

Scheme is a Dialect of Lisp	

- •"If you don't know Lisp, you don't know what it means for a programming language to be powerful and elegant."
- Richard Stallman, created Emacs & the first free variant of UNIX

- •"If you don't know Lisp, you don't know what it means for a programming language to be powerful and elegant."
- Richard Stallman, created Emacs & the first free variant of UNIX
- "The only computer language that is beautiful."
 - -Neal Stephenson, DeNero's favorite sci-fi author

- •"If you don't know Lisp, you don't know what it means for a programming language to be powerful and elegant."
 - Richard Stallman, created Emacs & the first free variant of UNIX
- "The only computer language that is beautiful."
 - -Neal Stephenson, DeNero's favorite sci-fi author
- •"The greatest single programming language ever designed."
 - -Alan Kay, co-inventor of Smalltalk and OOP (from the user interface video)

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

• Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

```
> (quotient 10 2)
5
```

"quotient" names Scheme's
built-in integer division
procedure (i.e., function)

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

```
"quotient" names Scheme's built-in integer division procedure (i.e., function)
```

Combinations can span multiple lines (spacing doesn't matter)

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

```
"quotient" names Scheme's built-in integer division procedure (i.e., function)
```

Combinations can span multiple lines (spacing doesn't matter)

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

"quotient" names Scheme's built-in integer division procedure (i.e., function)

Combinations can span multiple lines (spacing doesn't matter)

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

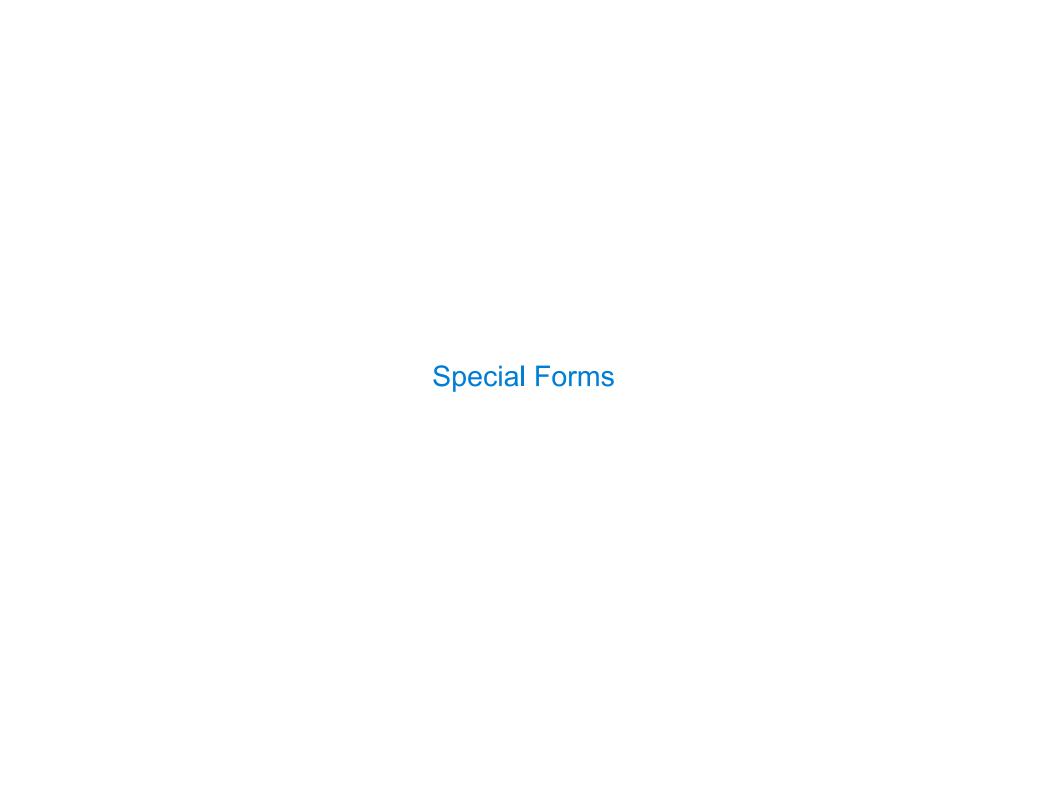
Numbers are self-evaluating; symbols are bound to values

Call expressions include an operator and 0 or more operands in parentheses

```
> (quotient 10 2)
5
> (quotient (+ 8 7) 5)
3
> (quotient (+ 8 7) 5)
Graph (+ 3 5)))
Combinations can span multiple lines (spacing doesn't matter)

(Demo)
(puotient" names Scheme's built-in integer division procedure (i.e., function)

(combinations can span multiple lines (spacing doesn't matter)
```



A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

• if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

• if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

- if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)
- and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

```
• if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)
```

```
• and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)
```

• Binding symbols: (define <symbol> <expression>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

```
• if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)
```

```
• and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)
```

• Binding symbols: (define <symbol> <expression>)

```
> (define pi 3.14)
> (* pi 2)
6.28
```

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

```
• if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)
```

```
• and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)
```

• Binding symbols: (define <symbol> <expression>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

```
• if expression: (if feeticate <consequent</pre> <alternative</pre>)
```

```
• and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)
```

- Binding symbols: (define <symbol> <expression>)
- New procedures: (define (<symbol> <formal parameters>) <body>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

```
if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)
```

```
• and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)
```

- Binding symbols: (define <symbol> <expression>)
- New procedures: (define (<symbol> <formal parameters>) <body>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

```
• if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)
```

- and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)
- Binding symbols: (define <symbol> <expression>)
- New procedures: (define (<symbol> <formal parameters>) <body>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

Special Forms

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

```
• if expression: (if <predicate> <consequent> <alternative>)
```

- and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)
- Binding symbols: (define <symbol> <expression>)
- New procedures: (define (<symbol> <formal parameters>) <body>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

```
> (\frac{\text{define pi}}{\text{ (* pi 2)}} 3.14) The symbol "pi" is bound to 3.14 in the global frame

> (\frac{\text{define (abs x)}}{\text{ (if (< x 0)}}) A procedure is created and bound to the symbol "abs"

(abs -3)

3
```

-

Special Forms

A combination that is not a call expression is a special form:

```
if expression: (if fredicate<consequent</li><alternative</li>
```

- and and or: (and <e1> ... <en>), (or <e1> ... <en>)
- Binding symbols: (define <symbol> <expression>)
- New procedures: (define (<symbol> <formal parameters>) <body>)

Evaluation:

- (1) Evaluate the predicate expression
- (2) Evaluate either the consequent or alternative

```
> (\frac{\text{define pi}}{\text{ (* pi 2)}} 3.14) The symbol "pi" is bound to 3.14 in the global frame

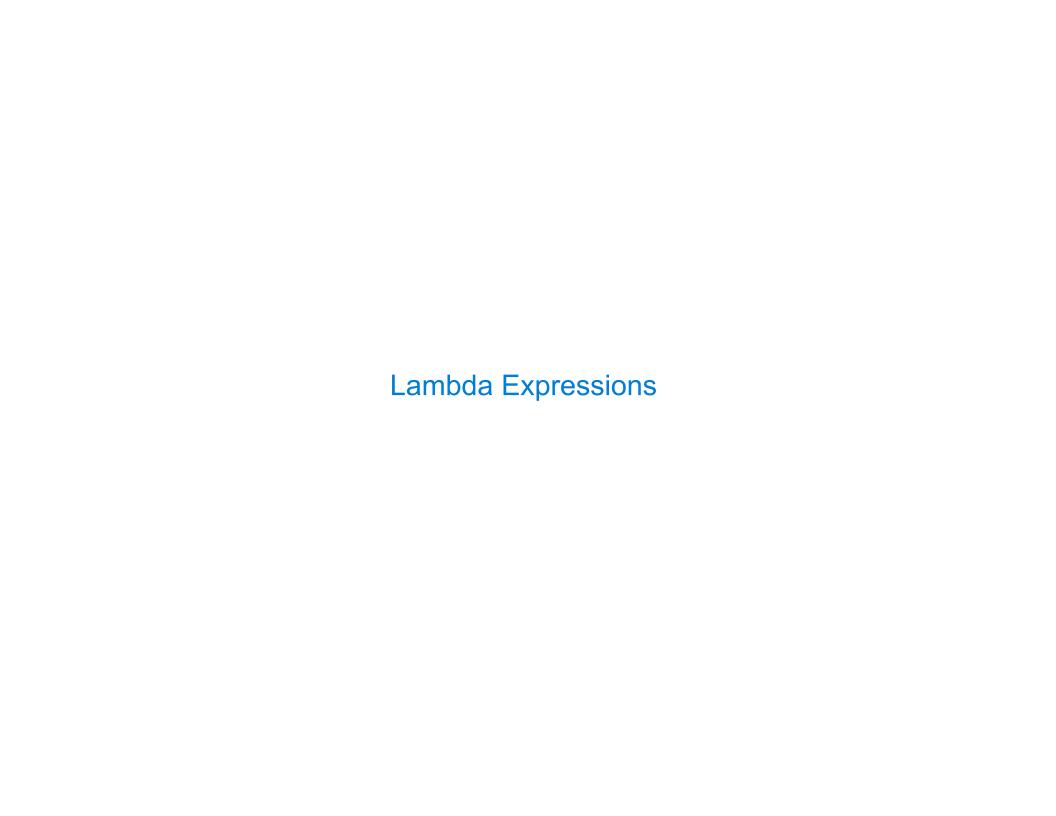
> (\frac{\text{define (abs x)}}{\text{ (if (< x 0)}}) A procedure is created and bound to the symbol "abs"

> (\text{abs -3})

(Demo)
```

Scheme Interpreters

(Demo)



Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures

Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures

(lambda (<formal-parameters>) <body>)

Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures

Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures

```
(lambda (<formal-parameters>) <body>)

Two equivalent expressions:
    (define (plus4 x) (+ x 4))
     (define plus4 (lambda (x) (+ x 4)))
```

Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures

```
(lambda (<formal-parameters>) <body>)

Two equivalent expressions:
    (define (plus4 x) (+ x 4))
         (define plus4 (lambda (x) (+ x 4)))
```

An operator can be a call expression too:

Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures

Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures

```
(lambda (<formal-parameters>) <body>)

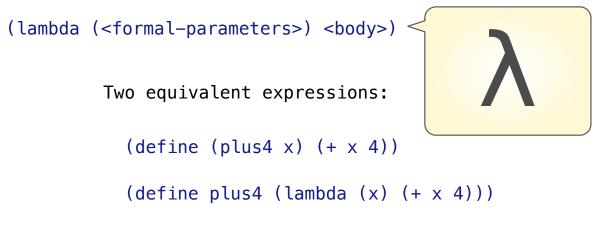
Two equivalent expressions:
   (define (plus4 x) (+ x 4))
        (define plus4 (lambda (x) (+ x 4)))
```

An operator can be a call expression too:

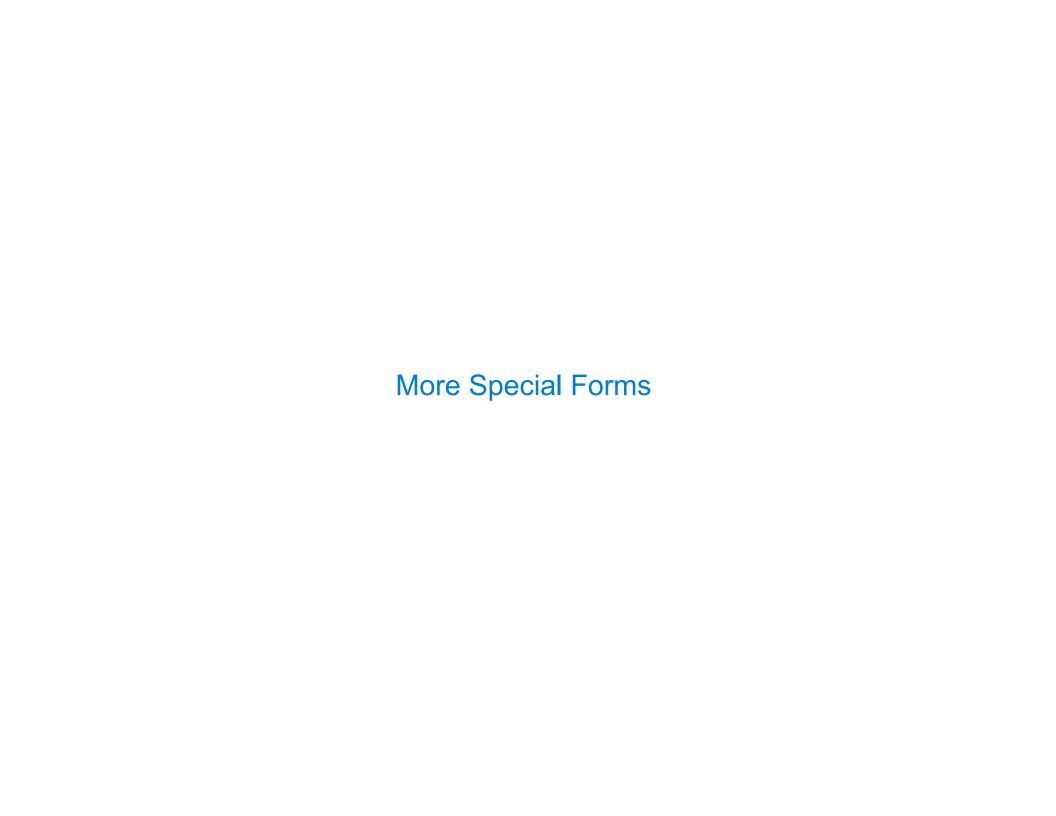
```
((lambda (x y z) (+ x y (square z))) 1 2 3)

Evaluates to the x+y+z^2 procedure
```

Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures



An operator can be a call expression too:



```
if x > 10:
    print('big')
elif x > 5:
    print('medium')
else:
    print('small')
```

```
if x > 10:
    print('big')
elif x > 5:
    print('medium')
else:
    print('small')
(cond ((> x 10) (print 'big))
    ((> x 5) (print 'medium))
    (else (print 'small)))
```

```
if x > 10:
    print('big')
elif x > 5:
    print('medium')
else:
    print('small')

(cond ((> x 10) (print 'big))
    ((> x 5) (print 'medium))
    ((> x 5) 'medium)
    (else (print 'small)))
    (else 'small))
```

The cond special form that behaves like if-elif-else statements in Python

```
if x > 10:
                                                               (print
   print('big')
                         (cond ((> x 10) (print 'big))
                                                                 (cond ((> \times 10) 'big)
elif x > 5:
                               ((> x 5) (print 'medium))
                                                                       ((> x 5)
                                                                                 'medium)
    print('medium')
                               (else
                                     (print 'small)))
                                                                       (else
                                                                                 'small))))
else:
    print('small')
```

The cond special form that behaves like if-elif-else statements in Python

```
if x > 10:
    print('big')
elif x > 5:
    print('medium')
else:
    print('small')
(cond ((> x 10) (print 'big))
    ((> x 5) (print 'medium))
    ((> x 5) 'medium)
    (else (print 'small)))
(else 'small))))
```

```
if x > 10:
    print('big')
    print('guy')
else:
    print('small')
    print('fry')
```

The cond special form that behaves like if-elif-else statements in Python

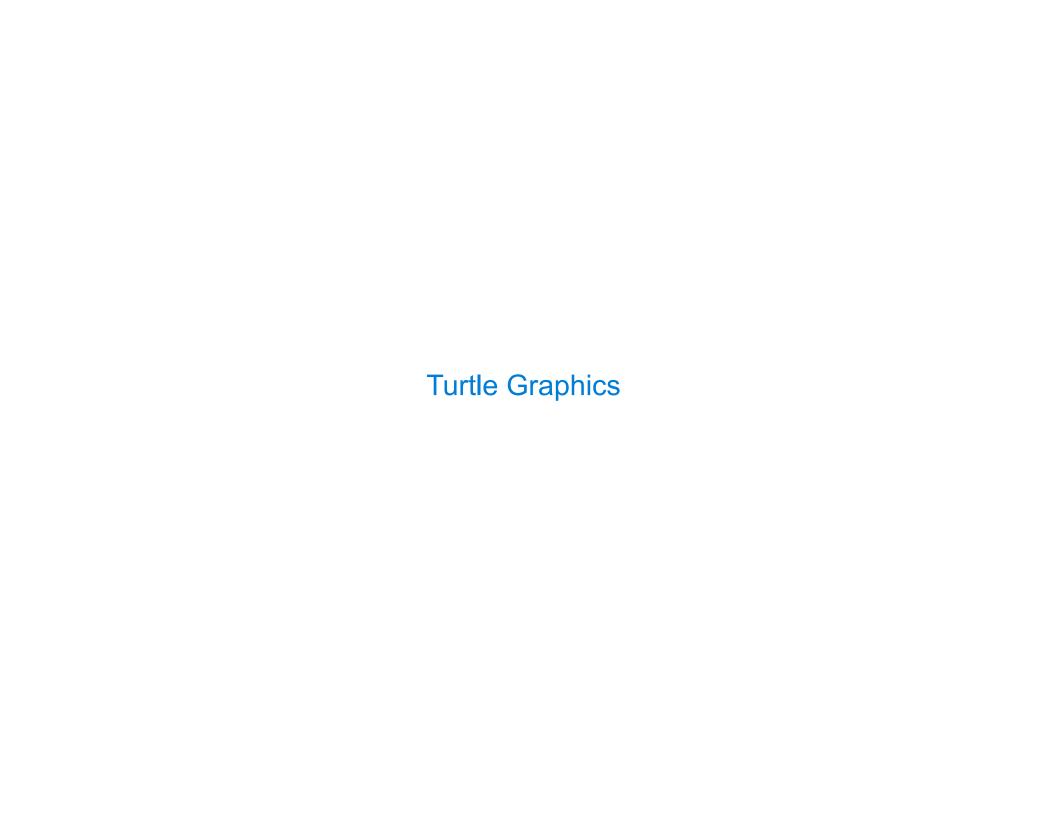
```
if x > 10:
                                                               (print
   print('big')
                         (cond ((> x 10) (print 'big))
                                                                 (cond ((> \times 10) 'big)
elif x > 5:
                               ((> x 5) (print 'medium))
                                                                       ((> x 5)
                                                                                 'medium)
    print('medium')
                                         (print 'small)))
                               (else
                                                                       (else
                                                                                 'small))))
else:
    print('small')
```

The cond special form that behaves like if-elif-else statements in Python

```
a = 3
b = 2 + 2
c = math.sqrt(a * a + b * b)
```

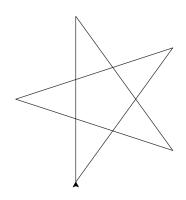
```
a = 3
b = 2 + 2
c = math.sqrt(a * a + b * b)
a and b are still bound down here
```

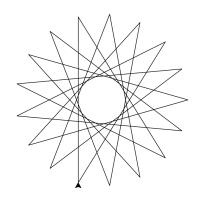
```
(define c (let ((a 3)
a = 3
b = 2 + 2
                                                         (b (+ 2 2)))
                                                         (sqrt (+ (* a a) (* b b)))))
c = math.sqrt(a * a + b * b)
a and b are still bound down here
```



Drawing Stars

(forward 100) or (fd 100) draws a line (right 90) or (rt 90) turns 90 degrees





(Demo)

Sierpinski's Triangle

(Demo)