# 61A Lecture 26

Announcements

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Python 3	Python 3 Byte Code	
<pre>def square(x):</pre>	LOAD_FAST 0 (x)	
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from dis import dis
dis(square)

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

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# Parsing

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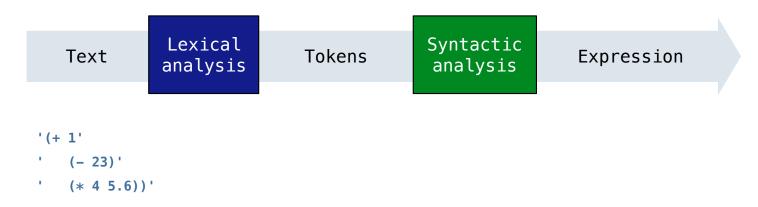
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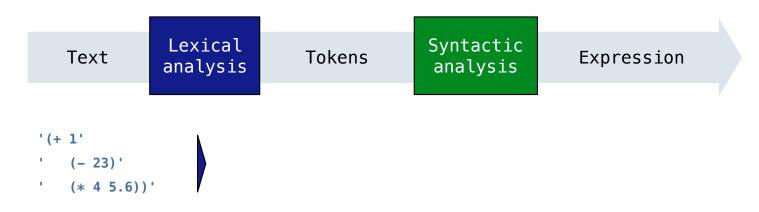
Text Expression

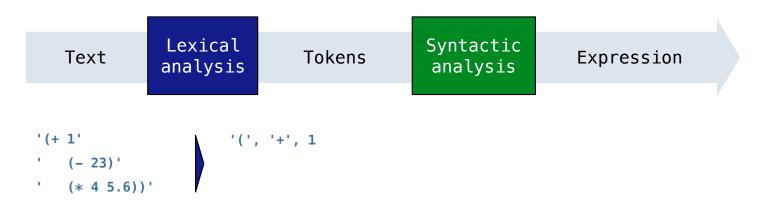


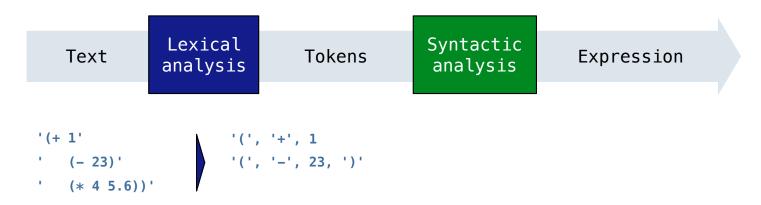


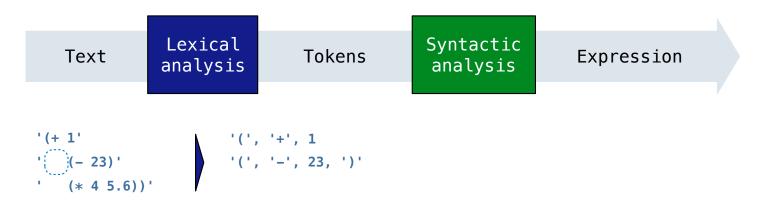


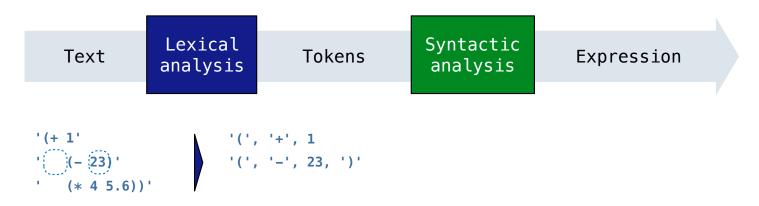


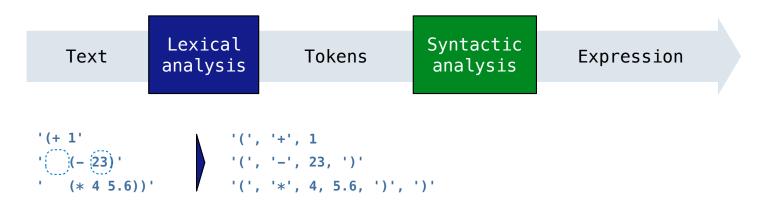


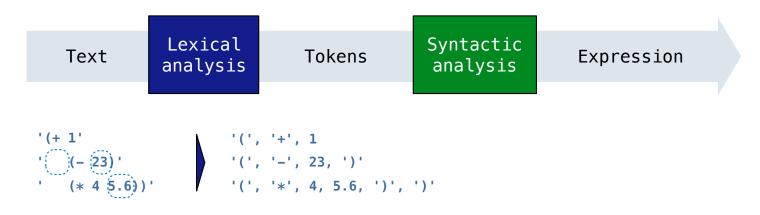


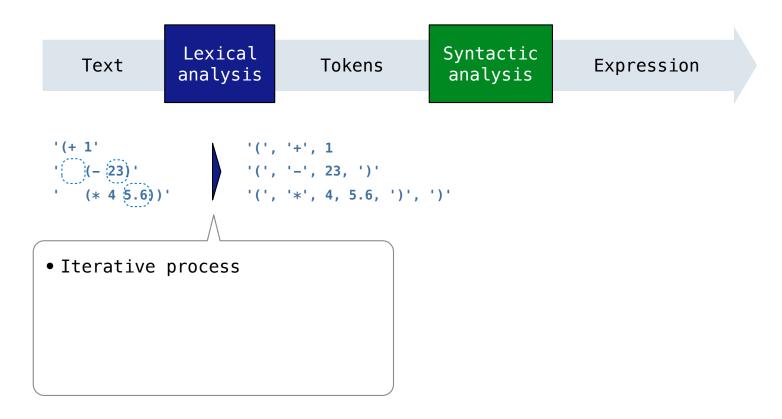


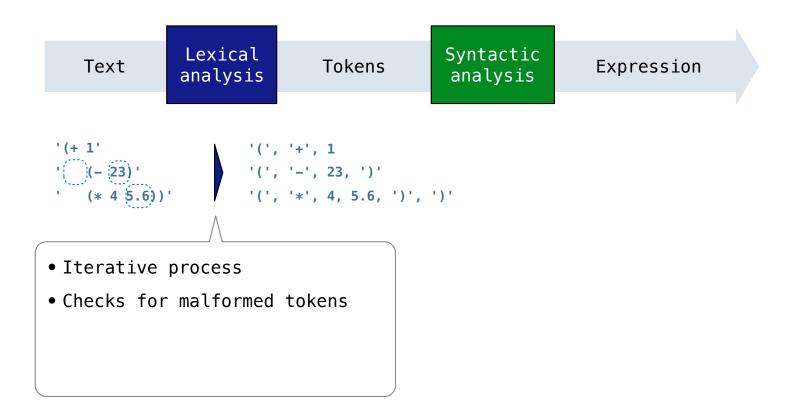


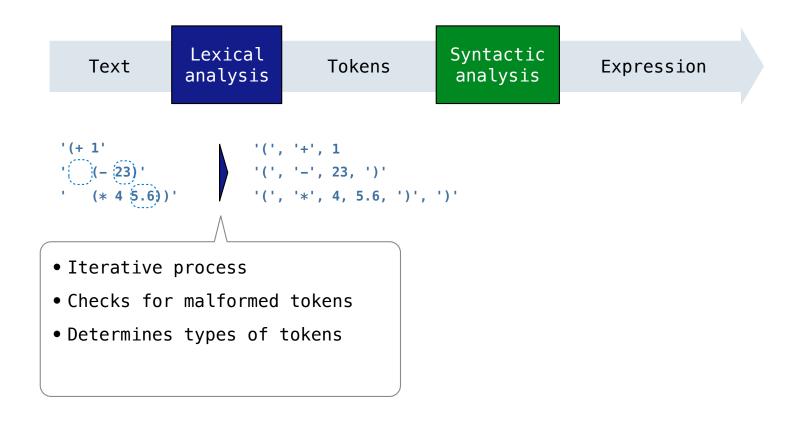


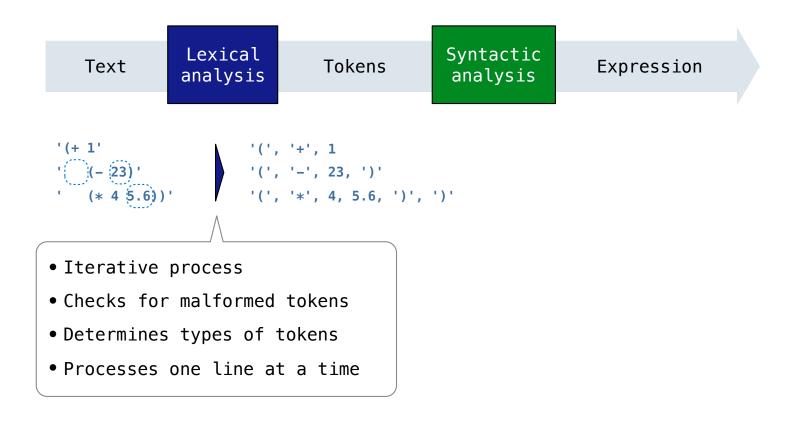


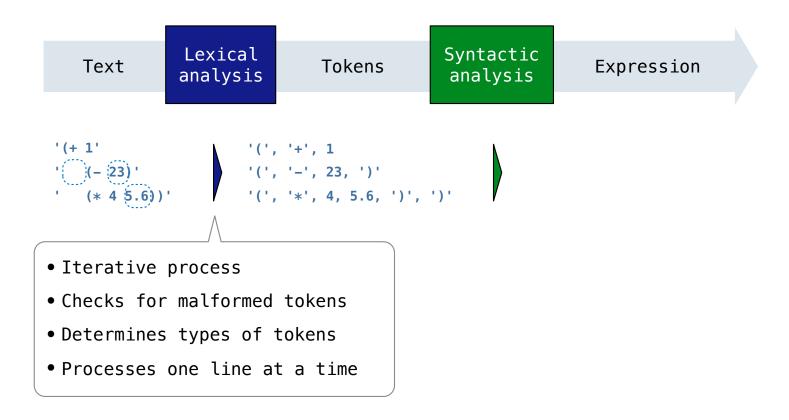


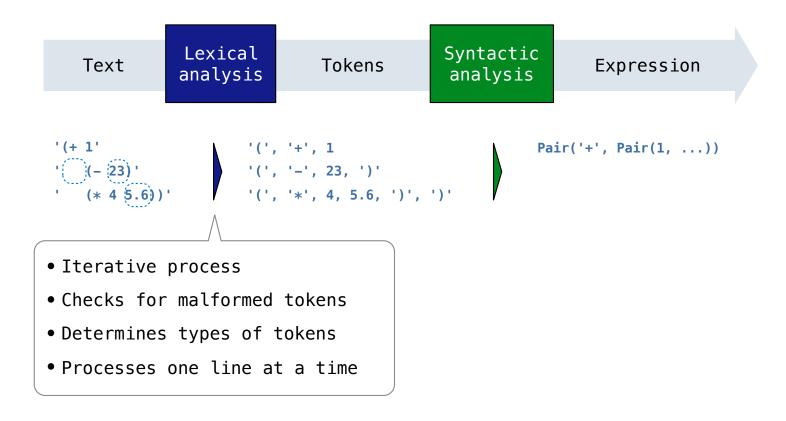


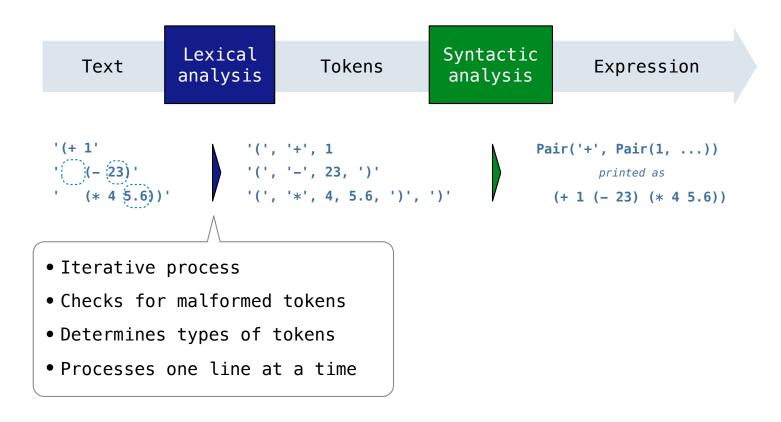


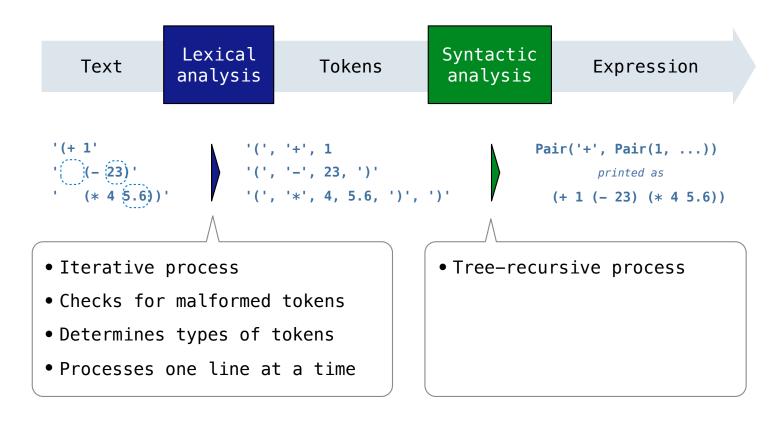


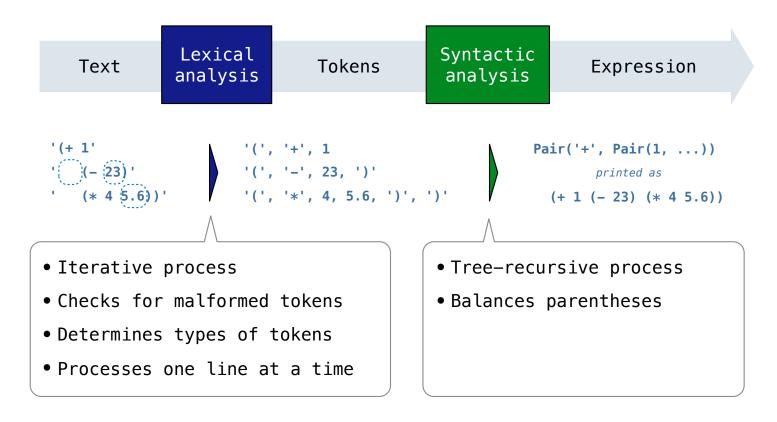


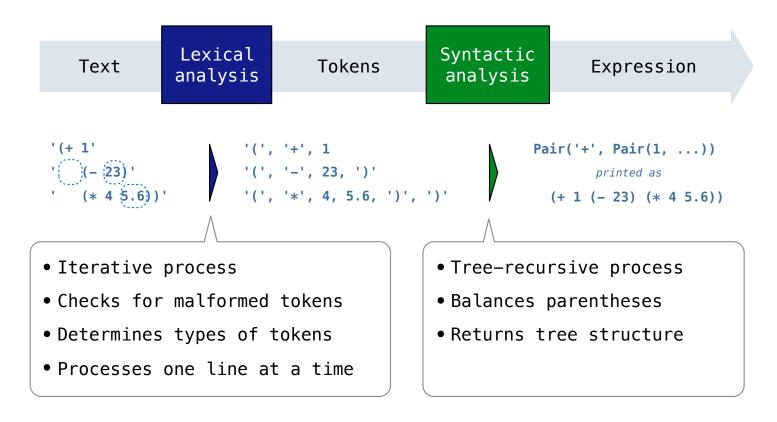


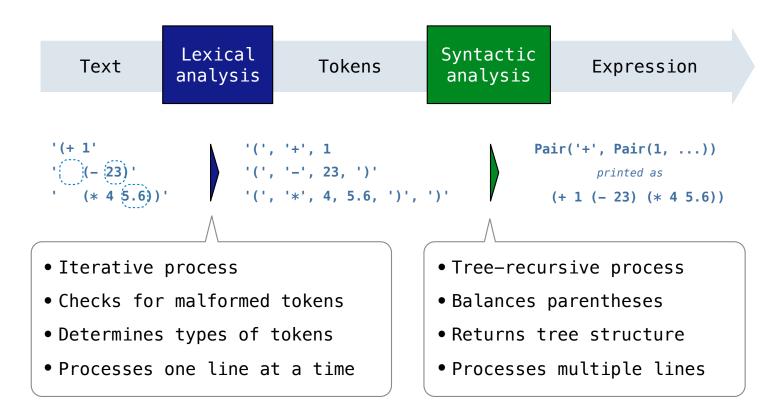












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## Syntactic Analysis

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Recursive call: scheme\_read sub-expressions and combine them

(Demo)

# Scheme-Syntax Calculator

(Demo)

The Pair class represents Scheme pairs and lists. A list is a pair whose second element is either a list or nil.

#### 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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```
class Pair: >>> s = Pair(1, Pair(2, Pair(3, nil)))
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} s = Pair(1, Pair(2, Pair(3, nil)))
>>> print(s)
    3
>>> print(s)
    (1 2 3)
>>> print(Pair(1, 2))
    (1 . 2)
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class Pair:
    """A Pair has two instance attributes:
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#### Expression

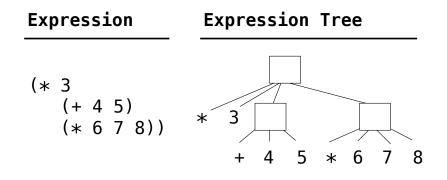
(\* 3 (+ 4 5) (\* 6 7 8))

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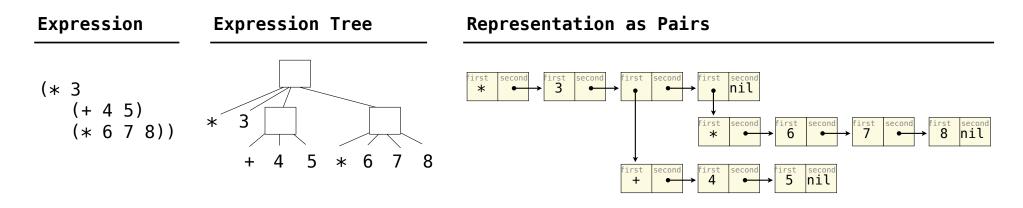


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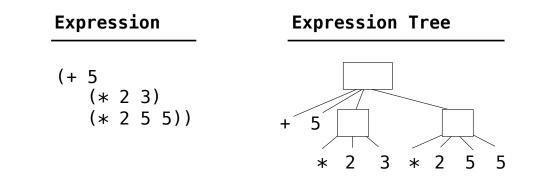
#### Expression

(+ 5 (\* 2 3) (\* 2 5 5))

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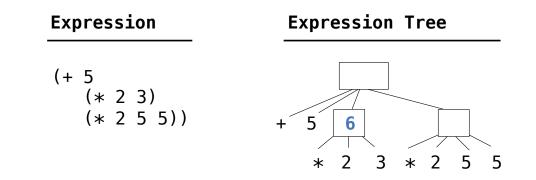
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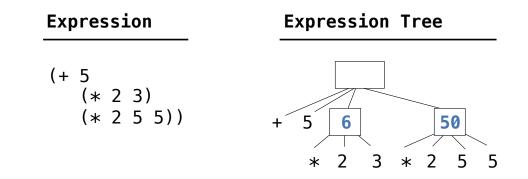
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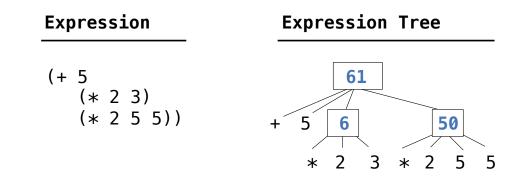
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- -: If one argument, negate it. If more than one, subtract the rest from the first.
- /: If one argument, invert it. If more than one, divide the rest from the first.



The value of a calculator expression is defined recursively.

Primitive: A number evaluates to itself.

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**Evaluation** 

The Eval Function

## The Eval Function

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def calc_eval(exp):
    if type(exp) in (int, float):
        return exp
    elif isinstance(exp, Pair):
        arguments = exp.second.map(calc_eval)
        return calc_apply(exp.first, arguments)
    else:
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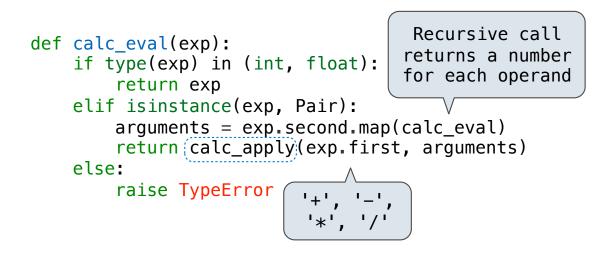
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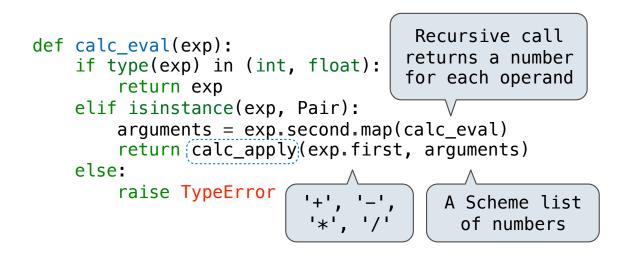


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#### Implementation

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

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Language Semantics

+: Sum of the arguments -: ...

(Demo)

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**Interactive Interpreters** 

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(Demo)

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