Formal (Somewhat) Definition for Pooka Language Syntax

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May 12, 2024

1 Lexical Elements

1.1 Identifiers

<ident>

An identifier is a string of characters that starts with one of the below:

- A UTF-8 alphanumeric that is not an ASCII numeric
- A UTF-8 emoji
- An ASCII underscore

An identifier can then be followed by one of the below:

- Any of the above
- An ASCII numeric
- An ASCII single quote

An identifier cannot be a boolean literal or a keyword.

1.2 Literals

```
<lit> := <int lit>|<float lit>|<string lit>|<char lit>|<bool lit>
```

1.2.1 Integer Literals

<int lit>

An integer literal starts with either a base prefix or an ASCII numeric, as listed below:

- 1. 0b: Binary
- 2. 0o: Octal
- 3. Od: Decimal
- 4. 0x: Hexadecimal
- 5. Any ASCII numeric: Decimal
- For case 1 to 4:
 - It must be followed by a string of characters of that specific base.
- For case 5:
 - It may then be followed by a string of ASCII numerics.
 - It may then be followed by the character e, if so, it must then be followed by a string of ASCII

If a sequence of character start with an ASCII numeric, and it otherwise satisfies the requirement of being an identifier, it is an invalid integer literal.

1.2.2 Floating Point Literals

<float lit>

A floating point literal starts with an ASCII numeric, followed by an ASCII period, followed by another string of ASCII numerics.

It may then be followed by the character e, if so, it must then be followed by a string of ASCII numerics.

1.2.3 Character Literals

<char lit>

A character literal starts with an ASCII single quote sign, followed by either one UTF-8 character or an string escape sequence, followed by another single quote sign.

1.2.4 String Literals

<string lit>

A string literal starts with an ASCII double quote sign, followed by a sequence of either UTF-8 characters or string escape sequence, followed by another single quote sign.

1.2.5 String Escape Sequence

Valid string escape sequences are:

- \n: Newline
- \r: Carrige return
- \t: Horizontal tab
- \v: Vertical tab
- \\: Backslash
- \0: Null
- \x, followed by 2 hexadecimal digits
- \u{, followed by 2 to 6 hexadecimal digits, followed by }

1.2.6 Boolean Literal

<bool lit>

Boolean literals are true or false.

1.3 Macro Directives

<@ident>

Macro directive starts with a @, it can then be followed by:

- $\bullet\,$ A UTF-8 alphanumeric that is not an ASCII numeric
- A UTF-8 emoji
- An ASCII underscore
- An ASCII single quote

1.4 Parenthesis

A parenthesis is one of the following characters:

• {

• }

• [

•]

• (

•)

1.5 Punctuations

<punct> := <unreserved punct> | <reserved punct>

A punctuation is a sequence of characters that satisfy all follow requirements:

• Is a UTF-8 punctuation character

• Is not a <paren>

• Is not an ASCII single quote or double quote

Some punctuations are reserved (<reserved punct>), the rest are not (<unreserved punct>).

This distinction is made to make room in the syntax for a potential future expansion of custom operators, for this reason occurance of **<urrestreed punct>** in source code is considered invalid in the current version.

• ,

• .

• =

• :=

• :

• ::

• *

• ~

• &

• |

• ^

• >>

• <<

• >>=

• <<=

• &=

• |=

^=

• !

• &&

- ||
- +
- -
- /
- %
- +=
- -=
- *=
- /=
- %=
- >
- <
- >=
- <=
- ==
- !=
- @

2 Syntax

2.1 Types

2.2 Patterns

2.3 Expressions

2.4 Assignments

2.5 Statements and Blocks

2.6 Variable Declarations

2.7 Function Declarations

```
<fn decl> := <ident> :: (<pat ty pairs>) {= <expr> ;}|{<block>}|{;}
```

2.8 Type/Typealias Statements

```
<newtype> := type <ident> = <ty> ;
<typealias> := typealias <ident> = <ty> ;
```

2.9 If

2.10 Loop

2.11 While