

Variable-Arity Procedures

Summary: We explore a variety of issues with variable-arity procedures, including effects of the different formats and detailed consideration of the sample procedures from the corresponding reading.

Contents:

- Exercises
 - Exercise 1: Basic Experiments
 - Exercise 2: Experiments with `display-line`
 - Exercise 3: Extending `display-line`
 - Exercise 4: Experiments with `display-separated-line`
 - Exercise 5: Acronyms
 - Exercise 6: A Clicker
 - Exercise 7: Multiple Separators
 - Exercise 8: Unused Letters

Exercises

Exercise 1: Basic Experiments

Consider the following procedures:

```
(define proc1
  (lambda (stuff)
    stuff))
(define proc2
  (lambda stuff
    stuff))
(define proc3
  (lambda (more stuff)
    stuff))
(define proc4
  (lambda (more . stuff)
    stuff))
(define proc5
  (lambda (even more . stuff)
    stuff))
```

- a. What do you expect the result of `(proc $n$  1)` to be for each variant?
- b. Check your answer experimentally.
- c. What do you expect the result of `(proc $n$  1 2)` to be for each variant?

- d. Check your answer experimentally.
- e. What do you expect the result of `(proc n 1 2 3)` to be for each variant?
- f. Check your answer experimentally.

Exercise 2: Experiments with `display-line`

Here is the `display-line` procedure from the reading.

```
;;; Procedure:
;;; display-line
;;; Parameters:
;;; val1 ... valn, 0 or more values
;;; Purpose:
;;; Displays the strings terminated by a carriage return.
;;; Produces:
;;; [Nothing]
;;; Preconditions:
;;; 0 or more values given as parameters.
;;; Postconditions:
;;; All of the values have been displayed.
;;; The output is now at the beginning of a new line.
(define display-line
  (lambda arguments
    (let kernel ((rest arguments))
      (if (null? rest)
          (newline)
          (begin
             (display (car rest))
             (kernel (cdr rest)))))))
```

- a. Try out some other calls to `display-line` to check what it prints. For example, try the following:

```
(display-line "going" "going" "gone")
(display-line "countdown:" 5 4 3 2 1 "done")
(display-line) ;; apply display-line to no arguments
```

- b. Explain your results.

Exercise 3: Extending `display-line`

The current version of `display-line` prints all text together without spaces. Modify the code so that one space is printed between any two adjacent values supplied as arguments to `display-line`. For instance, after your modifications, the example from the reading will change. It will now be ...

```
> (display-line "+--" "Here is a string!" "--+")
+-- Here is a string! --+
```

You may not use `display-separated-line` in your answer to this question, although you may refer to it for ideas.

Exercise 4: Experiments with `display-separated-line`

Here is the `display-separated-line` procedure from the corresponding reading.

```
;;; Procedure:
;;; display-separated-line
;;; Parameters:
;;; separator, a string
;;; val1 ... valn, 0 or more additional values.
;;; Purpose:
;;; Displays the values separated by the separator and followed
;;; by a carriage return.
;;; Preconditions:
;;; The separator is a string.
;;; Postconditions:
;;; All the values have been displayed.
;;; The output is now at the beginning of a new line.
(define display-separated-line
  (lambda (separator . parameters)
    (if (null? parameters)
        (newline)
        (let kernel ((rest parameters))
          (display (car rest))
          (if (null? (cdr rest))
              (newline)
              (begin
               (display separator)
               (kernel (cdr rest))))))))
```

- What do you think should happen if you invoke `display-separated-line` without giving it any arguments? Verify your results experimentally.
- What do you think should happen when you give it only one argument? Check your answer experimentally.
- What do you think should happen when you give it two arguments? Check your answer experimentally.
- What do you think should happen when you give it three arguments? Check your answer experimentally.

Exercise 5: Acronyms

Develop a procedure, `(acronym str0 ... strn)`, that takes any number of non-empty strings as arguments and returns one string consisting of the initial characters of those strings, thus:

```
> (acronym "Mothers" "Against" "Drunk" "Driving")
"MADD"
```

Exercise 6: A Clicker

Define and test a procedure, `clicker`, that takes one or more arguments, of which the first must be an integer and each of the others must be either the symbol `'up` or the symbol `'down`. `Clicker` should start from the given integer, add 1 for each `'up` argument, subtract 1 for each `'down` argument, and return the result:

```
> (clicker 17 'up 'up)
19
> (clicker -12 'down 'up 'down 'down 'down)
-15
> (clicker 100)
100
```

Exercise 7: Multiple Separators

In writing, we often separate the last element of a list using a different separator than for the prior elements. For example, we might separate the all but the last element with commas and the last element with a comma and “and”.

Extend `display-separated-line` so that it requires two parameters (the default separator and the final separator) and supports as many the client provides.

Exercise 8: Unused Letters

Here’s something kind of fun to do with `set-difference`: finding the letters *not* used in a list of words. How do we do that?

- We can convert each word to a list of characters with `string->list`.
- We can build a list of all characters with `(string->list "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz")`.
- We use `set-difference` to subtract the characters in the words from the list of all characters.
- We use `list->string` to put everything back together.

a. Write a Scheme expression that makes a string that represents *not* used in the strings `"computers"` `"are"` `"sentient"` `"and"` `"malicious"`.

b. We can also compute the opposite set (that is, the characters that *are* used in a list of strings) by first computing the characters not in those strings (as in step a) and then removing those characters from a list of all characters.

Using this technique, write an expression that computes an alphabetical list of all the characters that are used in the strings `"always"` `"trust"` `"your"` `"cs"` `"professor"`.

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