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Concepts of Programming Languages

http://proglang.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/teaching/konzepte/2009ss/

Exercise Sheet 2

2009-04-30

Hint: Use SchemeUnit as on exercise sheet 1 for writing test cases.

Exercise 1 (4 points)

Implement the environment interface presented in the lecture using the *association-list* representation. An association-list is a list of pairs (cons k v) where k is some kind of key and v is the value associated with the key.

For convenience, we repeat the type signatures of the operations of the environment interface:

empty-env : () $\rightarrow Env$ **extend-env** : $Var \times Scheme Val \times Env \rightarrow Env$ **apply-env** : $Env \times Var \rightarrow Scheme Val$

Exercise 2 (4 points)

We now extend the environment interface with two operations:

```
empty-env? : Env \rightarrow Bool
has-binding? : Env \times Var \rightarrow Bool
```

The operation empty-env? simply checks whether the given environment is empty. The operation has-binding? checks whether the given environment contains the variable given.

Extend your environment implementation from the preceding exercise with these two operations.

Exercise 3 (4 points)

Here is a binary tree representation using the **define-datatype** construct presented in the lecture:

```
(define-datatype bintree bintree?
  (leaf-node
    (num integer?))
  (interior-node
    (left bintree?)
    (right bintree?)))
```

Write a procedure **bintree->list** that takes a binary tree and returns a list of the values in the leaf nodes. The ordering of the list should reflect the ordering in the binary tree; for example,

should return the list $(0 \ 1 \ 2)$.

Exercise 4 (4 points)

Solve exercise 2.31 on page 55 of the "Essentials of Programming Languages" book.

Submission

Via email to wehr@informatik.uni-freiburg.de. Please submit in pairs of two. Your code must not raise errors when pressing DrScheme's "Run" bottom. The strict submission deadline is 2009-05-07, 2 pm.