

# Language Syntax

## Webpage

We first have the syntax of the body of the webpage `<body>...</body>`,

```
bodyexp: anyHtmlCode <{exp}> anyHtmlCode*
```

## Expressions

### General expressions:

```
exp: e, e', e'', ... ::=  
    let <id> = e in e'  
  | fun <id> -> e  
  | fixfun <id> <id> -> e  
  | e e'  
  | if e then e' else e''  
  | e;e'  
  | <id>  
  | <aexp> | <bexp> | <sexp>  
  | <texp>  
  | <uexp>  
  | <html> | <dbexp>  
  | (e)  
  | begin e end
```

String expressions:

```
sexp: <exp> ++ <exp> | <fstring literal>
```

Tuple expressions:

```
texp: fst <exp> | snd <exp> | <exp>, <exp>
```

Unit expression:

```
uexp: ()
```

## TODO

HTML:

```
html: <[ anyHtmlCode ]>
```

Database expression:

```
dbexp: sqlite_opendb | sqlite_closedb | sqlite_exec
```

For the time being, only couples are allowed, and `(x1, x2, x3, x4)` is parsed as `(x1, (x2, (x3, x4)))`.

## Identifiers (variable and function names)

```
(_|[a-z])(_|'|[0-9]|[_a-zA-Z])*
```

Examples:

- variable
- my\_function\_n\_362
- \_MyFunction
- myVariable067

But not:

- MyFunction
- 01var

## Literals

### Integers

For better readability for the programmer, we allow underscores in numbers.

```
[0-9]([0-9]|_)*
```

Examples:

### Arithmetic expressions:

```
aexp:  
      <exp> + <exp>  
    | <exp> - <exp>  
    | <exp> * <exp>  
    | <exp> / <exp>  
    | <exp> ^ <exp>  
    | <int literal>
```

### Boolean expressions:

```
bexp:  
      <exp> < <exp>  
    | <exp> > <exp>  
    | <exp> <= <exp>  
    | <exp> >= <exp>  
    | <exp> = <exp>  
    | <exp> <> <exp>  
    | <exp> && <exp>  
    | <exp> || <exp>  
    | not <exp>  
    | <boolean literal>
```

- 123
- 100\_000
- 1\_2\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_

## **Strings**

Strings are delimited by quotes: " . . . ".

## **Format strings**

Format strings are delimited by: f" . . . ". A formatter can be inserted in a format string with %(value)

## **Booleans**

true, false

# Type system

## Types

`<tlit>` : int | bool | string | unit | html | db

$\alpha, \beta, \dots ::= \alpha \rightarrow \beta \mid \alpha \times \beta$

## Typing rules

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \alpha \quad \Gamma, x : \alpha \vdash e' : \beta}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e \text{ in } e' : \beta} \quad \frac{\Gamma, x : \alpha \vdash e : \beta}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow e : \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \quad \frac{\Gamma, f : \alpha \rightarrow \beta, x : \alpha \vdash e : \beta}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fixfun } f \ x \rightarrow e : \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \alpha}{\Gamma \vdash e \ e' : \beta} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \alpha \quad \Gamma \vdash e'' : \alpha}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e' \text{ else } e'' : \alpha} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{unit} \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \alpha}{\Gamma \vdash e; e' : \alpha} \\
 \frac{\otimes: +, -, *, /, \text{or}^{\wedge} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash e \otimes e' : \text{int}} \quad \otimes: >, <, \geq, \leq, = \text{ or } \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \alpha \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \alpha}{\Gamma \vdash e \otimes e' : \text{bool}}}{\Gamma \vdash e \otimes e' : \text{bool}} \\
 \frac{\otimes: \&\& \text{ or } || \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \text{bool}}{\Gamma \vdash e \otimes e' : \text{bool}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{bool}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{not } e : \text{bool}}}{\Gamma(x) = \alpha \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x : \alpha}} \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash b : \text{bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash n : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash \langle(f)\text{string literal}\rangle : \text{string} \quad \Gamma \vdash \langle[\text{html code}]\rangle : \text{html}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{sqlite\_opendb} : \text{string} \rightarrow \text{db} \quad \Gamma \vdash \text{sqlite\_closedb} : \text{db} \rightarrow \text{bool}} \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \alpha \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \beta}{\Gamma \vdash (e, e') : \alpha \times \beta} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fst} : \alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \alpha} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{snd} : \alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \beta} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash () : \text{unit}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{sqlite\_exec} : \text{db} \rightarrow (\text{html} \rightarrow \text{html} \rightarrow \text{html}) \rightarrow (\text{html} \rightarrow \text{string} \rightarrow \text{string} \rightarrow \text{html}) \rightarrow \text{bool}$$

## Program semantics

### Values

values: `v, v', ... ::= <E, <function>> | n | true | false | <string literal> | (v, v') | <vdb> | pure_html_code | evald_page`

function: `fun x -> e | fixfun x -> e`

`evald_page: [v1; v2; ...; vn]` ! it's a list in the meta-language.

`vdb: a value representing a database in the language`

An evaluated webpage can be injected in a value (via the frame). This happens when we evaluate, e.g.

`<{ <[htmlcode <{let x = 1 in x}> somemorehtmlcode]> }>`

### Evaluation rules

A dynamic webpage to evaluate is seen as a list of either:

- Pure html code ;
- An expression ;
- A global declaration.

The top-level interpreted page is a dynamic webpage, as well as the content between HTML opening/closing bracket.

The interpreter evaluates following a big-step call-by-value semantics. We define two mutually recursive relations to evaluate expressions and dynamic webpages.

### Expression

$$\frac{}{\mathcal{E} \vdash n \Downarrow n} \quad \frac{}{\mathcal{E} \vdash \text{true} \Downarrow \text{true}} \quad \frac{}{\mathcal{E} \vdash \text{false} \Downarrow \text{false}} \quad \frac{}{\mathcal{E} \vdash "\text{string}" \Downarrow "\text{string}"}$$

$$\frac{}{\mathcal{E} \vdash \text{fun } x \rightarrow e \Downarrow \langle \mathcal{E}, \text{fixfun } f \ x \rightarrow e \rangle} \quad \frac{}{\mathcal{E} \vdash \text{fixfun } f \ x \rightarrow e \Downarrow \langle \mathcal{E}, \text{fun } x \rightarrow e \rangle}$$

$E \vdash e \Downarrow v$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow v'$	$E \vdash e \Downarrow n$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow m$	$E \vdash e \Downarrow n$	$E \vdash e \Downarrow b$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow b'$
$E \vdash (e, e') \Downarrow (v, v')$		$E \vdash e \oplus e' \Downarrow n \bar{\oplus} n'$		$E \vdash -e \Downarrow -n$		$E \vdash e \oplus e' \Downarrow b \bar{\oplus} b'$
		$E \vdash e \Downarrow b$		$E \vdash e \Downarrow s$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow s'$	
		$E \vdash \text{not } e \Downarrow \neg b$		$E \vdash e \# e' \Downarrow s \# s'$		
$E \vdash e \Downarrow \langle E', \text{ fun } x \rightarrow e_f \rangle$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow v$	$E', x \mapsto v \vdash e_f \Downarrow v'$		$E \vdash e' \Downarrow v'$	$E, x \mapsto v' \vdash e' \Downarrow v$	
					$E \vdash \text{let } x = e \text{ in } e' \Downarrow v$	
$E \vdash e \Downarrow \langle E', \text{ fixfun } f x \rightarrow e_f \rangle$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow v$	$E, f \mapsto \text{fixfun } f x \rightarrow e_f, x \mapsto v \vdash e_f \Downarrow v'$				
				$E \vdash e \Downarrow v'$		
$E \vdash e \Downarrow v$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow v'$	$E \vdash e \Downarrow \text{true}$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow v'$	$E \vdash e \Downarrow \text{false}$	$E \vdash e'' \Downarrow v''$	
$E \vdash e; e' \Downarrow v'$		$E \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e' \text{ else } e'' \Downarrow v'$		$E \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e' \text{ else } e'' \Downarrow v''$		
$E \vdash e \Downarrow (v, v')$	$E \vdash e \Downarrow (v, v')$	$E(x) = v$	$E \vdash e \Downarrow x$	$E \vdash \text{dynamic\_webpage} \Downarrow \text{evald\_page}$		
$E \vdash \text{fst } e \Downarrow v$	$E \vdash \text{snd } e \Downarrow v'$		$E \vdash e \Downarrow v$	$E \vdash <[\text{dynamic\_webpage}]> \Downarrow \boxed{\text{evald\_page}}$		
vdb is a projection within the language of the db at path s				$E \vdash e \Downarrow s$		
				$E \vdash \text{sqlite\_opendb } e \Downarrow \text{vdb}$		
If the corresponding db could be closed				$E \vdash e \Downarrow \text{vdb}$		
				$E \vdash \text{sqlite\_closedb } e \Downarrow \text{true}$		
If the corresponding db couldn't be closed (it remains open)				$E \vdash e \Downarrow \text{vdb}$		
				$E \vdash \text{sqlite\_closedb } e \Downarrow \text{true}$		
$E \vdash e \Downarrow \text{vdb}$	$E \vdash \text{a closure for function } f_1 \Downarrow \text{vdb}$	$E \vdash \text{a closure for function } f_2 \Downarrow \text{vdb}$	$E \vdash e' \Downarrow s$			
	$E \vdash \text{sqlite\_exec } e \ f_1 \ f_2 \ e' \Downarrow \text{processed } s^*$					

\*The semantic of exec is as follows: s is a string corresponding to a SQL command, which is executed on the database vdb. If it has query statements, then sqlite\_exec allow to process the result with a double fold left function applied on the resulting table i.e. let:

header_1	...	header_n
data_1	...	data_n

be a line of the resulting table of the query. We first allow to process one line in the following manner: the value line\_i corresponding to the table above is: fc (... (fc EmptyHtmlCode header\_1 data\_1) ...) header\_n data\_n.

Similarly, the result of each line is combined in the following manner to form processed\_s:  
 processed\_s = fl (... (fl EmptyHtmlCode line\_1) ...) line\_n

See here for reason the db couldn't be closed, and more specifications of the sqlite functions.

## Dynamic webpage

$E \vdash e \Downarrow v$	$E, x \mapsto v \vdash \text{page} \Downarrow \text{evald}$	$E \vdash \text{page} \Downarrow \text{evald}$
$E \vdash (\text{let } x = e) :: \text{page} \Downarrow \text{evald}$	$E \vdash \text{pure\_html} :: \text{page} \Downarrow \text{pure\_html} :: \text{evald}$	
	$E \vdash e \Downarrow v$	$E \vdash \text{page} \Downarrow \text{evald}$
	$E \vdash e :: \text{page} \Downarrow v :: \text{evald}$	

# TODO

- Implement fstrings
- See why special characters passed as argument of GET/POST requests is displayed weirdly.
- Don't lex ml located in html comment
- Add comments within ML
- Allow HTML brackets to contain any dynpage e.g. <[somehtml <{"coucou"}> somemorehtml]>
- Add syntactic sugar for multiple variables functions.
- Add t-uples
- Add pattern-matching
- Add superglobal variables (e.g. given in argument of the interpreter in a yaml format)
- Add user-defined global variables
- Add user-defined types
- Once it's done, implement basic types such as list directly within the language.
- Allow type annotations from the user
- Allow importing other ml files (as modules ?)
- Keep line number information on parsed term for better typing error messages (?)