

Scheme in Python



Scheme in Python

- We'll follow the approach taken in the scheme in scheme interpreter for scheme in Python
- Which is similar to that used by Peter Norvig
- It's a subset of scheme with some additional limitations
- We'll also look a some extensions

Key parts

- **S-expression** representation
- **parsing** input into s-expressions
- **Print** s-expression, serializing as text that can be read by (read)
- **Environment** representation plus defining, setting and looking up variables
- **Function** representation
- **Evaluation** of an s-expression
- **REPL** (read, eval, print) loop

S-expression

- Scheme numbers are Python numbers
- Scheme symbols are Python strings
- Scheme strings are not supported, so simplify the parsing
- Scheme lists are python lists
 - No dotted pairs
 - No structure sharing or circular list
- **#t** and **#f** are True and False
- Other Scheme data types aren't supported

Parse: string=>s-expression

- We'll keep this very simple
- No strings, single-quote, comments
- Tokenize a string by
 - putting spaces around parentheses
 - and then split a string on whitespace
- Read will consume characters from the tokenized input to make one s-expression

Parse: string=>s-expression

```
>>> import scheme as s
```

```
>>> s.tokenize( "(define x (quote (a b)))" )  
[ '(', 'define', 'x', '(', 'quote', '(', 'a', 'b', ')', ')',  
  ']' ]
```

```
>>> s.tokenize("100 200 (quote ())")  
[ '100', '200', '(', 'quote', '(', ')', ')' ]
```

Parse: string=>s-expression

```
def read(s):  
    "Read a Scheme expression from a string"  
    return read_from(tokenize(s))
```

```
parse = read
```

```
def tokenize(s):  
    "Convert a string into a list of tokens."  
    return s.replace('(', ' ( ').replace(')', ' ) ')\.  
           replace('\n', ' ').strip().split()
```

Read_from

- The `read_from` function takes a list of tokens and returns the first expression found in it
- Numeric strings become Python numbers and everything else is considered a symbol (e.g., no strings)

```
>>> s.read_from(s.tokenize( "(define x (quote (a b)))" ))  
['define', 'x', ['quote', ['a', 'b']]]  
>>> s.read_from( s.tokenize("100 200 (quote ())" ) )  
100
```

Parse: string=>s-expression

```
def read_from(tokens):
    "Read an expression from a sequence of tokens."
    if len(tokens) == 0:
        raise SchemeError('EOF while reading')
    token = tokens.pop(0)
    if '(' == token:
        L = []
        while tokens[0] != ')':
            L.append(read_from(tokens))
        tokens.pop(0)          # pop off ')'
        return L
    elif ')' == token:
        raise SchemeError('unexpected ')
    else: return atom(token)
```

Making atoms

- This may be an abuse of Python's exception mechanism

```
def atom(token):
    "Numbers become numbers; every other token is a symbol."
    try: return int(token)
    except ValueError:
        try: return float(token)
        except ValueError:
            return Symbol(token)
```

- But experienced Python programmers do this a lot – it's efficient and simple

Loading files

- Reading from a file is simple
- We'll use a regular expression to remove comments

```
def load(filename):
    "Reads expressions from file, removes comments
    and evaluates them, returns void"
    tokens = tokenize(re.sub(".*\n", "", open(filename).read()))
    while tokens:
        eval(read_from(tokens))
```

print reverses read

- Printing involves converting the internal representation to a string
- For a number or symbol, just use Python's *str* function
- For a list, recursively process the elements and concatenate an open and close parenthesis

To_string

```
def to_string(exp):
    "Convert a Python object back into a Lisp-
    readable string."
    if isa(exp, list):
        return '(' + ' '.join(map(to_string, exp)) + ')'
    else:
        return str(exp)
```

Environments

- An environment is a Python dictionary of symbol:value pairs
- Plus an extra key, **outer**, whose value is the enclosing (parent) environment
- Implement as a subclass of Dict with new methods:
 - Find_env(var): get nearest env. with var
 - Lookup(var): return nearest value
 - Define(var, value): set var=val in local env
 - Set(var, value): set var=val where var is

Env class

```
class Env(dict):
    "An environment: a dict of {var:val} pairs, with an outer Env."
    def __init__(self, parms=(), args=(), outer=None):
        self.update(zip(parms,args))
        self.outer = outer
    def find_env(self, var):
        "Returns the innermost Env where var appears."
        if var in self: return self
        elif self.outer: return self.outer.find(var)
        else: raise SchemeError("unbound variable " + var)
    def set(self, var, val): self.find_env(var)[var] = val
    def define(self, var, val): self[var] = val
    def lookup(self, var): return self.find_env(var)[var]
```

eval

- The eval function will be like the one in MCS
- There are some initial cases for atoms
- And special forms
- And builtins
- And then a general one to call use-defined functions

```
def eval(x, env=global_env):
    "Evaluate an expression in an environment."
    if isa(x, Symbol): return env.lookup(x)
    elif not isa(x, list): return x
    elif x[0] == 'quote': return x[1]
    elif x[0] == 'if': return eval((x[2] if eval(x[1], env) else x[3]), env)
    elif x[0] == 'set!': env.set(x[1], eval(x[2], env))
    elif x[0] == 'define': env.define(x[1], eval(x[2], env))
    elif x[0] == 'lambda': return lambda *args: eval(x[2], env(x[1],
        args, env))
    elif x[0] == 'begin': return [eval(exp, env) for exp in x[1:]] [-1]
    else:
        exps = [eval(exp, env) for exp in x]
        proc = exps.pop(0)
        return proc(*exps)
```

Eval

Representing functions

- This interpreter represents scheme functions as Python functions. Sort of.
- Consider evaluating
 - (define sum (lambda (x y) (+ x y)))
- This binds sum to the evaluation of
 - ['lambda', ['x', 'y'], ['+', 'x', 'y']]
- Which evaluates the Python expression
 - lambda *args: eval(x[3], Env(x[2], args, env))
 - = <function <lambda> at 0x10048aed8>
- Which remembers values of x and env

Calling a function

- Calling a built-in function
 - (+ 1 2) => ['+', 1, 2]
 - => [<built-in function add>, 1, 2]
 - Evaluates <built-in function add>(1, 2)
- Calling a user defined function
 - (sum 1 2) => ['sum', 1, 2]
 - => [<function <lambda> at...>, 1, 2]
 - => <function <lambda> at...>(1, 2)
 - => eval(['+', 'x', 'y'], Env(['x', 'y'], [1, 2], env))

repl()

```
def repl(prompt='pscm> '):
    "A prompt-read-eval-print loop"
    print "pscheme, type control-D to exit"
    while True:
        try:
            val = eval(parse(raw_input(prompt)))
            if val is not None: print to_string(val)
        except EOFError:
            print "Leaving pscm"
            break
        except SchemeError as e:
            print "SCM ERROR: ", e.args[0]
        except:
            print "ERROR: ", sys.exc_info()[0]

# if called as a script, execute repl()
if __name__ == "__main__": repl()
```

Extensions

- Pscm.py has lots of shortcomings that can be addressed
- More data types (e.g., strings)
- A better scanner and parser
- Macros
- Functions with variable number of args
- Tail recursion optimization

Strings should be simple

- But adding strings breaks our simple approach to tokenization
- We added spaces around parentheses and then split on white space
- But strings can have spaces in them ☹
- Solution: use regular expressions to match any of the tokens
- While we are at it, we can add more token types, ;comments, etc.

quasiquote

- Lisp and Scheme use a single quote char to make the following s-expression a literal
- The back-quote char (`) is like ' except that any elements in the following expression preceded by a , or ,@ are evaluated
- ,@ means the following expression should be a list that is “spliced” into its place

```
> 'foo                > (define y '(1 2 3))
foo                   > `(foo ,@y bar)
> (define x 100)      (foo 1 2 3 bar)
> `(foo ,x bar)
(foo 100 bar)
```

; comments

- Lisp and Scheme treat all text between a semi-colon and the following newline as a comment
- The text is discarded as it is being read

Big hairy regular expression

```
r" \s* (,@|["'])"?(?:[\\].|["'"])*;.*[^\s("';)]*" (.*) "
```

- Whitespace
- The next token alternatives:
 - ,@ quasiquote ,@ token
 - ["',] single character tokens
 - "(?:[\\].|["'"])*" string
 - ;.* comment
 - [^\s("';)]*" atom
- The characters after the next token

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- The characters after the next token

Big hairy regular expression

```
r" \s* (,@|["'])"?(?:[\\].["'\r\n"])*;.*[^\s("';;)]*" (.*) ""
```

- Whitespace
- The next token alternatives:
 - ,@ quasiquote ,@ token
 - ["',] single character tokens
 - "(?:[\\].["'\r\n"])*" string
 - ;.* comment
 - [^\s("';;)]*" atom
- The characters after the next token

Big hairy regular expression

```
r" \s* (,@|["'])"?(?:[\\].["'\r\n"])*;.*[^\s("';;)]*" (.*) ""
```

- Whitespace
- The next token alternatives:
 - ,@ quasiquote ,@ token
 - ["',] single character tokens
 - "(?:[\\].["'\r\n"])*" string
 - ;.* comment
 - [^\s("';;)]*" atom
- The characters after the next token

Big hairy regular expression

```
r" \s* (,@|["'])"?(?:[\\].["'\r\n"])*;.*[^\s("';;)]*" (.*) ""
```

- Whitespace
- The next token alternatives:
 - ,@ quasiquote ,@ token
 - ["',] single character tokens
 - "(?:[\\].["'\r\n"])*" string
 - ;.* comment
 - [^\s("';;)]*" atom
- The characters after the next token

Reading from ports

```
class InPort(object):
    "An input port. Retains a line of chars."
    tokenizer = r" \s* (,@|["'])"?(?:[\\].["'\r\n"])*;.*[^\s("';;)]*" (.*) ""
    def __init__(self, file):
        self.file = file; self.line = ""
    def next_token(self):
        "Return the next token, reading new text into line buffer if needed."
        while True:
            if self.line == "": self.line = self.file.readline()
            if self.line == "": return eof_object
            token, self.line = re.match(InPort.tokenizer, self.line).groups()
            if token != " and not token.startswith(';'):
                return token
```

Tail recursion optimization

- We can add some tail recursion optimization by altering our eval() function
- Consider evaluating
 - (if (> v 0) (begin 1 (begin 2 (twice (- v 1)))) 0)
- In an environment where
 - v=1
 - twice = (lambda (x) (* 2 x))

Tail recursion optimization

- Here's a trace of the recursive calls to eval

```
⇒ eval(x=(if (> v 0) (begin 1 (begin 2 (twice (- v 1)))) 0), env={'v':1})
⇒ eval(x=(begin 1 (begin 2 (twice (- v 1)))), env={'v':1})
⇒ eval(x=(begin 2 (twice (- v 1))), env={'v':1})
⇒ eval(x=(twice (- v 1))), env={'v':1})
⇒ eval(x>(* 2 y), env={'y':0})
  ⇐ 0
⇐ 0
⇐ 0
⇐ 0
⇐ 0
```

- Eliminate recursive eval calls by setting x and env to required new values & iterate

Tail recursion optimization

- Wrap the eval code in a loop, use return to exit, otherwise set x and env to new values
 - Here's a trace of the recursive calls to eval
- ```
⇒ eval(x=(if (> v 0) (begin 1 (begin 2 (twice (- v 1))))), env={'v':1})
x = (begin 1 (begin 2 (twice (- v 1))))
x = (begin 2 (twice (- v 1)))
x = (twice (- v 1))
x = (* 2 y); env = {'y':0}
⇐ 0
```
- No recursion: faster & doesn't grow stack

## User defined functions

- We'll have to unpack our representation for user defined functions
- Define a simple class for a procedure

```
class Procedure(object):
 "A user-defined Scheme procedure."
 def __init__(self, parms, exp, env):
 self.parms, self.exp, self.env = parms, exp, env
 def __call__(self, *args):
 return eval(self.exp, Env(self.parms, args, self.env))
```

- Evaluating a lambda will just instantiate this

```

def eval(x, env=global_env):
 while True:
 if isa(x, Symbol): return env.lookup(x)
 elif not isa(x, list): return x
 elif x[0] == 'quote': return x[1]
 elif x[0] == 'if': x = x[2] if eval(x[1], env) else x[3]
 elif x[0] == 'set!':
 env.set(x[1], x[2])
 return None
 elif x[0] == 'define':
 env.define(x[1], x[2])
 return None
 elif x[0] == 'lambda': return Procedure(x[1], x[2], env)
 elif x[0] == 'begin':
 for exp in x[1:-1]: eval(exp, env)
 x = x[-1]
 else:
 exps = [eval(exp, env) for exp in x]
 proc = exps.pop(0)
 if isa(proc, Procedure):
 x, env = proc.exp, Env(proc.params, exps, proc.env)
 else: return proc(*exps)

```

## Eval

## Conclusion

- A simple Scheme interpreter in Python is remarkably small
- We can make good use of Python's data structures (e.g., dict) and first class functions
- Useful extensions are easy (e.g., tail call optimization, comments, macros, etc.)
- See [\(How to Write a \(Lisp\) Interpreter \(in Python\)\)](#), [lispy.py](#) and [lispytest.py](#) for the details