R5RS: Legacy Scheme

Version 8.9

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The The Revised⁵ Report on the Algorithmic Language Scheme defines a dialect of Scheme. We use R^5RS to refer to both the standard and the language defined by the standard.

The default dialect of Lisp provided by racket and other Racket tools differs from R^5RS in many ways, but Racket includes tools and libraries for running R^5RS programs.

See §23 "Dialects of Racket and Scheme" for general information about different dialects of Scheme within Racket.

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1 Running R⁵RS Programs

Racket provides several layers of support for programs written according to R⁵RS:

- DrRacket provides an R5RS language, which can be selected via the Language|Choose Language... menu item. See Choose Language... in the DrRacket documentation for more information.
- The plt-r5rs executable runs an R⁵RS program or provides a read-eval-print loop for evaluating R⁵RS expressions and definitions. See §2 "plt-r5rs" (later in this manual) for more information.
- The r5rs library implemented R⁵RS procedures and syntactic forms. It can also be used with #lang to create a module whose body is implemented in an R⁵RS-like language. See §3 "R⁵RS Module Language" (later in this manual) for more information.
- The r5rs/init library extends r5rs to set parameters (such as case-insensitive symbol reading) for R⁵RS loading or an R⁵RS read-eval-print loop. See §4 "R⁵RS Initialization Library" (later in this manual) for more information.

2 plt-r5rs

The plt-r5rs executable runs an R⁵RS program from a file that is supplied on the command line. If no program file is provided as a command-line argument, then a read-eval-print loop is started.

Before starting a read-eval-print loop, an initialization file is loaded, if it exists. The file is the same as the file reported by (find-system-path 'init-file), but with the characters racket in the filename replaced by pltr5rs. For example, on Unix, the file is "~/.pltr5rsrc".

By default, plt-r5rs departs from R⁵RS conformance in one crucial way: the names of pre-defined functions cannot be redefined at the top level. This restriction enables better run-time performance. Use the --no-prim command-line flag—before a file to load, if any—to obtain the standard behavior for primitive bindings (at the cost of performance).

3 R⁵RS Module Language

```
#lang r5rs package: r5rs-lib
```

As a library, r5rs provides the syntactic forms and procedures defined by R⁵RS. When used as a language via #lang, the program is read with the following parameterizations:

```
(read-case-sensitive #f)
(read-accept-infix-dot #f)
(read-curly-brace-as-paren #f)
(read-square-bracket-as-paren #f)
```

The r5rs bindings can be imported into a top-level environment, and then evaluation in that top-level environment corresponds to R⁵RS. Use (namespace-require/copy 'r5rs) with an empty namespace to maximize conformance with R⁵RS; Using (namespace-require 'r5rs), in contrast, creates primitive bindings as imports, which is the same as using plt-r5rs without the --no-prim flag. More simply, use (scheme-reportenvironment 5). See also r5rs/init, which sets reader and printer parameters to increase conformance.

Using r5rs via #lang creates a module whose body is implemented with an R⁵RS-like language. The main difference from R⁵RS is that, as a module language, r5rs does not allow redefinition of top-level bindings, and expressions evaluated through load and eval cannot automatically access bindings defined within the module.

Changed in version 6.0.1.4 of package r5rs-lib: When an identifier bound by letrec is referenced before it is initialized, an exception is raised, instead of producing #<undefined>.

3.1 Non-R⁵RS Bindings from r5rs

In addition to the bindings defined by R⁵RS, the r5rs library provides the following bindings from racket/base (which are not legal identifiers in R⁵RS syntax, so there is no danger of collisions in R⁵RS programs):

```
#%app #%datum #%top #%top-interaction #%require #%provide
```

It also provides a #%module-begin binding as defined below.

Note that #%require can be used to import Racket libraries into an otherwise R⁵RS program, and #%provide can be used to export from a module that is implemented in an R⁵RS-like language.

Changed in version 1.1 of package r5rs-lib: Added an R⁵RS-specific #%module-begin, instead of reexporting racket's #%plain-module-begin.

```
(#%module-begin form ...)
```

Besides allowing definitions and other forms like racket's #%plain-module-begin, defines a configure-runtime submodule (see §18.1.5 "Language Run-Time Configuration") that runs r5rs/init.

3.2 Notes on R⁵RS Functions

The cons of r5rs corresponds to racket/base's mcons. Similarly, cdr is mcdr, and map is compatibility/mlist's mmap, and so on.

An R⁵RS *environment* is implemented as a racket/base *namespace*. Also, relative to racket/base, the expr passed to eval is constructed using mutable pairs.

The scheme-report-environment function returns a namespace containing the bindings of r5rs. Procedure values are installed into the namespace using namespace-require/copy, so that they can be redefined.

The null-environment function returns a namespace containing the syntactic forms of r5rs, not including #%module-begin (which is not useful outside of a module).

4 R⁵RS Initialization Library

```
(require r5rs/init) package: r5rs-lib
```

The r5rs/init module re-exports r5rs, and also sets parameters as follows:

```
(read-case-sensitive #f)
(read-accept-infix-dot #f)
(read-curly-brace-as-paren #f)
(read-square-bracket-as-paren #f)
(print-mpair-curly-braces #f)
```

The side-effect of setting these parameters is useful when the module is required before loading an R⁵RS program, so that the reader and printer behave more as specified in R⁵RS. In particular, the plt-r5rs executable initializes by importing r5rs/init.