

# The Drift Script Cheat Sheet

## Syntax

The source code file is a file with .ft suffix. Use the # symbol for line comments.

Five basic data types, integer, floating point, string, character, and boolean. Other data types are nil, array, tuple, map, enumeration, function, class, interface, module.

In addition to the five basic types of compiled types, there are function type, user type, any type, and generic type.

Use arbitrary size indentation for block statements, eg 4, 2 etc.

## Keyword

Twelve compile-time keywords.

```
def ret for aop if ef nf new out go use nil
```

Contains six types of compiler checks.

```
int char string float bool any
```

## Operator

```
+ - * / % += -= *= /= %= -> <- . , : = ; > < >= <=
```

```
& | ! != == { } ( ) [ ] _ \
```

## Structure

```
E(Expression):
```

```
Number = 0 -> 9 | num.num | num.
```

```
Char = '<ASCII character>'
```

```
String = "<ANY character>"
```

```
Boolean = true | false
```

```
True = num > 0 | true | bang false | noteq nil
```

```
False = num <= 0 | false | bang true | eq nil
```

```
Nil = #nil
```

```
Id = a -> z | A -> Z | _
```

```
Or = E | E
```

```
And = E & E
```

```
Equal = E == E | E != E
```

```
Compare = E > | >= | < | <= E
```

```
Term = E + | - E
```

```
Factor = E * | / | % E
```

```
New = #new E{id: E..} | {}
```

```
Not = -E
```

```
Bang = !E
```

```
Call = id(E..)
```

```
Index = id[E]
```

```
Get = id.E
```

```
Group = (E)
```

```
Assign = id.E = E
```

```
A-Assign = id += | -= | *= | /= | %= E
```

```
G-Assign = get += | -= | *= | /= | %= E
```

```
R-Assign = index += | -= | *= | /= | %= E
```

```
Array = [E..]
```

```
Tuple = (E..)
```

```
Map = {id: E..}
```

```
T(Type):
```

```
Int = #int
```

```
Float = #float
```

```
Char = #char
```

```
String = #string
```

```
Boolean = #bool
```

```
Array = []T
```

```
Tuple = ()T
```

```
Map = {}<T1, T2>
```

```
Function = |T..| | -> T
```

```
User = id
```

```
S(statement):
```

```
~ = new interval
```

```
Block = same indentation interval
```

```
Expression = E
```

```
Var = #def id T = E
```

```
Enumeration = #def id ~ block <- id..
```

```
Function = #def (id.. T.. | id1, id2.. T.. [<-T]) id | -> T ~ block
```

```
Class = #def id ~ block <- S
```

```
Interface = #def id ~ block <- method
```

```
Method = \T..\ id | -> T
```

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```
Return = #ret -> | E
```

```
For-Loop = #for E; E; E ~ block
```

```
A-Loop = #aop E ~ block
```

```
If = #if E ~ block |> ef..
```

```
Ef = #ef E ~ block |> nf
```

```
Nf = #nf ~ block
```

```
Out = #out -> | E
```

```
Go = #go -> | E
```

```
Use = #use id | <-id
```

```
G(Generic):
```

```
G-Function = #def <G T.. | G.. T1 | T2..> =Function
```

```
G-Interface = #def id<G..> =Interface
```

```
G-Class = #def id<G T.. | G.. T1 | T2..> =Class
```

## Modules

Drift supports external modular programming. A single drift source file is a module, which can be imported through the `use` keyword and uses its internally defined symbols.

Modules under the standard library need to specify the environment variable `FTPPATH` to the system, pointing to the location of the standard library folder.

## Exceptions

Drift uses the built-in standard library to declare exceptions for statements.

This is a simple way to handle exceptions, please refer to the link below for sample code.

## Language Label

Script Language, Byte code, Interpreter, TDOP parser, Indented grammar, Minimalist grammar, Classes, Generics, Duck method, Module support. GC automatic garbage collection, Toy language.

## Example

The relevant sample code can be obtained in the playground and run online. <https://play.drift-lang.fun/>