

Version: Racket Version Checking

Version 7.0

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The "version" collection contains several version-related pieces that are used by Racket. See also [version](#) from [racket/base](#).

1 Installed Patch Level

(require version/patchlevel) package: base

patchlevel : exact-nonnegative-integer?

Indicates the current installed patch level, which is normally zero, but may be updated by patches to DrRacket.

2 Checking Available Versions

```
(require version/check)      package: base
```

```
(check-version) → (or/c symbol? list?)
```

Checks the currently available version on the PLT website (<http://download.racket-lang.org>) and returns a value that indicates the current state of the current installation:

- ``ok` — You're fine.
- ``(ok-but ,version)` — You have a fine stable version, but note that there is a newer alpha version available numbered *version*.
- ``(newer ,version)` — You have an old version. Please upgrade to *version*.
- ``(newer ,version ,alpha)` — You have an old-but-stable version, please upgrade to *version*; you may consider also the newer alpha version numbered *alpha*.
- ``(error ,message)` — An error occurred, and *message* is a string that indicates the error.
- ``(error ,message ,additional-info)` — An error occurred; *message* is a string that indicates the error, and *additional-info* is a string containing a system error. The *additional-info* content is always parenthesized, so *message* is a short error and `(string-append message " " additional-info)` is a verbose one.

3 Version Utilities

```
(require version/utils)      package: base
```

The `version/utils` library provides a few of convenient utilities for dealing with version strings. Unless explicitly noted, these functions do not handle legacy versions of Racket.

```
(valid-version? v) → boolean?  
  v : any/c
```

Returns `#t` if `v` is a valid Racket version string, `#f` otherwise.

```
(version->list str)  
→ (list/c integer? integer? integer? integer?)  
  str : valid-version?
```

Returns a list of four numbers that the given version string represent. `str` is assumed to be a valid version.

```
(version<? str1 str2) → boolean?  
  str1 : valid-version?  
  str2 : valid-version?
```

Returns `#t` if `str1` represents a version that is strictly smaller than `str2`, `#f` otherwise. `str1` and `str2` are assumed to be valid versions.

```
(version<=? str1 str2) → boolean?  
  str1 : valid-version?  
  str2 : valid-version?
```

Returns `#t` if `str1` represents a version that is smaller than or equal to `str2`, `#f` otherwise. `str1` and `str2` are assumed to be valid versions.

```
(alpha-version? str) → boolean?  
  str : valid-version?
```

Returns `#t` if the version that `str` represents is an alpha version. `str` is assumed to be a valid version.

```
(version->integer str) → (or/c integer? #f)  
  str : string?
```

Converts the version string into an integer. For version `"X.YY.ZZZ.WWW"`, the result will be `XYZZZZWWW`. This function works also for legacy Racket versions, by translating `"XYY.ZZZ"` to `XYZZZZ000`. The resulting integer can therefore be used to conveniently compare any two (valid) version strings. If the version string is invalid the resulting value is `#f`.

Note that this is the only function that deals with legacy version strings.