# SICP

God's Programming Book

Lecture-24 Interpreters





### Interpreters

Slides Adapted from cs61a of UC Berkeley



# Interpreting Scheme



### The Structure of an Interpreter

Eval Base cases: Primitive values (numbers) Look up values bound to symbols Recursive calls: • Eval(operator, operands) of call expressions Apply(procedure, arguments) • Eval(sub-expressions) of special forms Requires an environment for symbol Apply Base cases: lookup Built-in primitive procedures Recursive calls: Eval(body) of user-defined procedures Creates a new environment each time a user-defined procedure is applied

# Special Forms



#### Scheme Evaluation

The scheme\_eval function choose behavior based on expression form:

- Symbols are looked up in the current environment
- Self-evaluating expressions are returned as values
- All other legal expressions are represented as Scheme lists, called combinations

```
Special forms are identified by the first list element

(define <name> <expression>)

(define (demo s) (if (null? s) '(3) (cons (car s) (demo (cdr s))) ))

(demo (list 1 2))
```

# Logical Forms



### Logical Special Forms

Logical forms may only evaluate some sub-expressions

- If expression: (if redicate> <consequent> <alternative>)
- **And** and **or:** (**and** <e1> ... <en>), (**or** <e1> ... <en>)
- **Cond** expression: (**cond** (<p1> <e1>) ... (<pn> <en>) (else <e>))

The value of an if expression is the value of a sub-expression:

- Evaluate the predicate
- Choose a sub-expression: <consequent> or <alternative>
- Evaluate that sub-expression to get the value of the whole expression

do\_if\_form



### Quotation



#### Quotation

The quote special form evaluates to the quoted expression, which is not evaluated

```
(quote <expression>) (quote (+ 1 2)) evaluates to the three-element Scheme list (+ 1 2)
```

The <expression> itself is the value of the whole quote expression

The scheme\_read parser converts shorthand 'to a combination that starts with quote



# Lambda Expressions



### Lambda Expressions

Lambda expressions evaluate to user-defined procedures

```
(lambda (<formal-parameters>) <body>)

(lambda (x) (* x x))

class LambdaProcedure:
    def __init__(self, formals, body, env):
        self.formals = formals ______ A scheme list of symbols
        self.body = body ______ A scheme list of expressions
        self.env = env ______ A Frame instance
```

#### Frames and Environments

A frame represents an environment by having a parent frame Frames are Python instances with methods **lookup** and **define** In Project 4, Frames do not hold return values

```
g: Global frame

y 3
z 5
```

```
f1: [parent=g]

x 2
z 4
```



# Define Expressions



### **Define Expressions**

Define binds a symbol to a value in the first frame of the current environment.

```
(define <name> <expression>)
```

- Evaluate the <expression>
- 2. Bind <name> to its value in the current frame

```
(define x (+ 1 2))
```

Procedure definition is shorthand of define with a lambda expression

```
(define (<name> <formal parameters>) <body>)
(define <name> (lambda (<formal parameters>) <body>))
```



### Applying User-Defined Procedures

To apply a user-defined procedure, create a new frame in which formal parameters are bound to argument values, whose parent is the **env** attribute of the procedure

Evaluate the body of the procedure in the environment that starts with this new frame



# Thanks for Listening

