The Language Eyg

BNF-converter

February 1, 2025

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 Eyg

Literals

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

String literals $\langle String \rangle$ have the form "x", where x is any sequence of any characters except "unless preceded by \.

NamedReference literals are recognized by the regular expression '@'('_' | $\langle digit \rangle | \langle letter \rangle$) + ':' $\langle digit \rangle$ +

Tag literals are recognized by the regular expression $\langle upper \rangle$ ('_' | $\langle digit \rangle$ | $\langle letter \rangle$)*

Id literals are recognized by the regular expression '!'?('_' | $\langle lower \rangle$)('_' | $\langle digit \rangle$ | $\langle letter \rangle$)*

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 Eyg are the following:

```
case handle let match perform
```

The symbols used in Eyg are the following:

Comments

Single-line comments begin with #.

There are no multiple-line comments in the grammar.

The syntactic structure of Eyg

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 Exp4 \rangle ::= \langle Exp5 \rangle
                             \langle Id \rangle
                         \langle Integer \rangle
- \langle Integer \rangle
                            \langle String \rangle
                             \langle NamedReference \rangle
\langle Exp5 \rangle ::= (\langle Exp \rangle)
\langle ListListItem \rangle ::= \epsilon
                                        \langle ListItem \rangle
                                        \langle ListItem \rangle , \langle ListListItem \rangle
\langle ListRecordField \rangle ::= \epsilon
                                                  \langle RecordField \rangle
                                                  \langle RecordField \rangle, \langle ListRecordField \rangle
\langle ListMatchItem \rangle ::= \epsilon
                                                \langle MatchItem \rangle
                                                \langle MatchItem \rangle case \langle ListMatchItem \rangle
\langle ListExp2 \rangle ::= \epsilon
                              \langle Exp2 \rangle
                          \langle Exp2 \rangle , \langle ListExp2 \rangle
\langle ListParam \rangle ::= \epsilon
                              \begin{array}{ll} | & \langle Param \, \rangle \\ | & \langle Param \, \rangle \ , \ \langle ListParam \, \rangle \end{array}
\langle MatchItem \rangle ::= \langle MatchPattern \rangle -> \langle Exp \rangle
\langle MatchPattern \rangle ::= \langle Tag \rangle \langle MatchPattern \rangle
                                    \{ \langle ListRecordField \rangle \}
                                              \langle Id \rangle
                                              (\langle MatchPattern \rangle)
\langle RecordField \rangle ::= \langle Id \rangle : \langle Exp \rangle
                                | \ldots \langle Exp \rangle
\langle Param \rangle ::= \langle Id \rangle
\langle ListItem \rangle ::= \langle Exp \rangle
                      | \cdot \cdot \langle Exp \rangle
```