

Building our own JavaScript

How do interpreted languages work?



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Big fan of **Programming Languages** and **Web Tech**.



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Did you know?

The **console object** isn't part of JavaScript 🤯



Agenda

-  It all starts from plain text
 - Side quest on JavaScript engines and runtimes
-  Tokens, Lexers/Tokenizers and why they are important
-  Parsers and Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs)
-  Interpreters and where the action really happens
-  Live demo of JavaScript expression evaluator

It all starts from plain text

app.js

JavaScript

```
let result = 1 + 1;
```

It all starts from plain text

app.js

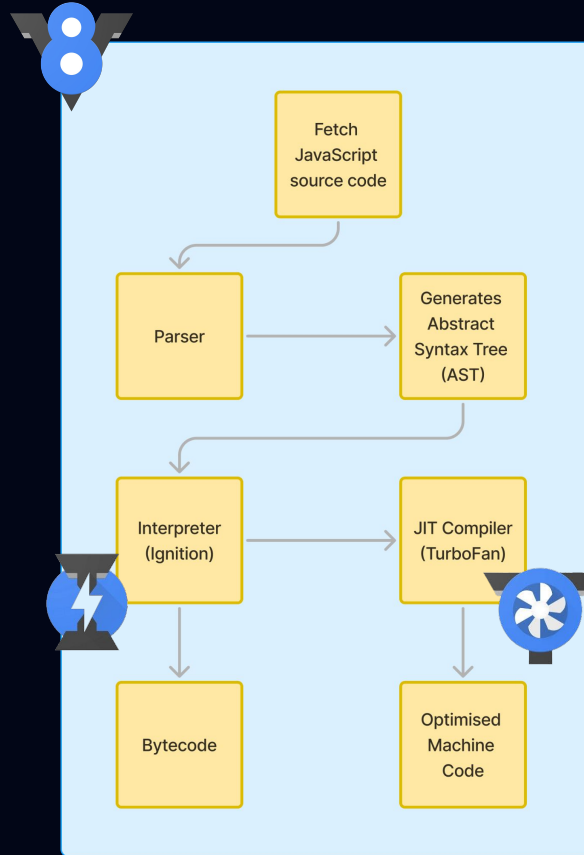
JavaScript

```
let result = 1 + 1;
```

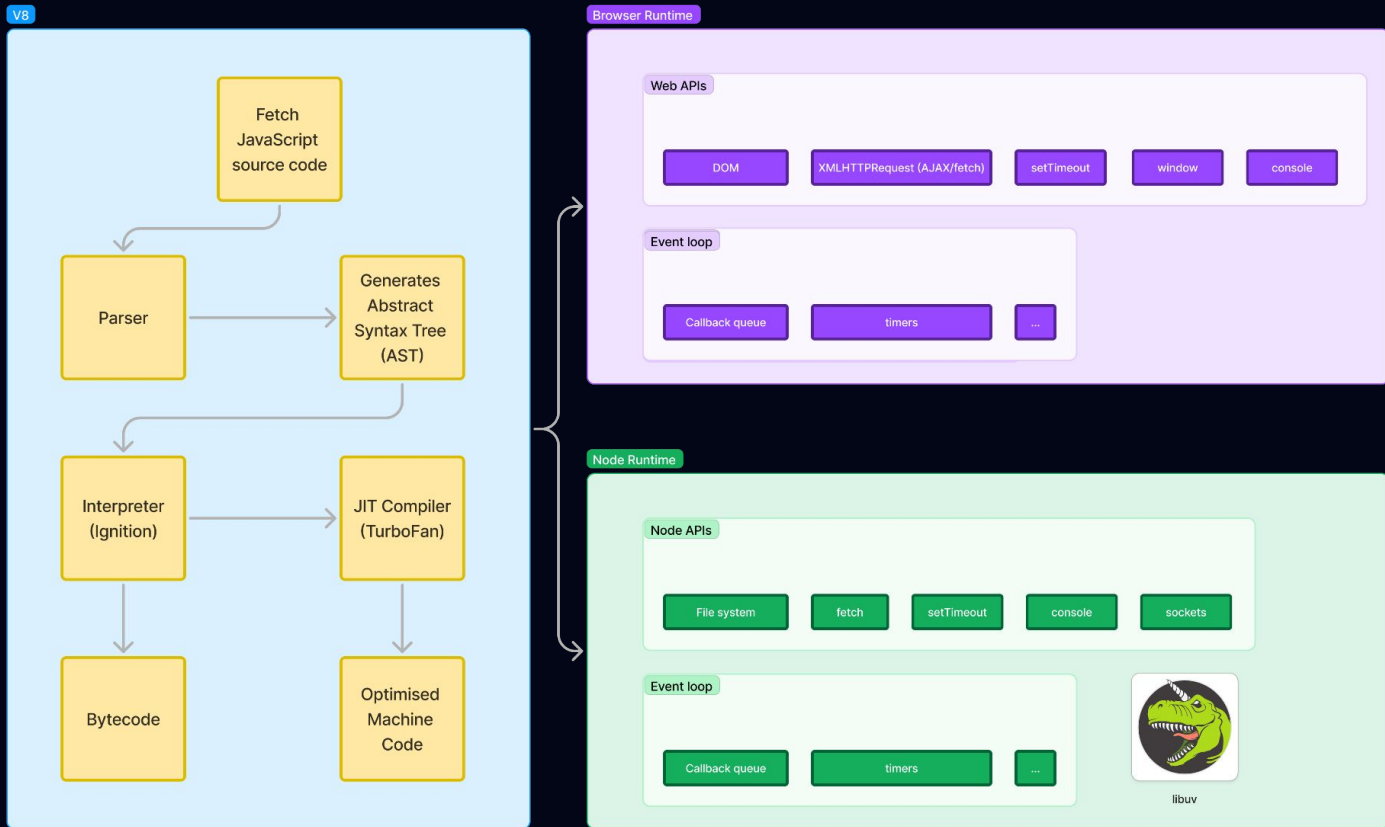
Let's see what Chrome does



JavaScript engine takes over



JavaScript engine and runtimes



Companies trying to improve runtimes



Bun

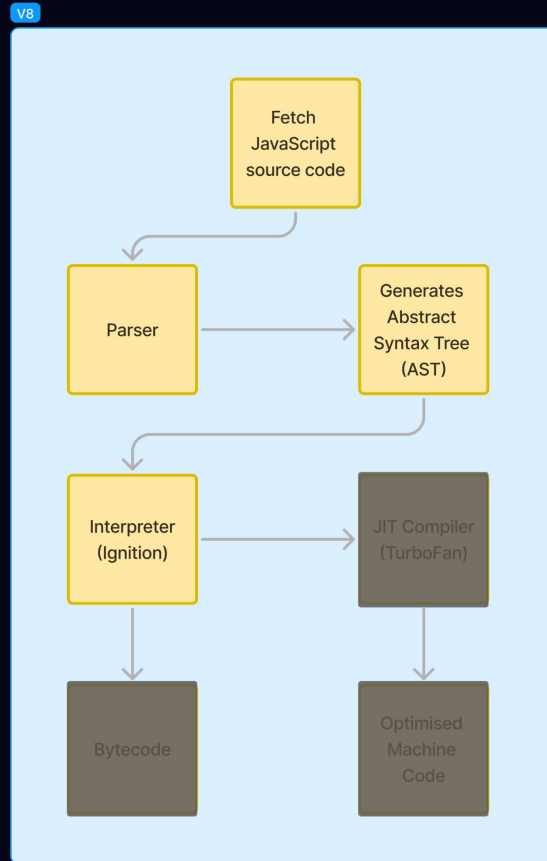


Deno



Workerd

Coming back to our main quest



Lexers and why they are important

app.js

JavaScript

```
let result = 1 + 1;
```

let

result

=

1

+

1

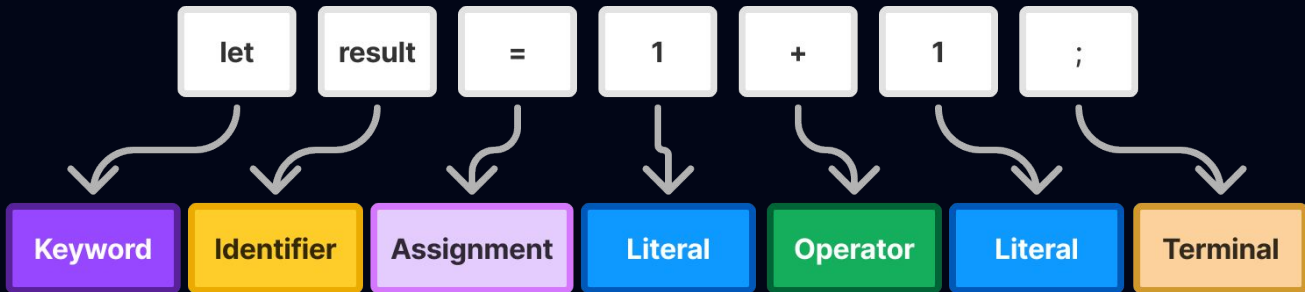
;

Lexers and why they are important

Lexical analysis

- Location info
- Literal values
- No syntax context

```
app.js      JavaScript
let result = 1 + 1;
```



Parsers, Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) and how the magic happens

app.js JavaScript

`1 + 3 * 2 + 1`

app.js JavaScript

`1 + 6 + 1`

app.js JavaScript

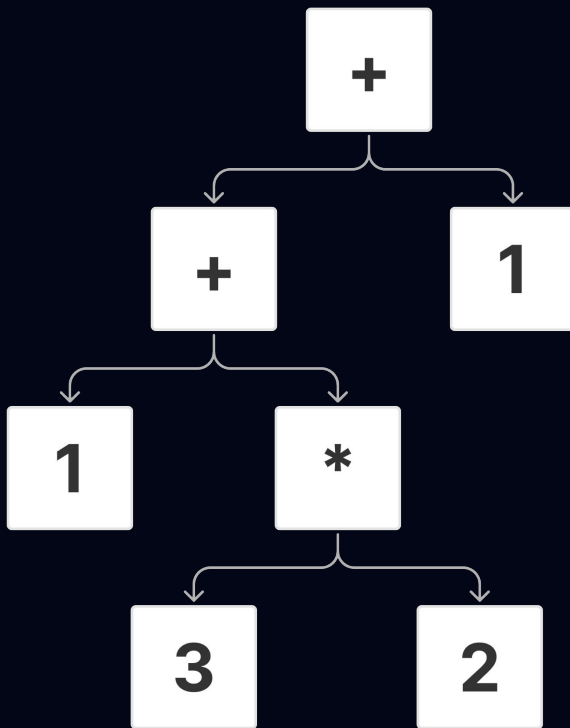
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Parsers, Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) and how the magic happens

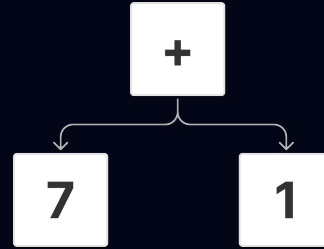
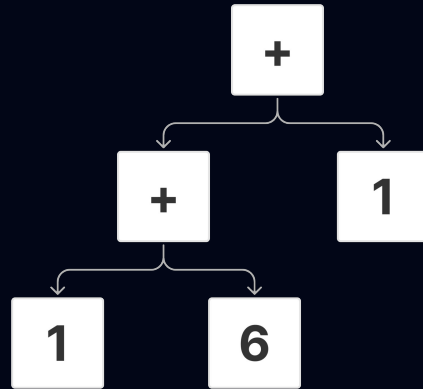
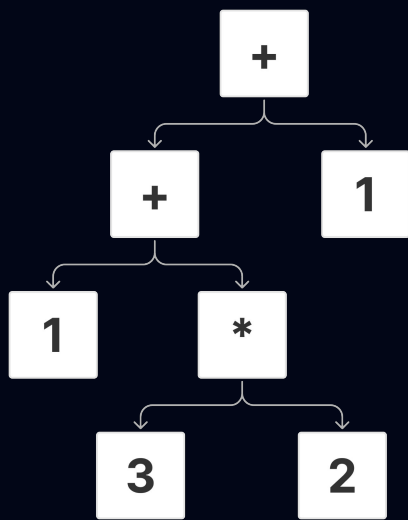
app.js

JavaScript

```
1 + (3 * 2) + 1
```



Parsers, Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) and how the magic happens



8

Parsers, Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) and how the magic happens

Formal Grammars

”

A formal grammar describes **which strings from an alphabet of a formal language are valid according to the language's syntax**. A grammar does not describe the meaning of the strings or what can be done with them in whatever context — only their form. A formal grammar is defined as a **set of production rules** for such strings in a formal language.

Parsers, Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) and how the magic happens

Formal Grammars

Given a **finite set of rules**, you can derive an **infinite number of strings**

- These rules are called **productions**
 - Composed by a **head** (its name) and a **body** (description of what it generates)
 - Bodies are composed by symbols called **terminals** and **nonterminals**

Parsers, Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) and how the magic happens



```
1 expression → term ;  
2  
3 term      → factor ( ( "-" | "+" ) factor )* ;  
4 factor    → primary ( ( "/" | "*" ) primary )* ;  
5 primary   → NUMBER | "(" expression ")" ;
```

Parsers, Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) and how the magic happens

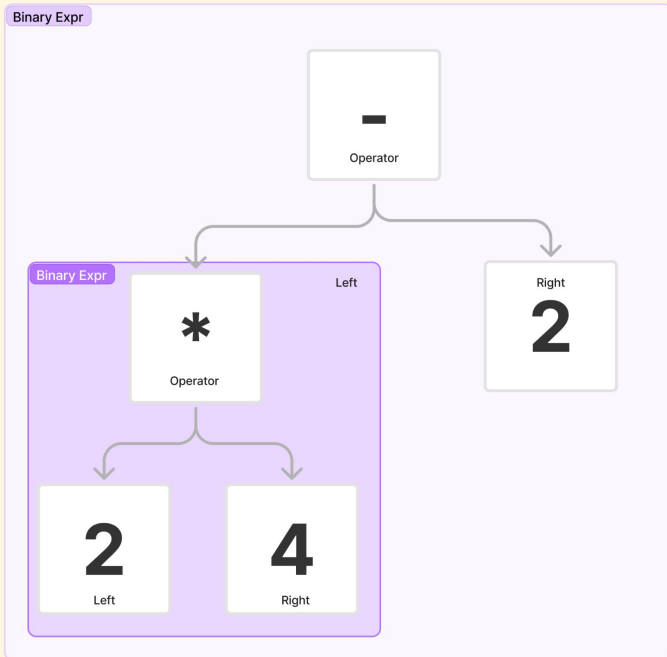
This is called a **Recursive Descent Parser**

”

it starts from the top outermost grammar rule and works its way down into the nested subexpressions before finally reaching the leaves of the syntax tree.

Exploring the AST

Expression (Expr)



AST Explorer



Snippet



JavaScript



acorn



default



Parser: [acorn-8.7.0](#)

2ms

1 2 * 4 - 2

Tree

JSON

2ms

```
- Program {
  - body: [
    - ExpressionStatement {
      - expression: BinaryExpression {
        - left: BinaryExpression {
          - left: Literal {
            value: 2
            raw: "2"
          }
          operator: "*"
        }
        - right: Literal = $node {
          value: 4
          raw: "4"
        }
      }
      operator: "-"
    }
    - right: Literal {
      value: 2
      raw: "2"
    }
  ]
}
sourceType: "module"
```

Built with [React](#), [Babel](#), [Font Awesome](#), [CodeMirror](#), [Express](#), and [webpack](#) | [GitHub](#) | Build: 8888701

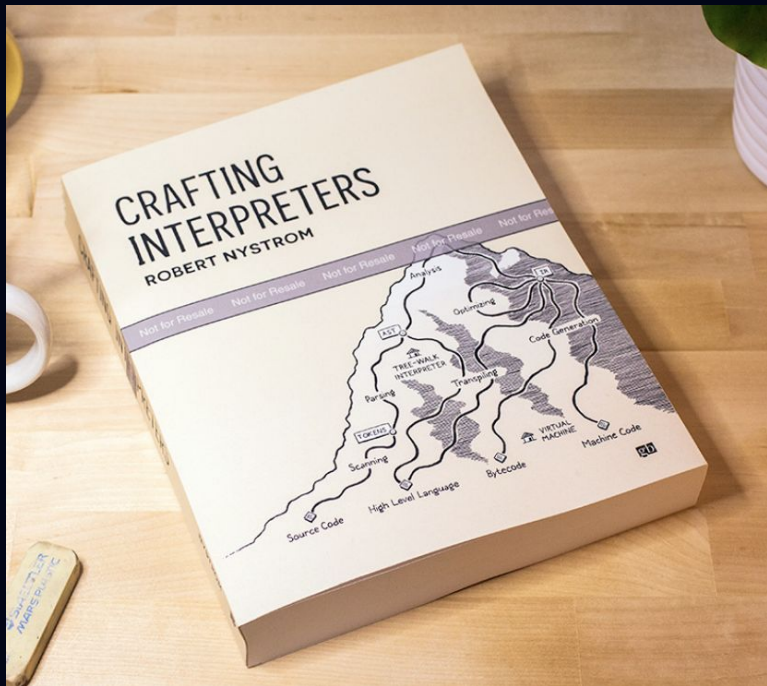
Interpreters and where the action really happens

The interpreter **takes the AST** as input and walks through it recursively and **evaluates each node**.

The Interpreter **bridges your own language with** the host language through the **runtime**. In Node is **C++**, in Deno is **Rust** and in Bun is **Zig**.

This is called a **tree-walker interpreter**

Further reading



[Crafting interpreters](#)



[Writing an Interpreter in Go](#)

Interpreters and where the action really happens

Demo time



github.com/brunojppb/building-our-own-js

