Kennesaw State University

College of Computing and Software Engineering

Department of Computer Science

CS 4308-W02: Concepts of Programming Languages

Deliverable 2 - Parser

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October 11, 2023

Initial Problem Statement

The problem is to develop a parser program for a subset of the SCL language, working in conjunction with a previously developed scanner program, with the goal of demonstrating an understanding of the parsing process of compilation, including writing BNF-based parsing rules and ensuring the parser recognizes statements and identifiers while implementing three public functions: getNextToken(), identifierExists(string identifier), and begin().

Summary/Purpose

The purpose of this deliverable is to implement a Parser file that uses the previously implemented scanner.py file (from Deliverable 1) and its output tokens.json file and then goes through and checks the validity of its syntactical structure.

Detailed Description/Work Done

For the scanner, Python code defines the keywords ("DISPLAY", "IF", "THEN", "ENDIF", "FUNCTION", "IS", "ENDFUN", "PARAMETERS", "INTEGER", "FLOAT", "CHAR", "NOT") and token types ("IDENTIFIER", "UNSIGNICON", "SIGNICON", "PLUS", "MINUS", "STAR", "DIVOP", "EQUOP", "RELOP", "LB", "RB", "LP", "RP", "COMMA", "STRING_LITERAL"), takes in six SCL files and reads them. It then tokenizes all of the files and puts each token with its correct token type in the output.json file.

For the parser, the Python code takes in a .JSON file, and it walks through each token in the file. As long as it is not "ENDIF", "ELSE", "ENDFUN", or "EOF", the parser continues and identifies parts of the grammar such as assignments, function calls, if-else statements, lists, and

algebraic expressions. If at any point, the tokens do not follow the established grammar, an error is thrown, and the user is told that the information in the file does not follow the subset of the SCL grammar.

Input Files

arduino_ex1.scl

arrayex1b.scl

bitops1.scl

datablistp.scl

linkedg.scl

welcome.scl

Test.scl \rightarrow Used in the screenshots in this report

Test2.scl \rightarrow Used in the screenshots in this report

Test3.scl \rightarrow Used in the screenshots in this report

Output Files

output.json

tokens.json \rightarrow Used in the screenshots in this report

Grammar

```
<statements> ::= <statement> | <statement> <statements>
<statement> ::= <var declaration> | <expression> | <print statement> | <if statement> |
<function declaration> | <function call>
<var declaration> ::= IDENTIFIER EQUOP <expression> | IDENTIFIER <array def>
<array def> ::= LB <expression> RB
<expression> ::= <term> | <term> PLUS <term> | <term> MINUS <term> | <term> |
STAR <term> | <term> DIVOP <term>
<term> ::= IDENTIFIER | UNSIGNICON | SIGNICON | <expression> | <function call>
<print_statement> ::= DISPLAY <expression_list>
<expression list> ::= <expression> | <expression> COMMA <expression list>
<if statement> ::= IF <condition> THEN <statements> ENDIF
<condition> ::= <expression> RELOP <expression> | NOT <condition>
<function declaration> ::= FUNCTION IDENTIFIER parameters IS <statements>
ENDFUN IDENTIFIER
parameters> ::= PARAMETERS param list | ε
<param list> ::= IDENTIFIER OF <data type> | IDENTIFIER OF <data type>
COMMA <param list>
```

Limitations of the above specification and design of the system

The Parser halts upon generation of a SyntaxError, meaning that only the first SyntaxError will be raised, and the remaining will go undetected since the parser has halted. It is also only designed to support the limited subset of grammar that we used in the Scanner, and therefore, it is missing some features compared to other parsers.

Discussion of how the solution can be improved and extended

One way we could improve is by taking more possible errors into account. We could take into account any errors that may occur during tokenization. There could also be more error handling when the file is being read. With the previous deliverable, we could have included more of the SCL grammar as part of our subset.

Source Code Screenshots

scl_scanner.py Source Code:

```
KEYWORDS = ["DISPLAY", "IF", "THEN", "ENDIF", "FUNCTION", "IS", "ENDFUN", "PARAMETERS", "INTEGER", "FLOAT", "CHAR", "NOT"]
TOKEN_TYPES = [
    ("IDENTIFIER", r"\b[A-Za-z_][A-Za-z0-9_]*\b"),
("UNSIGNICON", r"\b\d+\b"),
("SIGNICON", r"[-+]?\b\d+\b"),
    ("SIGNICON", r"[-+]?\b\d+\b"),

("PLUS", r"\+"),

("MINUS", r"\-"),

("STAR", r"\*"),

("DIVOP", r"[-(//)\"][0-9A-Za-Z]*/[0-9A-Za-Z]*"),

("EQUOP", r"="),

("RELOP", r"(==|!=|<=|>=|<|>)"),

("B", r"\["),

("B", r"\["),

("LP", r"\("),

("RP", r"\\"),
     ("COMMA", r","),
("STRING_LITERAL", r"\".*?\"")
                                                                               # String literals
def tokenize(source_code):
    tokens = [] #list to store tokens
     while position < len(source_code):
         match = None
          for token_type, pattern in TOKEN_TYPES:
               regex = re.compile(pattern)
               match = regex.match(source_code, position)
               if match:
                     token_value = match.group(0)
                     if token_type == "IDENTIFIER" and token_value in KEYWORDS:
                          tokens.append((token_value, token_value))
                        tokens.append((token_type, token_value))
                     position = match.end()
          if not match:
                position += 1
```

```
return tokens #returns the list of tokens

#Main function to execute the program

def main():

import sys

if len(sys.argv) != 2: #check for the correct number of command line arguments

print("Usage: python scl_scanner.py <filename>")

return

#read source code from file

with open(sys.argv[1], 'r') as f:

source_code = f.read()

#tokenize source code

tokens = tokenize(source_code)

#print each token

for token in tokens:

print(token)

#Save tokens to JSON

with open("tokens.json", "w") as outfile:

json.dump(tokens, outfile)

#if __name__ == "__main__":

main()

main()
```

scl_parser.py Source Code:

```
import jsom

### Define constants for token types

### Define constants represent the various types of tokens we might encounter in the SCL language.

#### DEFINERS - "DENTIFIER"

#### DENTIFIER - "DENTIFIER - DENTIFIER - D
```

```
# Retrieve the next token from the token list.

def get_next_token(self):

if self.token_index < len(self.tokens):

self.current_token = self.tokens[self.token_index]

self.current_token = self.tokens[self.token_index]

self.current_token = ("EOF", "EOF")

# Check if the identifier already exists in the symbol table.

def identifier exists(self. identifier):
    return identifier in self.symbol_table

# Start the parsing process.

def begin(self):
    self.symbol_table = ()
    self.symbol_table = ()
```

Source Code Execution Screenshot

Test.scl \rightarrow tokens.json File Source Code (is also printed in the Terminal after scanner is called):

PS S:\College Stuff\VSCode-Projects\CPL-Project-D1-Scanner\ProjectFiles> python scl_scanner.py Test.scl

```
1 [["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["EQUOP", "="], ["UNSIGNICON", "10"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["DENTIFIER", "x"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["IDENTIFIER", "and ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["IDENTIFIER", "and ["IDENTIFIER", "and
```

PS S:\College Stuff\VSCode-Projects\CPL-Project-D1-Scanner\ProjectFiles> python scl_parser.py Test.scl
• Parsing successful. The input follows the subset of the SCL language grammar.

Test2.scl → tokens.json File Source Code (is also printed in the Terminal after scanner is called):

• PS S:\College Stuff\VSCode-Projects\CPL-Project-D1-Scanner\ProjectFiles> python scl_scanner.py Test2.scl

```
['IDENTIFIER', "X'], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["UNSIGNICON", "10"], ["IDENTIFIER", "Y'], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "X"], ["IDENTIFIER", "Y], ["IDENTIF
```

PS S:\College Stuff\VSCode-Projects\CPL-Project-D1-Scanner\ProjectFiles> python scl_parser.py Test2.scl
SyntaxError: Unexpected token: UNSIGNICON

After Fixing First Syntax Error:

```
["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["UNSIGNICON", "10"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["B, "["], ["UNSIGNICON", "10"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["B, ","]], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["B, ","]], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["B, ","], ["UNSIGNICON", "10"], ["B, ","], ["B, ","]], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "an"], ["B, ","], ["UNSIGNICON", "10"], ["B, ","], [
```

PS S:\College Stuff\VSCode-Projects\CPL-Project-D1-Scanner\ProjectFiles> python scl_parser.py Test2.scl
SyntaxError: Expected RB, but found EQUOP with value '=' at position 27

After Fixing Second Syntax Error:

```
["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["UNSIGNICON", "10"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["UNSIGNICON", "5"], ["IDENTIFIER", "2"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["IDENTIFIER", "x"], ["IDENTIFIER", "y"], ["IDENTIFIER", "3"], ["
```

PS S:\College Stuff\VSCode-Projects\CPL-Project-D1-Scanner\ProjectFiles> python scl_parser.py Test2.scl
• Parsing successful. The input follows the subset of the SCL language grammar.

Test3.scl → tokens.json File Source Code (is also printed in the Terminal after scanner is called):

• PS S:\College Stuff\VSCode-Projects\CPL-Project-D1-Scanner\ProjectFiles> python scl_scanner.py Test3.scl

```
1 [['IDENTIFIER", "a"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["STRING_LITERAL", "\"this is a string\""], ["IDENTIFIER", "b"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["STRING_LITERAL", "\"this is also a string\""], ["IDENTIFIER", "c"], ["EQUOP", "-"], ["UNSIGNICON", "5"], ["IDENTIFIER", "b"], ["IDENTIFIER", b"], ["IDENTIFIER", b"
```

PS S:\College Stuff\VSCode-Projects\CPL-Project-D1-Scanner\ProjectFiles> python scl_parser.py Test3.scl
• Parsing successful. The input follows the subset of the SCL language grammar.

Comments and Conclusion

The program successfully takes a tokens.json file as input and parses through it. The parser utilizes recursive descent to parse a sequence of statements until a specific token is found. If an unexpected token is found, a syntax error is raised, and if the parsing is successful, a message is printed to the system. We learned about the functionalities of a recursive descent parser, which we will build upon in the creation of a fully functional interpreter in a future deliverable.

References

Sebesta, R. W. (2012). Concepts of Programming Languages (10th ed.). Pearson.