#### **Title**

Syntax for dynamic scoping.

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#### **Status**

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### **Abstract**

FLUID-LET, a binding syntax for dynamic scoping, is introduced.

#### **Issues**

None.

### Rationale

FLUID-LET reduces the clutter of overriding the values of variables in a dynamic scope while allowing nonlocal exits from and re-entries to that scope. Scheme systems have had FLUID-LET for years, though they do not agree on its meaning.

# **Specification**

```
(FLUID-LET <bindings> <body>)
Syntax
```

<Bindings> should have the form ((<variable1> <init1>) ...) where each <init> is an expression. It is an error for a <variable> to appear more than once in the list of variables.

The <init>s are evaluated in the current environment, the values of the <variable>s are saved, the results of the <init>s are assigned to the <variable>s, and the <body> is evaluated in the current environment before the <variable>s are restored to their saved values and the values returned by the last expression of <body> are returned as the values of the entire expression.

It is an error for the <variable>s to be unbound at the time their old values are saved.

If control leaves the dynamic scope of the <body> before the last expression of <body> has returned, then the current values of the <variables>s inside the scope are saved and the saved values from outside the scope are restored before control leaves the scope of the FLUID-LET. If control subsequently reenters the scope of the <body>, then the current values of the <variable>s outside the scope are saved and the saved values from inside the scope are restored before execution continues inside <body>. In this case, it is the last saved values from outside the scope that will be restored when the <body> finally returns.

## **Implementation**

The following implementation is written in R5RS Scheme. It is not compatible with the IEEE Scheme standard because the IEEE standard does not contain the high-level macro system.

The implementation assumes that some top-level names defined by the R5RS are bound to their original values.

```
(define-syntax fluid-let
  (syntax-rules ()
    ((_ ((v1 e1) ...) b1 b2 ...)
     (fluid-let "temps" () ((v1 e1) ...) b1 b2 ...))
    ((<u>"temps" (t ...) ((v1 e1) x ...) b1 b2 ...)</u>
     (let ((temp e1))
       (fluid-let "temps" ((temp e1 v1) t ...) (x ...) b1 b2 ...)))
    ((<u>"temps"</u> ((t e v) ...) () b1 b2 ...)
     (let-syntax ((swap!
                    (syntax-rules ()
                       ((swap! a b)
                        (let ((tmp a))
                          (set! a b)
                          (set! b tmp))))))
       (dynamic-wind
        (lambda ()
           (swap! t v) ...)
        (lambda ()
          b1 b2 ...)
        (lambda ()
           (swap! t v) ...))))))
```

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