

# Scheme

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## Announcements

# The Scheme Programming Language

## Expressions

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An expression is evaluated in an environment (that gives symbols meaning) to produce a value.

Local frame: "the course instructor" has a specific meaning for a particular course.

Global frame: "multiply" is an operation that everyone knows about.

Local before Global: in a particular context, "multiply" can mean something different.

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Self-evaluating expressions: `2 3.3 true`
- Symbols: `+ - quotient not`
- Call expressions: `(quotient 10 2) (f x)`
- Special forms: `(if a b c) (let ((x 2)) (+ x 1))`

**Primitive expressions**

**Combinations**

(Demo)

## Defining Functions/Procedures

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No **return** in Scheme; the value of a call expression is the value of the **last** body expression of the procedure

```
>>> def sum_squares(x, y):
...     return x * x + y * y
```

```
scm> (define (sum-squares x y)
      (+ (* x x) (* y y)))
```

Instead of multiple return statements, Scheme uses nested conditional expressions.

```
>>> def fib(n):
...     if n == 0 or n == 1:
...         return n
...     else:
...         return fib(n - 2) + fib(n - 1)
```

```
scm> (define (fib n)
      (if (or (= n 0) (= n 1))
          n
          (+ (fib (- n 2)) (fib (- n 1))))))
```

## Python vs Scheme: Call Expressions

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A call expression in Scheme has the parentheses on the outside.

```
>>> def sum_squares(x, y):
...     return x * x + y * y
...
>>> sum_squares(3, 4)
25
```

```
scm> (define (sum-squares x y)
      (+ (* x x) (* y y)))
sum-squares
scm> (sum-squares 3 4)
25
```

Some Scheme combinations are **not** call expressions because they are special forms.

```
>>> def f(x):
...     print(x)
...     return False
...
>>> f(3) and f(4)
3
False
```

```
scm> (define (f x) (print x) False)
f
scm> (and (f 3) (f 4))
3
#f
```

## Python vs Scheme: Iteration

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Scheme has no for/while statements, so recursion is required to iterate.

```
>>> def sum_first_n(n):
...     return sum(range(1, n + 1))
...
>>> def sum_first_n(n):
...     total = 0
...     for k in range(1, n + 1):
...         total += k
...     return total
...
>>> def sum_first_n(n):
...     k = 1
...     total = 0
...     while k <= n:
...         k, total = k + 1, total + k
...     return total
...
>>> sum_first_n(5)
15
```

```
scm> (define (sum-first-n n)
      (define (f k total)
        (if (> k n)
            total
            (f (+ k 1) (+ total k))))
      (f 1 0))
sum-first-n
scm> (sum-first-n 5)
15
```

## Writing Scheme



## Example: A-Plus-Abs-B

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a-plus-abs-b takes numbers a and b and returns a + abs(b) without calling abs.

```
def a_plus_abs_b(a, b):  
    """Return a+abs(b), but without calling abs.
```

```
>>> a_plus_abs_b(2, 3)
```

```
5
```

```
>>> a_plus_abs_b(2, -3)
```

```
5
```

```
>>> a_plus_abs_b(-1, 4)
```

```
3
```

```
>>> a_plus_abs_b(-1, -4)
```

```
3
```

```
.....
```

```
if b < 0:
```

```
    f = sub
```

```
else:
```

```
    f = add
```

```
return f(a, b)
```

```
(define (a-plus-abs-b a b)
```

```
  ( (if (< b 0) - +) a b))
```

# Lambda Expressions

## Lambda Expressions

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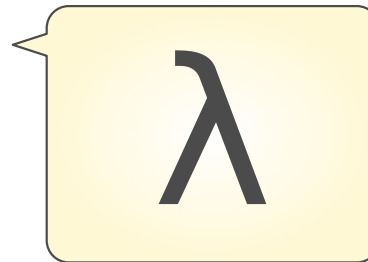
Lambda expressions evaluate to anonymous procedures

```
(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) ► 12
```

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

## What Would Scheme Do?

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```
((lambda (g y) (g (g y))) (lambda (x) (+ x 1)) 3)
```

```
(define (f g)  
  (lambda (y) (g (g y))))  
((f (lambda (x) (* x x))) 3)
```

More Special Forms

## Cond & Begin

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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')
```

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

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

The begin special form combines multiple expressions into one expression

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

```
(cond ((> x 10) (begin (print 'big) (print 'guy)))
      (else     (begin (print 'small) (print 'fry))))
```

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

## Let Expressions

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The `let` special form binds symbols to values temporarily; just for one expression

```
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)
                 (b (+ 2 2)))
  (sqrt (+ (* a a) (* b b)))))
a and b are not bound down here
```