









Details of Parser Implementations

Tokens representation:
In our compiler, AST nodes
are represented as
classes derived from a
base class Entity.
Moreover each node
implements the accept
method to allow
visitor-based traversal.

. . .

```
class ProgramDeclaration final : public Entity
public:
    std::unique_ptr<ClassName> className;
    std::unique_ptr<ProgramArguments> arguments;
    void accept(Visitor& visitor) const override
        visitor.visit( node: *this);
                 class Entity
                 public:
                     virtual ~Entity() = default:
                     virtual void accept(Visitor& visitor) const = 0;
                     // Helper function to print indentation
                     static void printIndent(const int indent)
                        for (int i = 0; i < indent; ++i) std::cout << " ";
```

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Lookahead (Peek Token):

The parser constantly checks the next token in the stream to determine what kind of expression to parse next.



Recursive Parsing:

If the parser detects that it needs to handle a sub-expression, it calls itself recursively to build the correct AST structure for that sub-expression.



Error Handling:
The parser throws
exceptions when it
encounters
unexpected tokens.

Examples

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GitHub



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Test

```
// Array test
// Creating and printing the array of cubes of integers from 0 to 4
Program : Main
class Main is
  this () is
     var a: Array [Integer] (5)
     var i1: Integer (0)
     while i1 . LessEqual (4) loop
        a . set ( i1 , i1 . Mult ( i ) . Mult ( i1 ) )
     end
     var i2: Integer (4)
     while i2 . GreaterEqual (0) loop
        a . get ( i2 ) . print ( )
     end
  end
end
```



