

# **R<sup>5</sup>RS: Legacy Standard Language**

Version 4.0

June 11, 2008

The The Revised<sup>5</sup> Report on the Algorithmic Language Scheme defines a dialect of Scheme. We use *R<sup>5</sup>RS* to refer to both the standard and the language defined by the standard.

The default dialect of Scheme provided by `mzscheme` and other PLT Scheme tools differs from *R<sup>5</sup>RS* in many ways, but PLT Scheme includes tools and libraries for running *R<sup>5</sup>RS* programs.

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# 1 Running R<sup>5</sup>RS Programs

PLT Scheme provides several layers of support for programs written according to R<sup>5</sup>RS:

- DrScheme provides an R<sup>5</sup>RS language, which can be selected via the Language|Choose Language... menu item. See §1.2 “Choosing a Language” in §“**DrScheme**: PLT Programming Environment” for more information.
- The `plt-r5rs` executable runs an R<sup>5</sup>RS program or provides a read-eval-print loop for evaluating R<sup>5</sup>RS expressions and definitions. See §2 “`plt-r5rs`” (later in this manual) for more information.
- The `r5rs` library implemented R<sup>5</sup>RS procedures and syntactic forms. It can also be used with `#lang` to create a module whose body is implemented in an R<sup>5</sup>RS-like language. See §3 “R<sup>5</sup>RS Module Language” (later in this manual) for more information.
- The `r5rs/init` library extends `r5rs` to set parameters (such as case-insensitive symbol reading) for R<sup>5</sup>RS loading or an R<sup>5</sup>RS read-eval-print loop. See §4 “R<sup>5</sup>RS Initialization Library” (later in this manual) for more information.

## 2 plt-r5rs

The `plt-r5rs` executable runs an R<sup>5</sup>RS program from a file that is supplied on the command line. If no program file is provided as a command-line argument, then a read-eval-print loop is started.

Before starting a read-eval-print loop, an initialization file is loaded, if it exists. The file is the same as the file reported by `(find-system-path 'init-file)`, but with the characters `mzscheme` in the filename replaced by `plt-r5rs`. For example, under Unix, the file is `"~/plt-r5rsrc"`.

By default, `plt-r5rs` departs from R<sup>5</sup>RS conformance in one crucial way: the names of pre-defined functions cannot be redefined at the top level. This restriction enables better run-time performance. Use the `--no-prim` command-line flag—before a file to load, if any—to obtain the standard behavior for primitive bindings (at the cost of performance).

### 3 R<sup>5</sup>RS Module Language

```
#lang r5rs
```

As a library, `r5rs` provides the syntactic forms and procedures defined by R<sup>5</sup>RS. When used as a language via `#lang`, the program is read with the following parameterizations:

```
(read-case-sensitive #f)
(read-accept-infix-dot #f)
(read-curly-brace-as-paren #f)
(read-square-bracket-as-paren #f)
```

The `r5rs` bindings can be imported into a top-level environment, and then evaluation in that top-level environment corresponds to R<sup>5</sup>RS. Use `(namespace-require/copy 'r5rs)` with an empty namespace to maximize conformance with R<sup>5</sup>RS; Using `(namespace-require 'r5rs)`, in contrast, creates primitive bindings as imports, which is the same as using `plt-r5rs` without the `--no-prim` flag. More simply, use `(scheme-report-environment 5)`. See also `r5rs/init`, which sets reader and printer parameters to increase conformance.

Using `r5rs` via `#lang` creates a module whose body is implemented with an R<sup>5</sup>RS-like language. The main difference from R<sup>5</sup>RS is that, as a module language, `r5rs` does not allow redefinition of top-level bindings, and expressions evaluated through `load` and `eval` cannot automatically access bindings defined within the module.

#### 3.1 Non-R<sup>5</sup>RS Bindings from `r5rs`

In addition to the bindings defined by R<sup>5</sup>RS, the `r5rs` library provides the following bindings from `mzscheme` (which are not legal identifiers in R<sup>5</sup>RS syntax, so there is no danger of collisions in R<sup>5</sup>RS programs):

```
#!/app #!/datum #!/top #!/top-interaction #!/require #!/provide
```

It also provides `mzscheme`'s `#!/plain-module-begin` as `#!/module-begin`. Note that `#!/require` can be used to import PLT Scheme libraries into an otherwise R<sup>5</sup>RS program, and `#!/provide` can be used to export from a module that is implemented in an R<sup>5</sup>RS-like language.

#### 3.2 Notes on R<sup>5</sup>RS Functions

The `cons` of `r5rs` corresponds to `scheme/base`'s `mcons`. Similarly, `cdr` is `mcdr`, and `map` is `scheme/mpair`'s `mmap`, and so on.

An R<sup>5</sup>RS *environment* is implemented as a `scheme/base namespace`. Also, relative to `scheme/base`, the `expr` passed to `eval` is constructed using mutable pairs.

The `scheme-report-environment` function returns a namespace containing the bindings of `r5rs`. Procedure values are installed into the namespace using `namespace-require/copy`, so that they can be redefined.

The `scheme-null-environment` function returns a namespace containing the syntactic forms of `r5rs`, not including `#:module-begin` (which is not useful outside of a module).

## 4 R<sup>5</sup>RS Initialization Library

```
(require r5rs/init)
```

The `r5rs/init` module re-exports `r5rs`, and also sets parameters as follows:

```
(read-case-sensitive #f)
(read-accept-infix-dot #f)
(read-curly-brace-as-paren #f)
(read-square-bracket-as-paren #f)
(print-mpair-curly-braces #f)
```

The side-effect of setting these parameters is useful when the module is required before loading an R<sup>5</sup>RS program, so that the reader and printer behave more as specified in R<sup>5</sup>RS. In particular, the `plt-r5rs` executable initializes by importing `r5rs/init`.