# Homework 7: Scheme Lists

# hw07.zip (hw07.zip)

Due by 11:59pm on Thursday, November 12

### Instructions

Download hw07.zip (hw07.zip). Inside the archive, you will find a file called hw07.scm (hw07.scm), along with a copy of the ok autograder.

**Submission:** When you are done, submit with python3 ok --submit. You may submit more than once before the deadline; only the final submission will be scored. Check that you have successfully submitted your code on okpy.org (https://okpy.org/). See Lab 0 (/~cs61a/fa20/lab/lab00#submitting-the-assignment) for more instructions on submitting assignments.

**Using Ok:** If you have any questions about using Ok, please refer to this guide. (/~cs61a/fa20/articles/using-ok.html)

Readings: You might find the following references useful:

- Scheme Specification (/~cs61a/fa20/articles/scheme-spec.html)
- Scheme Built-in Procedure Reference (/~cs61a/fa20/articles/scheme-builtins.html)
- Section 3.2 (http://composingprograms.com/pages/32-functional-programming.html)
- Section 3.5 (http://composingprograms.com/pages/35-interpreters-for-languages-with-abstraction.html)

**Grading:** Homework is graded based on correctness. Each incorrect problem will decrease the total score by one point. There is a homework recovery policy as stated in the syllabus. **This homework is out of 2 points.** 

# Scheme Editor

#### How to launch

In your hw07 folder you will find a new editor. To run this editor, run python3 editor. This should pop up a window in your browser; if it does not, please navigate to localhost:31415 (localhost:31415) and you should see it.

Make sure to run python3 ok in a separate tab or window so that the editor keeps running.

#### **Features**

The hw07.scm file should already be open. You can edit this file and then run Run to run the code and get an interactive terminal or Test to run the ok tests.

Environments will help you diagram your code, and Debug works with environments so you can see where you are in it. We encourage you to try out all these features.

Reformat is incredibly useful for determining whether you have parenthesis based bugs in your code. You should be able to see after formatting if your code looks weird where the issue is.

By default, the interpreter uses Lisp-style formatting, where the parens are all put on the end of the last line

```
(define (f x)
(if (> x 0)
x
(- x)))
```

However, if you would prefer the close parens to be on their own lines as so

you can go to Settings and select the second option.

# Required Questions

Hint Video

#### Scheme Lists

#### Q1: Filter Lst

Write a procedure filter-1st, which takes a predicate fn and a list 1st, and returns a new list containing only elements of the list that satisfy the predicate. The output should contain the elements in the same order that they appeared in the original list.

**Note:** Make sure that you are not just calling the built-in filter function in Scheme - we are asking you to re-implement this!

```
(define (filter-lst fn lst)
  'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)

;;; Tests
(define (even? x)
  (= (modulo x 2) 0))
(filter-lst even? '(0 1 1 2 3 5 8))
; expect (0 2 8)
```

Use Ok to unlock and test your code:

```
python3 ok -q filter_lst -u
python3 ok -q filter_lst
```

#### Q2: Interleave

Implement the function interleave, which takes a two lists as arguments. interleave will return a new list that interleaves the elements of the two lists. Refer to the tests for sample input/output.

```
(define (interleave first second)
   'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)

(interleave (list 1 3 5) (list 2 4 6))
; expect (1 2 3 4 5 6)

(interleave (list 1 3 5) nil)
; expect (1 3 5)

(interleave (list 1 3 5) (list 2 4))
; expect (1 2 3 4 5)
```

Use Ok to test your code:

```
python3 ok -q interleave
```

#### Q3: Accumulate

Fill in the definition for the procedure accumulate, which combines the first n natural numbers according to the following parameters:

- 1. combiner: a function of two arguments
- 2. start: a number with which to start combining
- 3. n: the number of natural numbers to combine

4. term: a function of one argument that computes the nth term of a sequence

For example, we can find the product of all the numbers from 1 to 5 by using the multiplication operator as the combiner, and starting our product at 1:

```
scm> (define (identity x) x)
scm> (accumulate * 1 5 identity) ; 1 * 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5
120
```

We can also find the sum of the squares of the same numbers by using the addition operator as the combiner and square as the term:

```
scm> (define (square x) (* x x))
scm> (accumulate + 0 5 square) ; 0 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2
55
scm> (accumulate + 5 5 square) ; 5 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2
60
```

You may assume that the combiner will always be commutative: i.e. the order of arguments do not matter.

```
(define (accumulate combiner start n term)
  'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)
```

Use Ok to test your code:

```
python3 ok -q accumulate
```

## Q4: No Repeats

Implement no-repeats, which takes a list of numbers 1st as input and returns a list that has all of the unique elements of 1st in the order that they first appear, but no repeats. For example, (no-repeats (list 5 4 5 4 2 2)) evaluates to (5 4 2).

Hints: To test if two numbers are equal, use the = procedure. To test if two numbers are not equal, use the not procedure in combination with = . You may find it helpful to use the filter-1st procedure with a helper lambda function to use as a filter.

```
(define (no-repeats lst)
  'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)
```

Use Ok to unlock and test your code:

```
python3 ok -q no_repeats -u
python3 ok -q no_repeats
```

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