Embedding a DSL in Rust

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DSL in Rust

- Parse with Rust parser
- Type check with Rust type checker
- Run as a Rust executable

Example:

kyleheadley.github.io find "Traitlang DSL"

```
macro_rules! {
  (pattern1) => (template1);
  (pattern2) => (template2);
}
```

- patterns checked in order
- works like text replacement
- hygienic
- repeated calls

- parameters
- repeaters
- procedural macros different

```
macro rules! expr {
 (0) => (Num(Zero));
 ($a:tt $p:tt) => (App(expr![$a],expr![$p]));
(sn:tt + s(sns:tt)+)
=> (Plus(expr![$n],expr![$($ns)+]));
```

BNF Grammar

Macro definition

```
macro_rules! typ {
T :=
                                  (($($ts:tt)+)) => (typ![$ts]);
  (T)
                parens
                                  (N) => (Number);
                base type
                                  ($t:tt -> $($ts:tt)+)
  T1 -> T2 -> ... arrow
                                    => (Arrow(typ![$t],typ![$($ts)+]));
                              }
E :=
                              macro_rules! expr {
                                  ($a:tt $p:tt)
  E1 E2
                application
                                    => (App(expr![$a],expr![$p]));
                                  ($a:tt $p:tt $($ps:tt)+)
  E1 E2 E3 ...
                multi-
                                    => (expr![{^App(expr![$a],expr![$p])} $($ps),+]);
                application
```

Traitlang

Functional Programming

Operational Semantics Rules

struct NewType;

trait NewTrait {}

impl NewTrait for NewType {}

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Key Features:

Parameters

Associated Types

Constraints

*Haskell: Type Families

Equality for natural numbers

```
trait NatEq<N> { type Eq; }
impl NatEq<Zero> for Zero { type Eq=True; }
impl<N> NatEq<Succ<N>> for Zero { type Eq=False; }
impl<N> NatEq<Zero> for Succ<N> { type Eq=False; }
impl<N1,N2,E> NatEq<Succ<N1>> for Succ<N2> where
  N2: NatEq<N1, Eq=E>
{ type Eq=E; }
```

*But complex functions are much harder

Wellformedness

```
trait Expr {}

struct Plus<N1,N2>(N1,N2);

impl<N1:Expr,N2:Expr>
   Expr for Plus<N1,N2> {}
```

Assigning Types

```
trait Typed<Ctx> { type T; }
```

Typing Rule

```
Γ ⊢ E1:T1 → T2
Γ ⊢ E2:T1
Γ ⊢ E1 E2:T2
```

```
Typing Rule
```

Typing Code

```
(Forall \Gamma,E1,E2) impl<Ctx,E1,E2,T1,T2> (Case \Gamma \vdash E1 E2) Typed<Ctx> for App<E1,E2> where \Gamma \vdash E1:T1 -> T2 E1:Typed<Ctx,T=Arrow<T1,T2>>, E2:Typed<Ctx,T=T1> \Gamma \vdash E1 E2:T2 { type T=T2; }
```

Thanks!

DSL in Rust

- Parse with Rust parser
 Resembling BNF grammar
- Type check with Rust type checker
 Resembling Typing judgement rules
- Run as a Rust executable Using regular code