DIM0661-PB1

Grupo 3

12 de março de 2018

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Introdução

Este relatório apresenta o manual da linguagem de programação que está sendo desenvolvida na disciplina de Compiladores (DIM0661). A linguagem deve obedecer as seguintes restrições:

- deve ser parecida com Pascal (Pascal-like);
- deve ser em inglês;
- não deve possuir while e nem repeat until;
- deve possuir um loop geral e permitir uma saída do loop (exitwhen);
- deve ter tipagem fraca.

O nome escolhido para a linguagem foi PIE, um acrônimo para Pascal-like (Pascal-lIkE).

Regras sintáticas

As regras sintáticas da linguagem foram construídas utilizando uma gramática livre de contexto que utiliza o formalismo de Backus-Naur (BNF).

2.1 Gramática

```
<decl> ::= <consts> <usertypes> <vars> <subprograms>
  <consts> ::= ''
              const <listconst> ';'
  <listconst> ::= <constdecl>
                 <constdecl> ';' <listconst>
  <constdecl> ::= id '=' <expr>
  <types> ::= id
            mtype>
  <primtypes> ::= int
                 bool
                 char
                 string
                 <arraytype>
                 <settype>
                 <enumtype>
                 <subrangetype> |
                 <recordtype>
10
  <arraytype> ::= array '[' <subrangelist> ']' of <types>
  <subrangelist> ::= <subrangetype>
                    <subrangetype> ',' <subrangelist>
```

```
<subrangetype> ::= id '..' id
                     int '..' int
2
                     char '..' char
  <settype> ::= set of <types>
  <enumtype> ::= '(' <idlist> ')'
  <recordtype> ::= record <varlistlist> end
  <usertypes> ::= ''
                type <listusertypes> ';'
  <listusertypes> ::= <usertype> | <usertype> ';' <listusertypes>
  <usertype> ::= id '=' <types>
  <vars> ::= ''
             var <varlistlist>
  <varlistlist> ::= <varlist>
                    <varlist> <varlistlist>
  <varlist> ::= <types> <idlist> ';' | <types> <idattrlist> ';'
  <idattrlist> ::= id = <expr>
                   id = <expr> ',' <idattrlist>
  <idlist> ::= id
              id ',' <idlist>
  <variable> ::= id
1
                 <variable> '->' id
2
                 id '[' <exprlist+> ']'
  <blook> ::= begin <stmts> end
  <stmts> ::= ''
              <stmtlist>
  <stmtlist> ::= <stmt>
                <stmt> ';' <stmtlist>
```

```
<stmt> ::= ''
              label <stmt>
2
              <blook>
3
              <writeblock>
              <writelnblock> |
              <readblock>
              <readlnblock>
              <loopblock>
              <ifblock>
9
              <forblock>
10
              <caseblock>
11
              <gotostmt>
12
              <attrstmt>
13
              <exitstmt>
14
              <returnstmt>
15
              <subprogcall>
16
  <subprogcall> ::= id '(' <exprlist> ')'
  <exitstmt> ::= exitwhen '(' <boolexpr> ')'
  <returnstmt> ::= return <expr>
  <attrstmt> ::= <variable> ':=' <expr>
   <ifblock> ::= if '(' <boolexpr> ')' <stmt> <elseblock>
   <elseblock> ::= ''
1
                   else <stmt>
2
  <loopblock> ::= loop <stmt>
  <caseblock> ::= case <expr> of <caselist> end
1
                   case <expr> of <caselist> else <stmt> end
   <caselist> ::= <discretevalue> ':' <stmt> ';'
                  <discretevalueslist> ':' <stmt> ';'
2
  <discreetvalueslist> ::= <discretevalue>
                            <discretevalue> ',' <discretevalueslist>
  <discretevalue> ::= % TODO
  <gotostmt> ::= goto label
   <forblock> ::= for <variable> ':=' <expr> to <expr>
       step <expr> do <stmt>
```

```
<expr> ::= <variable>
              literal
2
              <subprogcall>
3
              '(' <expr> ')'
              '!'<expr>
5
              '+'<expr>
              '-'<expr>
              <expr> '+' <expr>
              <expr> '-' <expr>
9
              <expr> '*' <expr>
              <expr> '/' <expr>
11
              <expr> '%' <expr>
12
              <expr> '&&' <expr> |
13
              <expr> '||' <expr> |
14
              <expr> '>' <expr> |
15
              <expr> '<' <expr>
16
              <expr> '>=' <expr> |
17
              <expr> '<=' <expr> |
18
              <expr> '==' <expr> |
19
              <expr> '!=' <expr>
20
   teral> ::= intliteral
1
                 realiteral
2
                 charliteral
                 stringliteral
4
                 <subrangetype>
  <exprlist> ::= '' | <exprlist+>
  <exprlist+> ::= <expr> | <expr> ',' <exprlist+>
  <subprograms> ::= ''
1
                     cedure>
                     <function>
3
                     cprocedure> ';' <subprograms> |
4
                     <function> ';' <subprograms>
   cedure> ::= proc id '(' <param> ')' ';' <decl> <block>
  <function> ::= func <types> id '(' <param> ')' ';' <decl> <block>
   <param> ::= ''

1
               <varlistlist>
2
  <writeblock> ::= write '(' <expr> ')'
1 | <writelnblock> ::= writeln '(' <expr> ')'
```

```
1 <readblock> ::= read '(' id ')'
1 <readlnblock> ::= readln '(' id ')'
```

Termos léxicos

; () [] { } nil program proc begin end func const type var if else goto of for to do step in loop exitwhen case write writeln read readln return int bool real char string array set record enum subrange

3.1 Operadores aritméticos (numpericop)

+ - * / %

3.2 Operadores de conjuntos

+ - * = != <= in

3.3 Operadores de declaração

=

3.4 Operadores de atribuição

:=

3.5 Operadores de comparação (boolop)

> < >= <= == !=

3.6 Operadores lógicos (boolop)

&& || **!**

3.7 Literais booleanos

true false

Regras

Meta-operadores para definir as expressões regulares:

4.1 id

Identificadores podem começar apenas com letras, podem ter números e underline ("_") em sua estrutura. A expressão regular que gera um identificador correto é:

```
id : [a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9_]*
```

4.2 label

```
label : "@"[a-zA-Z0-9_]*
```

4.3 char

```
charliteral : \'[^']*\'
```

4.4 string

```
stringliteral : \verb|\|"[^"\|n]*|"
```

4.5 int

```
intliteral : (("-"|"+")?[0-9]+)
```

4.6 real

```
exponent : ([E|e]("+"|"-")?({DIGIT}+))
real : ([0-9]*[.])?[0-9]+
realexponent : ([0-9]*[.])?[0-9]+{exponent}?
realliteral : (("-"|"+")?{real}|("-"|"+")?{realexponent})
```

4.7 Precedência

A ordem de precedência deve valer para os seguintes operadores (), [], $\{\}$, *, /, %, !, +, -, <, <=, >, >=, :=, =, ==, ! =, &&, ||. A ordem de precedência pode ser visualizada na Tabela 4.1.

Operador	Precedência
()	maior
[]	
{}	
*,/,%	
!	
+,-	
<, <=, >, >=	
==,!=	
&&	
:=, =	menor

Tabela 4.1: Ordem de precedência para os operadores.

4.8 Regra para comentários

Comentários iniciam por "#" e são eliminados no pré-processamento.

```
linecomment : "#"((.)*)\n
```

Forma de uso

O código se encontra em https://github.com/raquel-oliveira/PIE

5.1 Compilação

```
lex pie.l
cc lex.yy.c -o name -ll
```

5.2 Execução

```
./name
ou
./name < pathtofile.pie</pre>
```

Exemplos

```
lex pie.l
cc lex.yy.c -o pie -ll
./pie < codesamples/merge_sort.pie</pre>
```

6.1 MergeSort

```
##
  # PIE Merge Sort
  # Pascal version: http://rextester.com/GHRH16649.
  program merge_sort;
7
   const
       FIRST = 0;
8
       LAST = 9;
9
10
   type
11
       TRange = FIRST..LAST;
12
       TVector = array [TRange] of int;
13
14
  var
15
       TVector vector;
16
       TRange index;
17
18
   proc read_arr(TVector vec);
19
       var
20
            int i;
21
       begin
22
            writeln("Please give 10 integers as input for the array");
23
            for i := FIRST to LAST step 1 do
24
                read(vec[i])
25
       end;
26
27
   proc merge(TVector helper; ref TVector vec; int first, last, center);
28
29
            int i, j, k;
30
       begin
31
            i := first;
32
            j := center + 1;
33
            k := first;
34
35
            loop
36
                begin
37
                     exitwhen (i > center) || (j > last);
38
                     if helper[i] < helper[j]</pre>
39
                         begin
40
                             vec[k] := helper[i];
41
                             i := i + 1
42
                         end
43
                     else
44
                         begin
45
                             vec[k] := helper[j];
46
                             j := j + 1
47
                         end;
48
```

```
k := k + 1
                end;
50
51
            for j := i to center step 1 do
52
                begin
53
                  vec[k] := helper[j];
54
55
                   k := k + 1
                end
56
       end;
57
58
   proc split_merge(TVector vec; int first, last);
59
60
       var
            int center;
61
       begin
62
            if last > first
63
                begin
                     center := (first + last) / 2;
65
                     split_merge(vec, first, center);
66
                     split_merge(vec, center + 1, last);
67
                     merge(vec, vec, first, last, center)
68
                end
69
       end;
70
71
   begin
72
       read_arr(vector);
73
       split_merge(vector, FIRST, LAST);
74
       writeln('Sorted vector: ');
75
       for index := FIRST to LAST step 1 do
76
            begin
77
               write(vector[index], ' ')
78
            end
79
  end.
80
```

6.2 Quicksort

15 **var**

```
##
1
  # PIE Quick Sort
  # Pascal version: http://sandbox.mc.edu/~bennet/cs404/doc/qsort_pas.html.
4
5
  program quick_sort;
  const
       FIRST = 0;
8
       LAST = 9;
10
  type
11
       TRange = FIRST..LAST;
12
       TVector = vecay [TRange] of int;
13
14
```

```
16
       int i, j, tmp;
       TVector vector;
17
18
   proc read_vec(TVector vec);
19
       var
20
            int i;
21
22
       begin
            writeln("Please give 10 integers as input for the vecay");
23
            for i := FIRST to LAST step 1 do
24
                read(vec[i])
25
       end:
26
27
   proc quick_sort(TVector vec);
28
29
       proc quick_sort_recur(int start, stop);
30
            var
31
                int m;
32
33
                int splitpt; # The location separating the high and low parts
34
            # Returns the split point
35
            func int split(int start, stop);
36
37
                var
                     int left, right;
38
                     int pivot;
39
                proc swap(int a, b);
40
                     var
41
                         int t;
42
                     begin
43
                         t := a;
44
                         a := b;
45
                         b := t
46
                     end
47
                begin
48
                     # Set up the pointers for the hight and low sections, and
49
                     # get the pivot value
50
                     pivot := vec[start];
51
                     left := start + 1;
52
                     right := stop;
53
                     # Look for pairs out of place and swap em
54
                     loop
55
                         begin
56
                              exitwhen (left > right);
57
58
                                  begin
59
                                       exitwhen (left > stop) || (vec[left] >= pivot);
60
                                       left := left + 1
61
                                   end;
62
                              loop
63
                                  begin
64
                                       exitwhen (right <= start) || (vec[right] < pivot);</pre>
65
                                       right := right - 1
66
```

```
end;
67
                               if left < right</pre>
68
                                    swap(vec[left], vec[right]);
69
                          end;
70
                     # Put the pivot between the halves.
71
                     swap(vec[start], vec[right]);
72
                     return right
73
                 end
74
            begin
75
                 if start < stop</pre>
76
                     begin
77
78
                          splitpt := Split(start, stop);
79
                          quick_sort_recur(start, splitpt - 1);
                          quick_sort_recur(splitpt + 1, stop);
80
                     end
81
            end
82
       begin
83
            quick_sort_recur(FIRST, LAST)
84
        end
85
86
   begin
87
       read_vec(vector);
88
        quick_sort(vector);
89
        for i := 1 to size step 1 do
90
            writeln(vector[i])
91
   end.
92
```

6.3 Fatorial

```
# PIE Factorial
  # Pascal version: http://rextester.com/UXP1971.
  program factorial;
   var
8
       int num, sum, i;
9
10
  begin
11
       writeln("Please Input an Integer");
12
       readln(num);
13
       sum := 1;
14
       for i := 1 to num step 1 do
15
           sum := sum * i;
16
       write('Result: ');
17
       write(sum)
18
  end.
```

Referências Bibliográficas

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