# SoLISP Design

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April 21, 2011

## 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Simple facts

- SoLISP is a LISP variants. It uses S-Expression and has common syntax like (+ 1 value)
- 2. SoLISP aims to map Python language feature to S-Expression, instead of implementing yet another dynamic language.
- 3. SoLISP shares same data and execution with Python. You can use Python libraries you love in SoLISP directly.
- 4. SoLISP compiles into plain human readable Python code.
- 5. Beyond Python, SoLISP provide features like Macro system and Pattern matching (Proc model).

## 1.2 Why SoLISP?

## 2 A taste of SoLISP

#### 2.1 Hello World

Say hello world using sys.stdout.write. It represent the LISP natual of SoLISP and how it integerate with Python.

```
(import sys)
(def (hello :name "World")
  (sys -> stdout write ! (% "Hello %s!\n" name)))
(hello) ; => "Hello World!\n"
(hello "Yuheng") ; => "Hello Yuheng!\n"
```

The code will be compiled into plain Python code:

```
import sys
def hello(name = 'World'):
```

```
sys.stdout.write('Hello %s!\n', name)
hello()
hello('Yuheng')
```

## 2.2 Everything is expression

As in LISP, Everything in SoLISP is expression.

```
(def (random_add :large False)
  (+ (if large 10000 else 1) 1))

(print (random_add)) ; => 1
(print (random-add True)) ; => 10001
```

#### 2.3 Powerful for

A simple list comprehension example.

; => [["a" 1] ["a" 2] ["b" 1] ["b" 2)]

#### 2.4 Restricted loop

Looping in SoLISP is more restricted. You specify init value of the loop, then use (cont next\_value) to loop, the loop will break if you do nothing.

## 2.5 Pattern matching

The test\_proc is a one-argument function, that returns input when input is int and larger than 0, else raise an MatchException.

```
(= test_proc (# x :int ?(> x 0)))
(test_proc 1) ; => 1
(test_proc "1") ; => raise
(test_proc 0) ; => raise
```

Pattern matching can be used in assignment.

```
(= [0 x . remain] src)
```

SoLISP will check the value of src's first element (equals 0?), then assign second element to x and remaining elements to remain. It's called structual matching.

## 2.6 Proc: try-match-do model

Pattern matching is only a very limited case of the powerful Proc engine.

```
(= commander
  (# (str.split ["add" (int x) (int y)]) => (+ x y)
  # (str.split ["dec" (int x) (int y)]) => (- x y)
  # => -1))

(commander "dec 10 2") => 8
(commander "add 1 a") => -1
(commander "blahblahblah") => -1
```

It also shows how SoLISP can match virtually everything. The first two section of the proc split input string into list, then matching it into a list pattern. It's called "Extractor", we can use extractor to convert any object into basic data structure and match them.

## $2.7 \quad \text{Proc} + \text{Looping}$

Proc can be used in "for" and "loop".

Concise version of list comprehension.

```
(for (# x ?(<= x 2) => (* x x)) <- [4 1 3 2]) ; => [1 4]
(loop (# x ?(< x 1000)) <- 1 (cont (* x 2)))
```

#### 2.8 Macros

We use "match" expression everywhere.

```
(match x
# ?(< _ 0) => "<"
# ?(== _ 0) => "=="
# => ">")
```

This expression is entirely implemented in SoLISP, by defining a macro.

```
(= macro_match (# ['match value . proc] => '('= proc value)))
```

It translates (match value . proc) into (= proc value), then assignment primitive do the job.

## 2.9 Full example

Look into src/web/ directory in Chord package for a full example.

## 3 S-Expr and basic data types

- 4 Basic language features
- 4.1 Simple expression
- 4.2 Control structure
- 5 Proc model
- 5.1 Introduction to pattern matching
- 5.2 Try match do model
- 5.3 Looping with pattern matching
- 6 Customize SoLISP