

Programming Languages	

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Python 3

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Python 3 Python 3 Byte		Code		
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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



Reading Scheme Lists		 	

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- 1

Parsing	

Parsing

A Parser takes text and returns an expression

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Text Expression



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Text Lexical analysis Tokens Expression

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Text Lexical analysis Tokens Syntactic analysis Expression

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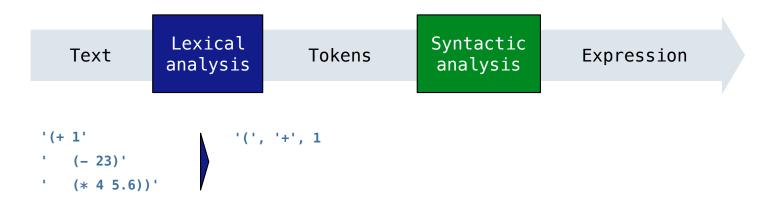
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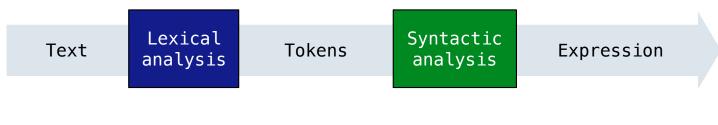


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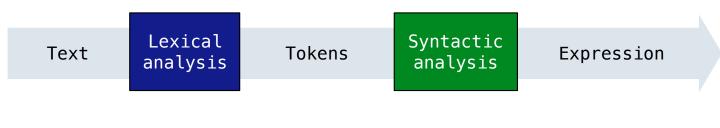


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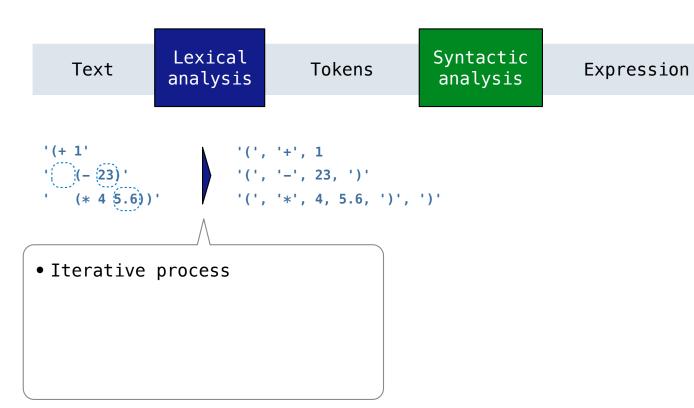
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- Iterative process
- Checks for malformed tokens

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'(', '+', 1
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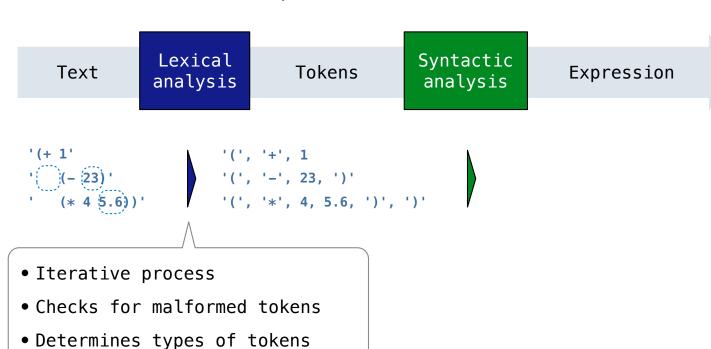
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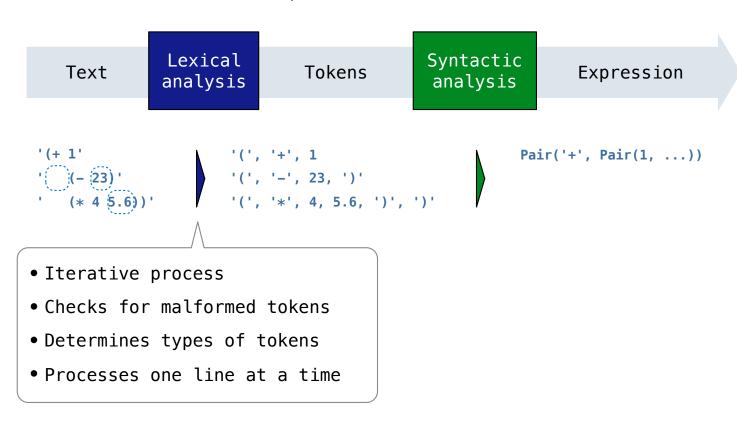
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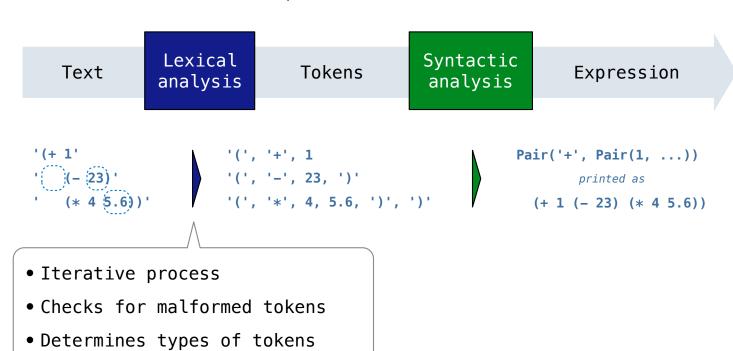
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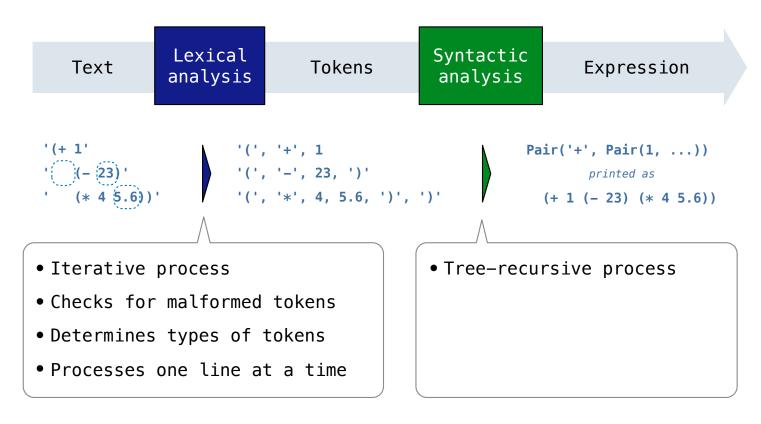


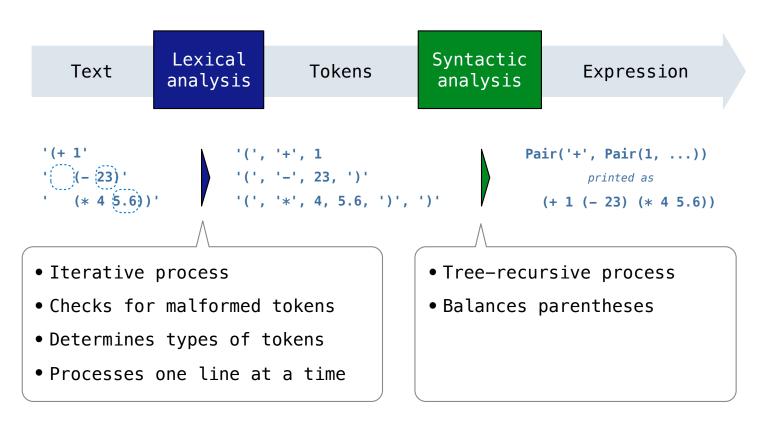
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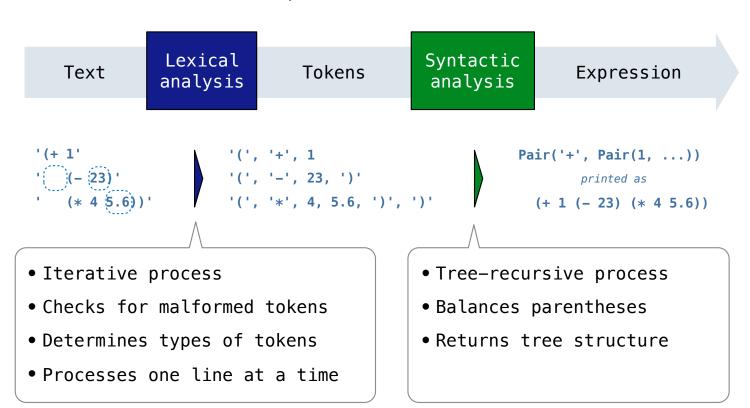
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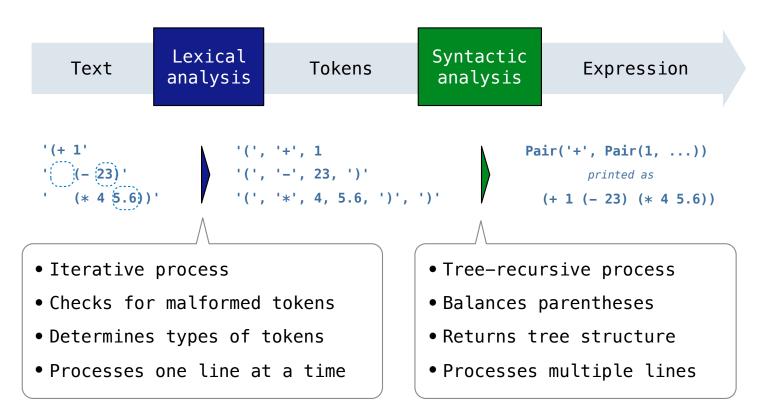


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yntactic Analysis	

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(Demo)

Calculator

(Demo)

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class Pair:
    """A Pair has two instance attributes:
    first and second.

For a Pair to be a well-formed list,
    second is either a well-formed list or nil.
    Some methods only apply to well-formed lists.
    """

def __init__(self, first, second):
    self.first = first
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11

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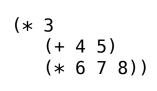
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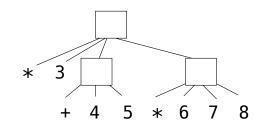
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Expression Tree





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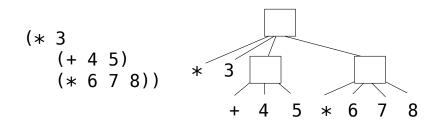
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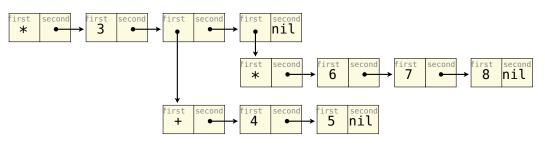
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Representation as Pairs





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Expression

```
(+ 5
(* 2 3)
(* 2 5 5))
```

The value of a calculator expression is defined recursively.

Primitive: A number evaluates to itself.

Call: A call expression evaluates to its argument values combined by an operator.

- +: Sum of the arguments
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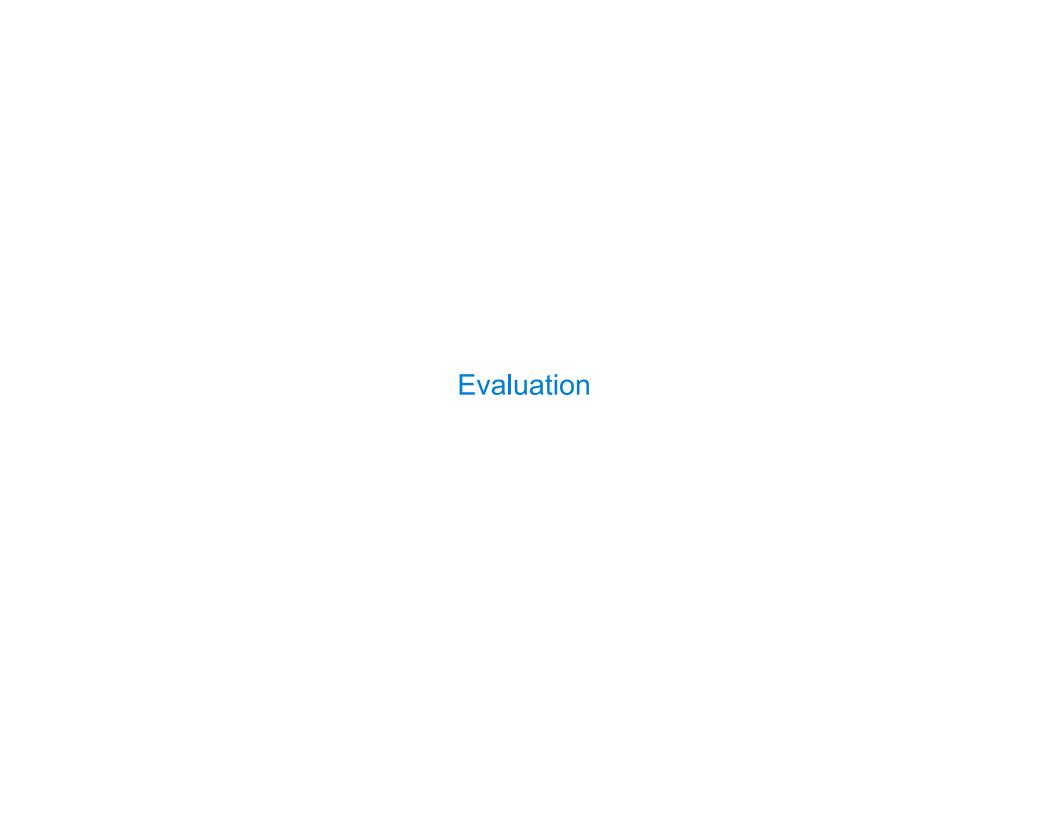
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The Eval Function

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def calc_eval(exp):
    if type(exp) in (int, float):
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    elif isinstance(exp, Pair):
        arguments = exp.second.map(calc_eval)
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Applying Built-in Operators	
	16

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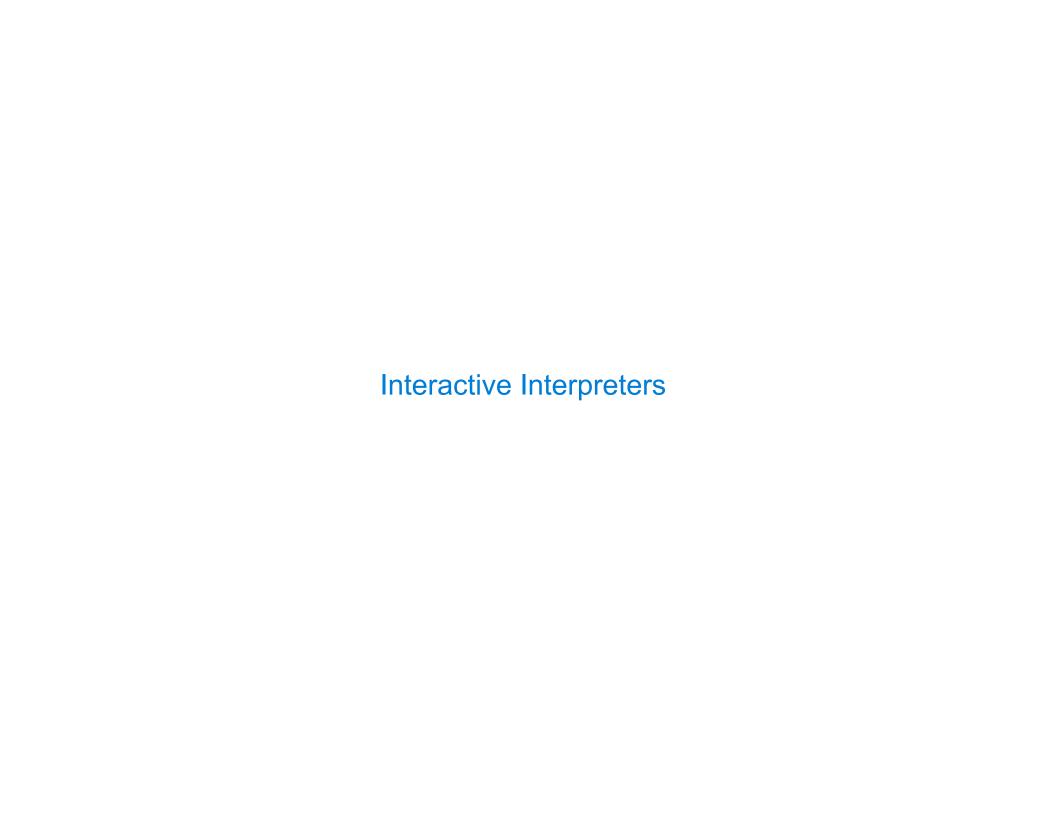
Implementation Language Semantics

```
def calc_apply(operator, args):
    if operator == '+':
                                                             +:
        return reduce(add, args, 0)
                                                                Sum of the arguments
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        (Demo)
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|--|

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19

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