Declarative Macros | Repetitions

Repetitions

- Portions of macro transcribers can be repeated in order to duplicate many lines of code
- These are called repetitions
- Repetitions are declared in the matcher and can be utilized within the transcriber

Kinds of Repetitions

- ? repeat 0 or 1 times
- + repeat at least 1 time
- * * repeat 0 or more times

Matching a Repetition

```
Optional Separator
    macro_rules! demo {
        $( $metavar:frag ),*
) => | { }
                        End repetition
Begin repetition
```

Transcribing a Repetition

```
macro_rules! demo {
             $( $metavar:frag ),*
            $( $metavar )*
Begin repetition
                           End repetition
```

?: Zero or one

```
macro_rules! demo {
        $( $a:literal )?
    $($a)?
demo!();
demo!(1);
```

+: One or more

```
macro_rules! demo {
        $( $a:literal ),+
     => {
           println!("{}", $a);
demo!(1);
demo!(1, 2, 3, 4);
```

*: Zero or more

```
macro_rules! demo {
        $( $a:literal ),*
     => {
           println!("{}", $a);
        )*
demo!();
demo!(1);
demo!(1, 2, 3, 4);
```

Multiple Repetitions

```
macro_rules! demo {
        $( $a:literal ),*
        $(,)?
     => {
           println!("{}", $a);
        )*
demo!();
demo!(1);
demo!(1, 2, 3, 4,);
```

Mix & Match

```
macro_rules! test_many {
        $fn:ident:
        $( $in:literal -> $expect:literal ),*
     => {
            assert_eq!($fn($in), $expect);
        )*
fn double(v: usize) -> usize {
    v * 2
test_many!(double: 0->0, 1->2, 2->4, 3->6, 4->8);
```

Recap

- Repetitions are used to "loop" or "iterate" through data supplied to macros
- Repetitions are created with the dollar (\$) symbol and end with:
 - ? : zero or one
 - + : one or more
 - * : zero or more
- Repeated data can be separated by supplying a separation character prior to the repetition symbol