

Textadept

Behind the Scenes

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Lua Workshop 2012

Outline

- Introduction
- Lua in Textadept
 - Syntax highlighting
 - Code completion
 - UI Scripting
 - Editing component
- Q & A

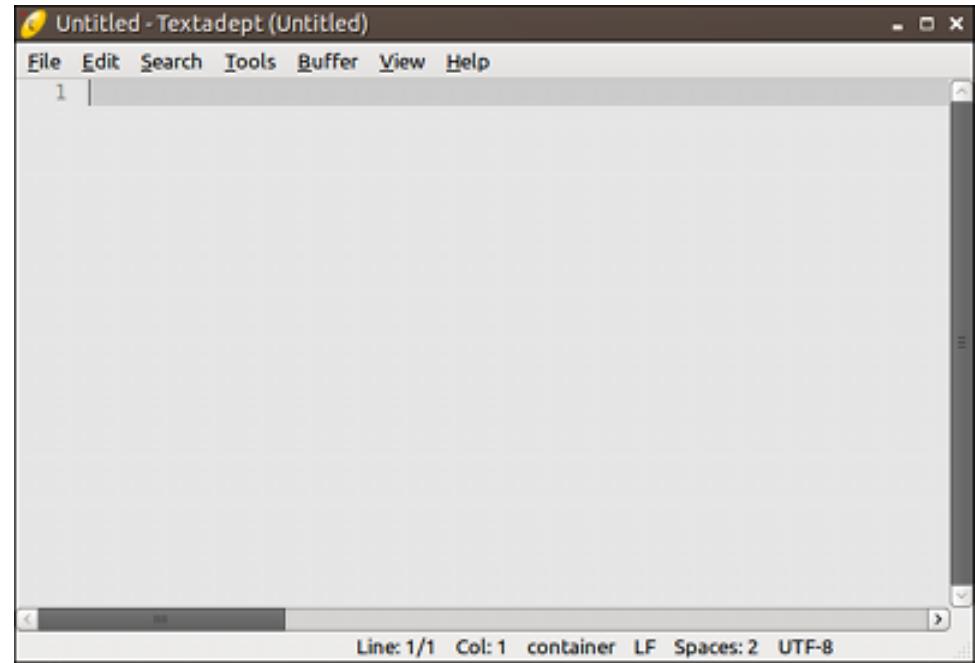
The image displays four screenshots of the Textadept editor interface, arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each screenshot shows a code editor window with the file 'textadept.c' open. The code in the editor is:

```
// Copyright 2007-2012
#include <locale.h>
#include <iconv.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

The first two screenshots show the code with syntax highlighting applied, where keywords like '#include' and comments like '// Copyright' are colored. The last two screenshots show the same code without syntax highlighting, demonstrating how it appears when disabled.

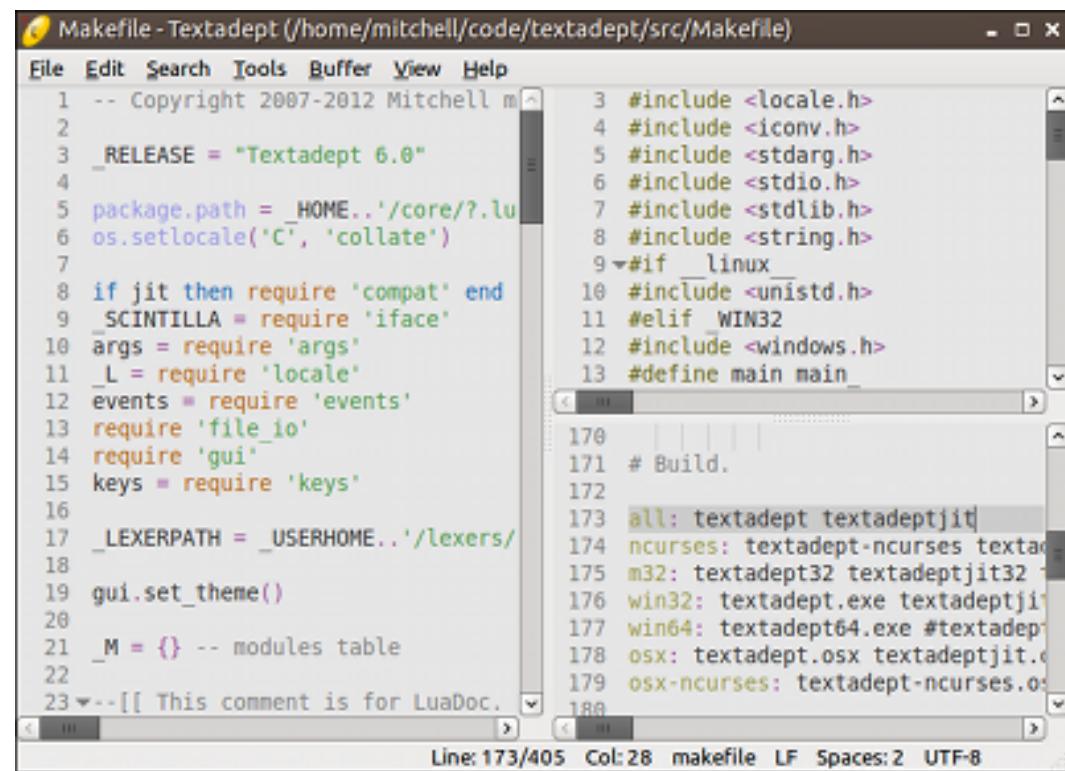
Introduction

- Why Textadept?
- Why Lua?
- Editor design



Syntax Highlighting

- Pattern matching
 - Regex
 - Character iteration
 - LPEG



A screenshot of the Textadept text editor interface. The title bar reads "Makefile - Textadept (/home/mitchell/code/textadept/src/Makefile)". The main window displays a Makefile with syntax highlighting. The code includes comments, strings, and various Lua and C preprocessor directives. The status bar at the bottom shows "Line: 173/405 Col: 28 LF Spaces: 2 UTF-8".

```
-- Copyright 2007-2012 Mitchell mitchell@laptop:~/code/textadept$ make
3 #include <locale.h>
4 #include <iconv.h>
5 #include <stdarg.h>
6 #include <stdio.h>
7 #include <stdlib.h>
8 #include <string.h>
9 #if __linux
10 #include <unistd.h>
11 #elif __WIN32
12 #include <windows.h>
13 #define main main_
14
15 # Build.
16
17 all: textadept textadeptjit
18 ncurses: textadept-ncurses textadept-ncurses-jit
19 m32: textadept32 textadept32-jit
20 win32: textadept.exe textadept-jit
21 win64: textadept64.exe #textadept64-jit
22 osx: textadept.osx textadept-jit
23 osx-ncurses: textadept-ncurses.osx
24
25 --- [[ This comment is for Luadoc. ]]
```

Syntax Highlighting with LPEG

- Tokens
 - Whitespace
 - Comments
 - Strings
 - Etc.
- Rules
- Grammars

```
l = lexer -- lexer module

ws = l.token(l.WHITESPACE, l.space^1)

ls = [...] -- long string pattern

lc = [.] * l.nonnewline^0
bc = [.] * ls
comment = l.token(l.COMMENT, bc + lc)

sq = l.delimited_range('"', '\'', true)
dq = l.delimited_range('\"', '\"', true)
string = l.token(l.STRING, sq + dq + ls)

_rules = {
  {'whitespace', ws},
  [...], -- keywords, functions, etc.
  {'string', string},
  {'comment', comment},
  [...], -- numbers, labels, operators
} --> compiles to a grammar
```

Behind the Scenes

- Load lexer
- Build grammar
- Call `lpeg.match`
- Highlight text

```
lpeg.match(lua._GRAMMAR, [[  
    -- comment  
    local foo=10  
    print('foo')]]) -->  
  
{'comment', 10, -- "-- comment"  
 'whitespace', 11, -- newline  
 'keyword', 16, -- "local"  
 'whitespace', 17, -- space  
 'identifier', 20, -- "foo"  
 'operator', 21, -- "="  
 'number', 23, -- "10"  
 'whitespace', 24, -- newline  
 'function', 29, -- "print"  
 'operator', 30, -- "("  
 'string', 35, -- "'foo'"  
 'operator', 36} -- ")"
```

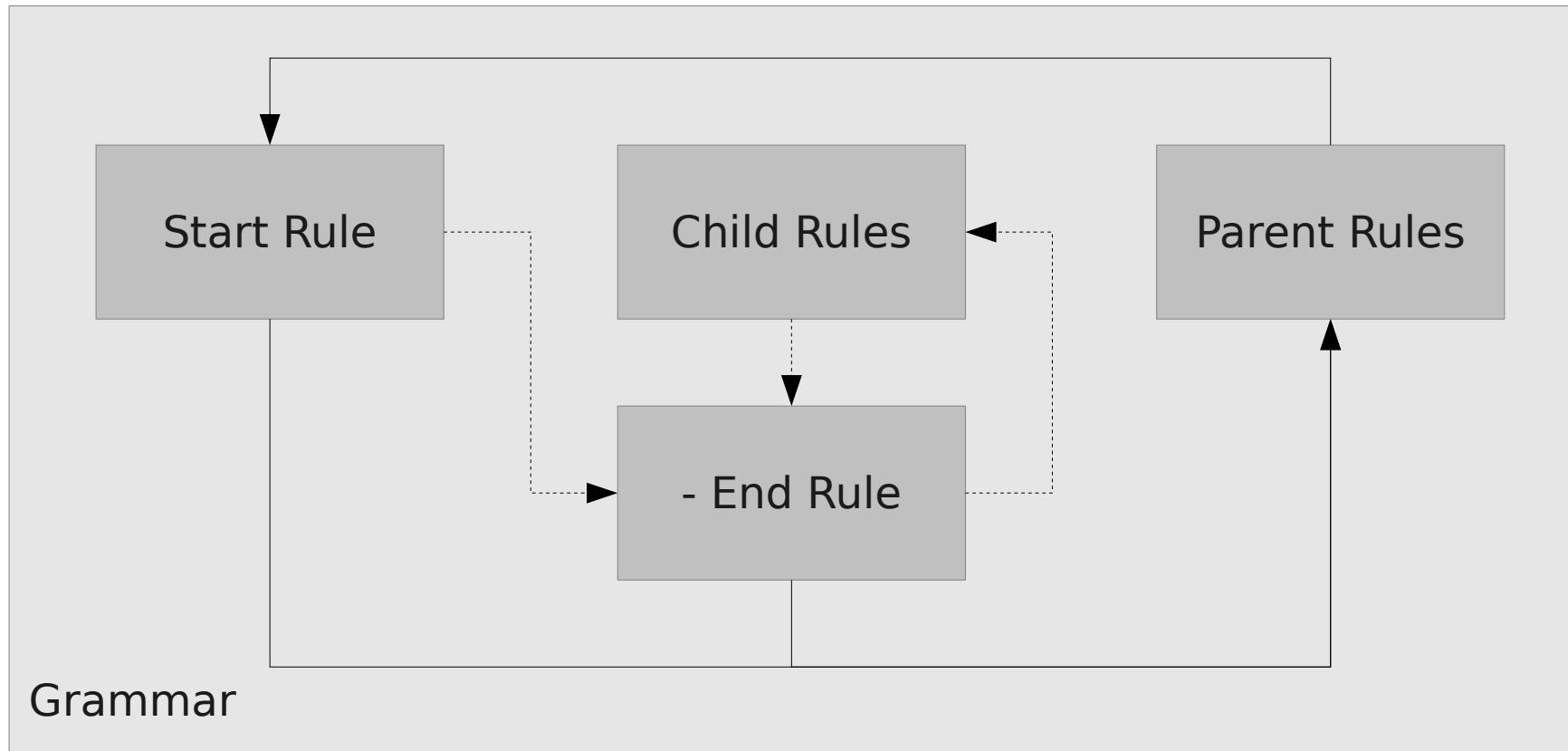
Embedded Languages

- Load lexer
- Start/end rules
- Call one function

```
-- html.lua lexer  
  
l = lexer -- lexer module  
  
[...] -- html patterns, rules, etc.  
  
-- Embedded Lua.  
lua = l.load('lua')  
s_tag = lpeg.P('<?lua') * l.space^1  
e_tag = lpeg.P('?>')  
start = l.token(l.TAG, s_tag)  
stop = l.token(l.TAG, e_tag)  
l.embed_lexer(M, lua, start, stop)
```

Behind the Scenes

```
l.embed_lexer(parent, child, start_rule, end_rule)
```

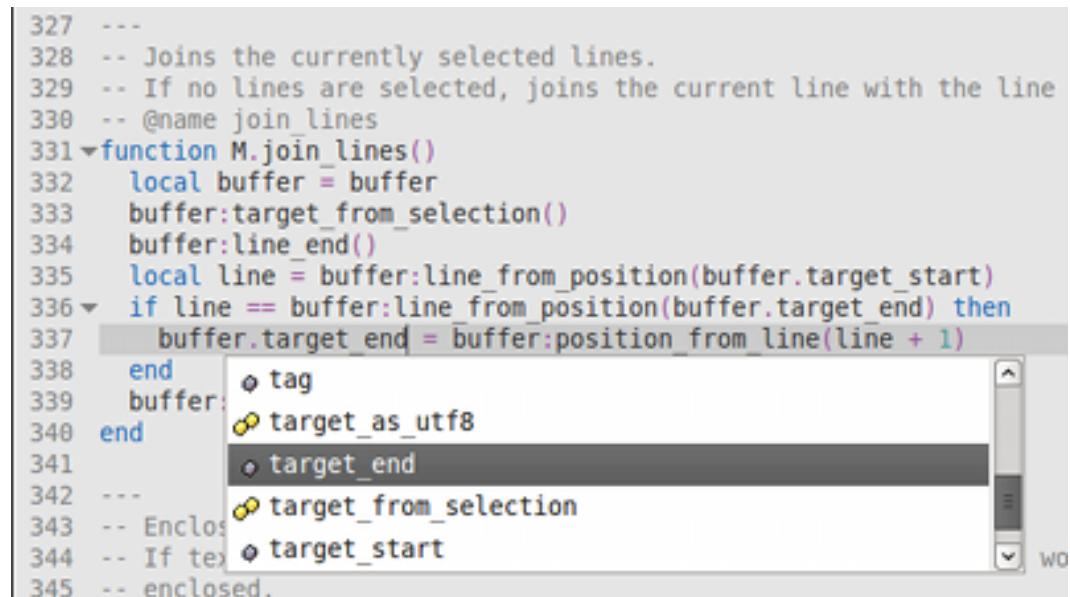


More LPEG

- Common language syntax patterns
 - Delimited ranges with escape, balanced, and forbidden characters
`l.delimited_range('()', '\\"', false, true, '\n')`
 - Nested pairs
`l.nested_pair('/+', '+/', true)`
 - Beginning of lines
`l.starts_line('#' * l.nonnewline^0)`
 - Words in a list
`l.word_match{'foo', 'bar', 'baz'}`
-- vs. `lpeg.P('foo') + lpeg.P('bar') + lpeg.P('baz')`

Code Completion

- Ctags
- Introspection
- Parser/AST
- Hybrid



A screenshot of the Textadept text editor illustrating code completion. The code being edited is:

```
327 ---  
328 -- Joins the currently selected lines.  
329 -- If no lines are selected, joins the current line with the line  
330 -- @name join_lines  
331 ->function M.join_lines()  
332   local buffer = buffer  
333   buffer:target_from_selection()  
334   buffer:line_end()  
335   local line = buffer:line_from_position(buffer.target_start)  
336 -> if line == buffer:line_from_position(buffer.target_end) then  
337     buffer.target_end = buffer:position_from_line(line + 1)  
338   end  
339   buffer:  
340 end  
341 ---  
342 -- Enclos  
343 -- If tex  
344 -- If te  
345 -- enclos.
```

The cursor is positioned at the end of the line `buffer.target_end = buffer:position_from_line(line + 1)`. A code completion dropdown menu is open, listing several options:

- tag
- target_as_utf8
- target_end
- target_from_selection
- target_start

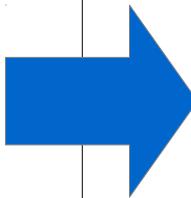
Adeptsense

- Ctags-ish + type/class inference with pattern matching
- Classes
 - Functions
 - Fields



Behind the Scenes

```
# Ctags-like tags
string _ 0;" m
byte _ 0;" f class:string
char _ 0;" f class:string
dump _ 0;" f class:string
find _ 0;" f class:string
format _ 0;" f class:string
gmatch _ 0;" f class:string
gsub _ 0;" f class:string
len _ 0;" f class:string
lower _ 0;" f class:string
match _ 0;" f class:string
rep _ 0;" f class:string
reverse _ 0;" f class:string
sub _ 0;" f class:string
upper _ 0;" f class:string
table _ 0;" m
...
```



```
-- Lua Adeptsense
sense.completions = {
  ['string'] = {
    functions = {
      'byte', 'char', 'dump',
      'find', 'format', 'gmatch',
      'gsub', 'len', 'lower',
      'match', 'rep', 'reverse',
      'sub', 'upper'
    },
    fields = {}
  },
  ['table'] = {[...]}, -- etc.
  [...] -- etc.
}
```

Type/Class Inference Patterns

- Class definition + “self”
- Type declaration
- Type assignment

```
# Ruby
class String
  def foo
    self.      #=> string completions
```

```
// Java
String foo;
foo.          //> string completions
```

```
-- Lua
foo = "foo"
foo:         --> string completions
```

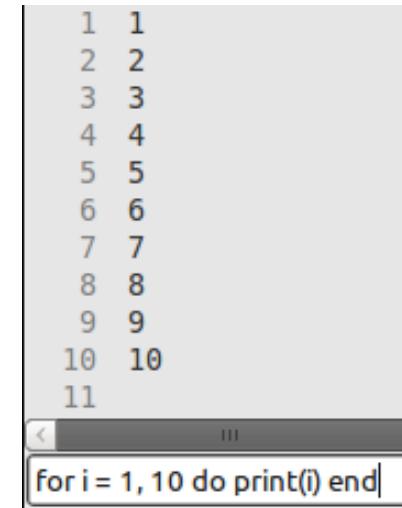
Behind the Scenes

- Simple pattern matching upwards
 - False positives
 - No return type inference
- Can subclass Adeptsense methods

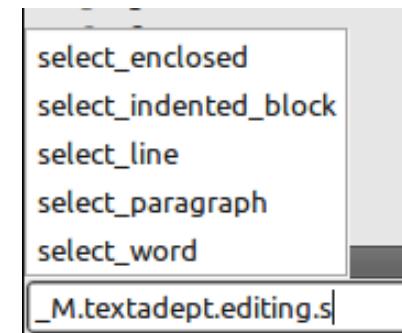
```
function sense:get_class(symbol)
    if condition then
        return self.super.get_class(self, symbol) -- default behavior
    else
        -- different behavior
    end
end
```

C ↔ Lua

- Most C is Lua interface code
 - UI scripting
 - Metatables and callbacks
 - Text fields
 - Menus
 - Events
 - Etc.
 - Editing component



```
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9
10 10
11
for i = 1, 10 do print(i) end
```



Editing Component

- Scintilla
- Lua-friendly API
 - `SCI_MESSAGE(lParam, wParam)`
 - `SCI_INSERTTEXT(int pos, char *text)`
→ `buffer:insert_text(0, "foo")`
 - `SCI_GETCHARAT(int pos, void)`
→ `buffer.char_at[0]`
 - `SCI_SETEOLMODE(int eolmode, void)`
→ `buffer.eol_mode = 2`

Behind the Scenes

- “buffer” has `__index` and `__newindex`
- Scintilla messages have IDs
- Functions vs. Properties
 - `{id, return_type, wParam_type, lParam_type}`
 - `{get_id, set_id, return_type, wParam_type}`
- Functions are easy; return callable closure

Behind the Scenes Continued

- Properties are more difficult
{get_id, set_id, return_type, wParam_type}
- wParam_type == void → simple property
- wParam_type ~= void → property table
 - Return table with __index, __newindex
- __index → use “get_id”; return value
- __newindex → use “set_id”; set value

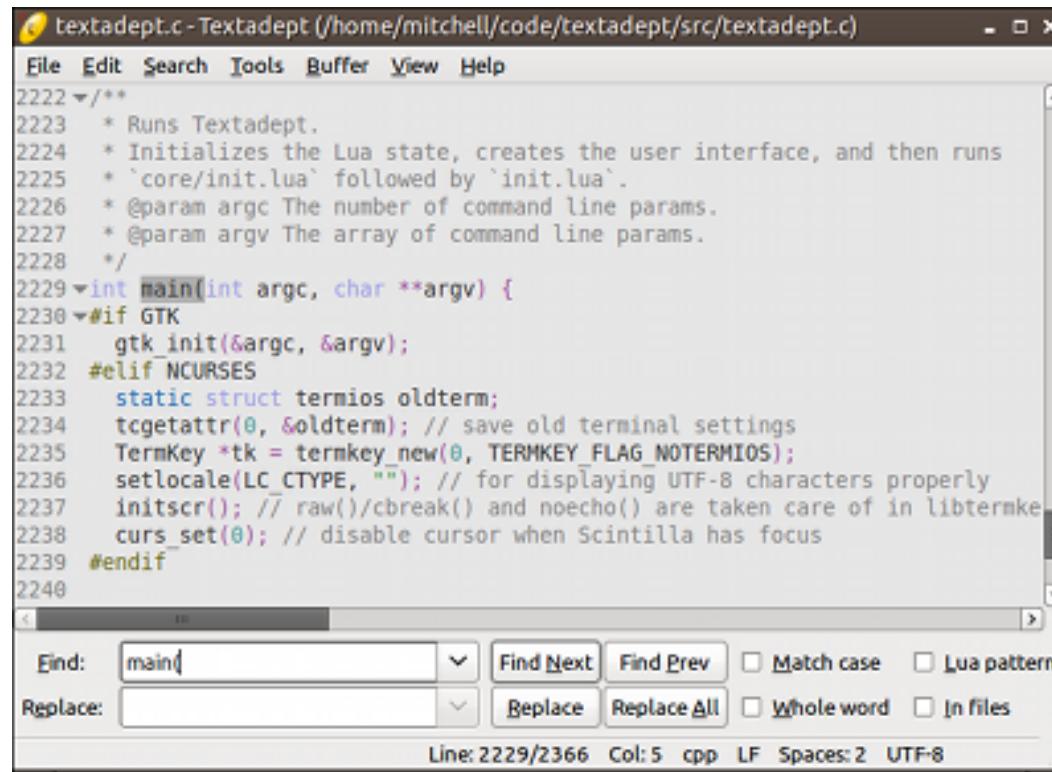
Wrap Up

- Problems in Editor Design
 - Syntax highlighting
 - Code completion
 - UI scripting
- All solvable with Lua!

```
2 string.byte()  
    string.byte(s [, i [, j]])  
    Returns the internal numerical codes of the characters 's[i]', 's[i+1]',  
    ..., 's[j]'. The default value for 'i' is 1; the default value for 'j'  
    is 'i'. These indices are corrected following the same rules of function  
    'string.sub'.  
  
    Numerical codes are not necessarily portable across platforms.
```

Thank You

- Questions?



A screenshot of the Textadept text editor interface. The title bar reads "textadept.c - Textadept (/home/mitchell/code/textadept/src/textadept.c)". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Tools, Buffer, View, and Help. The main code area shows a C file with several conditional blocks for GTK and NCURSES. The search bar at the bottom contains the text "main()", with various search options like "Find Next", "Find Prev", and "Replace" visible. Status information at the bottom right indicates "Line: 2229/2366 Col: 5 cpp LF Spaces: 2 UTF-8".

```
2222 /*
2223 * Runs Textadept.
2224 * Initializes the Lua state, creates the user interface, and then runs
2225 * `core/init.lua` followed by `init.lua`.
2226 * @param argc The number of command line params.
2227 * @param argv The array of command line params.
2228 */
2229 -int main(int argc, char **argv) {
2230 -#if GTK
2231     gtk_init(&argc, &argv);
2232 #elif NCURSES
2233     static struct termios oldterm;
2234     tcgetattr(0, &oldterm); // save old terminal settings
2235     TermKey *tk = termkey_new(0, TERMKEY_FLAG_NOTERMIOS);
2236     setlocale(LC_CTYPE, ""); // for displaying UTF-8 characters properly
2237     initscr(); // raw()/cbreak() and noecho() are taken care of in libtermkey
2238     curs_set(0); // disable cursor when Scintilla has focus
2239 #endif
2240
```