

Language Specification

Mini-C Compiler

CS4031 - Compiler Construction | Fall 2025

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1. Language Overview

Mini-C is a statically-typed, imperative programming language designed for numerical computation and pattern generation. It is a carefully designed subset of C, optimized for:

- Mathematical computations (factorial, Fibonacci, arithmetic sequences)
- Array and matrix operations
- Pointer-based data manipulation
- Structured data processing

The language compiles to x86-64 assembly and produces native executables.

2. Lexical Specification

2.1 Token Categories

Token Type	Examples	Regex Pattern
Keywords	int, return, if, while	Reserved words
Identifiers	sum, factorial, _count	[a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z0-9_]*
Integer Constants	42, 100L, 255U	[0-9]+[lLuU]?
Float Constants	3.14, 2.5e-3	[0-9]*.[0-9]+
Char Constants	'a', '\n'	'([^\\"] \\...)'
String Literals	"hello"	"([^\"] \\...)*"
Operators	+, -, *, /, ==	See Section 2.3
Delimiters	(,), {, }, ;	Single characters

2.2 Keywords (Reserved Words)

```
int      long      unsigned    signed    char      double    void
struct   static    extern     return    if       else     while
do       for       break     continue  sizeof
```

2.3 Operators

Category	Operators
Arithmetic	+ - * / %
Relational	< > <= >= == !=
Logical	&& !
Bitwise	~ &
Assignment	=
Pointer	* (dereference) & (address-of)

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Member Access	. ->
Other	? : (ternary) sizeof

3. Syntax Specification (BNF/EBNF Grammar)

3.1 Program Structure

```

<program> ::= { <declaration> }
<declaration> ::= <variable-declaration>
    | <function-declaration>
    | <struct-declaration>

```

3.2 Declarations

```

<variable-declaration> ::= <type-specifier> <declarator> [ "=" <initializer> ] ";" 
<function-declaration> ::= <type-specifier> <identifier> "(" <param-list> ")" <com...
<struct-declaration> ::= "struct" <identifier> "{" { <member-decl> } "}" ";"

```

3.3 Statements

```

<statement> ::= <compound-statement>
    | <expression-statement>
    | <selection-statement>
    | <iteration-statement>
    | <jump-statement>

<selection-statement> ::= "if" "(" <expression> ")" <statement> [ "else" <statemen...
<iteration-statement> ::= "while" "(" <expression> ")" <statement>
    | "for" "(" <for-init> [<expr>] ";" [<expr>] ")" <statement>

```

3.4 Expressions

```

<expression> ::= <assignment-expression>
<assignment-expression> ::= <conditional-expression>
    | <unary-expression> "=" <assignment-expression>
<conditional-expression> ::= <logical-or-expr> [ "?" <expr> ":" <conditional-expr> ]
<logical-or-expression> ::= <logical-and-expr> { "||" <logical-and-expr> }
<logical-and-expression> ::= <equality-expr> { "&&" <equality-expr> }

```

4. Semantic Rules

4.1 Type System

Type	Size (bytes)	Range/Description
char	1	-128 to 127
unsigned char	1	0 to 255
int	4	-2^31 to 2^31-1
unsigned int	4	0 to 2^32-1
long	8	-2^63 to 2^63-1
unsigned long	8	0 to 2^64-1
double	8	IEEE 754 double precision
void	-	No value
pointer	8	Memory address

4.2 Type Compatibility Rules

- Integer Promotions: char and short are promoted to int in expressions
- Usual Arithmetic Conversions: Operands are converted to a common type
- Pointer Arithmetic: Adding integer to pointer scales by element size
- Array Decay: Arrays decay to pointers in most contexts

4.3 Scope Rules

- Block Scope: Variables declared in {} are visible only within that block
- File Scope: Variables/functions declared outside functions are globally visible
- Function Scope: Parameters are visible throughout the function body
- Shadowing: Inner scope declarations shadow outer scope names

5. Example Programs

5.1 Factorial Computation

```
int factorial(int n) {
    if (n <= 1) return 1;
    return n * factorial(n - 1);
}

int main(void) {
    int result = factorial(5);
    return result; // Returns 120
}
```

5.2 Fibonacci Sequence

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
    if (n <= 1) return n;
    return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2);
}

int main(void) {
    return fibonacci(10); // Returns 55
}
```

5.3 Array Sum with Pointers

```
int sum_array(int *arr, int size) {
    int total = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i = i + 1) {
        total = total + arr[i];
    }
    return total;
}

int main(void) {
    int numbers[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    return sum_array(numbers, 5); // Returns 15
}
```

6. Operator Precedence Table

Precedence	Operator	Associativity
1 (highest)	() [] . ->	Left-to-right
2	! ~ - * & sizeof	Right-to-left
3	* / %	Left-to-right
4	+ -	Left-to-right

5	< <= > >=	Left-to-right
6	== !=	Left-to-right
7	&&	Left-to-right
8		Left-to-right
9	?:	Right-to-left
10 (lowest)	=	Right-to-left