

CSSE 304 Assignment 11

This assignment has only four problems, but three of them are non-trivial. Start early!

A11a is an individual assignment.

You must work with your Interpreter project partner for A11b. One partner should submit the assignment to the PLC server. Include your partner's username on the submission page.

No mutation is allowed in your code, except for problem 1c.

#1 (30 points) define-syntax exercises

- (a) Extend the definition of `my-let` produced in class to include the syntax for named `let`. This should be translated into an equivalent `letrec` expression.

Example: `(my-let fact ([n 5])
 (if (zero? n)
 1
 (* n (fact (- n 1)))))` → 120

- (b) Suppose that `or` was not part of the Scheme language. Show how we could add it by using `define-syntax` to define `my-or`, similar to `my-and` that we defined in class. This may be a little bit trickier than `my-and`; the trouble comes if some of the expressions have side-effects; you want to make sure that no expression gets evaluated twice. In general, your `my-or` should behave just like Scheme's `or`. You may not use `or` in your expansion of `my-or`.

Example:

```
> (begin (define a #t)
        (define x (my-or #f
                          (begin (set! a (not a)) a)
                          #t
                          (set! a (not a)))))
(list a x)
(#f #t)
```

- (c) Use `define-syntax` to define `+=`, with behavior that is like `+=` in other languages.

Example: `(begin (define r 4)
 (define y (+ 6 (+= r 3)))
 (list r y))` → (7 13)

- (d) Recall that `(begin e1 ... en)` evaluates the expressions `e1 ... en` in order, returning the value of the last expression. It is sometimes useful to have a mechanism for evaluating a number of expressions sequentially and returning the value of the first expression. I call that syntax `return-first`. Use `define-syntax` to define `return-first`.

Example:

```
(define a 3) (begin a
  (set! a (+ 1 a))
  a) → 4
(define a 3) (return-first a
  (set! a (+ 1 a))
  a) → 3
```

A note on testing problem 1 offline. Defining new syntax is very different than defining a procedure. Every time you reload your code for problem 1 into Scheme, you must subsequently reload the test code file before running the tests. Can you see why this is necessary?

TO USE DEFINE-DATATYPE with petite *Chez* Scheme on your computer:

The `chez-init.ss` file should be in the same folder as your code. You can get it from:

http://www.rose-hulman.edu/class/csse/csse304/202010/Homework/Assignment_11/chez-init.ss.

Include the line `(load "chez-init.ss")` at the beginning of your code. If your *chez-init* file is in a different location, you can do something like `(load "C:\Users\me\Documents\csse304\chez-init.ss")`

TO USE DEFINE-DATATYPE with the Grading Server:

The `chez-init.ss` file is automatically loaded by the server for assignments that need it, so you should not have to do anything special. If your code loads `chez-init.ss` from a specific file location on your computer, the server should ignore that and load its local version of that file. If this does not work for you, please let us know.

#2. (10 points) `bintree-to-list`. EoPL Exercise 2.24, page 50. This is a simple introduction to using `cases` and the `bintree` datatype (`bintree` definition is given on page 50). See notes below on using `define-datatype` and `bintree`.

On Piazza (Fall, 2016) a student wrote: I'm confused on how we are supposed to do this problem.

Aren't we given the tree as a list already, so we would just return the list? Or do we need to make it a tree first and then convert it back to a list?

This is my answer:

This question strikes at the heart of an issue that I mentioned several times in class this week: representation-dependent vs. representation-independent code. For this problem (and every problem that involves `define-datatype`), you should always write representation-independent code.

It happens that the Chez Scheme representation of datatypes uses lists, and is in the same form as the output required by this problem. So a representation-dependent version of `bintree-to-list` could be just the identity procedure. But if we transported that code to another Scheme system's `define-datatype` implementation, it might not work.

So I want you to use `cases` to write a representation-independent recursive implementation of `bintree-to-list`. I will not give any credit for an "identity" implementation.

#3. (40 points) `max-interior`. EoPL Exercise 2.25, page 50. The algorithm will be the same as in a previous assignment, but you must write it so that it expects its input to be an object of the `bintree` datatype. As before, you may not use mutation. As before, you may not traverse any subtree twice (such as by calling `leaf-sum` on each interior node). You may not create an additional non-constant-size data structure that you then traverse to get the answer. Think about how to return enough info from each recursive call to be able to compute the answer for the parent node without doing another traversal.

Code to use for #2 and #3: Copy this code to the beginning of your file, or get it from http://www.rose-hulman.edu/class/csse/csse304/202010/Homework/Assignment_11/11.ss

```
;; Binary trees using define-datatype
(load "chez-init.ss") ; chez-init.ss should be in the same folder as this code.

;; from EoPL, page 50
(define-datatype bintree bintree?
  (leaf-node
   (num integer?))
  (interior-node
   (key symbol?)
   (left-tree bintree?)
   (right-tree bintree?)))
```

Problem #4 description begins on the next page

#4. (85 points) You should use the definitions in http://www.rose-hulman.edu/class/cs/csse304/202010/Homework/Assignment_11/parse.ss as a starting point.

Details of the exercise:

- Copy the given code; then modify the expression datatype, parse-exp, and unparse-exp so that they work for all of the expressions that were legal for the occurs-free and occurs-bound exercises in Assignment 10, and also for letrec and named let.
- Allow multiple bodies for lambda, let (including named let), let*, and letrec expressions. Also allow (lambda x lambda-body ...) (note that the x is not in parentheses) or an improper list of arguments in a lambda expression, such as
(lambda (x y . z) ...).
- Add if expressions, with and without the "else" expression;
- Add set! expressions.
- Expand the expression datatype to include lit-exp, which will be the parsed form for numbers, strings, quoted lists, symbols, the two Boolean constants #t and #f, and any other expression that evaluates to itself. Then make parse-exp recognize these literals.
- Make parse-exp bulletproof. I.e., add error checking to your parse-exp procedure. It should "do the right thing" when given *any* Scheme data as its argument. Error messages should be as specific as possible (that will help you tremendously when you write your interpreter in a later assignment). Call the eopl:error procedure (same syntax as Chez Scheme's errorf, whose documentation can be found at <http://www.scheme.com/csug8/system.html#./system:s2>); the first argument that you give to eopl:error for this problem must be 'parse-exp. This will enable the grading program to process your error message properly, i.e. to recognize that the error is caught and the error message is generated by your program rather than by a built-in procedure.
- Modify unparse-exp so it accepts any valid expression object produced by parse-exp, and returns the original concrete syntax expression that produced that parsed expression.
Suggestion: when you modify or add a case to parse-exp, go ahead and make the corresponding change to unparse-exp and test both. **No credit for this part unless your unparse-exp is representation-independent (using cases instead of car, cadr, etc.)**

The grading program will have two kinds of tests for this problem:

1. Call parse-exp with an argument that is not a valid expression, then check to make sure that your program uses (eopl:error 'parse-exp ...) to flag the input as an error.
2. Call (unparse-exp (parse-exp x)), where x is a valid expression, and check to see if your code returns something that is equal? to the original expression. I will never directly compare the output of your parse-exp to any particular answer, since you have some leeway in what your parsed expressions look like. **Note:** It is possible to "pass" these tests by simply defining both procedures to be the identity procedure, so that you do not parse at all. This is clearly unacceptable.

Below or on the next page are some examples of what parse-exp might do. Your results from parse-exp do not have to be identical to mine, except that the error cases must call eopl:error with first argument 'parse-exp, so that the output (in Chez Scheme) will begin with "Exception in parse-exp".

The second example is not a sample test case, since I stated that I will not call this procedure this way; it is simply intended to show what your procedure might produce. There is another example in the PowerPoint slides from the day when we introduced parsing.

The output that I show in the second example is from Chez Scheme, where constructors based on define-datatype are transparent (you can see the contents of what they produce). The Chez Scheme records are much nicer for debugging than in other Scheme systems where records are opaque. **But all of your code**

that uses records must be representation-independent; you must use `cases` rather than `car` and `cadr` to access the fields of a record. **The second example is only a sample of one way that the expression could be parsed. You may parse it any way you wish, as long as it contains sufficient information so that unparsed takes it back to the original Scheme code.**

```
> (parse-exp '(let ((w x y)) z))
Error in parse-exp: Invalid concrete syntax (let ((w x y)) z).
```

```
> (parse-exp '(lambda x (if (< x (* x 2)) #t "abc"))))
(lambda-exp
 variable
 (x)
 ((if-exp
  (app-exp
   (var-exp <)
   ((var-exp x)
    (app-exp (var-exp *) ((var-exp x) (lit-exp 2))))))
  (lit-exp #t)
  (lit-exp "abc"))))
```

Note that the outer list surrounding the if-exp is because a lambda (or a let, let*, letrec) can have multiple bodies. This one has only one body, thus we have a list of one expression. Your output does not have to be the same as mine.

```
> (unparse-exp
  (parse-exp
   '((lambda (x)
       (if x 3 4))
     5)))
((lambda (x)
  (if x 3 4))
 5)
```

The symbol '`variable`' in the parsed expression is to indicate that when this code is executed, it produces a procedure that can take a variable number of arguments because in the original code it is `(lambda x ...)` rather than `(lambda (x) ...)`. This is one of several ways that you might handle that special case. Another approach is to have a separate data-type variant, `lambda-exp-variable`.

Piazza Q&A from previous terms:

Is it important for us to understand the code written in the `init.ss` file for any future assignments / exams?

the instructors' answer,

No. You should not have to look into the details of `chez-init.ss` at all

the students' answer,

You should look through it and find cases as it is recommended that we use it on this homework assignment.

the instructors' response,

Not *recommended*. *Required* to use cases for A11. But you still don't have to look at the details of `chez-init.ss`

Syntax not reloading? Environment not recognizing updated define-syntax

As I'm changing and updating my code, I found my environment doesn't seem to update the syntax that I've modified so every time I change my code, I have to reload scheme. I went to Connor when I couldn't figure out why my my-or wasn't working and he says it's most likely an environment thing. So in case other people are having trouble debugging, a possible solution could be reloading scheme.



Claude Anderson

I expect you don't really have to reload Scheme, but you definitely have to reload the test code file every time you change and reload your solution code for problem 1.

And you ought to be able to explain why that is necessary. Define-syntax is quite different than define.

A11B error checking: Does the error message have to match the error messages in the test case?

```
1 / 1 (parse-exp (quote (lambda x))) (*error* parse-exp
Error in parse-exp:
lambda expression missing
```

It passes the test case, but I'm not sure whether it is correct.

the students' answer,

It doesn't have to match the test case. As long as you throw errors of the form (eopl:error 'parse-exp ...) when (and only when) you should be throwing errors, the wording of the message doesn't matter, though the assignment advises that "Error messages should be as specific as possible (that will help you tremendously when you write your interpreter in a later assignment)." In this particular case, specifying the lack of body expressions is a helpful step up from the test case's "incorrect length" error, although I'd recommend adding the expression in question to the message using "~s" like the test case does.

the instructors' answer,

It has to say 'parse-exp. the rest of the message does not have to match.

A11b: Named Let

I'm currently with a TA, and he pointed out how none of the test cases check for named let, but the assignment does mention that we need to have it. So do we actually need to implement named let for A11b, or is it just something that's optional, but will come in handy later?

the instructors' answer,

If it is not in the test cases, you do not have to worry about it now. But you will have to parse it for one of the interpreter assignments, so you might as well do it now.

A11b

Does the parser need to translate syntactic sugar like named let and let* into core forms, or should the expression datatype be expanded to contain these (and have the interpreter deal with them)?

[hw11](#)

the instructors' answer,

You do not need to do this for A11. In fact, it will be difficult for you to write unparse and pass the A11b tests if you do the translation now. The main theme of A14 will be syntax expansion.