CScharf

CScharf is an interpreted, general-purpose object-oriented programming language that combines aspects of dynamic and strict typing. Primitive types are subject to strict typing while complex types such as classes are afforded some flexibilities that allow for more dynamic typing. Although a primarily object-oriented language, CScharf provides the ability to apply the procedural and functional programming paradigms by avenues such as immutability and pure functions. To bolster its object-oriented functionality, CScharf supports interface inheritance for classes.

Data types, variables, and control structures

CScharf supports the following data types: integers, floating point numbers, doubles, booleans, strings, anonymous types, higher-order functions, arrays, class instances, Java classes (through reflection). Void is also available to be used by functions as a return type.

Floating point numbers and doubles are differentiated by the letter used at the end of their literal value e.g. 10.0f (float) and 9.2d (double). Number values can also be incremented and decremented (pre and post fix) with the ++ and – operators. Values stored in anonymous types are immutable, while members of classes can have their level of immutability configured; const can be used for variables whose values cannot change after definition, readonly can be used for variables whose values can only be changed in the parent class’s constructors, and finally if neither const nor readonly are present, then the variable will always be mutable. Types such as functions and classes can be built inside other functions and classes, but when instantiating a class nested inside a class, its full path must be provided e.g. new ClassOne.NestedClass().

Variable names are limited to containing letters, numbers, and underscores and must start with with a letter or underscore. Due to its strict typing, CScharf requires that variables must be declared/defined with a type against which values are checked prior to assignment to ensure type safety.

CScharf provides a system to cast variables of different types to others. Simply by providing the type to cast to between angle brackets (and quotation marks if casting to a Java class), the CScharf interpreter will attempt to cast between two types. The casting system can only cast primitive types to other primitive types, and reflection types to other reflection types.

The following control structures are supported in CScharf: if [else] statements, for loops, and while loops.

CScharf adopts a scope system alike C#’s that dictates that variables defined in a scope cannot be accessed by code on a lower scope, and upon exiting a scope, any variable defined inside it will be removed.

Syntax

Syntactically, CScharf is very similar to C#, while some exceptions are made regarding its typing, function, and reflection syntaxes. Examples of CScharf code to demonstrate syntax can be seen below (more can be found in demonstration\*.csf and test\*.csf files).



Reflection

While CScharf natively provides various features that allow for useful applications to be built, there were two areas that needed to be improved: reach and utilising existing code. Natively, CScharf does not provide a way to interact with things outside of the language e.g. files. Additionally, while classes such as collections can be built using CScharf, it is likely that the collection has already been created and so re-writing it in CScharf would be re-inventing the wheel. CScharf’s reflection system allows for almost full access to the Java Platform, Standard Edition API with full control. From writing and reading from files on the disk to sending HTTP requests, CScharf provides the means to instantiate Java classes with or without arguments, and call static methods such as Math.random() and Math.round(float).

