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| The HavaBol Programming language |
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# Introduction

## Portability

The HavaBol language is an interpreted scripting language that runs on top of the Java Virtual Machine. This implies that any machine able to run a JVM is able to run HavaBol Code.

## Design & Style

The main design philosophy of the HavaBol language is ease of use. HavaBol was designed with weak typing it is not designed to be type safe as all coercions are implicit. This allows a great amount of flexibility without polluting syntax with unnecessary casts and coercion statements.

# Quick Start

Tradition being what it is we start our discussion of the language with the examination of the program: HelloWorld.hbol

# print('Hello World');

This code, if typed into a simple text file can then be executed on the command line like so:

HavaBol HelloWorld.hbol

Producing the output:

Hello World

It should be noted that in the above program, for our purposes the quotes could be replaced with double quotes. Furthermore to demonstrate the use of variables we could have written the program as follows:

String greeting = "Hello World";  
 print(greeting);

# Features

Describe the study in enough detail to permit another investigator to replicate it. The Method section is often divided into three subsections: Subjects, Apparatus or Research Instruments/Tools (if necessary), and Procedures.

The Method section continues on the same page after the end of the Introduction.

## Variables

This sub-section is optional.

## Arrays

## Tuples

## Operators

This sub-section is optional.

## Built in functions

This sub-section is optional.

## User defined functions

# Implementation

Summarize the data and the statistical treatment of them. Graphs and tables should be included if they make the results more intelligible.

The Results section continues on the same page after the end of the Method section.

# Examples

Evaluation and implications of the research, including how the results support or do not support the argument; comparison of results with previous research; and problems with the research.

The Discussion section continues on the same page after the end of the Results section.

# Appendices

Includes supplementary material not appropriate in the body of the report

The Appendices section begins a new page.

# References

In the research report, all references to previous research or ideas will be accompanied by a reference citation of the original author.

The References section begins a new page.

The following are examples of appropriate layout for references:

[Author Last Name, First Name]. [Year]. [Book Title]. [Publisher].

[Author Last Name, First Name]. [Year]. "[Article Title]." [*Periodical Name*] [Volume]([Number]): [Pages].

The entries have these elements: author(s); year of publication; title; and source (publisher for books, and title of journal for reports or articles). Book titles are underlined; titles of articles are in quotation marks; journal titles are italicized. The journal title is followed by the volume number, then the number within the volume (or the month or season, depending upon the journal's style) in parentheses, and then the page numbers.

## Citing Internet Sources

There differing styles and no standard for citing Internet sources. Check with your instructor about whether your institution has a preferred style. In the absence of one, use the following style, which is adapted from the periodical reference mentioned earlier:

[Author Last Name, First Name]. [Year]. [Web Page Title]. [Website title or owner]. [Website URL] (accessed [Date accessed]).