.first: x

exp.second.first: (+ 3 4)

special forms: Defining variables

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SPECIAL_FORMS = {
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exp

(define x (+ 3 4))

exp: (x (+ 3 4))

exp.first: x

exp.second.first: (+ 3 4)

BUT we **DO NOT** evaluate the target

special forms: Defining procedures

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
}
```

```
(define (square x)
        (* x x)     )
```

special forms: Defining procedures

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SPECIAL_FORMS = {
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}
```

exp

```
(define (square x)
        (* x x)    )
```

```
exp: ((square x) (* x x))
exp.first: (square x)
exp.second.first: (* x x)
```

special forms: Defining procedures

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SPECIAL_FORMS = {
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exp

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(define (square x)
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exp: ((square x) (* x x))

exp.first: (square x)

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def do_define_form(exp):
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        . . .
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special forms: Defining procedures

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    if target is a symbol:
        . . .
    elif isinstance(target, Pair):
        1.Create a procedure object using target.second
          (formal parameters) and exp.second.first (body)
        2.Bind target.first (name) to procedure object
```

special forms: Defining procedures

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
}
```

exp

```
(define (square x)
        (* x x)    )
```

exp: ((square x) (* x x))

exp.first: (square x)

exp.second.first: (* x x)

```
def do_define_form(exp):
    target = exp.first
    if target is a symbol:
        . . .
```

BUT we **DO NOT** evaluate anything

```
elif isinstance(target, Pair):
    1.Create a procedure object using target.second
      (formal parameters) and exp.second.first (body)
    2.Bind target.first (name) to procedure object
```

special forms: Defining procedures

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
}
```

exp

```
(define (square x)
        (* x x)    )
```

exp: ((square x) (* x x))

exp.first: (square x)

exp.second.first: (* x x)

restricted to one body expression

```
def do_define_form(exp):
    target = exp.first
    if target is a symbol:
        . . .
```

BUT we **DO NOT** evaluate anything

```
elif isinstance(target, Pair):
    1.Create a procedure object using target.second
      (formal parameters) and exp.second.first (body)
    2.Bind target.first (name) to procedure object
```

special forms:

if expressions

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
    'if': do_if_form,
}
```

```
(if      (< x 3)
         (+ x 6)
         (* x 9)   )
```

special forms:

if expressions

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
    'if': do_if_form,
}
```

```
(if   exp
      (< x 3)
      (+ x 6)
      (* x 9)   )
```

exp

```
exp: ((< x 3) (+ x 6) (* x 9))
exp.first: (< x 3)
```

condition

special forms: if expressions

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
    'if': do_if_form,
}
```

exp

```
(if (< x 3)
    (+ x 6)
    (* x 9))
```

exp: ((< x 3) (+ x 6) (* x 9))

exp.first: (< x 3)

condition

```
def do_if_form(exp):
    if exp.first evaluates to true value:
        evaluate and return true clause
    elif exp has a false clause:
        evaluate and return false clause
```

special forms:

if expressions

```
SPECIAL_FORMS = {
    'define': do_define_form,
    'if': do_if_form,
}
```

exp

```
(if (< x 3)
    (+ x 6)
    (* x 9))
```

exp: ((< x 3) (+ x 6) (* x 9))

exp.first: (< x 3)

condition

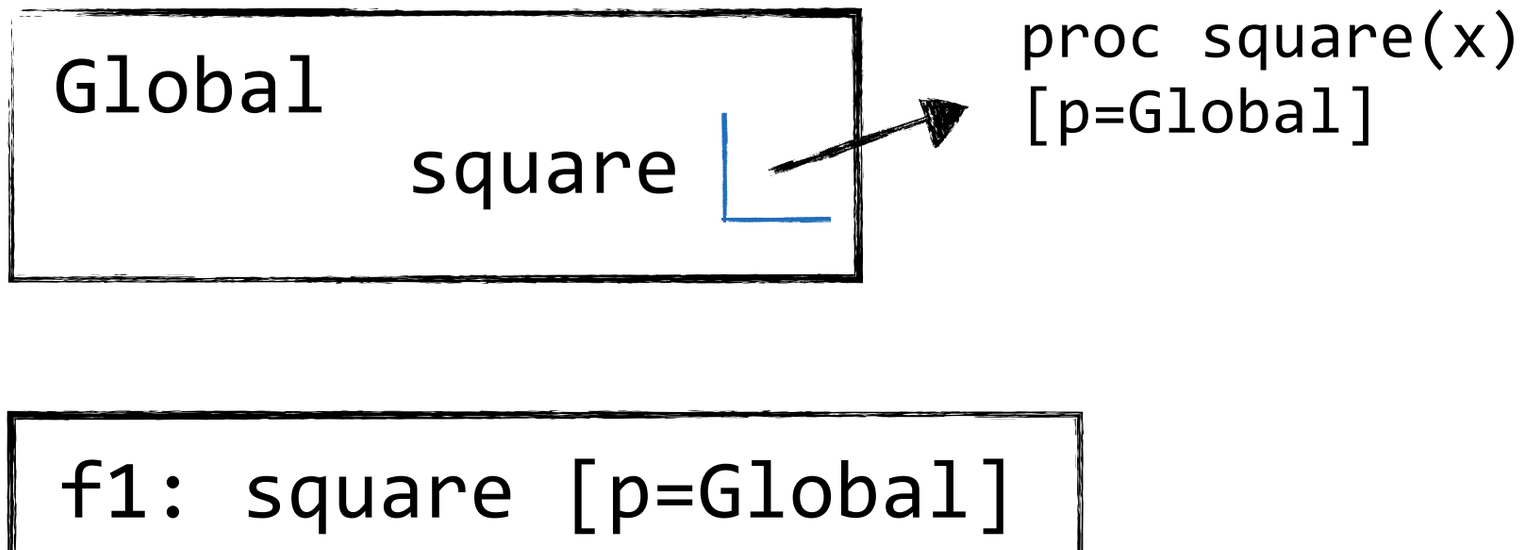
```
def do_if_form(exp):
    if exp.first evaluates to true value:
        evaluate and return true clause
    elif exp has a false clause:
        evaluate and return false clause
```

DO NOT evaluate both the true clause and the false clause; **only evaluate ONE** of them

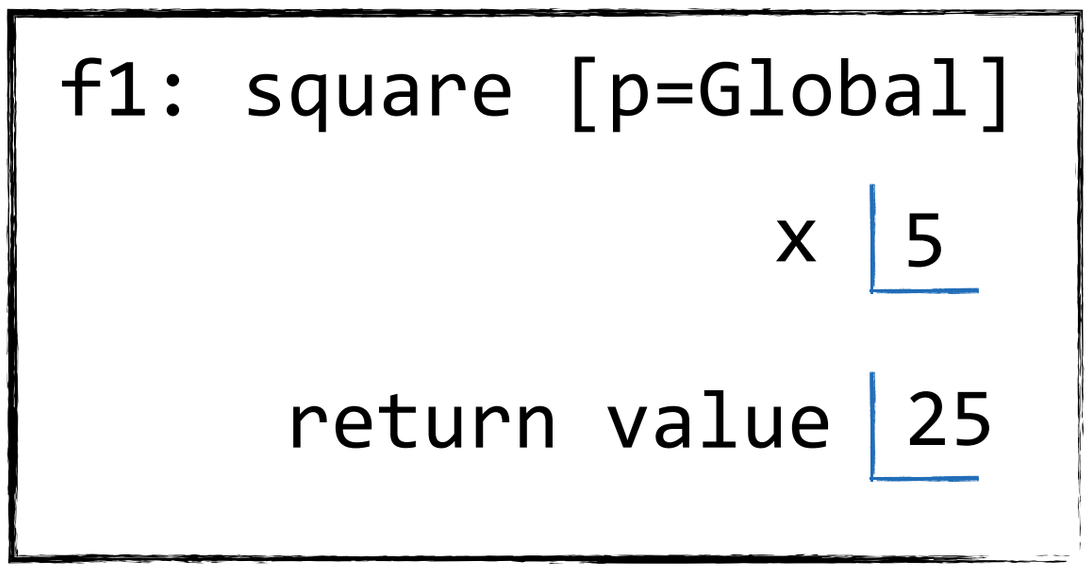
environments

environments & frames.

```
(define (square x)
    (* x x))
```

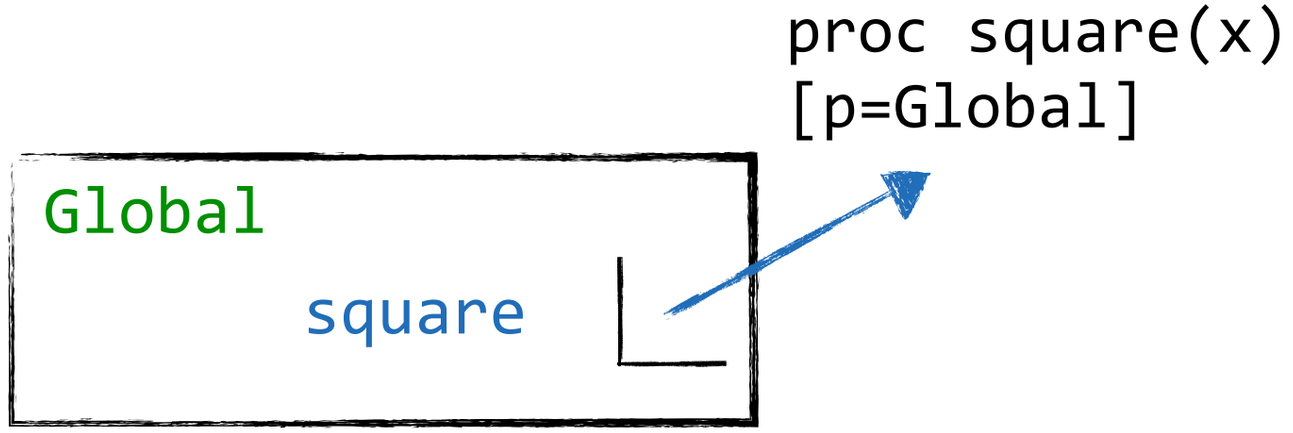


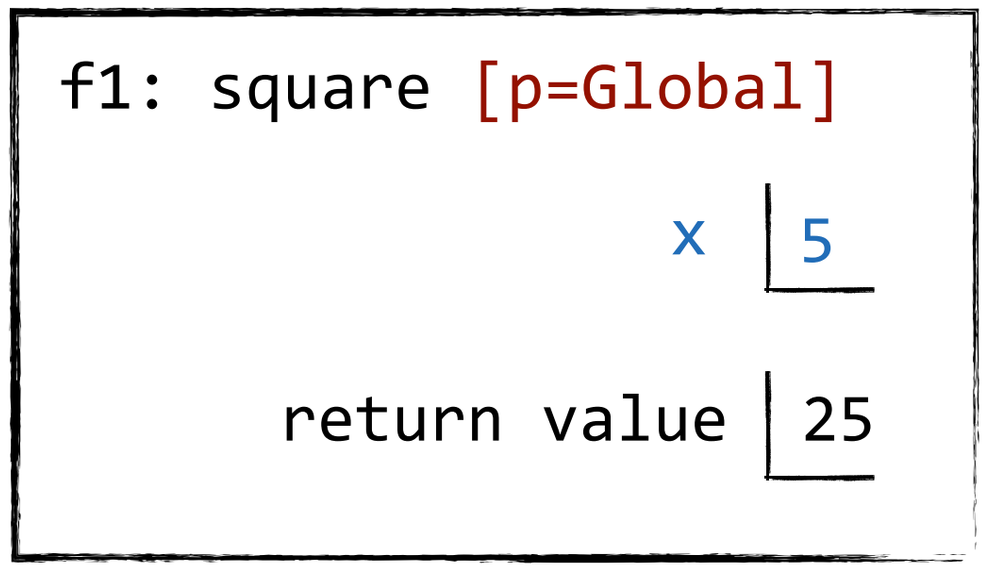

```
(square 5)
```



our interpreter NEEDS to KEEP TRACK of frames

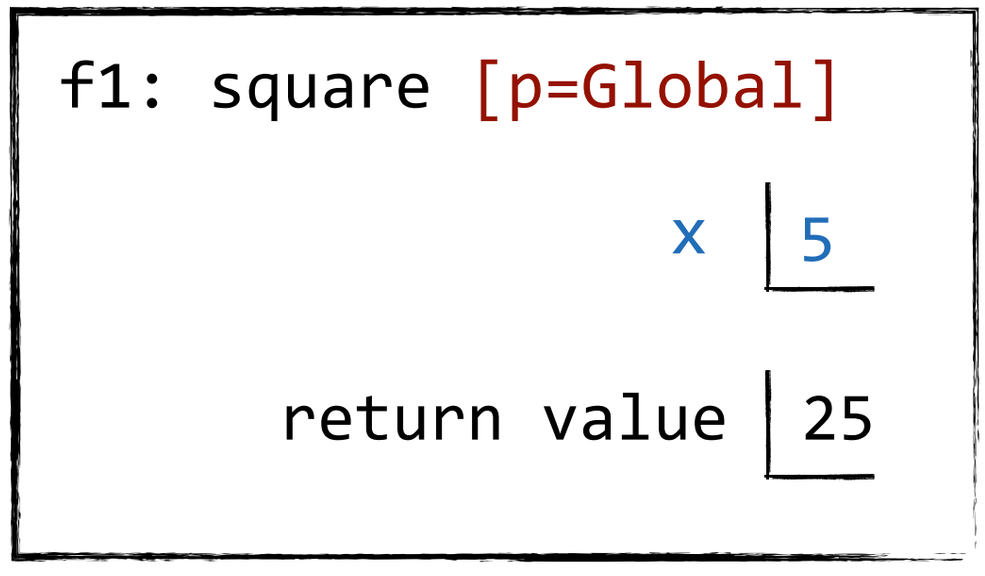
environments & frames.





environments & frames.

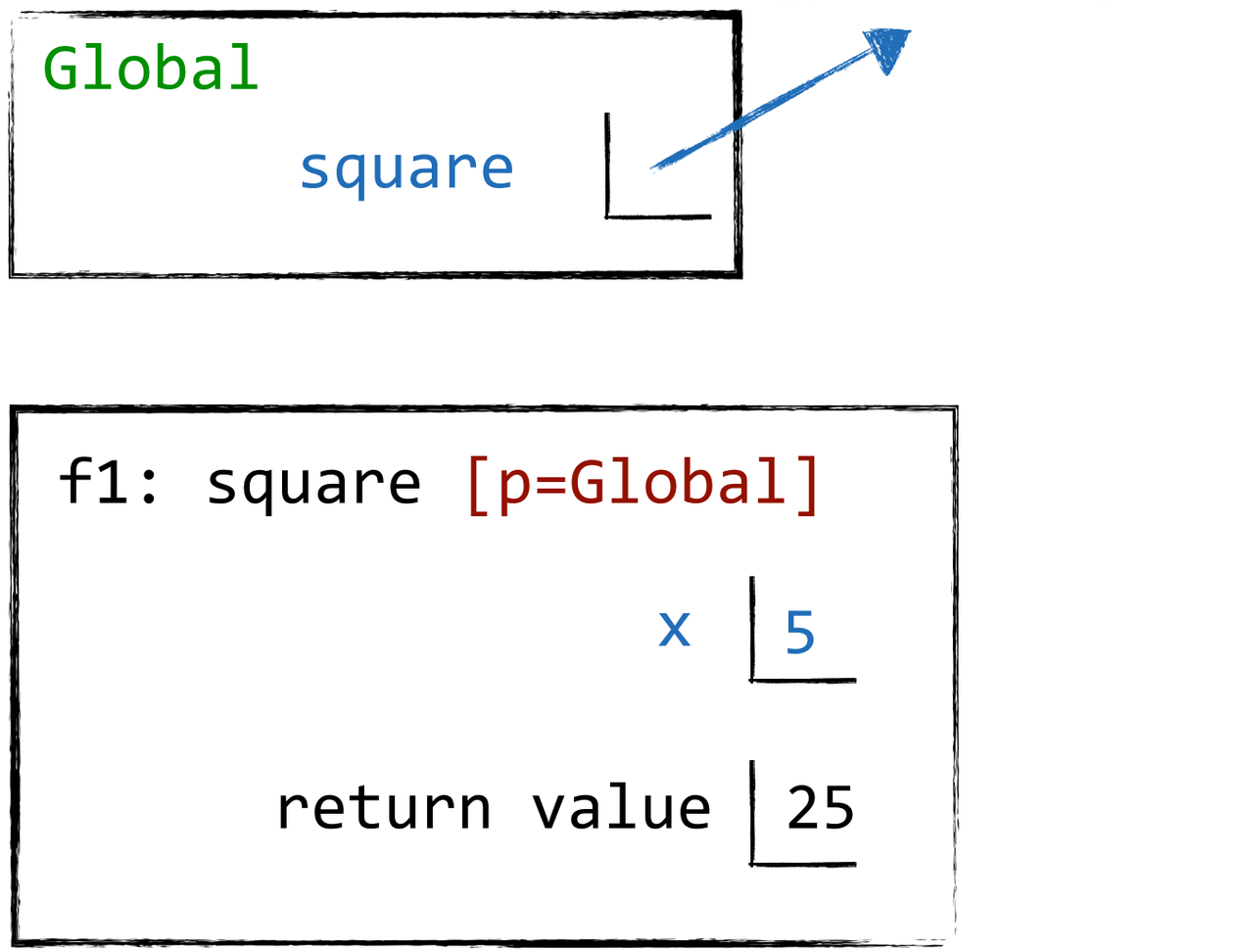
scheme.py



environments & frames.

scheme.py

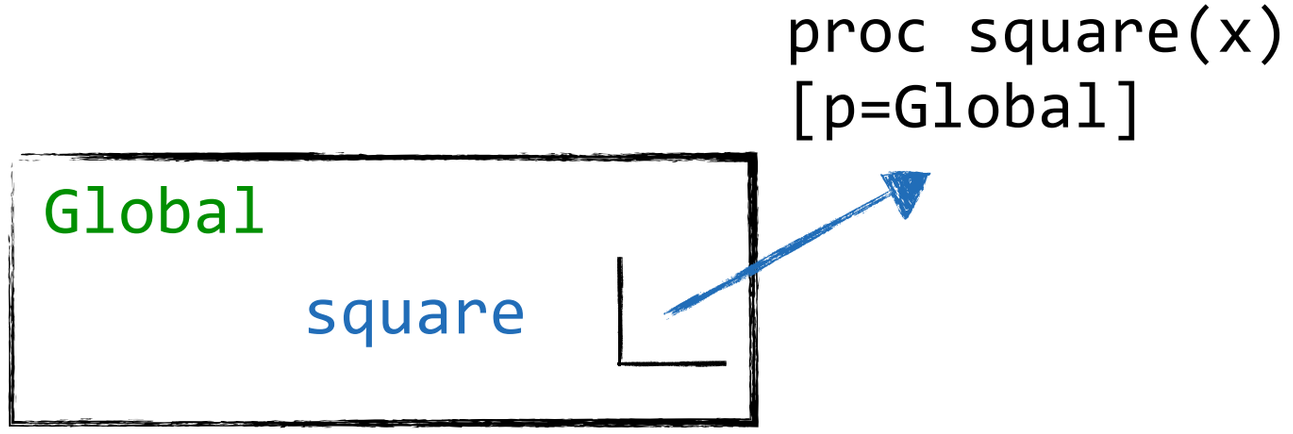
```
class Frame:
    def __init__(self, parent):
        self.bindings = {}
        self.parent = parent
```

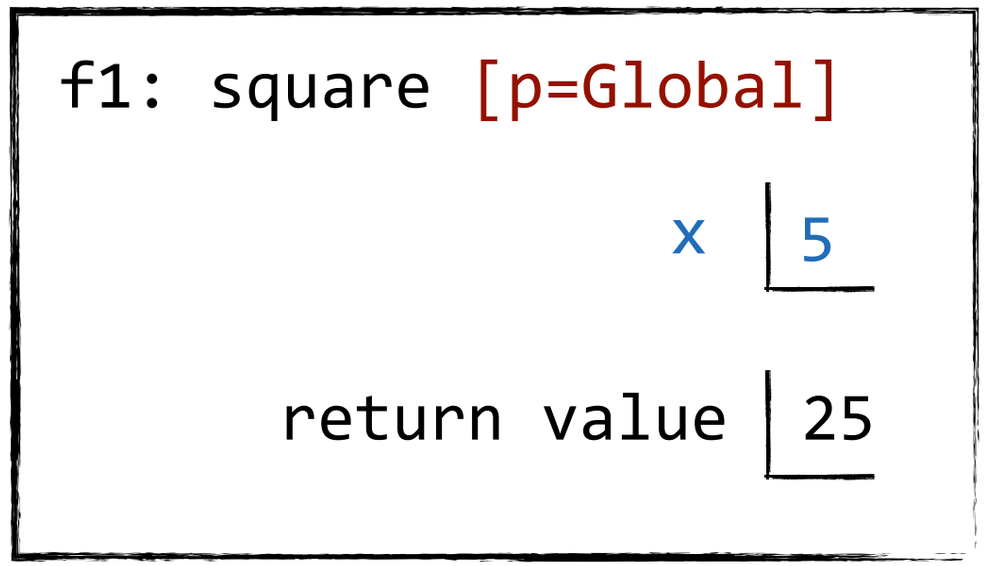


environments & frames.

scheme.py

```
class Frame:
    def __init__(self, parent):
        self.bindings = {}
        self.parent = parent
```





bindings: a dictionary mapping symbols to values

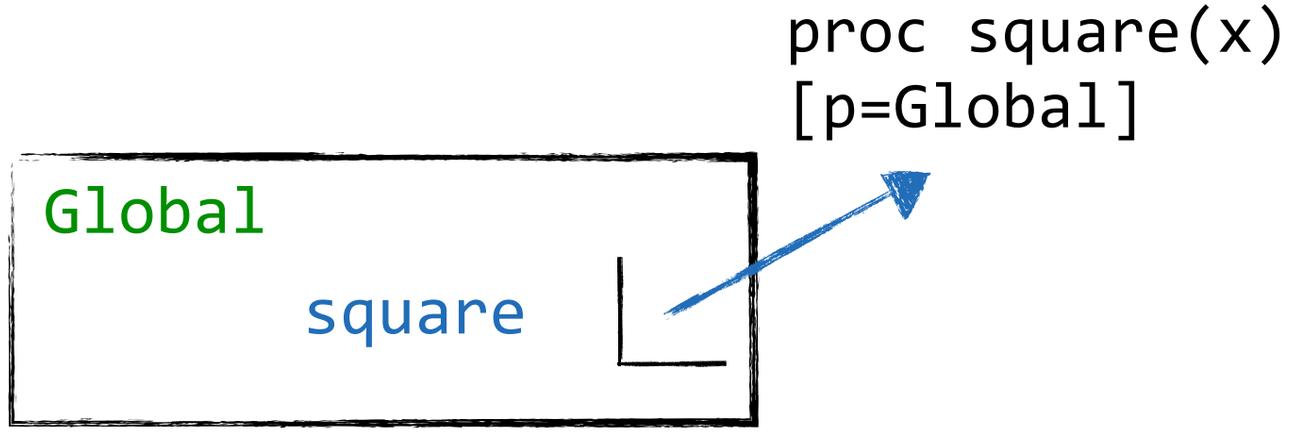
parent: the parent frame (an instance of Frame or None)

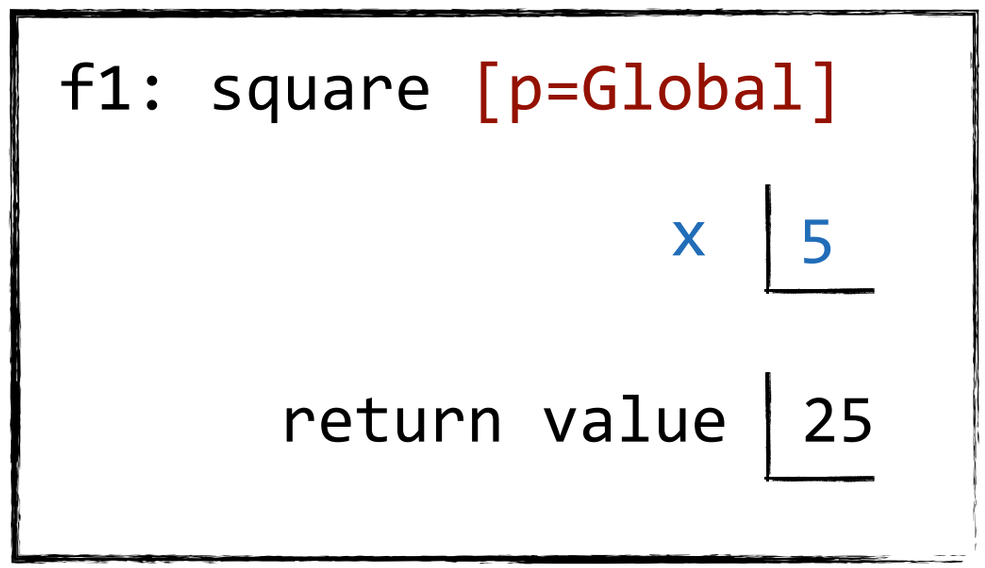
environments & frames.

scheme.py

```
class Frame:
    def __init__(self, parent):
        self.bindings = {}
        self.parent = parent

def create_global_frame():
    return Frame(None)
```





bindings: a dictionary mapping symbols to values

parent: the parent frame (an instance of Frame or None)

environments & frames:

binding & lookup

scheme.py

```
class Frame:
    def __init__(self, parent):
        self.bindings = {}
        self.parent = parent

    def define(self, symbol, value):
        self.bindings[symbol] = value
```

environments & frames:

binding & lookup

scheme.py

```
class Frame:
    def __init__(self, parent):
        self.bindings = {}
        self.parent = parent

    def define(self, symbol, value):
        self.bindings[symbol] = value

    def lookup(self, symbol):
        if symbol in self.bindings:
            return self.bindings[symbol]
        elif self.parent is None:
            raise NameError(symbol + " is not defined")
        else:
            return self.parent.lookup(symbol)
```

environments & frames:

scheme.py

```
class Frame:
    def __init__(self, parent):
        self.bindings = {}
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        if symbol in self.bindings:
            return self.bindings[symbol]
        elif self.parent is None:
            raise NameError(symbol + " is not defined")
        else:
            return self.parent.lookup(symbol)
```

binding & lookup

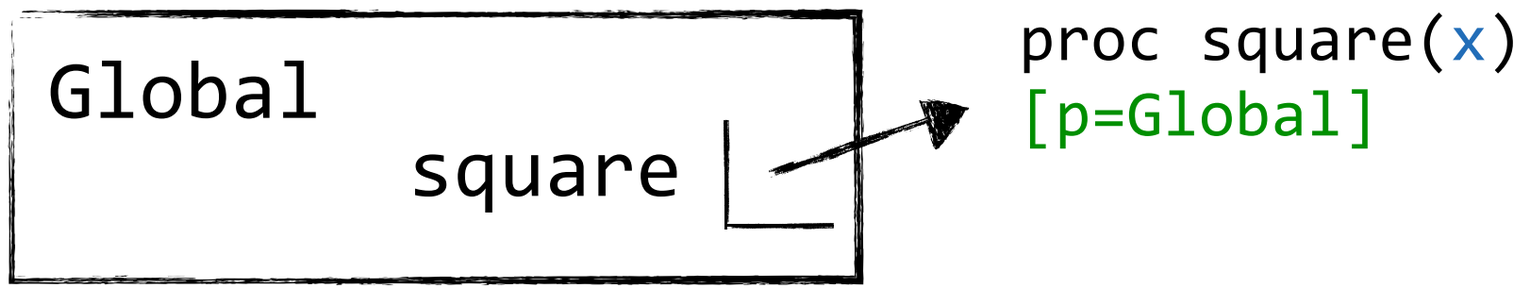
pass in a frame

```
def calc_eval(exp, env):
    if exp is a symbol:
        return env.lookup(exp)
    ...
```

variable lookups!!

environments & frames:

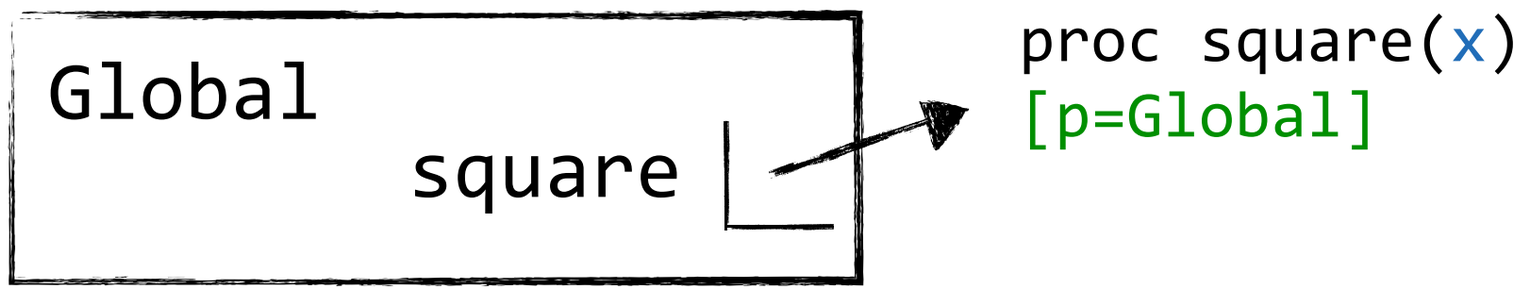
procedure objects




```
(define (square x)
    (* x x))
```

environments & frames:

procedure objects



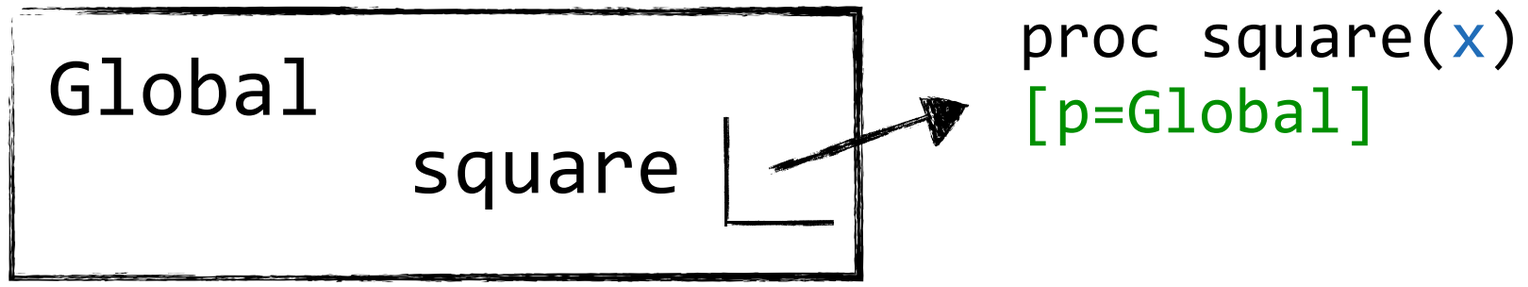

```
(define (square x)
    (* x x))
```

scheme.py

```
class LambdaProcedure:
    def __init__(self, formals, body, env):
        self.formals = formals
        self.body = body
        self.env = env
```

environments & frames:

procedure objects




```
(define (square x)
    (* x x))
```

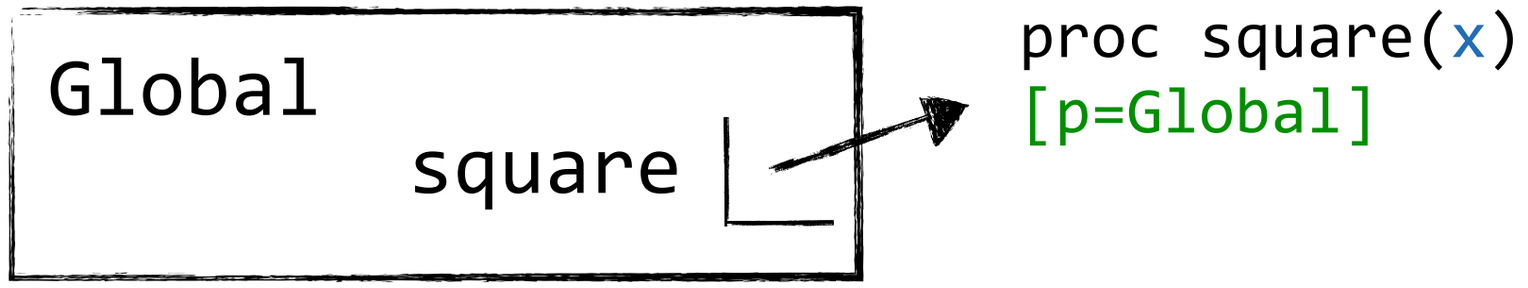
formals: parameters that the procedure takes

scheme.py

```
class LambdaProcedure:
    def __init__(self, formals, body, env):
        self.formals = formals
        self.body = body
        self.env = env
```

environments & frames:

procedure objects




```
(define (square x)
    (* x x))
```

formals: parameters that the procedure takes

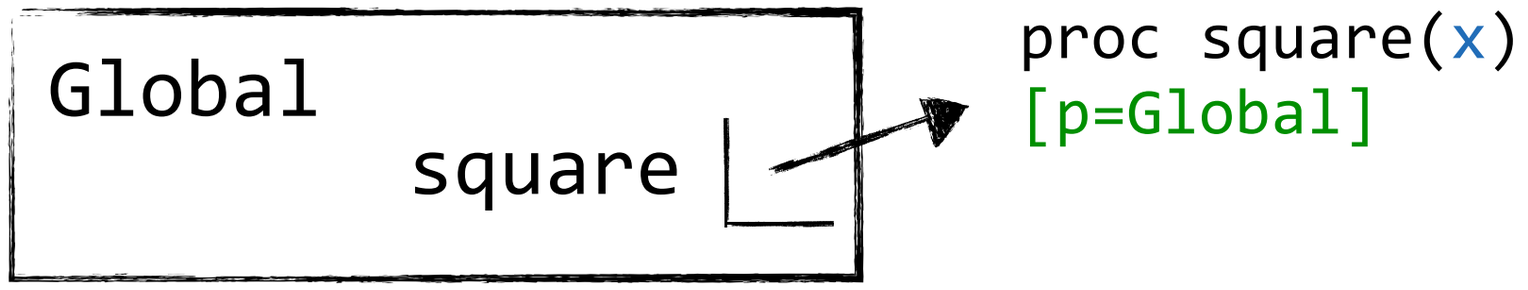
body: the body of the procedure

scheme.py

```
class LambdaProcedure:
    def __init__(self, formals, body, env):
        self.formals = formals
        self.body = body
        self.env = env
```

environments & frames:

procedure objects




```
(define (square x)
    (* x x))
```

scheme.py

```
class LambdaProcedure:
    def __init__(self, formals, body, env):
        self.formals = formals
        self.body = body
        self.env = env
```

formals: parameters that the procedure takes

body: the body of the procedure

env: the Frame in which this procedure is defined

eval & apply

handling lambda procedures

instance of the Frame class

```
def calc_eval(exp, env):
    ...
    else:
        op = calc_eval(first, env)
        args = map calc_eval on
               each element of rest
        return calc_apply(op, args)
```

instance of the LambdaProcedure class

```
def calc_apply(op, args):
    return op(*args)
```

square is NOT handled here

calc_apply needs to handle lambda procedures

eval & apply

handling lambda procedures

```
def calc_apply(procedure, args):
    if isinstance(procedure, LambdaProcedure):
        new_env = procedure.make_call_frame(args)
        return calc_eval(procedure.body, new_env)
    else:
       return procedure(*args)
```

eval & apply

handling lambda procedures

```
def calc_apply(procedure, args):
    if isinstance(procedure, LambdaProcedure):
        new_env = procedure.make_call_frame(args)
        return calc_eval(procedure.body, new_env)
    else:
        return procedure(*args)
```

restricted to one body expression

eval & apply

handling lambda procedures

```
def calc_apply(procedure, args):
    if isinstance(procedure, LambdaProcedure):
        new_env = procedure.make_call_frame(args)
        return calc_eval(procedure.body, new_env)
    else:
        return procedure(*args)
```

restricted to one body expression

Rules for call expressions:

1. Create a new frame
2. Bind formal parameters
3. Execute the body

eval & apply

handling lambda procedures

```
def calc_apply(procedure, args):
    if isinstance(procedure, LambdaProcedure):
        new_env = procedure.make_call_frame(args)
        return calc_eval(procedure.body, new_env)
    else:
        return procedure(*args)
```

restricted to one body expression

Rules for call expressions:

1. Create a new frame
2. Bind formal parameters
3. Execute the body

```
new_env = procedure.make_call_frame(args)
return calc_eval(procedure.body, new_env)
```

eval & apply

handling lambda procedures

```
def calc_eval(exp, env):
    ...
    args = map calc_eval on
                each element of rest
    return calc_apply(op, args)
```

calc_eval is recursive

```
def calc_apply(procedure, args):
    ...
    return calc_eval(procedure.body, new_env)
```

calc_eval and **calc_apply** are **mutually recursive**

scope

visibility of variables

where in your program
can you access it or see it

two types of scoping

1. lexical
2. dynamic

two types of scoping:

Lexical scope:
parent frame is the frame where procedure was DEFINED

Dynamic scope:
parent frame is the frame where procedure was CALLED

two types of scoping:

Lexical scope: parent frame is the frame where procedure was DEFINED

Dynamic scope: parent frame is the frame where procedure was CALLED

```
(define lime
    (lambda (x) (* x y)))
```

two types of scoping:

Lexical scope: parent frame is the frame where procedure was DEFINED

Dynamic scope: parent frame is the frame where procedure was CALLED

```
(define lime
    (lambda (x) (* x y)))
```

```
(define f
    (mu (x) (* x y)))
```

dynamic scoping:

procedure that uses dynamic scope

```
(define y 2)

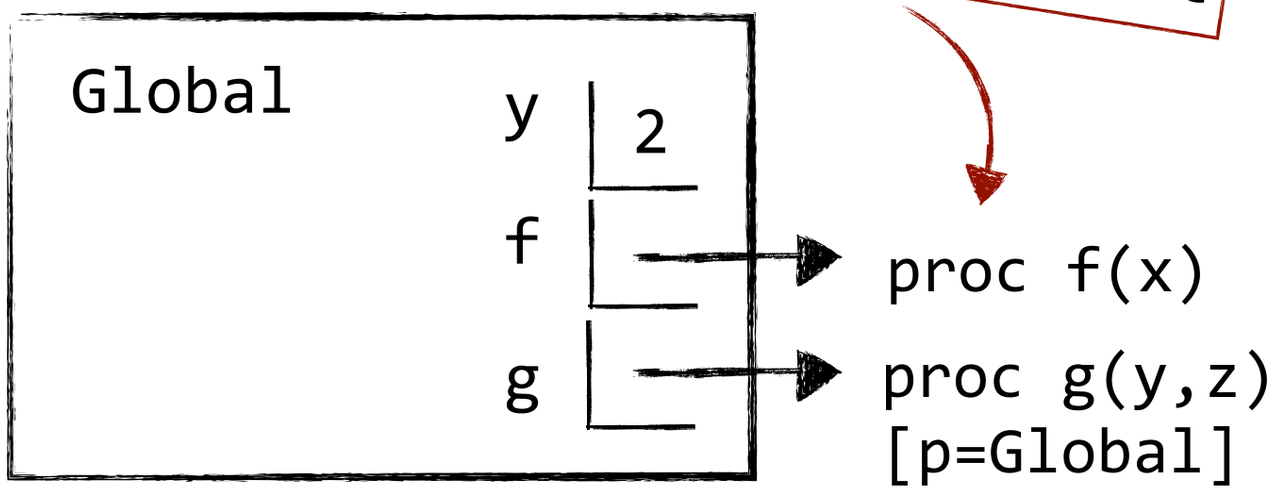
(define f
    (mu (x) (* x y)))

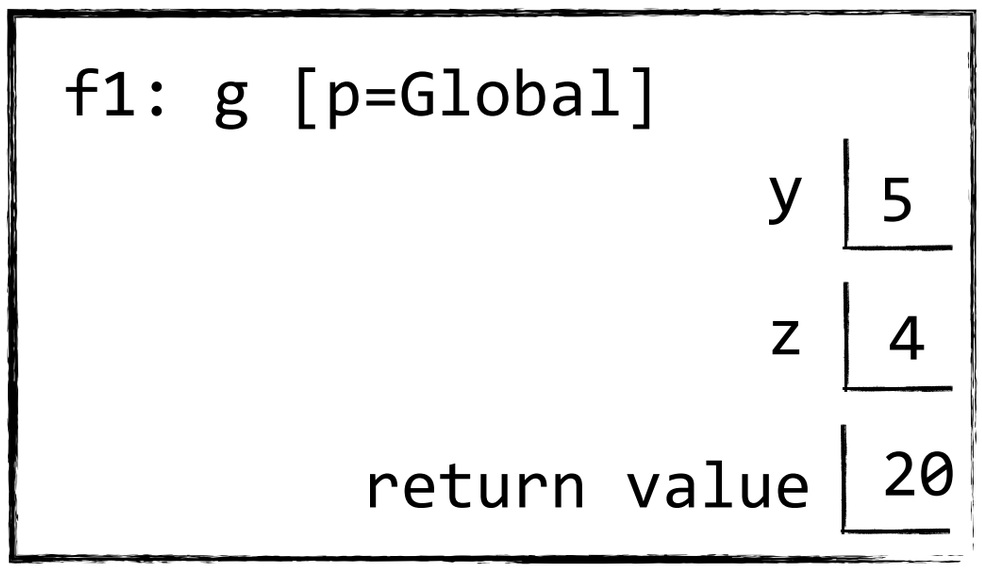
(define g
    (lambda (y z) (f z)))

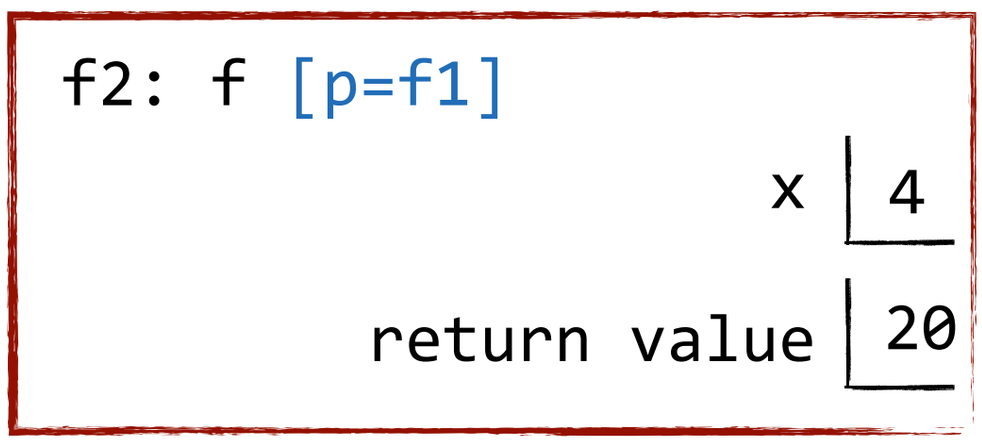
(g 5 4)
```

Parent frame is frame in which f was called

parent frame can be different







dynamic scoping: MuProcedure

```
class MuProcedure:
    def __init__(self, formals, body):
        self.formals = formals
        self.body = body
```

```
(define f
    (mu (x) (* x y)))
```

Dynamic scope: parent frame is the frame where procedure was CALLED

dynamic scoping: MuProcedure

```
class MuProcedure:
    def __init__(self, formals, body):
        self.formals = formals
        self.body = body
```

```
(define f
    (mu (x) (* x y)))
```

Dynamic scope: parent frame is the frame where procedure was CALLED

```
class LambdaProcedure:
    def __init__(self, formals, body, env):
        self.formals = formals
        self.body = body
        self.env = env
```

LambdaProcedure for reference

summary

- extended functionality of our interpreter to include special forms

- developed an understanding of environments, using Scheme as an example

- uncovered dynamic scoping via the MuProcedure

the end.

questions?

talk to me after class or email me at neilagarwal@berkeley.edu