



# Assignment 3.1 – Language Grammar

# **Velvet Language Specification**

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Grammar, which knows how to control even kings . . . Molière, Les Femmes Savantes (1672)

Act II, Scene VI

# 1. The Velvet Language Lexical Specification

## 1.1. White Space

White space is defined as the ASCII space, horizontal and vertical tabs, and form feed characters, as well as line terminators. White space is discarded by the scanner.

```
<white_space> → one of { SPACE, TAB, FF, NL, CR, NLCR }
```

#### 1.2. Comments

Velvet supports only single-line comments: all the text from the ASCII characters to the end of the line is ignored by the scanner.

```
<comments> \rightarrow // { sequence of ASCII chars } NL | NULL | NBSP
```

## 1.3. Variable Identifiers (Prefix)

The following variable identifier (VID) tokens are produced by the scanner: one kind of arithmetic token **ENID\_T** (entero and decimal) and one kind of character token **CNID\_T** (chain).

```
<variable_identifier> → ENID_T | CNID_T
```

## **1.4.** Method Identifiers (Prefix)

The following method identifier (MID) token is produced by the scanner: MNID T

```
<method_identifier> → MNID_T
```

# 1.5. Keywords

The scanner produces a single token: **KEY\_T**. The type of the keyword is defined by the attribute of the token (the index of the **keywordTable[]**). Remember that the list of keywords in Velvet is given by:

```
ent, decimal, chain, if, elseif, else, for, when, true, false, send, print, input, AND, OR
```

#### 1.6. Entero Literals

The scanner produces a single token: **ENL T** with an integer value as an attribute.

```
<entero_literal> → ENL_T
```

#### 1.7. Decimal Literals

**DECI** T token with a real decimal value as an attribute is produced by the scanner.

```
<decimal_literal> → DECI_T
```

#### 1.8. Chain Literals

**CHN T** token is produced by the scanner.

```
<chain_literal> → CHN_T
```

## 1.9. Separators

Some different tokens are produced by the scanner – LPR\_T, RPR\_T, LBR\_T, RBR\_T, COMA\_T, EOS\_T.

```
\langle separator \rangle \rightarrow one \ of \ \{ \ (, ), \ \{, \}, \ ,, \ \}
```

# 1.10. Operators

#### **Arithmetic Operators**

A single token is produced by the scanner: **ART\_OP\_T**. The type of the operator is defined by the attribute of the token.

```
<arithmetic_operator> → one of { +, -, *, / }
```

## **Relational Operators**

A single token is produced by the scanner: **REL\_OP\_T**. The type of the operator is defined by the attribute of the token.

```
<relational_operator> → one of { >, <, == }</pre>
```

#### **Assignment Operator**

A single token is produced by the scanner: EQ T.

```
<assignment_operator> → =
```

# 2. The Velvet Language Syntactic Specification

# 2.1. Velvet Language Program

#### **2.1.1. Program**

Velvet is composed of one special function: \_main (method name) defined as follows.

#### 2.1.2. Data

#### Variable Lists

The optional variable list declarations is used to define several datatype declarations.

#### **Variable Declarations**

#### 2.1.3. Declaration of Lists

The variables list declaration is defined here.

```
<entero_varlist_declaration> → ent <entero_variable>;

<decimal_varlist_declaration> → decimal <decimal_variable>;

<chain_varlist_declaration> → chain <chain_variable>;
```

#### 2.1.4. List of Variables

The list of variables is defined here.

#### **Enteros:**

```
<entero_variable> → ENID_T
```

#### **Decimals:**

```
<decimal_variable> → ENID_T
```

#### **Chains:**

```
<chain_variable> → CNID_T
```

#### 2.1.5. Code Session

The second part (CODE) is the place we have statements.

#### **Optional Statements**

#### 2.1.6. Statements

# 2.2. Statement

## 2.2.1. Assignment Statement

```
<assignment_statement> → <assignment_expression>;
```

# 2.2.2. Assignment Expression

#### **2.2.3.** Selection Statement (if statement)

```
<selection_statement> →
    if (<conditional_expression>) {<opt_code_statements> }
    ?(elseif (<conditional_expression>) { <opt_code_statements> })
    ?(else { <opt_code_statements> })
```

#### **2.2.4.** Iteration Statement (loop statements)

```
<iteration_statement> →
    for (<relational_expression>) { <opt_code_statements> }
    | when (<conditional_expression>) { <opt_code_statements> }
```

## 2.2.5. Input Statement

```
<input_statement> → input (<variable_list>)
```

#### Variable List

#### Variable Identifier

## 2.2.6. Output Statement

```
<output_statement> → print(<opt_variable_list>)
```

#### **Optional Variable List**

# 2.3. Expressions

# 2.3.1. Arithmetic Expressions

#### **Unary Arithmetic Expressions**

#### Arithmetic Expressions - Add and Subtract

#### **Arithmetic Expression – Multiply and Divide**

```
<arithmetic_expressions_MUL_DIV> →
    <arithmetic_expressions_MUL_DIV> * <primary_arithmetic_expression>
| <arithmetic_expressions_MUL_DIV> / <primary_arithmetic_expression>
| <primary_arithmetic_expression>
```

# **Primary Arithmetic Expression**

#### 2.3.2. String Expression

# 2.3.3. Conditional Expression

```
<conditional_expression> → <logical_OR_expression>
```

#### **Logical OR Expression**

## **Logical AND Expression**

## 2.3.4. Relational Expression

### **Relational Arithmetic Expression**

```
<relational_a_expression> →
   <primary_a_relational_expression> == <primary_a_relational_expression>
| <primary_a_relational_expression> > <primary_a_relational_expression>
| <primary_a_relational_expression> < <primary_a_relational_expression>
```

#### **Relational String Expression**

```
<relational_s_expression> →
   <primary_s_relational_expression> == <primary_s_relational_expression>
| <primary_s_relational_expression> > <primary_s_relational_expression>
| <primary_s_relational_expression> < <primary_s_relational_expression>
```

#### **Primary Arithmetic and String Relational Expressions**