

Homework 7 — ML — assigned Wednesday 31 March — due Wednesday 7 April

7.1 Formatting (100pts)

We can use the following data type declaration to introduce a language of simple arithmetic expressions, with variable names (as in Homework Exercise 4.2):

```
datatype expr = Num of int
              | Var of string
              | Let of {var: string, value: expr, body: expr}
              | Add of expr * expr
              | Sub of expr * expr
              | Mul of expr * expr
              | Div of expr * expr

type env = string -> int
exception Unbound of string
val emptyEnv: env = fn s => raise (Unbound s)
fun extendEnv oldEnv s n s' = if s' = s then n else oldEnv s'
exception ExprDivByZero
```

Write a formatter function (packaged appropriately using the ML module language) `format`, with type `expr -> string`, that produces a visual rendering of the expression; given an expression `e: expr`, the result of `format e: string` is an ML string containing the PostScript description of a page on which is shown the formatted expression `e`.

Here is a specification of the formatter's actions for each possible kind of `expr`:

- for `Num`, display the number in decimal notation
- for `Var`, display the variable in 16pt Times-Italic font
- for `Let`, display the keyword **let** in 16pt Times-Bold font, the variable in 16pt Times-Italic font, the equals sign (=), and the value expression, with a required space between the **let** and the variable; then display the keyword **in** on a new line; then display the body expression, beginning on a new line and indented by 24pt to the right of the *x*-coordinate of the beginning of the keyword **let**; then display the keyword **end** on a new line
- for `Add`, `Sub`, `Mul`, and `Div`, display an open parenthesis, the left subexpression, the mathematical symbol for the operator (+, −, ×, ÷), the right subexpression, and a closed parenthesis

All text should be in 16pt Times-Roman font except as specified above. Line spacing should be 20pt. You may assume that no `Let` appears within the value expression of another `Let`. The formatter only needs to be able to accept those expressions which, when correctly formatted according to this specification, do not overflow lines or pages. A small amount of white space may be added between lexical units according to taste. The bounding box specification should be 0 0 612 792, i.e., standard U.S. letter-size paper.

Execution of the resulting PostScript must not leave any objects behind on the PostScript operand stack. The ML function `format` must not contain any embedded data about the sizes of individual glyphs (font characters).

Example 1. For the following expression:

```
Let {var="x", value=Num 999, body=Mul (Num 12345,
```

```
Let {var="variable", value=Mul (Num 12345, Sub (Var "x", Num 6789)),
    body=Div (Var "variable", Var "x")})}
```

the formatted code should look like:

```
let  $x = 999$ 
in
     $(12345 \times \text{let } variable = (12345 \times (x - 6789))$ 
        in
             $(variable \div x)$ 
        end)
end
```

Example 2. For the following expression:

```
Mul (Let {var="x", value=Num 5, body=Mul (Var "x", Var "x")},
      Let {var="z", value=Num 5, body=Mul (Var "z", Var "z")})
```

the formatted code should look like:

```
(let  $x = 5$ 
in
     $(x \times x)$ 
end  $\times$  let  $z = 5$ 
    in
         $(z \times z)$ 
    end)
```

Hint: You will find the following PostScript operators useful in this exercise: `currentpoint`, `selectfont`, `show`, `glyphshow`.

How to turn in

Make sure that you have thoroughly tested your code, and include all your test runs!

Turn in your code by running

```
~clint/handin your-file
```

on a regular UNM CS machine. You should use whatever filename is appropriate in place of *your-file*.

Include the following statement with your submission, signed and dated:

I pledge my honor that in the preparation of this assignment I have complied with the University of New Mexico Board of Regents' Policy Manual, including Section 4.8, Academic Dishonesty.