**Syntax types and styles for creation of Domain Specific Language**

The different types of syntax styles for creating a domain specific language are:

1. Gawk: Prints the lines not longer than 80 characters: length($0) > 80 count the lines in a file: END { print NR }. There could be constraints laid to provide the user with a more efficient search. Although the syntax will be a tad bit difficult to adapt to, It provides
2. Gherkin: Flexible syntax that makes it look like free text. **Scenario**: Verify withdraw at the ATM works correctly, **When** John ask to withdraw 200$, **And** John inserts the correct PIN, **Then** 200$ are dispensed by the ATM, **And** John has 300$ on his account.

We observe that there are three commands: 1) “Scenario” 2) “When” 3) “And” 4) “Then” which can be substituted with other commands while breaking down the problem statement.

1. SQL Syntax: “**SELECT** **MAX**(TEMP\_F), **MIN**(TEMP\_F), AVG(RAIN\_I), ID”, “**FROM** STATS”, “**GROUP** **BY** ID”.

Begin Session <session name>

SELECT \*.jpg FROM <URL> Ignore filename like “ab\*.jpg”

SELECT \*.pdf FROM <URL> only filename like ‘\*brochure\*.pdf’

SELECT \*.png, \*.mp4 FROM <URL> List meta

END Session

SELECT VIEW \*.png FROM <URL> only filename like ‘\*brochure\*’.

SELECT GET \*.png FROM <URL>

Customized syntax: Ex: VIEW 10 URL = “URL” WHERE FILTER = “\_\_ss\_\_f” = This basically gives the First 10 items present in the URL.

1. XML Syntax: “<session> <view URL= “www.randompic.com” , *constraint1, constraint2*… > </Session>”