# Package ‘foolbox’

December 15, 2018

**Title**  Function Manipulation Toolbox  

**Version**  0.1.1  

**Description**  Provides functionality for manipulating functions and translating them in metaprogramming.

**Depends**  R (>= 3.2)  

**License**  GPL-3  

**Language**  en-GB  

**Encoding**  UTF-8  

**LazyData**  true  

**RoxygenNote**  6.1.1  

**Imports**  magrittr, rlang (>= 0.3.0)  

**Suggests**  covr, testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, microbenchmark  

**URL**  [https://github.com/mailund/foolbox](https://github.com/mailund/foolbox)  

**BugReports**  [https://github.com/mailund/foolbox/issues](https://github.com/mailund/foolbox/issues)  

**VignetteBuilder**  knitr  

**NeedsCompilation**  no  

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**Repository**  CRAN  

**Date/Publication**  2018-12-15 22:20:18 UTC

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## R topics documented:

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This operator is used together with rewrites to transform a function after it is defined and before it is assigned to a name.

Description

This operator is used together with rewrites to transform a function after it is defined and before it is assigned to a name.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'foolbox_pipe'
pipe < fn
```

Arguments

- **pipe**: A specification of a a pipeline of transformations provided using the subscript operator to `rewrites()`.
- **fn**: The function we wish to transform.

See Also

- `[.foolbox_rewrite_spec
- rewrites`
add_call_callback

Examples

# This is a very simple inline function that require we # provide the function body as it should be inserted. # For a more detailed version, see the Tutorial vignette.
inline <- function(f, fn, body) {
  body <- substitute(body)
  rewrite(f) %>%
    rewrite_with(
      rewrite_callbacks() %>%
        add_call_callback(fn, function(expr, ...) body)
    )
}

g <- function(x) x**2
h <- rewrites[ inline(g, y**2)] %>% function(y) y + g(y)
h

add_call_callback  Add a function-specific callback to the call callbacks.

Description

This function adds to the existing call callback, rather than replace it, by putting a callback in front of it to be tested first. The callback will be invoked when the traversal sees a call to a specific function.

Usage

add_call_callback(callbacks, fn, cb)

Arguments

callbacks  The existing callbacks.
fn  The function to which calls should be modified.
cb  The callback function to invoke.

Details

The callback that is installed will be called with the usual callback arguments (which depend on context and user-provided information to..., see rewrite_callbacks() and analysis_callbacks()), and additionally the next callback in line, through the parameter next_cb. This can be used to propagate information through several callbacks in a pipe-like fashion.

Value

The updated callbacks.
add_topdown_callback

Examples

```r
f <- function(x) 2 + x
cb <- rewrite_callbacks() %>%
  add_call_callback(f, function(expr, ...) {
    quote(2 + x)
  })
tr_f <- . %>% rewrite() %>% rewrite_with(cb)

g <- function(y) y + f(y)
tr_f(g)
```

---

add_topdown_callback  
*Add a function-specific callback to the top-down callbacks.*

Description

This function adds to the existing topdown callback, rather than replace it, by putting a callback in front of it to be tested first. The callback will be invoked when the traversal sees a call to a specific function.

Usage

```r
add_topdown_callback(callbacks, fn, cb)
```

Arguments

- `callbacks`  
The existing callbacks.
- `fn`  
The function to which calls should be modified.
- `cb`  
The callback function to invoke.

Details

The callback that is installed will be called with the usual callback arguments (which depend on context and user-provided information to ..., see `rewrite_callbacks()` and `analysis_callbacks()`), and additionally the next callback in line, through the parameter `next_cb`. This can be used to propagate information through several callbacks in a pipe-like fashion.

Value

The updated callbacks.
**annotate_assigned_symbols_callbacks**

*Put attribute "assigned_symbols" on expressions bottom-up*

---

**Description**

Put attribute "assigned_symbols" on expressions bottom-up

**Usage**

annotate_assigned_symbols_callbacks

**Format**

An object of class list of length 7.

---

**annotate_bound_symbols_in_function**

*Annotate sub-expressions with variables bound in their scope.*

---

**Description**

Extracts all the symbols that appear on the left-hand side of an assignment or as function parameters and annotate each sub-expression with those.

**Usage**

annotate_bound_symbols_in_function(fn)

**Arguments**

fn The function whose body we should analyse

**Details**

This function will annotate a function’s body with two attributes for each sub-expression in the body. Each call expression in the body will be annotated with these two attributes:

- **assigned_symbols**: Variables that appear to the left of an assignment in a sub-expression of the call that is likely to affect the scope of the call.
- **bound**: Variables that are either assigned to, thus potentially local in the scope, or function parameters from an enclosing scope, which will definitely be bound at this position.
Since R does not require that we declare local variables, and since the variables that are assigned to a local scope depend on the runtime execution of functions, we cannot determine with any certainty which variables will be assigned to in any given scope at any given program point. So the best we can do is figure out which variables are potentially assigned to. Which is what this function does. The rules for when we are assigning to a local variable are a bit complicated. For control structures, we can assume that assignments will be to the local scope. People can change the implementation of these so it isn’t, but then they are only hurting themselves and deserve the extra pain we can give them. For other call arguments, it gets a little more complicated. With standard-evaluation, if we have an arrow assignment in a function argument, then the assignment happens in the calling scope. So we will assume this happens unless we are handling cases we know have NSE, such as with. If an assignment is inside a block, however, we will assume that NSE is in play, by default, and not consider it a local assignment.

**Value**

A function who’s expressions are annotated with potentially local variables.

---

**annotate_bound_variables_callbacks**

*Propagate parameters and local variables top-down to assign attribute "bound" to all call expressions.*

**Description**

Propagate parameters and local variables top-down to assign attribute "bound" to all call expressions.

**Usage**

`annotate_bound_variables_callbacks`

**Format**

An object of class `list` of length 7.

---

**collect_assigned_symbols_in_expression**

*Extracts all the symbols that appear on the left-hand side of an assignment.*

**Description**

Since R does not require that we declare local variables, and since the variables that are assigned to a local scope depend on the runtime execution of functions, we cannot determine with any certainty which variables will be assigned to in any given scope at any given program point. So the best we can do is figure out which variables are potentially assigned to. Which is what this function does.
collect_from_args

Usage

```r
collect_assigned_symbols_in_expression(expr, env, params = list(),
    toppdown = list())

collect_assigned_symbols_in_function(fun, toppdown = list())
```

Arguments

- `expr` The expression to analyse
- `env` Environment in which to look up symbols.
- `params` Parameters for the function being analysed (if these are needed).
- `topdown` Information to pass top-down in the traversal.
- `fun` The function whose body we should analyse

Details

The `collect_assigned_symbols_in_function()` function reformats the collected data into a character vector, removes duplications, and remove the formal parameters of the function from the list, so those are not considered local variables (rather, they are considered formals and presumably handled elsewhere as such).

Value

A list containing the symbols that were assigned to.

Functions

- `collect_assigned_symbols_in_expression`: Analyse an expression.
- `collect_assigned_symbols_in_function`: Analyse the body of a function.

---

**collect_from_args**  
*Collect attributes set in the arguments to a call expression.*

**Description**

Given a call expression `expr`, this function scans the arguments to the call and extracts the attribute `attribute` from each where the condition `predicate` evaluates to `TRUE`, and it concatenates all these.

**Usage**

```r
collect_from_args(expr, attribute, condition = function(expr) TRUE,
    include_fun = FALSE)
```
depth_first_analyse_expr

Arguments

- **expr**: The expression to process.
- **attribute**: The attribute we want to collect from the arguments.
- **condition**: A predicate. Only arguments where the condition evaluates to TRUE will be included in the result.
- **include_fun**: Include the first element in a call, i.e. the function that will be called.

Value

A list or vector obtained by concatenating the attributes from the arguments.

**depth_first_analyse_expr**

*Analyse an expression.*

Description

Traverses the expression `expr` depth-first and analyse it it using callbacks.

Usage

```r
depth_first_analyse_expr(expr, callbacks, params = list(),
                         topdown = list(), wflags = warning_flags(), ...)
```

Arguments

- **expr**: An R expression
- **callbacks**: List of callbacks to apply.
- **params**: Parameters of the function we are analysing. If we are working on a raw expression, just use the default, which is an empty list.
- **topdown**: A list of additional information gathered in the traversal.
- **wflags**: Warning flags, see `warning_flags()`.
- ... Additional data that will be passed along to callbacks.

Value

The result of the last bottom-up traversal.

See Also

- `analysis_callbacks`
- `identity_analysis_callback`
- `depth_first_analyse_function`
**depth_first_analyse_function**

*Analyse the body of function.*

**Description**

Traverses the body of fn and analyse it based on callbacks.

**Usage**

\[
\text{depth_first_analyse_function}(fn, \text{callbacks}, \text{topdown} = \text{list}(), \text{wflags} = \text{warning\_flags}(), \ldots)
\]

**Arguments**

- `fn`: A (closure) function.
- `callbacks`: List of callbacks to apply.
- `topdown`: A list of additional information that will be considered top-down in the traversal.
- `wflags`: Warning flags, see `warning\_flags()`.
- `...`: Additional data that will be passed along to callbacks.

**Value**

The result of the last bottom-up call to a callback.

**See Also**

- `depth_first_analyse_expr`
- `depth_first_rewrite_function`
- `analysis_callbacks`

---

**depth_first_rewrite_expr**

*Transform an expression.*

**Description**

Traverses the expression expr depth-first and transform it using callbacks.

**Usage**

\[
\text{depth_first_rewrite_expr}(expr, \text{callbacks}, \text{params} = \text{list}(), \text{topdown} = \text{list}(), \text{wflags} = \text{warning\_flags}(), \ldots)
\]
### Arguments

- **expr**: An R expression
- **callbacks**: List of callbacks to apply.
- **params**: Parameters of the function we are rewriting. If we are working on a raw expression, just use the default, which is an empty list.
- **topdown**: A list of additional information gathered in the traversal.
- **wflags**: Warning flags, see `warning_flags()`.
- **...**: Additional data that will be passed along to callbacks.

### Value

A modified expression.

### See Also

- `rewrite_callbacks`
- `identity_rewrite_callback`
- `depth_first_rewrite_function`
identity_rewrite_callback

See Also

depth_first_rewrite_expr
rewrite_callbacks

identity_rewrite_callback

A callback that does not do any transformation.

Description

Callbacks have one required argument, expr, but will actually be called with more. The additional named parameters are:

Usage

identity_rewrite_callback(expr, ...)

identity_analysis_callback(expr, bottomup, ...)

Arguments

expr The expression to (not) transform.

... Additional named parameters.

bottomup Information gathered depth-first in analysis callbacks. This parameter is only passed to callbacks in analysis traversals and not rewrite traversals.

Details

- env The function environment of the function we are transforming
- params The formal parameters of the function we are transforming
- topdown Data passed top-down in the traversal.
- bottomup Data collected by depth-first traversals before a callback is called. plus whatever the user provide to depth_first_rewrite_function() or depth_first_analyse_function().
- next_cb A handle to call the next callback if more are installed. This variable will be the callback that was in the callbacks list before this one replaced it.

In bottom up analyses, the merge_bottomup() function can be used to collected the results of several recursive calls. When annotating expressions, the collect_from_args() can be used in call callbacks to extract annotation information from call arguments.

Value

expr
Functions

- `identity_rewrite_callback`: Identity for expression rewriting
- `identity_analysis_callback`: Identity for expression rewriting

See Also

merge_bottomup
collect_from_args

make_with_callback  
Create a function for setting callbacks.

Description

Create a function for setting callbacks.

Usage

make_with_callback(cb_name)

Arguments

cb_name  
The name of the callback to set

Value

A function that can be used in a pipe to set a callback.

merge_bottomup  
Merge the results of several bottomup results.

Description

The bottomup parameter in callbacks will be calculated for all parameters of call expressions. The parameter to the bottomup parameter. If results are not named in the bottomup list, they are discarded.

Usage

merge_bottomup(bottomup)

Arguments

bottomup  
List of bottom up analysis results.
nop_topdown_callback

Details

The vectors from bottomup are concatenated, so one level of lists will be flattened. Use more lists, like list(list(2), list(3)) if you want to prevent this.

See Also

depth_first_analyse_function
depth_first_analyse_expr

---

nop_topdown_callback  Top-down analysis callback.

Description

Top-down analysis callback.

Usage

nop_topdown_callback(expr, topdown, skip, ...)

Arguments

expr  The expression before we modify it.
topdown  Information from further up the expression tree.
skip  An escape function. If called, the transformation or analysis traversal will skip this expression and continue at the sibling level.
...
  Additional data that might be passed along

Value

Updated topdown information.

---

remove_formal  Remove a parameter from the formal parameters of a function.

Description

Remove a parameter from the formal parameters of a function.

Usage

remove_formal(fn, par)
Arguments

fn  A function we are modifying
par  A parameter of fn (should be in formals(fn) and not be quoted)

Value

A modified function equal to fn but with par removed from the formal parameters.

remove_formal_  Remove a parameter from the formal parameters of a function.

Description

Remove a parameter from the formal parameters of a function.

Usage

remove_formal_(fn, par)

Arguments

fn  A function we are modifying
par  A parameter of fn (should be in formals(fn) and be quoted)

Value

A modified function equal to fn but with par removed from the formal parameters.

rewrites  Object for setting up a transformation pipeline when defining functions

Description

Object for setting up a transformation pipeline when defining functions

Usage

rewrites

Format

An object of class foolbox_rewrite_spec of length 1.
Examples

# This is a very simple inline function that require we
# provide the function body as it should be inserted.
# For a more detailed version, see the Tutorial vignette.
# For a version that permits partial evaluation, see that vignette.
inline <- function(f, fn, body) {
  body <- substitute(body)
  rewrite(f) %>%
  rewrite_with(
    rewrite_callbacks() %>%
    add_call_callback(fn, function(expr, ...) body)
  )
}

g <- function(x) x**2
h <- rewrites[inline(g, y**2)] %< function(y) y + g(y)
h

rewrite_callbacks Default expression-transformation callbacks.

Description

Callbacks must be functions that take three arguments: The expression to rewrite, the environment
of the function we are rewriting (i.e. the environment it is defined in, not the function call frame),
and a list of formal parameters of the function we are translating.

Usage

rewrite_callbacks()
analysis_callbacks()
with_atomic_callback(callbacks, fn)
with_pairlist_callback(callbacks, fn)
with_symbol_callback(callbacks, fn, include_missing = FALSE)
with_primitive_callback(callbacks, fn)
with_call_callback(callbacks, fn)
with_topdown_pairlist_callback(callbacks, fn)
with_topdown_call_callback(callbacks, fn)
Arguments

callbacks

The list of callbacks

fn

A function to install as a callback.

include_missing

For symbols, it is possible that the expression is missing. This can happen in pair-lists if a function parameter does not have a default argument. By default, the callback is not invoked on missing expressions--there is very little you can do with them – but you can include them by setting this parameter to TRUE.

Details

The flow of a depth-first traversal is as follows:

For expressions that are atomic, i.e. are either atomic values, pairlists, symbols, or primitives, the corresponding callback is called with the expression. The callbacks are called with the expression, expr, the environment of the function we are traversing, env, the parameters of that function, params, information collected top-down in topdown, warning flags through the wflags parameter, and any additional user-provided arguments through ... . If the callbacks are used in a rewrite traversal, see depth_first_rewrite_function(), they must return an expression. This expression will be inserted as a substitute of the expr argument in the function being rewritten. If the callback is part of an analysis, see depth_first_analyse_function(), then it can return any data; what it returns will be provided to the callbacks on the enclosing expression via the bottomup parameter.

For call expressions, the topdown callback is invoked before the call is traversed. It is provided with the same arguments as the other callbacks and in addition a thunk skip that it can use to prevent the depth-first traversal to explore the call further. Whatever the topdown callback returns will be provided to the call callback via the argument topdown it it is called (i.e. if the topdown callback doesn’t invoke skip).

After the topdown callback is executed, if it doesn’t call skip, the call callback is called on the expression. It is called with the same arguments as the other callbacks, and must return an expression if part of a rewrite traversal or any collected information if part of an analysis traversal.

Functions

• rewrite_callbacks: Default callbacks for rewriting expressions
• analysis_callbacks: Default callbacks for analysing expressions
• with_atomic_callback: Set the atomic callback function.
• with_pairlist_callback: Set the pairlist callback function.
• with_symbol_callback: Set the symbol callback function.
• with_primitive_callback: Set the primitive callback function.
• with_call_callback: Set the call callback function.
• with_topdown_pairlist_callback: Set the topdown information-passing callback function for pair-lists
• with_topdown_call_callback: Set the topdown information-passing callback function for calls.
See Also

with_atomic_callback
with_symbol_callback
with_primitive_callback
with_pairlist_callback
with_call_callback
with_topdown_pairlist_callback
with_topdown_call_callback
warning_flags

Examples

f <- function(x) 2 + x
cb <- rewrite_callbacks(quote(2 + x))
add_call_callback(f, function(expr, ...) {
    quote(2 + x)
})
tr_f <- rewrite_with(cb)

tr_f(g)

collect_symbols <- function(expr, ...) {
    list(symbols = as.character(expr))
}
callbacks <-分析_callbacks(quote(collect_symbols))
f %>% analyse() %>% analyse_with(callbacks)

rewrite_with

Functions for applying a sequence of rewrites.

Description

The `rewrites()` function applies a series of transformations to an input function, `fn` and returns the result. This result can then be used in a pipeline of `rewrites_with()` calls for further analysis.

Usage

rewrites_with(fn, callbacks, ...)

rewrites(fn)

analyse(fn)

analyse_with(fn, callbacks, ...)
rewrite_expr(expr)

rewrite_expr_with(expr, callbacks, ...)

analyse_expr(expr)

analyse_expr_with(expr, callbacks, ...)

Arguments

fn The function to rewrite
callbacks The callbacks that should do the rewriting
... Additional parameters passed along to the callbacks.
expr When invoked on expressions, in `rewrite_expr()`, the expression to rewrite.

Details

The flow of transformations goes starts with `rewrite()` and is followed by a series of `rewrite_with()` for additional rewrite callbacks. For analysis, it starts with `analyse()` and is followed by a pipeline of `analyse_with()`.

This functions will annotate a function’s body with two attributes for each sub-expression in the body. Each call expression in the body will be annotated with these two attributes:

- **assigned_symbols**: Variables that appear to the left of an assignment in a sub-expression of the call that is likely to affect the scope of the call.
- **bound**: Variables that are either assigned to, thus potentially local in the scope, or function parameters from an enclosing scope, which will definitely be bound at this position.

Since R does not require that we declare local variables, and since the variables that are assigned to a local scope depend on the runtime execution of functions, we cannot determine with any certainty which variables will be assigned to in any given scope at any given program point. So the best we can do is figure out which variables are potentially assigned to. Which is what this function does.

The rules for when we are assigning to a local variable are a bit complicated. For control structures, we can assume that assignments will be to the local scope. People can change the implementation of these so it isn’t, but then they are only hurting themselves and deserve the extra pain we can give them. For other call arguments, it gets a little more complicated. With standard-evaluation, if we have an arrow assignment in a function argument, then the assignment happens in the calling scope. So we will assume this happens unless we are handling cases we know have NSE, such as with. If an assignment is inside a block, however, we will assume that NSE is in play, by default, and not consider it a local assignment.

Value

A rewritten function
warning_flags

Functions

- `rewrite_with`: Apply callbacks over `fn` to rewrite it.
- `rewrite`: Function for starting a rewrite.
- `analyse`: Function for running analysis callbacks
- `analyse_with`: Apply callbacks over `fn` to analyse it.
- `rewrite_expr`: Expression version of `rewrite()`
- `rewrite_expr_with`: Expression version of `rewrite_with()`
- `analyse_expr`: Expression version of `analyse()`
- `analyse_expr_with`: Expression version of `analyse_with()`

See Also

`rewrite_callbacks`

Examples

```r
f <- function(x) 2 + x
cb <- rewrite_callbacks()
add_call_callback(f, function(expr, ...) {
  quote(2 + x)
})
tr_f <- .%>% rewrite()%>% rewrite_with(cb)

g <- function(y) y + f(y)
tr_f(g)

collect_symbols <- function(expr, ...) {
  list(symbols = as.character(expr))
}
callbacks <- analysis_callbacks()
with_symbol_callback(collect_symbols)
f%>% analyse()%>% analyse_with(callbacks)
```

Description

These are flags for turning warnings on or off when traversing expression trees.
Usage

warning_flags()

set_warn_on_unknown_function(flags)

unset_warn_on_unknown_function(flags)

set_warn_on_local_function(flags)

unset_warn_on_local_function(flags)

Arguments

flags Used when setting or unsetting flags.

Details

The flags can be provided to transformation and analysis functions, and be set or unset by the
set_/unset_ functions. The meaning of the flags are:

- **warn_on_unknown_function**: If you have installed a callback with add_call_callback() or
  add_topdown_callback(), the traversal code will check if a given call is to a known
  function installed by one of these. If the function name of a call is not recognised as a function
  parameter or a local variable, as annotated with annotate_bound_symbols_in_function(),
  then the code will issue a warning if this flag is set. The warning behaviour depends on whether
  annotate_bound_symbols_in_function() has analysed the function. If it hasn’t, then we
  only consider function parameters as local variables. If it has, we have more information about
  the local variables, so we can make the warnings more accurate. The flag is set by default.

- **warn_on_local_function**: If you have installed a callback with add_call_callback() or
  add_topdown_callback(), the traversal code will check if a given call is to a known function
  installed by one of these. If you have installed a function that has a name-clash with a local
  variable, and this flag is set, then you will get a warning. If you have annotated the expression
  tree using annotate_bound_symbols_in_function(), then the warning will be invoked both
  on local variables and function parameters; if you have not annotated the expression tree, then
  it will only be invoked on function arguments. The flag is set by default.

Since R is a very dynamic language, it is not possible to know which local variables might refer
 to functions and which do not – and R will look for functions if a variable is used as a call and
 potentially skip past a local variable that refers to a non-function – so the warnings are based on
 heuristics in identifying local variables and are conservative in the sense that they assume that if a
 call is to a name that matches a local variable, then it is the local variable that is being called.

Functions

- set_warn_on_unknown_function: Enable warnings when encountering an unknown func-
  tion

- unset_warn_on_unknown_function: Disable warnings when encountering an unknown func-
  tion
• `set_warn_on_local_function`: Enable warnings when encountering a local variable with a name that matches one installed for transformation.
• `unset_warn_on_local_function`: Disable warnings when encountering a local variable with a name that matches one installed for transformation.

---

**Description**

This subscript operator is used together with `rewrites` to specify a sequence of transformations to apply to a new function we define.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'foolbox_rewrite_spec'
dummy[...]
```

**Arguments**

- `dummy`: The dummy-table `rewrites`. It is only here because it allows us to use subscripts as part of the domain-specific language.
- `...`: A list of rewrite functions.

**See Also**

- `.foolbox_pipe`
- `rewrites`

**Examples**

```r
# This is a very simple inline function that require we provide the function body as it should be inserted. 
# For a more detailed version, see the Tutorial vignette.
inline <- function(f, fn, body) {
  body <- substitute(body)
  rewrite(f) %>%
    rewrite_with(
      rewrite_callbacks() %>%
      add_call_callback(fn, function(expr, ...) body)
    )
}

g <- function(x) x**2
h <- rewrites[inline(g, y**2)] < function(y) y + g(y)
h
```
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