

How we evaluate Scheme expressions
[we'll get to quote in particular]
Lambda/closures, maybe

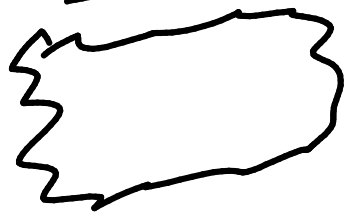
When we talk about evaluating
a Scheme expression we mean
executing it, or interpreting it,
but effectively "doing what
Scheme does with it."

evaluate \ni \rightarrow \ni

evaluating a constant just returns
itself, just one call to eval

evaluating a symbol looks up the
value and returns it - one call to
eval

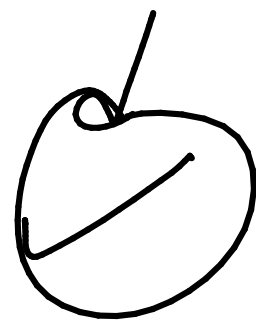
In the case of + it's still a
symbol look up

bindings: a 3
+ 

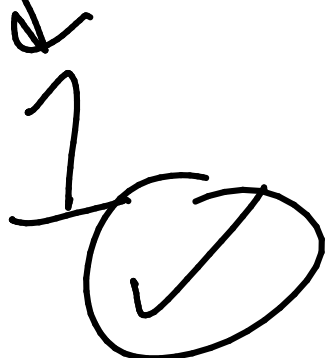
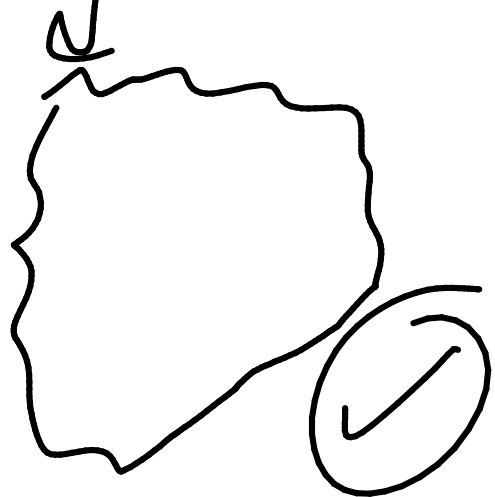
What happens when you evaluate
a parenthesized expression?

continuing

(+ 1 2) ← evaluate



evaluate every expression within
(if the first one is a regular form
i.e. normal case)



apply the
function
to the
parameters

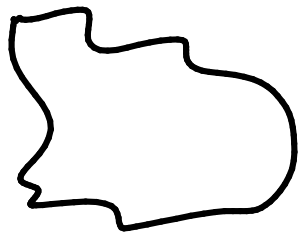
evaluate 3 How many?

↓
3

✓

evaluate (+ 1 2) ✓

↓

( 1 2)

+[↑] 1[↑] 2[↑]

(if #t 3 4)

if is not a normal Scheme
function. it is a special form,
and it breaks how Scheme
normally works.

Why did the Scheme designers
make it weird?

it does "short circuit evaluation"

(if #t (+ 3 5) (+ 9 7))

when the condition is true,

skip evaluating the alternative

when the condition is false,

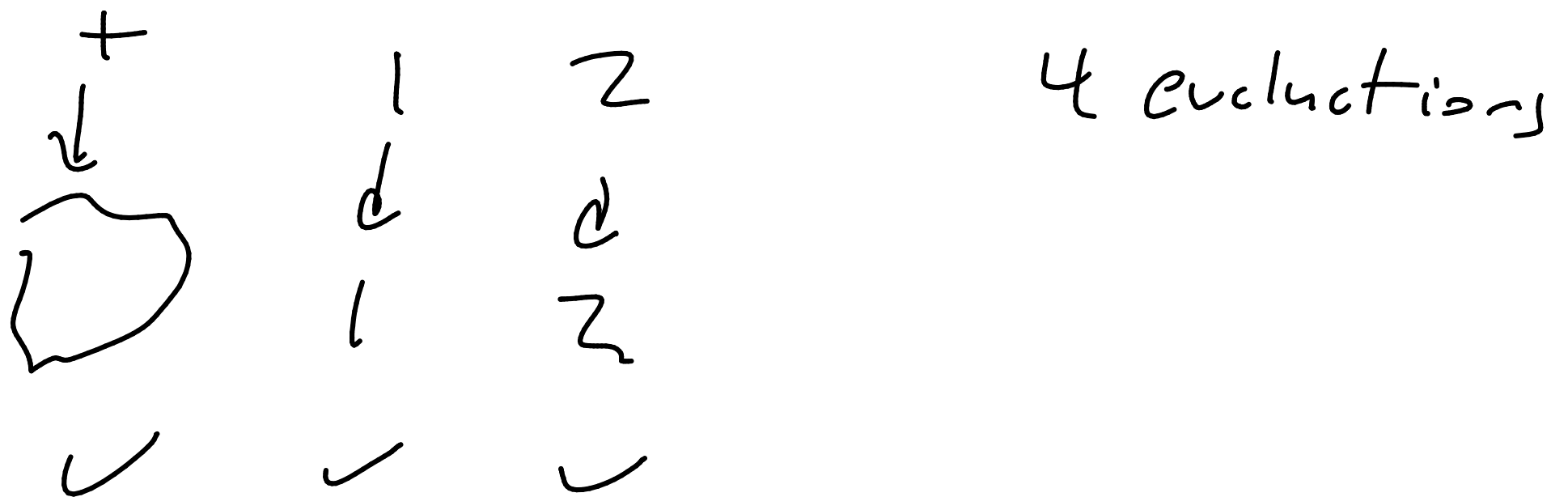
skip evaluating the consequent

That means that if breaks the
whole normal Scheme
evaluation process.

(Repeat) How does Scheme evaluate a parenthesized expression?

$(+ \quad 1 \quad 2)$ evaluate ✓

if the first symbol is not a special form, proceed as usual



if the first symbol is a special form, it is entirely in control of what evals happen. (in our code we never eval the special form itself.)

(if #t 3 5) ← eval ✓

↑
ACK! special form.
never gets evaluated, and instead,
we pass the remaining
parameters unevaluated to
a helper function that does
the special form

Call ↙ note! not eval uneval
evalIf (. . . . #t 3 5)
— eval condition #t → #t ✓
Since true, eval 3 → 3 ✓

$(\text{let } (x \ 3))$
 \uparrow $(+ \ x \ x)$

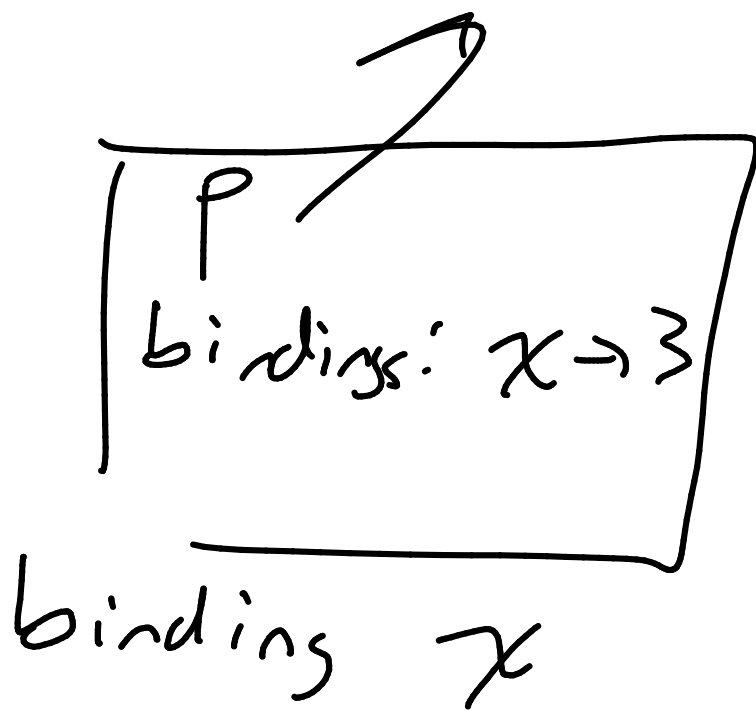
← eval ✓

A R6RS special form

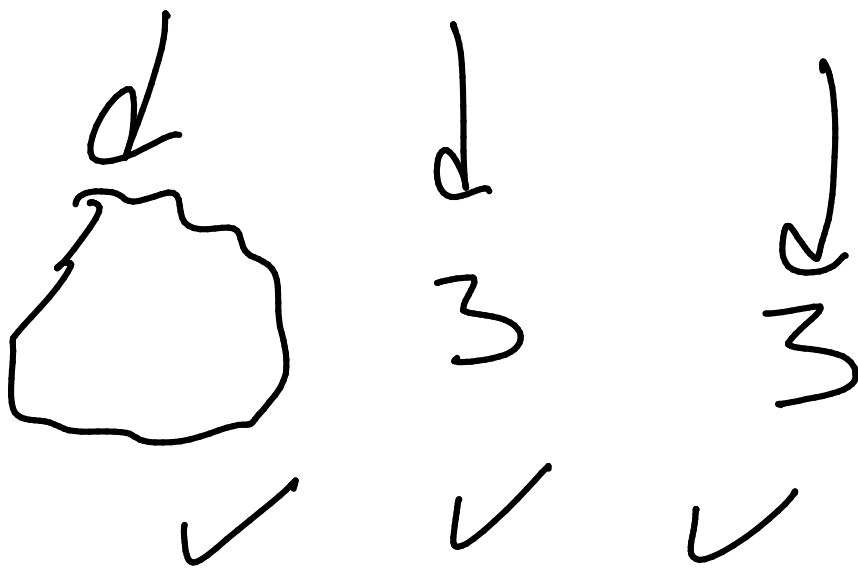
does eval 3 ~~if~~ when

After frame is set up

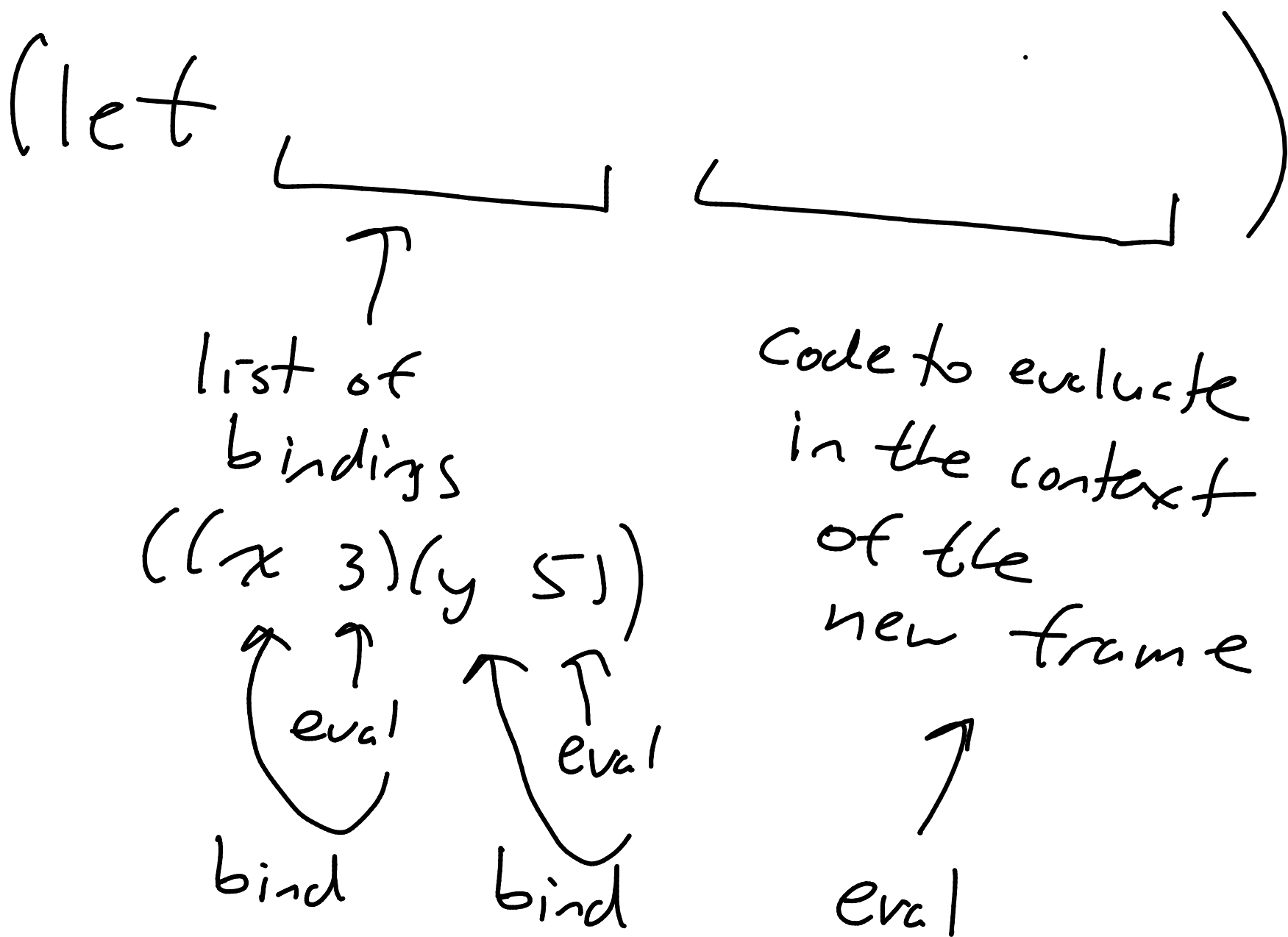
let says



"eval (+ x x)" ✓



6 evals



quote is also a special form

(quote _____) ← eval this ✓

returns _____

evals nothing

evaluate (quote 3) ✓

Special form ~~noooooo~~!

yehehehe!

do no evals just return

the parameter, uneval'd