Compiler Construction Design Document

Tyler Ray

September 2023

Contents

5	Caveats	7
	4.2 Options	6
4	Usage 4.1 Positional Arguments	6
3	ParseTree	5
2	Grammar	4
1	Allowed Tokens	3

1 Allowed Tokens

Symbols

```
@ ! \# \$ \% \& ( ) [ ] \{ \} <> + = - | / ; : ' " , . ? 
== <= >= != && || // \\ /* */ ++ --
```

Types

int float char void

Basic data types.

Type Modifiers

long, unsigned, signed, short

Type modifiers.

Keywords

if else while for return break continue

Reserved keywords.

Whitespace

Whitespace characters are not tokenized.

Identifiers

Identifiers should match the regular expression: $r'^[a-zA-Z_][\w_]*$$

Numbers

Numbers should match one of the following regular expressions:

- r'^[\d]+\$'
- r'^[\d]*\.[\d]+\$'
- r'^0[xX][\dA-Fa-f]+\$' (Hexadecimal)
- No negative Numbers

Include

Include statements should match the regular expression: $r'^[A-Za-z_]*[.][h]$;

**As of right now, our parser does not allow for include statements. This may be a feature added later

Multi-line Strings

Multi-line strings are allowed, but they should not allow for variable printing.

2 Grammar

Below is the current grammar our compiler allows. A capital letter symbolizes a non-terminal, a lowercase first letter symbolizes a literal token

```
Program \rightarrow DeclList
                           DeclList \rightarrow Decl \mid DeclList
                                       Decl \rightarrow Type id (Args) \{Local\_Decls stmtList\} Type id = endofDecl;
                                      Args \rightarrow Arg \mid Arg, Args
                                        Arg \rightarrow Type id \mid \epsilon
                 Local\_Decls \rightarrow Local\_Decl \mid Local\_Decl \mid Local\_Decls
                    Local_Decl \rightarrow Type id; | Type id = EndOfDecl; | \epsilon
                         StmtList \rightarrow Stmt | StmtStmtList
                                     Stmt \rightarrow ReturnStmt \mid AssignStmt \mid WhileStmt \mid IfStmt \mid FunctionCall \mid \epsilon
                ReturnStmt → return num; | return id; | return; | return expr; | return character; | return string;
                  AssignStmt \rightarrow id = EndOfDecl;
                    WhileStmt \rightarrow while (Conditional_Expr) {StmtList}
                                IfStmt \rightarrow if \ (Conditional\_Expr) \ \{StmtList\} \ | \ if \ (Conditional\_Expr) \ \{StmtList\} \ else \ \{StmtList\} \ | \ if \ (Conditional\_Expr) \ \{StmtList\} \ | \ if \ (Conditional\_Expr) \ \{StmtList\} \ | \ if \ (Conditional\_Expr) \ | \ if \ (Conditi
              FunctionCall \rightarrow id (Params);
                             Params \rightarrow Param \mid Param, Params
                                Param \rightarrow Expr \mid string \mid character
Conditional_Expr \rightarrow Expr Relop Expr
                                   \operatorname{Relop} \rightarrow = = \mid ! = \mid > \mid > = \mid < \mid < =
                   EndOfDecl \rightarrow Expr \mid string \mid character
                                     \operatorname{Expr} \to \operatorname{Term} \, + \, \operatorname{Expr} \, | \operatorname{Term} \, - \, \operatorname{Expr} \, | \operatorname{Term}
                                    Term \rightarrow Factor * Term | Factor / Term | Factor
                                 Factor \rightarrow num \mid (Expr) \mid id
                                    Type \rightarrow NumType \mid void \mid char \mid TypeModifier
                      NumType \rightarrow double | int | float
           TypeModifier \rightarrow signed \mid unsigned \mid long \mid short
                                  string \rightarrow "[a - zA - Z] +"
                        character \rightarrow' [a - zA - Z]'
                                      num \rightarrow [0-9] + |[0-9] + .[0-9] +
                                              id \rightarrow [A - Za - z'underscore'][A - Za - z0 - 9'underscore']*
```

3 ParseTree

My Parse Tree is a AST Tree that shows 4 overall things within a function declaration:

- Id The name of the function
- Type What type is the function
- Args What arguments the function has
- Local Declarations What declarations it creates at the beginning of a declaration
- Statement List All of the statements after our local declarations

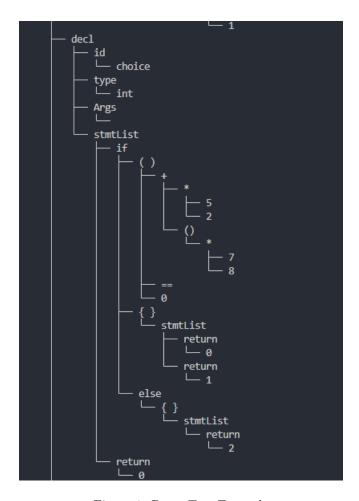


Figure 1: Parse Tree Example

In figure 1 is an example Parse Tree output within our program. At the top is our Id, type, and arguments. Within this example there are no local declarations so it doesn't show up on our tree. I decided to include the 'Args' just to show that there are none regardless. Within the first statement we see an if statement. The nodes after are the parenthesis brackets and in this case, an else statement. The () contain an expression. Our expression tree shows the operation, followed by the two numbers that it will perform that operation on. With multiple operations it will show the operation you must make before you make that one. Our parser will follow the order of operations

4 Usage

Compiler.py [-h] [-t] [-p] [-s] File

4.1 Positional Arguments

File A valid C input file.

4.2 Options

- -h, -help Show this help message and exit.
- -t Outputs a tokenized version of the input file.
- ${\bf -p}\,$ Outputs a parse tree of the input file.
- -s Outputs a symbol table of the input table.

5 Caveats

- Not all valid tokens will be allowed within our parser, I left them in for reference to the tokenizer. The parser grammar will be the best source on what tokens are allowed within our compiler.
- You cannot output the parse tree to a text file. It is because thy are viewed as invalid characters
- If expressions do not allow for 'ands' or 'ors'
- Comments are removed from out tokenizer before we pass it to our parser, they are ignored