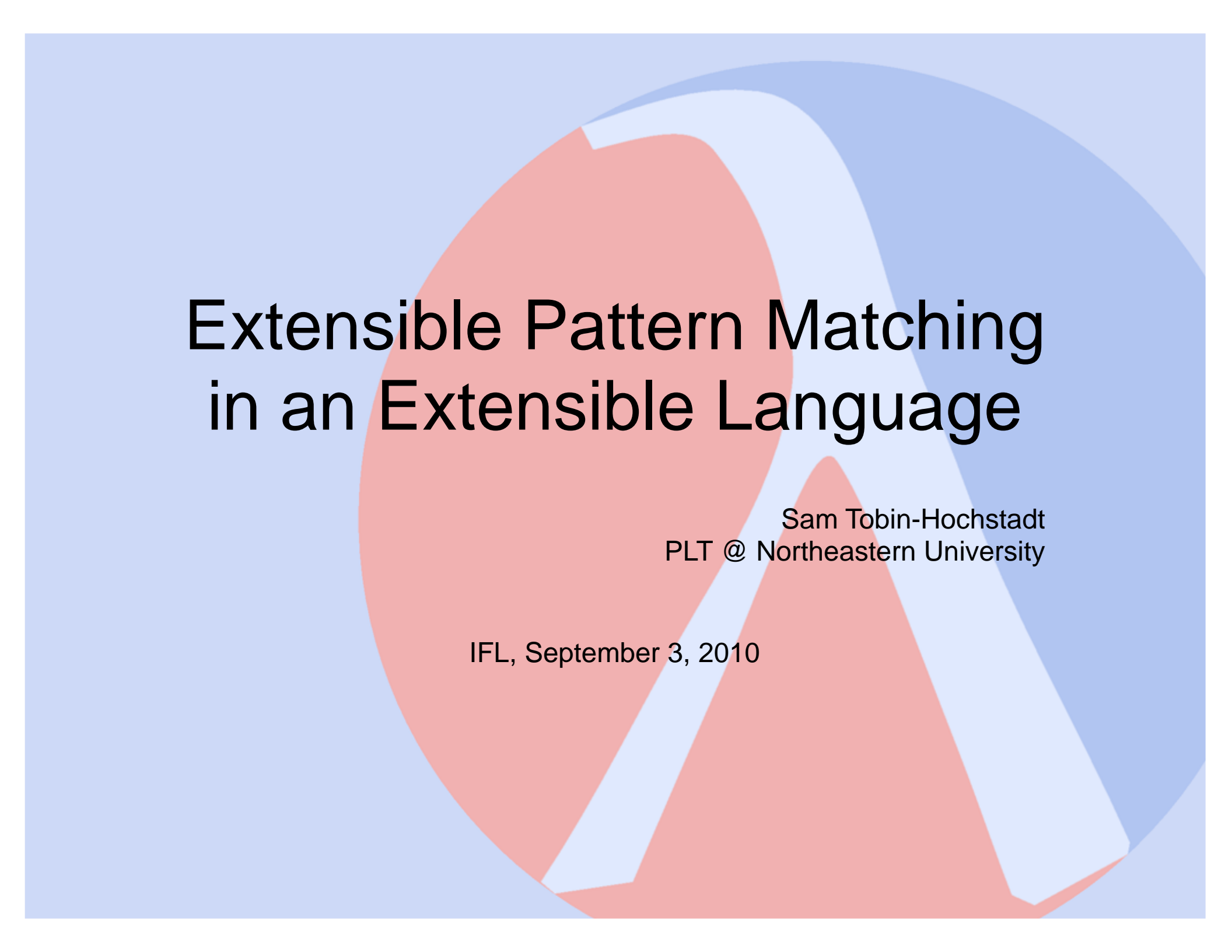


The background of the slide features a light blue field with large, overlapping, semi-transparent shapes in red and light blue. These shapes create a layered, geometric effect, with some areas appearing darker due to the overlap.

Extensible Pattern Matching

Sam Tobin-Hochstadt
PLT @ Northeastern University

IFL, September 3, 2010

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Extensible Pattern Matching in an Extensible Language

Sam Tobin-Hochstadt
PLT @ Northeastern University

IFL, September 3, 2010

```
(: magnitude : Complex -> Real)
(define (magnitude n)
  (cond
    [(eq? (first n) 'cart)
     (sqrt (+ (sqr (second n))
              (sqr (third n)))))]
    [(eq? (first n) 'polar)
     (second n)]))
```



```
(: magnitude : Complex -> Real)
(define (magnitude n)
  (match n
    [(list 'cart x y)
     (sqrt (+ (sqr x) (sqr y)))]
    [(list 'polar r theta)
     r]))
```

```
(: magnitude : Complex -> Real)
(define (magnitude n)
  (match n
    [(list 'cart xs ...)
     (sqrt (apply + (map sqr xs)))]
    [(list 'polar r theta ...)
     r]))
```

```
(: magnitude : Complex -> Real)
(define (magnitude n)
  (match n
    [(cart xs ...)
     (sqrt (apply + (map sqr xs)))]
    [(polar r theta ...)
     r]))
```

```
(: magnitude : Complex -> Real)
(define (magnitude n)
  (match n
    [(polar r theta ...) r]))
```


The background of the slide features a light blue gradient. Overlaid on this are several large, semi-transparent shapes. A large red shape, resembling a stylized 'C' or a thick arc, is positioned on the left and bottom. A large blue shape, also a thick arc, is on the right. A white, curved, ribbon-like shape cuts across the center, separating the red and blue areas. The text 'Pattern Matching in Racket' is centered over these shapes.

Pattern Matching in Racket

`match` works for arbitrary data

```
(match e
  [(list a b) (+ a b)]
  [(? string? a) (string-length a)]
  [(? number? a) a])
```

`match` provides expressive patterns

```
(match e  
  [(app add1 n) n])
```

`match` is an optimizer

```
(match e  
  [(list (? B?)) do-something-else])
```

[Le Fessant & Maranget]

`match` supports recursive patterns

```
(match (list 2 4 6 8 10)
  [(list (? even? y) ...)
   (foldr + 0 y)])
```

`match` supports recursive patterns

```
(match '(3 2 1 3)
  [(list-no-order 1 2 3 ...) 'yes]
  [_ 'no])
```

The background features a light blue gradient with several large, overlapping, semi-transparent shapes. A large red shape is on the left, and a large blue shape is on the right. A white, curved, ribbon-like shape separates the red and blue areas, creating a central white path. The overall composition is abstract and modern.

Extensible Languages

Simple Language Extension

```
(define-syntax  
  (let ([x e] ...) body)  
  ((lambda (x ...) body) e ...))
```

```
(let ([x 1] [y 2]) (+ x y))
```


Simple Language Extension

```
(define-syntax  
  (let ([x e] ...) body)  
  ((lambda (x ...) body) e ...))
```

```
(let ([x 1] [y 2]) (+ x y))
```

```
((lambda (x y) (+ x y)) 1 2)
```

Simple Language Extension

```
(define-syntax  
  (let ([x e] ...) body)  
  ((lambda (x ...) body) e ...))
```

```
(let ([x 1] [y 2]) (+ x y))
```

```
((lambda (x y) (+ x y)) 1 2)
```

[Kohlbecker et al, 1980s]

Adding Computation

```
(define-syntax (numbers start end)
  (list (in-range start end)))
```

```
(numbers 1 10)
```

Adding Computation

```
(define-syntax (numbers start end)
  (list (in-range start end)))
```

```
(numbers 1 10)
```

```
(list 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10)
```

Adding Computation

```
(define-syntax (numbers start end)
  (list (in-range start end)))
```

```
(numbers 1 10)
```

```
(list 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10)
```

[Dybvig et al, 1990s]

Racket

Modular Language Extension

Compiler API

Arbitrary Language Rewriting

...

Racket

Modular Language Extension

Compiler API

Arbitrary Language Rewriting

...

[Flatt et al, 2000s]

```
(define-syntax x 1)
```

```
(define-syntax (get-x)  
  (syntax-value x))
```

```
(get-x)
```



```
(define-syntax x 1)
```

```
(define-syntax (get-x)  
  (syntax-value x))
```

```
(get-x)
```

```
1
```

The background features a light blue gradient. Overlaid on this are several large, semi-transparent shapes. A large red shape, resembling a stylized 'C' or a thick arc, is positioned on the left and bottom. A large blue shape, resembling a stylized 'A' or a thick arc, is positioned on the right and bottom. These two shapes overlap in the center, creating a white area. The text 'Extensible Pattern Matching' is centered over this white area.

Extensible Pattern Matching

```
(define-syntax (let ([x e] ...) b)
  ((lambda (x ...) b) e ...))
```

```
(define-syntax (let ([x e] ...) b)
  ((lambda (x ...) b) e ...))
```

```
(define-matcher (not-false p)
  (? (compose not false?) p))
```

The core of `match`

```
(define (parse-pattern pat)
  (syntax-case pat

    [(cons pat1 pat2) ...]
    [(? pred pat) ...]
    ...))
```

The extended core

```
(define (parse-pattern pat)
  (syntax-case pat

    [(id pats ...)

                                     ]

    [(cons pat1 pat2) ...]
    [(? pred pat) ...]
    ...))
```

The extended core

```
(define (parse-pattern pat)
  (syntax-case pat

    [(id pats ...)
     #:when (bound-to-match-expander? id)

    ]

    [(cons pat1 pat2) ...]
    [(? pred pat) ...]
    ...))
```

The extended core

```
(define (parse-pattern pat)
  (syntax-case pat

    [(id pats ...)
     #:when (bound-to-match-expander? id)

                                     (syntax-value id)

                                ]

    [(cons pat1 pat2) ...]
    [(? pred pat) ...]
    ...))
```


The extended core

```
(define (parse-pattern pat)
  (syntax-case pat

    [(id pats ...)
     #:when (bound-to-match-expander? id)

               (match-expander-fn (syntax-value id))

               ]

    [(cons pat1 pat2) ...]
    [(? pred pat) ...]
    ...))
```

The extended core

```
(define (parse-pattern pat)
  (syntax-case pat

    [(id pats ...)
     #:when (bound-to-match-expander? id)
     (let ([transformer
            (match-expander-fn (syntax-value id))])
       )])

    [(cons pat1 pat2) ...]
    [(? pred pat) ...]
    ...))
```

The extended core

```
(define (parse-pattern pat)
  (syntax-case pat

    [(id pats ...)
     #:when (bound-to-match-expander? id)
     (let ([transformer
            (match-expander-fn (syntax-value id))])
       (transformer (id pats ...) )])

    [(cons pat1 pat2) ...]
    [(? pred pat) ...]
    ...))
```

The extended core

```
(define (parse-pattern pat)
  (syntax-case pat

    [(id pats ...)
     #:when (bound-to-match-expander? id)
     (let ([transformer
            (match-expander-fn (syntax-value id))])
       (parse-pattern
        (transformer (id pats ...)))]

    [(cons pat1 pat2) ...]
    [(? pred pat) ...]
    ...))
```

An Example

```
(define-matcher (not-false p) ...)
```

```
(match (list 7 #f)  
  [(list (not-false x) ... y) x])
```

An Example

```
(define-syntax not-false
  (match-expander ...))
(match (list 7 #f)
  [(list (not-false x) ... y) x])
```

An Example

```
(define-syntax not-false
  (match-expander ...))
(match (list 7 #f)
  [(list (not-false z) ... y) z])
```

```
(let ([transformer
      (match-expander-fn (syntax-value not-false))])
  (parse-pattern (transformer (not-false z))))
```

An Example

```
(define-syntax not-false
  (match-expander ...))
(match (list 7 #f)
  [(list (not-false z) ... y) z])
```

```
(? (compose not false?) z)
```


An Example

```
(define-syntax not-false
  (match-expander ...))
(match (list 7 #f)
  [(list (? (compose not false?) z) ... y) z])
```

The background features a light blue gradient. Overlaid on this are several large, semi-transparent shapes. A large red shape, resembling a circle or a large drop, is positioned on the left side. To its right, there is a large blue shape that also appears to be a circle or a large drop. A white, curved, ribbon-like shape winds through the center, separating the red and blue areas. The word "Applications" is centered in the white space, written in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Applications

Views [Wadler 87] as a library

```
(require (planet cobbe/views/views))
(define-view Zero zero? ())
(define-view Succ
  exact-positive-integer? (sub1))
(define (even? n)
  (match n
    [(Zero) true]
    [(Succ (Zero)) false]
    [(Succ (Succ n)) (even? n)])))
```

Web Server Dispatching

```
(dispatch-rules
  [("") list-posts]
  ["posts" (string-arg) review-post]
  ["archive" (integer-arg) (integer-arg))
  review-archive]
[else list-posts])
```

Other Extensible Systems

View Patterns [Peyton-Jones et al]: `app` patterns


Views [Wadler]: `define-matcher` and `app`

Active Patterns [Syme et al]: Multiple uses of `define-matcher`, `app`, and ?

Pattern matching is great

Extensible pattern matching is even better

An expressive and extensible language can give us both

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Thanks!
Available at racket-lang.org