Gamma Language Reference Manual

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1 Introduction

1.1 Why GAMMA? - The Core Concept

We propose to implement an elegant yet secure general purpose object-oriented programming language. Interesting features have been selected from the history of object-oriented programming and will be combined with the familiar ideas and style of modern languages.

GAMMA combines three disparate but equally important tenants:

1. Purely object-oriented

GAMMA brings to the table a purely object oriented programming language where every type is modeled as an object–including the standard primitives. Integers, Strings, Arrays, and other types may be expressed in the standard fashion but are objects behind the scenes and can be treated as such.

2. Controllable

GAMMA provides innate security by choosing object level access control as opposed to class level access specifiers. Private members of one object are inaccessible to other objects of the same type. Overloading is not allowed. No subclass can turn your functionality on its head.

3. Versatile

GAMMA allows programmers to place "refinement methods" inside their code. Alone these methods do nothing, but may be defined by subclasses so as to extend functionality at certain important positions. Anonymous instantiation allows for extension of your classes in a quick easy fashion. Generic typing on method parameters allows for the same method to cover a variety of input types.

1.2 The Motivation Behind GAMMA

GAMMA is a reaction to the object-oriented languages before it. Obtuse syntax, flaws in security, and awkward implementations plague the average object-oriented language. GAMMA is intended as a step toward ease and comfort as an object-oriented programmer.

The first goal is to make an object-oriented language that is comfortable in its own skin. It should naturally lend itself to constructing API-layers and abstracting general models. It should serve the programmer towards their goal instead of exerting unnecessary effort through verbosity and awkwardness of structure.

The second goal is to make a language that is stable and controllable. The programmer in the lowest abstraction layer has control over how those higher may procede. Unexpected runtime behavior should be reduced through firmness of semantic structure and debugging should be a straight-forward process due to pure object and method nature of GAMMA.

2 Lexical Elements

2.1 Identifiers

Identifiers are used for the identification of variable, methods and types. An identifier is a sequence of alphanumeric characters, uppercase and lowercase, and underscores. A variable or method identifier must start with a lowercase alphabetic character. A type identifier must start with an uppercase alphabetic character.

2.2 Keywords

The following words are reserved keywords. They may not be used as identifiers:

and	class	else	elsif	extends	extends	false	
if	init	nand	new	nor	null	or	
private	protected	public	refinable	refine	refinement	return	
super	this	to	true	while	void	xor	

3 Grammar

```
• Classs may extend another class or default to extending Object
         class \langle class id \rangle \langle extend \rangle \{ \langle class section \rangle^* \}
\langle \text{extend} \rangle \Rightarrow
     | extends (class id)
• Sections – private protected public refinements and main
\langle class section \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle refinement \rangle
      | (access group)
     \mid \langle \text{main} \rangle
• Refinements are named method dot refinement
\langle \text{refinement} \rangle \Rightarrow
         refinement { \langle refine \rangle * }
\langle \text{refine} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle \text{return type} \rangle \langle \text{var id} \rangle \langle \text{var id} \rangle \langle \text{params} \rangle  { \langle \text{statement} \rangle * }
• Access groups contain all the members of a class
\langle access group \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle access type \rangle \{ \langle member \rangle^* \}
\langle access type \rangle \Rightarrow
         private
         protected
        public
\langle \text{member} \rangle \Rightarrow
         (var decl)
     |\langle \text{method} \rangle|
      |\langle init \rangle|
\langle \text{method} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle \text{return type} \rangle \langle \text{var id} \rangle \langle \text{params} \rangle  { \langle \text{statement} \rangle * }
\langle \text{init} \rangle \Rightarrow
         init \langle params \rangle \{ \langle statement \rangle * \}
• Main is special - not instance data starts execution
\langle \text{main} \rangle \Rightarrow
         main (String[] \langle \text{var id} \rangle ) { \langle \text{statement} \rangle^* }
• Finally the meat and potatoes
\langle statement \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle \text{var decl} \rangle;
```

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\langle \text{super} \rangle;
         \langle \text{return} \rangle;
          \langle conditional \rangle
         \langle loop \rangle
         \langle expression \rangle;
• Super invocation is so we can do constructor chaining
\langle \text{super} \rangle \Rightarrow
         super ( \langle args \rangle )
• Methods need to be able to return something too
\langle \text{return} \rangle \Rightarrow
         return (expression)
• Basic control structures
\langle \text{conditional} \rangle \Rightarrow
         if (\langle expression \rangle) { \langle statement \rangle * } \langle else \rangle
\langle \text{else} \rangle \Rightarrow
     | \langle elseif \rangle else \{ \langle statement \rangle^* \}
\langle elseif \rangle \Rightarrow
      | \langle elseif \rangle elsif (\langle expression \rangle) { \langle statement \rangle *}
\langle loop \rangle \Rightarrow
         while (\langle expression \rangle) { \langle statement \rangle * }
• Anything that can result in a value
\langle expression \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle assignment \rangle
         \langle invocation \rangle
         \langle \text{field} \rangle
         \langle deref \rangle
         (arithmetic)
         \langle \text{test} \rangle
         (instantiate)
         \langle \text{refine expr} \rangle
         \langle literal \rangle
         ( \( \text{\text{expression}} \) )
         null
• Assignment - putting one thing in another
\langle assignment \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle \text{expression} \rangle := \langle \text{expression} \rangle
```

```
ullet Member / data access
\langle \text{invocation} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle expression \rangle . \langle invoke \rangle
       | (invoke)
\langle \text{invoke} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle \text{var id} \rangle ()
       |\langle var id \rangle (\langle args \rangle)
\langle \text{field} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle expression \rangle . \langle var id \rangle
\langle \mathrm{deref} \rangle \Rightarrow
           ⟨expression⟩ [ ⟨expression⟩ ]
• Basic arithmetic can and will be done!
\langle \operatorname{arithmetic} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle expression \rangle \langle bin op \rangle \langle expression \rangle
       |\langle unary op \rangle \langle expression \rangle|
\langle \mathrm{bin} \ \mathrm{op} \rangle \Rightarrow
           *
          %
\langle \mathrm{unary\ op} \rangle \Rightarrow
• Common boolean predicates
\langle \text{test} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle {\rm expression} \rangle \langle {\rm bin~pred} \rangle \langle {\rm expression} \rangle
       |\langle unary pred \rangle \langle expression \rangle
       \mid refinable ( \langle \text{var id} \rangle )
\langle \text{bin pred} \rangle \Rightarrow
           and
          \mathbf{or}
          \mathbf{xor}
          nand
          nor
           <
           <=
           =
          !=
          >=
       | >
\langle \mathrm{unary\ pred} \rangle \Rightarrow
          !
```

```
• Making something
\langle \text{instantiate} \rangle \Rightarrow
         ⟨object instantiate⟩
      | (array instantiate)
\langle \text{object instantiate} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \mathbf{new} \ \langle \mathrm{class} \ \mathrm{id} \rangle
      \mid new \langleclass id\rangle ( \langleargs\rangle )
\langle \text{array instantiate} \rangle \Rightarrow
         new (type) [ (expression) ]
• Refinement takes a specific specialization and notes the required
return type
\langle \text{refine expr} \rangle \Rightarrow
         refine (specialize) to (type)
\langle \text{specialize} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle \text{var id} \rangle ()
      |\langle \text{var id} \rangle (\langle \text{args} \rangle)|
• Literally necessary
\langle literal \rangle \Rightarrow
         ⟨int lit⟩
         ⟨bool lit⟩
         (float lit)
      | (string lit)
\langle \text{float lit} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle digit \rangle + . \langle digit \rangle +
\langle \text{int lit} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle digits \rangle +
\langle \text{bool lit} \rangle \Rightarrow
         true
      false
\langle \text{string lit} \rangle \Rightarrow
         "(string escape seq)"
• Params and args are as expected
\langle params \rangle \Rightarrow
         ( \(\rangle\) paramlist \(\rangle\))
\langle paramlist \rangle \Rightarrow
         (var decl)
      | (paramlist), (var decl)
\langle args \rangle \Rightarrow
         (expression)
      |\langle args \rangle, \langle expression \rangle
```

```
All the basic stuff we've been saving up until now 
⟨var decl⟩ ⇒
   ⟨type⟩⟨var id⟩
⟨return type⟩ ⇒
   unit
   | ⟨type⟩
⟨type⟩ ⇒
   ⟨class id⟩
   | ⟨type⟩[]
⟨class id⟩ ⇒
   ⟨upper⟩⟨ualphanum⟩*
⟨var id⟩ ⇒
   ⟨lower⟩⟨ualphanum⟩*
```