MINI-PASCAL GRAMMAR REFERENCE

MINI-PASCAL COMPILER

Version 1.1

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Production Rules

Below are the production rules for each non-terminal symbol in Mini-Pascal grammar as they are employed within compiler project. Each production rule has been given a unique label for ease-of-reference when browsing this project's source files. Refer to page 5 for a basic list of lexical conventions.

$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{program} \\ \rightarrow \textbf{program id ;} \ \text{declarations subprogram_declarations compound_statement .} \end{array}$	(a.a)
Identifier_list → id → id , identifier_list	(b.a) (b.b)
$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{declarations} \\ \rightarrow \textbf{var} \text{ identifier_list: type ; declarations} \\ \rightarrow \lambda \end{array}$	(c.a) (c.b)
<pre>type</pre>	(d.a) (d.b)
standard_type → integer → real	(e.a) (e.b)
$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{subprogram_declarations} \\ \rightarrow \textbf{subprogram_declaration} \ ; \ \textbf{subprogram_declarations} \\ \rightarrow \ \lambda \end{array}$	(f.a) (f.b)
<pre>subprogram_declaration</pre>	(g.a)
<pre>subprogram_head</pre>	(h.a) (h.b)
arguments \rightarrow (parameter_list) $\rightarrow \lambda$	(i.a) (i.b)
<pre>parameter_list</pre>	(j.a) (j.b)
compound_statement → begin optional_statements end	(k.a)

optional_statements	
→ statement_list	(l.a)
$\rightarrow \lambda$	(l.b)
statement_list	
→ statement	(m.a)
→ statement ; statement_list	(m.b)
statement	
→ variable assignop expression	(n.a)
→ procedure_statement	(n.b)
→ compound_statement	(n.c)
→ if expression then statement else statement	(n.d)
→ while expression do statement	(n.e)
→ read (id)	(n.f)
→ write (expression)	(n.g)
→ return expression	(n.h)
variable	
ightarrow id	(o.a)
→ id [expression]	(o.b)
	, ,
procedure_statement	
\rightarrow id	(p.a)
→ id (expression_list)	(p.b)
expression_list	
→ expression	(q.a)
→ expression, expression_list	(q.b)
	(9,)
expression	
→ simple_expression	(r.a)
→ simple_expression relop simple_expression	(r.b)
simple_expression	
→ term simple_part	(s.a)
→ sign term simple_part	(s.b)
sign term simple_part	(3.6)
simple_part	
→ addop term simple_part	(t.a)
$\rightarrow \lambda$	(t.b)
term	
→ factor term_part	(u.a)
	, ,
term_part	
→ mulop factor term_part	(v.a)
$\rightarrow \lambda$	(v.b)

sign	
→ +	(w.a)
→ -	(w.b)
factor	
\rightarrow id	(x.a)
→ id [expression]	(x.b)
→ id (expression_list)	(x.c)
→ num	(x.d)
→ (expression)	(x.e)
→ not factor	(x.f)

Lexical Conventions

- 1. Comments are surrounded by { and }, and may not contain a {. Comments may appear after any token.
- 2. Blanks between tokens are optional.
- 3. Token id for identifiers matches a letter followed by letter or digits:

```
letter → [a-zA-Z]
digit → [0-9]
id → letter (letter | digit)*
```

- 4. The * indicates that the option in parentheses may be chosen as many times as you wish.
- **5.** Token **num** matches numbers as follows:

```
digits \rightarrow digit digit* optional_fraction \rightarrow . digits | \lambda optional_exponent \rightarrow (E (+ | - | \lambda) digits) | \lambda num \rightarrow digits optional_fraction optional_exponent
```

- **6.** Keywords are reserved.
- 7. The relational operators (relop characters) are: = <> < <= >= >
- 8. The additional operators (addop characters) are: + OR
- 9. The multiplicative operators (mulop characters) are: * / DIV MOD AND
- **10.** The assignment operator (assignop) has the lexeme: :=