

Abstract

This document specifies the semantics and behavior of the Hare programming language and serves to inform the development of compilers and programs for its use.

The scope of this document only covers the language itself (its grammar and semantics). The document does not specify any parts of the runtime library, nor does it specify additional details of the environment or the programming libraries available in that environment.

This specification is a **DRAFT**, and is not considered authoritative. Revisions to this draft are developed under the direction of the Hare project on SourceHut at <https://sr.ht/~sircmpwn/hare>, and the final specification will be published there as well. You may also contact the editor via email to Drew DeVault <sir@cmpwn.com>.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this document is to promote the portability of Hare programming systems and to serve as a reference for implementors and users of Hare programming environments.
- 1.2 Numbered text in this document is authoritative unless otherwise noted.
- 1.3 Sentences displayed in italics are non-authoritative (they are informative).
This is an example of informative text.
- 1.4 The abstract and appendices are informative.

1.1 Copyright

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2 Scope

- 2.1 This document establishes the form and semantics of the Hare programming language. It specifies:
 - 2.1.1 The representation of Hare programs.
 - 2.1.2 The syntax and constraints of the Hare language.
 - 2.1.3 The semantic rules for the correct interpretation of a Hare program.
- 2.2 This standard does not specify:
 - 2.2.1 The means by which program source code is processed by an interpreter or compiler.
However, «Appendix ??: Hare compiler conventions» provides an informative reference of common conventions for compiler and interpreter programs.
 - 2.2.2 The means by which the environment interprets Hare programs.
 - 2.2.3 The minimum requirements or maximum capabilities of a system capable of interpreting Hare programs.

3 Terms and definitions

- 3.1 **abort**: a process in which the «5.4: Execution environment» immediately proceeds to the program teardown step «5.4.3: Execution environment».
- 3.2 **alignment**: a specific multiple of an octet-aligned storage address at which some data expects to be stored. The size of an object must be a multiple of its alignment.
- Example* An object with an alignment of 8 may be stored at addresses 8, 16, 32, and so on; but not at address 4, unless the implementation supports unaligned memory accesses.
- 3.3 **character**: a single Unicode codepoint encoded in the UTF-8 format.
- 3.4 **expression**: a description of a computation which may be executed to obtain a **result** with a specific **result type**.
- 3.5 **expression class**: a grouping of **expressions** with similar properties or for grammatical disambiguation.
- 3.6 **implementation-defined**: a detail which is not specified by this document, but which the implementation is required to define.
- 3.7 **operand**: an input into an **operator**, together they form an **operation**. An **operand** is an expression, and the input to the **operator** shall be its result.
- 3.8 **padding**: unused octets added to the storage of some data in order to meet a required alignment. The value of these octets is undefined.
- 3.9 **size**: the number of octets required to represent some data, including padding.
- 3.10 **undefined**: a detail which is not specified by this document, and which the implementation is not required to define.

4 Conformance

- 4.1 “Shall” is interpreted as a requirement imposed on the implementation or program; and “shall not” is interpreted as a prohibition.
- 4.2 “May” is used to clarify that a particular interpretation of a requirement of this specification is considered within the acceptable bounds for conformance. Conversely, “may not” is used to denote an interpretation which is not considered conformant.
- 4.3 A conforming implementation shall meet the following requirements:
 - 4.3.1 It shall implement all of the behavior defined in the authoritative text of this specification.
 - 4.3.2 It shall not implement any behavior which is **included** by «2.1: Scope» but is not defined by this specification.
This is to say that vendor extensions are prohibited of conformant implementations.
 - 4.3.3 It may implement behavior which is **excluded** by «2.2: Scope» and which is not defined by this specification.

5 Program environment

- 5.1 The implementation translates source files and executes programs in two phases, respectively referred to as the *translation phase* and the *execution phase*. The context in which these phases occur is referred to as the *translation environment* and the *execution environment*.

5.2 Translation environment

- 5.2.1 A Hare program consists of one or more *source files* which are provided to the translation phase. A source file shall be represented as text encoded in the UTF-8 format.
- 5.2.2 Each *source file* is a member of exactly one *module*, and the collective source files for a module form a *translation unit*. Every module contains one or more *declarations*, any number of which may be *exported* for use by other modules.

Forward references: «6.13: Units»

5.3 Translation steps

- 5.3.1 The list of source files constituting the translation unit are identified in an implementation-defined manner. Steps «5.3.2: Translation steps» and «5.3.3: Translation steps» are repeated for each source file.
- 5.3.2 Lexical analysis is conducted on the source file, translating it into a stream of *tokens*.
Forward references: «6.2: Lexical analysis»
- 5.3.3 Syntax analysis is conducted on the token stream, mapping the tokens to a sub-unit.
Forward references: «6.13: Units»
- 5.3.4 Logical analysis is conducted on the sub-units. In this step, the implementation verifies the constraints imposed on the program. The result of this step is a *verified program module*.
In this step, colloquially referred to as the “check” step, a module composed of several source files is consolidated into a single verified program module.
- 5.3.5 The verified program module is combined with any dependencies and translated into a single program image which is suitable for interpretation by the execution environment.

5.4 Execution environment

- 5.4.1 Three execution environments are defined: *freestanding*, *hosted*, and *test*. The implementation must support a freestanding environment; support for any other environment is implementation-defined.
- 5.4.2 During *program startup*, the execution environment shall first initialize all global decla-

rations to their initial values in an implementation-defined manner. The next steps are dependent on the execution environment.

5.4.3 Behavior during *program teardown* is dependent on the execution environment.

5.4.4 The freestanding environment

5.4.4.1 In the freestanding environment, behavior during program startup after global declarations are initialized, behavior during program teardown, as well as behavior of initialization and finalization functions, is undefined.

Forward references: «6.12.7: Function declarations»

5.4.5 The hosted environment

5.4.5.1 In the hosted environment, after global declarations are initialized during program startup, the execution environment shall call all initialization functions in an order such that the initialization functions for a given module are run before those of any module that depends on it, then transfer control to the program *entry point* in an implementation-defined manner. The ordering of initialization functions within a module shall be undefined.

5.4.5.2 Program teardown in the hosted environment shall cause the execution environment to call all finalization functions in an order such that the finalization functions for a given module are run after those of any module that depends on it, then terminate. The ordering of finalization functions within a module shall be undefined.

5.4.5.3 The program entry point shall be a function named `main` in the root namespace. The declaration shall not have any attributes. The function shall have no parameters and a result type of `void`. The declaration shall be exported, unless the declaration is a prototype, in which case it need not be exported.

The signature of a conformant entry point follows:

```
export fn main() void;
```

The program shall provide this declaration in the root namespace.

5.4.5.4 Alternatively, the entry point may be declared with a different name and/or in a different namespace if a recognized form of `@symbol` is supplied to the declaration. The set of recognized forms, if any exist, are implementation-defined.

If an implementation used the symbol “main” for its entry point, the following signature would be a valid entry point declaration:

```
export @symbol("main") fn any::other::name() void;
```

5.4.5.5 The identifier `main` shall not be used for any root namespace declaration which would not be a valid entry point, unless the declaration uses any of `@symbol`, `@init`, `@fini`, or `@test`. The implementation-defined set of recognized forms of

@symbol shall not be used in any namespace for a declaration which would not be a valid entry point. Every program which runs in the hosted environment shall have exactly one entry point.

5.4.5.6 Returning from the program entry point shall begin the program teardown process.

Forward references: «6.12.4: Global declarations», «6.12.7: Function declarations»

5.4.6 The test environment

5.4.6.1 In the test environment, after global declarations are initialized during program startup, the execution environment shall call all initialization functions in an order such that the initialization functions for a given module are run before those of any module that depends on it, then transfer control to the *test runner*. The ordering of initialization functions within a module shall be undefined.

5.4.6.2 Program teardown in the hosted environment shall cause the execution environment to call all finalization functions in an order such that the finalization functions for a given module are run after those of any module that depends on it, then terminate. The ordering of initialization functions within a module shall be undefined.

5.4.6.3 The test runner shall call any number of test functions in an undefined order, and then begin the program teardown process.

The implementation should provide a means for the user to specify which tests to run.

5.4.6.4 Prior to calling each test function, as well as after calling the final test function, the test runner shall reset the execution environment in an implementation-defined manner.

Example *Resetting the execution environment may involve setting the floating point rounding mode to the default, clearing all floating point exceptions, resetting all signal handlers to their defaults, and routing standard I/O streams to known locations.*

5.4.6.5 Each test function designates one test, which shall either *pass* or *fail*. By default, if control returns from a test function, the test passes; if the test function aborts (such as from an assertion-expression or a failed type assertion), the test fails. The implementation may declare functions in the runtime library which change the pass and fail conditions for the running test; these conditions shall be reset to their defaults before calling the next test function. Aborting from a test function shall not terminate the program; the next test function shall always be executed.

5.4.6.6 The test runner shall keep track of which tests pass and which tests fail, and print this information in an implementation-defined manner, possibly alongside other messages.

Forward references: «6.12.7: Function declarations»

5.4.7 Program execution

- 5.4.7.1 The evaluation of an expression may have *side-effects* in addition to computing a value. Calling a function or modifying an object is considered a side-effect.
- 5.4.7.2 If the implementation is able to determine that the evaluation of part of an expression is not necessary to compute the correct value and cause the same side-effects to occur in the same order, it may rewrite or re-order the expressions or sub-expressions to produce the same results more optimally.

The interpretation of this constraint should be conservative. Implementations should prefer to be predictable over being fast. Programs which require greater performance should prefer to hand-optimize their source code for this purpose.

Forward references: «6.7: Expressions»

5.5 Diagnostics

- 5.5.1 If the constraints are found to be invalid during the translation phase, the implementation shall display an error indicating which constraint was invalidated, and indicate that the translation has failed in whatever manner is semantically appropriate.

Example *On a Unix-like system, the semantically appropriate indication of failure is to exit with a non-zero status code.*

- 5.5.2 In the translation environment, if the implementation is able to determine that multiple constraints are invalid, it may display several diagnostic messages.
- 5.5.3 If the constraints are found to be invalid during the execution phase, a hosted implementation shall abort the execution phase, display a diagnostic message, and indicate that the execution has failed in whatever manner is semantically appropriate.

6 Language

6.1 Notation

A summary of the language syntax is given in «Appendix A: Language syntax summary».

- 6.1.1 The notation used in this specification indicates non-terminals with *italic type*, terminals with **bold type**, and optional symbols use “opt” in subscript. Non-terminals referenced in the text use the expression notation. The following example denotes an optional expression enclosed in literal braces:

```
{ expressionopt }
```

- 6.1.2 When there are multiple options for a single non-terminal, they will either be printed on successive lines, or the preceding authoritative text will use the key phrase “one of”

- 6.1.3 Most nonterminals are tolerant of white-space characters inserted between their terminals. However, some are not—these will use the key phrase “exactly” in their grammar description.

- 6.1.4 A non-terminal is defined with its name, a colon (‘:’), and the options; indented and shown with one option per line. For example, switch-cases is defined like so:

```
switch-cases:  
    switch-case ;  
    switch-case ; switch-cases
```

- 6.1.5 When the U+XXXX notation is used, where XXXX denotes any number of hexadecimal digits, the hexadecimal digits are to be interpreted as the value of the denoted Unicode codepoint, as specified by ISO/IEC 10646.

Example U+000A denotes the Unicode codepoint with the value 10 (line feed).

- 6.1.6 Additionally, text may appear in the notation without italics or bold font; it appears in the same style as the authoritative text. Such examples are used to describe how a particular terminal sequence is matched when enumerating all of the possibilities is not practical.

```
rawstring-char:  
    Any character other than `
```

6.2 Lexical analysis

token:

comment
integer-literal
floating-literal
rune-literal
string-section
keyword
name
operator
attribute
invalid-attribute
annotation

operator: one of:

! != % %= & && &&= &= () * *= + += , - -= / /= :
:: ; < << <<= <= = == => > >= >> >>= ? [] ^ ^= ^^ ^= { |
|= || ||= } ~

comment: exactly:

// *comment-chars*

comment-chars: exactly:

comment-char *comment-chars*_{opt}

comment-char:

Any character other than U+000A

annotation:

#[*identifier* *annotation-tokens*_{opt}]

annotation-tokens:

(balanced list of tokens)

- 6.2.1 A token is the smallest unit of meaning in the Hare grammar. The lexical analysis phase processes a source file to produce a stream of tokens by matching the terminals with the input text.
- 6.2.2 Tokens may be separated by *white-space* characters, which are defined as the Unicode codepoints U+0009 (horizontal tabulation), U+000A (line feed), and U+0020 (space). Any number of white-space characters may be inserted between tokens, either to disambiguate from subsequent tokens, or for aesthetic purposes. This white-space is discarded during the lexical analysis phase.

Within a single token, white-space is meaningful. For example, the string-section token is defined by two quotation marks " enclosing any number of literal characters. The enclosed characters are considered part of the string-section token and any white-space therein is

not discarded.

- 6.2.3 The lexical analysis process shall repeatedly consume Unicode characters from the source file input until there are no more characters to consume. White-space characters shall be discarded. When a non-white-space character is encountered, it shall mark the beginning of a token: the longest sequence of characters which constitutes a token shall then be consumed, except that if the previously emitted token was `.`, the consumed token shall not be a floating-literal. The token is then emitted to the token stream, unless the token is a comment, in which case it shall be discarded. If no token can be formed, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.
- 6.2.4 An annotation is used to supplement Hare source code with additional information for an implementation-defined or user-defined purpose. If the optional annotation-tokens are provided, the annotation shall include any number of valid Hare tokens between two parenthesis (tokens `(` and `)`), provided that these tokens are *balanced*.
- 6.2.5 The semantics of an annotation are determined by its identifier. The implementation shall disregard annotations with an unknown identifier.
- 6.2.6 A list of tokens is said to be balanced if each occurrence an *opening* token is paired with the corresponding *closing* token, and that each closing token is the appropriate token to close the most recently seen opening token.

That is to say that [(example)] is valid and [(example)] is not.

The list of opening tokens and their corresponding closing token is:

Token names	Opening token	Closing token
Parenthesis	<code>(</code>	<code>)</code>
Brackets	<code>[</code>	<code>]</code>
Braces	<code>{</code>	<code>}</code>

- 6.2.7 The implementation may define an upper limit on the number of opening tokens which may appear in an annotation before the corresponding closing token is found.

6.3 Keywords

keyword: one of:

**abort align alloc append as assert bool break case const continue
def defer delete done else enum export f32 f64 false fn for
free i16 i32 i64 i8 if insert int is len let match never nomem
null nullable offset opaque return rune size static str struct
switch true type u16 u32 u64 u8 uint uintptr union use vaarg
vaend valist vastart void yield _**

- 6.3.1 Keywords are terminals with special meaning. These names are case-sensitive. Keywords are reserved for elements of the syntax. A token which has the form of a keyword shall not be consumed as a name.

Keywords can't be used within identifiers or labels.

6.4 Attributes

attribute: one of:
**@fini @init @packed @symbol @test @threadlocal
@undefined**

invalid-attribute: exactly:
@ *name*

6.4.1 Attributes are terminals with special meaning. They are case-sensitive.

6.4.2 invalid-attribute isn't used anywhere in the syntax. If an invalid-attribute is consumed during lexical analysis, the program is invalid, and the translation phase shall print a diagnostic message and abort. A token which satisfies the grammar for attribute shall not be consumed as an invalid-attribute.

The purpose of invalid-attribute is to disallow the use of a keyword or name immediately after an attribute, unless the tokens are separated by white-space. Thus, the following program is invalid:

```
@testfn test() void = void;
```

6.5 Identifiers

identifier:
name
name **::** *identifier*

name: exactly:
nondigit
name *alnum*

nondigit: one of:
**a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
-**

decimal-digit: one of:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

alnum:
decimal-digit
nondigit

- 6.5.1 An *identifier* is a user-defined sequence of name components which denote a namespace, object, function, type alias, or enumeration value.
- 6.5.2 An identifier is only meaningful within a specific *scope* of the program. The scope is defined by the region of the program it encompasses: it may be a translation unit, a sub-unit, a function, enum-values, a for-loop, or a compound-expression. After an identifier is *inserted* into a scope, it is considered *visible* within the region that defines its scope.
- 6.5.3 Scopes may overlap one another. For any two overlapping scopes, one scope will encompass a region which is contained entirely within the region encompassed by the other scope.
- 6.5.4 Scopes which encompass a for-loop or compound-expression may be *labelled*. A labelled scope has a name associated with it; the name need not be unique.
- 6.5.5 Every module in a program, except for one, is assigned a unique identifier; this is the module's *namespace*. The exempt module may also be assigned an identifier, or it may instead be assigned the *root namespace*. Unless otherwise specified, identifiers within a program don't designate namespaces.
- 6.5.6 The implementation may define the maximum length of an identifier and/or name.

6.6 Types

type:

const_{opt} *storage-class*

storage-class:

primitive-type

pointer-type

struct-union-type

tuple-type

tagged-union-type

slice-array-type

function-type

alias-type

error-type

primitive-type:

integer-type

floating-type

bool

done

never

nomem

opaque

rune

str

valist

void

- 6.6.1 A type defines the storage and semantics of a value. The properties common to all types are its *size*, in octets; its *alignment*, in octets; its *constant* or *mutable* nature; and its *default value*. The size, alignment, and default value of a type may be undefined.
- 6.6.2 The implementation shall assign a globally unique ID to every type, in a deterministic manner, such that several subsequent translation environments, perhaps with different inputs, will obtain the same unique ID; and such that distinct types shall have distinct IDs. This specification details under what circumstances two types are equivalent to one another, and thus shall have the same ID. For all types, any two types are distinct if their type class, their constant or mutable nature, or their default values are distinct. Each type class may impose additional distinguishing characteristics on their types, which are specified in their respective sections.
- 6.6.3 Some types have an undefined size. This includes function-type, and some cases of slice-array-type.
- 6.6.4 If the size of a type isn't undefined, but it would exceed the maximum value representable as **size**, the translation environment shall print a diagnostic message and abort.
Forward references: «6.6.7: Integer types»
- 6.6.5 The **const** terminal, when used in a type specifier, enables the constant flag and prohibits write operations on any value of that type. Types without this property are considered mutable by default.
- 6.6.6 The *type class* of a type is defined for primitive types as the terminal which represents it, for example **i32**.

6.6.7 Integer types

integer-type: one of:
i8 i16 i32 i64 u8 u16 u32 u64 int uint size uintptr

- 6.6.7.1 Integer types represent an integer value at a specific width. These values are either *signed* or *unsigned*; which respectively **are** and **are not** able to represent negative integers. Integer types are considered *numeric types*. Types specified by an integer-type terminal are *primitive types*.
- 6.6.7.2 Signed integer types shall be represented in two's complement form, such that arithmetic on signed operands behaves identically to arithmetic on unsigned operands. The most significant bit of a signed integer shall determine the sign of the value: the value shall be positive if the most significant bit is unset, otherwise it shall be negative. Zero shall be positive.
- 6.6.7.3 For integer types whose size is greater than one octet, the order in which its octets are represented is implementation-defined, provided that the significance strictly either increases or decreases as the memory address increases.
- 6.6.7.4 If an operation on an integer type would cause the result to overflow, it is truncated towards the least significant bit.

- 6.6.7.5 The width in bits of **i8**, **i16**, **i32**, **i64**, **u8**, **u16**, **u32**, and **u64** are specified by the numeric suffix. Of those, types prefixed with **u** are unsigned, and those prefixed with **i** are signed.
- 6.6.7.6 The width of **int** and **uint** are implementation-defined. **int** shall be signed, and **uint** shall be unsigned. Both types shall have the same width, which, in bits, shall be a power of two no smaller than 32.
- 6.6.7.7 The width of **size** is implementation-defined. It shall be unsigned and shall be able to represent every possible definite type size supported by this implementation, such that the maximum **size** value is also the maximum supported type size. The width in bits shall be a power of two no larger than the width of **uintptr**.
- 6.6.7.8 The width of **uintptr** is implementation-defined. It shall be unsigned and shall have the same representation as a pointer-type. The width in bits shall be a power of two.
- 6.6.7.9 The alignment of integer types shall be equal to their size in octets.
- 6.6.7.10 The default value of an integer type shall be zero.

The following table is informative.

Type	Width in bits	Minimum value	Maximum value
i8	8	-128	127
i16	16	-32768	32767
i32	32	-2147483648	2147483647
i64	64	-9223372036854775808	9223372036854775807
u8	8	0	255
u16	16	0	65535
u32	32	0	4294967295
u64	64	0	18446744073709551615
int	≥ 32	≤ -2147483648	≥ 2147483647
uint	≥ 32	0	≥ 4294967295
size	*	0	*
uintptr	*	0	*

* implementation-defined

6.6.8 Floating point types

floating-type:

f32
f64

- 6.6.8.1 Floating point types shall represent approximations to real numbers. Floating point types are considered *numeric types*. Types specified by a floating-type terminal are *primitive types*.
- 6.6.8.2 The bit layout of floating point types shall be implementation-defined.
- 6.6.8.3 **f32** shall have a *width* of 32 and a size and alignment of 4. **f64** shall have a width of 64 and a size and alignment of 8.

- 6.6.8.4 The alignment of floating point types shall be equal to their size in octets.
- 6.6.8.5 If an operation on a floating point type would cause the result to overflow or underflow, it is truncated towards zero.
- 6.6.8.6 The default value of a floating point type shall be positive zero, which shall be representable in all floating point types.

6.6.9 Rune types

- 6.6.9.1 The **rune** type represents a Unicode codepoint, encoded as a u32.

6.6.10 Flexible types

- 6.6.10.1 Flexible types are used during the translation phase as the result types of literals whose final result types have not yet been determined. The three classes of flexible type are flexible integers, flexible floats, and flexible runes. The size and alignment of flexible types shall be undefined. Flexible integers and flexible floats are considered numeric types.

Flexible types are not representable within the grammar. They are for internal use only, as the result type of integer-literal, floating-literal, and rune-literal.

- 6.6.10.2 A flexible integer shall have a maximum and minimum value associated with it, each of which may assume any value in the inclusive range -9223372036854775808 to 18446744073709551615. The minimum value shall represent the value of the smallest integer literal which may have this result type, and the maximum value shall represent the largest. The minimum value shall always be less than or equal to the maximum, and the type shall be considered unsigned if and only if the minimum value is greater than or equal to zero.
- 6.6.10.3 A flexible rune shall have one value associated with it, which represents the value of the rune literal which has this result type.
- 6.6.10.4 The *default type* for a flexible float shall be **f64**. The default type for a flexible rune shall be **rune**. The default type for a flexible integer shall be **int** if the maximum and minimum values are representable as **int**, otherwise **i64** if the maximum and minimum values are representable as **i64**, otherwise **u64** if the maximum and minimum values are representable as **u64**, otherwise the translation environment shall print a diagnostic message and abort.
- 6.6.10.5 An expression with a flexible result type may have its result type *lowered* to a different type by the «6.11: Flexible type promotion algorithm», causing it to be replaced by the new type. If a flexible type hasn't been lowered by the end of the translation phase, it shall be lowered to its default type.
- 6.6.10.6 If a flexible type is embedded within another type, it shall first be lowered to its default type.

This is intended to ease implementation, in order to prevent a type's ID, size, and alignment from changing partway through the translation phase.

6.6.11 Other primitive types

The **bool** type

6.6.11.1 The **bool** type represents a boolean value, which may have one of two states: true (represented as one) or false (represented as zero).

6.6.11.2 The boolean type shall have the same representation, size, and alignment as **u8**.

6.6.11.3 If a boolean object has a value which isn't true or false, the interpretation of the value is undefined.

This isn't possible under normal circumstances, but certain operations such as invalid casts and incorrect external function implementations can cause this to occur.

6.6.11.4 The default value of a boolean type is false.

The **done** type

6.6.11.5 The **done** type represents an object that indicates the end of an *for-each iterator* loop. Only one value with this type exists (the *done* value); this value is also the default value.

6.6.11.6 The size and alignment of **done** shall be zero.

The **never** type

6.6.11.7 The **never** type has no representable values, and no storage. It is used as the result type of expressions which are guaranteed to *never* return to their caller.

6.6.11.8 The size and alignment of **never** shall be undefined.

6.6.11.9 If an expression whose result type is **never** returns to its caller, behavior is undefined.

This isn't possible under normal circumstances, but conditions such as incorrect external function implementations and invalid function pointer casts can cause this to occur.

The **nomem** type

6.6.11.10 The **nomem** type represents an object that indicates a failure to allocate storage. Only one value with this type exists (the *nomem* value); this value is also the default value.

6.6.11.11 The size and alignment of **nomem** shall be zero.

The **null** type

*The null type is not representable within the grammar. It is for internal use only, as the result type of the **null** expression.*

6.6.11.12 The null type shall have the same representation as a pointer and can only store a specific, implementation-defined value (the *null* value). The null value shall be distinct from every possible address which may point to a valid object.

On most implementations, null is represented as zero.

The **opaque** type

The **opaque** type represents an object whose size, alignment, and representation are unknown. As such, the opaque type has an undefined size and alignment, and can't store any value.

*No value exists whose type is **opaque**. Rather, **opaque** is intended to be used as the secondary type of a pointer or slice type, to exchange data whose representation is generic or unknown.*

The **valist** type

- 6.6.11.13 The **valist** type is provided for compatibility with the C programming language as specified by ISO/IEC 9899. Support for it is implementation-defined: implementations which do not provide C ABI compatibility must print a diagnostic message and abort if this type is used.
- 6.6.11.14 The size and alignment of **valist** shall be an implementation-defined non-zero multiple of eight.
- 6.6.11.15 Assigning to a **valist** object from an object-selector shall initialize a copy of the object-selector, exactly as though a new **valist** were initialized with **vastart** in the same function the object-selector was initialized in, followed by the same sequence of **vaarg** uses that had been previously used to reach the present state of the object-selector.

*If any previously evaluated **vaarg** expression on the object-selector violated a runtime constraint, behavior of all further **vaarg** expressions on the newly created object is undefined.*

Forward references: «6.7.33: Variadic expressions»

- 6.6.11.16 A **valist** object shall only be valid within the function it was initialized in.

The **void** type

- 6.6.11.17 The **void** type represents an object with no storage. Only one value with this type exists (the *void* value); this value is also the default value.
- 6.6.11.18 The size and alignment of **void** shall be zero.

6.6.12 Pointer types

pointer-type:

** type*
nullable * *type*

- 6.6.12.1 A pointer type is an indirect reference to an object of a secondary type. The notation of a pointer type is a * prefix before the secondary type.
- 6.6.12.2 A pointer type prefixed with **nullable** is considered a *nullable pointer type*, and shall refer to either a valid secondary object or to a special value called *null*. A non-nullable pointer type shall **always** refer to a valid secondary object.
- 6.6.12.3 A pointer type's secondary type must have a non-zero size. Its size may be undefined. The secondary type shall not be **never**.

- 6.6.12.4 The representation of a pointer type shall be implementation-defined, and it shall have the same size and alignment as **uintptr**.
- 6.6.12.5 The default value of a nullable pointer type is null. The default value of a non-nullable pointer type is undefined.
- 6.6.12.6 A pointer type shall be equivalent to another pointer type only if they share the same secondary type and nullable status.
- 6.6.12.7 In order to find the *recursively dereferenced type* of a non-nullable pointer, find the recursively dereferenced type of its referent. In order to find the recursively dereferenced type of an alias or error type whose dealiased type is a pointer, find the recursively dereferenced type of that pointer. If an attempt is made to find the recursively dereferenced type of a nullable pointer, the translation environment shall abort.

6.6.13 Struct and union types

struct-union-type:

```
struct @packedopt { struct-union-fields }
union { struct-union-fields }
```

struct-union-fields:

```
struct-union-field ,opt
struct-union-field , struct-union-fields
```

struct-union-field:

```
– : type
name : type
struct-union-type
identifier
```

- 6.6.13.1 The *struct* and *union* types collect multiple types, optionally name them, and assign them *offsets* within their storage area. A union type stores all of its values at the same offset; a struct type stores its values at different offsets. A type defined with the **struct** terminal is a struct type and uses the struct type class; if the **union** terminal is used the type is a union type with the union type class.
- 6.6.13.2 The struct-union-fields list denotes, in order, the subtypes which are collected by a struct or union, and potentially assigns a name to each.
- 6.6.13.3 For a struct type, the offset of each field is equal to the minimum *aligned* offset which would meet the alignment requirements of the field's type and which is greater than or equal to the offset of the previous field plus the size of the previous field. The implementation shall add *padding* to meet the alignment requirements of struct fields. For a union type, the offset of all members is zero. Padding shall additionally be added to the end of a struct or union type whose alignment is non-zero, such that the total size of the struct or union type modulo its alignment is zero. A struct or union type's alignment is the maximum alignment among its fields. A struct or union type's size is the offset of the end of its padding.

- 6.6.13.4 For a struct type using the **@packed** attribute, the offset of each field shall be computed without respect to alignment, such that each field's offset is equal to the offset of the previous field plus the size of the previous field. No additional padding shall be added to the end of the struct type in this case. If the alignment of the struct fields or the struct type itself would not meet the alignment requirements for their respective type, the implementation is allowed to abort either the translation or execution environment.
- 6.6.13.5 The type of each struct field shall have a definite size. The last field may have an undefined size. If the last field has an undefined size, the struct type shall have an undefined size and padding shall not be added to the end of the struct.
- 6.6.13.6 If the size of any union field has an undefined size, the union type shall have an undefined size and padding shall not be added to the end of the union.
- 6.6.13.7 The default value of a struct type shall be defined as a value whose fields assume the default values of their respective types. If any field's default value is undefined, the struct type's default value shall also be undefined.
- 6.6.13.8 The default value of a union type shall be undefined.
- 6.6.13.9 If the struct-union-type form of struct-union-field is given, the parent type shall collect the fields of the child type as its own. The offset of each field within the child type shall be the sum of the offset within the child type and the offset the child type occupies within the parent struct. The identifier form shall be interpreted in the same manner as a struct-union-type if it refers to a struct or union type when dealiased, otherwise a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.
- 6.6.13.10 A struct or union type shall be equivalent to another struct or union type if they have the same sizes and their fields are of equivalent name, type, and offset, without respect to the order of their appearance in the program source.

The following types are equivalent:

```
struct { a: int, b: int }
struct { a: int, struct { b: int } }
```

The following types are not:

```
struct { a: u64, b: u8 }
struct @packed { a: u64, b: u8 }
```

- 6.6.13.11 Each field name (including names of embedded fields) shall be unique within the set of all field names of the struct-union-type.

6.6.14 Tuple types

tuple-type:

```
( tuple-types )
```

tuple-types:

```
type , type ,opt
type , tuple-types
```

- 6.6.14.1 A tuple type stores two or more values of arbitrary types in a specific order. It is similar to a struct type, but without names for each of its subvalues. Each value is stored at a given offset, possibly with padding added to meet alignment requirements.
- 6.6.14.2 The offset of each value is equal to the minimum *aligned* offset which would meet the alignment requirements of the value's type and which is greater than or equal to the offset of the previous value plus the size of the previous value type. The implementation shall add *padding* to meet the alignment requirements of tuple values. Padding shall additionally be added to the end of a tuple type whose alignment is non-zero, such that the total size of the tuple type modulo its alignment is zero.
- 6.6.14.3 The size of a tuple is the sum of the sizes of its value types plus any necessary padding. The alignment is the maximum alignment among its value types.
- 6.6.14.4 The type of each tuple value shall have a definite size.
- 6.6.14.5 The default value of a tuple type shall be defined such that its values assume the default values of their respective types. If any subtype's default value is undefined, the tuple type's default value shall also be undefined.
- 6.6.14.6 Two tuple types shall be equivalent to each other if they have the same value types in the same order.

6.6.15 Tagged union types

tagged-union-type:
 (*tagged-types*)

tagged-types:
tagged-type | *tagged-type* |_{opt}
tagged-type | *tagged-types*

tagged-type:
 ..._{opt} *type*

- 6.6.15.1 A tagged union stores a value of **one** of its constituent types, as well as a *tag* which indicates which of the constituent types is selected. The constituent types are defined by tagged-types.
- 6.6.15.2 The same type may be specified in tagged-types more than once, with no effect. Tagged unions must have at least two distinct constituent types.
- 6.6.15.3 The representation of a tagged union consists of the tag, represented as a **u32**, followed by a storage area for the values of each possible constituent type. The storage area for the value of each constituent type is located at the smallest offset following the tag which meets its alignment requirements, with padding inserted between the tag and value as necessary.
- 6.6.15.4 The tag value shall be the type ID of the type which is selected from the constituent

types. This value shall be stored at the **u32** field and shall indicate which type is stored in the value area.

6.6.15.5 The alignment of a tagged union type shall be the alignment of the **u32** type or the maximum alignment of the constituent types, whichever is greater.

6.6.15.6 The size of a tagged union type shall be the maximum size of its constituent types, plus the size of the **u32** type, plus any padding added per «6.6.15.2: Tagged union types».

6.6.15.7 If a tagged-type has a . . . , it must be a tagged union type when dealiased. In this case, it shall be reduced such that the nested tagged union type is replaced with its constituent types in the parent union.

The types (A | . . . (B | . . . (C | D))) and (A | B | C | D) are equivalent.

6.6.15.8 The default value of a tagged union type is undefined.

6.6.15.9 A tagged union type shall be equivalent to another tagged union type if they share the same set of secondary types, without regard to order, and considering the secondary types of nested tagged unions as members of the set of their parent's secondary types.

It follows that the types (A | B) and (B | A) are equivalent.

6.6.16 Slice and array types

slice-array-type:

[] *type*
[*expression*] *type*
[*] *type*
[-] *type*

6.6.16.1 An *array type* stores one or more items of a uniform secondary type. The number of items stored in an array type (its *length*) is a property of the array type and is specified during the translation phase. The secondary type shall have a definite, non-zero size.

6.6.16.2 The expression representation is used for array types of a determinate length, that is, with a determinate number of items. Such arrays are *bounded*. The expression must evaluate to a non-negative integer value, and shall be limited to the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset».

6.6.16.3 An array type may be *unbounded*, in which case the length is not known. The * representation indicates an array of this type.

6.6.16.4 An array may be bounded, but infer its length from context, using the - representation. Such an array is said to be *context-defined*.

6.6.16.5 An array type may be *expandable*. This state is not represented in the type grammar, and is only used in specific situations. Array types are presumed to be non-expandable unless otherwise specified.

6.6.16.6 The representation of an *array type* shall be the items concatenated one after

another, such that the offset of the N th item (starting at zero) is determined by the equation $N \times S$, where S is the size of the secondary type.

- 6.6.16.7 A *slice type* stores a pointer to an unbounded array type, with a given *capacity* and *length*, which respectively refer to the number of items that the unbounded array **may** store without re-allocation, and the number of items which are **currently in use**. The secondary type shall not have a size of zero, and shall not be **never**. The representation with no lexical elements between [and] indicates a slice type.
- 6.6.16.8 The representation of a slice type shall be equivalent to the following struct type:

```
struct {  
    data: nullable *opaque, // See notes  
    length: size,  
    capacity: size,  
}
```

If the secondary type has a definite size, the type of the *data* field shall be a nullable pointer to an unbounded array of the secondary type, otherwise, it shall be a nullable pointer to an unbounded array whose secondary type is unknown.

- 6.6.16.9 The alignment of an array type shall be equivalent to the alignment of the underlying type. The alignment of a slice type shall be equivalent to the alignment of the **size** type or «6.6.12: Pointer types», whichever is greater.
- 6.6.16.10 The size of a bounded array type shall be equal to $N \times S$, where N is the length and S is the size of the underlying type. The size of an unbounded array is undefined. The size of a slice type shall be equal to the size of the struct type defined by «6.6.16.6: Slice and array types».
- 6.6.16.11 The default value of a bounded array type shall be an array whose members are all set to the default value of the secondary type. If the array is unbounded, or if the default value of the secondary type is undefined, the default value of the array type is undefined.
- 6.6.16.12 The default value of a slice type shall have the capacity and length fields set to zero and the data field set to null.
- 6.6.16.13 An array type shall be equivalent to another array type only if its length and secondary types are equivalent. A slice type shall only be equivalent to a slice type with the same secondary type.

6.6.17 String types

- 6.6.17.1 The **str** type (or *string type*) stores a reference to a sequence of Unicode codepoints, encoded as UTF-8, along with its *length* and *capacity*. The length and capacity are measured in octets, rather than codepoints.
- 6.6.17.2 The representation of the string type shall be equivalent to the following struct type:

```
struct {  
    data: nullable [*]const u8,
```

```

        length: size,
        capacity: size,
    }

```

- 6.6.17.3 The default value of a string type shall have the length field set to zero and the data field set to null.

6.6.18 Function types

function-type:

```
fn prototype
```

prototype:

```
( parameter-listopt ) type
```

parameter-list:

```
parameters , opt
parameters ...
parameters , ...
...
```

parameters:

```
parameter
parameters , parameter
```

parameter:

```
name : type default-valueopt
- : type default-valueopt
```

default-value:

```
= expression
```

- 6.6.18.1 Function types represent a procedure which may be completed in the «5.4: Execution environment» to obtain a result and possibly cause side-effects (see «5.4.7.1: Program execution»).
- 6.6.18.2 The properties of a function type are its *result type* and *parameters*. A function type must have one result type and zero or more parameters. Within a list of *parameters*, no two parameters which use the name form may have the same name. The type of every parameter shall have a definite size.
- 6.6.18.3 If the second form of parameter-list is used, the final parameter of the function type uses *Hare-style variadism*. If the third or fourth form is used, the function uses *C-style variadism*. The variadism of a function type affects the calling semantics for that function.

```
// Hare-style variadism:
fn(x: int, y: int, z: int...)
```

```
// C-style variadism:  
fn(x: int, y: int, ...)
```

Forward references: «6.7.23: Calls»

- 6.6.18.4 Support for C-style variadism is implementation-defined. If the implementation does not support C-style variadism, it must print a diagnostic message and abort the translation environment for programs which attempt to utilize it.
- 6.6.18.5 The type of a parameter which uses Hare-style variadism shall be a slice of the specified type.
Therefore, in the case of `fn(x: int...)`, the type of `x` shall be `const []int`.
- 6.6.18.6 If a parameter has a default-value, then all subsequent parameters shall have a default-value. The trailing parameter in a function that uses Hare-style variadism shall not have a default-value, even if preceeding parameters do.
- 6.6.18.7 The expression in a default-value shall be limited to the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset», and its result type shall be assignable to the parameter's type.
- 6.6.18.8 The size, alignment, default value, and storage semantics of function types is undefined.
- 6.6.18.9 Two function types are only equivalent if they have equivalent result types, the same number of parameters, equivalent types and initializers (if present) for each respective parameter, and the same variadism.
- 6.6.18.10 A function's *result type* must be **never** or a type with defined size.

6.6.19 Type aliases

alias-type:
identifier

- 6.6.19.1 A type alias assigns an identifier a unique type which is an alias for another type or a name for a set of enum values.
The grammar for an alias-type does not specify the underlying type. The underlying type is specified at the time it is declared, see «6.12: Declarations».
- 6.6.19.2 A type alias shall have the same storage, alignment, size, and default value as its underlying type.
- 6.6.19.3 The underlying type of a type alias shall not be **never**.
- 6.6.19.4 A type alias that represents an enum type shall have a default value of zero only if one of the enum values is equal to zero, otherwise its default value is undefined. A type alias that doesn't represent an enum type shall have the same default value as its underlying type.
- 6.6.19.5 Each type alias (uniquely identified by its identifier) shall be a unique type, even if it shares its underlying type with another type alias.

- 6.6.19.6 In order to find the *dealiased type* of an alias or error type, replace the type with its underlying type until it is no longer an alias or error type.

6.6.20 Error types

error-type:
! *type*

- 6.6.20.1 An error type marks a type as representing an error condition. Its storage, alignment, size, and default value shall be the same as its underlying type.

Error types are relevant for «6.7.31: Error checking» expressions

- 6.6.20.2 The type, when dealiased, shall not be **never** or **done**.
- 6.6.20.3 A type shall *be an error* if it is an error-type or **nomem**, or if it is an alias-type whose underlying type is recursively an error.
- 6.6.20.4 A type shall *contain an error* if it is an error, or if it is a tagged union which contains among its members a type which recursively contains an error.

6.7 Expressions

- 6.7.1 An expression is a procedure which the implementation may perform to obtain a *result*, and possibly cause side-effects (see «5.4.7.1: Program execution»). All expressions have a defined *result type*.
- 6.7.2 Expression types are organized into a number of classes and subclasses of expressions which define the contexts in which each expression type is applicable.
- 6.7.3 Some expressions may provide a *type hint* to other expressions which appear in their grammar, which those expressions may take advantage of to refine their behavior.

6.7.4 Literals

literal:

integer-literal

floating-literal

rune-literal

string-literal

array-literal

struct-literal

tuple-literal

true

false

nomem

null

void

done

- 6.7.4.1 Literals describe a specific value of an unambiguous type (which may be a flexible type).
- 6.7.4.2 The keywords **true** and **false** respectively represent the values of the **bool** type.
- 6.7.4.3 The **nomem**, **null**, **void** and **done** keywords represent the value of the **nomem**, **null**, **void**, and **done** types respectively.

6.7.5 Floating literals

floating-literal: exactly:
nonzero-decimal-digits . *decimal-digits* *decimal-exponent*_{opt} *floating-suffix*_{opt}
nonzero-decimal-digits *decimal-exponent*_{opt} *floating-suffix*
0x *hex-digits* . *hex-digits* *binary-exponent* *floating-suffix*_{opt}
0x *hex-digits* *binary-exponent* *floating-suffix*_{opt}

floating-suffix: one of:
f32 f64

decimal-digits-without-separators: exactly:
decimal-digit *decimal-digits-without-separators*_{opt}

decimal-digits: exactly:
decimal-digit *decimal-digits*_{opt}
decimal-digit _ *decimal-digits*

nonzero-decimal-digits: exactly:
0
nonzero-decimal-digit *decimal-digits*_{opt}
nonzero-decimal-digit _ *decimal-digits*

nonzero-decimal-digit: one of:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

hex-digits: exactly:
hex-digit *hex-digits*_{opt}
hex-digit _ *hex-digits*

hex-digit: one of:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F a b c d e f

decimal-exponent: exactly:
decimal-exponent-char *sign*_{opt} *decimal-digits-without-separators*

binary-exponent: exactly:
binary-exponent-char *sign*_{opt} *decimal-digits-without-separators*

sign: one of:
+ -

decimal-exponent-char: one of:
e E

binary-exponent-char: one of:
p P

Floating literals represent an approximation to a real number.

- 6.7.6 If the floating-suffix is not provided, the result shall be a flexible float. Otherwise, the type shall refer to the type named by the suffix.
- 6.7.7 decimal-digits and decimal-digits-without-separators shall be interpreted as base 10. hex-digits shall be interpreted as base 16, in a case-insensitive manner.
- 6.7.8 In the first two forms, if the decimal-exponent is provided, the value of the literal shall be multiplied by 10 to the power of decimal-digits. In the third and fourth forms, the value of the literal shall be multiplied by 2 to the power of decimal-digits. If sign is provided within the exponent, it shall assume the given sign.

6.7.9 Integer literals

integer-literal: exactly:
0x *hex-digits* *integer-suffix_{opt}*
0o *octal-digits* *integer-suffix_{opt}*
0b *binary-digits* *integer-suffix_{opt}*
nonzero-decimal-digits *positive-decimal-exponent_{opt}* *integer-suffix_{opt}*

octal-digits: exactly:
octal-digit *octal-digits_{opt}*
octal-digit – *octal-digits*

octal-digit: one of:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

binary-digits: exactly:
binary-digit *binary-digits_{opt}*
binary-digit – *binary-digits*

binary-digit: one of:
0 1

positive-decimal-exponent:
decimal-exponent-char **+**_{opt} *decimal-digits-without-separators*

integer-suffix: one of:
i u z i8 i16 i32 i64 u8 u16 u32 u64

Integer literals represent an integer value.

- 6.7.10 If the integer-suffix is provided, the type is specified by the suffix. Suffixes **i**, **u**, and **z** shall respectively refer to the **int**, **uint**, and **size** types; the remainder shall refer to the type named by the suffix. Otherwise, the type shall be a flexible integer with both the maximum value and minimum value set to the number provided.
- 6.7.11 If the number provided isn't representable as a flexible integer, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall fail. If an integer-suffix is provided, and the number

isn't representable within the type it specifies, it is truncated towards the least significant bit.

6.7.12 octal-digits shall be interpreted as base 8. binary-digits shall be interpreted as base 2.

6.7.13 If the decimal-exponent is provided, the value of the integer shall be multiplied by 10 to the power of decimal-digits.

6.7.14 Rune literals

rune-literal: exactly:
' *rune* '

rune:
Any character other than \ or '
escape-sequence

escape-sequence: exactly:
named-escape
\x *hex-digit hex-digit*
\u *fourbyte*
\U *eightbyte*

fourbyte: exactly:
hex-digit hex-digit hex-digit hex-digit

eightbyte: exactly:
fourbyte fourbyte

named-escape: one of:
\0 \a \b \f \n \r \t \v \\ \' \"

6.7.14.1 The result type of a rune-literal shall be a flexible rune type whose value is the value of the rune.

6.7.14.2 If the rune-literal is not an escape-sequence, the value of the rune shall be the Unicode codepoint representing rune.

6.7.14.3 A rune-literal beginning with \x, \u, or \U shall interpret its value as a Unicode codepoint specified in its hexadecimal representation by hex-digits.

6.7.14.4 A rune-literal containing a named-escape shall have a value based on the following chart:

Escape sequence	Unicode codepoint	Escape sequence	Unicode codepoint
\"	U+0022	\'	U+0027
\0	U+0000	\\	U+005C
\a	U+0007	\b	U+0008
\f	U+000C	\n	U+000A
\r	U+000D	\t	U+0009
\v	U+000B		

6.7.15 String literals

string-literal:
string-section *string-literal*_{opt}

string-section: exactly:
" *string-chars*_{opt} "
` *rawstring-chars*_{opt} `

string-chars: exactly:
string-char *string-chars*_{opt}

string-char:
Any character other than \ or "
escape-sequence

rawstring-chars: exactly:
rawstring-char *rawstring-chars*_{opt}

rawstring-char:
Any character other than `

- 6.7.15.1 A string-literal expression shall have a result type of **const str**.
- 6.7.15.2 If the first form of string-section is used, the string's *data* field shall refer to a UTF-8 encoded sequence of Unicode codepoints, ascertained by encoding the sequence of string-chars given in order, after interpreting escape codes per «6.7.14.17: Rune literals».
- 6.7.15.3 If the second form of string-section is used, the string's *data* field shall refer to a UTF-8 encoded sequence of Unicode codepoints, ascertained by encoding the sequence of rawstring-chars given in order.
- 6.7.15.4 If a string-literal consists of more than one string-section, the string's *data* field shall refer to a UTF-8 encoded sequence of Unicode codepoints, ascertained by concatenating the *data* fields of the string-sections given in order.
- 6.7.15.5 The *length* and *capacity* fields shall be set to the length in octets of the encoded UTF-8 data.

6.7.16 Array literals

array-literal:
[*array-members*_{opt}]

array-members:
initializer ,_{opt}
initializer ...
initializer , *array-members*

- 6.7.16.1 An array-literal expression produces a value of an array type. The type of each initializer shall be uniform and shall determine the member type of the array value, and the length of the array type shall be defined by the number of members.
- 6.7.16.2 If a type hint has been provided to an array literal which is an array type when dealiased, the member type will be inferred from this array type. The initializer for each value among array-members shall receive this member type as a type hint.
- 6.7.16.3 The result type of an array-literal is an array type whose length is defined by the number of array-members. If more than zero array-members are provided, the array type's secondary type is the uniform type of each of the array-members. Otherwise, a type hint which is an array type or slice type must be provided, and its secondary type is used as the array type's secondary type.
- 6.7.16.4 The array-members shall be evaluated in the order in which they appear in the array-literal, and the *N*th item shall provide the value for the *N*th array member.
- 6.7.16.5 If the ... form is used, the result's array type shall be expandable. If a type hint is available, it shall not be of a context-defined array type.

6.7.17 Struct literals

struct-literal:

```
struct { field-values ,opt }
identifier { struct-initializer }
```

struct-initializer:

```
field-values ,opt
field-values , @undefinedopt ...
@undefinedopt ...
```

field-values:

```
field-value
field-values , field-value
```

field-value:

```
name = initializer
name : type = initializer
struct-literal
```

- 6.7.17.1 A struct-literal produces a value of a struct type. The first form is the *plain form*, and the second form is the *named form*.
- 6.7.17.2 If the plain form is given, the result type shall be a struct type defined by the field-values, in order, with their identifiers and types explicitly specified. The first form of field-value shall not be used in such a struct.
- 6.7.17.3 If the named form is given, the identifier shall identify a type alias (see «6.6.19: Type aliases») which, when dealiased, refers to a struct or union type. The result

type shall be this alias type.

- 6.7.17.4 Each field-value shall specify a field by its name, and assign that field in the result value to the result of the initializer. The type of the named field, via the named type alias in the first form, or the given type in the second form, shall be provided to the initializer expression as a type hint. The field-values shall be evaluated in the order in which they appear in the struct-literal.
- 6.7.17.5 If ... is not given, field-values shall be *exhaustive* and shall include every field of the result type exactly once. Otherwise, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.
- 6.7.17.6 If ... is given, any fields of the result value which are not included in field-values shall be initialized to their default values. If any field present in the result type, and not named among field-values, does not have a default value, and **@undefined** is used, the values of such fields are undefined; if **@undefined** is not used in this case, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.

Forward references: «6.7.52: High-level expression class» describes undefined values.
- 6.7.17.7 Each field included in field-values shall only be named once.
- 6.7.17.8 If the named type is a union type, the field-values shall be empty and ... provided. The union type must have a default value.
- 6.7.17.9 If the struct-literal form of the field-value is given, its fields shall be interpreted as fields of the parent struct.

The following values are equivalent:

```
struct { a: int = 10, b: int = 20 }  
struct { a: int = 10, struct { b: int = 20 } }
```

6.7.18 Tuple literals

tuple-literal:
`(tuple-items)`

tuple-items:
`initializer , initializer ,opt
initializer , tuple-items`

- 6.7.18.1 A tuple-literal produces a value of a tuple type. The result type shall be the tuple type described by the types of its initializers in the order that they appear.
- 6.7.18.2 If a type hint is available and the hint is a tuple type when dealiased, the tuple items shall receive as hints the types of the respective tuple sub-types in the order that they appear.
- 6.7.18.3 The tuple-items shall be evaluated in the order in which they appear in the tuple-literal, and the *N*th item shall provide the value for the *N*th tuple item.

6.7.19 Plain expressions

plain-expression:
identifier
literal

nested-expression:
plain-expression
(expression)

- 6.7.19.1 plain-expression is an expression class which represents its result value "plainly". In the case of an identifier, the expression produces the value of the identified object.
- 6.7.19.2 nested-expression is an expression class provided to allow the programmer to overcome undesirable associativity between operators.

6.7.20 Allocations

allocation-expression:
alloc (*initializer*)
alloc (*initializer* ...)
alloc (*initializer* , *expression*)

free-expression:
free (*expression*)

- 6.7.20.1 An **alloc** expression allocates an object at runtime and initializes its value to the first initializer. The result type of the initializer provides the allocation's *object type*. The result type of an allocation-expression is a tagged union whose member types are the *allocation result* type and **nomem**.
- 6.7.20.2 If the allocation-expression is provided a type hint which is a pointer type, the pointer type's secondary type shall be provided to the initializer as a type hint. Otherwise, if the allocation-expression is provided a type hint which is a slice type, the slice type shall be provided to the initializer as a type hint. If the type hint provided to the allocation-expression is a tagged union with exactly two member types, one of which being **nomem**, the behavior shall be exactly as though the provided type hint were the member type which isn't **nomem**.
- 6.7.20.3 The first form is the *object allocation form*. The execution environment shall allocate sufficient storage for the object type and initialize its value using the initializer expression. The allocation result shall be a non-nullable pointer whose secondary type is the type of the new object, and it shall refer to the new object.
- 6.7.20.4 The second form is the *copy allocation form*. The initializer shall provide an object type which is either a slice or array type. The execution environment shall allocate storage sufficient to store an array equal in length to the initializer, then copy the initializer's slice or array items into this array. The allocation result shall be a slice

object whose secondary type is equal to the secondary type of the initializer's result type, whose data field refers to the new array, and whose length and capacity fields are set to the length of the initializer.

- 6.7.20.5 The third form is the *slice allocation form*. The initializer shall provide an object type which is either a slice or array type, and the second expression shall be assignable to the **size** type, which shall be provided to it as a type hint.
- 6.7.20.6 In the slice allocation form, if the initializer doesn't have an expandable array type, the second expression provides the desired *capacity* for a new slice. The execution environment shall choose a capacity equal to or greater than this term, then provision an array of that length and set each *N*th value to the *N*th value of the initializer, for each value of *N* between 0 (inclusive) and the length of the initializer (exclusive). The allocation result shall be a slice whose data field refers to this array, whose length is equal to the length of the initializer, and whose capacity is set to the selected capacity.
- 6.7.20.7 In the slice allocation form, if the array specified by the initializer is expandable, the second expression shall provide the *length* of the slice. The execution environment shall choose a capacity equal to or greater than this value, then for each *N*th value of the allocated array from the length of the initializer (*L*, inclusive) to the specified length (*L'*) shall be initialized to the value at *L* - 1 in the initializer. The length field of the resulting slice value shall be set to *L'*.

The following allocates a slice of length 10 with all values set to zero:

```
let x: []int = alloc([0...], 10)!
```

- 6.7.20.8 When **alloc** is used and the execution environment is unable to allocate sufficient storage, the expression's result value shall be **nomem**.
- 6.7.20.9 A **free** expression shall discard previously allocated resources, freeing them for future use. Its result type is **void**. If the expression's result type is a pointer type, and the result value compares unequal to **null**, then the object referred to by the pointer shall be freed. If the expression's result type is a slice type or **str**, and its data field is non-null, then the array object referred to by its data field shall be freed. Otherwise, either the expression's result value is null, or the expression is a slice or string whose data field is null, in either case no additional side-effects shall occur.

6.7.21 Assertions

assertion-expression:

```
assert ( expression )  
assert ( expression , expression )  
abort ( expressionopt )
```

static-assertion-expression:

```
static assertion-expression
```

- 6.7.21.1 An assertion-expression is used to validate an assumption by the programmer by

asserting its truth.

- 6.7.21.2 In the first two forms, the first expression shall be evaluated in the execution environment. If the expression evaluates to false, the assertion *fails*, and a diagnostic message shall be printed and the execution phase aborted. The expression shall have type **bool**, which shall be provided to it as a type hint. The result type of these forms is **void**.
 - 6.7.21.3 In the second **assert** form, and in the **abort** form if present, the final expression shall have type **str**, which shall be provided to it as a type hint. The contents of the string shall be included in the diagnostic message.
 - 6.7.21.4 In the **abort** form, the assertion unconditionally fails, and the execution environment shall print a diagnostic message and abort. The result type of this form is **never**.
 - 6.7.21.5 A static-assertion-expression is identical to an assertion-expression, except that the assertion is run in the translation environment rather than the execution environment, and the result type is always **void**.
- 6.7.22 An assertion-expression which fails shall not cause any defer-expression to be evaluated.

6.7.23 Calls

call-expression:

postfix-expression (*argument-list_{opt}*)

argument-list:

expression ,_{opt}

expression ...

expression , *argument-list*

- 6.7.23.1 A call-expression shall invoke a function in the execution environment and its result shall be a value of the type specified by the postfix-expression's function result type. This evaluation shall include any necessary side-effects per «5.4.7.1: Program execution».
- 6.7.23.2 The recursively dereferenced result type of the postfix-expression shall be a function type.
The result type of the postfix-expression can be a function, a pointer to a function, a pointer to a pointer to a function, and so on.
- 6.7.23.3 The function invoked shall be the function object the postfix-expression refers to, selecting that object indirectly via any number of pointer types if appropriate.
- 6.7.23.4 The argument-list shall be a list of expressions whose types shall be assignable to the types of the invoked function's parameters, in the order that they are declared in the invoked function's result type. The types specified in the function's prototype shall be provided as type hints to each argument expression as appropriate.
- 6.7.23.5 Trailing optional-parameters may be omitted from the argument-list. Their values shall be filled in with the result of evaluating the expression from the optional-parameter.

- 6.7.23.6 The execution environment shall evaluate the argument-list, ordered such that any side-effects of evaluating the arguments occur in the order that the arguments are listed, to obtain the parameter values required to invoke the function.
- 6.7.23.7 If the invoked function uses Hare-style variadism, the argument-list shall provide zero or more arguments following the last non-variadic parameter, all of which must be assignable to the type of the variadic parameter.
- 6.7.23.8 If the final argument uses the `...` form, it must occupy the position of a variadic parameter and be of a slice or array type. The implementation shall interpret this value as the list of variadic parameters.
- 6.7.23.9 If the invoked function uses C-style variadism, the function may provide zero or more arguments following the final parameter.
- 6.7.23.10 The specific means by which the invoked function assumes control of the execution environment, and by which the arguments are provided to it, is implementation-defined.

This is generally provided by the target's ABI specification.

6.7.24 Measurements

measurement-expression:

align-expression

size-expression

length-expression

offset-expression

align-expression:

align (*type*)

size-expression:

size (*type*)

length-expression:

len (*expression*)

offset-expression:

offset (*offset-operand*)

offset-operand:

field-access-expression

(*offset-operand*)

Forward references: «6.7.25: Field access»

- 6.7.24.1 A measurement-expression is used to measure types and objects. The result type shall be **size**.
- 6.7.24.2 The **align** expression shall compute the *alignment* of the specified type. If type is

a type of undefined alignment, a diagnostic message shall be printed and translation shall abort.

- 6.7.24.3 The **size** expression shall compute the *size* of the specified type. If type is a type of undefined size, a diagnostic message shall be printed and translation shall abort.
- 6.7.24.4 The **len** expression shall compute the *length* of a bounded array, the `length` field of a slice object, or the `length` field of a **str**, referred to by expression. If an unbounded array object is given, the translation environment shall print a diagnostic message and abort.
- 6.7.24.5 The object used for a length expression shall be the array, slice, or **str** object the expression refers to, selecting that object indirectly via any number of non-nullable pointer types if appropriate.
- 6.7.24.6 The **offset** expression shall determine the struct or tuple field which would be accessed by field-access-expression and compute its *offset*.

6.7.25 Field access

field-access-expression:

postfix-expression . *name*
postfix-expression : *integer-literal*

- 6.7.25.1 A field-access-expression is used to access fields of «6.6.13: Struct and union types» and «6.6.14: Tuple types». The recursively dereferenced result type of the postfix-expression shall a struct, union, or tuple type.
- 6.7.25.2 The object from which the field is selected shall be the struct or union object the postfix-expression refers to, selecting that object indirectly via any number of pointer types if appropriate.
- 6.7.25.3 If the object from which the field is selected is a union, the first form shall be used. The result of the field-access-expression shall be the union's storage area interpreted as the type of the field named by name, and the result type of the expression shall be the type of the named field.
- 6.7.25.4 If the object from which the field is selected is a struct, the first form shall be used. The result of the field-access-expression shall be the value stored in the name field of the result of the postfix-expression, and the result type of the expression shall be the type of the named field.
- 6.7.25.5 If the object from which the field is selected is a tuple, the second form shall be used. The result of the field-access-expression shall be the *N*th value stored in the tuple which is the result of the postfix-expression, and the result type of the expression shall be the type of the *N*th value, where *N* is the value of the integer-literal interpreted as a flexible integer (without regard to its optional integer-suffix).
- 6.7.25.6 If the type of the struct object in the first term has the **const** flag, the result type shall also have the **const** flag set, regardless of the flag's value on the type of the named field.

6.7.26 Indexing

indexing-expression:

postfix-expression [*expression*]

- 6.7.26.1 An indexing-expression shall access a specific value of a slice or array type. The expression shall have a result type of **size**, which shall be provided to it as a type hint. The result type of the postfix-expression shall be constrained to a set which includes all slice and array types whose secondary type has definite size, as well as non-nullable pointers whose secondary type is included in the set.

The result type of the postfix-expression can be a slice or array, a pointer to a slice or array, a pointer to a pointer to a slice or array, and so on.

- 6.7.26.2 The object from which the field is selected shall be the slice or array object the postfix-expression refers to, selecting that object indirectly via any number of pointer types if appropriate.
- 6.7.26.3 The result type of an indexing-expression is the secondary type of the slice or array type given by the postfix-expression result type.
- 6.7.26.4 If the type of the array or slice object in the first term has the **const** flag, the result type shall also have the **const** flag set, regardless of the flag's value on the secondary type.
- 6.7.26.5 The execution environment shall compute the result of expression to obtain N for selecting the N per the algorithm given in «6.6.16: Slice and array types».
- 6.7.26.6 The execution environment shall perform a *bounds test* on the value of N to ensure it falls within the acceptable range for the given slice or array type. It shall test that $N < Z$, where Z is the length of the bounded array type, or the length field of the slice, whichever is appropriate. For unbounded array types, the bounds test shall not occur. If the bounds test fails, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the execution environment shall abort.

The implementation may perform a bounds test in the translation environment if it is able, and print a diagnostic message and abort the translation environment if it fails.

6.7.27 Slicing

slicing-expression:

postfix-expression [*expression_{opt}* .. *expression_{opt}*]

- 6.7.27.1 A slicing-expression shall have a result type of slice, which is computed a subset of a slice or array object. Each optional expression shall, if present, have a result type of **size**, which shall be provided to it as a type hint. The result type of the postfix-expression shall be constrained to a set which includes all slice and array types, as well as non-nullable pointers whose secondary type is included in the set.

The result type of the postfix-expression can be a slice or array, a pointer to a slice

or array, a pointer to a pointer to a slice or array, and so on.

- 6.7.27.2 The object from which the field is selected shall be the slice or array object the postfix-expression refers to, selecting that object indirectly via any number of pointer types if appropriate.
- 6.7.27.3 The first expression shall compute value L , and the second shall compute H . If absent, $L = 0$ and $H = \text{length}$, where length shall be equal to the length of a bounded array type or the length of a slice type, represented in either case by the result of postfix-expression. If L is specified, and the member type of the slice or array object operated on has unknown size, the translation environment shall abort. If H is not specified, and postfix-expression is of an unbounded array type, the translation environment shall abort.
- 6.7.27.4 The resulting slice value shall have its `data` field set from, in the case of an array type, the address of the array; or in the case of a slice type, the data value of the source object; plus $L \times S$, where S is the size of the slice or array's secondary type.
- 6.7.27.5 The resulting slice value shall have its `length` field set to $H - L$, and its `capacity` field set to the length of the source object minus L . If the length of the object is undefined, the capacity shall be set to $H - L$ instead.
- 6.7.27.6 The execution environment shall perform a *bounds test* on the values of L and H to ensure they fall within the acceptable range of the given slice or array type. It shall test that $L < H + 1$. If postfix-expression isn't of an unbounded array type, it shall also test that $H < \text{length} + 1$. If the bounds test fails, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the execution environment shall abort.
- The implementation may perform a bounds test in the translation environment if it is able, and print a diagnostic message and abort the translation environment if it fails.
- 6.7.27.7 The secondary type of the resulting slice type shall be equivalent to the secondary type of the slice or array type given by postfix-expression. The resulting slice type shall inherit the const attribute from this type.

6.7.28 Appending

slice-mutation-expression:

append-expression
insert-expression
delete-expression

append-expression:

```
staticopt append ( object-selector , initializer )  
staticopt append ( object-selector , expression ... )  
staticopt append ( object-selector , initializer , expression )
```

- 6.7.28.1 An append-expression shall append some number of values to the slice object specified by the first term, which shall not be provided a type hint. Valid result types for object-selector shall either be a slice type whose secondary type has a

definite size, or a non-nullable pointer to a valid result type. The selected object shall be mutable and non-const. The secondary type of this slice shall be the append-expression's *member type*. The result type of an append-expression shall be a tagged union with **nomem** and **void** types as its member types.

- 6.7.28.2 In the first form, the type of the second term shall be assignable to the member type, which shall be provided to it as a type hint.
- 6.7.28.3 In the second form, the type of the second term shall be a non-expandable bounded array, a pointer to a non-expandable bounded array, or a slice. In all cases, the secondary type of the array or slice type shall be the append-expression's member type. The object type shall be provided to the second term as a type hint.
- 6.7.28.4 In the third form, the second term shall be an expandable array whose secondary type is the append-expression's member type, and the third term shall be assignable to **size**. The object type shall be provided to the second term as a type hint, and **size** shall be provided to the third term as a type hint. The length of the expandable array shall be given by the third term.
- 6.7.28.5 The second term of an **append** expression is used to obtain the *append values*, of which there may be none. In the first form, the value of the second term shall be used as the sole append value. In the second and third forms, the data of the array or slice given in the second term shall be used as the append values.
- 6.7.28.6 The second term shall be evaluated after all other terms. If present, the third term shall be evaluated after the object-selector.
- 6.7.28.7 The append values shall be obtained after the second term is evaluated. Once obtained, the append values shall not change as a result of any side-effects.
- 6.7.28.8 After the append values are obtained, the execution environment shall ensure that the capacity of the object is at least $N \geq L_1 + L_2$, where L_1 is the object length and L_2 is the number of append values, reallocating the underlying storage if necessary. If sufficient storage cannot be allocated, the expression's result value shall be **nomem** and the object shall not be modified.
- 6.7.28.9 After ensuring sufficient space is available for the new items, the execution environment shall assign values of the slice object from index $N = L_1$ (inclusive) to $N = L_1 + L_2$ (exclusive) from each consecutive append value. The `length` field of the slice object shall be set to $L_1 + L_2$.
- 6.7.28.10 The **static** forms shall be equivalent to the non-static forms except that they shall never cause the underlying slice to be reallocated. If the operation would require more space than the capacity of the slice provides, the expression's result value shall be **nomem**.
- 6.7.28.11 If appending the values to the slice object was successful, the expression's result value shall be **void**.

6.7.29 Inserting

insert-expression:

```
staticopt insert ( insert-operand , initializer )  
staticopt insert ( insert-operand , expression ... )  
staticopt insert ( insert-operand , initializer , expression )
```

insert-operand:

```
indexing-expression  
( insert-operand )
```

- 6.7.29.1 An insert-expression shall insert some number of values into the slice object specified by the first term, which shall not be provided a type hint. The indexing-expression specifies both the slice object and an index at which the new values shall be inserted (the *insertion index*). The selected object shall be mutable and non-const, and shall not have an array type. The secondary type of this slice shall be the expression's *member type*. The member type shall have a definite size. The result type of an insert-expression shall be a tagged union with **nomem** and **void** types as its member types.
- 6.7.29.2 The bounds test described in «6.7.26: Indexing» shall be performed on the first term, except it shall instead test that $N < Z + 1$.
- 6.7.29.3 In the first form, the type of the second term shall be assignable to the member type, which shall be provided to it as a type hint.
- 6.7.29.4 In the second form, the type of the second term shall be a non-expandable bounded array, a pointer to a non-expandable bounded array, or a slice. In all cases, the secondary type of the array or slice type shall be the insert-expression's member type. The object type shall be provided to the second term as a type hint.
- 6.7.29.5 In the third form, the second term shall be an expandable array whose secondary type is the insert-expression's member type, and the third term shall be assignable to **size**. The object type shall be provided to the second term as a type hint, and **size** shall be provided to the third term as a type hint. The length of the expandable array shall be given by the third term.
- 6.7.29.6 The second term of an insert-expression is used to obtain the *insert values*, of which there may be none. In the first form, the value of the second term shall be used as the sole insert value. In the second and third forms, the data of the array or slice given in the second term shall be used as the insert values.
- 6.7.29.7 The second term shall be evaluated after all other terms. If present, the third term shall be evaluated after the bounds test on the first term is performed.
- 6.7.29.8 The insert values shall be obtained after the second term is evaluated. Once obtained, the insert values shall not change as a result of any side-effects.
- 6.7.29.9 After the insert values are obtained, the execution environment shall ensure that the capacity of the object is at least $N \geq L_1 + L_2$, where L_1 is the object length and L_2 is the number of insert values, reallocating the underlying storage if necessary. If sufficient storage cannot be allocated, the expression's result value shall be **nomem**

and the object shall not be modified.

- 6.7.29.10 After ensuring sufficient space is available for the new items, the execution environment shall copy or move each item N such that from $N = I$ (inclusive) to $N = I + L_2$ (exclusive), where I is the insertion index, each item is placed at $N + L_2$. The length field of the slice object shall be set to $L_1 + L_2$.
- 6.7.29.11 The execution environment shall then assign values of the object slice from index $N = I$ (inclusive) to $N = I + L_2$ (exclusive) from each consecutive insert value.
- 6.7.29.12 The **static** forms shall be equivalent to the non-static forms except that they shall never cause the underlying slice to be reallocated. If the operation would require more space than the capacity of the slice provides, the expression's result type shall be **nomem** and the slice shall not be modified.
- 6.7.29.13 If inserting the values into the slice object was successful, the expression's result value shall be **void**.

6.7.30 Deleting

delete-expression:

static_{opt} delete (*delete-operand*)

delete-operand:

indexing-expression

slicing-expression

(*delete-operand*)

- 6.7.30.1 A delete-expression shall remove some number of values from the specified slice object. The selected object shall be mutable and non-const, and shall not have an array type. The result type of a delete-expression shall be **void**.
- 6.7.30.2 Should a indexing-expression be used, it shall specify both the slice object and an index L , and H shall be set to $L + 1$. Should a slicing-expression be used, it shall specify both the slice object and a range spanning from L to H . In either case, the appropriate bounds test shall be performed, as described in «6.7.26: Indexing» and «6.7.27: Slicing».
- 6.7.30.3 The execution environment shall then copy or move each item N in the slice such that from $N = H$ (inclusive) to $N = Z$ (exclusive), where Z is the value of the slice object's length field, each item is placed at $N + L - H$. It shall then subtract $H - L$ from the value of the slice object's length field.
- 6.7.30.4 If the **static** form is used, the slice object's capacity shall not be modified, and its data shall not be reallocated. Otherwise, the execution environment may decrease the slice object's capacity, re-allocating its data if necessary. This re-allocation, if performed, shall not fail. The slice object shall be updated to reflect the new capacity if necessary. If a non-**static** delete-expression sets the value of the slice object's length field to zero, the capacity field's value shall also be set to zero, and the array object referred to by its data field shall be freed.

6.7.31 Error checking

error-checking-expression:
postfix-expression ?
postfix-expression !

The `?` form of error-checking-expression is an *error propagation expression*. The `!` form of error-checking-expression is an *error assertion expression*. In both forms, the postfix-expression shall have a result type which is either a type considered to be an error or a tagged union which contains at least one type which is an error among its members.

- 6.7.31.1 The result type of an error checking expression is a tagged union whose member types are the subset of the original type which are not errors; or, if there is only one such type, that type without a tagged union; or, if there are no such types, **never**.
- 6.7.31.2 An error checking expression shall perform an *error test* which checks if the result value of the postfix-expression is of a type not an error. If so, that value shall be the result of the error checking expression.
- 6.7.31.3 In an error propagation expression, if the error test fails, the type which is an error shall be assignable to the current function's result type, and that value shall be returned from the function. This form shall not be used within the expression tree formed by a defer-expression.
- 6.7.31.4 In an error assertion expression, if the error test fails, the execution environment shall print a diagnostic message and abort.
- 6.7.31.5 If a type hint is provided to an error checking expression, the same type hint shall be provided to its postfix-expression.

6.7.32 Postfix expressions

postfix-expression:
nested-expression
call-expression
field-access-expression
indexing-expression
slicing-expression
error-checking-expression
builtin-expression

object-selector:
identifier
indexing-expression
field-access-expression
(object-selector)

- 6.7.32.1 postfix-expression is an expression class for expressions whose operators use postfix

notation.

- 6.7.32.2 object-selector defines a subset of postfix expressions which refer to objects, for use in other parts of the grammar.

6.7.33 Variadic expressions

variadic-expression:

```
vastart ( )  
vaarg ( object-selector , type )  
vaend ( object-selector )
```

- 6.7.33.1 Variadic expressions are provided for compatibility with the C programming language as specified by ISO/IEC 9899. Implementation support is optional: implementations which do not provide C ABI compatibility must parse these expressions, print a diagnostic message, and abort.

These expressions are used only for C compatibility. "Hare-style" variadism is handled separately.

- 6.7.33.2 The **vastart** expression shall have a result type of **valist**, and may only be used within a function body which uses C-style variadism. It will initialize a **valist** in an implementation-defined manner, such that the first use of **vaarg** on the new object would return the first variadic parameter.

- 6.7.33.3 The **vaarg** expression accepts an object-selector which must be of the **valist** type. The type shall have a defined size and alignment.

- 6.7.33.4 When the **vaarg** expression is evaluated, the following conditions (*runtime constraints*) must hold:

1. Any previous evaluation of a **vaarg** expression on the same object-selector didn't violate any runtime constraints
2. There exists a variadic parameter that has yet to be consumed by the object-selector
3. The type of the next variadic parameter and the specified type have the same size and alignment
4. The type of the next variadic parameter is assignable to the specified type (ignoring type flags), or the type of the next variadic parameter and the specified type are both integer types, or the type of the next variadic parameter is either a pointer type or the null type and the specified type is a pointer type, or either the type of the next variadic parameter or the specified type has a size of zero

- 6.7.33.5 If no runtime constraints are violated, the result of the **vaarg** expression shall be the next variadic parameter from the **valist** object, and the parameter shall be consumed by the object such that another **vaarg** expression on the same object-selector would yield the successive variadic parameter, if one exists. If any runtime constraint is violated, behavior of the **vaarg** expression is undefined.

- 6.7.33.6 The **vaend** expression accepts an object-selector which must be of the **valist** type. The object must have previously been initialized with **vastart**. The implementation shall finalize the **valist** object in an implementation-defined manner. Any further evaluated **vaarg** expression on the object is invalid, unless the object is first re-initialized with **vastart**. The result type of this expression is **void**.

6.7.34 Builtin expressions

builtin-expression:
allocation-expression
assertion-expression
measurement-expression
slice-mutation-expression
static-assertion-expression
variadic-expression

6.7.35 Unary expressions

unary-expression:
postfix-expression
compound-expression
match-expression
switch-expression
unary-operator unary-expression

unary-operator: one of:
- ~ ! * &

- 6.7.35.1 A unary expression applies a unary-operator to a single value.
- 6.7.35.2 The **-** operator shall perform a unary negation operation. If the type of unary-expression is a flexible integer, the result type shall be a flexible integer whose minimum value is the result of negating the operand type's maximum value, and whose maximum value is the result of negating the operand type's minimum value. If the resulting flexible integer type isn't representable, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation environment shall abort. Otherwise, if the type of unary-expression isn't a flexible integer, the result type shall be equivalent to the type of unary-expression, which shall be of a numeric type.
- 6.7.35.3 The **~** operator shall perform a *bitwise not* operation, inverting each bit of the value. Its result type shall be equivalent to the type of unary-expression, which shall be of an integer type.
- 6.7.35.4 The **!** operator shall perform a *logical not* operation. The result type, and the type of unary-expression, shall both be **bool**. If the unary-expression is **true**, the result shall be **false**, and vice-versa.
- 6.7.35.5 The ***** operator shall dereference a pointer, and return the object it references. The type of unary-expression shall be a non-nullable pointer type, and the result

type shall be the pointer's secondary type, which shall have a defined size. On implementations which don't support unaligned memory accesses, behavior is undefined if the address stored within the pointer isn't a multiple of the alignment of the pointer's secondary type.

- 6.7.35.6 The **&** operator shall take the address of an object. The result type shall be a pointer whose secondary type is the type of the object selected by the unary-expression. The pointer shall be valid only as long as the object selected by the unary-expression remains valid.
- 6.7.35.7 When the **&** operator is used, if the unary-expression is provided a type hint which is a pointer type whose secondary type's class isn't **opaque**, and the selected object has a flexible type, then the «6.11: Flexible type promotion algorithm» shall be applied to the flexible type and the type hint's secondary type.
- 6.7.35.8 When the **&** operator is used, if the unary-expression is provided a type hint which is a pointer type, and the selected object doesn't have a flexible type, then the object's type and the type hint's secondary type shall be tested for compatibility. In this test, each type shall be replaced with its dealiased underlying type. If the resulting types are equivalent, then the result type of the object is changed to the type hint's secondary type.

The following table is informative.

Operator	Meaning
-	Negation
~	Bitwise not
!	Logical not
*	Dereference pointer
&	Take address

6.7.36 Casts, type assertions, and type tests

cast-expression:

unary-expression

cast-expression : *type*

cast-expression **as** *nullable-type*

cast-expression **is** *nullable-type*

nullable-type:

type

null

- 6.7.36.1 A cast expression interrogates or converts the type of an object. The first form illustrates the precedence. The second and third forms (: and **as**) have a result type specified by the type; and the fourth form (**is**) has a result type of **bool**.
- 6.7.36.2 Each form shall provide the specified type as a type hint to its cast-expression.
- 6.7.36.3 The second form is a *type cast*, and shall not fail. It shall cause the execution environment to convert or interpret the value as another type.
- 6.7.36.4 A type which may be cast to another type is considered *castable* to that type.

6.7.36.5 All types are castable to themselves. The set of other types which are castable to a given type are given by the following table:

Result	Castable from
Any numeric type	Floating types
Any numeric type or enum type	Integer and enum types
Any pointer type or the null type	uintptr
Any pointer type, uintptr , or the null type	Any pointer type
Any array or slice type	Array types
Any slice type or pointer to an array type	Slice types
Any type the underlying type of the source could cast to	Type aliases
Any type alias with an underlying type the source may be cast to	Any type
Any type the underlying type of the source could cast to	Error types
Any error type with an underlying type the source may be cast to	Any type
Any integer type	rune
rune	Any integer type
Any pointer type or uintptr	The null type
See below	Tagged unions
Tagged unions	See below
See below	Flexible types

6.7.36.6 Tagged union types are mutually castable with any type which is found among its members, including otherwise non-castable types and other tagged union types.

6.7.36.7 When a flexible type is cast to another type, the «6.11: Flexible type promotion algorithm» shall be applied to them, and the flexible type shall be castable to the other type if the promotion succeeds.

6.7.36.8 When an unsigned integer type is cast to an integer with an equal or greater width, all bits more significant than the old value's most significant bit shall be set to zero.

6.7.36.9 When a signed integer type is cast to an integer with an equal or greater width, all bits more significant than the old value's most significant bit shall be set to the old value's most significant bit.

6.7.36.10 When an integer type is cast to an integer with a smaller width, it shall be truncated towards the least significant bit.

6.7.36.11 The result of any cast involving a floating point type is implementation-defined.

6.7.36.12 Casting a pointer type to **uintptr**, and then back to the pointer type, shall yield the same pointer. Likewise, casting the null type to a **uintptr** and then back to a pointer type shall yield **null**.

*However, casting **uintptr** to a smaller integer type and back again may truncate towards the least significant bit and is not guaranteed to yield the same pointer.*

6.7.36.13 The **const** flag shall not affect the rules for casting one type to another.

6.7.36.14 The third form is a *type assertion*. In this form, cast-expression shall be of a tagged union type or a nullable pointer type.

In the former case, nullable-type shall be type and shall be one of constituent types of type of that tagged union. The cast-expression shall be computed, and if the tag does not match type, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the environment

shall abort. Otherwise, the result type is type.

In the latter case nullable-type shall either be a type that is a nullable pointer type or **null**. If it is **null** and the value of cast-expression does not equal null, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the environment shall abort. If nullable-type is not **null** and the value of cast-expression equals null, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the environment shall abort. The result type of a type assertion with **null** as nullable-type shall be the null type. The result type of other type assertions shall be type.

- 6.7.36.15 The fourth form is a *type test*. In this form, The result type is **bool**, and shall be **true** if and only if the type assertion from cast-expression to nullable-type would succeed, or **false** otherwise.

6.7.37 Multiplicative arithmetic

multiplicative-expression:

cast-expression

multiplicative-expression * *cast-expression*

multiplicative-expression / *cast-expression*

multiplicative-expression % *cast-expression*

- 6.7.37.1 A multiplicative-expression multiplies (*), divides (/), or obtains the remainder between (%) two expressions. The first form illustrates the precedence. The operands and result type shall be subject to the «6.8: Type promotion» rules.
- 6.7.37.2 In the case of division or modulus, the first term is the dividend, and the second term is the divisor. The result of modulus on signed operands shall have the same sign as the dividend.
- 6.7.37.3 When evaluating a division or modulus operation in the translation environment, if the divisor has an integer type and is equal to zero, or if the result type is a signed integer type and the result of the operation wouldn't be representable in the result type, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.
- 6.7.37.4 When evaluating a division or modulus operation in the execution environment, if the divisor has an integer type and is equal to zero, or if the result type is a signed integer type and the result of the operation wouldn't be representable in the result type, behavior is undefined.
- 6.7.37.5 A modulus (%) operation shall be performed with operands of integer types only.
- 6.7.37.6 The implementation shall ensure that any side-effects of the first term shall occur before side-effects of the second term.

6.7.38 Additive arithmetic

additive-expression:

multiplicative-expression

additive-expression + *multiplicative-expression*

additive-expression - *multiplicative-expression*

- 6.7.38.1 An additive-expression adds (+) two operands, or subtracts (-) one from another. The first form illustrates the precedence. The operands and result type shall be subject to the «6.8: Type promotion» rules.
- 6.7.38.2 In the case of subtraction, the first term is the minuend, and the second term is the subtrahend.
- 6.7.38.3 The implementation shall ensure that any side-effects of the first term shall occur before side-effects of the second term.

6.7.39 Bit shifting arithmetic

shift-expression:

additive-expression

shift-expression << *additive-expression*

shift-expression >> *additive-expression*

- 6.7.39.1 A shift-expression performs a bitwise left-shift (<<) or right-shift (>>). The first form illustrates the precedence. The result type shall be the type of the first operand. Both operands shall be integer types.
- 6.7.39.2 The result of shift-expression << *N*, where *N* is a non-flexible signed integer, shall be equivalent to the result of shift-expression >> -*N*, and vice versa.
- 6.7.39.3 shift-expression << *N*, where *N* is non-negative, shall shift each bit towards the most significant bit *N* places, and set the least significant *N* bits to zero. The *N* most significant bits shall be silently discarded. If *N* is greater than or equal to the width of the integer type, the result is implementation-defined.
- 6.7.39.4 shift-expression >> *N*, where *N* is non-negative, shall shift each bit towards the least significant bit *N* places. The most significant bits shall be set to either zero or one depending on the signedness of shift-expression: If it is signed, then the *N* most significant bits shall be set to the value of *N*'s most significant bit. If it is unsigned, then the *N* most significant bits shall be set to zero. The *N* least significant bits shall be silently discarded. If *N* is greater than or equal to the width of the integer type, the result is implementation-defined.
- 6.7.39.5 The implementation shall ensure that any side-effects of the first term shall occur before side-effects of the second term.

6.7.40 Bitwise arithmetic

and-expression:

shift-expression

and-expression & *shift-expression*

exclusive-or-expression:

and-expression

exclusive-or-expression ^ *and-expression*

inclusive-or-expression:

exclusive-or-expression

inclusive-or-expression | *exclusive-or-expression*

- 6.7.40.1 An and-expression performs a *bitwise and* operation. Each bit of the result is set **only** if the corresponding bit is set in both of the operands.
- 6.7.40.2 An exclusive-or-expression performs a *bitwise exclusive or* operation. Each bit of the result is set **only** if the corresponding bit is set in one of the operands, and not set in the other operand.
- 6.7.40.3 An inclusive-or-expression performs a *bitwise inclusive or* operation. Each bit of the result is set **only** if the corresponding bit is set in one or both of the operands.
- 6.7.40.4 The operands and result type shall be subject to the «6.8: Type promotion» rules.
- 6.7.40.5 The implementation shall ensure that any side-effects of the first term shall occur before side-effects of the second term.

6.7.41 Logical comparisons

comparison-expression:

inclusive-or-expression

comparison-expression < *inclusive-or-expression*

comparison-expression > *inclusive-or-expression*

comparison-expression <= *inclusive-or-expression*

comparison-expression >= *inclusive-or-expression*

equality-expression:

comparison-expression

equality-expression == *comparison-expression*

equality-expression != *comparison-expression*

- 6.7.41.1 A comparison-expression determines which operand is lesser than (<), greater than (>), less than or equal to (<=), or greater than or equal to (>=) the other. The operands shall be numeric, and are subject to the «6.8: Type promotion» rules. The result type shall be **bool**.
- 6.7.41.2 The result of the < operator shall be **true** if the first operand is less than the second operand and **false** otherwise.

- 6.7.41.3 The result of the `>` operator shall be **true** if the first operand is greater than the second operand and **false** otherwise.
- 6.7.41.4 The result of the `<=` operator shall be **true** if the first operand is less than or equal to second operand and **false** otherwise.
- 6.7.41.5 The result of the `>=` operator shall be **true** if the first operand is greater than or equal to second operand and **false** otherwise.
- 6.7.41.6 An *equality-expression* determines if two operands are equal to one another. The result type is **bool**. If the types of the `==` or `!=` operators are numeric, they shall be subject to «6.8: Type promotion». Otherwise, each operand must be of the same type, and that type, when dealiased, must both be either **str**, **bool**, **rune**, or a pointer type.
- 6.7.41.7 The result of the `==` operator shall be **true** if the first operand is equal to second operand in value, and **false** otherwise.
- 6.7.41.8 The result of the `!=` operator shall be **true** if the first operand is not equal to second operand in value, and **false** otherwise.
- 6.7.41.9 The method in which two floating point values are compared or check for equality is implementation-defined. Two floating point values with the same representation may compare unequal.
- 6.7.41.10 Two **str** objects shall be equal if both strings have the same length and octets. Otherwise, they shall not be equal.
- 6.7.41.11 The implementation shall ensure that any side-effects of the first term shall occur before side-effects of the second term.

6.7.42 Logical arithmetic

logical-and-expression:
equality-expression
logical-and-expression **&&** *equality-expression*

logical-xor-expression:
logical-and-expression
logical-xor-expression **^^** *logical-and-expression*

logical-or-expression:
logical-xor-expression
logical-or-expression **||** *logical-xor-expression*

- 6.7.42.1 For all cases of logical arithmetic, both terms shall be of the **bool** type, and the result type shall be **bool**.
- 6.7.42.2 **&&** shall be a *logical and* operation. The result shall be **true** if both terms are **true**, and **false** otherwise.
- 6.7.42.3 **^^** shall be a *logical exclusive or* operation. The result shall be **true** if exactly one of the terms is **true**, and **false** otherwise.

- 6.7.42.4 `||` shall be a *logical inclusive or* operation. The result shall be **true** if either term is **true**, and **false** otherwise.
- 6.7.42.5 If the first term of logical-and-expression is **false**, or the first term of logical-or-expression is **true**, the implementation shall ensure that the side-effects of the second term do not occur in the execution environment.

6.7.43 If expressions

if-expression:

```
if conditional-branch  
if conditional-branch else expression
```

conditional-branch:

```
( expression ) expression
```

- 6.7.43.1 An if-expression chooses which, if any, expression to evaluate based on a logical criteria. In conditional-branch, the result type of the first expression shall be **bool**.
- 6.7.43.2 When executing a conditional-branch, the implementation shall evaluate the first expression (the *condition*), and if **true**, the implementation shall execute the corresponding second expression (the *true branch*), ensuring that all side-effects occur. If the condition is **false**, the true branch shall not be executed and shall not cause side-effects.
- 6.7.43.3 In the second form, the conditional-branch shall be executed. If the condition is **false**, the expression (the *false branch*) shall be executed, ensuring that all side-effects occur. If the condition is **true**, the false branch shall not be executed and shall not cause side-effects. The result value shall be selected from the result of the branch which is executed. If the if-expression is provided a type hint, the executed branch shall receive it as a type hint.
- 6.7.43.4 An **else** is associated with the inner-most if-expression or for-expression which is allowed by the syntax.
- 6.7.43.5 The first form shall behave semantically as though the second form were used with **void** as the false branch.
- 6.7.43.6 If a type hint is provided and all branches are assignable to that type, the result type shall be the type given by the type hint. Otherwise, the result type shall be the «6.10: Result type reduction algorithm» applied to the result types of all branches.

6.7.44 For loops

for-loop:

```
for labelopt ( for-predicate ) expression  
for labelopt ( for-predicate ) expression else expression
```

for-predicate:

```
iterable-binding  
expression  
binding-list ; expression  
expression ; expression  
binding-list ; expression ; expression
```

iterable-binding:

```
iterable-binding-left .. expression  
iterable-binding-left & .. expression  
iterable-binding-left => expression
```

iterable-binding-left:

```
const binding-name  
const binding-name : type  
let binding-name  
let binding-name : type
```

label:

```
: name
```

Forward references: «6.7.48: Binding expressions»

- 6.7.44.1 A for-loop executes its expression, the *body* of the loop, zero or more times, so long as the condition is true.
- 6.7.44.2 An iterable-binding, shall cause one or more objects to become available in the for-loop's scope. Each object shall be identified by its name.
- 6.7.44.3 The first form of an iterable-binding is a *for-each value* loop. The second form is a *for-each reference* loop. The third form is a *for-each iterator* loop. Other forms of the for-predicate are *for accumulator* loops.
- 6.7.44.4 In the second form, for-predicate specifies the *condition* with its expression. In the third form, the binding-list is the *binding* and the expression is the condition. In the fourth form, the first expression is the condition, and the second expression is the *afterthought*. In the fifth form, the binding-list is the binding, and the two expressions are respectively the condition and afterthought.
- 6.7.44.5 The type in iterable-binding-left, if present, is provided as a type hint for the expression and indicates the type of the binding object.
- 6.7.44.6 In for-each value and for-each reference loops, the result type of the expression shall be an bounded array or a slice, selecting that object indirectly via any number of non-nullable pointer types if appropriate. In for-each iterator loops, the result type

shall be a tagged union with one type among its members which, when dealiased, is a **done**.

- 6.7.44.7 In for-each reference loops, the tuple unpacking form shall not be used and the type, if present, shall be a pointer type.
- 6.7.44.8 If the iterable-binding-left is supplied a type, the expression shall be provided a type hint. In a for-each value loop, the type hint shall be an unbounded array type whose secondary type is the type. In a for-each pointer loop, the type hint shall be an unbounded array type whose secondary type is the secondary type of the type. In a for-each iterator loop, the type hint shall be a tagged union type containing both a **done** member, as well as the constituent types of type if it's a tagged union type, or type otherwise.
- 6.7.44.9 The type that will ultimately be assigned in an iterable-binding is, in the first form, the secondary type of the slice-array-type. In the second form it shall be a pointer whose secondary type is the secondary type of the slice-array-type. In the third form it shall be the subset of the tagged union that doesn't contain any **done** types; or, if there is just one type left, it shall be that type without the tagged union. If no type was provided, this shall be the type of the object; or, if the type was provided and this type is not assignable to the type, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.
- 6.7.44.10 The implementation shall establish a new scope for the expression, then, if present, it shall evaluate the binding in this scope. The implementation shall then evaluate the condition. If it is true, the body expression shall be evaluated and all of its side-effects shall occur; this evaluation is an *iteration*. When the iteration completes, the implementation shall re-evaluate the condition and, if true, perform another iteration. If the condition ever evaluates to false, and an else expression is provided, the else expression shall be evaluated.
- 6.7.44.11 The dealiased result type of the condition in for accumulator loops shall be **bool**, and this shall be provided as a type hint.
- 6.7.44.12 In for accumulator loops, the afterthought shall not have a result type which contains an error.
- 6.7.44.13 In for accumulator loops, when an iteration completes, the implementation shall evaluate the afterthought, if present, before re-evaluating the condition, which is true when the result of the condition expression is **true**.
- 6.7.44.14 In every iteration a for-each value loop, the implementation shall assign the *N*th member of the result value of the iterable-binding's expression to the binding object. In for-each reference loops, the implementation shall assign a pointer referencing the *N*th value. *N* starts at 0 and incremented after every iteration. The condition $N < L$, where *L* is the length of the iterable-binding's expression result (which is a slice-array-type), is checked before the assignment. The expression is evaluated once.
- 6.7.44.15 Behavior when using **insert**, **append** and **delete** on a slice currently being iterated over is undefined. If implementations can prove this undefined behavior during the translation phase, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.

Because the behavior when using these functions while iterating over the same slice is unexpected, implementations are strongly encouraged to prevent such misuse during the translation phase or at runtime.

- 6.7.44.16 In for-each iterator loops, the expression shall be evaluated before each iteration. The condition is only true if the expressions's result value's tag is equal to the type ID of the type which, when dealiased, is **done**. After the condition is evaluated, the result of the expression shall be assigned to the binding object, but only when the condition was true.
- 6.7.44.17 If the for-loop does not have an **else** branch, it shall behave as though an **else** branch of **void** was provided.
- 6.7.44.18 The result type of a for-loop is determined from the set of the result types of all the values of **break** expressions that target the loop's scope. If, in for accumulator loops, the condition does not use the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset», or if it does and its result value is **false**, the result type set shall include the result type of the **else** expression. If a type hint is provided, all elements of the result type set are assignable to the hint, and the result type set is not empty, the result type shall be given by the type hint. Otherwise, the result type shall be the «6.10: Result type reduction algorithm» applied to the result type set.
- 6.7.44.19 If a type hint is provided, each **break** expression that targets the loop, as well as the **else** expression if provided, shall receive it as a type hint.
- 6.7.44.20 If a label is present, the established scope shall be labelled with its name.
- 6.7.44.21 The **static** and **def** forms of the binding-list shall not be used in the for-predicate.

6.7.45 Switch expressions

switch-expression:

```
switch labelopt ( expression ) { switch-cases }
```

switch-cases:

```
switch-case switch-casesopt
```

switch-case:

```
case case-optionsopt => expression-list
```

case-options:

```
expression ,opt
```

```
expression , case-options
```

Forward references: «6.7.50: Compound expressions»

- 6.7.45.1 A switch expression evaluates a value (expression, the *switching expression*), then compares it with a number of case-options, taking whichever branch compares equal to the value. The switching expression's result type must either be of an integer type or be a **str**, **bool**, **rune**, or flexible rune type.

- 6.7.45.2 Each of the case-options specifies a value to compare with, given by expression. This expression shall be limited to the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset», and its result type shall be assignable to the result type of the switching expression.
- 6.7.45.3 Each switch-case introduces an implicit compound-expression which the provided expression-list gives the expressions of. The implementation shall evaluate the expression-list of the corresponding switch-case if any of the case-options is equal to the switching expression's result, setting the result of the overall switch expression to the result of the selected switch-case.
- As such, the appropriate way to set the result of a switch expression is with a yield-expression. The semantics of defer-expression, bindings, and so on, are also implicated.*
- 6.7.45.4 If the switch-expression has a label, its name shall be used to label the scope of each case's implicitly introduced compound-expression.
- 6.7.45.5 A switch-case without **case-options** indicates any case which is not selected by the other cases. Only one case of this form shall appear in the switch expression.
- 6.7.45.6 The switch cases shall be *exhaustive*, meaning that every possible value of the switching expression is accounted for by a switch-case. It shall also be precisely exhaustive: no two case-options shall select for the same value.
- 6.7.45.7 If the value of the switching expression doesn't compare equal to any of the switch-cases, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the execution environment shall abort.
- This isn't possible under normal circumstances, but certain operations such as invalid casts can cause this to occur.*
- 6.7.45.8 The implementation shall ensure that side-effects of the switch value expression occur before those of the selected case, and that side-effects of non-selected cases do not occur.
- 6.7.45.9 If a type hint is provided, each branch shall receive it as a type hint.
- 6.7.45.10 If a type hint is provided and all branches are assignable to that type, the result type shall be the type given by the type hint. Otherwise, the result type shall be the «6.10: Result type reduction algorithm» applied to the result types of all branches.

6.7.46 Match expressions

match-expression:

```
match labelopt ( expression ) { match-cases }
```

match-cases:

```
match-case match-casesopt
```

match-case:

```
case let name : type => expression-list  
case nullable-typeopt => expression-list
```

Forward references: «6.7.50: Compound expressions», «6.7.48: Binding expressions»

- 6.7.46.1 A match expression evaluates a value (expression, the *matching expression*), then selects and evaluates another expression based on its result type. The dealiased result type of the matching expression must be a tagged union or nullable pointer type.
- 6.7.46.2 If the matching expression has a tagged union type, each match-case shall specify a type which, when dealiased, is either a member of that tagged union or another tagged union which is a subset of the matching expression's type.
- 6.7.46.3 If the matching expression has a nullable pointer type, one match case shall have a type which dealiases to **null**, and another shall dealias to the equivalent non-nullable pointer type.
- 6.7.46.4 Each match-case introduces an implicit compound-expression which the provided expression-list gives the expressions of. The implementation shall evaluate the expression-list of the corresponding match-case if the value of the matching expression is of the type specified by this match case, or can be assigned from it, setting the result of the overall match expression to the result of the selected match-case.
As such, the appropriate way to set the result of a match expression is with a yield-expression. The semantics of defer-expression, bindings, and so on, are also implicated.
- 6.7.46.5 If the match-expression has a label, its name shall be used to label the scope of each case's implicitly introduced compound-expression.
- 6.7.46.6 The form of match-case without a binding or nullable-type indicates any case which is not selected by the other cases. Only one case of this form shall appear in the match expression.
- 6.7.46.7 The first form of match-case, if selected, shall cause the implementation to cast the match expression to the selected type and assign the resulting value to name. It shall insert this binding into the scope of the implicit compound-expression of the selected case.
- 6.7.46.8 The match cases shall be *exhaustive*, meaning that every possible type of the matching expression is accounted for by a match-case. It shall also be precisely exhaustive: no two cases shall select for the same type.
- 6.7.46.9 If the type of the matching expression isn't accounted for by any of the match-cases, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the execution environment shall abort.
This isn't possible under normal circumstances, but certain operations such as invalid casts can cause this to occur.
- 6.7.46.10 The implementation shall ensure that side-effects of the match value expression occur before those of the selected case, and that side-effects of non-selected cases do not occur.
- 6.7.46.11 If a type hint is provided, each branch shall receive it as a type hint.
- 6.7.46.12 If a type hint is provided and all branches are assignable to that type, the result

type shall be the type given by the type hint. Otherwise, the result type shall be the «6.10: Result type reduction algorithm» applied to the result types of all branches.

6.7.47 Assignment

assignment:

assignment-target assignment-op expression
slicing-assignment-target = expression
_ = expression

assignment-target:

object-selector
indirect-assignment-target

indirect-assignment-target:

** unary-expression*
(indirect-assignment-target)

slicing-assignment-target:

slicing-expression
(slicing-assignment-target)

assignment-op: one of:

*= += -= *= /= %= <<= >>= &= |= ^= &&= ||= ^=*

Forward references: «6.7.48: Binding expressions»

- 6.7.47.1 The first two forms of an assignment expression shall cause the object given by assignment-target or slicing-assignment-target to be assigned a new value based on the value given by the second term. The type of the object shall be provided as a type hint to the secondary expression. The third form shall ignore the value given by the expression. The result type of an assignment shall be **void**.
- 6.7.47.2 If the assignment-op is `=`, the assignment-target shall be assigned the value given by the second term. Otherwise, the assignment `e1 op= e2` shall be equivalent to the assignment `e1 = e1 op e2`, but the side-effects of `e1` shall only occur once.
- 6.7.47.3 In the object-selector form, the object-selector selects the object to be modified. The type of this object shall not be a **const** type.
- 6.7.47.4 In the indirect-assignment-target form, the unary-expression shall have a result of a non-nullable, non-const pointer type, and the object which is assigned shall be the secondary object to which the pointer object refers. The second term shall be assignable to the pointer's secondary type.
- 6.7.47.5 In the slicing-assignment-target form, the expression shall be either of a slice type and have a length equal to the slice given by slicing-expression, or an expandable array. The first term shall not be of a **const** type. The contents of the slice or expandable array given by the second term shall be copied into the slice given by the first term.

6.7.47.6 In the first two assignment forms, the type of the object being assigned to shall have definite size and alignment, and the second term shall be *assignable* to the object. Assignability rules are different than castability rules. All types are assignable to themselves. The set of other types which are assignable to a given type are given by the following table:

Object type	May be assigned from
Mutable type	Constant types assignable to the object type
Signed integer types	Signed integer types of equal or lower width
Unsigned integer types	Unsigned integer types of equal or lower width
Floating point types	Any floating point type of equal or lower width
Nullable pointer types	Non-nullable pointer type of the same secondary type
Nullable pointer types	The null type
Slice types	Array type of the same secondary type and definite length
Slice types	Pointer to array type of the same secondary type and definite length
[] opaque	Slice types
Array types of undefined size	Array types of defined size
Tagged union types	See notes
Type aliases	Any type assignable to the alias' underlying type
Any type	Any type alias whose underlying type is assignable to the object type
Error types	Any type assignable to the error's underlying type
Any type	Any error type whose underlying type is assignable to the object type
* opaque	Any non-nullable pointer type
nullable * opaque	Any pointer type
Pointers to array types	See notes
See notes	Pointer to struct type
Any type	never

The implementation shall perform any necessary conversion from the source type to the destination type.

6.7.47.7 Pointers to array types are mutually assignable if their secondary types are mutually assignable.

6.7.47.8 A pointer to a type is assignable to a pointer to a secondary type if the primary type is a struct type which contains the secondary type at offset zero, or if the type at offset zero is a type which would be assignable under these rules.

6.7.47.9 Tagged union types may be assigned from any of their constituent types. Tagged unions may also be assigned from any type which is assignable to exactly one of its constituent types. Additionally, tagged unions may be assigned from any other tagged union type, provided that the set of constituent types of the destination type is a superset of the set of constituent types of the source type.

6.7.47.10 **const** types have the same assignability rules as the equivalent non-const type.

6.7.47.11 If at least one of the types is flexible, the «6.11: Flexible type promotion algorithm» shall be applied to them, and they shall be considered mutually assignable if the promotion succeeds.

In the context of an assignment expression, «6.7.47.2: Assignment» prevents the modification of objects with a const type. However, the assignability rules are

referred to in many other contexts throughout the specification, and in these contexts, unless otherwise specified, non-const types are assignable to const types. For example, a binding, which specifies a const type may use a non-const type for its expression.

- 6.7.47.12 The implementation shall ensure that any side-effects of the first term, if provided, shall occur before side-effects of the second term.

6.7.48 Binding expressions

binding-list:

```
staticopt let bindings  
staticopt const bindings  
def bindings
```

bindings:

```
binding ,opt  
binding , bindings
```

binding:

```
binding-name = expression  
binding-name : type = initializer
```

binding-name:

```
name  
( tuple-binding-names )  
-
```

tuple-binding-names:

```
tuple-binding-name , tuple-binding-name ,opt  
tuple-binding-name , tuple-binding-names
```

tuple-binding-name:

```
name  
-
```

- 6.7.48.1 A binding-list shall cause one or more objects to become available in the present scope. Each object shall be identified by its name, and shall have its initial value set to the result of the expression. The result type of a binding list expression is **void**.
- 6.7.48.2 The names in a binding shall be inserted into the present scope immediately after the binding's expression is evaluated and its result has been obtained. They shall be inserted one after another, in the order that they appear in the program source.
- The order in which binding-names are inserted into the scope is only relevant when the same name appears more than once. In this case, the later binding shadows the earlier binding, as described in «6.7.48.9: Binding expressions».*

Because the binding is only inserted into the scope when the binding-list is evaluated, it isn't visible to any expressions which lexically precede it, even if they reside in the same scope.

- 6.7.48.3 Each binding's expression shall be evaluated in the order that they appear in the program source.
- 6.7.48.4 In the first form of binding, the type of the object shall be equivalent to the result type of the expression. In the second form, the type shall be as indicated, and the result type of the expression shall be assignable to this type. In this second form, the type specified is used as a type hint for the expression.
- 6.7.48.5 The second form of binding-name is the *tuple unpacking* form, and in this case, the expression's result type shall be a tuple type with a number of values equal to the number of times tuple-binding-name is given. If a type is supplied, it shall be provided to the expression as a type hint, and it shall specify a tuple type which the expression's result type is assignable to. The implementation shall create separate bindings for each name, of the type of the corresponding tuple value, and initialize them to that value from the tuple. If any tuple-binding-name is `_` (an underscore), a binding for that tuple value shall not be created.
- 6.7.48.6 If the third form of binding-name is used, a binding for that value shall not be created.
- 6.7.48.7 If the **const** form is used, the type of each binding shall be modified to *include* the **const** flag. If the **let** form is used, the type of each binding which uses the first form of binding shall be modified to *omit* the **const** flag. In either case, the type of each binding shall have a definite size. If the type of a binding which uses the **const** or **let** form is a flexible type, it shall first be lowered to its default type.
- 6.7.48.8 If the **static** form is used, the objects shall be allocated *statically*, such that they are only initialized once and their previous value, accounting for any later mutations, is preserved each time the binding expression is encountered, including across repeated or recursive calls to the enclosing function. In this case, the initializer must use the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset», and shall be evaluated in the translation environment.
- 6.7.48.9 If the **def** form is used, the objects shall not have any storage allocated for them in the execution environment. References to bindings created using this form shall be equivalent to references to the expression associated with them, with a cast to type inserted if the second form of binding is used. The tuple unpacking form of binding shall not be used with this form. The expression associated with each binding shall be limited to the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset», and shall be evaluated in the translation environment.
- 6.7.48.10 If a given name already refers to an object visible in the present scope, the new binding shall *shadow* the earlier binding, causing any references to the name which lexically follow this binding-list within the present scope to resolve to the newly bound object.

6.7.49 Defer expressions

defer-expression:

defer *expression*

- 6.7.49.1 A defer-expression causes another expression to be *deferred* until the current scope *terminates*. The result type is **void**.
- 6.7.49.2 The expression shall not have a result type which contains an error.
- 6.7.49.3 The implementation shall cause the expression to be evaluated upon the termination of the current scope, either due to normal program flow, or due to encountering a terminating expression.
- 6.7.49.4 Names and identifiers within the deferred expression are resolved during evaluation of the defer-expression.
Thus, a binding created after a defer-expression is evaluated can't be referenced within the deferred expression. This is also true of shadowed bindings.
- 6.7.49.5 If several expressions are deferred in a single scope, their side-effects shall occur in the reverse of the order that they appear in the program source.
- 6.7.49.6 If a scope is terminated before a defer-expression within the scope (*but not an expression which was already deferred*) would be evaluated, the side-effects of the expression shall not occur.
- 6.7.49.7 Before a scope terminates, all active nested scopes shall also be terminated, in order, from smallest region encompassed to largest.
- 6.7.49.8 Before a control-expression is evaluated (but after its provided expression is evaluated, if present), the scope associated with its selected expression is terminated.
Forward references: «6.7.51: Control expressions»
- 6.7.49.9 Before a function with a result type of **never** is called by a call-expression (but after all arguments have been evaluated), as well as before the execution environment aborts for any reason, the active function scope most recently made active is terminated.
- 6.7.49.10 As a special case, if a deferred expression is currently being executed, then if a scope outside of the inner-most deferred expression would terminate, the scope within the inner-most deferred expression which encompasses the largest region shall terminate instead.

This is intended to prevent exponential code generation when deferred expressions may abort.

6.7.50 Compound expressions

expression-list:

expression ; expression-list_{opt}
binding-list ; expression-list_{opt}
defer-expression ; expression-list_{opt}

compound-expression:

label_{opt} { expression-list }

- 6.7.50.1 A compound-expression evaluates a list of expressions in sequence.
- 6.7.50.2 If a type hint is provided to a compound-expression, the hint shall be provided to the expression of any yield-expression which selects that compound-expression.
- 6.7.50.3 The implementation shall establish a new scope for the compound-expression. The expressions shall then shall be evaluated such that the side-effects of each all occur in the order that each expression appears.
- 6.7.50.4 If a label is present, the established scope shall be labelled with its name.
- 6.7.50.5 None of the items in the expression-list shall have a result type which contains an error.
- 6.7.50.6 Only the final item in the expression-list is permitted to have the result type **never**.
- 6.7.50.7 If the final item in the expression-list doesn't have the result type **never**, the compound-expression shall behave exactly as though `yield void;` were appended to the end of the expression-list.

*The implicitly added yield-expression guarantees that all compound-expressions will end with an expression whose result type is **never**.*

- 6.7.50.8 The result type of a compound-expression shall be the «6.10: Result type reduction algorithm» applied to the result types of the expressions used in all all yield-expressions which select this compound-expression.

*If no yield-expression selects this compound-expression (and a yield-expression wasn't implicitly appended to the expression-list), the result type is **never**.*

6.7.51 Control expressions

control-expression:

continue *label*_{opt}
return *expression*_{opt}
break-yield-expression

break-yield-expression:

break-yield
break-yield *expression*
break-yield *label*
break-yield *label* , *expression*

break-yield:

break
yield

- 6.7.51.1 A control-expression causes control to jump to another part of the program, possibly affecting the value and/or result of the *selected* expression or function. The result type is **never**.
- 6.7.51.2 The selected expression or function shall be selected from a pool which contains the current function, as well as all expressions within the current function with an associated scope which is active. Furthermore, if a label is provided, all expressions whose associated scope is unlabelled or whose associated scope's label doesn't match the provided label shall be excluded from the pool. The means by which an expression or function is selected from this pool varies based on the form of control-expression used. If no suitable expression or function can be selected, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.
- 6.7.51.3 A break-yield-expression that isn't provided an expression is equivalent to a break-yield-expression provided the expression **void**.
- 6.7.51.4 In the **break** and **continue** forms, if a label isn't provided, the selected expression shall be the for-loop whose associated scope encompasses the smallest region. If a label is provided, the selected expression shall be the expression whose scope encompasses the smallest region, and if this expression isn't a for-loop, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort. The **break** form shall cause the loop to end without evaluating the *condition* or the *afterthought*. The **continue** form shall cause the loop to repeat immediately, running the *afterthought* if present, re-testing the *condition*, and repeating the loop if **true**.
- 6.7.51.5 The **return** form shall select the current function. If an expression is given, its result shall be used as the result of the function, otherwise, **void** shall be used. The result type shall be assignable to the function's result type, which shall be provided to the expression as a type hint, if the expression is present.
- 6.7.51.6 In the **yield** form, if a label isn't provided, the selected expression shall be the compound-expression whose associated scope encompasses the smallest region. If a label is provided, the selected expression shall be the expression whose scope en-

compasses the smallest region, and if this expression isn't a compound-expression, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort.

A yield-expression may select the implicit compound-expression introduced by a switch-expression or match-expression.

- 6.7.51.7 If a control-expression is used within the expression tree formed by a defer-expression, and the selected expression isn't a descendent of the same tree, the translation environment shall print a diagnostic message and abort.

6.7.52 High-level expression class

expression:

assignment
logical-or-expression
if-expression
for-loop
control-expression

initializer:

expression
@undefined

- 6.7.52.1 A initializer is a special kind of expression that is used to specify the initial value of an object. The **@undefined** initializer is an expression that produces an undefined (and possibly illegal) value with a type matching the initializer's type hint.
- 6.7.52.2 The behavior of reading from an object whose value is undefined (e.g. via a plain-expression) is undefined. An object with an undefined value may be written to (e.g. via an assignment expression), after which its value becomes defined.
- 6.7.52.3 If an initializer expression is used without a type hint, the translation environment shall print a diagnostic message and abort.

6.8 Type promotion

- 6.8.1 The operands of some arithmetic expressions are subject to *type promotion*, to allow for arithmetic between disjoint types. The operand with the smaller width may be *promoted*, or implicitly cast, to the width of the other operand. Unless explicitly covered by the following cases, operands shall not be promoted, and the translation environment shall print a diagnostic message and abort for incompatible combinations of operand types.
- 6.8.2 For expressions where the result type is determined by type promotion, the result type shall be equivalent to the type of the operand which has the largest width.
- 6.8.3 For expressions involving at least one flexible type, the result type shall be determined by the «6.11: Flexible type promotion algorithm».
- 6.8.4 For expressions involving two integer types, the type with smaller width may be promoted to the type with larger width only if the signedness is the same for each operand.

- 6.8.5 Expressions involving `uintptr` and `size` promote to `uintptr`, expressions involving `uintptr` and the null type promote to `uintptr`, and expressions involving `uintptr` and a pointer type promote to that pointer type. All other expressions involving `uintptr` shall cause the translation environment to print a diagnostic message and abort.
- 6.8.6 An integer type may be promoted to an enum type whose storage is the same as the integer's storage.
- 6.8.7 For expressions involving floating point types, `f32` may be promoted to `f64`.
- 6.8.8 For expressions involving pointer types, the null type may be promoted to any nullable pointer type, and a non-nullable pointer type may be promoted to a nullable pointer type with the same secondary type. Any pointer type may be promoted to an **opaque** pointer.
- 6.8.9 A mutable type may be promoted to a constant type which is otherwise equivalent to the mutable type, or any other type which that constant type may promote to.
- 6.8.10 A pointer type may be promoted to another pointer type if the secondary type of the pointer may be promoted to the secondary type of the second pointer.
- 6.8.11 A non-aliased type A may promote to a type alias B if type A may promote to the underlying type of type B.
- 6.8.12 A non-error type A may promote to an error type B if type A may promote to the underlying type of type B.

6.9 Translation compatible expression subset

The translation compatible expression subset is a subset of expression types which the implementation must be able to evaluate during the translation phase.

- 6.9.1 The following expressions are included:
 - logical-or-expression
 - logical-xor-expression
 - logical-and-expression
 - equality-expression
 - comparison-expression
 - inclusive-or-expression
 - exclusive-or-expression
 - and-expression
 - shift-expression
 - additive-expression
 - multiplicative-expression
 - cast-expression
 - unary-expression
 - field-access-expression
 - indexing-expression
 - slicing-expression
 - measurement-expression
 - nested-expression
 - plain-expression
- 6.9.2 All terminals which are descendants of any of the listed terminals are included, and all non-terminals and terminals which are descendants of plain-expression are included.

- 6.9.3 The pointer dereference unary-expression (the * operator) shall be excluded from the translation compatible expression subset. Additionally, the implicit pointer type dereference semantics of field-access-expression and indexing-expression are not available.
- 6.9.4 The expression used for a length-expression is not required to be translation compatible as long as the recursively dereferenced result type is an array type.
- 6.9.5 The implementation is not required to use a conformant implementation of the storage semantics of types in the translation environment, provided that there are not observable side-effects in the execution environment as a result of any differences.
- 6.9.6 The operand of an offset-expression need not be translation compatible.
- 6.9.7 In a context where an expression is constrained to this subset, the use of an expression type outside of this set shall cause the translation environment to print a diagnostic message and abort.

6.10 Result type reduction algorithm

- 6.10.1 The result type reduction algorithm shall operate on a list of types. It shall perform the following reductions in order:
 1. Remove all instances of **never**
 2. Replace all tagged unions with their members
 3. Remove all duplicate types
 4. Remove all pointer types such that an equivalent nullable pointer type exists in the list
 5. Remove all mutable types such that an equivalent constant type exists
 6. If the null type and exactly one pointer type remain, replace both with a nullable pointer type whose secondary type is that of the original pointer type
- 6.10.2 If the null type and at least one other type remain after these reductions, the translation phase shall print a diagnostic message and abort.
- 6.10.3 If exactly one type remains, it shall be the result of the result type reduction algorithm. If more than one type remains, the result of the result type reduction algorithm shall be a tagged union containing the remaining types. If no types remain, the result of the result type reduction algorithm shall be **never**.

6.11 Flexible type promotion algorithm

- 6.11.1 The flexible type promotion algorithm shall operate on two types, at least one of which shall be a flexible type.
- 6.11.2 If both operands are flexible integers, they shall both be lowered to a flexible integer with the minimum value set to the smaller of their minimum values and the maximum value set to the larger of their maximum values, and that type shall be the result.

- 6.11.3 If both operands are flexible floats, they shall both be lowered to a new flexible float type, and that type shall be the result of the promotion.
- 6.11.4 If both operands are flexible runes, they shall both be lowered to **rune**, which shall be the result of the promotion.
- 6.11.5 If both operands are flexible types with different classes, the promotion shall fail.
- 6.11.6 If one operand is a tagged union type and promotion between exactly one of its members and the flexible type succeeds, the side-effects of that promotion shall occur and that member shall be the result of the promotion. Otherwise, if the flexible type's default type is a member of the tagged union, the flexible type shall be lowered to its default type and the promotion shall succeed. Otherwise, the promotion shall fail.
- 6.11.7 If one operand is a flexible float and the other is a non-flexible type, the promotion shall succeed only if the non-flexible type is a floating point type. The flexible float shall be lowered to the non-flexible floating point type, which shall be the result of the promotion.
- 6.11.8 If one operand is a flexible integer and the other is a non-flexible type, the promotion shall succeed only if the non-flexible type is an integer type and if the maximum value field of the flexible integer is representable within the integer type without any data loss. If the integer type is signed, the promotion shall succeed only if the minimum value field is also so representable. If the integer type is unsigned and the flexible integer is negative, it shall be first promoted to the corresponding (equal-width) signed integer type, and then bit-cast to the unsigned type. If the promotion succeeds, the flexible integer shall be lowered to the non-flexible integer type, which shall be the result of the promotion.
- 6.11.9 If one operand is a flexible rune, the promotion shall succeed if the other type is either a **rune** or a non-flexible integer type which can represent the flexible rune value without any data loss. If promotion succeeds, the flexible rune shall be lowered to the other type, which shall be the result of the promotion.

6.12 Declarations

declarations:

export_{opt} *declaration* ; *declarations*_{opt}
static-assertion-expression ; *declarations*_{opt}

declaration:

global-declaration
constant-declaration
type-declaration
function-declaration

- 6.12.1 A declaration specifies the interpretation and attributes of a set of identifiers in the translation unit's scope.
- 6.12.2 If the **export** keyword is used, the declaration is considered to be *exported*, allowing other modules to access it. An exported declaration may be visible within sub-unit scopes outside of the current translation unit.

- 6.12.3 The **export** keyword shall not be used with a function-declaration which uses the **@init**, **@fini**, or **@test** attributes.

6.12.4 Global declarations

global-declaration:

```
decl-attropt @threadlocalopt let global-binding  
decl-attropt @threadlocalopt const global-binding
```

global-binding:

```
identifier : type  
identifier : type = initializer  
identifier = expression
```

decl-attr:

```
@symbol ( string-literal )
```

- 6.12.4.1 In a global-declaration, sufficient space shall be reserved for the global-binding to store the type associated with it. That storage shall be initialized to the value of the expression and shall have alignment greater than or equal to the necessary alignment for the type. In the **const** form, the types shall have the constant flag enabled by default.
- 6.12.4.2 The identifier of the global-binding shall be inserted into the current translation unit's scope, for use by any other declaration in the translation unit. If the identifier already refers to an object visible in the translation unit's scope, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.12.4.3 A global-binding's expression or initializer shall be limited to the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset», and shall be evaluated in the translation environment. If specified, the type of the value of the expression or initializer shall be assignable to type. If not specified, the type of the global-binding shall be the result of the expression. Bindings whose type has undefined size shall not be provided an expression. If the type of a binding is a flexible type, it shall first be lowered to its default type.
- 6.12.4.4 The first form of global-binding is a *prototype*. In this form, the implementation shall not allocate storage for the global, and the programmer must arrange for storage to be provided elsewhere, the manner of which is implementation-defined.
- 6.12.4.5 The interpretation of the **@symbol** form of decl-attr is implementation-defined. **@symbol** shall not be used alongside **@init**, **@fini**, or **@test**.
- The purpose of this directive is to allow users to customize the symbol name emitted for targets like ELF.*
- 6.12.4.6 The interpretation of **@threadlocal** is implementation-defined.
- The purpose of this directive is to store a separate copy of a global for each thread, similar to `thread_local` in C.*

6.12.5 Constant declarations

constant-declaration:

```
def identifier : type = expression  
def identifier = expression
```

- 6.12.5.1 In a constant-declaration, the identifier shall be available to the translation environment. No storage shall be allocated for it in the execution environment. References to it shall be equivalent to references to the expression, with a cast to type inserted if the first form is used.

When the second form is used, expression may have a flexible result type.

- 6.12.5.2 The identifier shall be inserted into the current translation unit's scope, for use by any other declaration in the translation unit. If the identifier already refers to an object visible in the translation unit's scope, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.12.5.3 The expression shall be limited to the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset», and shall be evaluated in the translation environment. If the first form of constant-declaration is given, the type of the value of the expression shall be assignable to type.

6.12.6 Type declarations

type-declaration:

```
type identifier = type  
type identifier = enum-type
```

enum-type:

```
enum enum-storageopt { enum-values }
```

enum-values:

```
enum-value ,opt  
enum-value , enum-values
```

enum-value:

```
name  
name = expression
```

enum-storage:

```
integer-type  
rune
```

- 6.12.6.1 In a type-declaration, the identifier shall declare a type alias. In the first form of type-declaration, the underlying type for the identifier shall be the type. In the second form, the underlying type shall be enum-storage, if specified. Otherwise, the underlying type shall be **int**.

- 6.12.6.2 The identifier shall be inserted into the current translation unit's scope, for use by any other declaration in the translation unit. If the identifier already refers to an object visible in the translation unit's scope, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.12.6.3 In the second form of type-declaration, each enum-value shall be made available to the translation unit's scope, via an identifier comprised of the components of the type alias' identifier followed by the enum-value's name. If this identifier already refers to an object visible in the translation unit's scope, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall abort. No storage shall be allocated for them in the execution environment. References to them shall be equivalent to references to the enum-value's assigned value.
- 6.12.6.4 Each enum-value is assigned the value of its expression, if present. Otherwise, the value assigned to it is equal to the value of the nearest lexically preceding enum-value of this enum type plus one. If no such previous value exists, zero is assigned. If the previous value is dependent on the value currently being assigned, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.12.6.5 If an implicitly assigned enum-value would not be representable in the underlying integer type, a diagnostic message shall be shown as per «5.5: Diagnostics».
- 6.12.6.6 expression, if specified, shall be limited to the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset» and shall be evaluated in the translation environment. The resulting value shall be assigned to the corresponding enum-value. The expression shall be provided the enum's type's underlying integer type as a type hint. The result type must be assignable to the enum type's underlying integer type (ref «6.7.47: Assignment»). If the expression's result value is dependent on the value currently being assigned, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.12.6.7 The implementation shall establish a new scope for the enum-values, and each enum-value name shall be made available in the scope.
- This allows the expression for each value to refer to other values within the enum.*
- 6.12.6.8 Each enum-value's name shall be unique within the set of all names of enum-values of the enum-type. Otherwise, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.12.6.9 expression shall be limited to the «6.9: Translation compatible expression subset».

6.12.7 Function declarations

function-declaration:

```
fndec-attropt fn identifier prototype  
fndec-attropt fn identifier prototype = expression
```

fndec-attr:

```
@fini  
@init  
@test  
decl-attr
```

- 6.12.7.1 The identifier of each function-declaration which does not use **@init**, **@fini**, or **@test** shall be inserted into the current translation unit's scope, for use by any other declaration in the translation unit. If the identifier already refers to an object visible in the translation unit's scope, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.12.7.2 The first form of function-declaration is a *prototype*, and shall cause the identifier to refer to the function type described by the prototype and the function attributes. The programmer must arrange for the implementation of this function to be provided separately, the manner of which is implementation-defined. **@init**, **@fini**, and **@test** shall not be used on prototypes.
- 6.12.7.3 The second form of function-declaration shall declare a function and its implementation. The result type of the expression shall be assignable to the prototype's result type.
- 6.12.7.4 In the second form of function-declaration, the implementation shall establish a new scope for the expression. For each of the prototype's parameters, in the order that they appear in the program source, the implementation shall resolve the parameter's type (within the newly established scope), and then, if the name form is used, insert the parameter's name into the scope. The prototype's result type shall be resolved outside of the newly established scope. The expression shall be translated after all named parameters have been made visible.
- 6.12.7.5 The **@fini** form of fndec-attr shall cause the function to be a *finalization function*. **@init** shall cause it to be an *initialization function*. **@test** shall cause it to be a *test function*.
- 6.12.7.6 Functions declared with **@test**, **@init**, or **@fini** shall accept no parameters, shall not be variadic, shall return void, and need not have unique names.

6.13 Units

sub-unit:

imports_{opt} declarations_{opt}

imports:

use-directive imports_{opt}

use-directive:

use *identifier* ;
use *name* = *identifier* ;
use *identifier* :: { *member-list* } ;
use *identifier* :: * ;

member-list:

name ,_{opt}
name , *member-list*

- 6.13.1 A unit, or translation unit, is composed of several source files as described by «5.3: Translation steps». Each source file is a sub-unit. A specific sub-unit may have no declarations, but the unit shall contain at least one declaration (excluding static assertions) among its sub-units.
- 6.13.2 Each translation unit shall establish a scope into which all of the unit's declarations are inserted. Each sub-unit shall also establish a scope, into which any imports shall make declarations from other modules available.
- In other words, declarations made in a sub-unit are visible to other members of that unit, but imports in a sub-unit are not visible to other sub-units.*
- 6.13.3 A use-directive shall declare a dependency between this module and another module (the *target module*) whose namespace is specified by the use-directive's identifier. This shall cause the named module to be included in the final program, as described by «5.3: Translation steps». All dependencies of the target module also become dependencies of this module.
- 6.13.4 If a name or identifier which would be inserted into this sub-unit's scope by a use-directive already refers to an object visible in the scope, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.13.5 If a use-directive would cause a module to depend on itself, a diagnostic message shall be printed and the translation phase shall be aborted.
- 6.13.6 The first form of use-directive shall cause all declarations exported by the target module to be made available to this sub-unit's scope, via an identifier comprised of the last component of the namespace identifier followed by the components of the declaration's identifier.

Example *In the use directive use bar::baz;, identifiers in the module whose namespace is bar::baz will be made visible as identifiers whose first component is baz. For example, if bar::baz exports a declaration named bat, it is made visible to this sub-unit as baz::bat.*

- 6.13.7 The second form of use-directive shall cause all declarations exported by the target module to be made available to this sub-unit's scope, via an identifier comprised of the given name followed by the components of the declaration's identifier.

Example *In the use directive use foo = bar::baz;, identifiers in the module whose namespace is bar::baz will be made visible as identifiers whose first component is foo. For example, if bar::baz exports a declaration named bat, it is made visible to this sub-unit as foo::bat.*

- 6.13.8 The third form of use-directive shall cause only the declarations named in the member-list, each of which shall name a declaration exported by the target module, to be inserted into this sub-unit's scope (with the same name they were initially declared with). For each enum type alias inserted into the scope, all of the enum's members shall also be inserted, each with the same name that they have in the unit scope of the target module.

Example *If bar::baz exports a declaration named bat, the use directive use bar::baz::{bat}, will cause the name bat in this sub-unit's scope to refer to said declaration.*

- 6.13.9 The fourth form of use-directive shall cause all declarations exported by the target module to be made available to this sub-unit's scope, with the same names they were initially declared with.

A Language syntax summary

Lexical analysis

token:

comment
integer-literal
floating-literal
rune-literal
string-section
keyword
name
operator
attribute
invalid-attribute
annotation

operator: one of:

! != % %= & && &&= &= () * *= + += , - -= / /= :
:: ; < << <<= <= = == => > >= >> >>= ? [] ^ ^= ^^ ^= { |
|= || ||= } ~

comment: exactly:

// *comment-chars*

comment-chars: exactly:

comment-char *comment-chars*_{opt}

comment-char:

Any character other than U+000A

annotation:

#[*identifier* *annotation-tokens*_{opt}]

annotation-tokens:

(balanced list of tokens)

Keywords

keyword: one of:

**abort align alloc append as assert bool break case const continue
def defer delete done else enum export f32 f64 false fn for
free i16 i32 i64 i8 if insert int is len let match never nomem
null nullable offset opaque return rune size static str struct
switch true type u16 u32 u64 u8 uint uintptr union use vaarg
vaend valist vstart void yield _**

Attributes

attribute: one of:

**@fini @init @packed @symbol @test @threadlocal
@undefined**

invalid-attribute: exactly:

@ *name*

Identifiers

identifier:

name

name **::** *identifier*

name: exactly:

nondigit

name *alnum*

nondigit: one of:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

_

decimal-digit: one of:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

alnum:

decimal-digit

nondigit

Types

type:

const_{opt} *storage-class*

storage-class:

primitive-type
pointer-type
struct-union-type
tuple-type
tagged-union-type
slice-array-type
function-type
alias-type
error-type

primitive-type:

integer-type
floating-type
bool
done
never
nomem
opaque
rune
str
valist
void

integer-type: one of:

i8 i16 i32 i64 u8 u16 u32 u64 int uint size uintptr

floating-type:

f32
f64

pointer-type:

***** *type*
nullable ***** *type*

struct-union-type:

```
struct @packedopt { struct-union-fields }  
union { struct-union-fields }
```

struct-union-fields:

```
struct-union-field ,opt  
struct-union-field , struct-union-fields
```

struct-union-field:

```
_ : type  
name : type  
struct-union-type  
identifier
```

tuple-type:

```
( tuple-types )
```

tuple-types:

```
type , type ,opt  
type , tuple-types
```

tagged-union-type:

```
( tagged-types )
```

tagged-types:

```
tagged-type | tagged-type |opt  
tagged-type | tagged-types
```

tagged-type:

```
...opt type
```

slice-array-type:

```
[ ] type  
[ expression ] type  
[ * ] type  
[ - ] type
```

function-type:

fn *prototype*

prototype:

(*parameter-list*_{opt}) *type*

parameter-list:

parameters ,_{opt}
parameters ...
parameters , ...
...

parameters:

parameter
parameters , *parameter*

parameter:

name : *type* *default-value*_{opt}
_ : *type* *default-value*_{opt}

default-value:

= *expression*

alias-type:

identifier

error-type:

! *type*

Expressions

literal:

integer-literal
floating-literal
rune-literal
string-literal
array-literal
struct-literal
tuple-literal
true
false
nomem
null
void
done

floating-literal: exactly:
nonzero-decimal-digits . *decimal-digits* *decimal-exponent*_{opt} *floating-suffix*_{opt}
nonzero-decimal-digits *decimal-exponent*_{opt} *floating-suffix*
0x *hex-digits* . *hex-digits* *binary-exponent* *floating-suffix*_{opt}
0x *hex-digits* *binary-exponent* *floating-suffix*_{opt}

floating-suffix: one of:
f32 f64

decimal-digits-without-separators: exactly:
decimal-digit *decimal-digits-without-separators*_{opt}

decimal-digits: exactly:
decimal-digit *decimal-digits*_{opt}
decimal-digit – *decimal-digits*

nonzero-decimal-digits: exactly:
0
nonzero-decimal-digit *decimal-digits*_{opt}
nonzero-decimal-digit – *decimal-digits*

nonzero-decimal-digit: one of:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

hex-digits: exactly:
hex-digit *hex-digits*_{opt}
hex-digit – *hex-digits*

hex-digit: one of:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F a b c d e f

decimal-exponent: exactly:
decimal-exponent-char *sign*_{opt} *decimal-digits-without-separators*

binary-exponent: exactly:
binary-exponent-char *sign*_{opt} *decimal-digits-without-separators*

sign: one of:
+ -

decimal-exponent-char: one of:
e E

binary-exponent-char: one of:
p P

integer-literal: exactly:
0x *hex-digits* *integer-suffix*_{opt}
0o *octal-digits* *integer-suffix*_{opt}
0b *binary-digits* *integer-suffix*_{opt}
nonzero-decimal-digits *positive-decimal-exponent*_{opt} *integer-suffix*_{opt}

octal-digits: exactly:
octal-digit *octal-digits*_{opt}
octal-digit **_** *octal-digits*

octal-digit: one of:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

binary-digits: exactly:
binary-digit *binary-digits*_{opt}
binary-digit **_** *binary-digits*

binary-digit: one of:
0 1

positive-decimal-exponent:
decimal-exponent-char **+**_{opt} *decimal-digits-without-separators*

integer-suffix: one of:
i u z i8 i16 i32 i64 u8 u16 u32 u64

rune-literal: exactly:
' rune '

rune:
Any character other than **** or **'**
escape-sequence

escape-sequence: exactly:
named-escape
\x *hex-digit* *hex-digit*
\u *fourbyte*
\U *eightbyte*

fourbyte: exactly:
hex-digit *hex-digit* *hex-digit* *hex-digit*

eightbyte: exactly:
fourbyte *fourbyte*

named-escape: one of:
\0 \a \b \f \n \r \t \v \\ \' \"

string-literal:
string-section string-literal_{opt}

string-section: exactly:
 " *string-chars_{opt}* "
 ` *rawstring-chars_{opt}* `

string-chars: exactly:
string-char string-chars_{opt}

string-char:
 Any character other than \ or "
escape-sequence

rawstring-chars: exactly:
rawstring-char rawstring-chars_{opt}

rawstring-char:
 Any character other than `

array-literal:
 [*array-members_{opt}*]

array-members:
initializer ,_{opt}
initializer ...
initializer , *array-members*

struct-literal:
struct { *field-values* ,_{opt} }
identifier { *struct-initializer* }

struct-initializer:
field-values ,_{opt}
field-values , @**undefined**_{opt} ...
 @**undefined**_{opt} ...

field-values:
field-value
field-values , *field-value*

field-value:
name = *initializer*
name : *type* = *initializer*
struct-literal

tuple-literal:
 (*tuple-items*)

tuple-items:
 initializer , *initializer* ,_{opt}
 initializer , *tuple-items*

plain-expression:
 identifier
 literal

nested-expression:
 plain-expression
 (*expression*)

allocation-expression:
 alloc (*initializer*)
 alloc (*initializer* ...)
 alloc (*initializer* , *expression*)

free-expression:
 free (*expression*)

assertion-expression:
 assert (*expression*)
 assert (*expression* , *expression*)
 abort (*expression*_{opt})

static-assertion-expression:
 static *assertion-expression*

call-expression:
 postfix-expression (*argument-list*_{opt})

argument-list:
 expression ,_{opt}
 expression ...
 expression , *argument-list*

measurement-expression:

align-expression
size-expression
length-expression
offset-expression

align-expression:

align (*type*)

size-expression:

size (*type*)

length-expression:

len (*expression*)

offset-expression:

offset (*offset-operand*)

offset-operand:

field-access-expression
(*offset-operand*)

field-access-expression:

postfix-expression . *name*
postfix-expression . *integer-literal*

indexing-expression:

postfix-expression [*expression*]

slicing-expression:

postfix-expression [*expression_{opt}* .. *expression_{opt}*]

slice-mutation-expression:

append-expression
insert-expression
delete-expression

append-expression:

static_{opt} append (*object-selector* , *initializer*)
static_{opt} append (*object-selector* , *expression ...*)
static_{opt} append (*object-selector* , *initializer* , *expression*)

insert-expression:

static_{opt} **insert** (*insert-operand* , *initializer*)
static_{opt} **insert** (*insert-operand* , *expression* ...)
static_{opt} **insert** (*insert-operand* , *initializer* , *expression*)

insert-operand:

indexing-expression
(*insert-operand*)

delete-expression:

static_{opt} **delete** (*delete-operand*)

delete-operand:

indexing-expression
slicing-expression
(*delete-operand*)

error-checking-expression:

postfix-expression ?
postfix-expression !

postfix-expression:

nested-expression
call-expression
field-access-expression
indexing-expression
slicing-expression
error-checking-expression
builtin-expression

object-selector:

identifier
indexing-expression
field-access-expression
(*object-selector*)

variadic-expression:

vastart ()
vaarg (*object-selector* , *type*)
vaend (*object-selector*)

builtin-expression:

allocation-expression
assertion-expression
measurement-expression
slice-mutation-expression
static-assertion-expression
variadic-expression

unary-expression:

postfix-expression
compound-expression
match-expression
switch-expression
unary-operator unary-expression

unary-operator: one of:

*- ~ ! * &*
cast-expression:
unary-expression
cast-expression : type
cast-expression as nullable-type
cast-expression is nullable-type

nullable-type:

type

null

multiplicative-expression:

cast-expression
*multiplicative-expression * cast-expression*
multiplicative-expression / cast-expression
multiplicative-expression % cast-expression

additive-expression:

multiplicative-expression
additive-expression + multiplicative-expression
additive-expression - multiplicative-expression

shift-expression:

additive-expression
shift-expression << additive-expression
shift-expression >> additive-expression

and-expression:

shift-expression
and-expression & shift-expression

exclusive-or-expression:

and-expression
exclusive-or-expression ^ and-expression

inclusive-or-expression:

exclusive-or-expression
inclusive-or-expression | exclusive-or-expression

comparison-expression:

inclusive-or-expression
comparison-expression < *inclusive-or-expression*
comparison-expression > *inclusive-or-expression*
comparison-expression <= *inclusive-or-expression*
comparison-expression >= *inclusive-or-expression*

equality-expression:

comparison-expression
equality-expression == *comparison-expression*
equality-expression != *comparison-expression*

logical-and-expression:

equality-expression
logical-and-expression && *equality-expression*

logical-xor-expression:

logical-and-expression
logical-xor-expression ^^ *logical-and-expression*

logical-or-expression:

logical-xor-expression
logical-or-expression || *logical-xor-expression*

if-expression:

if *conditional-branch*
if *conditional-branch* **else** *expression*

conditional-branch:

(*expression*) *expression*

for-loop:

```
for labelopt ( for-predicate ) expression  
for labelopt ( for-predicate ) expression else expression
```

for-predicate:

```
iterable-binding  
expression  
binding-list ; expression  
expression ; expression  
binding-list ; expression ; expression
```

iterable-binding:

```
iterable-binding-left .. expression  
iterable-binding-left & .. expression  
iterable-binding-left => expression
```

iterable-binding-left:

```
const binding-name  
const binding-name : type  
let binding-name  
let binding-name : type
```

label:

```
: name
```

switch-expression:

```
switch labelopt ( expression ) { switch-cases }
```

switch-cases:

```
switch-case switch-casesopt
```

switch-case:

```
case case-optionsopt => expression-list
```

case-options:

```
expression ,opt  
expression , case-options
```

match-expression:

```
match labelopt ( expression ) { match-cases }
```

match-cases:

```
match-case match-casesopt
```

match-case:

```
case let name : type => expression-list  
case nullable-typeopt => expression-list
```

assignment:
assignment-target assignment-op expression
slicing-assignment-target = expression
_ = expression

assignment-target:
object-selector
indirect-assignment-target

indirect-assignment-target:
* unary-expression
(indirect-assignment-target)

slicing-assignment-target:
slicing-expression
(slicing-assignment-target)

assignment-op: one of:
= += -= *= /= %= <<= >>= &= |= ^= &&= ||= ^=

binding-list:
static_{opt} **let** bindings
static_{opt} **const** bindings
def bindings

bindings:
binding ,_{opt}
binding , bindings

binding:
binding-name = expression
binding-name : type = initializer

binding-name:
name
(tuple-binding-names)
-

tuple-binding-names:
tuple-binding-name , tuple-binding-name ,_{opt}
tuple-binding-name , tuple-binding-names

tuple-binding-name:
name
-

defer-expression:
defer expression

expression-list:
 expression ; expression-list_{opt}
 binding-list ; expression-list_{opt}
 defer-expression ; expression-list_{opt}

compound-expression:
 label_{opt} { expression-list }

control-expression:
 continue *label_{opt}*
 return *expression_{opt}*
 break-yield-expression

break-yield-expression:
 break-yield
 break-yield expression
 break-yield label
 break-yield label , expression

break-yield:
 break
 yield

expression:
 assignment
 logical-or-expression
 if-expression
 for-loop
 control-expression

initializer:
 expression
 @undefined

Declarations

declarations:
 export_{opt} *declaration ; declarations_{opt}*
 static-assertion-expression ; declarations_{opt}

declaration:
 global-declaration
 constant-declaration
 type-declaration
 function-declaration

global-declaration:

*decl-attr*_{opt} **@threadlocal**_{opt} **let** *global-binding*
*decl-attr*_{opt} **@threadlocal**_{opt} **const** *global-binding*

global-binding:

identifier : *type*
identifier : *type* = *initializer*
identifier = *expression*

decl-attr:

@symbol (*string-literal*)

constant-declaration:

def *identifier* : *type* = *expression*
def *identifier* = *expression*

type-declaration:

type *identifier* = *type*
type *identifier* = *enum-type*

enum-type:

enum *enum-storage*_{opt} { *enum-values* }

enum-values:

enum-value _{opt}
enum-value , *enum-values*

enum-value:

name
name = *expression*

enum-storage:

integer-type
rune

function-declaration:

*fndec-attr*_{opt} **fn** *identifier* *prototype*
*fndec-attr*_{opt} **fn** *identifier* *prototype* = *expression*

fndec-attr:

@fini
@init
@test
decl-attr

Units

sub-unit:

*imports*_{opt} *declarations*_{opt}

imports:

*use-directive imports*_{opt}

use-directive:

use *identifier* ;

use *name* = *identifier* ;

use *identifier* :: { *member-list* } ;

use *identifier* :: * ;

member-list:

name ,_{opt}

name , *member-list*

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