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PLC

Test 2

- Notes on the submission file:
 - There are 7 files: 4 .txt test files, 1 code file Lex_Parse.py, 1 readme file (this one), and 1 PDF of the LR(1) parse table.
 - Lexer and Parser code are both in 1 file called Lex_Parse.py.
 - Only run Lex_Parse.py
 - Choose test file to run by changing the hard coded path in run time code:

```
390 #token list created
391 mytokens, lex_stat = mylex.tokenize("no_error_test1.txt")
```

Choose the test file by typing the file name in the tokenize function

PART A: Define Token rules (using Regex)

Token name	Regex rule		Token name	Regex rule
case_key:	case		module:	%
itr_key:	itr		assign:	=
other_key:	other		EQ:	==
times_key:	times		NEQ:	!=
int_key:	nat		LT:	<
lit_int8b:	0|-?[1-9])[0-9]*		GT:	>
lit_int8b	0|-?[1-9])[0-9]*_b8		LTE:	<=
lit_int4b	0|-?[1-9])[0-9]*_b4		GTE:	>=
lit_int2b	0|-?[1-9])[0-9]*_b2		L_paren:	\(
lit_int1b	0|-?[1-9])[0-9]*_b1		R_paren:	\)
var_name:	[a-zA-Z_]{1,7}		L_bracket:	\[
end_stmt:	\.		R_bracket:	\]
add:	\+		BEGIN:	BEGIN
subtract:	-		END:	END
multiply:	*			
divide:	/			

Section B: define production rules

<Start> ::= BEGIN <Statement_list>

**<Statement_list> ::= <Statement> <Statement_list>
| END**

**<Statement> ::= nat <Var_decl>
| case <Case>
| itr <Itr>
| var_name <Var_assign>**

<Var_decl> ::= var_name "."

<Var_assign> ::= "=" <Math_expr>

<Case> ::= <Boolean_expr> "[" <If_true> other "[" <If_false> "."

<Boolean_expr> ::= "(" <Number> <Rela_op> <Number> ")"

<Rela_op> ::= ">" | "<" | "==" | "!=" | "<=" | ">="

<If_true> ::= <Statement> <If_true> | "]"

<If_false> ::= <Statement> <If_false> | "]"

<Itr> ::= <Number> times "[" <To_repeat> "."

<To_repeat> ::= <Statement> <To_repeat> | "]"

```
<Math_expr> ::= <sum>
<Sum> ::= <Mul> "+" <Sum>
        | <Mul>
<Mul> ::= <Div> "*" <Mul>
        | <Div>
<Div> ::= <Subtr> "/" <Div>
        | <Subtr>
<Subtr> ::= <Mod> "-" <Subtr>
        | <Mod>
<Mod> ::= <Factor> "%" <Mod>
        | <Factor>
<Factor> ::= "(" <Math_expr> ")"
        | <Number>
```

```
<Number> ::= lit_int8b
        | lit_int4b
        | lit_int2b
        | lit_int1b
        | var_name
```

- Notes on production rules:
 - var_name is any var_name token
- 6 levels of precedence in math expressions (Low to High):
 1. Sum
 2. Multiply
 3. Divide
 4. Subtract
 5. Module
 6. Parentheses

PART C: PROVE RULE SET CONFORM TO LL

My production rules conform to LL because it does not have left hand recursion and it passes the pairwise disjointness test.

- No left hand recursion:
 - In my grammar, there are 4 non-terminals that use recursion (<Statement_list>, <If_true>, <If_false>, <To_repeat>). However, each of these rules has an alternative that contains only one terminal symbol. Those terminal symbols would stop the recursion (like a base case). In all cases, there is no left hand recursion.
 - In my mathematical_expression Non-terminal symbol <math_expr>, there is recursion being used but it does not lead to indirect left hand recursion in any case.
- Pass the pairwise disjointness test:
 - FIRST <Start> ::= {BEGIN}
 - FIRST <Statement_list> ::= {nat, case, itr, var_name, END}
 - FIRST <Statement> ::= {nat}, {case}, {itr}, {var_name}
 - FIRST <Var_decl> ::= {var_name}
 - FIRST <Var_assign> ::= {"="}
 - FIRST <Case > ::= {"{"}
 - FIRST <Boolean_expr> ::= {"{"}
 - FIRST <Rela_op> ::= {">"}, {"<"}, {"=="}, {"!="}, {"<="}, {">="}
 - FIRST <If_true> ::= {nat, case, itr, var_name}, {"}"}
 - FIRST <If_false> ::= {nat, case, itr, var_name}, {"}"}
 - FIRST <Itr> ::= {lit_int8b}, {lit_int4b}, {lit_int2b}, {lit_int1b}, {var_name}
 - FIRST <To_repeat> ::= {nat, case, itr, var_name}, {"["}
 - FIRST <Math_expr> ::= {"(", {lit_int8b, lit_int4b, lit_int2b, lit_int1b, var_name}}
 - FIRST <Sum> ::= {"(", {lit_int8b, lit_int4b, lit_int2b, lit_int1b, var_name}}
 - FIRST <Mul> ::= {"(", {lit_int8b, lit_int4b, lit_int2b, lit_int1b, var_name}}
 - FIRST <Div> ::= {"(", {lit_int8b, lit_int4b, lit_int2b, lit_int1b, var_name}}

PART C (PAGE 2)

- $\text{FIRST} \langle \text{Subtr} \rangle ::= \{ "(", \text{lit_int8b}, \text{lit_int4b}, \text{lit_int2b}, \text{lit_int1b}, \text{var_name} \}$
- $\text{FIRST} \langle \text{Mod} \rangle ::= \{ "(", \text{lit_int8b}, \text{lit_int4b}, \text{lit_int2b}, \text{lit_int1b}, \text{var_name} \}$
- $\text{FIRST} \langle \text{Factor} \rangle ::= \{ "(", \text{lit_int8b}, \text{lit_int4b}, \text{lit_int2b}, \text{lit_int1b}, \text{var_name} \}$
- $\text{FIRST} \langle \text{Number} \rangle ::= \{ \text{lit_int8b} \}, \{ \text{lit_int4b} \}, \{ \text{lit_int2b} \}, \{ \text{lit_int1b} \}, \{ \text{var_name} \}$

➔ Because there are no matching terminal symbols in each of the non terminals' FIRST sets (the alternatives of each non-terminal is disjoint), these grammar rules passes the pairwise disjointness test

PART D: PROVE GRAMMAR IS UNAMBIGUOUS

- My grammar is not ambiguous because It passes the pairwise disjointness test and because It is not possible to generate a string that has more than one parse tree in this grammar.

PART E: LEXICAL ANALYZER

The lexical analyzer should:

- Recognize all tokens
- Produce a list of those tokens
- Print error message for lexical error
- Be object-oriented
- Have comments

Example 1: test file with no errors

```
no_error_test.txt
1 BEGIN
2
3 nat a
4 a = 1 + ( 2 % 3 ) .
5
6 END
7
```

Output:

```
Lexical error: No
Syntax error: Yes

token list:

[BEGIN:BEGIN,
 nat:int_key,
 a:var_name,
 a:var_name,
=:assign,
1:lit_int8b,
+:add,
(:L_paren,
2:lit_int8b,
%:module,
3:lit_int8b,
):R_paren,
.:end_stmt,
END:END]
```

The lexical analyzer recognized all tokens in the test file, produced a complete list of those tokens, confirmed that there were no lexical errors

PART E: (Page 2)

Code snippet of lexical analyzer:

```
64  #-----
65  #                                LEXER
66  #-----
67  class Lexer:
68      #read program (text file) and create a list of tokens
69  >  def tokenize(self, file): ...
101
102
```

This tells us that the lexical analyzer is object-oriented and it has comments for its function

Test file with lexical error:

```
1  BEGIN
2
3  nat &&}
4
5  END
6
```

Its output:

```
[Running] python -u "d:\Coding\Python files\PLC\Exam
BEGIN

nat &&}

END

Lexical error: &&} at index: 2 (invalid lexeme)
```

This shows that the Lexer will print an error message when there is a lexical error.

PART F: SYNTACTICAL ANALYZER

My program only tells the user if there is a syntax error, it does not output a specific error message for most errors

Examples:

- Test file with correct syntax:

```
BEGIN

nat a .
a = 13 - ( 3 % ( 8 / 2 ) - 50 ) .
nat b .
b = 0 .
itr 5 times [ b = b + 1 . ] .

END
```

- Its output:

```
BEGIN

nat a .
a = 13 - ( 3 % ( 8 / 2 ) - 50 ) .
nat b .
b = 0 .
itr 5 times [ b = b + 1 . ] .

END

Lexical error: No
Syntax error: No
```

This means that the variable declaration, the mathematical expression, the variable initialization, and the itr loop are all in the correct grammar.

PART F: (PAGE 2)

- Test file with syntax error in itr loop (missing brackets):

```
1 BEGIN
2
3 nat a .
4 a = 13 - ( 3 % ( 8 / 2 ) - 50 ) .
5 nat b .
6 b = 0 .
7 itr 5 times b = b + 1 .
8
9 END
10
```

- Its output:

```
BEGIN

nat a .
a = 13 - ( 3 % ( 8 / 2 ) - 50 ) .
nat b .
b = 0 .
itr 5 times b = b + 1 .

END

Syntax error: "[" expected
Lexical error: No
Syntax error: Yes
```

This shows that the syntax analyzer can find the correct syntax error in the text file

PART G: TEST FILES

- No_error_test1.txt:

```
no_error_test1.txt
1 BEGIN
2
3 nat a .
4 nat b .
5
6 a = 13_b1 - ( 3 % ( 8 / 2 ) - 50 ) .
7 b = a % 7 - 2 * 3 + ( a - 10 / ( a * 2 ) ) .
8
9 END
```

```
Lexical error: No
Syntax error: No
```

```
token list:
```

```
[BEGIN:BEGIN,
nat:int_key,
a:var_name,
.:end_stmt,
nat:int_key,
b:var_name,
.:end_stmt,
a:var_name,
=:assign,
13_b1:lit_int1b,
.:end_stmt,
b:var_name,
=:assign,
a:var_name,
+:add,
7:lit_int8b,
-:subtract,
2:lit_int8b,
*:multiply,
3:lit_int8b,
+:add,
(:L_paren,
a:var_name,
-:subtract,
10:lit_int8b,
*:multiply,
(:L_paren,
a:var_name,
*:multiply,
2:lit_int8b,
):R_paren,
):R_paren,
.:end_stmt,
END:END]
```

- Its output:

PART G: TEST FILES

- No_error_test2.txt:

```
no_error_test2.txt
1 BEGIN
2
3 nat a .
4 nat b .
5 nat count .
6 a = 0 .
7
8 case ( a == 2 ) [ itr 6 times [ a = a + 1 . ] .
9 | | | | | b = 0 .
10 | | | | | b = b + a .
11 | | | | | count = count + 1 .
12 ]
13 other [ b = -99 . ] .
14
15 END
```

- Its output:

Lexical error: No	) :R_paren,	
Syntax error: No	[:L_bracket,	
token list:	itr:itr_key,	
	6:lit_int8b,	
	times:times_key,	
[BEGIN:BEGIN,	[:L_bracket,	
nat:int_key,	a:var_name,	
a:var_name,	=:assign,	
.:end_stmt,	a:var_name,	count:var_name,
nat:int_key,	+:add,	=:assign,
b:var_name,	1:lit_int8b,	count:var_name,
.:end_stmt,	.:end_stmt,	+:add,
nat:int_key,	] :R_bracket,	1:lit_int8b,
count:var_name,	.:end_stmt,	.:end_stmt,
.:end_stmt,	b:var_name,	] :R_bracket,
a:var_name,	=:assign,	other:other_key,
=:assign,	0:lit_int8b,	[:L_bracket,
0:lit_int8b,	.:end_stmt,	b:var_name,
.:end_stmt,	b:var_name,	=:assign,
case:case_key,	=:assign,	-99:lit_int8b,
(:L_paren,	b:var_name,	.:end_stmt,
a:var_name,	+:add,	] :R_bracket,
==:EQ,	a:var_name,	.:end_stmt,
2:lit_int8b,	.:end_stmt,	END:END]

PART G: TEST FILES

- lex_test.txt: has 5 lexical errors

```
lex_test.txt
1 BEGIN
2
3 nat a.
4 nat $ .
5 nat count .
6 :) === 0 .
7
8 case ( @ == 2 ) [ itr 6 times [ a = a + 1 . ] .
9 | | | | | b = 0 .
10 | | | | | b = b + a .
11 | | | | | count = count + 1 .
12 ]
13 other [ b = -99 . ] .
14
15 END
```

- line 3: a. is not a valid variable name (a and "." Need to be separate)
 - line 4: \$ is not a token in this language
 - line 6: :) is not a token in this language
 - line 6: === is not a token in this language
 - line 8: @ is not a token in this language
- Its output:

```
Lexical error: a. at index: 2 (invalid lexeme)
```

PART G: TEST FILES

- syn_test.txt: has 5 syntax errors

```
syn_test.txt
1  BEGIN
2
3  a a .
4  nat b = 10 .
5  nat 30 .
6  a = 0 .
7
8  case a == 2 [ itr 6 times [ a = a + 1 . ] .
9      |      |      |      |      b = 0 |
10     |      |      |      |      b = b + a .
11     |      |      |      |      count = count + 1 .
12     ]
13 other [ b = -99 . ] .
14
15 END
```

1. line 3: var_name can only be followed by "=", a a . is not correct for var_assign
 2. line 4: nat is first token -> this is a var_declaration statement. Var_declaration does not have "=" or integer literals -> "=" and 10 should not be there
 3. line 5: nat is first token -> this is a var_declaration statement. Token nat can only be followed by a var_name, not 30.
 4. line 8: "a == 2" needs to have parentheses, correct syntax is "(a == 2)"
 5. line 9: This is a var_assign statement, it needs "." To end the statement.
- Its output:

```
Error: expecting "="
Lexical error: No
Syntax error: Yes
```

PART H: LR(1) PARSE TABLE

- The grammar input into the parser generator:

LR(1) grammar ('' is ε):	LR(1) grammar ('' is ε):
(0) S' -> S	(0) I -> ST I
(1) S -> BEGIN SL	(1) T ->]
(2) SL -> ST SL	(2) F -> ST F
(3) SL -> END	(3) F ->]
(4) ST -> <u>nat</u> VD	(4) I -> N times [RP]
(5) ST -> case C	(5) .
(6) ST -> <u>itr</u> I	(6) RP -> ST RP
(7) ST -> <u>var_name</u> VA	(7) RP ->]
(8) VD -> <u>var_name</u> .	(8) ME -> SUM
(9) VA -> = ME .	(9) SUM -> MUL + SUM
(10) C -> BE [T other [	(9) SUM -> MUL
(11) BE -> (N O N)	(10) MUL -> DIV * MUL
(12) O -> >	(10) MUL -> DIV
(13) O -> <	(11) DIV -> SUB / DIV
(14) O -> ==	(11) DIV -> SUB
(15) O -> !=	(12) SUB -> MOD - SUB
(16) O -> <=	(12) SUB -> MOD
(17) O -> >=	(13) MOD -> FAC % MOD
(18) T -> ST T	(13) MOD -> FAC
(19) T ->]	(14) FAC -> (ME)
	(15) FAC -> N
	(16) N -> int
	(17) N -> <u>var_name</u>

S = <Start> , SL = <Statement_list>, ST = <Statement> ,

VD = <Var_decl>, VA = <Var_assign>, C = <Case> ,

BE = <Boolean_expr>, O = <rela_op>, T = <If_true> ,

F = <If_false>, I = <Itr>, RP = <To_repeat> ,

ME = <Math_expr>, SUM = <Sum>, MUL = <Mul> ,

DIV = <Div>, SUB = <Subtr>, MOD = <Mod> ,

FAC = <Factor>, N = <Number>, int = {lit_int1b, lit_int2b, lit_4b, lit_8b}

PART H: (PAGE 2)

- FIRST table generated:

FIRST table	
Nonterminal	FIRST
S'	{BEGIN}
S	{BEGIN}
SL	{END,nat,case,itr,var_name}
ST	{nat,case,itr,var_name}
VD	{var_name}
VA	{=}
C	{(}
BE	{(}
O	{>,<==,!=,<=>}
T	{nat,case,itr,var_name,]}
F	{nat,case,itr,var_name,]}
I	{int,var_name}
RP	{nat,case,itr,var_name,]}
ME	{(,int,var_name}
SUM	{(,int,var_name}
MUL	{(,int,var_name}
DIV	{(,int,var_name}
SUB	{(,int,var_name}
MOD	{(,int,var_name}
FAC	{(,int,var_name}
N	{int,var_name}

- This table matches exactly with the pairwise disjoint test performed in part C

PART H: (PAGE 3)

- LR(1) parse table generated:

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

PART H: (PAGE 4)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Link to PDF of Parse table:[LR\(1\) parse table](#)

PART H: (PAGE 5)

- **Code sample 1:** "BEGIN var_name = int . END" (Pass)

• Input (tokens): BEGIN var_name = int . END

- This is a Var_assign statement: it follows the grammar correctly and ends the statement with "." Like it should.

- Its trace:

Trace			
Step	Stack	Input	Action
1	0	BEGIN var_name = int . END \$	s2
2	0 BEGIN 2	var_name = int . END \$	s9
3	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9	= int . END \$	s21
4	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21	int . END \$	s37
5	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 int 37	. END \$	r38
6	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 N	. END \$	36
7	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 N 36	. END \$	r27
8	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 FAC	. END \$	34
9	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 FAC 34	. END \$	r35
10	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MOD	. END \$	33
11	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MOD 33	. END \$	r33
12	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 SUB	. END \$	32
13	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 SUB 32	. END \$	r31
14	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 DIV	. END \$	31
15	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 DIV 31	. END \$	r29
16	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MUL	. END \$	30
17	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MUL 30	. END \$	r27
18	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 SUM	. END \$	29
19	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 SUM 29	. END \$	r25
20	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 ME	. END \$	28
21	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 ME 28	. END \$	s54
22	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 ME 28 . 54	END \$	r9
23	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 VA	END \$	20
24	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 VA 20	END \$	r7
25	0 BEGIN 2 ST	END \$	4
26	0 BEGIN 2 ST 4	END \$	s5
27	0 BEGIN 2 ST 4 END 5	\$	r3
28	0 BEGIN 2 ST 4 SL	\$	10
29	0 BEGIN 2 ST 4 SL 10	\$	r2
30	0 BEGIN 2 SL	\$	3
31	0 BEGIN 2 SL 3	\$	r1
32	0 S	\$	1
33	0 S 1	\$	acc

PART H: (PAGE 6)

- **Code sample 2:** “BEGIN itr int times [nat var_name .] . END” (Pass)

- Input (tokens): BEGIN itr int times [nat var_name .] . END

- This is an itr (for loop) statement: the grammar: “itr (int or var_name) times [statement] .” is properly followed
- Its trace:

Trace			
Step	Stack	Input	Action
1	0	BEGIN itr int times [nat var_name .] . END \$	s2
2	0 BEGIN 2	itr int times [nat var_name .] . END \$	s8
3	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8	int times [nat var_name .] . END \$	s18
4	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 int 18	times [nat var_name .] . END \$	r38
5	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N	times [nat var_name .] . END \$	17
6	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17	times [nat var_name .] . END \$	s27
7	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27	[nat var_name .] . END \$	s53
8	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53	nat var_name .] . END \$	s42
9	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 nat 42	var_name .] . END \$	s74
10	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 nat 42 var_name 74	.] . END \$	s100
11	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 nat 42 var_name 74 . 100	] . END \$	r8
12	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 nat 42 VD	] . END \$	73
13	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 nat 42 VD 73	] . END \$	r4
14	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 ST	] . END \$	85
15	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 ST 85	] . END \$	s86
16	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 ST 85] 86	. END \$	r24
17	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 ST 85 RP	. END \$	106
18	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 ST 85 RP 106	. END \$	r23
19	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 RP	. END \$	84
20	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 RP 84	. END \$	s105
21	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 N 17 times 27 [53 RP 84 . 105	END \$	r22
22	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 I	END \$	16
23	0 BEGIN 2 itr 8 I 16	END \$	r6
24	0 BEGIN 2 ST	END \$	4
25	0 BEGIN 2 ST 4	END \$	s5
26	0 BEGIN 2 ST 4 END 5	\$	r3
27	0 BEGIN 2 ST 4 SL	\$	10
28	0 BEGIN 2 ST 4 SL 10	\$	r2
29	0 BEGIN 2 SL	\$	3
30	0 BEGIN 2 SL 3	\$	r1
31	0 S	\$	1
32	0 S 1	\$	acc

PART H: (PAGE 7)

- **Code sample 3:** “BEGIN var_name = int \ itr . END” (Fail: itr keyword should not be in Var_assign statement)

- Input (tokens): `BEGIN var_name = int \ itr . END`

- This is a Var_assign statement:

- Its trace:

Trace				Tree
Step	Stack	Input	Action	
1	0	BEGIN var_name = int \ itr . END \$	s2	
2	0 BEGIN 2	var_name = int \ itr . END \$	s9	
3	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9	= int \ itr . END \$	s21	
4	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21	int \ itr . END \$	s37	
5	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 int 37	\ itr . END \$		

PART H: (PAGE 8)

- **Code sample 4:** “BEGIN var_name = var_name + int \ var_name END” (Fail: Var_assign statement needs an end_stmt token “.”)

Input (tokens): BEGIN var_name = var_name + int \ var_name END

- This is a Var_assign statement:
- Its trace:

		Trace		Tree
Step	Stack	Input	Action	
1	0	BEGIN var_name = var_name + int \ var_name END \$	s2	
2	0 BEGIN 2	var_name = var_name + int \ var_name END \$	s9	
3	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9	= var_name + int \ var_name END \$	s21	
4	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21	var_name + int \ var_name END \$	s38	
5	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 var_name 38	+ int \ var_name END \$	r39	
6	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 N	+ int \ var_name END \$	36	
7	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 N 36	+ int \ var_name END \$	r37	
8	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 FAC	+ int \ var_name END \$	34	
9	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 FAC 34	+ int \ var_name END \$	r35	
10	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MOD	+ int \ var_name END \$	33	
11	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MOD 33	+ int \ var_name END \$	r33	
12	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 SUB	+ int \ var_name END \$	32	
13	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 SUB 32	+ int \ var_name END \$	r31	
14	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 DIV	+ int \ var_name END \$	31	
15	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 DIV 31	+ int \ var_name END \$	r29	
16	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MUL	+ int \ var_name END \$	30	
17	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MUL 30	+ int \ var_name END \$	s55	
18	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MUL 30 + 55	int \ var_name END \$	s37	
19	0 BEGIN 2 var_name 9 = 21 MUL 30 + 55 int 37	\ var_name END \$		