Discussion 10

Scheme, Scheme Lists

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Announcements

- Homework 7 due Thursday 11/3.
- Office hours on Thursday 11/3 12-5 are in Warren 101A (the small conference room).
- Submit midterm 2 regrade requests by Wednesday 11/9.



Scheme

Scheme

- What is Scheme?
 - Another programming language!
 - A dialect of Lisp (LISt Processor)
- Allows us to bring together all of our previous knowledge
- Recursion based
 - No iterative loops!
 - Only recursion and tree recursion:)

Scheme Primitives

- What is a primitive?
 - Expressions that are simplified or cannot be divided up further
- What are some primitives
 - Numbers -> Floats, Integers
 - Booleans -> Truth-y values, False-y values
- NOTE
 - Everything other than #f will evaluate to True in Scheme

Scheme Primitives (Example)

```
scm> 1
1
scm> 2
2
scm> #t
True
scm> #f
False
```

Defining Variables in Scheme

- How do we define variables in Scheme?
 - Use define
- (define <variable name> <value>)
 - o (define adit 10)
 - o adit -> 10
 - o Evaluates <value> and binds the value to <variable name> in the current environment.
- 1
 - Accesses the <variable name> but not the value
 - Useful for when you don't want to modify the or evaluate the <variable name>

WWSD (Primitives and Defining Variables)

Scheme Call Expressions

- What are Call Expressions?
 - How we invoke functions
- (<operator> <operand>)
 - o <operator> comes first (different than Python)
 (+ 1 2)
- How do we evaluate?
 - Same as Python
 - o Evaluate <operator> , <operand> , and then apply <operator> to
 <operands>

WWSD (Call Expressions)

Scheme Special Forms

- What are Special Forms?
 - Look like Call Expressions, but behave slightly differently
- What do they look like?
 - o define, if, cond, and, or, lambda, begin, else

Scheme if

- (if (if false])
 - ∘ Evaluate <predicate>
 - o if redicate> is truth-y
 - evaluate <if-true>
 - ∘ if
 o if
 o if
 o if
 o is false-y
 - evaluate <if-false>
- (if (< 45) 12)
- 1

Scheme cond

- (cond (<pred1> <if-pred1>) ... (<predn> <if-predn>) [(else <else-expression>)])
 - 1. Evaluate the predicates <pred1>, <pred2>, ..., <predn> in order until you reach one that evaluates to a truth-y value, then return corresponding <if-predn>.
 - 2. If none of the predicates are truth-y and there is an else clause, evaluate and return <else-expression>.
- (cond ((< 4 5) 1) (else 2))
- 1

Scheme Booleans

- and , or , notSimilar to Python (short-circuits)
- Equivalence
 - = -> numbers
 - eq? -> check if same object (is)
 - equal? -> check if contents are the same (==)

Scheme Lambdas

• All functions are Lambdas in Scheme!

```
scm> (define square (lambda (x) (* x x)))
square
scm> (define (square x) (* x x)) ; Same as above
square
scm> square
(lambda (x) (* x x))
scm> (square 4)
16
```

Q1: Virahanka-Fibonacci

```
def virfib(n):
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return n
    return virfib(n - 1) + virfib(n - 2)
```

Scheme Lists

- What are Scheme lists?
 - Linked Lists!!!
- Syntax difference
 - car <any value> / Link.first
 - cdr <nil or another Scheme list> / Link.rest

```
scm> nil
scm> (define lst (cons 1 (cons 2 (cons 3 nil))))
lst
scm> lst
(1 \ 2 \ 3)
scm> (car lst)
scm> (cdr lst)
                  Slides by Aditya Balasubramanian
(23)
```

Scheme Lists (Creation)

- (cons <first> <rest>)
 - < <rest> must be another list or nil
- (list <item1> ... <itemn>)
 - Returns a list with the <item1> ... <itemn> in order as its elements.
- `(<expr>) or (quote <expr>)
 - Returns the list exactly as typed, without evaluating any of the individual elements (different than list and cons)

=, eq?, equal?

- (= <a>)returns if a equals b, both must be numbers
- (eq? <a>)
 - returns if a and b are equivalent primitive values, or are the same object, like is in Python
- (equal? <a>)
 - returns if a and b are pairs/lists that have the same contents, like == in Python, if a and not b, behaves like eq?

Worksheet

Thank you!!!

Anon Feedback -> https://tinyurl.com/adit-anon