The Language grammar

BNF-converter

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This document was automatically generated by the *BNF-Converter*. It was generated together with the lexer, the parser, and the abstract syntax module, which guarantees that the document matches with the implementation of the language (provided no hand-hacking has taken place).

The lexical structure of grammar

Literals

Generic Parameter literals are recognized by the regular expression $\langle upper \rangle$ UpperIdent literals are recognized by the regular expression $\langle upper \rangle (\langle letter \rangle * \mid \langle digit \rangle *) *$

LowerIdent literals are recognized by the regular expression $\langle lower \rangle (\langle lower \rangle * | \langle digit \rangle * | `_` *) *$

Reserved words and symbols

The set of reserved words is the set of terminals appearing in the grammar. Those reserved words that consist of non-letter characters are called symbols, and they are treated in a different way from those that are similar to identifiers. The lexer follows rules familiar from languages like Haskell, C, and Java, including longest match and spacing conventions.

The reserved words used in grammar are the following:

fn functor generic main namespace requires satisfies

The symbols used in grammar are the following:

```
:: < >
, ( )
: => =
. | <<
>>> * /
```

Comments

Single-line comments begin with #. Multiple-line comments are enclosed with #(and).

The syntactic structure of grammar

Non-terminals are enclosed between \langle and \rangle . The symbols ::= (production), | (union) and ϵ (empty rule) belong to the BNF notation. All other symbols are terminals.

```
\langle ParametricType \rangle ::= \langle \langle Type \rangle \rangle
 \begin{array}{ccc} \langle ListType \rangle & ::= & \langle Type \rangle \\ & | & \langle Type \rangle \text{ , } \langle ListType \rangle \end{array} 
\langle Block \rangle ::= ()
                  \mid ( namespace \langle ListNamespaceIdent \rangle \langle ListBlock \rangle )
                             (functor ⟨LowerIdent⟩ ⟨ListFunctorDecl⟩)
\langle ListFunctorDecl \rangle ::= \langle FunctorDecl \rangle
                                                 \langle FunctorDecl \rangle \langle ListFunctorDecl \rangle
\langle FunctorDecl \rangle ::= (\langle FunctorSpec \rangle)
\langle FunctorSpec \rangle ::= generic \langle ListGenericParameter \rangle
                              \begin{array}{c|c} | & \text{satisfies } \langle ListType \rangle \\ | & \text{requires } \langle ListType \rangle \\ | & \text{fn } \langle FnDecl \rangle \end{array} 
\langle FnDecl \rangle ::= (\langle ListFormalArgument \rangle) \langle ListStatement \rangle
\langle ListFormalArgument \rangle ::= \epsilon
                                             \begin{array}{ll} ... & \epsilon \\ | & \langle FormalArgument \rangle \\ | & \langle FormalArgument \rangle \text{ , } \langle ListFormalArgument \rangle \\ \end{array} 
\langle FormalArgument \rangle ::= \langle ParamIdent \rangle : \langle Type \rangle
                                     \langle ParamIdent \rangle : \langle ListFormalArgument \rangle => \langle Type \rangle
\langle InformalParam \rangle ::= \langle Expression \rangle
\langle ListInformalParam \rangle ::= \epsilon
                                           \big| \qquad \big\langle Informal Param \, \big\rangle
                                                  \langle InformalParam \rangle , \langle ListInformalParam \rangle
\langle ListStatement \rangle ::= \epsilon
                             \langle Statement \rangle \langle ListStatement \rangle
```

```
\langle Expression \rangle
                            ::=
                                       \langle Expression1 \rangle
                                       \langle ParamIdent \rangle
                                       \langle Integer \rangle
                                       \langle Double \rangle
                                       \langle String \rangle
                                       \langle Char \rangle
                                       ( fn \langle FnDecl \rangle )
                                       \langle Expression \rangle . \langle Expression \rangle
                                       \langle Expression \rangle \mid \langle Expression \rangle
                                       \langle Expression \rangle ( \langle ListInformalParam \rangle )
                                       \langle Expression \rangle << \langle Expression \rangle
                                       \langle Expression \rangle >> \langle Expression \rangle
                                       \langle Expression \rangle * \langle Expression \rangle
                                       \langle Expression \rangle / \langle Expression \rangle
                                       \langle Expression \rangle + \langle Expression \rangle
                                       \langle Expression \rangle - \langle Expression \rangle
\langle Expression1 \rangle
                                         \langle Expression 2 \rangle
                             ::=
\langle Expression 2 \rangle
                              ::=
                                         \langle Expression 3 \rangle
\langle Expression 3 \rangle
                                         \langle Expression 4 \rangle
                              ::=
\langle Expression 4 \rangle
                                         \langle Expression 5 \rangle
                              ::=
\langle Expression 5 \rangle ::=
                                        (\langle Expression \rangle)
\langle Statement \rangle ::= \langle FormalArgument \rangle
                                      \langle Expression \rangle
                                      \langle Expression \rangle = \langle Expression \rangle
```