Introduction to Nim

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¹General-purpose Programming Language

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im is unique. It is multi-paradigm, general purpose programming language with syntax like Python. However, the language or the design of this programming language does not emphasize on Object Oriented Programming style/concept. The language follows its own programming styling, it is imperative that its syntax styling is kept as guided by Nim's reference manual. Nim focuses mainly on effiency, expressiveness, and elegance. Nim is much like any other programming language with features such as concurrency, parallelism, user-defined types, the standard library, and more. Nim also has Nim's specific features such as asynchronous input/output, metaprogramming, and the foreign function interface.

1 What is Nim?



Impatience is my vice, I want to know I have the right tools for the job before I commit. So what does this mean?

How to install Nim

\$bash: brew install nim
==> Pouring nim-0.19.4.mojave.bottle.tar.gz
/usr/local/Cellar/nim/0.19.4: 411 files, 12.8MB

Simple Script

Create file hello_world.nim

```
#simple comment line
echo "Hello world!"
```

Compile Script

Compile hello_world.nim

```
$bash: nim compile --run hello_world.nim
Hint: used config file
    '/usr/local/Cellar/nim/0.19.4/nim/config/nim.cfg'
    [Conf]
Hint: system [Processing]
Hint: hello_world [Processing]
CC: hello_world
CC: stdlib_system
Hint: [Link]
Hint: operation successful (12382 lines
    compiled; 0.660 sec total; 16.383MiB
    peakmem; Debug Build) [SuccessX]
Hint:
    /Volumes/pulse/100/Nim/ch01/code/hello_world
    [Exec]
Hello world!
```

Terminal output results

At this stage I try to understand what the terminal is showing and if I cannot make sense of it, I at least try to find out if my output results is as expected.

CC: hello_world <--- looks like Nim is using
 clang</pre>

CC: stdlib_system <--- looks like Nim is using
 clang</pre>

Hint: [Link]

Hint: operation successful (12382 lines
 compiled; 0.660 sec total; 16.383MiB
 peakmem; Debug Build) [SuccessX] <-- processed Nim packages</pre>

Hint:

/Volumes/pulse/100/Nim/ch01/code/hello_world [Exec] <--- script location

Hello world! <--- Expected output

What is in the file/script

In the code repo Nim has created some sort of an object file hello_world (machine code) that Nim (JVM if it is running on it) uses to compile and read the script. Languages such as Java, C, C++ uses such approach (compiled languages). Python does not do such (interpreted language).

\$bash: tree -L 1
 hello_world
 hello_world.nim

0 directories, 2 files

1.1 Beginning to learn Nim

Nim is still a relatively new programming language (first scribbed books — Nim in Action, Dominik Picheta).

What should you know going in:

- The language is not fully complete
- Nim is a general-purpose programming language
- effiency, expressiveness and elegance are Nim's standardised priority markers and they rank according to the order mentioned
- Nim shares many of Python's characteristics
- Nim is a compiled language (translated to C first)
- Nim is well suited for systems programming (hardware, OSs, IoT, etc)
- Nim is one of the few languages that uses its own language to interpret itself
- type system, execution model
- Applications that perform I/O operations, such as reading files or sending data over a network, are also well supported by Nim.
- Web applications (web frameworks like Jester)
- Nim can compile JavaScript
- Things that you might be familiar with are covered in Nim (procedures, methods, iterators, generics and templates)
- Nim's documentation

1.2 Why should you use Nim

Python, C, C++, ObjC, JavaScript → Nim's design follows that of Python with the capability to perform foreign interfacing (C, C++, ObjectiveC, JavaScript)

Nim project started in 2005 → The language is 14 years old, so you will be some sort of an early adopter

Garbage collector → Garbage collection + manual memory management

Game developers → because of a garbage collector that can be turned on and off this is a useful application for GameDevs

Scientific computing → Data Scientists

Scripting \longrightarrow Clue codes

Operating Systems → Supports Windows, Linux,
Unix

effiency → Nim focues on compile-time mechanisms (runtime becomes effient)

Package manager → Nimble

Environments to use Nim \longrightarrow Web applications, Kernel

Andreas Rumpf → Andreas Rumpf is the designer of Nimrod programming language, which he develops in his spare time. He is a software engineer working at a top secret company and constantly attempts to create his own start-up which he will allow himself to program in Nimrod full-time. He has programmed in various programming languages over the years (including quite obscure ones) without being satisfied with any of them. Andreas Rumpf holds a degree in Computer Science which he obtained from the University of Kaiserslautern.

The compiler, standard library, and related tools are all open source and written in Nim.

1.3 Core features of Nim

- 1. Metaprogramming \longrightarrow Read, Generate, Analyze and Transform source code
- 2. Style-insensitive \longrightarrow camelCase or snake_case
- 3. Compilation to $C \longrightarrow$ enhances the language's performance



Figure 1: compilers

1.4 Metaprogramming

Metaprogramming is the writing of computer programs with the ability to treat programs as their data. It means that a program could be designed to read, generate, analyse and/or transform other programs, and even modify itself while running. Sounds like stuff from the movies.

HookRace blog

- Normal procs and inline iterators
- Generic procs and closure iterators
- Templates
- Macros

With Nim's metaprogramming capabilities you are able to write domain-specific languages (DSL) shown below in simple few lines.

1.4.1 Normal procs (Functions)

1.4.2 What does style insensitive mean?

Notice the use of method to_upper and toUpper executes the same thing, but adopts snake_case and camel-Case.

```
#style insensitive
import strutils

proc nameFormat(fm: string, name: string) =
   if fm == "Y":
      echo "called toUpper() : " , name.toUpper()
   else:
      echo "called to_upper(): " ,name.to_upper()

nameFormat("Y", "john")
nameFormat("N", "john")

output:
called toUpper() : JOHN
called to_upper(): JOHN
```