



# GSoC 2023 Program @ LLVM



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# *Tutorial Development with clang-repl and xeus-clang-repl*



xeUS

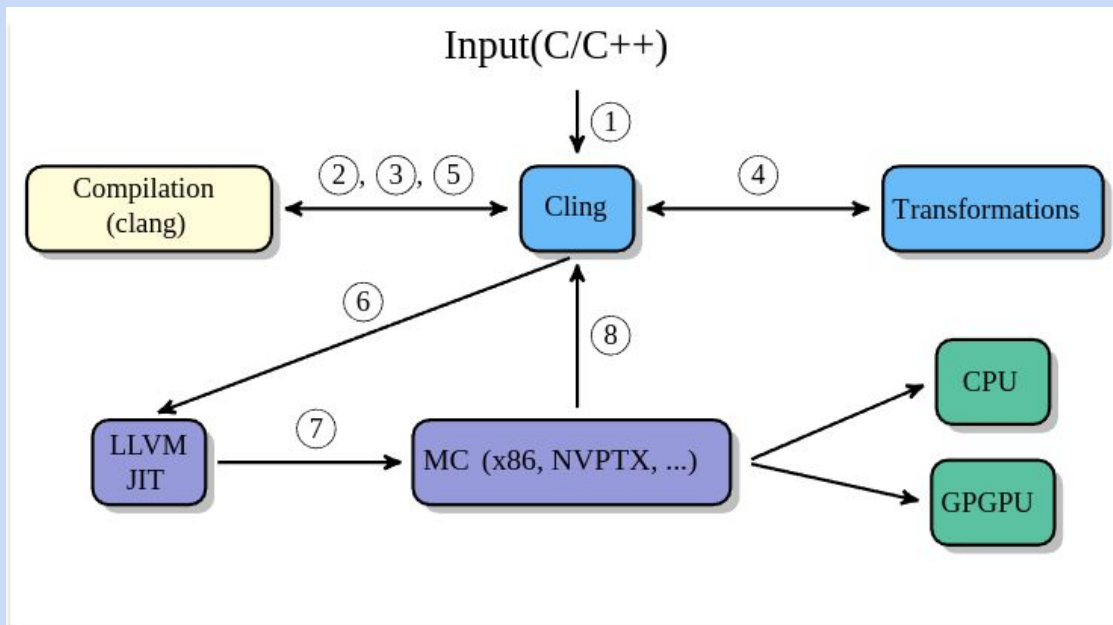
# Incremental Compilation

- A Read-Eval-Print Loop, or REPL, is an environment where user inputs are read and evaluated, and then the results are returned to the user.
- REPLs provide an interactive environment to explore tools available in specific environments or programming languages

```
krishna@krishna:~$ expr World!  
World!  
krishna@krishna:~$ expr 10/2  
10/2  
krishna@krishna:~$ expr 10 / 2  
5  
krishna@krishna:~$
```

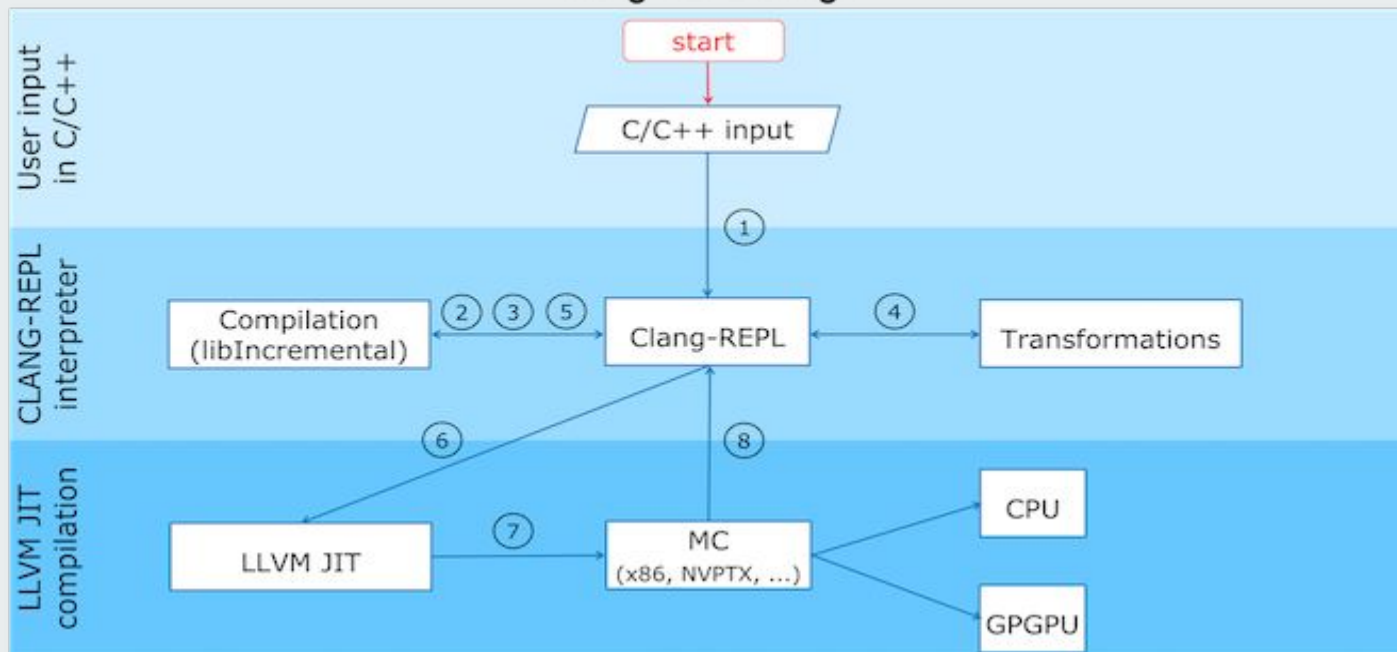
```
[cling]$ #include<iostream>  
[cling]$ int sum(int a, int b) { int c = a+b; std::cout << c << std::endl; return c+1;}  
[cling]$ int c = sum (8,9)  
17  
(int) 18  
[cling]$
```

# Cling



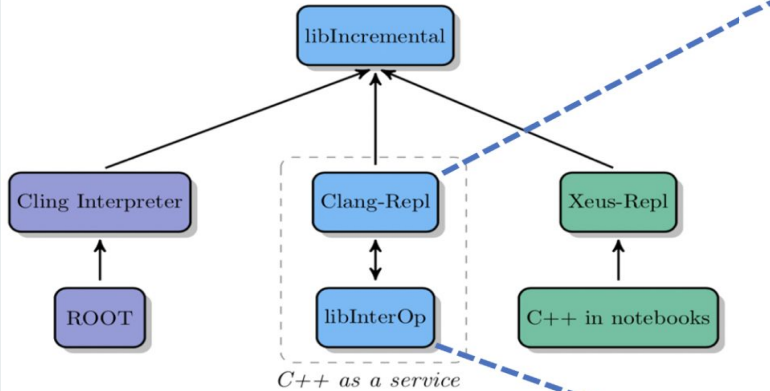
# Clang-REPL

Clang-REPL design

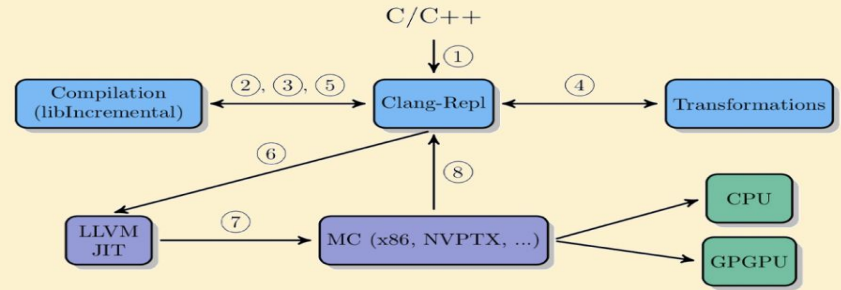


# Overview

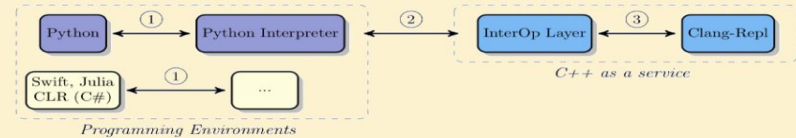
## libIncremental Design



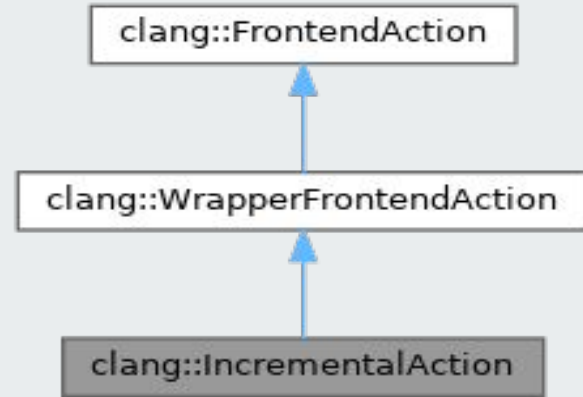
## Clang-Repl Design



## libInterOp Design



# What makes the difference between CLING and Clang-REPL



# Examples

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## DEMOS:

CLING : <https://asciinema.org/a/BQxbyakFSOkife64hSKvU223y>

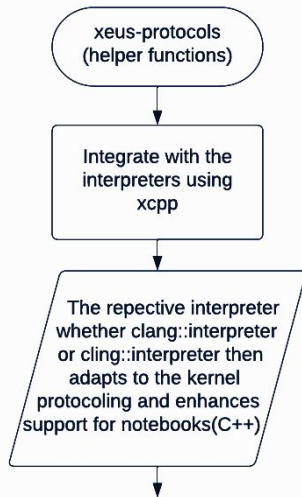
CLANG-REPL: <https://asciinema.org/a/MCW63Tqvy1hPQrVNr1zdWdU18>

```
[cling]$ int a = 10;
[cling]$ extern int a;
[cling]$ static int a;
input_line_5:2:13: error: redefinition of 'a'
    static int a;
           ^
input_line_3:2:6: note: previous definition is here
    int a = 10;
    ^
[cling]$
```

```
clang-repl> int a = 10;
clang-repl> extern int a;
clang-repl> static int a ;
In file included from <<< inputs >>>:1:
input_line_2:1:12: error: static declaration of 'a' follows non-static declaration
static int a ;
           ^
input_line_1:1:12: note: previous declaration is here
extern int a;
           ^
error: Parsing failed.
```



# Xeus-protocols



#### Declaring variables in C++

```

26 (1) : kernel ~* int printFunction char....?
26 (1) : int new_var = 123;
26 (1) : int new_var = 123;
26 (1) : int new_var = 123;
  
```

#### Running Python with C++ variables

```

26 (1) : Python
26 (1) : from IPython.core.interactiveshell import InteractiveShell
26 (1) : print('string = %s', '123', new_var, new_var)
26 (1) : print('float = %s', 1.23)
26 (1) : %run_in_ipython Python: help on file %s at %s
26 (1) : %run_in_ipython Python: help on file %s at %s
  
```

```

26 (1) : Python
26 (1) : new_python_var = 123
  
```

```

26 (1) : %run_in_ipython Python: help on file %s at %s
26 (1) : new_python_var = 123
  
```

```

nl::json execute_request_impl(int execution_counter,
                              const std::string& code,
                              bool silent,
                              bool store_history,
                              const nl::json::node_type* user_expressions,
                              bool allow_stdin) override;
  
```

```

nl::json complete_request_impl(const std::string& code,
                               int cursor_pos) override;
  
```

```

nl::json inspect_request_impl(const std::string& code,
                              int cursor_pos,
                              int detail_level) override;
  
```

```

nl::json is_complete_request_impl(const std::string& code) override;
  
```

```

nl::json kernel_info_request_impl() override;
  
```

# Adapting to xeus protocols

---

## *xeus-clang-repl*

```
namespace xcpp {  
class XEUS_CLANG_REPL_API interpreter : public xeus::xinterpreter {  
public:  
    interpreter(int argc, const char *const *argv);  
    virtual ~interpreter();  
};
```

```
std::unique_ptr<clang::Interpreter> m_interpreter;
```

## *xeus-cling*

```
namespace xcpp  
{  
    class XEUS_CLING_API interpreter : public xeus::xinterpreter  
    {  
    public:  
        interpreter(int argc, const char* const* argv);  
        virtual ~interpreter();  
    };  
}
```

```
cling::Interpreter m_interpreter;  
cling::InputValidator m_input_validator;
```

# Our Aim !



## Declaring variables in C++

```
In [1]: extern "C" int printf(const char*,...);
```

```
In [2]: int new_var1 = 12;
        int new_var2 = 25;
        int new_var3 = 64;
```

## Running Python with C++ variables

```
In [3]: %%python
        from time import time,ctime
        print('This is printed from Python: Today is', ctime(time()))
        python_array = [1, 2, new_var1, new_var2, new_var3]
        print(python_array)
```

```
This is printed from Python: Today is Tue Oct 25 11:38:08 2022
[1, 2, 12, 25, 64]
```

```
In [4]: %%python
        new_python_var = 1327
```

```
In [5]: auto k = printf("new_python_var = %d\n", new_python_var);
        new_python_var = 1327
```

Any Questions !?



**THANK YOU !**