

# Birch Language Specification

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# 1 Purpose

## 2 Overview

**Modules** Modules define all structural scope in Birch. Any Birch file is a module, and any public module may be imported by any other module using the import keyword. Modules also can define data structures, which is discussed in User Defined Types.

### User Defined Types

**Modules** Any module may have an internal data structure defined, which will always be an algebraic type. If a module has a data structure, it may be instantiated. (If tuples removed, then modules will need destructuring syntax)

**Tuples (and Structs?)** Tuples may be prototyped, and elements given names. A function returning a tuple, may also give names to the elements of the tuple, without prototyping the tuple ahead of time. Elements may be accessed by name or index. Tuples may be automatically destructured at which point there will be no (Depending on how stream lined modules become, perhaps tuples will be removed entirely)

### Functions

## 3 Tokens

### 3.1 Key Words

use	USE
fn	FN
with	WITH
let	LET
vis	VIS
pub	PUB
if	IF
else	ELSE
match or case	
for	FOR
while	WHILE
mod	MOD
type	TYPE
to	TO
as	AS
unsafe	UNSAFE
self	
Self	

## 3.2 Symbols

+	ADD
-	SUB
*	MUL
/	DIV
%	MOD
&	AND
	OR
^	XOR
<<	L_SHIFT
>>	R_SHIFT
&&	S_AND
	S_OR
==	EQ
!=	NEQ
<	LT
>	GT
<=	LTE
>=	GTE
!	NOT
=	ASSIGN
>	PIPE
->	R_ARROW
<-	L_ARROW
=>	R_FAT_ARROW
[	L_BRACKET
]	R_BRACKET
(	L_PAREN
)	R_PAREN
{	L_BRACE
}	R_BRACE
;	SEMI
,	COMMA
.	DOT
..	RANGE
:	COLON
?	OPTION

## 3.3 Types

u(8   16   32   64)	UINT_(num)
i(8   16   32   64)	INT_(num)
f(8   16   32   64)	FLOAT_(num)
usize	USIZE

### 3.4 Constants

[0-9]\*    CONST\_INT  
[0-9]?.[0-9]\*    CONST\_FLOAT

### 3.5 Identifiers

[a-zA-Z\_][a-zA-Z0-9\_]\*    IDENT

## 4 Grammar

$\langle test \rangle ::= \langle test \rangle '='$