

# Kempe Compiler & Language Manual

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## Introduction

Kempe is a stack-based language, and `kc` is a toy compiler for `x86_64`.

## Installing kc

First, install cabal and GHC. Then:

```
cabal install kempe
```

This provides `kc`, the Kempe compiler.

## Editor Integration

A vim plugin is available.

To install with vim-plug:

```
Plug 'vmchale/kempe' , { 'rtp' : 'vim' }
```

## Kempe Language

### Types

Kempe has a stack-based type system. So if you see a type signature:

```
next : Word -- Word Word
```

that means that the stack must have a `Word` on it for `next` to be invoked, and that it will have two `Words` on the stack after it is invoked.

### Polymorphism

Kempe allows polymorphic functions. So we can define:

```
id : a -- a
  =: [ ]
```

The Kempe typechecker basically works though unification is slow.

### Literals

Integer literals have type `-- Int`.

Positive literals followed by a `u` have type `-- Word`, e.g. `1u`.

Negative integer literals are indicated by an underscore, `_`, i.e. `_1` has type `-- Int`.

## Builtins

The Kempe compiler has a few builtin functions that you can use for arithmetic and for shuffling data around. Many of them are familiar to stack-based programmers:

- `dup` : `a -- a a`
- `swap` : `a b -- b a`
- `drop` : `a --`

For arithmetic:

- `+` : `Int Int -- Int`
- `*` : `Int Int -- Int`
- `-` : `Int Int -- Int`
- `/` : `Int Int -- Int`
- `%` : `Int Int -- Int`
- `>>` : `Int Int8 -- Int`
- `<<` : `Int Int8 -- Int`
- `xori` : `Int Int -- Int`
- `+~` : `Word Word -- Word`
- `*~` : `Word Word -- Word`
- `/~` : `Word Word -- Word`
- `%~` : `Word Word -- Word`
- `>>~` : `Word Int8 -- Word`
- `<<~` : `Word Int8 -- Word`
- `xoru` : `Word Word -- Word`
- `popcount` : `Word -- Int`
- `=` : `Int Int -- Bool`
- `>` : `Int Int -- Bool`
- `<` : `Int Int -- Bool`
- `!=` : `Int Int -- Bool`
- `<=` : `Int Int -- Bool`
- `>=` : `Int Int -- Bool`
- `&` : `Bool Bool -- Bool`
- `||` : `Bool Bool -- Bool`
- `xor` : `Bool Bool -- Bool`
- `~` : `Int -- Int`

There is one higher-order construct, `dip`, which we illustrate by example:

```
nip : a b -- b
     =: [ dip(drop) ]
```

## If Blocks

If-blocks are atoms which contain two blocks of atoms on each arm. If the next item on the stack is `True`, the first will be executed, otherwise the second.

```
loop : Int Int -- Int
      =: [ swap dup 0 =
          if( drop
              , dup 1 - dip(*) swap loop )
          ]
```

```
fac_tailrec : Int -- Int
            =: [ 1 loop ]
```

## Sum Types

Kempe supports sum types, for instance:

```
type Either a b { Left a | Right b }
```

Note that empty sum types such as

```
type Void { }
```

are not really supported.

## Pattern Matching

Sum types are taken apart with pattern matching, viz.

```
isRight : ((Either a) b) -- Bool
        =: [
          { case
            | Right -> drop True
            | Left  -> drop False
          }
        ]
```

## FFI

Kempe can call into C functions. Suppose we have

```
int rand(void);
```

Then we can declare this as:

```
rand : -- Int
      =: $cfun"rand"
```

And `rand` will be available as a Kempe function.

## Recursion

`kc` optimizes tail recursion.

## Non-Features

Kempe is missing a good many features, such as:

- Modules/imports
- Floats
- Dynamically sized data types
- Strings
- Recursive data types
- Pointers
- Operator overloading

## Programming in Kempe

### Invoking the Compiler

`kc` cannot be used to produce executables. Rather, the Kempe compiler will produce `.o` files which contain functions.

Kempe functions can be exported with a C ABI:

```
fac : Int -- Int
  =: [ dup 0 =
      if( drop 1
          , dup 1 - fac * )
      ]
```

```
%foreign cabi fac
```

This would be called with a C wrapper like so:

```
#include <stdio.h>

extern int fac(int);

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    printf("%d", fac(3));
}
```

Unlike the frontend and type checker, the backend is dodgy.

## Internals

Kempe maintains its own stack and stores the pointer in `rbp`.

Kempe procedures do not require any registers to be preserved across function calls.

## C Calls

When exporting to C, `kc` generates code that initializes the Kempe data pointer (`rbx`). Thus, one should avoid calling into Kempe code too often!

Note that the Kempe data pointer is static, so calling different Kempe functions in different threads will fail unpredictably.

## Kempe ABI

Sum types have a guaranteed representation so that they can be used from other languages.

## Examples

### Splitmix Pseudorandom Number Generator

The generator in question comes from a recent paper.

Implementation turns out to be quite nice thanks to Kempe's multiple return values:

```
; given a seed, return a random value and the new seed
next : Word -- Word Word
      =: [ 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15u +~ dup
          dup 30i8 >>~ xoru 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9u *~
          dup 27i8 >>~ xoru 0x94d049bb133111ebu *~
          dup 31i8 >>~ xoru
        ]
```

```
%foreign kabi next
```

Note that `30i8` is an `Int8` literal; shifts take an `Int8` as the exponent.

Compare this C implementation:

```

#include <stdint.h>

// modified to have "multiple return" with destination-passing style
uint64_t next(uint64_t x, uint64_t* y) {
    uint64_t z = (x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15);
    z = (z ^ (z >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
    z = (z ^ (z >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
    *y = x;
    return z ^ (z >> 31);
}

```

## GCD

```

gcd : Int Int -- Int
=: [ dup 0 =
    if( drop
        , dup dip(%) swap gcd )
    ]

```

## Mutual Recursion

kc supports mutual recursion:

```

not : Bool -- Bool
=: [
    { case
        | True -> False
        | _     -> True
    }
]

odd : Int -- Bool
=: [ dup 0 =
    if( drop False
        , - 1 even )
    ]

even : Int -- Bool
=: [ dup 0 =
    if( drop True
        , - 1 odd )
    ]

```