

Assignment #4
part 2
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Including only changes made in the source code, everything else remains the same;

calculator_partial.I

Lexemes:

```
">="  return GE;
"<="  return LE;
"=="  return EQ;
"!="  return NE;
"while" return WHILE;
"if"   return IF;
"else" return ELSE;
```

Regular expressions:

```
[=+*/(){}.%-]    { return *yytext; }
```

```
[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*    { //printf("user defined variable: %s\n", yytext);
                           yylval.symbol_index = hash(yytext);
                           //printf("position: %d\n", hash(yytext));
                           return VARIABLE; }
```

The definition defines user defined inputs, which can start with lower/capital case letters and followed by letters and digits.

User defined variables cannot start with digits.

example: it can take input1, number10, result, X1, Y1, etc. 10input will be an error.

Hash function:

Hashing the user defined variables into symbol table; taking unspecified number of variables.

```
int hash (char *input)
{
    unsigned int hash = 0;
    for (int i = 0 ; input[i] != '\0' ; i++)
    {
        hash = (31*hash + input[i])%1000;
    }

    return hash;
}
```

calculator_partial.y

Tokens:

```
%token <input_Value> INTEGER
%token <symbol_index> VARIABLE
%token PRT
%token WHILE IF
%nonassoc ELSE
%nonassoc IFX
```

```
%left '+'
%left '-'
%left '*'
%left '/'
%left '%'
%right '='
%nonassoc UMINUS
%left GE NE LE EQ '<' '>'
```

BNF:

```
%type <nodePointer> stmt expr term factor stmt_list
```

```
stmt:
    ';' { $$ = opera(';', 2, NULL, NULL); }
    | expr ';' { $$ = $1; }
    | PRT expr ';' { $$ = opera(PRT, 1, $2); }
    | VARIABLE '=' expr ';' { $$ = opera('=', 2, identifier($1), $3); }
    | WHILE '(' expr ')' stmt { $$ = opera(WHILE, 2, $3, $5); }
    | IF '(' expr ')' stmt %prec IFX { $$ = opera(IF, 2, $3, $5); }
    | IF '(' expr ')' stmt ELSE stmt { $$ = opera(IF, 3, $3, $5, $7); }
    | '{' stmt_list '}' { $$ = $2; }
    ;

stmt_list:
    stmt { $$ = $1; }
    | stmt_list stmt { $$ = opera(';', 2, $1, $2); }
    ;

expr:
    expr '+' term { $$ = opera('+', 2, $1, $3); }
    | expr '-' term { $$ = opera('-', 2, $1, $3); }
    | term { $$ = $1; }
    | expr '<' expr { $$ = opera('<', 2, $1, $3); }
    | expr '>' expr { $$ = opera('>', 2, $1, $3); }
    | expr GE expr { $$ = opera(GE, 2, $1, $3); }
```

expr LE expr	{ \$\$ = opera(LE, 2, \$1, \$3); }
expr NE expr	{ \$\$ = opera(NE, 2, \$1, \$3); }
expr EQ expr	{ \$\$ = opera(EQ, 2, \$1, \$3); }
;	

calculator_interpreter_partial.c

```

case WHILE:
    while(interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]))
        interpret(p->operator_.poperands[1]);
    return 0;

case IF:
    if( interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]))
        interpret(p->operator_.poperands[1]);
    else if( ! interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]))
        interpret(p->operator_.poperands[2]);
    return 0;

case '<':
    return interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]) < interpret(p->operator_.poperands[1]);

case '>':
    return interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]) > interpret(p->operator_.poperands[1]);

case GE:
    return interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]) >= interpret(p-
        >operator_.poperands[1]);

case LE:
    return interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]) <= interpret(p-
        >operator_.poperands[1]);

case NE:
    return interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]) != interpret(p->operator_.poperands[1]);

case EQ:
    return interpret(p->operator_.poperands[0]) == interpret(p-
        >operator_.poperands[1]);

```

There are four source files contained in the file:

calculator_interpreter_partial.h

calculator_interpreter_partial.c

calculator_partial.l

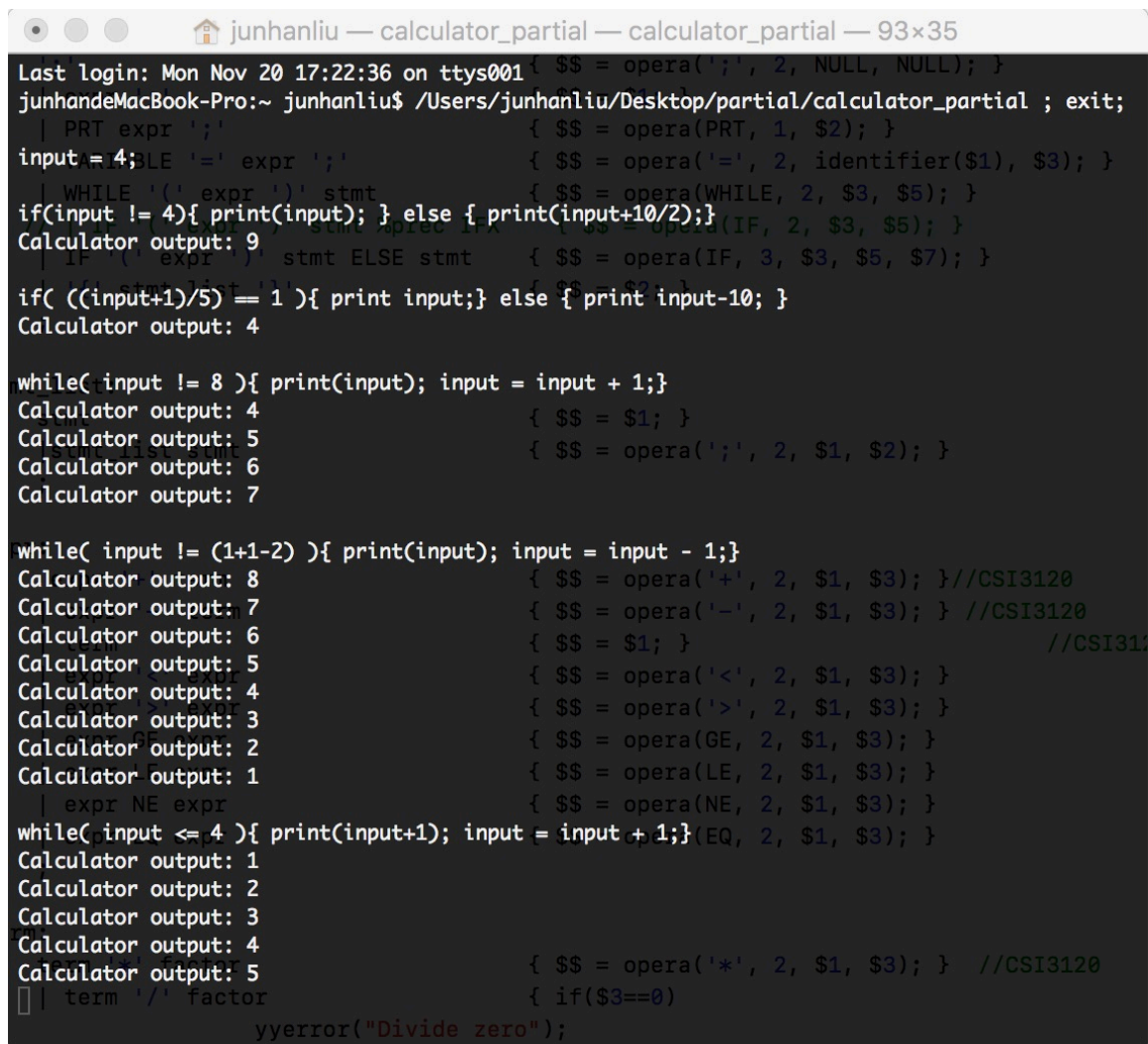
calculator_partial.y.

The symbol table size has been changed to 1000 instead of 26 in both calculator_interpreter_partial.h and calculator_interpreter_partial.c.

The following is how I compile and use the interpreter on Mac OS terminal:

Download the given “partial folder”. Substitute the four altered source files into the folder. First locate the source file folder in the terminal. There is a .sh file called build_partial.sh, run it in the terminal. It would create a executable file in the source folder, and some other necessary files if successfully compiled. Then run the executable; we can test the calculator with our input there.

Demonstration:



```
junhanliu — calculator_partial — calculator_partial — 93x35
Last login: Mon Nov 20 17:22:36 on ttys001
junhandeMacBook-Pro:~ junhanliu$ /Users/junhanliu/Desktop/partial/calculator_partial ; exit;
| PRT expr ';' { $$ = opera(PRT, 1, $2); }
input = 4; WHILE '=' expr ';' { $$ = opera('=', 2, identifier($1), $3); }
| WHILE '(' expr ')' stmt { $$ = opera(WHILE, 2, $3, $5); }
if(input != 4){ print(input); } else { print(input+10/2);}
Calculator output: 9 { $$ = opera(IF, 2, $3, $5); }
| IF '(' expr ')' stmt ELSE stmt { $$ = opera(IF, 3, $3, $5, $7); }
if( ((input+1)/5) == 1 ){ print input;} else { print input-10; }
Calculator output: 4 { $$ = $2; }

while( input != 8 ){ print(input); input = input + 1;}
Calculator output: 4 { $$ = $1; }
Calculator output: 5 { $$ = opera(';', 2, $1, $2); }
Calculator output: 6
Calculator output: 7

while( input != (1+1-2) ){ print(input); input = input - 1;}
Calculator output: 8 { $$ = opera('+', 2, $1, $3); } //CSI3120
Calculator output: 7 { $$ = opera('-', 2, $1, $3); } //CSI3120
Calculator output: 6 { $$ = $1; } //CSI3120
Calculator output: 5 { $$ = opera('<', 2, $1, $3); }
Calculator output: 4 { $$ = opera('>', 2, $1, $3); }
Calculator output: 3 { $$ = opera(GE, 2, $1, $3); }
Calculator output: 2 { $$ = opera(LE, 2, $1, $3); }
Calculator output: 1 { $$ = opera(NE, 2, $1, $3); }
| expr NE expr { $$ = opera(NE, 2, $1, $3); }
while( input <= 4 ){ print(input+1); input = input + 1;} (EQ, 2, $1, $3); }
Calculator output: 1
Calculator output: 2
Calculator output: 3
Calculator output: 4 { $$ = opera('*', 2, $1, $3); } //CSI3120
Calculator output: 5 { if($3==0)
|| term '/' factor { if($3==0)
yyerror("Divide zero");
```