Metalang99 Specification

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Abstract

This paper formally describes the syntax and semantics of metaprograms written in Metalang99, a metalanguage aimed at full-blown C99 preprocessor metaprogramming. For the motivation and a user-friendly overview, please see the official repository [2].

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1 EBNF Grammar

Figure 1: Grammar rules

Notes:

- <pp-token-list> stands for a list of preprocessor tokens (e.g., a 123, hello!).
- The grammar above describes metaprograms already expanded by the preprocessor, except for METALANG99_eval, METALANG99_call, METALANG99_callTrivial, METALANG99_abort, METALANG99_fatal, and v.
- METALANG99_call accepts op either as an identifier or as a term that reduces to an identifier.
- METALANG99_callTrivial accepts an operation strictly as an identifier.

The METALANG99_call syntax hurts IDE support (no parameters documentation highlighting) and is also less natural. The workaround is to define a wrapper around an implementation macro like this:

```
/// The documentation string.
#define FOO(a, b, c) METALANG99_call(FOO, a, b, c)
#define FOO_IMPL(a, b, c) // The implementation.
```

Then FOO can be conveniently called as FOO(v(1), v(2), v(3)).

2 Notations

Notation 1 (Sequence)

- $\overline{x} := x_1 \dots x_n$. Examples:
 - $Metalang99 \ terms: \ v(abc), \ METALANG99_call(FOO, \ v(123)), \ v(u \ 8 \ 9)$
 - Preprocessor tokens: abc 13 "hello" + -
- () denotes the empty sequence.
- Appending to a sequence:
 - Appending an element: $S y := x_1 \dots x_n y$, where $S = x_1 \dots x_n$
 - Appending a sequence: S_1 $S_2 := x_1 \dots x_n$ $y_1 \dots y_m$, where $S_1 = x_1 \dots x_n$ and $S_2 = y_1 \dots y_m$

Notation 2 (Reduction step)

 \rightarrow denotes a single step of reduction (computation, evaluation).

Notation 3 (Metavariables)

tok	preprocessor token
ident	$preprocessor\ identifier$
t	$Metalang 99 \ term$
a	Metalang99 term used as an argument

3 Reduction Semantics

We define a reduction semantics for Metalang 99 2. The abstract machine executes configurations of the form $\langle K; F; A; C \rangle$:

• K is a continuation of the form $\langle K; F; A; C \rangle$, where C includes the ? sign denoting a result passed into the continuation. For example, let K be $\langle K'; (1,2,3); v(x), ? \rangle$, then K(v(y)) is $\langle K'; (1,2,3); v(x), v(y) \rangle$. A special continuation halt terminates the abstract machine and substitutes itself with a provided result. For example, when the abstract machine encounters halt(1+2), it will just stop and paste 1+2.

- F is a left folder of the form $(acc, \overline{tok}) \to acc$. It is used to flexibly append a newly evaluated term to an accumulator without extra reduction steps. There are the only two folders:
 - $fappend(acc, \overline{tok}) := acc \ \overline{tok}$
 - $fcomma(acc, \overline{tok}) := if(acc \ is \ ()) \ then \ \overline{tok} \ else \ acc \ ", " \ \overline{tok}$
- A (accumulator) is a sequence of already computed results.
- C (control) is a sequence of terms upon which the abstract machine is operating right now.

Notes:

- Metalang99 follows applicative evaluation strategy [3].
- (args) Metalang99 generates a usual C-style macro invocation with fully evaluated arguments, which will be then expanded by the preprocessor, resulting in yet another concrete sequence of Metalang99 terms to be evaluated by the computational rules.
- (args) Metalang99 appends _IMPL to every macro identifier called using METALANG99_call it makes easier to follow the convention that all implementations of metafunctions must have the postfix _IMPL.
- (callTrivial) METALANG99_callTrivial is used when an operation and all arguments are already evaluated. It is semantically the same as METALANG99_call(ident, v(...)) but performs one less reduction steps to benefit in performance.
- (fatal) The ellipsis means that an implementation is free to provide diagnostics in any format.
- (fatal) interprets its variadic arguments without preprocessor expansion i.e., they are pasted as-is. This is intended because otherwise identifiers located in an error message may stand for other macros that will be unintentionally expanded.
- With the current implementation, at most 2¹⁶ reduction steps are possible. After exceeding this limit, Metalang99 will not be able to perform reduction of a given metaprogram anymore.

```
(v): \langle K; F; A; v(\overline{tok}), \overline{t} \rangle \rightarrow \langle K; F; F(A, \overline{tok}); \overline{t} \rangle
                  (op): \langle K; F; A; \texttt{METALANG99\_call}(\overline{t}, \overline{a}), \overline{t'} \rangle \rightarrow \langle
                                    \langle K; F; A; \texttt{METALANG99\_call}(?, \overline{a}), \overline{t'} \rangle;
                                    fappend;
                                    ();
                                    \overline{t}\rangle
             (args): \langle K; F; A; \texttt{METALANG99\_call}(ident, \overline{a}), \overline{t} \rangle \rightarrow \langle
                                    \langle \langle K; F; F(A,?); \overline{t} \rangle; fappend; (); ident_{IMPL(?)} \rangle;
                                    fcomma;
                                    ();
                                    \overline{a}\rangle
(callTrivial): \langle K; F; A; \texttt{METALANG99\_callTrivial}(ident, \overline{tok}), \overline{t} \rangle \rightarrow \langle
                                    \langle K; F; F(A,?); \overline{t} \rangle;
                                    fappend;
                                    ();
                                    ident\_IMPL(\overline{tok})\rangle
            (abort): \langle K; F; A; \texttt{METALANG99\_abort}(\overline{t}), \overline{t'} \rangle \rightarrow \langle halt; fappend; (); \overline{t} \rangle
            (fatal): \langle K; F; A; \texttt{METALANG99\_fatal}(ident, \overline{tok}), \overline{t} \rangle \rightarrow halt(\ldots)
               (end): \langle K; F; A; () \rangle \to K(A)
            (start): \texttt{METALANG99\_call}(\overline{t}) \rightarrow \langle halt; fappend; (); \overline{t} \rangle
```

Figure 2: Reduction Semantics

3.1 Examples

Take the following code:

```
#define X_IMPL(op) METALANG99_call(op, v(123))
#define CALL_X_IMPL(_123) METALANG99_call(X, v(ID))
#define ID_IMPL(x) v(x)
```

See how METALANG99_call(X, v(CALL_X)) is evaluated:

Example 1 (Evaluation of terms)

```
{\tt METALANG99\_eval(METALANG99\_call($X$, v(CALL\_X)))}\ (start)
  \langle halt; fappend; (); \texttt{METALANG99\_call}(X, \texttt{v}(\texttt{CALL\_X})) \rangle \ (args)
       \langle\langle halt; fappend; (); \mathbf{X}(?)\rangle; fcomma; (); \mathbf{v}(\mathtt{CALL\_X})\rangle \ \underline{(v)}
             \langle\langle halt; fappend; (); \texttt{X}(?) \rangle; fcomma; \texttt{CALL\_X}; () \rangle \ (end)
\langle halt; fappend; (); \texttt{METALANG99\_call}(\texttt{CALL\_X}, \texttt{v}(123)) \rangle \ (args)
   \langle\langle halt; fappend; (); \texttt{CALL\_X}(?) \rangle; fcomma; (); \texttt{v}(123) \rangle \ \underline{(v)}
         \langle\langle halt; fappend; (); \mathtt{CALL\_X}(?) \rangle; fcomma; 123; () \rangle \ (end)
          \langle halt; fappend; (); \texttt{METALANG99\_call}(X, \texttt{v}(\texttt{ID})) \rangle \ (args)
               \langle\langle halt; fappend; (); X(?) \rangle; fcomma; (); v(ID) \rangle (v)
                        \langle\langle halt; fappend; (); X(?) \rangle; fcomma; ID; \rangle (end)
       \langle halt; fappend; (); \texttt{METALANG99\_call}(\texttt{ID}, \texttt{v}(123)) \rangle \ (args)
           \langle\langle halt; fappend; (); ID(?) \rangle; fcomma; (); v(123) \rangle \ (v)
                 \langle\langle halt; fappend; (); ID(?) \rangle; fcomma; 123; () \rangle \ (end)
                                                \langle halt; fappend; (); \texttt{v}(123) \rangle \ \underline{(v)}
                                                     \langle halt; fappend; 123; () \rangle \ \underline{(end)}
                                                                             halt(123)
```

The analogous version written in ordinary C looks like this:

```
#define X(op) op (123)
#define CALL\_X(\_123) X(ID)
#define ID(x) x
```

However, unlike the Metalang 99 version above, X(CALL_X) gets blocked [1] due to the second call to X. The trick is that Metalang 99 performs evaluation step-by-step, unlike the preprocessor:

- The Metalang99 version: X(CALL_X) expands to METALANG99_call(CALL_X, v(123)). This expansion does not contain X, and therefore X is **not** blocked by the preprocessor.
- The ordinary version: X(CALL_X) expands to X(ID). This expansion does contains X, and therefore X is blocked by the preprocessor.

4 Properties

4.1 Progress

```
Proposition 1 (Progress) Either \langle K; F; A; \overline{t} \rangle \rightarrow \langle K; F; A; \overline{t'} \rangle or \langle K; F; A; \overline{t} \rangle \rightarrow halt(\overline{x}).
```

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Proof By inspection of 2.

5 Caveats

- Consider this scenario:
 - You call FOO(1, 2, 3)
 - It gets expanded by the preprocessor (not by Metalang99)
 - Its expansion contains F00

Then F00 gets blocked [1] by the preprocessor, i.e. Metalang99 cannot handle ordinary macro recursion; you must use METALANG99_call to be sure that recursive calls will behave as expected. I therefore recommend to use only primitive C-style macros, e.g. for performance reasons or because of you cannot express them in terms of Metalang99.

References

- [1] C99 draft, section 6.10.3.4, paragraph 2 Rescanning and further replacement. URL: http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg14/www/docs/n1256.pdf.
- [2] Hirrolot. A functional language for C/C++ preprocessor metaprogramming. URL: https://github.com/Hirrolot/metalang99.
- [3] Wikipedia. Applicative order. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Evaluation_strategy#Applicative_order.