Lab 10: Scheme lab10.zip (lab10.zip)

Due by 11:59pm on Wednesday, November 4.

Starter Files

Download lab10.zip (lab10.zip). Inside the archive, you will find starter files for the questions in this lab, along with a copy of the Ok (ok) autograder.

Topics

Consult this section if you need a refresher on the material for this lab. It's okay to skip directly to the questions and refer back here should you get stuck.

Scheme

Scheme is a famous functional programming language from the 1970s. It is a dialect of Lisp (which stands for LISt Processing). The first observation most people make is the unique syntax, which uses a prefix notation and (often many) nested parentheses (see http://xkcd.com/297/(https://web.archive.org/web/20201214030317/http://xkcd.com/297/)). Scheme features first-class functions and optimized tail-recursion, which were relatively new features at the time.

Our course uses a custom version of Scheme (which you will build for Project 4) included in the starter ZIP archive. To start the interpreter, type python3 scheme . To run a Scheme program interactively, type python3 scheme -i <file.scm>. To exit the Scheme interpreter, type (exit).

You may find it useful to try code.cs61a.org/scheme

(https://web.archive.org/web/20201214030317/https://code.cs61a.org/scheme) when working through problems, as it can draw environment and box-and-pointer diagrams and it lets you walk your code step-by-step (similar to Python Tutor). Don't forget to submit your code through Ok though!

Scheme Editor

As you're writing your code, you can debug using the Scheme Editor. In your scheme 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.

If you find that your code works in the online editor but not in your own interpreter, it's possible you have a bug in code from an earlier part that you'll have to track down. Every once in a while there's a bug that our tests don't catch, and if you find one you should let us know!

Expressions

Atomic Expressions

Call Expressions

Special Forms

Control Structures

```
If Expressions

Cond Expressions
```

Lists

Lists

Defining procedures

Defining Procedures

Lambdas

Lambdas

Required Questions

What Would Scheme Display?

Q1: Combinations

Let's familiarize ourselves with some built-in Scheme procedures and special forms!

```
Use OK to unlock the following "What would Scheme print?" questions:

python3 ok -q combinations -u
```

```
scm> (- 10 4)

scm> (* 7 6)

scm> (+ 1 2 3 4)

scm> (/ 8 2 2)

scm> (quotient 29 5)

scm> (modulo 29 5)
```

```
scm> (define x 3)
scm> x

scm> (define y (+ x 4))
scm> y

scm> (define x (lambda (y) (* y 2)))
scm> (x y)
```

```
scm> (if (print 1) (print 2) (print 3))
scm> (* (if (> 3 2) 1 2) (+ 4 5))
scm> (define foo (lambda (x y z) (if x y z)))
scm> (foo 1 2 (print 'hi))
scm> ((lambda (a) (print 'a)) 100)
```

Coding Questions

Q2: Over or Under

Define a procedure over-or-under which takes in a number <code>num1</code> and a number <code>num2</code> and returns the following:

- -1 if num1 is less than num2
- 0 if num1 is equal to num2
- 1 if num1 is greater than num2

```
(define (over-or-under num1 num2)
   'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)

;;; Tests
(over-or-under 1 2)
; expect -1
(over-or-under 2 1)
; expect 1
(over-or-under 1 1)
; expect 0
```

Use Ok to unlock and test your code:

```
python3 ok -q over_or_under -u
python3 ok -q over_or_under
```

Q3: Make Adder

Write the procedure make-adder which takes in an initial number, num, and then returns a procedure. This returned procedure takes in a number inc and returns the result of num + inc.

Hint: To return a procedure, you can either return a lambda expression or define another nested procedure. Remember that Scheme will automatically return the last clause in your procedure.

```
(define (make-adder num)
  'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)
;;; Tests
(define adder (make-adder 5))
(adder 8)
; expect 13
```

Use Ok to unlock and test your code:

```
python3 ok -q make_adder -u
python3 ok -q make_adder
```

Q4: Compose

Write the procedure composed, which takes in procedures f and g and outputs a new procedure. This new procedure takes in a number x and outputs the result of calling f on g of

```
(define (composed f g)
  'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)
```

Use Ok to unlock and test your code:

```
python3 ok -q composed -u
python3 ok -q composed
```

Submit

Make sure to submit this assignment by running:

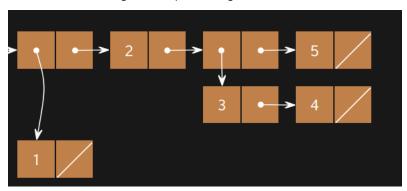
```
python3 ok --submit
```

Optional Questions

The following questions are for **extra practice**. However, they are in scope and we recommend you do them if you have time.

Q5: Make a List

Create the list with the following box-and-pointer diagram:



```
(define 1st
'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)
```

Use Ok to unlock and test your code:

```
python3 ok -q make_structure -u
python3 ok -q make_structure
```

Q6: Remove

Implement a procedure remove that takes in a list and returns a new list with *all* instances of item removed from 1st. You may assume the list will only consist of numbers and will not have nested lists.

Hint: You might find the filter-1st procedure useful.

```
(define (remove item lst)
   'YOUR-CODE-HERE
)

;;; Tests
(remove 3 nil)
; expect ()
(remove 3 '(1 3 5))
; expect (1 5)
(remove 5 '(5 3 5 5 1 4 5 4))
; expect (3 1 4 4)
```

Use Ok to unlock and test your code:

```
python3 ok -q remove -u
python3 ok -q remove
```

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