

Project Report

on

Programming Language Project

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Architecture of compiler and basic explanation

When someone write some codes as a input. It will pass through lexical analyzer that it will check the word of each code. Each of element of code will separate to a small unit calls token so the token is a word or syntax that it use to check the code that has the word or not when the token is read, it will pass through the syntax analyzer (parsing) to check the correctness of the grammar. If the grammar already exist, it will do some expressions or statements that we have declare before.

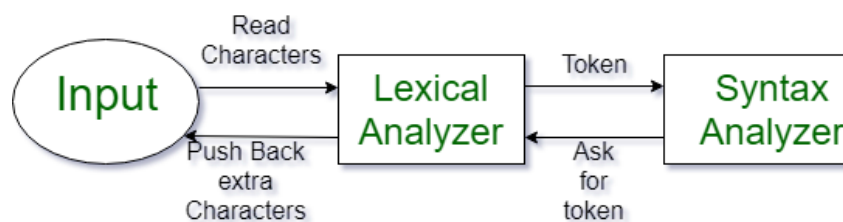


Figure 1 : the relationship between input, lexical analyzer and syntax analyzer

Basically, the code that we write, it will translate from high-level language into low level language, like assembly, it is human-readable and consists specific instructions (e.g., mov, add, jmp) along with operands (registers, memory addresses). If we want to understand the code, we need to understand architecture of computer too. By the way, In this project of compiler course, we will focus on lexical analyzer and syntax analyzer based on python instead.

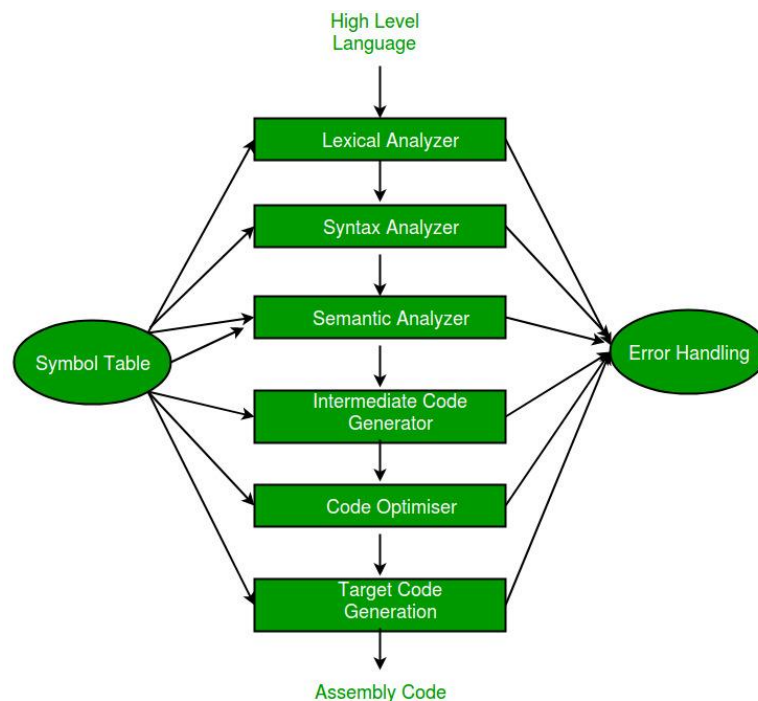


Figure 2 : the process of compiler from high-level language to assembly code

Grammar:

When writing a parser, syntax is usually specified in terms of a BNF grammar. For example, if you wanted to parse simple arithmetic expressions, you might first write an unambiguous grammar specification.

Rule 0 $S' \rightarrow \text{statement}$

Rule 1 $\text{statement} \rightarrow \text{PRINT (expr)}$

Rule 2 $\text{statement} \rightarrow \text{IF (expr) statement}$

Rule 3 $\text{statement} \rightarrow \text{expr}$

Rule 4 $\text{statement} \rightarrow \text{NAME = expr}$

Rule 5 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{NAME}$

#expression of while loop

Rule 6 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{WHILE (expr) DO expr}$

#expression of print

Rule 7 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{PRINT (expr)}$

#expression of string, boolean, float, number, parenthesis, uminus

Rule 8 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{STRING}$

Rule 9 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{BOOL}$

Rule 10 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{FLOAT}$

Rule 11 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{NUMBER}$

Rule 12 $\text{expr} \rightarrow (\text{expr})$

Rule 13 $\text{expr} \rightarrow - \text{expr}$

#expression of if-then-else statement

Rule 14 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{IF expr THEN expr ELSE expr}$

Rule 15 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{IF expr THEN expr}$

expression of $>$, $>=$, $<=$, $<$, $==$, $!=$

Rule 16 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr NE expr}$

Rule 17 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr EQ expr}$

Rule 18 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr LE expr}$

Rule 19 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr} < \text{expr}$

Rule 20 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr GE expr}$

Rule 21 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr} > \text{expr}$

Rule 22 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr OR expr}$

Rule 23 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr AND expr}$

expression of +, -, x, /

Rule 24 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr} / \text{expr}$

Rule 25 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr} * \text{expr}$

Rule 26 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr} - \text{expr}$

Rule 27 $\text{expr} \rightarrow \text{expr} + \text{expr}$

SLY uses a parsing technique known as LR-parsing or shift-reduce parsing. LR parsing is a bottom up technique that tries to recognize the right-hand-side of various grammar rules. Whenever a valid right-hand-side is found in the input, the appropriate action method is triggered and the grammar symbols on right hand side are replaced by the grammar symbol on the left-hand-side.

LR parsing is commonly implemented by shifting grammar symbols onto a stack and looking at the stack and the next input token for patterns that match one of the grammar rules.

Feature list

The project have some feature lists as follows :

1. Type checking : Assign some value then store into a variables and show the datatype of variables

```
Parser debugging for TyParser written to p
>> x=8
Name    Value    Data Type
-----
x        8        <class 'int'>
-----

>> y=3.141
Name    Value    Data Type
-----
x        8        <class 'int'>
y        3.141    <class 'float'>
-----

>> z="Hello World!"
Name    Value    Data Type
-----
x        8        <class 'int'>
y        3.141    <class 'float'>
z        Hello World!  <class 'str'>
-----

>> 
```

2. Do some simple calculations

```
>> p=x+y*1.0101/100
Name    Value    Data Type
-----
x        8        <class 'int'>
y        3.141    <class 'float'>
z        Hello World!  <class 'str'>
p        8.031727241  <class 'float'>
-----

>> 
```

```
>> p
8.031727241
```

```
>> 3.141/8
0.392625
Name    Value    Data Type
-----
-----
```

3. Boolean Expressions: Equality and inequality between two arithmetic expressions.(Logic checking)

```
>> True
True
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
x          8          <class 'int'>
y          3.141       <class 'float'>
z          Hello World! <class 'str'>
p          8.031727241   <class 'float'>
-----

>> False
False
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
x          8          <class 'int'>
y          3.141       <class 'float'>
z          Hello World! <class 'str'>
p          8.031727241   <class 'float'>
-----

>> 1>2
False
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
x          8          <class 'int'>
```

```
>> True && False OR True
True
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
-----

>> 
```

```
>> True && False OR True == True && False
False
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
-----

>> 
```

```
False
Name      Value      Data Type
-----

>> True && False OR True && False != True && False OR True OR True OR True OR True && False
False
Name      Value      Data Type
-----

>> True && False OR True && False == True && False OR True OR True OR True OR True && False
True
Name      Value      Data Type
-----

>> True && False OR True && False == True && False && True OR True && True OR True && False
True
Name      Value      Data Type
-----

>> 
```

4. Instructions: Assignment statement, If-then-else, while-loop

```
Parser debugging for MyParser written to parser.out
>> x=5
Name      Value  Data Type
-----
x         5      <class 'int'>
-----

>> if x==5 then print("Hello") else print("World")
Hello
Name      Value  Data Type
-----
x         5      <class 'int'>
-----

>> x=2
Name      Value  Data Type
-----
x         2      <class 'int'>
-----

>> if x==5 then print("Hello") else print("World")
World
Name      Value  Data Type
-----
x         2      <class 'int'>
-----
```

```
>> if x==5 then print("Hello") else print("World")
World
Name      Value  Data Type
-----
x         2      <class 'int'>
-----

>> if x==2 then x=1011001
None
Name      Value  Data Type
-----
x        1011001 <class 'int'>
-----

>> if x==2 then x=1011001
None
Name      Value  Data Type
-----
x        1011001 <class 'int'>
-----

>> □
```

5. Others: A `print()` function.

```
>> x=2
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
x          2          <class 'int'>
-----

>> while(x==2) do print("Dung")
Dung
Dung
Dung
Dung
Dung
Dung
Dung
Dung
Dung
```

```
>> while(True&&False) do print("Dung")
None
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
x          3          <class 'int'>
-----

>> |
```

```
>> x=3
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
x          3          <class 'int'>

>> while(x==2) do print("Dung")
None
Name      Value      Data Type
-----
x          3          <class 'int'>

>>
```

False Condition

[illegible]

How to run project

- 1.Clone the repository using command “git clone <https://github.com/Nont18/compiler-language-project.git>”
- 2.Once you already clone it, you can use “cd compiler-language-project”
3. type “python main.py” or click right of VScode corner to run the project locally.
- 4.type your command after >> to see the result.

Note : I designed this project based on shell command.

Source code

<https://github.com/Nont18/compiler-language-project>

References

<https://sly.readthedocs.io/en/latest/sly.html>

Dr. Dung's slides

<https://github.com/akraradets/compiler-starter-project>