

The Language Nameless

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 Nameless

Identifiers

Identifiers $\langle Ident \rangle$ are unquoted strings beginning with a letter, followed by any combination of letters, digits, and the characters `_` `'`, reserved words excluded.

Literals

Integer literals $\langle Int \rangle$ are nonempty sequences of digits.

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 Nameless are the following:

```
else    false    fun
if      iszero   pred
return  succ     then
true
```

The symbols used in Nameless are the following:

0 []
{ } (
)

Comments

There are no single-line comments in the grammar.

There are no multiple-line comments in the grammar.

The syntactic structure of Nameless

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.

```
 $\langle Expr \rangle ::=$  true  
| false  
| if  $\langle Expr \rangle$  then  $\langle Expr \rangle$  else  $\langle Expr \rangle$   
| 0  
| succ  $\langle Expr \rangle$   
| pred  $\langle Expr \rangle$   
| iszero  $\langle Expr \rangle$   
|  $\langle Ident \rangle$   
| [  $\langle Integer \rangle$  ]  
| fun { return  $\langle Expr \rangle$  }  
|  $\langle Expr \rangle$   $\langle Expr \rangle$   
| (  $\langle Expr \rangle$  )
```