

Milestones

Our team is

Xiru Zhu

Tianzi Yang

Hongji Chen

For this milestone, the work was divided as such

Xiru Zhu/Tianzi Yang, we worked on the scanner and parser.

We also wrote all the test cases and go programs.

All members participated in debugging the compiler.

Hongji Chen wrote the AST and pretty_print. Xiru Zhu originally

wrote an AST and incomplete pretty_print but that was scrapped in favor of the current one.

Our future plan is to have Hongji Chen write the weeding part

while Xiru Zhu and Tianzi Yang write up the type checker.

All members will work on converting the code to hopefully if

we have enough time to NASM. If not then we would probably convert it into c or c++.

The Compiler is implemented in C which we are most familiar with.

As such bison and flex are utilized as the most familiar tools.

Implementation Design

So in terms of general implemented, there are a few things we need to weed out

With function calls and cast, there is a need for weeding in certain cases of casts.

The parser interprets the cast as a function call

instead and there is no way to check this inside the parser.

Example

```
e.g type myInt int
func foo(a int){
    return myInt(a)
}
```

Boolean true and false needs to be added as part of weeding/type check portion

As of now, they are ID as far as the parser is concerned.

In addition, for append expr 'append' '(' ID ', ' expr ')'

We changed it to 'append' '(' primary_expr ', ' expr ')'

 to allow for more extensive grammar.

I got annoyed when trying to implement a stack using current language.

This does add an extra weeding phase where a cast primary_expr must be

checked and given an error when attempted here.

Number Implementation

Integer are considered 32 bits

Floats are considered 64 bits

We also have some issues with number size.

The problem was representing very large floats and integers.

With current implementation, for integers we first check if such

number can be represented as an int. If it is not the case then

we attempt to field it as a float64. If that fails then we will

immediately return a compile error from the scanner itself. We think

this is a fair solution as we do not plan to deal with infinite number

