Today’s Agenda
• Building a MUPL Interpreter
  • Assume Correct Syntax
  • Check for Correct Semantics
  • Evaluating the AST
• MUPL “Macros”
• Eval, Quote, and Quasiquote

Building a MUPL Interpreter
• Skipping the parsing phase ← Do Not Implement
• Interpreter written in Racket
  • Racket is the “Metalanguage”
• MUPL code represented as an AST
  • AST nodes represented as Racket structs
• Can assume AST has valid syntax
• Can NOT assume AST has valid semantics

Correct Syntax Examples
Given this syntax:
(struct int (num) #:transparent)
(struct add (e1 e2) #:transparent)
(struct ifnz (e1 e2 e3) #:transparent)
We can need to evaluate these MUPL programs:
(int 34)
(add (int 34) (int 30))
(ifnz (add (int 5) (int 7)) (int 12) (int 1))

Incorrect Syntax Examples
Given this syntax:
(struct int (num) #:transparent)
(struct add (e1 e2) #:transparent)
(struct ifnz (e1 e2 e3) #:transparent)
We can assume we won’t see MUPL programs like:
(int "dan then dog")
(int (ifnz (int 0) (int 5) (int 7)))
(add (int 8) #t)
(add 5 4)
Illegal input ASTs may crash the interpreter - this is OK

Check for Correct Semantics
What if the program is a legal AST, but evaluation of it tries to use the wrong kind of value?
• For example, “add an integer and a function”
• You should detect this and give an error message that is not in terms of the interpreter implementation
• We need to check that the type of a recursive result is what we expect
  • No need to check if any type is acceptable
Evaluating the AST

- **eval-exp** should return a MUPL value
- MUPL values all evaluate to themselves
- Otherwise we haven’t interpreted far enough

```
(int 7) ; evaluates to (int 7)
(add (int 3) (int 4)) ; evaluates to (int 7)
```

Macros Review

- Extend language syntax (allow new constructs)
- Written in terms of existing syntax
- Expanded before language is actually interpreted or compiled

MUPL “Macros”

- Interpreting MUPL using Racket as the metalanguage
- MUPL is represented as Racket structs
- In Racket, these are just data types
- Why not write a Racket function that returns MUPL ASTs?

```
(+ (int 7))
```

Then the MUPL code

```
(define (++ exp) (add (int 1) exp))
```

Expands to

```
(add (int 1) (int 7))
```

quote

- Syntactically, Racket statements can be thought of as lists of tokens
- `(+ 3 4)` is a “plus sign”, a “3”, and a “4”
- **quote**-ing a parenthesized expression produces a list of tokens

```
(+ 3 #t) ; Error
```

quote Examples

- You may also see the single quote `\` character used as syntactic sugar

```
(+ 3 4) ; 7
(quote (+ 3 4)) ; '(+ 3 4)
(quote (+ 3 #t)) ; '(+ 3 #t)
(+ 3 #t) ; Error
```
**quasiquote**

- Inserts evaluated tokens into a quote
- Convenient for generating dynamic token lists
- Use `unquote` to escape a `quasiquote` back to evaluated Racket code
- A `quasiquote` and `quote` are equivalent unless we use an `unquote` operation

**quasiquote Examples**

```
(quasiquote (+ 3 (unquote(+ 2 2)))) ; '(+ 3 4)
(quasiquote
  (string-append
   "I love CSE"
   (number->string
    (unquote (+ 3 338))))))
; '(string-append "I love CSE" (number->string 341))
```

- You may also see the backtick ` character used as syntactic sugar for `quasiquote`
- The comma character `,`, is used as syntactic sugar for `unquote`

**Self Interpretation**

- Many languages provide an `eval` function or something similar
- Performs interpretation or compilation at runtime
  - Needs full language implementation during runtime
- It’s useful, but there’s usually a better way
- Makes analysis, debugging difficult

**eval**

- Racket’s `eval` operates on lists of tokens
- Like those generated from `quote` and `quasiquote`
- Treat the input data as a program and evaluate it

**eval examples**

```
(define quoted (quote (+ 3 4)))
(eval quoted) ; 7
(define bad-quoted (quote (+ 3 #t)))
(eval bad-quoted) ; Error
(define qquoted (quasiquote (+ 3 (unquote(+ 2 2)))))
(eval qquoted) ; 7
(define big-qquoted
  (quasiquote
   (string-append
    "I love CSE"
    (number->string
     (unquote (+ 3 338)))))))
(eval big-qquoted) ; “I love CSE341”
```

**RackUnit**

- Unit testing is built into the standard library
  - [http://docs.racket-lang.org/rackunit/](http://docs.racket-lang.org/rackunit/)
- Built in test functions to make testing your code easier
  - Test for equality, `check-eq?`
  - Test for True, `check-true`
  - Test for raised exception, `check-exn`
  - and many more