

# SetlCup Tutorial

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# Chapter 1

## Functionality

The Setlx-addition SetlCup is a LR-Parser-Generator based on JavaCup. The idea is to use a user given scanner- and parser-definition and create an AST out of a given input using the definitions.

In this document the needed syntax of the definitions is examined and the given output is evaluated.

A sample input file is divided into three Sections:

1. Commentpart
2. Scanner-Part
3. Parser-Part

### 1.1 Comment-Part

In the comment-part everything which is written will not be used by the Program itself. It is adviced to comment your idea behind the parser and scanner structure in this section. The section is ended with the "%%%" symbol.

### 1.2 Scanner-Part

The scanner is responsible for checking whether the input file consists of the defined tokens. It can be written like this:

```
1 INTEGER := 1-9[0-9]*|0;  
2 ASTERISK := \*;  
3 WHITESPACE := [ ];  
4 SKIP := ASTERISK | INTEGER | WHITESPACE;
```

1. In line 1 the Token "INTEGER" is defined. Tokens are in the following way:  
token\_name := regex ;
2. Predefined tokens in Regular Expressions like "\*", "+", "?", "|", "{", "}", "(", ")", "..." need to be escaped.
3. In some contexts tokens like Whitespaces are not needed. They can be skipped by using defining the "SKIP"-Token with the tokens, which shall be skipped. Multiple tokens need to be seperated by a pipe "|".

## 1.3 Parser-Part

In this part the grammar-rules are defined with the following syntax:

```
1 rule_name := rule_element:id { : action_code : }
2           | rule_element
3           | { : action_code : }
4           | ;
```

`rule_name` The `rule_name` is the name of the rule. It is possible to reference defined rules via their `rule_name`

`rule_element` The element can consist of multiple Tokens (defined in the scanner) and `rule_names`. Each can have an `id`, which is possible to be used in the `action_code`.

`action_code` The `action_code` is an optional part in a rule. It needs to be at the end of the rule itself. Each `rule_element` can have an `action_code`. In this `action_code` Setlx Code can be written. By using the variable "result" it is possible to pass values between rules. The `id` of the elements in the respective rule can be referred to by using its name.

| The pipe separates the `rule_elements`.

## 1.4 Example

```

1
2
3 %%%
4
5 SEMICOLON := ; ;
6 TIMES := \* ;
7 MINUS := - ;
8 DIVIDE := \\ ;
9 INTEGER := 0|[1-9][0-9]* ;
10 NEWLINE := \n ;
11 WHITESPACE := [ \t\v\n\r\s] ;
12 MOD := %;
13 PLUS := \+ ;
14 LPAREN := \( ;
15 RPAREN := \) ;
16 SKIP := WHITESPACE | NEWLINE ;
17
18 %%%
19
20 expr_list ::= expr_list:l expr_part:part {: result := l + [part]; :}
21             | expr_part:epart {: result := [epart]; :}
22             ;
23 expr_part ::= expr:e SEMICOLON {: result := e; :}
24             ;
25 expr ::= expr:e PLUS prod:p {: result := Plus(e , p); :}
26         | expr:e MINUS prod:p {: result := Minus(e , p); :}
27         | prod:p              {: result := p; :}
28         ;
29 prod ::= prod:p TIMES fact:f {: result := Times(p , f); :}
30         | prod:p DIVIDE fact:f {: result := Div(p , f); :}
31         | prod:p MOD fact:f {: result := Mod(p , f); :}
32         | fact:f             {: result := f; :}
33         ;
34 fact ::= LPAREN expr:e_part RPAREN {: result := e_part ; :}
35         | INTEGER:n                {: result := Integer(eval(n)); :}
36         ;

```

```

1 1 + 2 * 3 - 4;
2 1 + 2 + 3 + 4;
3 1 + ( 2 * 3 ) * 5 % 6;

```

```

1 ExprList([Minus(Plus(Integer(1), Times(Integer(2), Integer(3))), Integer(4)), Plus(
    Plus(Plus(Integer(1), Integer(2)), Integer(3)), Integer(4)), Plus(Integer(1),
    Mod(Times(Times(Integer(2), Integer(3)), Integer(5)), Integer(6))))])

```

```

1
2 %%%
3
4 SEMI := ; ;
5 TIMES := \* ;
6 MINUS := - ;
7 DIV := \\ ;
8 MOD := %;
9 PLUS := \+ ;
10 LPAR := \( ;
11 RPAR := \) ;
12 LBRACE := \{ ;
13 RBRACE := \} ;
14 COMMA := , ;
15 ASSIGN := = ;
16 EQ := == ;
17 NE := != ;
18 LT := < ;

```

```

19 GT := > ;
20 LE := <= ;
21 GE := >= ;
22 AND := && ;
23 OR := \|\| ;
24 NOT := ! ;
25 FUNCTION := function ;
26 RETURN := return ;
27 IF := if ;
28 ELSE := else ;
29 WHILE := while ;
30 FOR := for ;
31 PRINT := print ;
32 QUIT := exit ;
33 STRING := \"(?:\\.|[^\"])*\" ;
34 NEWLINE := \n ;
35 COMMENTS := /[^\n]* ;
36 WHITESPACE := [\t\v\n\r\s] ;
37 SKIP := WHITESPACE | NEWLINE | COMMENTS ;
38 INTEGER := 0|[1-9][0-9]* ;
39 DECIMAL := 0\.[0-9]+|[1-9][0-9]*\.[0-9]+ ;
40 ZID := [a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z0-9_]* ;
41
42
43 %%%
44 program ::= dfnStmntList:d {: result := Program(d); :};
45
46 dfnStmntList
47   ::= definition:d dfnStmntList:dl {: result := [d] + dl; :}
48   | statement:stmts dfnStmntList:dsl {: result := [stmts] + dsl; :}
49   | {: result := []; :}
50   ;
51
52 definition ::= FUNCTION ZID:function_name LPAR paramList:param_list RPAR LBRACE
53   stmntList:statement_list RBRACE
54   {: result := Function(function_name, param_list, statement_list);:}
55   ;
56
57 stmntList
58   ::= statement:s stmntList:sl {: result := [s] + sl ; :}
59   | {: result := []; :}
60   ;
61
62 statement
63   ::= assignment:a SEMI {: result := Ass(a); :}
64   | PRINT LPAR printExprList:printexpr_list RPAR SEMI      {: result := Print(
65     printexpr_list); :}
66   | IF LPAR boolExpr:b RPAR LBRACE stmntList:st_list1 RBRACE      {:
67     result := If(b, st_list1); :}
68   | WHILE LPAR boolExpr:b RPAR LBRACE stmntList:st_list2 RBRACE      {:
69     result := While(b, st_list2); :}
70   | FOR LPAR assignment:i_a SEMI boolExpr:b SEMI assignment:e_a RPAR LBRACE
71     stmntList:st_list3 RBRACE {: result := For(i_a, b, e_a, st_list3); :}
72   | RETURN expr:e SEMI {: result := Return(e); :}
73   | RETURN SEMI {: result := Return(); :}
74   | expr:e SEMI {: result := Expr(e); :}
75   | QUIT SEMI {: result := Exit(); :}
76   ;
77
78 printExprList
79   ::= printExpr:p COMMA nePrintExprList:np {: result := [p] + np ; :}
80   | printExpr:p {: result := [p]; :}
81   | {: result := []; :}
82   ;
83
84 nePrintExprList
85   ::= printExpr:p {: result := [p]; :}

```

```

81 |     | printExpr:p COMMA nePrintExprList:np {: result := [p] + np ; :}
82 | ;
83
84 printExpr
85 ::= STRING:string {: result := PrintString(string); :}
86 |   expr:e   {: result := Expr(e); :}
87 | ;
88
89 assignment
90 ::= ZID:id ASSIGN expr:e {: result := Assign(id, e); :}
91 | ;
92
93 paramList
94 ::= ZID:id COMMA neIDList:nid {: result := [id] + nid ; :}
95 |   ZID:id   {: result := [id] ; :}
96 |   {: result := []; :}
97 | ;
98
99 neIDList
100 ::= ZID:id COMMA neIDList:nid {: result := [id] + nid ; :}
101 |   ZID:id   {: result := [id] ; :}
102 | ;
103
104
105 boolExpr
106 ::= expr:lhs EQ expr:rhs   {: result := Equation(lhs, rhs); :}
107 |   expr:lhs NE expr:rhs   {: result := Inequation(lhs, rhs); :}
108 |   disjunction:lhs EQ disjunction:rhs   {: result := Equation(lhs, rhs); :}
109 |   disjunction:lhs NE disjunction:rhs   {: result := Inequation(lhs, rhs); :}
110 |   expr:lhs LE expr:rhs   {: result := LessOrEqual(lhs, rhs); :}
111 |   expr:lhs GE expr:rhs   {: result := GreaterOrEqual(lhs, rhs); :}
112 |   expr:lhs LT expr:rhs   {: result := LessThan(lhs, rhs); :}
113 |   expr:lhs GT expr:rhs   {: result := GreaterThan(lhs, rhs); :}
114 |   disjunction:d   {: result := d; :}
115 | ;
116
117 disjunction
118 ::= disjunction:d OR conjunction:c {: result := Disjunction(d,c); :}
119 |   conjunction:c   {: result := c; :}
120 | ;
121
122 conjunction
123 ::= conjunction:c AND boolFactor:f {: result := Conjunction(c, f); :}
124 |   boolFactor:f   {: result := f; :}
125 | ;
126
127 boolFactor
128 ::= LPAR boolExpr:be_par RPAR {: result := be_par; :}
129 |   NOT boolExpr:e   {: result := Negation(e); :}
130 | ;
131
132 expr ::= expr:e PLUS   prod:p   {: result := Sum(e,p); :}
133 |     | expr:e MINUS  prod:p   {: result := Difference(e,p); :}
134 |     | prod:p       {: result := p; :}
135 | ;
136
137 prod ::= prod:p TIMES  fact:f   {: result := Product(p,f); :}
138 |     | prod:p DIV    fact:f   {: result := Quotient(p,f); :}
139 |     | prod:p MOD     fact:f   {: result := Mod(p,f); :}
140 |     | fact:f        {: result := f; :}
141 | ;
142
143 fact ::= LPAR expr:e_par RPAR {: result := e_par; :}
144 |     | INTEGER:n           {: result := Integer(eval(n)); :}
145 |     | DECIMAL:d           {: result := Decimal(eval(d)); :}
146 |     | ZID:id_1 LPAR exprList:el RPAR {: result := FunctionCall(id_1, el); :}
147 |     | ZID:id_2           {: result := Variable(id_2); :}
148 | ;
149
150 exprList
151 ::= expr:e COMMA neExprList:el {: result := [e] + el; :}

```

```

148 |   |   expr:e {: result := [e]; :}
149 |   |   {: result := []; :}
150 |   ;
151
152 neExprList
153   ::= expr:e COMMA neExprList:el {: result := [e] + el; :}
154   |   expr:e {: result := [e]; :}
155   ;

```

```

1 function factorial(n) {
2   if (n == 0) {
3     return 1;
4   }
5   return n * factorial(n - 1);
6 }
7
8 print("Berechnung der Fakultät für i = 1 bis 9");
9 for (i = 0; i < 10; i = i + 1) {
10   print(i, "! = ", factorial(i));
11 }
12 print();

```

```

1 Program([Function("factorial", ["n"], [If(Equation(Variable("n"), Integer(0)), [
  Return(Integer(1))], Return(Product(Variable("n"), FunctionCall("factorial", [
  Difference(Variable("n"), Integer(1))])))]), Print([PrintString("Berechnung der
  Fakultät fuer i = 1 bis 9"))], For(Assign("i", Integer(0)), LessThan(Variable
("i"), Integer(10)), Assign("i", Sum(Variable("i"), Integer(1))), [Print([Expr(
Variable("i")), PrintString("! = "), Expr(FunctionCall("factorial", [Variable("
i")]))]))]), Print([])])

```