# JB Scheme Manual

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# JB Scheme

# Language

JB Scheme is a homebrew, non-RnRS compliant dialect of Scheme.

3D Scheme is a noncorew, non-tures compliant dialect of Scheme
Primitive Types
string
symbol
integer
bool
Composite Types
pair
list
Special Types
quote
error
Callable Types
lambda
macro
Builtin Callable Types
function
specialform
Binding & Assignment
def
(def name :expr)
Create and assign binding in local scope.

```
\mathbf{set!}
```

```
(set! name :expr)
```

Change existing binding. Raises error if a binding does not already exists.

#### let

```
(let name value:expr :expr ...)
Create a binding in a new local scope.
>>> (let x 12 (display x))
12
lets
(lets ((name value:expr) ...) :expr ...)
Create multiple bindings in a new local scope.
>>> (lets ((x 5) (y 7))
... (display x)
... (display y))
5
```

### **Function Definition**

## defn

```
(defn name parameters :expr ...)
```

Create lambda function and bind it to name.

Variadic lambdas can be defined with formal parameters like  $(x \cdot xs)$  - there must be a single parameter after ., which will be a list containing zero or more arguments depending on the number of arguments passed.

```
>>> (defn increment (x) (+ x 1))
>>> (increment 1)
2
>>> (defn variadic (x y . rest) rest)
>>> (variadic 1)
Unhandled ApplyError "expected at least 2 argument(s)"
>>> (variadic 1 2)
()
>>> (variadic 1 2 3 4)
(3 4)
fn
(fn parameters :expr ...)
Create a lambda (function). See defn;
```

```
Control Flow
if
(if predicate:bool then:expr else:expr)
Evaluates only then or else conditonally on the value of predicate.
begin
(begin :expr ...)
Evaluate expressions sequentially and return value of last expression.
Comparison
eq?
(eq? :expr :expr)
Identity comparison. Check if two values are the same object.
equal?
(equal? :expr :expr)
Value comparison. Check if two values are equal.
Logical Operators
not
(not :bool)
Pair & List Operations
cons
(cons left:expr right:expr)
Construct a pair.
car
```

(car :pair)

(cdr :pair)

 $\operatorname{cdr}$ 

Get first item of a pair (head of list).

Get second item of a pair (rest of list).

```
list
(list :expr ...)
Construct a list, which is a linked list made from pairs and termninated by nil.
>>> (equal? (list 1 2 3) (cons 1 (cons 2 (cons 3 nil))))
true
>>> (equal? (list 1 2 3) (cons 1 (list 2 3)))
nil?
(nil? :expr)
Check if value is the empty list (nil).
list?
(list? :expr)
Check if value is a nil-terminated list of ordered pairs.
map
(map f:procedure vals:list)
Applies f to each value in a list and return results in list.
>>> (map (fn (x) (* 2 x)) (list 1 2 3))
(2 \ 4 \ 6)
fold
(fold f:procedure init:expr vals:list)
Applies f to each value in a list and accumulate results in init.
>>> (fold + 0 (list 1 2 3))
>>> (fold cons () (list 1 2 3))
(3 2 1)
String Operations
concat
(concat :string ...)
Concatenate multiple strings.
>>> (concat "foo" "bar" "baz")
"foobarbaz"
```

```
Integer Operations
add (+)
(+ :integer ...)
mul (*)
(* :integer ...)
Printing
print
(print :string)
repr
(repr :expr)
Get string representation of a value.
display
(display :expr)
Print string representation of a value.
Type Inspection
type
(type :expr)
Inspect type of a value.
>>> (type "foo")
string
type?
(type? :expr type)
(string? :expr)
(symbol? :expr)
. . .
Test type of a value. There are also convenience functions for every type.
>>> (type? "foo" string)
true
>>> (integer? "foo")
false
```

## Quoting & Evaluation

```
quote
(quote :expr)
A quoted expression evaluates to the expression.
>>> (def a 100)
>>> a
100
>>> (quote a)
>>> (+ 5 5)
>>> (quote (+ 5 5))
(+55)
eval
(eval :expr)
Evaluate an expression.
>>> (def expr (quote (+ 5 5)))
>>> expr
(+55)
>>> (eval expr)
10
apply
(apply :procedure :list)
Apply a procedure to a list of arguments.
>>> (apply + (list 1 2 3))
evalfile
(evalfile filename:string)
Evaluate file in the global environment.
Macro Definition
```

#### defmacro

```
(defmacro name formals :expr ...)
```

jbscheme macros are "procedural"; they are simply lambdas which return code.

The body of the macro is first evaluated in the macro's lexical environment. Then the resulting expression is evaluated in the caller's environment.

Beware of capturing variables from the macro's environment, if you want to refer to variables in the calling environment, use quotation.

```
This add-x macro captures the global binding for x:
```

```
>>> (defmacro add-x (y) (list + x y))
>>> (def x 100)
>>> (add-x 5)
105
>>> (set! x 200)
>>> (add-x 5)
205
>>> ((fn (x) (add-x 5)) 1000)
205
```

In this version, x is not captured, it is looked up in the calling environment:

```
>>> (def x 100)
>>> (defmacro add-x (y) (list + 'x y))
>>> ((fn (x) (add-x 5)) 1000)
1005
```

#### macro

```
(macro formals :expr ...)
```

Create macro. See 'defmacro'.

## Exceptions

Errors can be raised to interrupt program flow, and can be caught with the try form.

#### error

```
(error :string)
raise
(raise :error)
try
(try body:expr catch:expr)
```

Try evaluating body. If an error is raised, evaluate catch; the raised error value is bound to err when catch is evaluated.

```
>>> (defn errored () (begin (raise (error "oh no!")) (print "never evaluated")))
>>> (errored)
Unhandled Error: oh no!
>>> (try (print "no error") (print (concat "handled " (repr err))))
no error
>>> (try (errored) (print (concat "handled " (repr err))))
```

```
handled #[error Exception "oh no!"]
assert
(assert predicate:bool)
Raises an exception if predicate is false.
System Procedures
getenv
(getenv var:string)
Get value of environment variable. Raises exception if the variable is not set or contains
non-UTF8 characters.
\mathbf{exit}
(exit :integer)
Exit program with a status code.
Debugging
dd
(dd :expr)
Print Rust struct debug.
ddp
(ddp :expr)
Pretty print Rust struct debug.
dda
(dda :expr)
Print pointer address.
ddc
(ddc :lambda|:macro)
```

Print code of (non-builtin) lambda or macro.

Standard Library math unittest