

CompilerProject Structure

Header

- Using import,
- Ex:

```
import stdio.h;
```

Comment

- Single line comment
 - Using `//`,
 - Ex:

```
int a = 25;
// this is single line comment
int b = 123; // also valid here
```

- Multi-line comment
 - Using `/* */`,
 - Support nested also,
 - Ex:

```
int y = x sub 999;
/*multi line comment
possible to have
/* nested also */
*/
```

Starting point of execution

- Defined as:
- Ex:

```
static void entryPoint(){
    // starts from here
}
```

Variable

- Supported Data type
 - `int`, `float`, `double`
- Declaration:
 - Using:

```
data_type var1, var2;
```

- Ex:

```
int a;
int b;

int c,d,e;
```

- Initialization
 - Using:

```
data_type var1 = const_value, var2 = calc_value;
```

- Ex:

```
int m = 102, n = m add 10;
// m = 102, n = 112
```

- Assignment
 - Using

```
var = const_value or calc_value;
```

- Ex:

```
int z;
z = 100; // constant
z = 10 add 20; // calculated value
```

- Extra:
 - Initialized to 0 by default,
 - Error if **duplicate variable** is declared,
 - Error if assign value to **undeclared variable**,
 - All variables are become global once declared,
 - Variable remains gloabl until **discarded** explicitly,
- Ex:

```
static void main(){  
    // [] <-----  
  
    int c = 1055;  
    int d = 3443;  
  
    // [c,d] <-----  
    c = 1220;  
  
    if( 100 lt d){  
        c = 433;  
        int dd = 343;  
        // [c,d,dd] <-----  
    }  
  
    c = 4333;  
  
    // [c,d,dd] <----- see dd here  
    discard d;  
  
    // [c,dd] <-----  
}
```

• Arithmetic operators

- Addition (**add**),
- Subtraction (**sub**),
- Multiplication (**mul**),
- Division (**div**),
- Difference (**dif**),
- Remainder (**rem**)
- Ex:

```
float f1 = 243, f2=11;  
int sum = f1 add f2;
```

```
double b = 102.44;  
b = b sub 2.44;
```

• Conditional operators

- less than (**lt**),
- greater than (**gt**),
- equal (**eq**),
- not equals (**neq**)
- less equal (**le**),
- greater equal (**ge**)
- Ex:

```
if( 100 lt d){  
    c = 433;  
    int dd = 343;  
}
```

• **justInCase** structure:

- Equivalent to **if**,
- Structure:

```
justInCase(vc @ vc){  
    // body  
}
```

- vc** = variable or constant @ = conditional operator
- Ex:

```
if( 100 lt d){  
    c = 433;  
    int dd = 343;  
}
```

- vc = variable or constant
- no else statment

• Looping

- Structure:

```
till(vc @ vc){
    //body
}
```

◦ Ex:

```
int i=10;
till(i lt 100){
    //body
}
```

• Output to console

- Using `println()`,
- Structure:

```
println(vc1, vc2, ... vcn);
```

- `Comma(",)` and `space(" ")` both are valid as separator,
- Ex:

```
float f1 = 243, f2=11;

println(f1,f2);

double height = 25;
println("My height is: ",height "km");
```

◦ Output is like

```
243.000 11.000  < - - - - -
My height is: 25.000 km < - - - - -
```

• Overall example:

```
import stdio.h;
import test.h;

//starting point of program
static void entryPoint(){
```

```
double height = 25;
println("My height is: ",height "km");

//variable declaration
int a = 34;
float as=5;

println(a);

a = 255;

println(a);

discard a;

double b = 102.44, c= 123;

println(b, c);

b = b sub 2.44;
println(b);

justInCase( b gt 99){
    println(b," is larger than 100");
}

justInCase( b lt 500){
    println(b " is lees than 100");
}

justInCase(b eq 100){
    println(b, " is exactly 100");
}

//single line comment

int x = 1000; // initializing

int y = x sub 999;
/*
multi line comment
possible to have
*/
nested also
*/
*/

println(y);

float f1 = 243, /* also valid here */ f2=11;

println(f1,f2);
```

```
int sum = f1 add f2;

discard b,x,y,c,f1,f2;
println(sum);

int i=10;
till(i lt 100){
}

int m = 102, n = m add 10;
println(m,n);

int z;
z = 100;
z = 10 add 20;
println(z);

// header(0), single(1), multi(2), var(3),
// print(4), dis(5), calc_val(6), if(7),
// till(8), cond(9)
// int tempCounter[10];

}
```

Output

```
D:\Documents\COURSES\3.2\Labs\Compiler\CompilerProject>app
Imported stdio.h;
Imported test.h;
execution started

My height is: 25.000 km < - - - - -
34.000 < - - - - -
255.000 < - - - - -
102.440 123.000 < - - - - -
100.000 < - - - - -
100.000 is larger than 100 < - - - - -
100.000 is lees than 100 < - - - - -
100.000 is exactly 100 < - - - - -
1.000 < - - - - -
243.000 11.000 < - - - - -
add 243.000000 11.000000
254.000 < - - - - -
loop start till
loop cond: (i lt 100)
loop start {: {
loop others:
loop end:  }
add 102.000000 10.000000
102.000 112.000 < - - - - -
add 10.000000 20.000000
30.000 < - - - - -
-----Printing all variables-----
height(double) 25.0000000 -> as(float) 5.0000000 -> sum(int) 254 -> i(int) 10 -> m(int) 102 -> n(int) 112 -> z(int) 30 ->
Total comment: 10
Program compiled successfully
----- Summary -----
Header: 2
```

```
Single line comment: 8
Multi line comment: 2
Variable: 7
println: 13
discard: 2
val_calculation: 5
justinCase: 3
till: 1
condition: 4
```

Run using

```
flex code.l
gcc lex.yy.c constant.c var_list.c -o app
app
```