## 61A Lecture 25

Monday, November 4

## Announcements

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- Example for today: http://composingprograms.com/examples/scalc/scalc.html

Parsing

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## Text

Lexical
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```
Text \begin{array}{c}{\mathrm{ Lexical}}\\{\mathrm{ analysis}}\end{array})
(+ 1
    (- 23)
    (* 4 5.6))
```


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| Text | Lexical analysis | Tokens | Syntactic analysis | Expression |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & (+1 \\ & \quad(-23) \\ & \quad(* 45.6)) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 23, ~ ') ' ~ \\ & 4,5.6, \end{aligned}$ | $\sum^{P}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pair('+', Pair(1, ...)) } \\ \text { printed as } \\ (+1(-23)(* 45.6)) \end{gathered}$ |

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| Python 3 Byte Code |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LOAD_FAST | $0(x)$ |  |
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def square(x): marn dis import dis
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| LOAD_FAST | 0 |
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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.


# Calculator 

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class Pair:
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    For a Pair to be a well-formed list,
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    def __init__(self, first, second):
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(1 2 3)
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>>> print(s)
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(1 2 3)
(1 2 3)
>>> len(s)
>>> len(s)
3
3
>>> print(Pair(1, 2))
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Scheme expressions are represented as Scheme lists! Homoiconic means source code is data.

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(+45)
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Representation as Pairs


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| Expression |
| :--- |
| $\left(\begin{array}{lll}* & 3 \\ (+4 & 5\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |
| $\left(\begin{array}{llll}* & 6 & 7 & 8\end{array}\right)$ |

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A Scheme list of numbers

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(Demo)

Interactive Interpreters

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