The Language Loan

BNF-converter

April 4, 2008

This document was automatically generated by the *BNF-Converter*. It was generated together with the lexer, the parser, and the abstract syntax module, which guarantees that the document matches with the implementation of the language (provided no hand-hacking has taken place).

The lexical structure of Loan

Identifiers

Identifiers $\langle Ident \rangle$ are unquoted strings beginning with a letter, followed by any combination of letters, digits, and the characters $_$ ', reserved words excluded.

Literals

Integer literals $\langle Int \rangle$ are nonempty sequences of digits.

Double-precision float literals $\langle Double \rangle$ have the structure indicated by the regular expression $\langle digit \rangle + \langle . \langle digit \rangle + \langle . \langle digit \rangle + \langle . \langle digit \rangle + \rangle$? i.e. two sequences of digits separated by a decimal point, optionally followed by an unsigned or negative exponent.

String literals $\langle String \rangle$ have the form "x", where x is any sequence of any characters except " unless preceded by \.

URILit literals are recognized by the regular expression '<'($\langle anychar \rangle - ["<>"{}|"])* '>'$

Reserved words and symbols

The set of reserved words is the set of terminals appearing in the grammar. Those reserved words that consist of non-letter characters are called symbols, and they are treated in a different way from those that are similar to identifiers. The lexer follows rules familiar from languages like Haskell, C, and Java, including longest match and spacing conventions.

The reserved words used in Loan are the following:

```
false future not past present true
```

The symbols used in Loan are the following:

	<pre>@prefix</pre>
@delay	@operator
!	==>
=/>	=\
	< >
	;
>	<->
[}-[
)	&
_	~
\	{
[j
:	%
	! =/>

Comments

Single-line comments begin with //. Multiple-line comments are enclosed with /* and */.

The syntactic structure of Loan

Non-terminals are enclosed between \langle and \rangle . The symbols ::= (production), | (union) and ϵ (empty rule) belong to the BNF notation. All other symbols are terminals.

```
\begin{split} &\langle Document \rangle &::= &\langle BaseRule \rangle \; \langle ListSentence \rangle \\ &| &\langle ListSentence \rangle \\ &\langle BaseRule \rangle &::= & \texttt{Qbase} \; \langle URILit \rangle \; . \\ &\langle ListSentence \rangle &::= & \epsilon \\ &| &\langle Sentence \rangle \; \langle ListSentence \rangle \end{split}
```

```
\langle Sentence \rangle
                                         Oprefix \langle NSPrefix \rangle \langle URILit \rangle.
                                         Qimport \langle \mathit{URILit} \rangle .
                                         Odelay \langle Integer \rangle .
                                         Qoperator \langle \mathit{URIRef} \rangle .
                                         \langle Stm \rangle \langle TruthValue \rangle.
                                         \langle Stm \rangle ?
                                         \langle Stm \rangle \langle TruthValue \rangle!
                               \langle Stm \rangle ==> \langle Stm1 \rangle
\langle Stm \rangle ::=
                               \langle Stm \rangle <=> \langle Stm1 \rangle
                               \langle Stm \rangle = / > \langle Stm1 \rangle
                               \langle Stm \rangle = \setminus \langle Stm1 \rangle
                               \langle Stm \rangle = | > \langle Stm1 \rangle
                               \langle Stm \rangle < / > \langle Stm1 \rangle
                                \langle Stm \rangle < |> \langle Stm1 \rangle
                               \langle Stm1 \rangle
\langle Stm1 \rangle
                                  \langle Stm1 \rangle && \langle Stm2 \rangle
                                  \langle Stm1 \rangle \mid \mid \langle Stm2 \rangle
                                  \langle Stm1 \rangle; \langle Stm2 \rangle
                                  \langle Stm1 \rangle , \langle Stm2 \rangle
                                  \langle Stm2 \rangle
\langle Stm2 \rangle
                     ::=
                                 \mathtt{not}\ \langle Stm3 \rangle
                                 past \langle Stm3 \rangle
                                 {\tt present} \ \langle Stm3 \, \rangle
                                 future \langle Stm3 \rangle
                                  \langle Stm3 \rangle
\langle Stm3 \rangle
                                  \langle Term \rangle --> \langle Term \rangle
                                  \langle Term \rangle < -> \langle Term \rangle
                                  \langle Term \rangle \} -> \langle Term \rangle
                                  \langle Term \rangle -- [\langle Term \rangle]
                                  \langle Term \rangle \} - [\langle Term \rangle]
                                  \langle Term \rangle ( \langle ListTerm \rangle )
                                  \langle Term \rangle
                                  ( \langle Stm \rangle )
                                 ⟨Term⟩ & ⟨Term1⟩
\langle Term \rangle
                                  \langle Term \rangle \mid \langle Term1 \rangle
                                  \langle Term1 \rangle
                                   \langle Term1 \rangle - \langle Term2 \rangle
\langle Term1 \rangle ::=
                                    ⟨Term1⟩ ~ ⟨Term2⟩
                                    \langle Term2 \rangle
```

```
\langle Term2 \rangle ::= \langle Term \rangle (\langle ListTerm \rangle / \langle ListTerm \rangle)
                                 \langle Term \rangle ( \langle ListTerm \rangle \setminus \langle ListTerm \rangle )
                                 \langle Term3 \rangle
\langle Term3 \rangle ::= \{ \langle ListTerm \rangle \}
                                 [ \langle ListTerm \rangle ]
                                ( \langle ListTerm \rangle )
                                 \langle Literal \rangle
                                 ( \langle Stm \rangle )
                                 ( \langle Term \rangle )
\langle ListTerm \rangle ::= \epsilon
                                      \langle Term \rangle
                                      \langle Term \rangle , \langle ListTerm \rangle
\langle ListIdent \rangle ::=
                                      \langle Ident \rangle
                                      \langle Ident \rangle , \langle ListIdent \rangle
\langle \mathit{URIRef} \rangle ::= \langle \mathit{URILit} \rangle
                                   \langle NSPrefix \rangle \langle Ident \rangle
\langle Literal \rangle ::= ? \langle Ident \rangle
                                 # \langle Ident \rangle ( \langle ListIdent \rangle )
                                 # (Ident)
                                 \langle URIRef \rangle
                                 \langle Integer \rangle
                                 \langle Double \rangle
                                 \langle String \rangle
                                 true
                                 false
\langle NSPrefix \rangle ::= \langle Ident \rangle :
                                  :
\langle TruthValue \rangle ::= \epsilon
                                          % (Double) %
                                          % \langle Double \rangle ; \langle Double \rangle %
```