

# Mini Language

Mark Boady

August 20, 2013

# Mini language

- ▶ A simple programming language
- ▶ Implemented in PLY
- ▶ You will modify it for PA3

# Grammar

- ▶ At the top level, we define a program

```
program -> stmt_list
```

```
stmt_list -> stmt SEMICOLON stmt_list | stmt
```

```
stmt ->
```

```
    assign_stmt |
```

```
    while_stmt |
```

```
    if_stmt |
```

```
    define_stmt
```

# Grammar

- ▶ What kind of statements can be used to write a program

```
assign_stmt -> INDENT ASSIGNOP expr
```

```
while_stmt -> WHILE expr DO stmt_list OD
```

```
if_stmt -> IF expr THEN stmt_list ELSE stmt_list FI
```

```
define_stmt ->
```

```
    DEFINE IDENT PROC
```

```
    LPAREN param_list RPAREN stmt_list END
```

# Grammar

- ▶ Expressions are commands that can actually be evaluated

`expr -> expr PLUS term | term`

`expr -> expr MINUS term | term`

`term -> term TIMES fact | fact`

`fact -> NUMBER | ( expr ) | IDENT | func_call`

- ▶ Basic Elements are numbers or Variable Names

`Number -> [0-9]+`

`Ident -> [a-z]+ except reserved words`

# Grammar

- ▶ Function calls and definitions need inputs

```
func_call -> IDENT LPAREN expr_list RPAREN
```

```
expr_list -> expr COMMA expr_list | expr
```

```
param_list -> IDENT COMMA param_list | IDENT
```

# Parsing

- ▶ Instead of evaluating as we parse
- ▶ Step 1: Build a Parse Tree
- ▶ Step 2: Evaluate the Parse Tree

```
def p_add( p ) :  
    'expr : expr PLUS term'  
    p[0] = Plus( p[1], p[3] )  
  
def p_assn( p ) :  
    'assign_stmt : IDENT ASSIGNOP expr'  
    p[0] = AssignStmt( p[1], p[3] )
```

# Parse Tree

- ▶ Parse Tree Objects
  - ▶ Constructor Creates a Tree
  - ▶ eval walks the tree and evaluates the expression
  - ▶ Display is for debugging

```
class Plus( Expr ) :  
    def __init__( self, lhs, rhs ) :  
        self.lhs = lhs  
        self.rhs = rhs  
  
    def eval( self, nt, ft ) :  
        return self.lhs.eval( nt, ft )  
        + self.rhs.eval( nt, ft )  
  
    def display( self, nt, ft, depth=0 ) :  
        ...
```



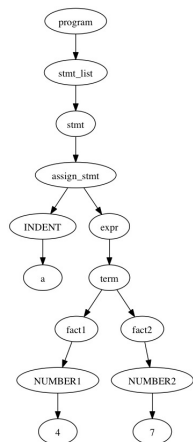
# Evaluating

- ▶ Evaluating the Parse Tree

```
def eval( self, nt, ft ) :  
    return self.lhs.eval( nt, ft )  
    + self.rhs.eval( nt, ft )
```

- ▶ nt - The name table, stores the names of variables and values
- ▶ ft - function table, stores the defined functions

# Parse Tree



Parse Tree for  $a := 4 * 7$

## An Example Program

- ▶ A program to find the factorial of n

```
n := 0 - 5;
```

```
if n then i := n else i := 0 - n fi;
```

```
fact := 1;
```

```
while i do fact := fact * i; i := i - 1 od
```

- ▶ For while and if, false means  $\leq 0$  and true means  $> 0$

## Running a Program

```
$ python interpreterext.py < TestInput/fact.p
```

```
[42]
```

```
Running Program
```

```
Dump of Symbol Table
```

```
Name Table
```

```
    i -> 0
```

```
    fact -> 120
```

```
    n -> -5
```

```
Function Table
```

- ▶ The program has no print command
- ▶ We can see the final symbol table and look for answers

# PA3

- ▶ Mini Language Question of PA3
- ▶ Add the comparison operators:  $<$   $>$   $<=$   $>=$   $==$   $!=$
- ▶ Currently:
  - ▶ true means  $> 0$
  - ▶ false means  $<= 0$
- ▶ You can make the operators return 0 or 1
- ▶  $(4 < 5)$  returns 1 for true
- ▶  $(5 == 7)$  return 0 for false