

PPL - ASSIGNMENT 2

1 גובה

הכל שנקרא **special forms** 1.1
לעתים נקרא **סמלים מיוחדים**, ובערך הם מושגים ייחודיים.

הכל שנקרא **special forms** 1.2
הכל שנקרא **סמלים מיוחדים** הם מושגים ייחודיים.

הכל שנקרא **special forms** 1.3
הכל שנקרא **סמלים מיוחדים** הם מושגים ייחודיים.

הכל שנקרא **special forms** 1.4
הכל שנקרא **סמלים מיוחדים** הם מושגים ייחודיים.

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הכל שנקרא **סמלים מיוחדים** הם מושגים ייחודיים.

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הכל שנקרא **סמלים מיוחדים** הם מושגים ייחודיים.

הכל שנקרא **special forms** 1.11
הכל שנקרא **סמלים מיוחדים** הם מושגים ייחודיים.

הכל שנקרא **special forms** 1.12
הכל שנקרא **סמלים מיוחדים** הם מושגים ייחודיים.

```

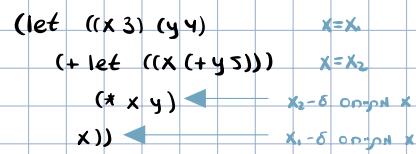
<program> ::= (L31 <exp>+)
<exp> ::= <define> | <cexp>
<define> ::= ( define <var> <cexp> )
val:CExp)
<var> ::= <identifier>
<cexp> ::= <nnumber>
| <boolean>
| <string>
| ( lambda ( <var>* ) <cexp>+ ) / ProcExp(args:VarDecl[])
| ( if <cexp> <cexp> <cexp> ) / IfExp(test: CExp,
then: CExp,
alt: CExp)
| ( let ( <binding>* ) <cexp>+ ) /
LetExp(bindings:Binding[])
| (cond <cond-clauses>)+<else> / cond-exp(<cond-clauses>:
List(<cond-clause>), else:<cond-clause>)
| ( quote <sexp> )
| ( <cexp> <cexp>* )
<binding> ::= ( <var> <cexp> )

```

```

/ Program(exp:List(exp))
/ DefExp | CExp
/ DefExp(var:VarDecl,
/ VarRef(var:string)
/ NumExp(val:number)
/ BoolExp(val:boolean)
/ StrExp(val:string)
/ ProcExp(args:VarDecl[], body:CExp[])
/ IfExp(test: CExp,
then: CExp,
alt: CExp)
/ LetExp(bindings:Binding[])
/ cond-exp(<cond-clauses>:
List(<cond-clause>), else:<cond-clause>)
/ LitExp(val:SExp)
/ AppExp(operator:CExp,
operands:CExp[])
/ Binding(var:VarDecl,
val:CExp)

```



1.3

• take

; signature: take(lst, pos)

; Type: [List<Number> * Number → List<Number>]

; Purpose: Extract the first 'pos' elements of a list, returning a new list containing those elements.

; Pre-conditions: pos is a natural number.

; Tests: (take (list 1 2 3) 2) → '(1 2)

• take-map

; signature: take-map(lst, func, pos)

; Type: [List<Number> * (func: Number → Number) * Number → List<Number>]

; Purpose: Apply a function to the first pos elements of a list and return a list with the altered elements.

; Pre-conditions: pos is a natural number, func takes 1 argument.

; Tests: (take-map (list 1 2 3) (lambda (x) (* x x)) 2) → '(1 4)

• take-filter

; signature: take-filter(lst, pred, pos)

; Type: [List<Number> * (pred: Number → Boolean) * Number → List<Number>]

; Purpose: Return a new list containing the first pos elements of lst that satisfy pred.

; Pre-conditions: pos is a natural number, pred takes 1 arguments and returns a boolean.

; Tests: take-filter (list 1 2 3 4) (lambda (x) (> x 1)) 2) → '(2 3)

• sub-size

; signature: sub-size(lst, size)

; Type: [List<Number> * Number → List<Number>]

; Purpose: Returns a list of all the contiguous sublists of 'lst' that have 'size' elements.

; Pre-conditions: size is a natural number.

; Tests: (sub-size (list 1 2 3) 3) → '((1 2 3))

• sub-size-map

;signature: sub-size-map(lst, func, size)

;Type: [List<Number> * (func: Number → Number) * Number → List<Number>]

;Purpose: Return a list of all the contiguous sublists of lst that have 'size' elements, and where each element of each sublist has been transformed by func.

;Pre-conditions: size is a natural number, func takes 1 argument.

;Tests: (sub-size-map (list 1 2 3) (lambda (x) (+ x 1)) 3) → '((2 3 4))

• root

;signature: root(tree)

;Type: [List <Any> → Any]

;Purpose: Return the value of a binary tree root node.

;Pre-conditions: The input list is a valid representation of a binary tree.

;Tests: (root('(1 (*t 3 4) 2))) → 1

• left

;signature: left(tree)

;Type: [List <Any> → List<Any> | Atom].

;Purpose: Retrieve the subtree of the left son of a given binary tree.

;Pre-conditions: The input list is a valid representation of a binary tree.

;Tests: (left('(1 (*t 3 4) 2))) → '(*t 3 4)

• right

;signature: right(tree)

;Type: [List <Any> → List<Any> | Atom].

;Purpose: Retrieve the subtree of the right son of a given binary tree.

;Pre-conditions: The input list is a valid representation of a binary tree.

;Tests: (right('(1 (*t 3 4) 2))) → 2

• count-node

;signature: count-node(lst, val)

;Type: [List <Any> * Any → Number]

; Purpose: Count the number of nodes in a tree that have a specific value.

; Pre-conditions: The input list is a valid representation of a binary tree , val is an atomic value.

; Tests: (count-node '(1(*#t 3 *#t) 2) *#t) → 2

- Mirror-tree

; signature: Mirror-tree(tree)

; Type: [List<Any> → List<Any>]

; Purpose: Return a mirrored tree of the input tree.

; Pre-conditions: The input list is a valid representation of a binary tree .

; Tests: (mirror-tree '(1(*#t 3 4) 2) → '(1 2 (*#t 4 3))

- make-ok

; signature: make-ok(val)

; Type: [Any → Result<Any>]

; Purpose: Create an "OK" structure for a given value.

; Pre-conditions: None.

; Tests: (make-ok 1) → {tag: "ok", value: 1}

- make-error

; signature: make-error(msg)

; Type: [String → Result<String>]

; Purpose: Create an "error" structure with the given message.

; Pre-conditions: msg is a String

; Tests: (make-error "Error") → {tag: "Failure", message: "Error"}

- ok?

; signature: ok?(res)

; Type: [Result<Any> → Boolean]

; Purpose: Check if "res" is an instance of an "ok" structure.

; Pre-conditions: none.

;Tests: (define ok(make-ok 1))
(ok? ok) → #t

- **error?**

;signature: error?(res)

;Type: [Result<Any> → Boolean]

;Purpose: Check if "res" is an instance of an "error" structure.

;Pre-conditions: none

;Tests: (define ok(make-ok 1))
(error? ok) → #f

- **result?**

;signature: result?(res)

;Type: [Any → Boolean]

;Purpose: Check if "res" is an instance of an "error" structure.

;Pre-conditions: None

;Tests: (define ok(make-ok 1))
(result? ok) → #t

- **result→val**

;signature: result→val(res)

;Type: Any → Any

;Purpose: To extract the value of a result structure if it represents a valid result, or the error message if it represents an error.

;Pre-conditions: None.

;Tests: (define ok(make-ok 1))
(result→val ok) → 1

- **bind**

;signature: bind(func)

;Type: [func:(Any → result<Any>) → func:(result<Any> → result<Any>)]

;Purpose: To transform a function that operates on non-result values into a function that operates on result values.

;Pre-conditions: The input function has to take a non-result value as an input and returns a result.

;Tests: (cbind (lambda (x) (make-ok (+ x 1)))
(make-ok 2) → {tag: "ok", value: 3})