# SER 502 Spring 2021 Project Team 7





**April 2021** 

# Team Members Arizona State University



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#### Introduction

GIAA comes from the initials of all the four team members(Gautham, Itiparna, Abhishek, Apoorva). The token is generated using python file.

Parse tree generation is done using prolog.

#### Language design:

- Program starts with "begin" and "end".
- Input files have a .GIAA extension.
- Lexer.py is used to generate a list of tokens which are parsed using Prolog to give the final output.

# **Tools Used**

- SWI Prolog (Compilation)
- Python 3.9 (Tokens)
- SWI Prolog (Parser)
- SWI Prolog (Interpreter)

# Language Design

# Source Code

The sample source code of programming language is written in the .GIAA format

# Lexical Analyser

The source code is then passed into a **Lexical Analyser** developed in **Python** 

#### **Parser**

The language parses the list of tokens and generates a syntactically correct parse tree

#### Interpreter

The parse tree generated passed through syntax driven semantics to generate the desired output of the program

# Language Grammar

The language grammar has been created with DCG.

```
SWISH
                                                                                                      -
                           Edit -
                                    Examples -
🔤 🛦 Program 🛎 🛨
   1 :- table boolean/3, expression/3, term/3.
   3 %to parse the program
   4 program(t_program(A)) -->['begin'], block(A), ['end'].
   6 %to parse the block
   7 block(t_block(A)) --> ['{'], block_section(A), ['}'].
   8 block_section(t_block(A, B)) --> statements(A), block_section(B).
   9 block section(t block(A)) --> statements(A).
  11 %to parse the different type of statements
  12 statements(t_statements(X)) --> declaration(X), [;].
  13 statements(t_statements(X)) --> assignment(X), [;].
  14 statements(t_statements(X)) --> expression(X), [;].
  15 statements(t_statements(X)) --> boolean(X), [;].
  16 statements(t_statements(X)) --> printstatements(X), [;].
  17 statements(t_statements(X)) --> ifcondition(X).
  18 statements(t_statements(X)) --> ternarycondition(X), [;].
  19 statements(t_statements(X)) --> forloop(X).
  20 statements(t_statements(X)) --> whileloop(X).
  21 statements(t_statements(X)) --> forrange(X).
  22 statements(t_statements(X)) --> iterator(X), [;].
  24 %to parse variable declaration
```

# Language Features

#### DataTypes

- o Int-1,2,3,4
- Bool-true/false
- String-"Prolog"

#### Arithmetic Operations

- Addition- +
- Subtraction-'-'
- Multiplication-'\*'
- Division-'/'

#### Relational Operators

- Equal to ==
- Not equal to !=
- Greater than >
- Lesser than <</li>
- Greater than or equal to >=
- Lesser than or equal to <=</li>
- Increment Operator ++
- Decrement Operator --

# **Language Features**

#### **Statements**

# Assignment Statement bool flag=true;

# **Print Statement** print x;

**Declaration Statement** Int a;

#### If condition

```
if (x>= 10)
{
    x=x+2;
}
else
{
flag=false;
}
```

NOTE: else is not compulsory.

# **Language Features**

#### For loop

```
for(int i=1;i<15;i++)
{
  print i;
}

For loop with range
for i in range(0:20)
{
  print i;
}</pre>
```

#### While loop

```
while(x != 10)
{
    y = y * 2;
    x = x + 2;
    z = x * y;
}
```

#### **Ternary Operator**

x > y? print x; : print y;;

# **Steps for Execution**

- The first step in the execution by GIAA is creating a input file containing the program with the .GIAA extension.
- This input file is used as input for the Lexer.
- After creating the input file, the next step would be to open swipl on the terminal
- Compilation of the giaa.pl using the command:
  - ?-['path to the giaa.pl file'].
- Running the input file containing program
  - ?-giaa('path to lexer.py file','path to input file with .GIAA extension').

# Sample Program

```
begin
     int x=2;
     int y=3;
     int z=0;
     while(x != 10)
     y = y * 2;
     x = x + 2;
     z = x * y;
     print x;
     print y;
     print z;
end
```

#### **Execution Artifacts**

```
[Abhisheks-MacBook-Pro:~ abhishek$ swipl Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bits, version 8.3.22) SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software. Please run ?- license. for legal details.

For online help and background, visit https://www.swi-prolog.org For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic). or ?- apropos(Word).

[?- ['/Users/abhishek/Desktop/SER502-Spring2021-Team7/src/GIAA.pl']. Warning: /Users/abhishek/Desktop/SER502-Spring2021-Team7/src/GIAA.pl:1: Warning: Singleton variables: [Output] true.
```

#### **Execution Artifacts**

```
program(T,[begin,'{',int,x,;,int,y,;,x,=,5,;,y,=,10,;,print,x,;,print,y,;,x,=,x,+,1,;,print,x,;,'}',end ],[]),eval_program(T,F).
10
    F = [(int, x, 6), (int, y, 10)],
     T = t program(t_block(t_statements(t_declare(int, t_id(x))), t_block(t_statements(t_declare(int, t_id(y))), t_block(t_statements(t_declare(int, t_id(y))), t_block(t_statements(t_declare(int, t_id(x))), t_block(t_statements(t_id(x))), t_block(t_id(x))), t_block(t_id(x)), t_block(t_id(x)), t_block(t_id(x)), t_block(t_id(x))), t_block(t_id(x)), 
    t\_block(t\_statements(t\_assign(t\_id(x), t\_num(5))), t\_block(t\_statements(t\_assign(t\_id(y), t\_num(10))), t\_statements(t\_assign(t\_id(y), t\_num(10)))), t\_statements(t\_assign(t\_id(y), t\_num(10)))), t\_statements(t\_assign(t\_id(y), t\_num(10))))))))
     t block(t statements(t print(t id(x))), t block(t statements(t print(t id(y))), t block(t statements(t assign(t id(x), t add(t id(x), t add(t id(x)))))), t block(t statements(t assign(t id(x), t add(t id(x)))))), t block(t statements(t assign(t id(x)))), t block(t statements(t assign(t id(x)))), t block(t id(x))), t block(t id(x))
    t_num(1)))), t_block(t_statements(t_print(t_id(x))))))))))
        Next
                                                                        10
                                                                                                                       100
                                                                                                                                                                              1.000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Stop
                                           program(T,[begin,'{',int,x,;,int,y,;,x,=,5,;,y,=,10,;,print,x,;,print,y,;,x,=,x,+,1,;,print,x,;,'}',end ],
                                            []),eval program(T,F).
```

#### **Execution Artifacts - Parse Tree**



