

Dickinson User Guide

Vanessa McHale

Contents

Introduction	2
Installing Dickinson	2
Editor Integration	2
Program Structure	2
Example	2
Comments	3
Definitions & Names	3
Branching	3
Interpolation	4
Multi-Line Strings	4
Expressions	4
Lambdas	5
Matches & Tuples	5
Tags	6
Types	7
REPL	7
Saving & Restoring States	8
Lints	8
Libraries	8
Using Libraries	8
Example	8
Writing Libraries	9
Scripting	9
Examples	9
Cowsay	9
Noun Declension	10

Introduction

Dickinson is a text-generation language for generative literature. Each time you run your code, you get back randomly generated text.

It provides a language to define random texts like the Magical Realism Bot.

Installing Dickinson

First, install cabal and GHC. Then:

```
cabal install language-dickinson
```

This provides `emd`, the command-line interface to the Dickinson language.

You may also wish to install manpages for reference information about `emd`. Manpages are installed at

```
emd man
```

Editor Integration

A vim plugin is available.

Program Structure

Dickinson files begin with `%-`, followed by definitions.

Example

Here is a simple Dickinson program:

```
%-
```

```
(:def main
  (:oneof
    (| "heads")
    (| "tails")))
```

Save this as `gambling.dck`. Then:

```
emd run gambling.dck
```

which will display either `heads` or `tails`.

The `:oneof` construct selects one of its branches with equal probability.

In general, when you `emd run` code, you'll see the result of evaluating `main`.

Comments

Comments are indicated with a `;` at the beginning of the line. Anything to the right of the `;` is ignored. So

```
%-  
  
; This returns one of 'heads' or 'tails'  
(:def main  
  (:oneof  
    (| "heads")  
    (| "tails")))
```

is perfectly valid code and is functionally the same as the above.

Definitions & Names

We can define names and reference them later:

```
%-  
  
(:def gambling  
  (:oneof  
    (| "heads")  
    (| "tails")))  
  
(:def main  
  gambling)
```

We can `emd run` this and it will give the same results as above.

Branching

When you use `:oneof`, Dickinson picks one of the branches with equal probability. If this is not what you want, you can use `:branch`:

```
%-  
  
(:def unfairCoin  
  (:branch  
    (| 1.0 "heads")
```

```
(| 1.1 "tails"))))
```

```
(:def main
  unfairCoin)
```

This will scale things so that picking "tails" is a little more likely.

Interpolation

We can recombine past definitions via string interpolation:

```
%-
```

```
(:def adjective
  (:oneof
    (| "beautiful")
    (| "auspicious")
    (| "cold")))
```

```
(:def main
  "What a ${adjective}, ${adjective} day!")
```

Multi-Line Strings

For large blocks of text, we can use multi-line strings.

```
(:def twain
  '''
    Truth is the most valuable thing we have - so let us economize it.
    - Mark Twain
  ''')
```

Multiline strings begin and end with `'''`.

Expressions

Branches, strings, and interpolations are expressions. A `:def` can attach an expression to a name.

```
%-
```

```
(:def color
  (:oneof
    (| "yellow")
    (| "blue")))
```

```
(:def adjective
  (:oneof
    (| "beautiful")
    (| "auspicious")
    (| color)))
```

```
(:def main
  "What a ${adjective}, ${adjective} day!")
```

Branches can contain any expression, including names that have been defined previously (such as `color` in the example above).

Lambdas

Lambdas are how we introduce functions in Dickinson.

```
(:def sayHello
  (:lambda name text
    "Hello, ${name}."))
```

Note that we have to specify the type of `name` - here, it stands in for some string, so it is of type `text`.

We can use `sayHello` with `$` (pronounced “apply”).

```
(:def name
  (:oneof
    (| "Alice")
    (| "Bob")))

(:def main
  ($ sayHello name))
```

We can `emd` run this:

Hello, Bob.

`$ f x` corresponds to `f x` in ML.

Matches & Tuples

Suppose we want to randomly pick quotes. First we define a function to return a quote by Fiona Apple:

```
(:def fionaAppleQuote
  (:oneof
    (|
      '''
      "You're more likely to get cut with a dull tool than a sharp one."
```

```

    '')
  (|
    ''
    "You forgot the difference between equanimity and passivity."
    '''))

```

Then we can define `quote`, which returns a quote as well as the person who said it.

```

(:def quote
  (:oneof
    (| ("« Le beau est ce qu'on désire sans vouloir le manger. »", "Simone Weil"))
    (| (fionaAppleQuote, "Fiona Apple"))))

```

Each branch returns a tuple.

We can use the `:match` construct to format the result of `quote`, viz.

```

(:def formatQuote
  (:lambda q (text, text)
    (:match q
      [(quote, name)
        ''
        ${quote}
        - ${name}
        '''])))

```

```

(:def main
  $ formatQuote quote)

```

We can run this to get something like:

```

"You forgot the difference between equanimity and passivity."
- Fiona Apple

```

Note the use of the `:lambda` in `formatQuote`; we specify the type `(text, text)`.

Tags

Tags can be used to split things based on cases.

```

tydecl number = Singular | Plural

```

```

(:def indefiniteArticle
  (:lambda n number
    (:match n
      [Singular "a"]
      [Plural "some"])))

```

Note that we specify the type `number` in `(:lambda n number ...)`.

Tags themselves must begin with a capital letter while types begin with a lowercase letter.

Tags are a restricted form of sum types.

Types

REPL

To enter a REPL:

```
emd repl
```

This will show a prompt

```
emd>
```

If we have

```
%-
```

```
(:def gambling
  (:oneof
    (| "heads")
    (| "tails")))
```

in a file `gambling.dck` as above, we can load it with

```
emd> :l gambling.dck
```

We can then evaluate `gambling` if we like

```
emd> gambling
```

or manipulate names that are in scope like so:

```
emd> "The result of the coin toss is: ${gambling}"
```

We can also create new definitions:

```
emd> (:def announcer "RESULT: ${gambling}")
emd> announcer
```

Inspect the type of an expression with `:type`:

```
emd> :type announcer
text
```

We can define types in the REPL:

```
emd> tydecl case = Nominative | Oblique | Possessive
emd> :type Nominative
case
```

Saving & Restoring States

We can save the REPL state, including any definitions we've declared during the session.

```
emd> :save replSt.emdi
```

If we exit the session we can restore the save definitions with

```
emd> :r replSt.emdi
emd> announcer
```

For reference information about the Dickinson REPL:

```
:help
```

Lints

emd has a linter which can make suggestions based on probable mistakes. We can invoke it with `emd lint`:

```
emd lint silly.dck
```

Libraries

Dickinson allows pulling in definitions from other files with `:include`.

Using Libraries

Example

The `color` module is bundled by default:

```
(:include color)
```

```
%-
```

```
(:def main
  "Today's mood is ${color}")
```


color.dck contains:

```
(:def color
  (:oneof
    (| "aubergine")
    (| "cerulean")
    (| "azure")
    ...
  )
)
```

Scripting

and the top of a file to use `emd` as an interpreter. As an example, here is an implementation of the Unix fortune program as a script:

```
(:def adjective
  (:oneof
    (| "good")
    (| "bad")))
```

Examples

```
(:def cowsay
  (:lambda txt text
    )))
```

```

${txt}
-----
      \
      \
      ^--^
      (oo)\-----
      (__) \          )\ \
           ||---w  ||
           ||      ||
''')

```

Noun Declension

We can use tuples and tags to model nouns and noun declension.

```
tydecl case = Nominative | Accusative | Dative | Genitive | Instrumental
```

```
tydecl gender = Masculine | Feminine | Neuter
```

```
tydecl number = Singular | Plural
```

```
; demonstrative pronouns
```

```
; "this" or "these"
```

```
(:def decline
```

```
(:lambda x (case, gender, number)
```

```
(:match x
```

[(Nominative, Masculine, Singular) "pes"]

[(Accusative, Masculine, Singular) "pisne"]

```
[(Genitive, (Masculine|Neuter), Singular) "pisses"]
```

```
[(Dative, (Masculine|Neuter), Singular) "pissum"]
```

```
[(Instrumental, (Masculine|Neuter), Singular) "bys"]
```

```
[(Nominative|Accusative), Neuter, Singular) "bis"]
```

[(Nominative, Feminine, Singular) "peos"]

[(Accusative, Feminine, Singular) "pas"]

```
[(Genitive|Dative|Instrumental), Feminine, Singular] "pisse"]
```

```
[((Nominative|Accusative), _, Plural) "bas"]
```

[(Genitive, , Plural) "pissa"]

```
[(Dative,    , Plural) "bissum"]
```

)))

In the REPL:

```
emd> $ decline (Nominative, Feminine, Singular)
```

peos

This actually has no element of randomness but such capabilities are important for agreement in longer generative texts.

For guidance:

```
emd> :type decline  
(-> (case, gender, number) text)
```