We take the common nonterminals digit, digits, lower, upper, alphanum, and alphanums to be predefined with their obvious meaning (plurality such as digits implies at least one digit). Then the grammar for the language is:

• Classs may extend an object or default to extending Object

```
\langle class \rangle \Rightarrow
          class \langle class id \rangle \langle extend \rangle \langle scope \rangle \langle class decls \rangle
\langle \text{extend} \rangle \Rightarrow
      | extends (class id)
• A class can be split up into five sections \Rightarrow
           private protected public members refinements and the main
\langle class decls \rangle \Rightarrow
          (class decl)
      | ⟨class decls⟩⟨class decl⟩
\langle \text{class decl} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle refinement \rangle
          (access group)
         \langle \text{main} \rangle
• Refinements are named method dot refinement
\langle \text{refinement} \rangle \Rightarrow
         refinement \langle \text{scope} \rangle \langle \text{refines} \rangle
\langle \text{refines} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle \text{refine} \rangle
      |\langle refines \rangle \langle refine \rangle
\langle \text{refine} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle \text{refine sig} \rangle \langle \text{scope} \rangle \langle \text{statements} \rangle
\langle \text{refine sig} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle \text{return type} \rangle \langle \text{var id} \rangle \cdot \langle \text{var id} \rangle \langle \text{params} \rangle
• Access groups contain all the members of a class
\langle access group \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle access type \rangle \langle scope \rangle \langle members \rangle
\langle access type \rangle \Rightarrow
          private
        protected
      public
\langle \text{members} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle \text{member} \rangle
```

```
|\langle \text{members} \rangle \langle \text{member} \rangle
\langle \text{member} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle ivar \rangle
          \langle \text{method} \rangle
         \langle init \rangle
\langle ivar \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle var decl \rangle
\langle \text{method} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle \text{method sig} \rangle \langle \text{scope} \rangle \langle \text{statements} \rangle
\langle \text{method sig} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle \text{return type} \rangle \langle \text{var id} \rangle
         \langle params \rangle
\langle \text{init} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle \text{init sig} \rangle \langle \text{scope} \rangle \langle \text{statements} \rangle
\langle \text{init sig} \rangle \Rightarrow
          init \langle params \rangle
• The main is special - it belongs to no object and is what can be
used\ to\ start\ an\ execution
\langle \text{main} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle \text{main sig} \rangle \langle \text{scope} \rangle \langle \text{statements} \rangle
\langle \text{main sig} \rangle \Rightarrow
          main
      | main (String[] (var id) )
• Finally the meat and potatoes
\langle \text{statements} \rangle \Rightarrow
           (statement)
      |\langle statements \rangle \langle statement \rangle
\langle \text{statement} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle local \rangle
          ⟨refine stmt⟩
          \langle assignment \rangle
          \langle conditional \rangle
           \langle loop \rangle
          (expression)
• Local variables can be uninitialized (end up null) or initialized
\langle local \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle var decl \rangle
      |\langle \text{var decl} \rangle := \langle \text{expression} \rangle
```

ullet Refine statements need not return type information

```
\langle \text{refine stmt} \rangle \Rightarrow
         refine \langle \text{specialize} \rangle
• Assignment works as in most languages – lvalues receive the results
of\ expressions
\langle assignment \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle \text{lvalue} \rangle := \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle lvalue \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle var id \rangle
        this . \langle \text{var id} \rangle
     |\langle \text{var id} \rangle \cdot \langle \text{var id} \rangle
• If and else are the same as in every other language
\langle conditional \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle if \rangle
     |\langle if \rangle \langle else \rangle
\langle if \rangle \Rightarrow
         if ( \langle expression \rangle )\langle scope \rangle \langle statements \rangle
\langle \text{else} \rangle \Rightarrow
         else(scope)
• C and java style loop constructs
\langle loop \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle loop \ head \rangle \langle scope \rangle \langle statements \rangle
\langle \text{loop head} \rangle \Rightarrow
         for ( \( \langle \text{assigment} \rangle \), \( \langle \text{expression} \rangle \), \( \langle \text{assigment} \rangle \)
     | while ( \langle expression \rangle )
• An expression is anything that can result in a value – note that
assignment is not an expression (should we change?)
\langle \text{expression} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle invocation \rangle
         \langle arithmetic \rangle
         ⟨array expression⟩
         \langle \text{test} \rangle
         \langle instantiate \rangle
         \langle \text{refine expr} \rangle
         \langle literal \rangle
         \langle var id \rangle
         ( \( \text{\text{expression}} \) )
         null
```

```
• Method invocations always have a receiver
\langle \text{invocation} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle receiver \rangle . \langle invoke \rangle
\langle \text{receiver} \rangle \Rightarrow
        this
     |\langle \text{var id} \rangle
\langle \text{invoke} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle \text{var id} \rangle ()
     |\langle \text{var id} \rangle (\langle \text{args} \rangle)|
• 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 \text{unary op} \rangle \Rightarrow
ullet Build an array on the fly (should we leave this out? TODO – AR-
RAY ASSIGNMENT)
\langle array expression \rangle \Rightarrow
         [\langle args \rangle]
\bullet \ \ Common \ boolean \ predicates
\langle \text{test} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle expression \rangle \langle bin pred \rangle \langle expression \rangle
        \langle \text{unary pred} \rangle \langle \text{expression} \rangle
     \mid refinable ( \langle var id \rangle )
\langle \text{bin pred} \rangle \Rightarrow
         and
         \mathbf{or}
         xor
         <
         <=
        !=
         >=
        >
```

```
\langle \text{unary pred} \rangle \Rightarrow
• Making something
\langle instantiate \rangle \Rightarrow
          ⟨object instantiate⟩
     | (array instantiate)
\langle \text{object instantiate} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \mathbf{new} \langle \text{class id} \rangle
     \mid new \langleclass id\rangle ( \langleargs\rangle )
\langle \text{array instantiate} \rangle \Rightarrow
         new \langle \text{type} \rangle [ \langle \text{digits} \rangle ]
• 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)|
ullet Literally necessary
\langle \text{literal} \rangle \Rightarrow
          ⟨int lit⟩
         ⟨bool lit⟩
        (float lit)
      | \(\string \lit\)
\langle {\rm float} \ {\rm lit} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle digits \rangle . \langle digits \rangle
\langle \text{int lit} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle sign \rangle \langle digits \rangle
\langle \text{bool lit} \rangle \Rightarrow
         true
     false
\langle \text{string lit} \rangle \Rightarrow
          "\langle \text{string escape seq} \rangle"
• Params and args are as expected
\langle params \rangle \Rightarrow
     | ( \(\langle\) paramlist \(\rangle\))
\langle paramlist \rangle \Rightarrow
         (var decl)
```

```
\mid \langle paramlist \rangle, \langle var decl \rangle
\langle {\rm args} \rangle \Rightarrow
            \langle {\rm expression} \rangle
       |\langle args \rangle|, \langle expression \rangle
ullet All the basic stuff we've been saving up until now
\langle {\rm var \ decl} \rangle \Rightarrow
            \langle \mathrm{type} \rangle \langle \mathrm{var} \ \mathrm{id} \rangle
\langle {\rm return~type}\rangle \Rightarrow
           unit
       |\langle type \rangle
\langle \mathrm{type} \rangle \Rightarrow
            \langle class id \rangle
       |\langle \text{type} \rangle []
\langle \text{class id} \rangle \Rightarrow
           \langle \mathrm{upper} \rangle
       |\langle upper \rangle \langle alphanums \rangle
\langle \text{var id} \rangle \Rightarrow
            \langle lower \rangle
       |\ \langle lower \rangle \langle alphanums \rangle
```