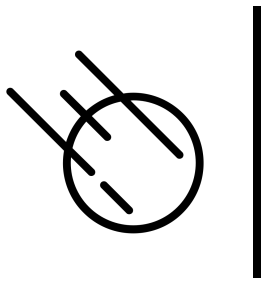




Patterns

- 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")
```

In014/match.py

Rust

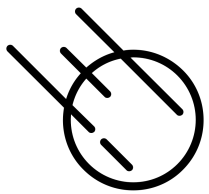
```
fn f(x: i32, y: i32) -> String {  
    match (x, y) {  
        (x, y) if x > y => "GT".to_string(),  
        (x, y) if x < y => "LT".to_string(),  
        _ => panic!("not a valid tuple"),  
    }  
}
```

In014/match.rs

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
```

In014/match.ast

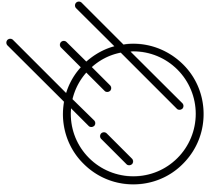


First-Class Patterns

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

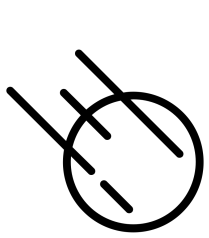
```
1  let pos_int = pattern (x:%integer) if x>0.
2
3  function fact
4  |   with 0 do
5  |   |   1
6  |   with n:*pos_int do
7  |   |   n*fact(n-1)
8  end
9
10 assert (fact 3 == 6).
```

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



First-Class Patterns

- Promoting a language feature to first-class 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

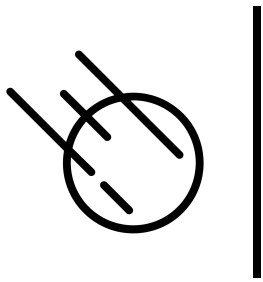
- We have observed this with functions,
 - Promoting functions to first-class status enables higher-order programming
 - Higher-order programming enables features such as the 'map' function

```
function mymap with (a:%list, f:%function) do
  let output = [].
  for e in a do
    output @append (f a).
  end
  return output.
end
```

In014/map1.ast

```
function mymap with (a:%list, f:%function) do
  a @map f.
end
```

In014/map2.ast



First-Class Patterns

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

```
function fact
  with 0 do
    1
  with (n:%integer) if n>0 do
    n*fact(n-1)
  end
end
```

ln014/int_match1.ast

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

```
let pos_int = pattern (x:%integer) if x>0.

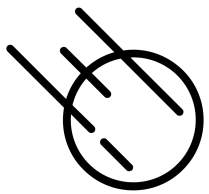
function fact
  with 0 do
    1
  with n:*pos_int do
    n*fact(n-1)
  end
end
```

ln014/int_match2.ast



First-Class Patterns

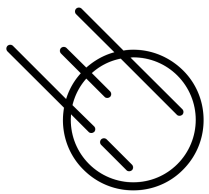
- Just like in higher-order programming where any function can be stored in a variable or passed/returned to/from a function...
- ...we can do the same with first-class patterns
 - Any pattern can be stored in a variable
 - Any pattern can be passed/returned to/from a function



First-Class Patterns

- 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
```

First-Class Patterns

- 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))).
```



First-Class Patterns

- 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.

  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).
```



Reading

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