

# 61A Lecture 28

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Friday, November 4

# The Logo Programming Language

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A teaching language: designed for introductory programming

One syntactic form for all purposes: invoking a procedure

Only two data types: `words` and `sentences`

Code is data: a line of code is a `sentence`

An elegant tagline: no threshold, no ceiling

A bit of fun: turtle graphics

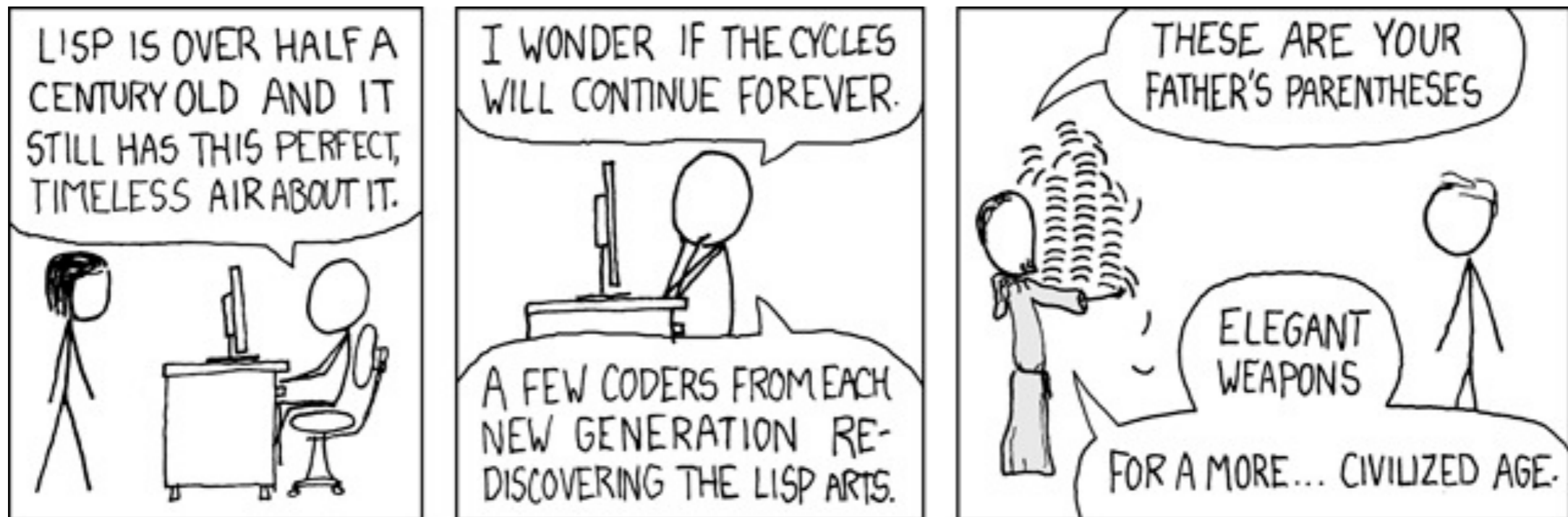
Demo

# Logo is a Dialect of Lisp

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What are people saying about Lisp?

- "The greatest single programming language ever designed."  
–Alan Kay (from the UI video), co-inventor of Smalltalk
- "The only computer language that is beautiful."  
–Neal Stephenson, John's favorite sci-fi author
- "God's programming language."  
–Brian Harvey, Father of CS 61A



[http://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/lisp\\_cycles.png](http://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/lisp_cycles.png)

# Logo Fundamentals

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Call expressions are delimited by spaces

Logo *procedures* are equivalent to Python functions

- A procedure takes *inputs* (arguments) that are values
- A procedure returns an *output* (return value)
- A procedure may output None to indicate no return value

```
? print 5
5
```

Multiple expressions can appear in a single line

```
? print 1 print 2
1
2
```

# Nested Call Expressions

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The syntactic structure of expressions is determined by the number of arguments required by named procedures

print takes one argument (input)

sum takes two inputs

difference takes two inputs too

```
? print sum 10 difference 7 3
14
```

One nested call expression  
*versus*

Two expressions on one line

```
? print 1 print 2
1
2
```

Demo

# Data Types and Quotation

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Words are strings without spaces, representing text, numbers, and boolean values

```
? print "hello
hello
? print "sum
sum
? print "2
2
```

Sentences are immutable sequences of words and sentences

```
? print [hello world]
hello world
? show [hello world]
[hello world]
```

# Sentence (List) Processing in Logo

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Sentences can be constructed from words or sentences

## **Procedure**

## **Effect**

sentence

Output a sentence containing all elements of two sentences. Input words are converted to sentences.

list

Output a sentence containing the two inputs.

fput

Output a sentence containing the first input and all elements in the second input.

Demo

# Expressions are Sentences

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The run procedure evaluates a sentence as a line of Logo code and outputs its value

```
? run [print sum 1 2]  
3
```

Its argument can be constructed from other procedure calls

```
? run sentence "print [sum 1 2]  
3
```

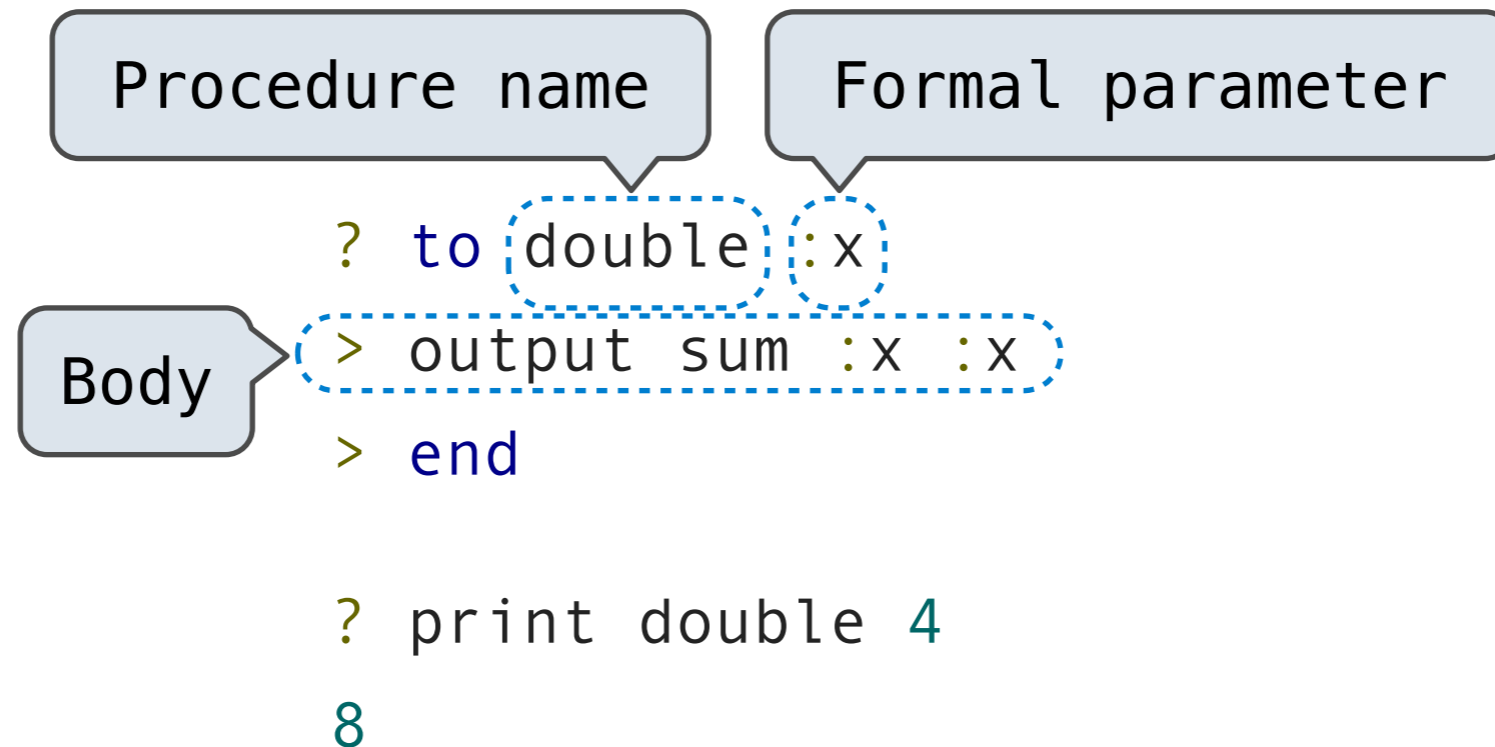
```
? print run sentence "sum sentence 10 run [difference 7 3]  
14
```



# Procedures

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Procedure definition is a special form, not a call expression



Procedures are not first-class objects in Logo; they can only ever be referenced by their original procedure name

Procedure names can be inputs or outputs

# Conditional Procedures

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If and ifelse are regular procedures in Logo

*Meaning:* They do not have a special evaluation procedure

They take sentences as inputs and run them conditionally

```
? to reciprocal :x  
> if not :x = 0 [output 1 / :x]  
> output "infinity  
> end
```

```
? print reciprocal 2  
0.5
```

```
? print reciprocal 0  
infinity
```

# Dynamic Scope

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When one function calls another, the names bound in the local frame for the first are accessible to the body of the second

No isolation of formal parameters to function bodies, as we saw with lexical scope

```
? to print_x :x
> print_last_x
> end

? to print_last_x
> print :x
> end

? print_x 5
5
```

# Logo Examples

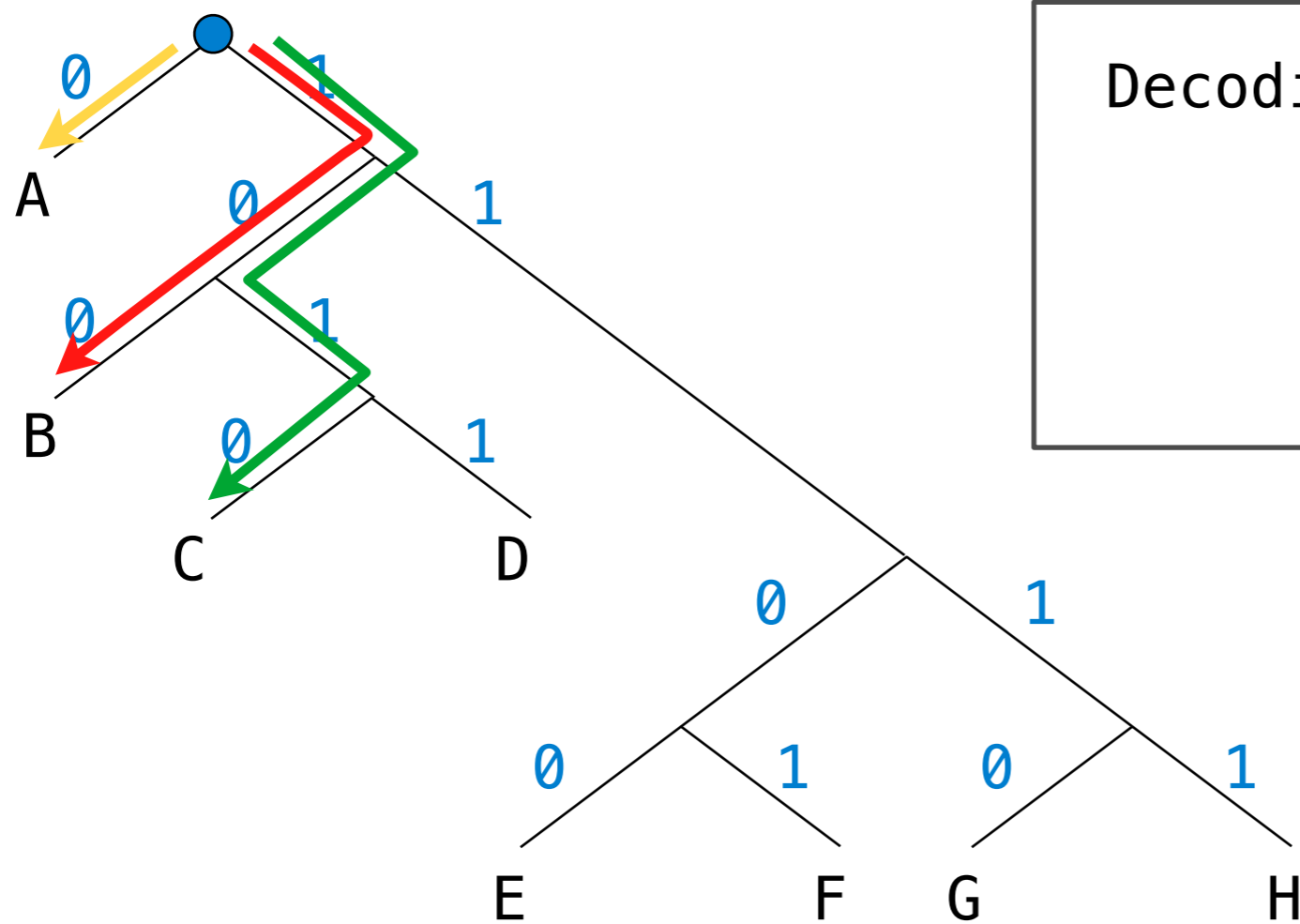
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Demo

# Homework: Huffman Encoding Trees

Efficient encoding of strings as ones and zeros (bits).

A	0	C	1010	E	1100	G	1110
B	100	D	1011	F	1101	H	1111



Decoding a sequence of bits:

1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

B A C