# Programski jezik PINS

pri predmetu Prevajalniki in navidezni stroji v študijskem letu 2022/23

## 1 Leksikalna pravila

• Ključne besede:

arr else for fun if then typ var where while

• Imena atomarnih podatkovnih tipov:

```
logical integer string
```

• Konstante atomarnih podatkovnih tipov:

```
logical true false
```

integer Poljubno predznačeno zaporedje števk.

string Poljubno (lahko prazno) zaporedje znakov z ASCII kodami med vključno  $32_{10}$  in  $126_{10}$ , ki je obdano z enojnima navednicama ("'", ASCII koda  $39_{10}$ ); izjema je sam znak "'", ki je podvojen.

• Imena:

Poljubno zaporedje črk, števk in podčrtajev, ki se ne začne s števko in ni ne ključna beseda ne ime ali konstanta atomarnega podatkovnega tipa.

• Ostali simboli:

```
+ - * / % & | ! == != < > <= >= ( ) [ ] { } : ; . , =
```

• Komentarji

Komentar je poljubno besedilo, ki se začne z znakom "#" (ASCII koda  $35_{10}$ ) in se razteza do konca vrstice.

• Belo besedilo:

Presledek (ASCII koda  $32_{10}$ ), tabulator (ASCII koda  $9_{10}$ ) in znaka za konec vrstice (ASCII kodi  $10_{10}$  in  $13_{10}$ ) predstavljajo belo besedilo.

## 2 Sintaksna pravila

```
source \longrightarrow definitions definitions \longrightarrow definition definitions \longrightarrow definitions ; definition definition \longrightarrow type\_definition definition \longrightarrow function\_definition definition \longrightarrow variable\_definition type\_definition \longrightarrow type identifier : type type \longrightarrow identifier
```

```
type \longrightarrow \texttt{logical}
type \longrightarrow \mathtt{integer}
type \longrightarrow \mathtt{string}
type \longrightarrow \mathtt{arr} [ int_const ] type
function\_definition \longrightarrow fun identifier (parameters) : type = expression
parameters \longrightarrow parameter
parameters \longrightarrow parameters , parameter
parameter \longrightarrow identifier : type
expression \longrightarrow logical\_ior\_expression
expression \longrightarrow logical\_ior\_expression \{ WHERE definitions \}
logical\_ior\_expression \longrightarrow logical\_ior\_expression \mid logical\_and\_expression
logical\_ior\_expression \longrightarrow logical\_and\_expression
logical\_and\_expression \longrightarrow logical\_and\_expression \ \& \ compare\_expression
logical\_and\_expression \longrightarrow compare\_expression
compare\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression == additive\_expression
compare\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression != additive\_expression
compare\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression \end{substitutes} = additive\_expression
compare\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression >= additive\_expression
compare\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression < additive\_expression
compare\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression < additive\_expression
compare\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression
additive\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression + multiplicative\_expression
additive\_expression \longrightarrow additive\_expression - multiplicative\_expression
additive\_expression \longrightarrow multiplicative\_expression
multiplicative\_expression \longrightarrow multiplicative\_expression * prefix\_expression
multiplicative\_expression \longrightarrow multiplicative\_expression / prefix\_expression
multiplicative\_expression \longrightarrow multiplicative\_expression \% prefix\_expression
multiplicative\_expression \longrightarrow prefix\_expression
prefix\_expression \longrightarrow + prefix\_expression
prefix\_expression \longrightarrow \neg prefix\_expression
prefix\_expression \longrightarrow ! prefix\_expression
prefix\_expression \longrightarrow postfix\_expression
postfix\_expression \longrightarrow postfix\_expression \ [ \ expression \ ]
postfix\_expression \longrightarrow atom\_expression
atom\_expression \longrightarrow \log\_constant
atom\_expression \longrightarrow \mathrm{int\_constant}
atom\_expression \longrightarrow \texttt{str\_constant}
atom\_expression \longrightarrow identifier
atom\_expression \longrightarrow identifier (expressions)
atom\_expression \longrightarrow \{ expression = expression \}
atom\_expression \longrightarrow \{ \text{ if } expression \text{ then } expression \}
atom\_expression \longrightarrow \{ \text{ if } expression \text{ then } expression \text{ else } expression \}
atom\_expression \longrightarrow \{ while expression : expression \}
atom\_expression \longrightarrow \{ \text{ for identifier = } expression , expression : } expression : expression \}
atom\_expression \longrightarrow ( expressions )
expressions \longrightarrow expression
expressions \longrightarrow expressions , expression
variable\_definition \longrightarrow var identifer : type
```

## 3 Semantična pravila

#### Območja vidnosti

- Ime je vidno v celotnem območju vidnosti (od začetka do konca ne glede na mesto definicije).
- Izraz oblike *expression* { WHERE *definitions* } ustvari novo vgnezdeno območje vidnosti: izraz in vse definicije so znotraj novega vgnezdenega območja vidnosti.
- Definicija funkcije ustvari novo vgnezdeno območje vidnosti, ki se začne za imenom funkcije in se razteza do konca definicije funkcije.

### Tipiziranost

Podatkovni tipi:

- logical, integer in string opisujejo tipe LOGICAL, INTEGER in STRING, zaporedoma.
- $\bullet$  Če je vrednost konstante int\_const enaka n in type opisuje tip  $\tau$ , tedaj

```
arr [ int_const ] type
```

opisuje tip  $ARR(n, \tau)$ .

Deklaracije:

• Deklaracija tipa

```
typ identifier: type,
```

pri kateri type opisuje tip  $\tau$ , določa, da identifier opisuje tip  $\tau$ .

• Deklaracija funckije

```
fun identifier  ( \text{ identifier}_1 : \textit{type}_1 \text{ , identifier}_2 : \textit{type}_2 \text{ , } \dots \text{ , identifier}_n : \textit{type}_n ) \\ : \textit{type} = expression \text{ , }
```

pri kateri (a)  $type_i$  opisuje tip  $\tau_i$  za  $i \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$ , (b) type opisuje tip  $\tau$  in (c) je expression tipa  $\tau$ , določa, da je funkcija identifier tipa  $\tau_1 \times \tau_2 \times ... \times \tau_n \to \tau$ .

• Deklaracija spremenljivke

```
var identifier: type,
```

pri kateritypeopisuje tip $\tau,$ določa, da je spremenljivka identifier tipa  $\tau.$ 

• Deklaracija parametra ali komponente

```
identifier: type,
```

pri kateri typeopisuje tip $\tau,$ določa, da je parameter ali komponenta identifier tipa  $\tau.$ 

#### Izrazi:

- log\_const, int\_const in str\_const so tipa LOGICAL, INTEGER in STRING, zaporedoma.
- Če je expression tipa LOGICAL, je! expression tipa LOGICAL.
- Če je expression tipa INTEGER, sta + expression in expression tipa INTEGER.
- Če sta expression<sub>1</sub> in expression<sub>2</sub> tipa LOGICAL, potem je

```
expression_1 \ op \ expression_2 \quad pri \ op \in \{\&, |\}
```

tipa LOGICAL.

 $\bullet$  Če sta  $expression_1$  in  $expression_2$  tipa INTEGER, je  $expression_1$  op  $expression_2$  pri  $op \in \{+, -, *, /, \%\}$ tipa INTEGER. • Če sta  $expression_1$  in  $expression_2$  tipa  $\tau \in \{LOGICAL, INTEGER\}$ , je  $expression_1 \ op \ expression_2 \quad \text{pri} \ op \in \{\texttt{==}, \texttt{!=}, \texttt{<=}, \texttt{>=}, \texttt{<}, \texttt{>}\}$ tipa LOGICAL.  $\bullet$  Če je  $expression_1$ tipa  $\text{ARR}(n,\tau)$ in je  $expression_2$ tipa INTEGER, je  $expression_1$  [  $expression_2$  ] tipa  $\tau$ . • Če je identifier tipa  $\tau_1 \times \tau_2 \times \ldots \times \tau_n \to \tau$  in so expression, tipa  $\tau_i$  za  $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ , je identifier (  $expression_1$  ,  $expression_2$  , ... ,  $expression_n$  ) tipa  $\tau$ .  $\bullet$  Če je expression tipa  $\tau$ , je izraz oblike  $expression \{ where definitions \}$ tipa  $\tau$ . • Če sta  $expression_1$  in  $expression_2$  tipa  $\tau \in \{LOGICAL, INTEGER, STRING\}$ , je {  $expression_1 = expression_2$  } tipa  $\tau$ . • Če je expression tipa LOGICAL, so { while expression : expression' } { if expression then expression' } in { if expression then expression' else expression" } tipa VOID. • Če so identifier, expression<sub>1</sub>, expression<sub>2</sub> in expression<sub>3</sub> tipa INTEGER, je { for identifier =  $expression_1$  ,  $expression_2$  ,  $expression_3$  : expression' } tipa VOID. • Če so expression<sub>i</sub> tipa  $\tau_i$  za  $i \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$ , je (  $expression_1$  ,  $expression_2$  , ... ,  $expression_n$  ) tipa  $\tau_n$ .