# **Racket and Plait**

CS 350

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**Programming in CS 350** 

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- The plait library for Racket
- The Dr. Racket editor

# **Racket**

# What is Racket?

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#### What is Racket?

- Lisp-style language((((((((Parentheses)))))))))
- Language for making languages

IDE for Racket

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  - o ... but you're on your own if you have problems
  - see https://docs.racket-lang.org/guide/ other-editors.html

# Plait

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# Language defined in Racket

• Racket functions you can call

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  - Has what you need to write programming languages
  - Not much else
  - You can do a lot with very little

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- Algebraic Data Types

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- Default: parentheses mean function call
  - Racket writes (f x), not f(x)
- x is not the same as (x)
  - x gets the value of the variable x
  - o (x) is calling a function named x with zero arguments



```
(+ 2 3)
```

```
(+ 2 3)
(- 10 0.5)
```

```
(+ 2 3)
(- 10 0.5)
(* 1/3 2/3)
```

```
(+ 2 3)
(- 10 0.5)
(* 1/3 2/3)
(/ 1 1000000000000000000000000000000)
(max 10 20)
```

```
5
```

```
5
9.5
```

```
5
9.5
2/9
```

```
5
9.5
2/9
1e-14
```

```
5
9.5
2/9
1e-14
20
```

```
5
9.5
2/9
1e-14
20
```

$$(= (+ 2 3) 5)$$

```
(= (+ 2 3) 5)
(> (/ 0 1) 1)
(zero? (- (+ 1 2) (+ 3 0)))
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(= (+ 2 3) 5)
(> (/ 0 1) 1)
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#### **Conditionals**

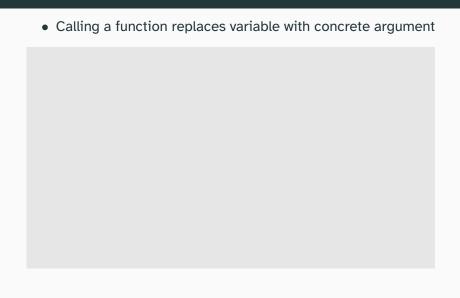
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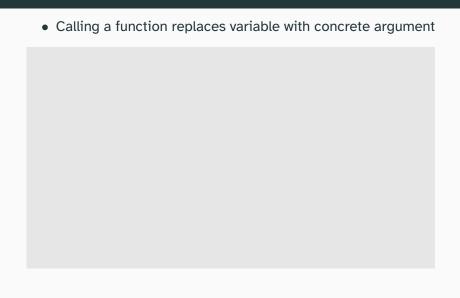
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#### **Conditionals**

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```
"hello"
6
```





```
(define (addOne [x : Number]) : Number
```

```
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 (+ x 1))
```

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(define (addOne [x : Number]) : Number
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(add0ne 10)
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  (= remainder (modulo x y)))
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(isRemainder 10 3 1)
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Calling a function replaces variable with concrete argument

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 (= remainder (modulo x y)))
(isRemainder 10 3 1)
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```
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• General form:

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```
(define (functionName
        [argName : argType]
        ... [argNameN : argTypeN]) : returnType
```

· General form:

 Later in the course we'll see another way of defining functions

**Functional Thinking: Lists And** 

Recursion

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    - · Fast, memory efficient

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#### **Further reference:**

http://htdp.org, Matthew Flatt's Notes (URCourses)