

# SCS 2312 - Computational Models and Programming Language Concepts

## Take Home Assignment

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### 1) Context- Free Grammer (CFG)

<program>	→	<statement_list>
<statement_list>	→	<statement> <statement_list>   ε
<statement>	→	<declaration>   <print_statement>
<declaration>	→	int <identifier> = <expression> ;
<print_statement>	→	print (<identifier>);
<expression>	→	<term> <expression'>
<expression'>	→	+ <term> <expression'>   - <term> <expression'>   ε
<term>	→	<factor> <term'>
<term'>	→	* <factor> <term'>   / <factor> <term'>   ε
<factor>	→	<identifier>   <number>
<identifier>	→	letter (letter   digit)*
<number>	→	digit +

This grammar explains about the Context-Free Grammar of the built parser.c file. This c programming file supports variable declarations, arithmetic operations with proper operator precedence and print statements also.

## **2) Tokenizer Implementation**

Here the function `fgetc()` is used in the code for the tokenizer to read the input file character by character, so that it classifies input into tokens such as keywords, identifiers, numbers, operators and symbols. Blank whitespaces are ignored by using the `isspace()` function. `isalpha()` and `isalnum()` functions are used to identify the keywords and identifiers and then `isdigit()` function is used to detect numbers. And finally the function `ungetc()` is used to push back the characters that doesn't belong to the current token into the code again so that it can be detected and read in the next step.

## **3) Parser**

The parser is implemented in such a way that each non-terminal elements in the CFG corresponds to a function such as `parseExpression()`, `parseTerm()` and `parseFactor()`. The `advance()` function is used to retrieve the next token and `expect()` function is used to ensure that the correct token appears according to the grammar. If an unexpected token is met then a syntax error will be generated accordingly.

## **4) Semantic Analysis**

A symbol table is implemented using arrays to store variable names and their corresponding values. The function `getVar()` ensures variables are declared before use. Semantic checks include detection of undeclared variables, division by zero and optional redeclaration errors.

## **5) Execution & Evaluation**

Its done during parsing. Operator precedence is maintained by separating expression parsing into three levels such as:

- a) `expression(+ , -)`
- b) `term( *, / )`
- c) `factor(identifier or number)`

This ensures correct mathematical evaluation

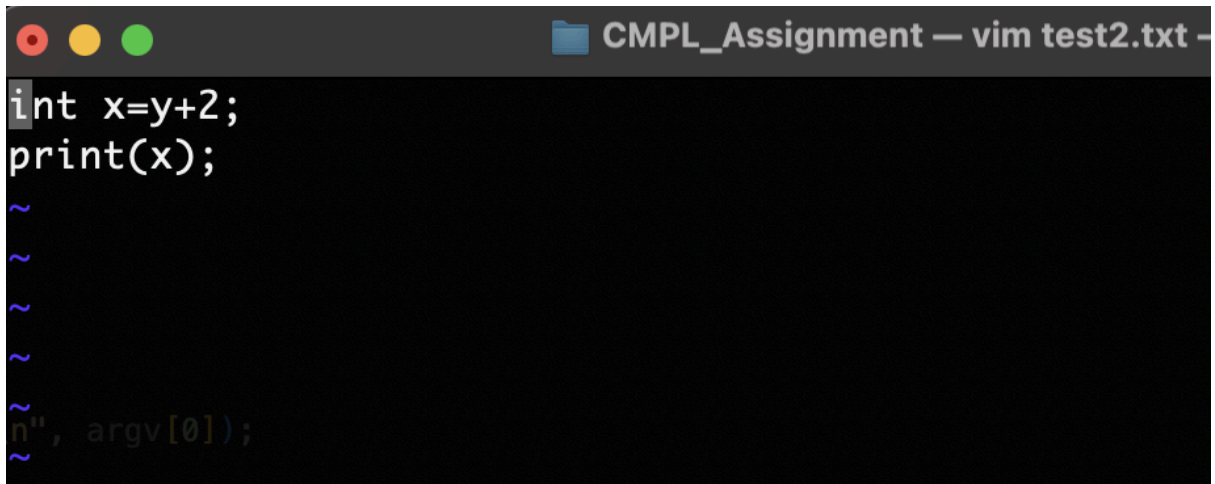
## **6) Testing**

### **i) For correct input**

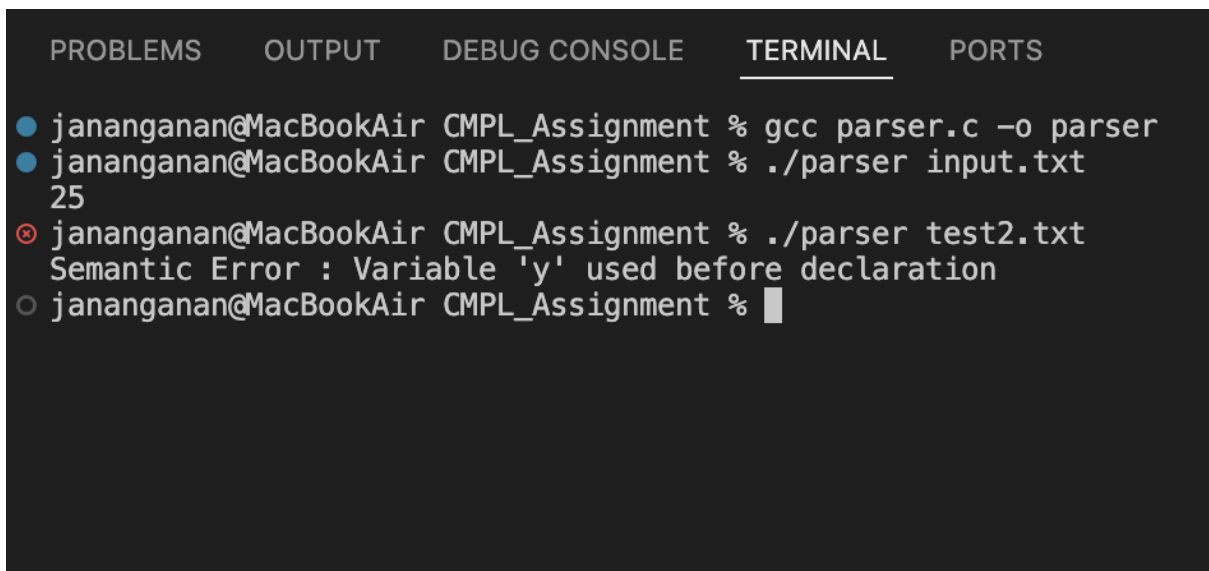


ii) For Error examples

a) `Int x = y + 2;`

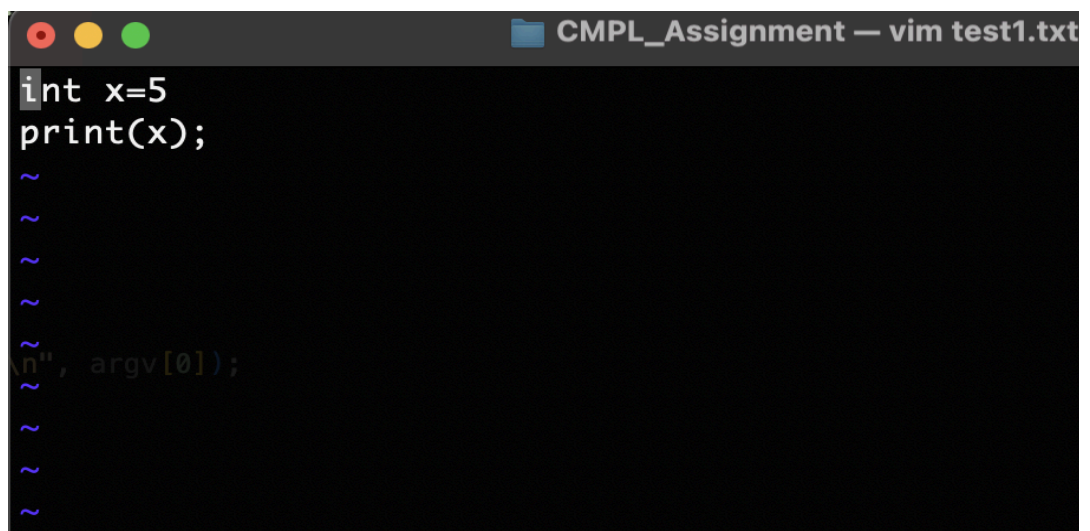


```
int x=y+2;
print(x);
~
~
~
~
~
~
~"
```



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
● jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment % gcc parser.c -o parser
● jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment % ./parser input.txt
25
⊗ jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment % ./parser test2.txt
Semantic Error : Variable 'y' used before declaration
○ jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment %
```

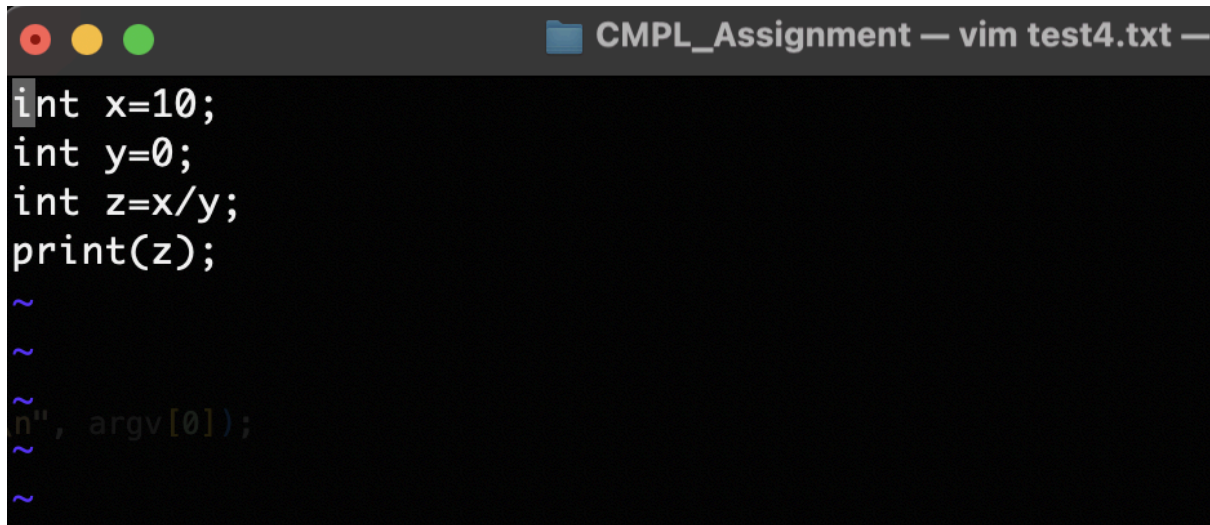
b) `int x=5`  
`print(x);`



```
int x=5;
print(x);
~
~
~
~
~
~
~"
```

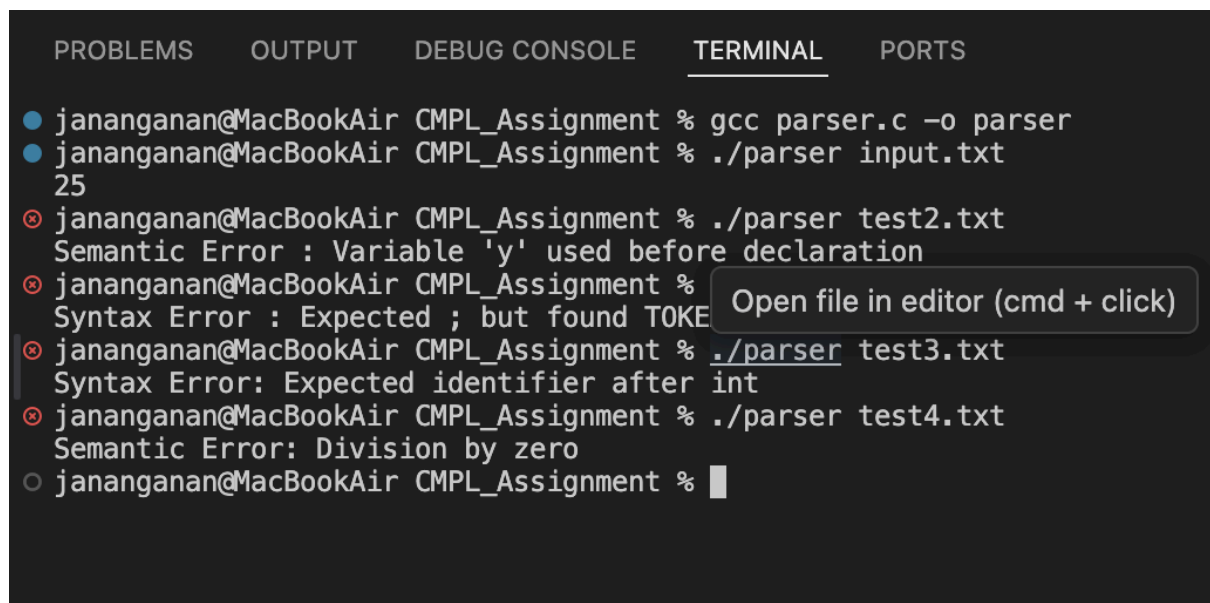


d) Division by zero



The screenshot shows a vim editor window titled "CMPL\_Assignment — vim test4.txt". The code in the file is as follows:

```
int x=10;
int y=0;
int z=x/y;
print(z);
~
~
~
n", argv[0]);
~
~
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with tabs for PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL, and PORTS. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment % gcc parser.c -o parser
jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment % ./parser input.txt
25
jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment % ./parser test2.txt
Semantic Error : Variable 'y' used before declaration
jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment % ./parser test3.txt
Syntax Error: Expected identifier after int
jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment % ./parser test4.txt
Semantic Error: Division by zero
jananganan@MacBookAir CMPL_Assignment %
```

A tooltip "Open file in editor (cmd + click)" is visible over the terminal output.