

Essentials of Programming Languages Language

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The *Essentials of Programming Languages* language in DrRacket provides a subset of functions and syntactic forms of `racket`—mostly the ones that correspond to `r5rs` forms. See below for a complete list. The language is intended for use with the textbook [EoPL].

```
#lang eopl
```

The following bindings are re-provided from `racket`:

<code>make-parameter</code>	<code>/</code>	<code>inexact?</code>
<code>parameterize</code>	<code>abs</code>	<code>zero?</code>
<code>print-struct</code>	<code>gcd</code>	<code>positive?</code>
<code>unquote</code>	<code>lcm</code>	<code>negative?</code>
<code>unquote-splicing</code>	<code>exp</code>	<code>odd?</code>
<code>quote</code>	<code>log</code>	<code>even?</code>
<code>quasiquote</code>	<code>sin</code>	<code>quotient</code>
<code>if</code>	<code>cos</code>	<code>remainder</code>
<code>lambda</code>	<code>tan</code>	<code>modulo</code>
<code>letrec</code>	<code>not</code>	<code>floor</code>
<code>define-syntax</code>	<code>eq?</code>	<code>ceiling</code>
<code>delay</code>	<code>make-string</code>	<code>truncate</code>
<code>let</code>	<code>symbol->string</code>	<code>round</code>
<code>let*</code>	<code>string->symbol</code>	<code>numerator</code>
<code>let-syntax</code>	<code>make-rectangular</code>	<code>denominator</code>
<code>letrec-syntax</code>	<code>exact->inexact</code>	<code>asin</code>
<code>and</code>	<code>inexact->exact</code>	<code>acos</code>
<code>or</code>	<code>number->string</code>	<code>atan</code>
<code>cond</code>	<code>string->number</code>	<code>sqrt</code>
<code>case</code>	<code>rationalize</code>	<code>expt</code>
<code>do</code>	<code>output-port?</code>	<code>make-polar</code>
<code>begin</code>	<code>current-input-port</code>	<code>real-part</code>
<code>set!</code>	<code>current-output-port</code>	<code>imag-part</code>

#!/module-begin	current-error-port	angle
#!/app	open-input-file	magnitude
#!/datum	open-output-file	input-port?
#!/top	close-input-port	read
#!/top-interaction	close-output-port	read-char
#!/require	with-output-to-file	peek-char
#!/provide	transcript-on	eof-object?
#!/expression	transcript-off	char-ready?
syntax-rules	flush-output	write
...	string-length	display
cons	string-ci<=?	newline
car	string-ci>=?	write-char
cdr	string-append	load
pair?	string-fill!	string?
map	string->list	string
for-each	list->string	string-ref
caar	vector-length	string-set!
cadr	vector-fill!	string=?
cdar	vector->list	substring
cddr	list->vector	string-copy
caaar	char-alphabetic?	string-ci=?
caadr	char-numeric?	string<?
cadar	char-whitespace?	string>?
caddr	char-upper-case?	string<=?
cdaar	char-lower-case?	string>=?
cdadr	char->integer	string-ci<?
cddar	integer->char	string-ci>?
cdddr	char-downcase	vector?
caaaar	call-with-output-file	make-vector
caaadr	call-with-input-file	vector
caadar	with-input-from-file	vector-ref
caaddr	apply	vector-set!
cadaar	symbol?	char?
cadadr	null?	char=?
caddar	list?	char<?
cadddr	list	char>?
cdaaar	length	char<=?
cdaadr	append	char>=?
cdadar	reverse	char-ci=?
cdaddr	list-tail	char-ci<?
cddaar	list-ref	char-ci>?
cddadr	memq	char-ci<=?
cdddar	memv	char-ci>=?
cdddr	member	char-upcase
=	assq	boolean?
<	assv	eqv?

```

>          assoc          equal?
<=        procedure?     force
>=        number?       call-with-values
max       complex?      values
min       real?         dynamic-wind
+        rational?     eval
-        integer?
*        exact?

```

```

(define-datatype id predicate-id
  (variant-id (field-id predicate-expr) ...)
  ...)

```

Defines the datatype *id* and a function *predicate-id* that returns `#t` for instances of the datatype, and `#f` for any other value.

Each *variant-id* is defined as a constructor function that creates an instance of the datatype; the constructor takes as many arguments as the variant's *field-ids*, and each argument is checked by applying the function produced by the variant's *predicate-expr*.

In DrScheme v209 and older, when constructor-based printing was used, variant instances were printed with a `make-` prefix before the variant name. Thus, for compatibility, in addition to *variant-id*, `make-variant-id` is also defined for each *variant-id* (to the same constructor as *variant-id*).

```

(cases datatype-id expr
  (variant-id (field-id ...) result-expr ...)
  ...)
(cases datatype-id expr
  (variant-id (field-id ...) result-expr ...)
  ...
  (else result-expr ...))

```

Branches on the datatype instance produced by *expr*, which must be an instance of the specified *datatype-id* that is defined with `define-datatype`.

```

sllgen:make-string-scanner
sllgen:make-string-parser
sllgen:make-stream-parser
sllgen:make-define-datatypes
sllgen:show-define-datatypes
sllgen:list-define-datatypes

```

Defined in the textbook's Appendix B [EoPL]. However, the DrRacket versions are syntactic forms, instead of procedures, and the arguments must be either quoted literal tables or identifiers that are defined (at the top level) to quoted literal tables.

```
| sllgen:make-rep-loop : procedure?
```

Defined in the *EoPL* textbook's Appendix B [EoPL] (and still a function).

```
| eopl:error : procedure?
```

As in the book.

```
| (eopl:printf form v ...) → void?  
  form : string?  
  v : any/c  
| (eopl:pretty-print v [port]) → void?  
  v : any/c  
  port : output-port? = (current-output-port)
```

Same as scheme/base's `printf` and `pretty-print`.

```
| ((list-of pred ...+) x) → boolean?  
  pred : (any/c . -> . any)  
  x : any/c  
| (always? x) → boolean?  
  x : any/c  
| (maybe pred) → boolean?  
  pred : (any/c . -> . boolean?)
```

As in the book [EoPL].

```
| empty : empty?
```

The empty list.

```
| (time expr)
```

Evaluates `expr`, and prints timing information before returning the result.

```
| (collect-garbage) → void?
```

Performs a garbage collection (useful for repeatable timings).

```
| (trace id ...)  
| (untrace id ...)
```

For debugging: `trace` redefines each `id` at the top level (bound to a procedure) so that it prints arguments on entry and results on exit. The `untrace` form reverses the action of `trace` for the given `ids`.

Tracing a function causes tail-calls in the original function to become non-tail calls.

| `(provide provide-spec ...)`

Useful only with a module that uses `eopl` as a language: exports identifiers from the module. See `provide` from `racket` for more information.

| `eopl:error-stop : (-> any/c)`

Defined only in the top-level namespace (i.e., not in a module); mutate this variable to install an exception-handling thunk. Typically, the handler thunk escapes through a continuation.

The `eopl` library sets this variable to `#f` in the current namespace when it executes.

| `(install-eopl-exception-handler) → void?`

Sets an exception handler to one that checks `eopl:error-stop`.

The `eopl` library calls this function when it executes.

Bibliography

[EoPL] “*Essentials of Programming Languages*, Third Edition,” MIT Press, 2008.
<http://www.eopl3.com/>