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Once you're on Pensieve, you don't need to return to this page; Pensieve has all the same content (but more features). If for some reason Pensieve doesn't work, return to this page and continue with the discussion.

Attendance

Your TA will come around during discussion to check you in. You can start on the worksheet before being checked in; you don't need to wait for your TA to get started.

If you didn't attend for a good reason (such as being sick), fill out this form (within 2 weeks of your discussion): [attendance form](#)

Getting Started

Everybody say your name, and then your favorite kind of pie or cookie.

Macros

A macro is a code transformation that is created using `define-macro` and applied using a call expression. A macro call is evaluated by:

1. Binding the formal parameters of the macro to the unevaluated operand expressions of the macro call.
2. Evaluating the body of the macro, which returns an expression.
3. Evaluating the expression returned by the macro in the environment of the original macro call.

```
scm> (define-macro (twice expr) (list 'begin expr expr))
twice
scm> (twice (+ 2 2)) ; evaluates (begin (+ 2 2) (+ 2 2))
4
scm> (twice (print (+ 2 2))) ; evaluates (begin (print (+ 2 2)) (print (+ 2 2)))
4
4
```

Debugging tip: In order to see what expression a macro creates, change it to a regular procedure, then call it with quoted arguments.

```

scm> (define (twice expr) (list 'begin expr expr)) ; Same definition, but with define
      instead of define-macro
twice
scm> (twice '(print (+ 2 2))) ; Called with a quoted argument
(begin (print (+ 2 2)) (print (+ 2 2)))
scm> (eval (twice '(print (+ 2 2)))) ; Evaluating the result has the same
      behavior as the original macro
4
4

```

Quasiquote uses the backtick (below the tilde) to quote the next expression. Sub-expressions within the quasiquoted expression can be unquoted using a comma. Here are examples:

```

scm> (define x (+ 2 1))
x
scm> `(x ,x)
(x 3)
scm> (define s '(1 2 3))
s
scm> `(+ x ,(cons '* s))
(+ x (* 1 2 3))

```

Q1: Mystery Macro

Figure out what this `mystery-macro` does. Try to describe what it does by reading the code and discussing examples as a group.

```

(define-macro (mystery-macro expr old new)
  (mystery-helper expr old new))

(define (mystery-helper e o n)
  (if (and (list? e) (not (null? e)))
      (cons (mystery-helper (car e) o n) (mystery-helper (cdr e) o n))
      (if (eq? e o) n e)))

```

Pro Tip: Please don't just look at the hints right away. Hints are for when you get stuck.

Here are some example uses of `mystery-macro` that could help you understand what it does and how it might be used.

```

scm> (define five 5)
five
scm> (mystery-macro (* x x) x five)
25
scm> (mystery-macro (* x x) x (+ five 1))
36
scm> (mystery-macro '(* x x) x y)
(* y y)
scm> (mystery-macro (> (x) (> (y) (+ x y))) > lambda)
(lambda (x) (lambda (y) (+ x y)))
scm> (mystery-macro (begin e e e) e (print five))
5
5
5

```

The `mystery-macro` replaces all instances of an old symbol with a new expression before evaluating the expression `expr`.

Q2: Multiple Assignment

In Scheme, the expression returned by a macro procedure is evaluated in the same environment in which the macro was called. Therefore, it's possible to return a `define` expression from a macro and have it affect the environment in which the macro was called. This differs from a regular scheme procedure that contains a `define` expression, which would only affect the procedure's local frame.

In Python, we can bind two names to values in one line as follows:

```

>>> x, y = 1 + 1, 3 # now x is bound to 2 and y is bound to 3
>>> x, y = y, x     # swap the values of x and y
>>> x
3
>>> y
2

```

Implement the `assign` Scheme macro, which takes in two symbols `sym1` and `sym2` as well as two expressions `expr1` and `expr2`. It should bind `sym1` to the value of `expr1` and `sym2` to the value of `expr2` in the environment from which the macro was called.

```

scm> (assign x y (+ 1 1) 3) ; now x is bound to 2 and y is bound to 3
scm> (assign x y y x)      ; swap the values of x and y
scm> x
3
scm> y
2

```

Make sure that `expr2` is evaluated before `sym1` is changed. Assume that `expr1` and `expr2` do not have side effects (and so do not contain `define` or `assign` expressions).

```
(define-macro (assign sym1 sym2 expr1 expr2)
  `(begin
    (define ,sym1 ,expr1)
    (define ___ ___)))

(assign x y (+ 1 1) 3)
(assign x y y x)
(expect x 3)
(expect y 2)
```

Call `eval` on `expr2` so that its value is included in the `define` expression created by `assign`: `,(eval expr2)`. That way, the `define` for `expr1` won't affect the value of `expr2`, because `expr2` will already have been evaluated.

Presentation Time: Come up with a one-sentence explanation of why the second `define` line has to be different from the first `define` line in this implementation.

For an **optional extra challenge**, try these additional tests that make sure `assign` works correctly even when the value of `expr2` is not a number, but instead a symbol.

```
(define z 'x)      ; z is bound to the symbol x
(assign v w 2 z)   ; now v is bound to 2 and w is bound to the symbol x
(assign v w w v)   ; swap the values of v and w
(expect v x)
(expect w 2)
```

In order to ensure that the value of `expr2` is not evaluated a second time, quote the result of evaluating it.

For example, `(assign v w 2 z)` should be equivalent to:

```
(begin
  (define v 2)
  (define w (quote x)))
```

In this `begin` expression, `(quote x)` comes from first evaluating `z` and then quoting the result.

Q3: Switch

Define the macro `switch`, which takes in an expression `expr` and a list of pairs called `cases` where the first element of the pair is some number and the second element is a single expression. `switch` will evaluate the expression contained in of `cases` that corresponds to the number that `expr` evaluates to.

```
scm> (switch (+ 1 1) ((1 (print 'a))
                     (2 (print 'b))
                     (3 (print 'c))))
b
```

You may assume that the value `expr` evaluates to is always a number and is always the first element of one of the pairs in `cases`. You can also assume that the first value of each pair in `cases` is a number and the second expression does not contain the symbol `val`.

Use `equal?` to check if two numbers are equal.

For the example shown above, build the following expression:

```
(begin
  (define val (+ 1 1))
  (cond ((equal? val 1) (print 'a))
        ((equal? val 2) (print 'b))
        ((equal? val 3) (print 'c))))
```

This expression first assigns `val` to 3 and then compares `val` to the first element in each pair in `cases`.

```
(define-macro (switch expr cases)
  `(begin
    (define val ,expr)
    ,(cons
      'YOUR-CODE-HERE

      (map (lambda (case) (cons
        `(equal? ____ ____ )
        (cdr case)))
        cases))))
```

Surprise! There's also a `switch` macro on the homework, and now you know how to build it. That problem is slightly different, but you can use the same idea.