

CSCI 334:
Principles of Programming Languages

Lecture 14: Project Ideas / Evaluation

Instructor: Dan Barowy
Williams

Announcements

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No class Thursday

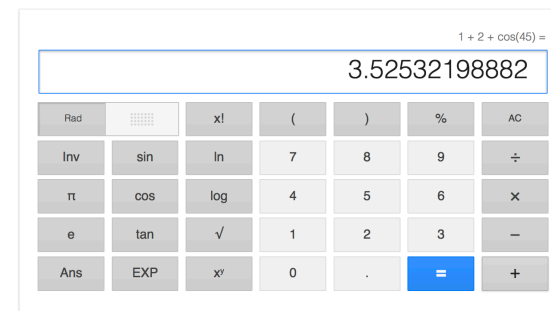
Example: brace language

- An *expression* is a sequence of *terms*, consisting of *at least one term*.
- A *term* is either 'aaa', 'bbb', or a *brace expression*.
- A *brace expression* is '{', followed by an *expression*, followed by '}'.

Lexical vs Dynamic Scope

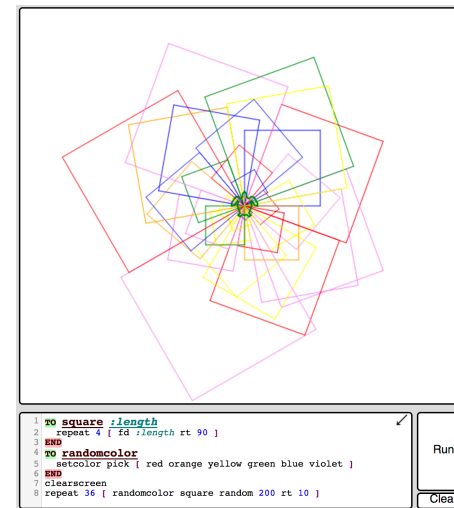
Inspiration for Projects

Scientific Calculator
(using infix expressions)



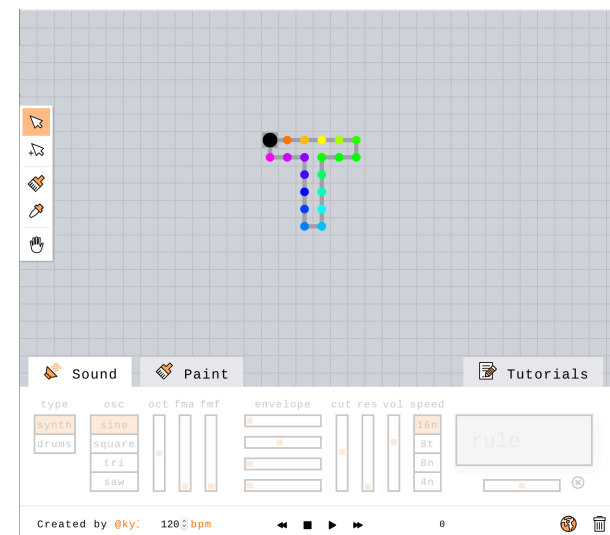
<https://www.google.com/search?q=google+calculator>

Logo Interpreter



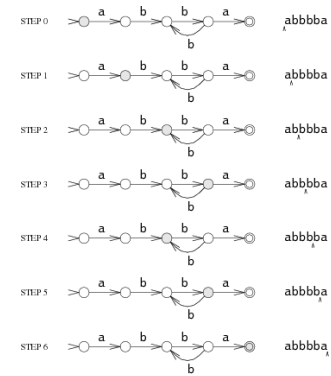
<https://www.calormen.com/jslogo/>

Turtle Audio



<https://turtle.audio>

Regular Expressions



<https://swtch.com/~rsc/regexp/regexpl.html>

Auto Sentence Diagramming

As Gregor Samsa awoke one morning from uneasy dreams
he found himself transformed in his bed into a monstrous vermin.

Kafka, *Metamorphosis*

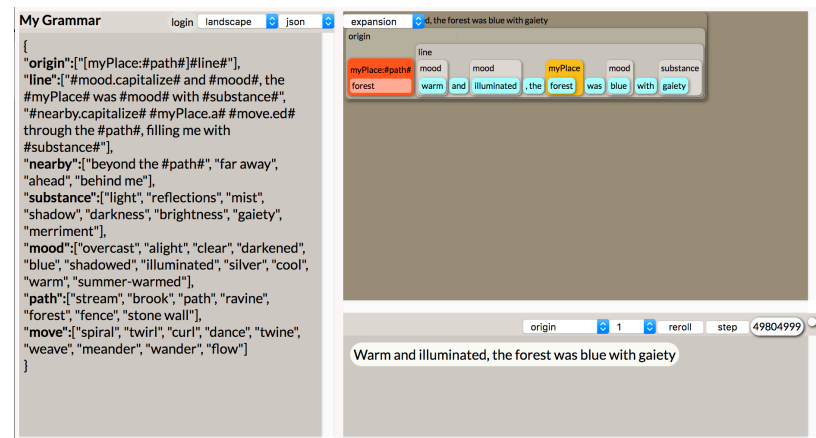


<https://www.npr.org/sections/ed/2014/08/22/341898975/a-picture-of-language-the-fading-art-of-diagramming-sentences>

BASIC

```
710 IF PR(IPS,3)=1 THEN PRINT "Your victim is badly wounded" :: RETURN
720 PRINT "You killed your victim"
730 PR(IPS,1)=0 :: IVW=8+IPS
740 VP(IVW)=IKM :: IPS=0
750 RETURN
760 PRINT "Possible commands:"
770 FOR I=1 TO 15
780 PRINT H$(I)
790 NEXT I
800 RETURN
810 IF IVW<>0 THEN 840
820 PRINT "There is nothing to take here"
830 RETURN
840 IF BLL=0 AND IKM<25 THEN PRINT "You cannot take things that you do not see"
:: RETURN
850 PRINT "I take the ";V$(IVW);" for you"
860 B(IBMAY)=IVW
870 IBMAY=IBMAY+1
880 VP(IVW)=0
890 IVW=0
900 RETURN
910 INPUT "What would you like to drop? ":D$
920 LNG=LEN(D$)
930 IVWB=0
940 FOR I=1 TO 12
950 IF D$=SEG$(V$(I),1,LNG) THEN IVWB=I :: I=12
960 NEXT I
970 IF IVWB<>0 THEN 1000
980 PRINT "I do not understand you"
```

A BNF parser and generator



<http://tracery.io/editor/>

An algebra solver



Algebra Calculator



Calculate equations, inequalities, line equation and system of equations step-by-step

full pad »


x^2 x^n \log_a $\sqrt{\square}$ $\sqrt[n]{\square}$ \leq \geq $\frac{\square}{\square}$ \cdot \div x^{\square} π

$(\square)^{\square}$ $\frac{d}{dx}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ \int \int_a^b \lim Σ ∞ θ $(f \circ g)$ H_2O $\begin{bmatrix} \square \\ \square \end{bmatrix}$

$5x - 6 = 3x - 8$  

Graph » Examples »  

Solution Keep Practicing >

$5x - 6 = 3x - 8$: $x = -1$ Show Steps 

Steps

$5x - 6 = 3x - 8$

Add 6 to both sides

$5x - 6 + 6 = 3x - 8 + 6$

Simplify

$5x = 3x - 2$

Subtract $3x$ from both sides

$5x - 3x = 3x - 2 - 3x$

Simplify

$2x = -2$

Divide both sides by 2

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-2}{2}$

Simplify

$x = -1$

[click here to practice linear equations »](#)

<https://www.symbolab.com/solver/algebra-calculator>

Chuck

```
SinOsc ge => dac;

while( true )
{
  Math.random2f(30,1000) => ge.freq;
  .5::second => now;
}
```

[https://www.ted.com/talks/
ge_wang_the_diy_orchestra_of_the_future#t-237999](https://www.ted.com/talks/ge_wang_the_diy_orchestra_of_the_future#t-237999)

<http://chuck.cs.princeton.edu/>

Program Evaluation as Reduction

$1 + 2 * 3 - 1$

$(\lambda x. \lambda x. x) (\lambda x. y)$

$(\lambda x. \lambda x. x) (\lambda x. y)$

$\Downarrow \alpha$

$(\lambda x. \lambda x. x) (\lambda x. y)$



$(\lambda x. \lambda a. a) (\lambda b. y)$

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1. No **bound variable** uses the same name as any **free variable**.
2. No **bound variable** uses the same name as any **other bound variable**.

In other words, all variable names are unique.

Parts

`e: Expr` An expression
`b: Set<char>` Variable bindings
`r: Map<char, char>` Renamings

```
alphanorm(e: Expr) (b: Set<char>) (r: Map<char, char>)  
      : Expr*Set<char>
```

What is passed in; returned

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Note that we want the set of bindings to persist,
therefore it is both *passed in* and *out*.

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    : Expr*Set<char>
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Note that we want the set of bindings to persist,
therefore it is both *passed in* and *out*.

But the set of renamings is *scoped*: it is only passed in.

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if v is already bound, add renaming rule, α -norm e, then return Abs(v', e');

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