

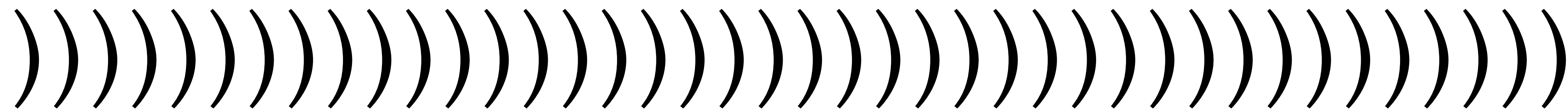
Clojure isn't Lisp enough

How to use the benefit of s-expression

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Lisp 方言阵营图	语法纯粹派	语法中立派	语法自由派
语义纯粹派	 <p>Common Lisp 和 Scheme 显然是 Lisp</p>	 <p>language-oriented programming 才是 Lisp 的精髓</p>	 <p>JMC LISP 2 精神传人</p>
语义中立派	 <p>动态作用域的 Lisp 才是原教旨 Lisp</p>	 <p>JMC 又没说 Lisp 一定要有宏</p>	 <p>有 GC 有 CLOS-Style OO 系统有宏怎么就不是 Lisp 了</p>
语义自由派	 <p>有基于 F-Expr 的宏才是真的 Lisp</p>	 <p>Lisp 又不一定要有 Cons Pair</p>	 <p>JS 就是换皮 Scheme 啦!</p>

Benefit of S-expression



Case 1

conditional branch



```
(condp = n
  0 0
  1 1
  (+ (fib (- n 1))
      (fib (- n 2))))
```



```
(match n
  [0 0]
  [1 1]
  [else (+ (fib (- n 1))
            (fib (- n 2)))]])
```

Case 2

let binding



```
(let [x n  
      y 2]  
    (+ x y))
```



```
(let ([x n]  
      [y 2])  
    (+ x y))
```

Case 3

map



```
{:a 1  
 :b 2  
 :c 3}
```



```
#hash((a . 1)  
      (b . 2)  
      (c . 3))
```

What's wrong?

Case 1(Closure)

Where is my error reporting?




```
(condp = n
  0
  1 1
  (+ (fib (- n 1))
      (fib (- n 2))))
```




```
(condp = n
  0 1
  1
  (+ (fib (- n 1))
      (fib (- n 2))))
```

Case 1(Racket)

Correctly point out error location

 *match: expected at least one expression on the right-hand side* in: ((0))

```
(define (fib n)
  (match n
    [0 ]
    [1 1]
    [else (+ (fib (sub1 n))
              (fib (- n 2)))]))
```

 *match: expected at least one expression on the right-hand side* in: ((1))

```
(define (fib n)
  (match n
    [0 1]
    [1 ]
    [else (+ (fib (sub1 n))
              (fib (- n 2)))]))
```

Case 2(Clojure)

Bad message


[x n y] - failed: even-number-of-forms? at: [:bindings] spec: :clojure.core.specs.alpha/bindings



```
(let [x n  
      y ]  
      (+ x y))
```

Case 2(Racket)

Better message

 *let: bad syntax (not an identifier and expression for a binding)* in: (2)

```
(let ([x 1]
      [2])
  (+ x y))
```

Case 3(Clojure)

Bad message

Map literal must contain an even number of forms



```
{:a 1  
 :b  
 :c 3}
```

Case 3(Racket)

Point out syntax error

```
#hash( (a . 1)  
        (b . |)  
        (c . 3) )
```

Now we know what go wrong

What can we do?

Rewrite: A new let form



```
(defmacro let-sexp
  [bindings & body]
  (doseq [bind bindings]
    (assert (= (-> bind count) 2) "invalid binding"))
  `( (fn [~@(map first bindings)]
      ~@body)
    ~@(map second bindings)))
```

New let form example



```
(let-sexp ([x 1]
          [y 2])
  (+ x y))
```

What's macro?

Macro is...

- Text substitution(C)
- Meta substitution(C++ Template)
- Compile-time function, Syntax validator(Clojure)
- A function in higher phase(Racket)
- A function with dynamic scope(f-expr: vau operator)
- Maybe more?

Racket macro: Evolution

syntax-rules (1975)



```
(define-syntax let1
  (syntax-rules ()
    [(_ ([var rhs] ...) body)
      ((λ (var ...)
         body)
        rhs ...)]))
```

syntax-case (1988)



```
(define-syntax (let2 stx)
  (syntax-case stx ()
    [(_ ([var rhs] ...) body)
     ; guard
     (not (check-duplicate-identifier (syntax->list #'(var ...))))
     ; result
     #'((λ (var ...)
         body)
        rhs ...)]))
```

syntax-case (improved)



```
(define-syntax (let3 stx)
  (syntax-case stx ()
    [(_ ([var rhs] ...) body)
     ; guard
     (begin
      (for-each (λ (var)
                 (unless (identifier? var)
                     (raise-syntax-error 'not-identifier "expected identifier"
                                           stx var)))
                (syntax->list #'(var ...)))
              (let ([dup (check-duplicate-identifier (syntax->list #'(var ...)))]
                    (when dup
                      (raise-syntax-error 'dup "duplicate variable name" stx dup))))
      ; result
      #'((λ (var ...)
           body)
         rhs ...))]))
```


syntax-case (improved): show error

```
(let3 ([x 'x]  
      [1 'y])  
  `(+ ,x ,y))
```

```
(let3 ([x 'x]  
      [x 'y])  
  `(+ ,x ,y))
```

syntax-parse (1993)



```
(define-syntax (let4 stx)
  (syntax-parse stx
    [(let4 ([var:id rhs:expr] ...) body:expr)
     #:fail-when (check-duplicate-identifier (syntax->list #'(var ...))) "duplicate variable name"
     #'((λ (var ...) body) rhs ...)]))
```

syntax-class



```
(define-syntax (let5 stx)
  (define-syntax-class binding
    #:description "binding pair"
    (pattern [var:id rhs:expr]))
  (syntax-parse stx
    [(let5 (b*:binding ...) body:expr)
     #:fail-when (check-duplicate-identifier (syntax->list #'(b*.var ...)))
                 "duplicate variable name"
     #'((λ (b*.var ...) body) b*.rhs ...)]))
```

syntax-class(improved)



```
(define-syntax (let6 stx)
  (define-syntax-class binding
    #:description "binding pair"
    (pattern [var:id rhs:expr]))
  (define-syntax-class distinct-bindings
    #:description "sequence of binding pairs"
    (pattern (b*:binding ...))
    #:fail-when (check-duplicate-identifier (syntax->list #'(b*.var ...)))
                "duplicate variable name"
    #:with (var ...) #'(b*.var ...)
    #:with (rhs ...) #'(b*.rhs ...)))
  (syntax-parse stx
    [(let6 b*:distinct-bindings body:expr)
     #'((λ (b*.var ...) body) b*.rhs ...)]))
```

syntax-class(improved): error message



let6: expected binding pair

parsing context:

while parsing sequence of binding pairs in: x

```
(let6 (x  
      [y 'y])  
      (+ ,x ,y))
```

let6: expected sequence of binding pairs in: 17

```
(let6 17  
      (+ ,x ,y))
```

Error selection



```
(define-syntax (let7 stx)
  (define-syntax-class binding
    #:description "binding pair"
    (pattern [var:id rhs:expr]))
  (define-syntax-class distinct-bindings
    #:description "sequence of binding pairs"
    (pattern (b*:binding ...))
    #:fail-when (check-duplicate-identifier (syntax->list #'(b*.var ...)))
                "duplicate variable name"
    #:with (var ...) #'(b*.var ...)
    #:with (rhs ...) #'(b*.rhs ...)))
  (syntax-parse stx
    [(let7 loop:identifier bs:distinct-bindings body:expr)
     #'(letrec ([loop (λ (bs.var ...) body)]) (loop bs.rhs ...))]
    [(let7 b*:distinct-bindings body:expr)
     #'((λ (b*.var ...) body) b*.rhs ...)]))
```


Error selection: report message

let7: expected identifier or expected sequence of binding pairs in: 17

```
(let7 17  
      `(+ ,x ,y))
```

Macro: implementation

Naive Hygienic Expansion(1986)

The problem of naive Hygienic Expansion

- Unwieldy for recursive definition contexts
- Inefficiently and hard to get correct with “hygiene bending” (e.g. ``datum->syntax``)

Binding as sets of scopes

Sets of Scopes: Binding Rule

We can define binding based on *subsets*: A reference's binding is found as one whose set of scopes is the largest subset of the reference's own scopes (in addition to having the same symbolic name).

Sets of Scopes



```
(let ([x 1]) ; x: {let1}
  (lambda (y) ; y: {lambda1}
    z))      ; z: {let1, lambda1}
```

Sets of Scopes: complex



```
(let ([x 1]) ; x: {let1}
  (let-syntax ([m (syntax-rules () ; m: {let1, let-syntax1}
                [(m) #'x])]) ; #'x: {let1}
    (lambda (x) ; x: {let1, let-syntax1, lambda1}
      (m)))) ; m: {let1, let-syntax1, lambda1}
```

Sets of Scopes: complex (m) expanded



```
(let ([x 1]) ; x: {let1}
  (let-syntax ([m (syntax-rules () ; m: {let1, let-syntax1}
                [(m) #'x])) ; #'x: {let1}
    (lambda (x) ; x: {let1, let-syntax1, lambda1}
      x))) ; x: {let1, macro-intro}
```

Macro: development

New definition



```
(define-syntax-parser data
  [(name:id c*:constructor ...)
   (language-server/new-def name this-syntax)
   #'(begin
       (define name Type)
       c*.define ...))])
```

Auto complete



```
(define-syntax-parser data
  [(name:id c*:constructor ...)
   (language-server/new-complete 'data '(data !name !constructor))
   #'(begin
       (define name Type)
       c*.define ...))])
```