

PART 1. Define your own mini-language

Chosen example: Simple game scripting

- SYNTAX (BNF / EBNF Grammar)

$\langle \text{program} \rangle ::= \langle \text{entity} \rangle^* \langle \text{statement} \rangle^*$

$\langle \text{entity} \rangle ::= \begin{cases} \text{"player"} \text{ IDENTIFIER } \{ \text{ "assign"}^* \} \\ \text{"enemy"} \text{ IDENTIFIER } \{ \text{ "assign"}^* \} \end{cases}$

$\langle \text{assign} \rangle ::= \text{ IDENTIFIER } "=" \langle \text{expr} \rangle ;$

$\langle \text{statement} \rangle ::= \langle \text{move_stmt} \rangle | \langle \text{set_stmt} \rangle | \langle \text{if_stmt} \rangle | \langle \text{print_stmt} \rangle$

$\langle \text{move_stmt} \rangle ::= \text{ "move" IDENTIFIER } \langle \text{direction} \rangle \langle \text{expr} \rangle ;$

$\langle \text{direction} \rangle ::= \text{ "up" } | \text{ "down" } | \text{ "left" } | \text{ "right" }$

$\langle \text{set_stmt} \rangle ::= \text{ "set" IDENTIFIER ". " IDENTIFIER } "=" \langle \text{expr} \rangle ;$

$\langle \text{if_stmt} \rangle ::= \text{ "if" } \langle \text{condition} \rangle \{ \langle \text{statement} \rangle^* \}$

$\langle \text{print_stmt} \rangle ::= \text{ "print" STRING } ;$

$\langle \text{condition} \rangle ::= \langle \text{expr} \rangle \langle \text{relop} \rangle \langle \text{expr} \rangle$

$\langle \text{relop} \rangle ::= \text{ "==" } | \text{ "!=" } | \text{ ">" } | \text{ "<" }$

$\langle \text{expr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{term} \rangle ((\text{ "+" } | \text{ "-" }) \langle \text{term} \rangle)^*$

$\langle \text{term} \rangle ::= \langle \text{factor} \rangle ((\text{ "*" } | \text{ "/" }) \langle \text{factor} \rangle)^*$

$\langle \text{factor} \rangle ::= \text{ INTEGER } | \text{ IDENTIFIER ". " IDENTIFIER } | (" \langle \text{expr} \rangle ")$

- LEXICAL RULES (tokens, identifiers, keywords)

Keywords

player	set	end	left
enemy	if	up	right
move	print	down	

Operators

=	*	!=
+	/	>
-	==	<

Delimiters

{	(;
})	.
		,

Token Definitions

```

INTEGER    ::= [0-9] +
STRING     ::= " [any character except "] * "
IDENTIFIER ::= [a-z][a-zA-Z] *
COMMENT    ::= // [any character] * newline
WHITESPACE ::= [\t\r\n] +

```

- SEMANTIC RULES AND TYPE SYSTEM

Type System

Type: int (only type in TinyGame)

All variables are integers

All entity properties are integers

All expressions evaluate to integers

Boolean conditions evaluate to 0 (false) or 1 (true)

Scope Rules

Global Scope:

Entity declarations (player, enemy)

Entity Scope:

Properties within entity {} block

Properties belonging to specific entity

Access via: entity-name . property-name

Semantic Constraints

Entity Declarations

Must declare entity before use

No duplicate entity names

Entity names must be identifiers

Property Declarations

Properties must be declared in entity block

No duplicate properties within same entity

Property names must be identifiers

Semantic Constraints continued...

Property Access

Format: entity-name.property-name

Entity must exist

Property must belong to that entity

Type Checking

All expressions must evaluate to int

Arithmetic and comparison operators require int operands

Move amount must be int

Assignment values must be int

Statement Validity

move: Entity must exist

set: Entity and property must exist

if : Condition must be valid comparison

print: String literal only

Semantic Error Examples

move ghost right 5 ;

ghost not declared

set hero.power = 10;

power property not declared

if n > 5 { ... } *n*

standalone identifier not allowed

set hero.n = "hello";

string not allowed, must be int

player hero { hero = 5; }

cannot redeclare entity name

- EXAMPLE INPUT AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

Example 1 : Basic Movement

```
Input: player hero {
    x = 0;
    y = 0;
}
move hero right 5;
move hero up 3;
print "Hero moved!";
```

Expected Output: hero moved right by 5 to position (5,0)
 hero moved up by 3 to position (5,3)
 OUTPUT: Hero moved!

Final State: player hero: x=5, y=3

Example 2: Collision Detection

```
Input: player hero {
    x = 0;
    y = 0;
    health = 100;
}
enemy monster {
    x = 5;
    y = 5;
}
move hero right 5;
move hero up 5;
if hero.x == monster.x {
    if hero.y == monster.y {
        set hero.health = hero.health - 10;
        print "Hit by monster!";
    }
}
```

Example 2 continued...

Expected Output: hero moved right by 5 to position (5,0)
 hero moved up by 5 to position (5,5)
 OUTPUT: Hit by monster!

Final State: player hero: $x=5, y=5, \text{health} = 90$
 enemy monster: $x=5, y=5$

Example 3: Score System

```
Input: player hero {
    x = 0;
    y = 0;
    score = 0;
}

move hero right 10;
if hero.x > 5 {
    set hero.score = hero.score + 100;
    print "Bonus points earned!"
}
```

Expected Output: hero moved right by 10 to position (10,0)
 OUTPUT: Bonus points earned!

Final State: player hero: $x=10, y=0, \text{score} = 100$

Summary Reference Table

Aspect	TinyGame Specification
File Extension	.tg
Total Keywords	11
Total Operators	9
Data Types	int only
Scope Levels	2 (global entities + entity properties)
Control Structures	if (no else, no loops)
Entity Types	player, enemy
Directions	up, down, left, right
Comments	// (single line)
Case Sensitive	Yes (lowercase only for identifiers)