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 another class 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 – private protected public
refinements and main
\langle class decls \rangle \Rightarrow
         ⟨class decl⟩
     |\langle class decls \rangle \langle class decl \rangle
\langle \text{class decl} \rangle \Rightarrow
         ⟨refinement⟩
         (access group)
         \langle main \rangle
• Refinements are named method dot refinement
\langle \text{refinement} \rangle \Rightarrow
         refinement (scope) (refines)
\langle \text{refines} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle 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 member \rangle
     |\langle members \rangle \langle 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 method sig \rangle \langle scope \rangle \langle statements \rangle
\langle \text{method sig} \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle {\rm return~type}\rangle \langle {\rm 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 (params)
• 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 statements \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle statement \rangle
     |\langle statements \rangle \langle statement \rangle
\langle \text{statement} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle local \rangle
         \langle \text{refine stmt} \rangle
          \langle assignment \rangle
          ⟨conditional⟩
          \langle loop \rangle
         (expression)
• Local variables can be uninitialized (end up null) or initialized
\langle local \rangle \Rightarrow
         (var decl)
     |\langle \text{var decl} \rangle := \langle \text{expression} \rangle
• Refine statements need not return type information
\langle \text{refine stmt} \rangle \Rightarrow
```

refine (specialize)

```
• 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
         ⟨var id⟩
        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
        \mathbf{else} \langle \mathrm{scope} \rangle
• 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 assigment \rangle , \langle expression \rangle , \langle 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 expression \rangle \Rightarrow
         (invocation)
        \langle arithmetic \rangle
        (array expression)
        \langle \text{test} \rangle
        \langle instantiate \rangle
         ⟨refine expr⟩
        (literal)
        \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 {\rm 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 arithmetic \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle expression \rangle \langle bin op \rangle \langle expression \rangle
     |\langle unary op \rangle \langle expression \rangle
\langle \text{bin op} \rangle \Rightarrow
         *
      1 %
\langle \text{unary op} \rangle \Rightarrow
• Build an array on the fly (should we leave this out? TODO - AR-
RAY ASSIGNMENT)
\langle array expression \rangle \Rightarrow
          [\langle args \rangle]
• Common boolean predicates
\langle \text{test} \rangle \Rightarrow
          \langle expression \rangle \langle bin pred \rangle \langle 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}
         xor
         <
         \leq =
         =
         !=
         >=
      | >
\langle \text{unary pred} \rangle \Rightarrow
```

```
!
```

```
• Making something
\langle \text{instantiate} \rangle \Rightarrow
        ⟨object instantiate⟩
     | (array instantiate)
\langle \text{object instantiate} \rangle \Rightarrow
        new (class id)
     \mid new \langleclass id\rangle ( \langleargs\rangle )
\langle \text{array instantiate} \rangle \Rightarrow
        new (type) [ (digits) ]
• 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 var id \rangle ()
     |\langle var id \rangle (\langle args \rangle)
• Literally necessary
\langle {\rm literal} \rangle \Rightarrow
         (int lit)
         ⟨bool lit⟩
        (float lit)
      | (string lit)
\langle \text{float 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
         "(string escape seq)"
• Params and args are as expected
\langle params \rangle \Rightarrow
     \mid ( \langle paramlist \rangle )
\langle paramlist \rangle \Rightarrow
         \langle var decl \rangle
     |\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 \operatorname{type} \rangle \langle \operatorname{var} \, \operatorname{id} \rangle
\langle {\rm return~type}\rangle \Rightarrow
            \mathbf{unit}
       |\langle type \rangle
\langle \text{type} \rangle \Rightarrow
             \langle {\rm class} \ {\rm id} \rangle
       |\langle \text{type} \rangle []
\langle \text{class id} \rangle \Rightarrow
            \langle \text{upper} \rangle
        |\langle upper \rangle \langle alphanums \rangle
\langle \text{var id} \rangle \Rightarrow
             \langle lower \rangle
        |\langle lower \rangle \langle alphanums \rangle
```