

What use for macros / compile-time meta-programming?

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- Template Haskell (2002) [Compile-Time Meta-Programming (CTMP)].

The Lisp tradition

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- Macros are power. Power is macros.

- Use the preprocessor for performance or portability.

The C tradition

- Use the preprocessor for performance or portability.
- Be careful. Very careful.

The big question

- Should every good language have macros / CTMP?

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for elem in ["A", "B", "IMG", ...]:  
    yield [  
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- The only consistent use I have for CTMP is to compile out syntactically distinct DSLs at compile-time. [This has limitations, but is somewhat useful.]

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- But for modern languages, the cost / benefit ratio is questionable.

A final quote

You can indeed "get surprisingly far without macros" when everything, including functions, is a first class value.

There are three reasons for introducing a syntactic abstraction (macro) rather than a function:

1. new binding forms
2. implicit quoting or, more generally, a data sub-language
3. an order of evaluation that is incompatible with evaluation

A lazy language makes macros for 3 unnecessary. A language with first-class functions still needs macros for 1; otherwise you keep writing

```
foo (fn x => ...)
all over the place.
```

Guy Steele, 2001