```
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May 10, 2018 <sup>1</sup>
    \langle parsing.c \ 1 \rangle \equiv
       \langle \mathit{Include the necessary headers. 5d} \rangle
       \langle Load\ the\ Lispy\ grammar.\ {\it 2c} \rangle
       int main(int argc, char *argv[])
            \langle Define \ the \ language. \ 2d \rangle
            ⟨Print version and exit information. 2a⟩
            \langle Loop \ until \ the \ input \ is \ empty. \ 4e \rangle
            \langle \mathit{Undefine} \ \mathit{and} \ \mathit{delete} \ \mathit{the} \ \mathit{parsers}. \ 3c \rangle
            return 0;
       }
    Root chunk (not used in this document).
Contents
        Welcome
                             2
       Defining the Language
                                                   2
       R is for Read
       E is for Eval(uate)
       P is for Print
                                     4
       L is for Loop
                                    4
       Headers
       Full Listing
                                 7
        Chunks
                          8
```

9

Index

Build Your Own Lisp

 $^{\rm 1}\,{\rm Last}$  updated May 12, 2018

#### Welcome

```
acronym
       What good is a REPL without a welcome message? For now, simply
       print the version and describe how to exit.
       \langle Print \ version \ and \ exit \ information. \ 2a \rangle \equiv
2a
          puts("Lispy v0.4.1");
          puts("Press ctrl-c to exit\n");
       Uses Lispy 2d.
       This code is used in chunk 1.
       Defining the Language
       In order to make sense of user input, we need to define a grammar.
2b
       \langle lispy.mpc \ 2b \rangle \equiv
          integer : /-?[0-9]+/;
          decimal : /-?[0-9]+\.[0-9]+/;
                   : <decimal> | <integer> ;
          operator : '+' | '-' | '*' | '/';
                    : <number> | '(' <operator> <expr>+ ')';
          expr
                    : /^/ <expr>+ /$/;
       Root chunk (not used in this document).
                                                                                             Describe this trick
       \langle Load \ the \ Lispy \ grammar. \ 2c \rangle \equiv
2c
          static const char LISPY_GRAMMAR[] = {
          #include "lispy.xxd"
          };
       Defines:
          LISPY_GRAMMAR, used in chunk 3b.
       This code is used in chunk 1.
                                                                                             See: https://stackoverflow.com/a/
                                                                                             411000
          To implement the grammar, we need to create some parsers.
2d
       \langle Define the language. 2d \rangle \equiv
          mpc_parser_t *Integer = mpc_new("integer");
          mpc_parser_t *Decimal = mpc_new("decimal");
          mpc_parser_t *Number
                                    = mpc_new("number");
          mpc_parser_t *Operator = mpc_new("operator");
          mpc_parser_t *Expr
                                    = mpc_new("expr");
                                    = mpc_new("lispy");
          mpc_parser_t *Lispy
       Defines:
          Decimal, used in chunk 3a.
          Expr, used in chunk 3a.
          Integer, used in chunk 3a.
          Lispy, used in chunks 2-4.
          Number, used in chunk 3a.
          Operator, used in chunk 3a.
       Uses mpc_parser_t 6b.
       This definition is continued in chunk 3b.
       This code is used in chunk 1.
```

```
Finally, using the defined grammar and each of the (created parsers 3a),
3a
        ⟨created parsers 3a⟩≡
           Integer, Decimal, Number, Operator, Expr, Lispy
        Uses Decimal 2d, Expr 2d, Integer 2d, Lispy 2d, Number 2d, and Operator 2d.
        This code is used in chunk 3.
           we can define the Lispy language.
        \langle Define \ the \ language. \ 2d \rangle + \equiv
3b
           mpca_lang(MPCA_LANG_DEFAULT, LISPY_GRAMMAR,
                       \langle created parsers 3a \rangle;
        Uses LISPY_GRAMMAR 2c.
           Since we're implementing this in C, we need to clean up after our-
        selves. The mpc library makes this easy, by providing the mpc_cleanup
        function.
        \langle \mathit{Undefine} \ \mathit{and} \ \mathit{delete} \ \mathit{the} \ \mathit{parsers}. \ \mathbf{3c} \rangle \equiv
3c
           mpc\_cleanup(6, \langle created parsers 3a \rangle);
        Uses mpc_cleanup 6b.
        This code is used in chunk 1.
        R is for Read
                                                                                                      acronym
        To implement the R in REPL, use readline from editline.
3d
        \langle Read\ a\ line\ of\ user\ input.\ 3d \rangle \equiv
                                                                                                      Add a link
           char *input = readline("> ");
        Defines:
           input, used in chunks 3-5.
        Uses readline 6a.
        This code is used in chunk 5a.
           To check whether user input is nonempty, and thus whether we
        should continue looping, use the following expression.
        \langle \text{input } is \ nonempty \ 3e \rangle \equiv
Зе
           input && *input
        Uses input 3d.
        This code is used in chunk 5b.
           Here, input is functionally equivalent to input \neq NULL, and
        *input is functionally equivalent to input[0] \neq '\0', i.e. input is
        non-null and nonempty, respectively.
           So long as input is nonempty, add it to the editline history table.
        \langle Add \text{ input to the history table. 3f} \rangle \equiv
3f
           add_history(input);
        Uses add_history 6a and input 3d.
        This code is used in chunk 5b.
           Declare a variable, res, to hold the results of attempting to parse
        user input as Lispy code.
        \langle Declare\ a\ variable\ to\ hold\ parsing\ results.\ 3g \rangle \equiv
3g
           mpc_result_t res;
        Uses mpc_result_t 6b and res 4b.
        This code is used in chunk 4b.
```

```
To attempt said parsing, use mpc_parse, the result of which we can
branch on to handle success and failure.
```

```
\langle The input can be parsed as Lispy code. 4a \rangle \equiv
4a
           mpc_parse("<stdin>", input, Lispy, &res)
        Uses Lispy 2d, input 3d, mpc_parse 6b, and res 4b.
        This code is used in chunk 4b.
```

## E is for Eval(uate)

#### Evalute the AST

```
\langle Eval(uate) \text{ user input and print the result. 4b} \rangle \equiv
4b
             (Declare a variable to hold parsing results. 3g)
             if (\langle The input can be parsed as Lispy code. 4a \rangle)
                   \langle Print \ and \ delete \ the \ AST. \ 4c \rangle
             } else {
                   \langle Print \ and \ delete \ the \ error. \ 4d \rangle
             }
          Defines:
             res, used in chunks 4b, 3, and 4.
          This code is used in chunk 5b.
```

#### P is for Print

For now, simply print the AST upon success,

acronym

```
4c
        \langle Print \ and \ delete \ the \ AST. \ 4c \rangle \equiv
           mpc_ast_print(res.output);
           mpc_ast_delete(res.output);
        Uses mpc_ast_delete 6b, mpc_ast_print 6b, and res 4b.
        This code is used in chunk 4b.
            or the error upon failure.
        \langle Print \ and \ delete \ the \ error. \ 4d \rangle \equiv
4d
           mpc_err_print(res.error);
           mpc_err_delete(res.error);
        Uses mpc_err_delete 6b, mpc_err_print 6b, and res 4b.
        This code is used in chunk 4b.
        L is for Loop
```

```
\langle Loop \ until \ the \ input \ is \ empty. \ 4e \rangle \equiv
4e
            bool nonempty;
            do {
                \langle Read, eval(uate), and print. 5a \rangle
            } while (nonempty);
         Defines:
            nonempty, used in chunk 5b.
         Uses bool 5e.
```

This code is used in chunk 1.

```
input.
          \langle Read, eval(uate), and print. 5a \rangle \equiv
5a
              \langle Read\ a\ line\ of\ user\ input.\ 3d \rangle
          This definition is continued in chunk 5.
          This code is used in chunk 4e.
              If, and only if, it's not empty, add it to the history table, evaluate
          it, and print the result.
5b
          \langle Read, eval(uate), and print. 5a \rangle + \equiv
              if ((nonempty = (\langle input \ is \ nonempty \ 3e \rangle))) {
                    \langle Add \text{ input } to \text{ } the \text{ } history \text{ } table. \text{ } 3f \rangle
                    \langle \mathit{Eval}(\mathit{uate}) \ \mathit{user} \ \mathit{input} \ \mathit{and} \ \mathit{print} \ \mathit{the} \ \mathit{result}. \ 4b \rangle
              }
          Uses nonempty 4e.
              Dealloc the space pointed to by input, making it available for
          futher allocation.
          \langle \mathit{Read}, \; \mathit{eval}(\mathit{uate}), \; \mathit{and} \; \mathit{print}. \; 5a \rangle + \equiv
5c
              free(input);
          Uses free 5g and input 3d.
                                                                                                                               N.B. This is a no-op when !input.
          Headers
          \langle Include \ the \ necessary \ headers. \ 5d \rangle \equiv
5d
              \langle Include \ the \ boolean \ type \ and \ values. \ 5e \rangle
              \langle Include \ the \ standard \ I/O \ functions. \ 5f \rangle
              (Include the standard library definitions. 5g)
              (Include the line editing functions from libedit. 6a)
              (Include the micro parser combinator definitions. 6b)
          This code is used in chunk 1.
5e
          \langle Include \ the \ boolean \ type \ and \ values. \ 5e \rangle \equiv
              #include <stdbool.h>
          Defines:
              bool, used in chunk 4e.
          This code is used in chunk 5d.
          \langle Include \ the \ standard \ I/O \ functions. \ 5f \rangle \equiv
5f
              #include <stdio.h>
          Defines:
              printf, never used.
          This code is used in chunk 5d.
          \langle Include \ the \ standard \ library \ definitions. \ 5g \rangle \equiv
5g
              #include <stdlib.h>
          Defines:
              free, used in chunk 5c.
          This code is used in chunk 5d.
```

As previously described, in the body of the loop, Read a line of user

```
\langle \mathit{Include the line editing functions from libedit.~6a} \rangle \equiv
6a
             #include <editline/readline.h>
         Defines:
             add_history, used in chunk 3f.
             readline, used in chunks 6a and 3d.
         This code is used in chunk 5d.
         \langle Include \ the \ micro \ parser \ combinator \ definitions. \ 6b \rangle \equiv
6b
             #include <mpc.h>
         Defines:
             \ensuremath{\texttt{mpc\_ast\_delete}}, used in chunk 4c.
             mpc_ast_print, used in chunk 4c.
             mpc_cleanup, used in chunks 6b and 3c.
             mpc_err_delete, used in chunk 4d.
             \label{eq:mpc_err_print} \texttt{mpc\_err\_print}, \ \mathrm{used} \ \mathrm{in} \ \mathrm{chunk} \ \mathbf{4d}.
             mpc\_parse, used in chunks 6b and 4a.
             mpc_parser_t, used in chunk 2d.
             mpc_result_t, used in chunk 3g.
         This code is used in chunk 5d.
```

### Full Listing

```
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <stdio.h>
       #include <stdlib.h>
       #include <editline/readline.h>
        #include <mpc.h>
       static const char LISPY_GRAMMAR[] = {
#include "lispy.xxd"
10
11
12
13
        int main(int argc, char *argv[])
14
15
             mpc_parser_t *Integer = mpc_new("integer");
mpc_parser_t *Decimal = mpc_new("decimal");
mpc_parser_t *Number = mpc_new("number");
mpc_parser_t *Operator = mpc_new("operator");
mpc_parser_t *Expr = mpc_new("expr");
mpc_parser_t *Lispy = mpc_new("lispy");
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
             23
24
25
26
             puts("Lispy v0.4.1");
27
             puts("Press ctrl-c to exit\n");
28
29
30
             bool nonempty;
31
32
                   char *input = readline("> ");
if ((nonempty = (input && *input))) {
   add_history(input);
33
34
35
                         adu_nistry(input),
mpc_result_t res;
if (mpc_parse("<stdin>", input, Lispy, &res)) {
    mpc_ast_print(res.output);
    mpc_ast_delete(res.output);
}
36
37
38
39
                         } else {
40
                               mpc_err_print(res.error);
41
                                mpc_err_delete(res.error);
42
                         }
43
                   }
44
45
                    free(input);
46
             } while (nonempty);
47
48
49
             mpc_cleanup(6, Integer, Decimal, Number, Operator, Expr, Lispy);
50
51
53
             return 0;
       }
```

#### Chunks

```
\langle Add \text{ input to the history table. 3f} \rangle 3f, 5b
(Declare a variable to hold parsing results. 3g) 3g, 4b
\langle Define \ the \ language. \ 2d \rangle \ 1, \ \underline{2d}, \ \underline{3b}
(Eval(uate) user input and print the result. 4b) 4b, 5b
\langle Include \ the \ boolean \ type \ and \ values. \ 5e \rangle 5d, 5e
(Include the line editing functions from libedit. 6a) 5d, 6a
(Include the micro parser combinator definitions. 6b) 5d, 6b
\langle Include \ the \ necessary \ headers. \ 5d \rangle \ 1, \ \underline{5d}
(Include the standard I/O functions. 5f) 5d, 5f
(Include the standard library definitions. 5g) 5d, 5g
\langle Load \ the \ Lispy \ grammar. \ 2c \rangle \ 1, \ \underline{2c}
\langle Loop \ until \ the \ input \ is \ empty. \ 4e \rangle \ 1, \ 4e
\langle Print \ and \ delete \ the \ AST. \ 4c \rangle \ 4b, \ 4c
\langle Print \ and \ delete \ the \ error. \ 4d \rangle \ 4b, \ \underline{4d}
(Print version and exit information. 2a) 1, 2a
(Read a line of user input. 3d) 3d, 5a
\langle Read, eval(uate), and print. 5a \rangle 4e, \underline{5a}, \underline{5b}, \underline{5c}
(The input can be parsed as Lispy code. 4a) 4a, 4b
\langle Undefine \ and \ delete \ the \ parsers. \ 3c \rangle 1, 3c
(created parsers 3a) 3a, 3b, 3c
\langle \text{input } is \ nonempty \ 3e \rangle \ 3e, \ 5b
\langle lispy.mpc 2b \rangle 2b
\langle parsing.c 1 \rangle 1
```

## Index

```
Decimal: \underline{2d}, 3a
Expr: 2d, 3a
Integer: 2d, 3a
LISPY_GRAMMAR: 2c, 3b
Lispy: 2a, 2d, 3a, 4a
Number: 2d, 3a
Operator: \underline{2d}, \underline{3a}
add_history: 3f, 6a
bool: 4e, \underline{5e}
free: 5c, 5g
input: <u>3d</u>, 3e, 3d, 3d, 3f, 4a, 3d, 5c
mpc_ast_delete: 4c, 6b
mpc_ast_print: 4c, 6b
mpc_cleanup: 6b, 3c, \underline{6b}
mpc_err_delete: 4d, 6b
mpc_err_print: 4d, 6b
\texttt{mpc\_parse:} \quad \mathbf{6b}, \ \mathbf{4a}, \ \underline{\mathbf{6b}}
mpc_parser_t: 2d, 6b
mpc_result_t: 3g, 6b
nonempty: 4e, 5b
printf: <u>5f</u>
readline: 6a, 3d, 6a
res: 4b, 3g, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d
```

Add a bibliography

Add a glossary

# $Todo\ list$

acronym	2
Describe this trick	2
acronym	3
Add a link	3
Evalute the AST	4
acronym	4
Add a bibliography	9
Add a glossary	9