

## Documentation of Project Implementation for IPP 2022/2023

Name and surname: Michal Ondrejka

Login: xondre15

### My design:

I designed a program that interprets XML code containing IPPcode23 assembly instructions. To begin with, I handle command-line arguments and validate the source and input files. Once validated, I load the XML code into an ElementTree and sort the tree so that instructions are in the correct order.

Next, I check each instruction to ensure that it has the right tag and the correct number of attributes. After validating the XML, I create objects from the instructions for easier access. Each Instruction object has a list of Arg objects if the instruction has any.

Since this is an interpreter, it's possible to jump to a label that comes after the instruction currently being executed. To handle this scenario, I loop through the instructions and save the labels, which allows me to call and jump to them when necessary.

To execute the instructions, I make use of a while true loop and a pc counter, which is the index of the current instruction. By incrementing the pc counter after each instruction is executed (except in cases where a jump is called), I can execute the instructions in order and jump to specific instructions by setting the pc counter to a specific number.

Initially, I didn't need to save the types of variables in my program since Python makes it easy to cast them. However, I had to implement functions for the initial save because IPPcode23 doesn't support bool and null types. Additionally, I created a getType() function for backwards casting.

To handle frames in my program, I created a Frame class with three attributes: parent (containing parent frame), undefined\_variables, and variables (defined variables). Whenever a variable is created, it is stored in undefined\_variables. Once its value is set, it is moved to variables.

In my Stack class, which can handle frames, there is a temporary\_frame attribute and a list of frames. The frame at index 0 is the global frame. Whenever a new frame is pushed onto the stack, the temporary\_frame is appended to the list of frames and then set to None.

### Known problems:

- I wasn't able to replace escape sequences with ascii value in strings.
- Accessing undefined variable will result in error 56.
- In READ instruction, reading a faulty input won't result in "nil" value.

