

Basic Scheme Macros for Function Docs

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A Few dozen pages to describe the following...

```
(lam-w/args args body)
(lam-w/expr args body)
(lam-w/info info args body)
```

```
(docs-for function)
(list-docs function1 [function2 ...])
```

... yet they are implemented in one page

using only elementary techniques of Scheme and define-syntax

Utilized Macro Features

S-Expressions are handled, unevaluated, with names

(arg . body) handles the lambda form, which is 'implied-begin'

Ellipses represent the names of multiple input functions

Nameless procedures have temporary names in macroland

Syntax-error is used as described in define-syntax-primer.txt

- **Means for associating information with lambda expressions**
- **High level programming often requires quick reference**
- **Slight variations of lambda fill a table of expressions**
- **Examples: 3 similar macros**
- **Lambda implementation is leached for args and body**
- **Conclusions: Scheme + syntax-language... effective**

➤ **Means for associating information with lambda expressions**

Intended for high level functions in workspaces

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- **Means for associating information with lambda expressions**
- **High level programming often requires quick reference**
 - Digging through source isn't always practical
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Many solutions can easily be investigated

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How to doc lambda expressions

Three macros fill doc table; two are just like lambda:

```
(lam-w/args args body)
(lam-w/expr args body)
(lam-w/info info args body)
```

A function, docs-for, extracts the docs

```
(docs-for function)
```

A macro can be used to associate names to docs

```
(list-docs function1 [function2 ...])
```

Docs-for works with any name for a function (including none)

List-docs lists the docs with any name for the function

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Macro that saves expression for the args

Often, carefully named args are enough to 'jog your memory'

```
(define interest-a
  (lam-w/args (principal percent)
    (* principal 0.01 percent)))
```

To get the docs, use:

```
> (docs-for interest-a) ; produces...
(lambda (principal percent))
```

To associate a name:

```
> (list-docs interest-a) ; produces...
(interest-a (lambda (principal percent)))
```

Macro that saves the expression for the entire function

High level functions may be short; lam-w/expr can doc them

```
(define interest-e  
  (lam-w/expr (principal percent)  
              (* principal 0.01 percent)))
```

```
> (docs-for interest-e) ; produces...  
(lambda (principal percent)  
  (* principal 0.01 percent))
```

Macro that saves the expression for anything

Sometimes, a string is desired (Any legal expression is ok)

- Docs-for will evaluate the info expression if it is a procedure
- Nature is upset, though; lambda now has info, args, and a body

```
(define interest-i
  (lam-w/info "Supply principal & rate as percent"
    (principal percent)
    (* principal 0.01 percent)))

> (docs-for interest-i)
"Supply principal & rate as percent"
```


Macro that saves the expression for a function

A function in the first arg can do anything

- It evaluates whenever docs-for is used
- The arg may be a function name (below, it's embedded)
- GUI's and talking docs are easy to implement

```
(define interest-f
  (lam-w/info (lambda ()
                (display "This could feed a gui")
                (newline))
    (principal percent)
    (* principal percent)))

> (docs-for interest-f)
"This could feed a gui"
```

List-docs macro associates names with docs

A function would need the names and the procedures

- Scheme extracts a name with 'tick... frightens Schemeaphobics
- A list of pairings is normally needed, anyway... ergo: this macro

```
> (list-docs interest-a
      interest-e
      interest-i
      interest-f)
((interest-a (lambda (principal percent)))
 (interest-e
  (lambda (principal percent)
    (* principal 0.01 percent)))
 (interest-i "Supply principal & rate as percent")
 (interest-f #<procedure>))
```

All previous examples listed as nameless procedures:

```
(define list-of-functions
  (list
    (lam-w/args (principal percent)
                (* principal 0.01 percent))
    (lam-w/expr (principal percent)
                (* principal 0.01 percent))
    (lam-w/info "Supply principal & rate as percent"
                (principal percent)
                (* principal 0.01 percent))
    (lam-w/info (lambda ()
                  (display "This could feed a gui")
                  (newline))
                (principal percent)
                (* principal 0.01 percent))))
```

Docs-for works with the list of nameless procedures

The four procedures only appear identical in this REPL
All are actually distinct keys to the docs...

```
> list-of-functions  
(#<procedure:f>  
  #<procedure:f>  
  #<procedure:f>  
  #<procedure:f>)
```

Docs-for naturally maps the nameless list

```
> (map docs-for list-of-functions)
This could feed a gui
((lambda (principal percent))
 (lambda (principal percent)
   (* principal 0.01 percent))
 "Supply principal & rate as percent"
 #<void>)
```

The doc of the last procedure returns void after displaying the text

Function synonyms work, too

- Function names contain a procedure just like an element of a list

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Macros copy expressions in lambda and table the docs

The temporary f is formed in syntax space

- f is used for the key and the Macro's final value.

```
(define-syntax lam-w/args
  (syntax-rules ()
    ((_ args . body)
      (let ((f (lambda args . body)))
        (sort-table! f '(lambda args)
          f)))
    ((_ ...))
    (syntax-error
      "Use λ form. Expr for args will be tabled."))))
```

lam-w/args replaces the sort line with:

```
(sort-table! f '(lambda args . body))
```

A simple list and one function for making docs

Any 'real' sorter or hash-table could be used

- yet a textbook list works, and is silly-simple.

```
(define table (list))
(define sort-table!
  (lambda (f&info)
    (set! table (cons f&info table))))
(define (get-info f table)
  (cond ((null? table)
         #f)
        ((equal? f (caar table))
         (cadar table))
        (else
         (get-info f (cdr table)))))
```


docs-for evaluates a procedure if it gets one

docs-for is defined with lam-w/args

- (docs-for docs-for) returns the expression for its args
- Programming has no soul if such things are not kewl

```
(define docs-for
  (lam-w/args (f-as-key)
    (do-info (get-info f-as-key table))))

(define do-info
  (lambda (info)
    (cond (info (cond ((procedure? info) (info))
                      (else info)))
          (else 'not-in-table))))
```

The list-docs macro lists a name with the docs

To be used for making help tables in GUIs, for example

- The macro allows 'ticking' the procedure name, and
- forming the list with ellipses

```
(define-syntax list-docs
  (syntax-rules ()
    ((_ f ...)
      (list (list 'f (get-info f table)) ...))
    ((_ ...)
      (syntax-error "Use (list-docs f [...])")))))
```

lam-w/info expects an expression, info, before args

Docs-for will evaluate info if a function, return info otherwise

```
(define-syntax lam-w/info
  (syntax-rules ()
    ((_ info args . body)
     (let ((f (lambda args . body)))
       (sort-table! f info)
       f))
    ((_ ...)
     (syntax-error
      "Use λ form, but put info before args."))))
```

Macro `syntax-error` from `define-syntax-primer.txt`

Causes REPL to provide information about the macro

- Designed to work with recursive macros
- Designed to fail so that caller's text is returned
- Programming has no soul if... oh, never mind

```
(define-syntax syntax-error
  (syntax-rules ()
    ((syntax-error)
     (syntax-error "Bad use of syntax error!"))))
```

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Conclusions other than: this solution is practical

Macros permit matching multiple patterns and recursion, but in this case it is easier to read, debug, and use a macro for each form

Basing these macros on lambda (instead of define) is more flexible

- E.g. when using synonyms and lists of unnamed functions

Possible non-portable improvements

- Use hash-tables or sorting functions to table information
- Contain code in a Scheme Module (like this implementation)
- Use GUI to display and manipulate the information

The reasons for define-syntax are learned by doing, not reading