

# NIHAO

SER 502 PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

TEAM 28

VIBHUTI TRIPATHI

PRASHANTH RADHAKRISHNAN

JIUXU CHEN

SATISH BHAMBRI

# Overview and Key Features

- ▶ Operators both Arithmetic , Relational Operators and Assignment Operator
  - Arithmetic Operators - + , - , /, \*
  - Relational Operators - >, >=, < , <= , ==
- ▶ Decision Control Statement – If and Else
- ▶ Looping Construct – While
- ▶ Numeric Data Type – Int
- ▶ Stack Machine Model

# Nihao Design Flow



# Tools and Environment

- ▶ ANTLR 4 for Lexical and Syntactic Analysis
- ▶ Intermediate Code Generation in Java
- ▶ Runtime Environment designed using Python 2.7

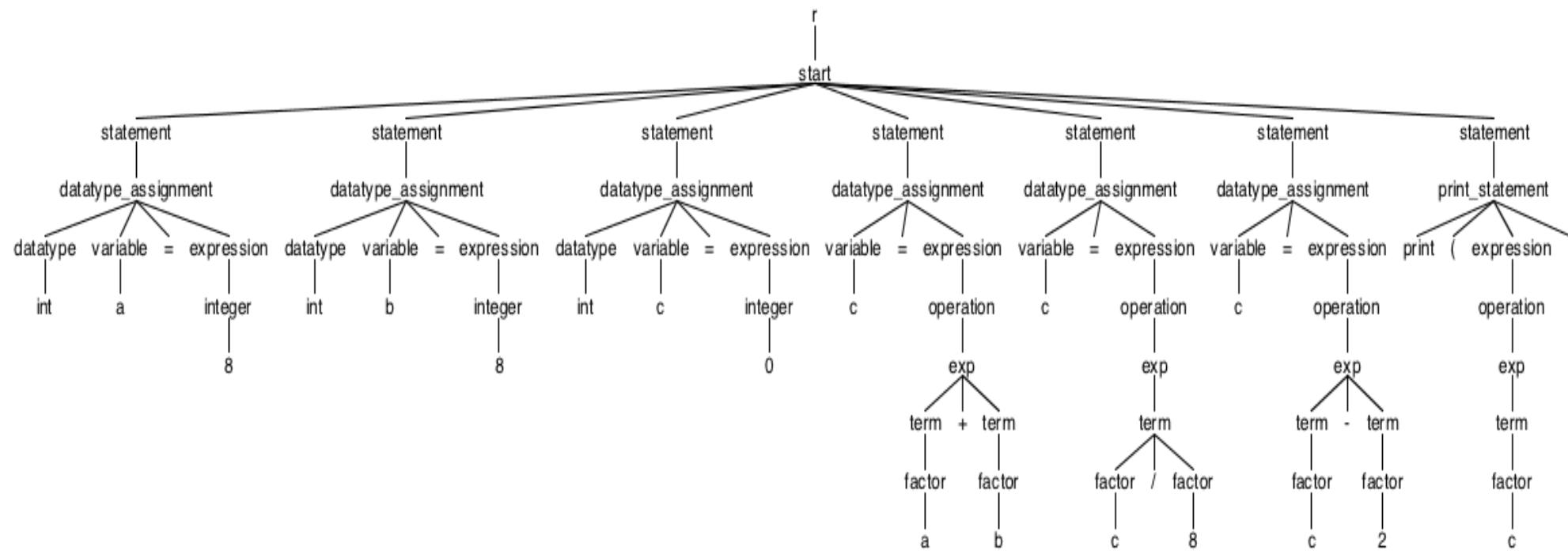
# Build the Nihao Compiler

- ▶ Build the context-free grammar for our language.
- ▶ Generate the tokens using the lexical analyzer
- ▶ Use the parser to generate the parse-tree.
- ▶ Traverse the nodes in the parse-tree and generated the Intermediate Code which is in correspondence with the grammar rules and output of code.
- ▶ Build a runtime environment which processes Intermediate Code and gives the output for the program.

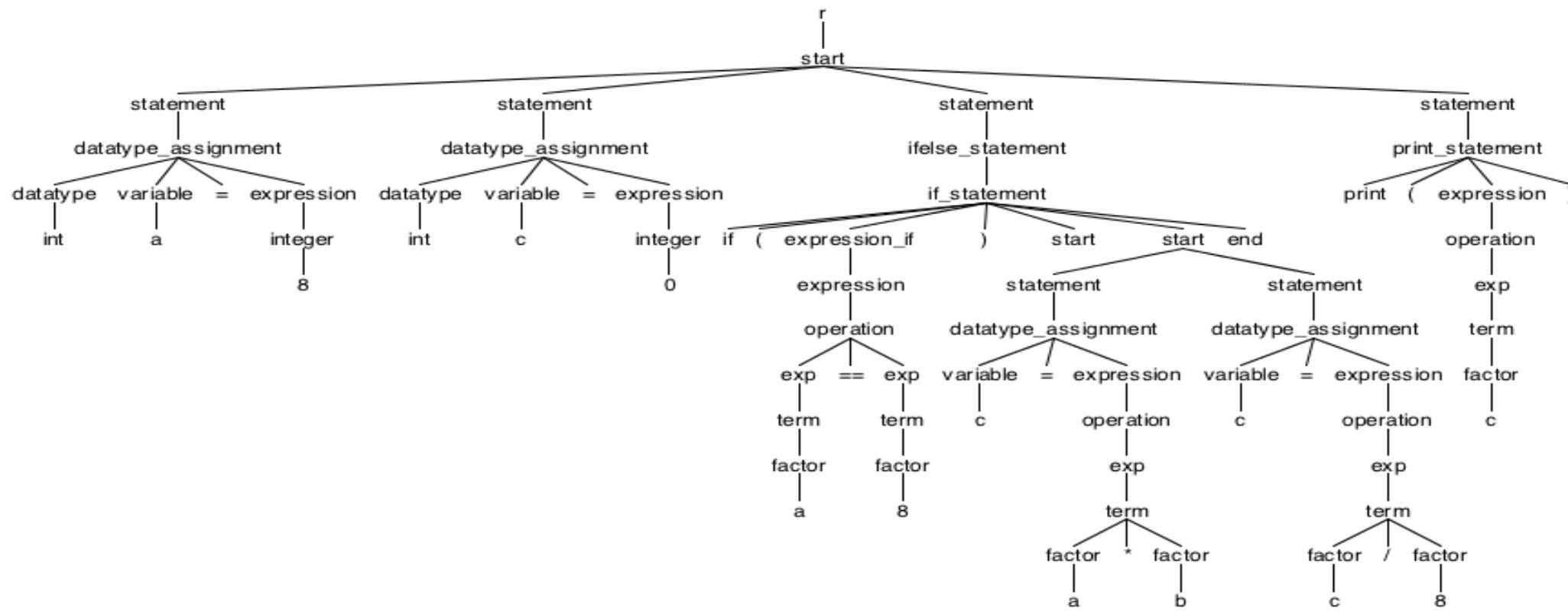
# Nihao Grammar

- ▶ **Extended Backus–Naur form (EBNF)** is a family of meta syntax notations, any of which can be used to express a context-free grammar.
- ▶ An EBNF consists of terminal symbols and non-terminal production rules which are the restrictions governing how terminal symbols can be combined into a legal sequence.
- ▶ The EBNF defines production rules where sequences of symbols are respectively assigned to a nonterminal:
- ▶ **digit excluding zero** = "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6" | "7" | "8" | "9" ;

# Parse Tree Example For Arithmetic Operations



# Parse Tree Example For Decision Control Statement



# Antlr

- ▶ Antlr is a tool for Java user to generate parse-tree and intermediate code by given .g4 grammar.
- ▶ It can do the lexical and syntax analysis automatically.
- ▶ Parse-tree is a good method to check whether or not our grammar is defined properly.
- ▶ As the tree walker traverses nodes on the parse-tree, we follow this action and implement the exposed interfaces in order to generate intermediate code.

# Intermediate Code Generation

```
@Override
public void enterIf_statement(NihaoParser.If_statementContext ctx) {
    sb.append("IFCONDITION"+'\n');
}
@Override
public void exitIf_statement(NihaoParser.If_statementContext ctx) {
    sb.append("END"+'\n');
}
@Override public void enterElse_statement(NihaoParser.Else_statementContext ctx) {
    sb.append("ELSECONDITION"+'\n');
    sb.append("START"+'\n');
}
@Override public void exitElse_statement(NihaoParser.Else_statementContext ctx) {
    sb.append("END"+'\n');
}
@Override
public void enterWhile_statement(NihaoParser.While_statementContext ctx) {
    sb.append("WHILE"+'\n');
}
@Override
public void exitWhile_statement(NihaoParser.While_statementContext ctx) {
    sb.append("OD"+'\n');
}
```

# Intermediate Code Definition

- ▶ First we need to define the format of primitive data type called int. For example:

PUSH 0

PUSH a

ASSIGN

In Nihao, it means either int a=0 or a=0(where data type is optional in our language)

- ▶ In addition to these basic operators, we also define Boolean data type, If-then else statement, While-statement, Print and Relational operators.

# Sample Program

```
int a=8  
int b=8  
int c=0  
c=a*b  
c=c/8  
print(c)
```

# Intermediate Code for Sample Program

- ▶ PUSH 8  
PUSH a  
ASSIGN  
PUSH 8  
PUSH b  
ASSIGN  
PUSH 0  
PUSH c  
ASSIGN  
PUSH b  
PUSH a  
\*  
PUSH c  
ASSIGN  
PUSH 8  
PUSH c  
/  
PUSH c  
ASSIGN  
PUSH c  
PRINT

# Code Snippets for Runtime Environment and Semantic Analysis

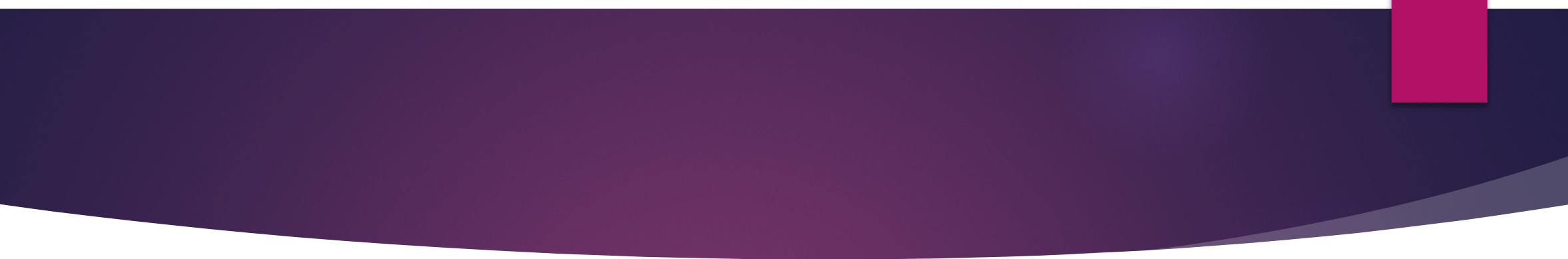
```
token_tags = [
    (r'[\n\t]+', None),
    (r'/*.*', None),
    (r'+', OPERATOR),
    (r'-', OPERATOR),
    (r'*', OPERATOR),
    (r '/', OPERATOR),
    (r '<=', OPERATOR),
    (r '<', OPERATOR),
    (r '>=', OPERATOR),
    (r '>', OPERATOR),
    (r '!=', OPERATOR),
    (r '==', OPERATOR),
    (r 'TRUE', BOOLEAN),
    (r 'FALSE', BOOLEAN),
    (r 'ENDIF', ENDELSE),
    (r 'ELSECONDITION', ELSECONDITION),
    (r 'WHILE', WHILE),
    (r 'DO', DO),
    (r 'OD', OD),
    (r 'START', START),
    (r 'ENDIF', ENDIF),
    (r 'END', END),
    (r 'IFCONDITION', IFCONDITION),
    (r 'POP', POP),
    (r 'PUSH', PUSH),
    (r 'PRINT', PRINT),
    (r 'ASSIGNSTACK', ASSIGNSTACK),
    (r 'ASSIGN', ASSIGN),
    (r 'CONDITION.+', CONDITION),
    (r 'RESSTACK', STACK),
    (r '[0-9]+', CONSTANT),
    (r '[A-Za-z_][A-Za-z0-9_]*', VARIABLE),
    (r '\"(\\".|[^\\"])*\"', STRING),
```

# Code Snippet for Lexer

```
def lexer(token_stream, token_tags):
    position = 0
    tokens = []
    while position < len(token_stream):
        match = None
        for token_tag in token_tags:
            character, tag = token_tag
            regex = re.compile(character)
            match = regex.match(token_stream, position)
            if match:
                expression = match.group(0)
                if tag:
                    token = (expression, tag)
                    tokens.append(token)
                break
        if not match:
            sys.stderr.write('Illegal character: %s\\n' % token_stream[position])
            sys.exit(1)
        else:
            position = match.end(0)
    return tokens
```

# Contribution of Team Members

- ▶ Satish Bhambri and Vibhuti Tripathi: Designing EBNF Grammar, Semantic Analysis and Runtime Environment in Python
- ▶ Prashanth Radhakrishnan and Jiuxu Chen : Lexical and Syntactic Analysis and Intermediate Code Generation



**THANKYOU**