

Patterns

- In most modern programming languages patterns are "baked into" the syntax of pattern match statement such as 'match' statements/expressions
 - That is, patterns are not standalone structures/values in those languages
- This is true for Asteroid as well
 - But...



Patterns

Python

```
def f(x, y):
    match (x, y):
        case (x, y) if x > y:
            return "GT"
        case (x, y) if x < y:
            return "LT"
        case _:
        raise ValueError("not a valid tuple")</pre>
```

Rust

In014/match.rs

In014/match.py

Asteroid

```
function f
  with (x,y) if x > y do
    "GT"
  with (x,y) if x < y do
    "LT"
  with _ do
    throw Error("not a valid tuple")
end</pre>
```

In014/match.ast



 But, Asteroid allows the user to store patterns in variables which can then be dereferenced when needed

An interesting consequence of first-class patterns is that programs become much more readable.

In014/int_match2.ast



 Promoting a language feature to firstclass status does not increase the computational power of a language (they all are Turing-Complete) but it does increase its expressiveness usually perceived as more readable programs!



First-Class Features

- We have observed this with functions,
 - Promoting functions to first-class status enables higher-order programming
 - Higher-order programming enables features such as the 'map' function



- We can observe the same phenomenon with first-class patterns
 - Programs written with first-class patterns tend to be easier to read and understand

In014/int match1.ast

Observation: first-class patterns tend to behave like types – more on that later

In014/int match2.ast



- Just like in higher-order programming where any function can be stored in a variable or passed/returned to/from a function...
- ...we can do the same with first-class patterns
 - Any pattern can be stored in a variable
 - Any pattern can be passed/returned to/from a function



 Any pattern can be stored in a variable.

```
let gt = pattern (x,y) if x > y.
let lt = pattern (x,y) if x < y.

function f
    with *gt do
    "GT"
    with *lt do
    "LT"
    with _ do
        throw Error("not a valid tuple")
end</pre>
```



We can pass patterns to functions.

```
-- return true if value v matches pattern p
-- false otherwise
function mymatch with (p:%pattern,v) do
    v is *p
end

assert (mymatch (pattern (x,y)), (1,2)).
assert (not mymatch (pattern (x,y), (1,2,3))).
```

In014/mymatch.ast



Returning patterns from functions.

```
function match with v do
   let pos_int = pattern (x:%integer) if x > 0.
   let neg_int = pattern (y:%integer) if x < 0.</pre>
   if v is *pos int do
      return pos_int
   elif v is *neg int do
      return neg_int
   else
      none
   end
end
assert (match 1 is %pattern).
assert (match 0 is none).
```

In014/return.ast

Reading

• <u>asteroid-lang.readthedocs.io/en/latest/User%20Guide.html#patterns-as-first-class-citizens</u>