



Geo

A geometric solution language

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Motivation



- Geometry is useful in mathematics, physics, computer science and so many fields.
- But built-in support for graphs are not provided in most programming languages.
- Geo is here to help!
- A simple while powerful language for graph creation and manipulation.
- The best part about Geo - dynamic graphs.

+ Language Tutorial

A basic sample

No entry function

```
function gcd(a:int, b:int): int:
  while(a != b):
    if(a>b):
      a = a - b;
    else:
      b = b - a;
    end
  end
  return a;
end
```

control structures:
if-else, while, for

data types: int, float,
bool, char, string

keyword end
defines the scope

+ Language Tutorial

Something special

■ Geometric types: line, dot, polygon, circle

```
dot(x:float, y:float);  
line(dot1:dot, dot2:dot);  
polygons: polygons(num_of_apex:int, apex[]:dot);  
circle: circle(center:dot, radius:float);
```

■ Presets:

```
@panel panelname (essential) - defines a panel  
@mode workingmode (optional) – console/figure  
@co cosystem (optional) - coordinate system, cartesian/polar  
@end (essential) - the boundary of a specific panel
```

■ Dynamics:

```
model runset: runset(times_of_run:int, gl:geometric_shape, run_para_gl:char, ...);  
function setRunstep(val:float, pos:char):void;
```

+ Language Tutorial

Advanced stuff

geometric types:
dot, line, circle
and polygons

geometric control
type - runset

keyword run -
dynamic analysis

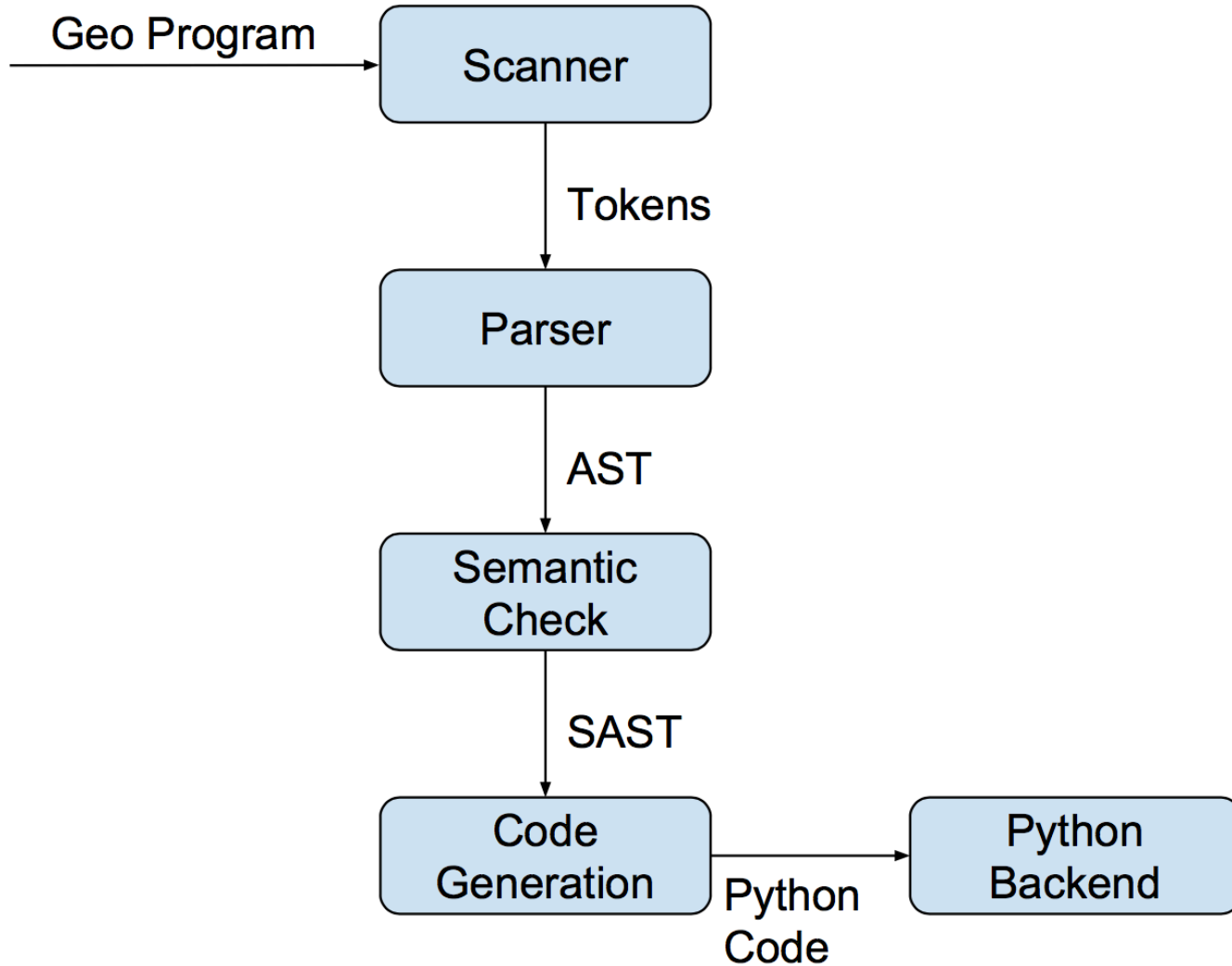
```
//panel presets
@panel panel_demo
//geometric shape declaration and initialization
line1 = line(2.0,3.0);
circle1 = circle([3,4], 5);

//runset declaration and initialization
line1.setRunstep(-0.5,'a');
circle1.setRunstep(0.1,'b');
rs = runset(50, line1, 'a', circle1, 'b');
//run statement description
run rs:
set = line1.intersect(circle1);
if (!set.empty())
    print_dot_list(set);
end
@end
```

print intersection
points



Architecture





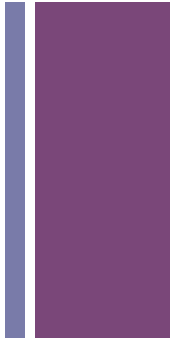
Architecture

■ Source code statistics

| File | Lines | Role |
|----------------------|-------|---|
| scanner.mll | 95 | Breaks input stream into tokens |
| parser.mly | 135 | Parses tokens into an AST |
| ast.ml | 50 | Defines acceptable AST structure |
| pyast.ml | 38 | Defines acceptable python AST structure |
| compile_sc_py.ml | 377 | Translates geo AST to python AST |
| compile_to_pycode.ml | 78 | Generates python code |
| geo_sc_py.ml | 13 | Top level |



Semantic Check



■ Semantic Check

- Use StringMap to implement translation environments
 - vars: keep information about variables
 - funcs: keep information about functions
 - func_opt: keep information about types of function parameters
- Check for:
 - undeclared variables and functions
 - mismatched types
 - wrong types
 - function parameters not match
 - undefined operations
 - Geo syntax error
 -

+ Code Generation

■ Algorithm Example (demo_fb.g)

```
test-gcd.g *
1 |@panel gcd
2 function gcd(a:int, b:int):int:
3     if (a<b):
4         return (gcd(b,a));
5     else:
6         if (a == b):
7             return (a);
8         else:
9             return(gcd(a-b, b));
10    end
11 end
12 print(gcd(70,28));
13 print(gcd(147,21));
15 @end
```

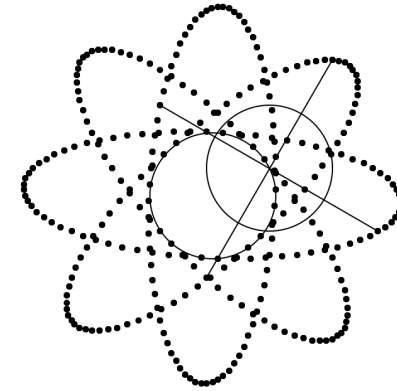
```
test-gcd.py *
1 from Tkinter import *
2 from sysgeo import *
3 def gcd(a, b):
4     if (a < b):
5         return gcd(b, a)
6     else:
7         if (a == b):
8             return a
9         else:
10            return gcd((a - b), b)
11 PI = 3.14159265359
12 print gcd(70, 28)
13 print gcd(147, 21)
```

+ Code Generation

■ Algorithm Example

```
@panel qsort
function qsort(a:list, l:int, r:int):list:
    i = l; j = r; mid = (l+r)/2;
    while (i <= j):
        while (i <= j & a#[i] < a#[mid]):
            i = i+1;
        end
        while (i <= j & a#[j] > a#[mid]):
            j = j-1;
        end
        if (i <= j):
            k = a#[i]; a#[i] = a#[j]; a#[j] = k; i = i+1; j = j-1;
        end
    end
    if (l < j):
        a = qsort(a, l, j);
    end
    if (i < r):
        a = qsort(a, i, r);
    end
    return(a);
end
b = {3,7,8,32,1,4,7,9,2,5}; b = qsort(b, 0, len(b)-1); print(b);
@end
```

+ Code Generation



■ Graph Example

```
1 @panel panel1
2 c1 = circle([0, 0], 2);
3 c2 = circle([2, 0], 2);
4 l1 = line([2,-4],[2,4],0,0);
5 l2 = line([-2,0],[6,0],-2,6);
6 r1=runset(360,0.05);
7 r1.addPara(c1,'r');
8 r1.addPara(c2,'r');
9 r1.addPara(l1,'b');
10 r1.addPara(l2,'b');
11
12 run r1:
13     p1 = c1.getPointbyarc(r1.getRuncount()*PI/(-36));
14     print(p1);
15     l1.rotateonPoint(p1,PI/36);
16     l2.rotateonPoint(p1,PI/36);
17     c2.setCenter(p1);
18     t1=l1.getEndpoints();
19     r1.mark(t1#[0]);
20     r1.mark(t1#[1]);
21     t1=l2.getEndpoints();
22     r1.mark(t1#[0]);
23     r1.mark(t1#[1]);
24 end
25 @end
```

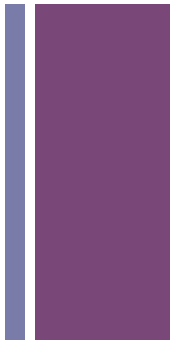
```
PI = 3.14159265359
c1 = circle(dot(0, 0), 2)
c2 = circle(dot(2, 0), 2)
l1 = line(dot(2, -4), dot(2, 4), 0, 0)
l2 = line(dot(-2, 0), dot(6, 0), -2, 6)
r1 = runset(360, 0.05)
r1.addPara(c1, 'r')
r1.addPara(c2, 'r')
r1.addPara(l1, 'b')
r1.addPara(l2, 'b')
def runfun__(r1):
    p1 = c1.getPointbyarc(((r1.getRuncount() * PI) / -36))
    print p1
    l1.rotateonPoint(p1, (PI / 36))
    l2.rotateonPoint(p1, (PI / 36))
    c2.setCenter(p1)
    t1 = l1.getEndpoints()
    r1.mark(t1[0])
    r1.mark(t1[1])
    t1 = l2.getEndpoints()
    r1.mark(t1[0])
    r1.mark(t1[1])
```

```
#####
```



Testing

■ Test case statistics – comprehensive check



| File | Lines | File | Lines | Role |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| test-assignments.g | 14 | test-assignments.ref | 6 | All kinds of assignments |
| test-circle.g | 19 | test-circle.ref | 12 | Geo type circle & obj funcs |
| test-comparison.g | 11 | test-comparison.ref | 6 | Comparison & boolean opts |
| test-dot.g | 7 | test-dot.ref | 3 | Geo type dot & obj funcs |
| test-fib.g | 18 | test-fib.ref | 9 | Recursive function |
| test-for.g | 5 | test-for.ref | 10 | For statements |
| test-function.g | 37 | test-function.ref | 1 | Function & if & while |
| test-gcd.g | 15 | test-gcd.ref | 2 | Function & if statement |
| test-if.g | 11 | test-if.ref | 1 | If statements (nested) |
| test-line.g | 35 | test-line.ref | 15 | Geo type line & obj funcs |
| test-list.g | 8 | test-list.ref | 4 | List |
| test-operations.g | 20 | test-operations.ref | 9 | Check +-*/^% operations |
| test-polygon.g | 20 | test-polygon.ref | 11 | Geo type polygon & obj funcs |
| test-print.g | 10 | test-print.ref | 8 | Print function |
| test-qsort.g | 35 | test-qsort.ref | 1 | List & recursive function |
| test-while.g | 7 | test-while.ref | 6 | While statement |



Testing

■ Test case statistics – error check

| File Name | Lines | Role |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| error-semantics1.g | 2 | Undeclared funtion |
| error-semantics2.g | 5 | Funtion input para type error |
| error-semantics3.g | 6 | Undefined argument |
| error-semantics4.g | 3 | Char cannot plus int/float |
| error-syntax1.g | 1 | Lose end |
| error-syntax2.g | 1 | Unrecognized token |
| error-syntax3.g | 1 | Lose semicolon |
| error-syntax4.g | 2 | Wrong function declaration |
| error-syntax4.g | 1 | If statement error |



Testing

■ Auto check – geotestall.sh

First: Check whether all files can be successfully compiled;
Then: Compared the output with the ref answer.

```
Compiling tests/test-assignments.g...
Compiling tests/test-circle.g...
Compiling tests/test-comparison.g...
Compiling tests/test-dot.g...
Compiling tests/test-fib.g...
Compiling tests/test-for.g...
Compiling tests/test-function.g...
Compiling tests/test-gcd.g...
Compiling tests/test-if.g...
Compiling tests/test-line.g...
Compiling tests/test-list.g...
Compiling tests/test-operations.g...
Compiling tests/test-polygon.g...
Compiling tests/test-print.g...
Compiling tests/test-qsort.g...
Compiling tests/test-while.g...
diff -b tests/test-print.out tests/test-print.ref > tests/test-print.diff
tests/test-qsort
diff -b tests/test-qsort.out tests/test-qsort.ref > tests/test-qsort.diff
tests/test-while
diff -b tests/test-while.out tests/test-while.ref > tests/test-while.diff
OK
##### SUCCESS
```

+ Lessons Learned

■ Qi Wang:

“Start early on the project and make a plan ahead, if things are different from scheduled, discuss together and activate soon.”

■ Yuechen Zhao:

“Effective communications are the key to success, do not waste too much time on arguing plans, but discussion is important.”

■ Zichen Chao:

“Keep the whole picture in mind, modify the plan as the project progressed and learn Ocaml as early as possible!”

■ Ziyi Luo:

“Comprehensive test cases are important and test early, you can never imagine how many problems you may encounter when testing.”