



# CSE 341

## Section 7

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# *Outline*

- LBI (Language Being Implemented)
- LBI “Macros”
- Eval, Quote, and Quasiquote
- Variable Number of Arguments
- Apply

# *LBI (Language Being Implemented)*

- Yesterday in lecture, we saw we can define a “Programming Language” inside racket by structs
- We will talk about how to do evaluation on these LBIs tomorrow
- Show struct definition examples

# *Macros Review*

- Extend language syntax (allow new constructs)
- Written in terms of existing syntax
- Expanded before language is actually interpreted or compiled

# *How to implement “Macros” in LBI*

- Interpreting LBI using Racket as the metalanguage
- LBI is made up of Racket structs
- In Racket, these are just data types
- Why not write a Racket function that returns LBI ASTs?

# *LBI “Macros”*

If our LBI Macro is a Racket function

```
(define (++ exp) (add (int 1) exp))
```

Then the LBI code

```
(++ (int 7))
```

Expands to

```
(add (int 1) (int 7))
```

# LBI “Macros”

- We are just generating expressions of LBI, so expressions in LBI are still composed of the original structs
- If we have an eval function, we don't need extra code to evaluate these “macros”

# quote

- Syntactically, Racket statements can be thought of as lists of tokens
- `(+ 3 4)` is a “plus sign”, a “3”, and a “4”
- **quote**-ing a parenthesized expression produces a list of tokens



# quote Examples

```
(+ 3 4) ; 7  
(quote (+ 3 4)) ; '(+ 3 4)  
(quote (+ 3 #t)) ; '(+ 3 #t)  
(+ 3 #t) ; Error
```

- You may also see the single quote ` character used as syntactic sugar

# quasiquote

- Inserts evaluated tokens into a quote
- Convenient for generating dynamic token lists
- Use **unquote** to escape a **quasiquote** back to evaluated Racket code
- A **quasiquote** and **quote** are equivalent unless we use an **unquote** operation

# quasiquote Examples

```
(quasiquote (+ 3 (unquote (+ 2 2)))) ; '(+ 3 4)
(quasiquote
  (string-append
    "I love CSE"
    (number->string
      (unquote (+ 3 338)))))
; '(string-append "I love CSE" (number->string 341))
```

- You may also see the backtick ` character used as syntactic sugar for **quasiquote**
- The comma character , is used as syntactic sugar for **unquote**

# Self Interpretation

- Many languages provide an **eval** function or something similar
- Performs interpretation or compilation at runtime
  - Needs full language implementation during runtime
- It's useful, but there's usually a better way
- Makes analysis, debugging difficult

# eval

- Racket's **eval** operates on lists of tokens
- Like those generated from **quote** and **quasiquote**
- Treat the input data as a program and evaluate it

# eval examples

```
(define quoted (quote (+ 3 4)))
(eval quoted) ; 7
(define bad-quoted (quote (+ 3 #t)))
(eval bad-quoted) ; Error
(define qqquoted (quasiquote (+ 3 (unquote (+ 2 2)))))
(eval qqquoted) ; 7
(define big-qqquoted
  (quasiquote
    (string-append
      "I love CSE"
      (number->string
        (unquote (+ 3 338))))))
(eval big-qqquoted) ; "I love CSE341"
```

# RackUnit

- Unit testing is built into the standard library
  - <http://docs.racket-lang.org/rackunit/>
- Built in test functions to make testing your code easier
  - Test for equality, **check-eq?**
  - Test for True, **check-true**
  - Test for raised exception, **check-exn**
  - and many more

# Variable Number of Arguments

- Some functions (like `+`) can take a variable number of arguments
- There is syntax that lets you define your own

```
(define fn-any
  (lambda xs           ; any number of args
    (print xs)))
(define fn-1-or-more
  (lambda (a . xs)    ; at least 1 arg
    (begin (print a) (print xs))))
(define fn-2-or-more
  (lambda (a b . xs) ; at least 2 args
    (begin (print a) (print a) (print xs))))
```



# apply

- Applies a list of values as the arguments to a function in order by position

```
(define fn-any
  (lambda xs ; any number of args
    (print xs)))
(apply fn-any (list 1 2 3 4))

(apply + (list 1 2 3 4)) ; 10
(apply max (list 1 2 3 4)) ; 4
```