

## 61A Lecture 26

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Monday, November 3

## Announcements

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- Midterm survey due Monday 11/10 @ 11:59pm (Thanks!)

# Programming Languages

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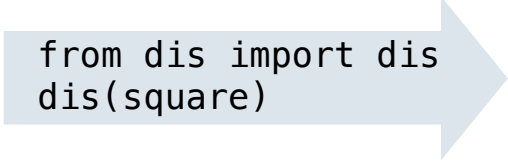
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To create a new programming language, you either need a:

- **Specification:** A document describe the precise syntax and semantics of the language.
- **Canonical Implementation:** An interpreter or compiler for the language.

# Calculator

(Demo)

## The Pair Class

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Scheme expressions are represented as Scheme lists! Source code is data

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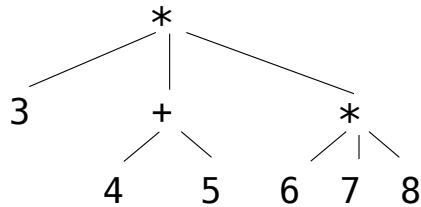
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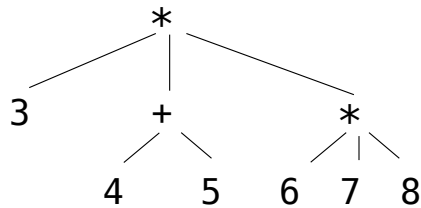
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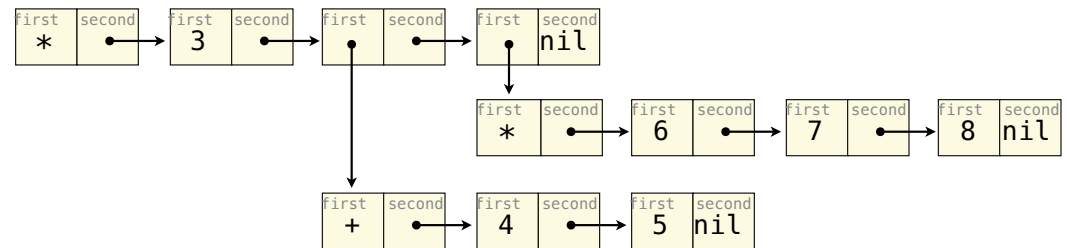
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### Representation as Pairs





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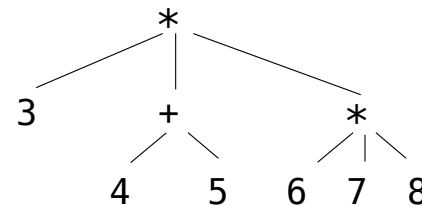
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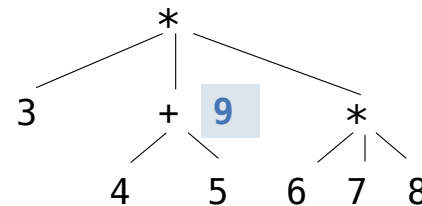
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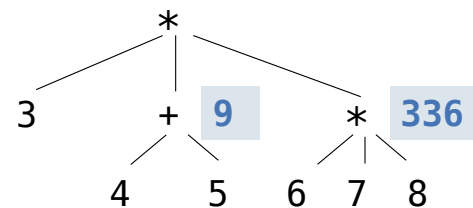
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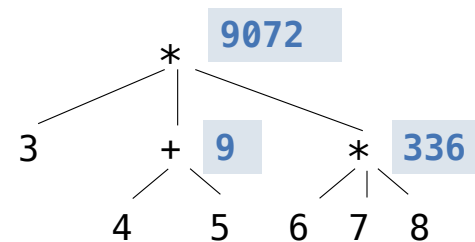
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def calc_eval(exp):
    if type(exp) in (int, float):
        return exp
    elif isinstance(exp, Pair):
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*A number evaluates...*

*to itself*

*A call expression evaluates...*

## The Eval Function

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The eval function computes the value of an expression, which is always a number.

It is a generic function that dispatches on the type of the expression (primitive or call).

### Implementation

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def calc_eval(exp):
    if type(exp) in (int, float):
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        arguments = exp.second.map(calc_eval)
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A Scheme list  
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**Language Semantics**

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### Language Semantics

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```
def calc_apply(operator, args):
    if operator == '+':
        return reduce(add, args, 0)
    elif operator == '-':
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(Demo)

## Interactive Interpreters

## Read-Eval-Print Loop

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(Demo)

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(Demo)

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