Interpreters architecture



#### Common cases

- Complex configuration files (layout.xml in Android)
- Network communication (json, xml, custom strings...)
- User input
- Domain Specific Languages

### **Examples**

```
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/androi</p>
```

```
name: flutter_app_tests
description: A new Flutter application.
version: 1.0.0+1
 cupertino icons: ^1.0.0
```

```
"formed": 2016.
```

### **Problem Analysis**

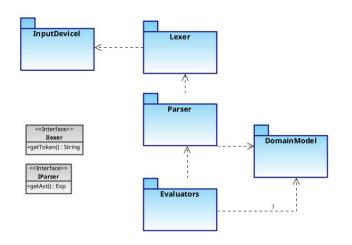
- In all this cases we have the set of admitted characters / words (tokens)
- Tokens forms the phrases/blocks of certain structure( syntax).
- The meaning of the phrases has to be valid (semantic).

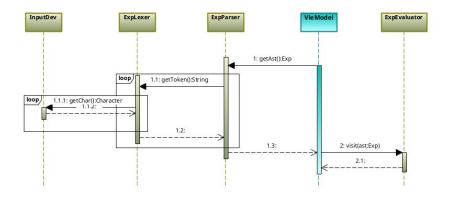
## Case Study - Arithmetic expression

Design Interpreter for arithmetic expressions that should:

- Calculate the result
- Show APT in UI
- Write compiler for stack CPU
- Represent on xml yaml json
- ....

# **Logic Architecture**







#### Gramar, Tree structure, Data Model

10-(4-5)+2

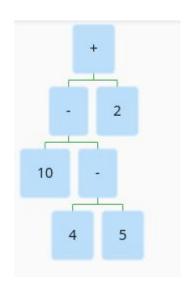
EXP ::= EXP + EXP // plusexp

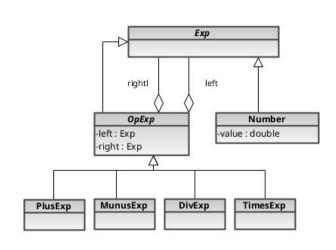
EXP ::= EXP - EXP // minusexp

EXP ::= EXP \* EXP // timesexp

EXP ::= EXP / EXP // divexp

EXP ::= num // numexp





PlusExp(MinusExp(NumExp(10), MinusExp(NumExp(4), NumExp(5))), NumExp(2));



#### Interpreter Functional vs OOP approach

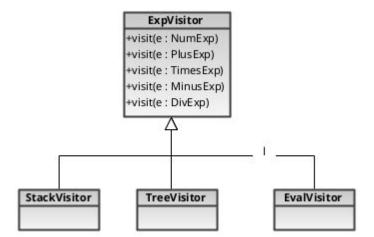
#### **Functional**

```
public static int eval(Exp e) {
  if (e instanceof NumExp) return ((NumExp)e).getValue();
  else
  if (e instanceof PlusExp)
  return eval(((PlusExp)e).left) + eval(((PlusExp)e).right);
  else
  ...
}
```

#### OOP

```
abstract class Exp {
 String toString();
 void accept(ExpVisitor visitor) => visitor.visit(this);
abstract class OpExp extends Exp {
 final Exp left, right;
 OpExp(this.left, this.right);
 String myOp():
  @override
 String toString() => '$left ${myOp()} $right';
class MinusExp extends OpExp {
 MinusExp(Exp left, Exp right) : super(left, right);
 @override
 String myOp() => "-":
```

#### Visitor pattern



```
class EvalExpVisitor extends ExpVisitor {
  double value = 0.0;
  double getEvaluation() => value;
  @override
  void visitDiv(DivExp e) => eval(e, (l, r) => value = l / r);
  @override
  void visitMinus(MinusExp e) => eval(e, (1, r) => value = 1 - r);
  @override
 void visitPlus(PlusExp e) => eval(e, (1, r) => value = 1 + r);
  @override
 void visitTimes(TimesExp e) => eval(e, (1, r) => value = 1 * r);
  @override
  void visitNumber(NumExp e) => value = e.value;
 void eval(OpExp e, Function(double, double) callback) {
    e.left.accept(this);
    final leftResult = getEvaluation();
    e.right.accept(this);
    final rightResult = getEvaluation();
    callback(leftResult, rightResult);
```

# Examples

Appinstaller uses this approach in order to manage Manifest.

Interpreter for arithmetic expressions in Flutter.

Code: <a href="https://github.com/euler2dot7/interpreter">https://github.com/euler2dot7/interpreter</a>

Web App: <a href="https://euler2dot7.github.io/interpreter/#/">https://euler2dot7.github.io/interpreter/#/</a>



