University of California, Berkeley

Kurt Meinz Summer 2002

1. Given below is a simplified version of the make-account procedure on page 223 of Abelson and Sussman.

```
(define (make-account balance)
  (define (withdraw amount)
    (set! balance (- balance amount)) balance)
  (define (deposit amount)
    (set! balance (+ balance amount)) balance)
  (define (dispatch msg)
    (cond
          ((eq? msg 'withdraw) withdraw)
                ((eq? msg 'deposit) deposit) ))
  dispatch)
```

Fill in the blank in the following code so that the result works exactly the same as the make-account procedure above, that is, responds to the same messages and produces the same return values. The differences between the two procedures are that the inside of make-account above is enclosed in the let below, and the names of the parameter to make-account are different.

2. Modify either version of make-account so that, given the message balance, it returns the current account balance, and given the message init-balance, it returns the amount with which the account was initially created. For example:

```
> (define acc (make-account 100)
acc
> (acc 'balance)
100
```

Continued on next page...

## Lab Assignment 4.2 continued:

3. Modify make-account so that, given the message transactions, it returns a list of all transactions made since the account was opened. For example:

```
> (define acc (make-account 100))
acc
> ((acc 'withdraw) 50)
50
> ((acc 'deposit) 10)
60
> (acc 'transactions)
((withdraw 50) (deposit 10))
4. Given this definition:
(define (plus1 var)
   (set! var (+ var 1))
   var)
Show the result of computing
(plus1 5)
```

using the substitution model. That is, show the expression that results from substituting 5 for var in the body of plus1, and then compute the value of the resulting expression. What is the actual result from Scheme?