

**CMSC 22610**  
**Winter 2007**

**Implementation  
of  
Computer Languages**

**Project 2**  
**January 18, 2007**

**MinML parser**  
**Due: February 2, 2007**

## 1 Introduction

Your second assignment is to implement a parser for MinML. You may either use ML-Yacc or ML-Antlr to generate your parser from an specification. ML-Yacc is described in Chapter 3 of Appel's book and there is a link to the manual on the course web page. ML-Antler is a new tool that supports LL(k) parsing. Its manual is also available from the course web page. The actions of this parser will construct a *parse tree* representation for an MinML program. We will provide an ML-Lex based scanner and the definition of the parse-tree representation, or you may use your own scanner.

## 2 The MinML grammar

The concrete syntax of MinML is specified by the grammar given in Figures 1 and 2.

As written, this grammar is ambiguous. To make this grammar unambiguous, the precedence of operators must be specified. The precedence of the binary operators are (from weakest to strongest):

**orelse**  
**andalso**  
**= <= <**  
**@ ::**  
**+ -**  
**\* div mod**

All binary operators are left associative except “@” and “::,” which are right associative. The next highest precedence is function application, which associates to the left. Here are some examples:

$$\begin{array}{lll} a + b * c + d & \equiv & (a + (b * c)) + d \\ a + 1 :: b :: [] & \equiv & (a + 1) :: (b :: []) \\ \mathbf{hd} \ 1 \ x \ y & \equiv & ((\mathbf{hd} \ 1) \ x) \ y \end{array}$$

## 3 Requirements

Your implementation should consist of the following five files:

$$\begin{aligned}
\textit{Prog} & ::= (\textit{TopDecl} \ ;)^* \textit{Exp} \\
\textit{TopDecl} & ::= \textbf{type} \textit{TypeParams}^{opt} \textit{tyid} = \textit{Type} \\
& \quad | \quad \textbf{datatype} \textit{TypeParams}^{opt} \textit{tyid} = \textit{ConsDecl} \ (| \ \textit{ConsDecl})^* \\
& \quad | \quad \textit{ValueDecl} \\
\textit{TypeParams} & ::= \textit{tyvar} \\
& \quad | \quad (\textit{tyvar} \ , \ \textit{tyvar})^* \ ) \\
\textit{Type} & ::= \textit{TupleType} \rightarrow \textit{Type} \\
& \quad | \quad \textit{TupleType} \\
\textit{TupleType} & ::= \textit{AtomicType} \ (\star \ \textit{AtomicType})^* \\
\textit{AtomicType} & ::= \textit{tyid} \\
& \quad | \quad \textit{tyvar} \\
& \quad | \quad \textit{AtomicType} \ \textit{tyid} \\
& \quad | \quad (\textit{Type} \ (, \ \textit{Type})^* \ ) \ \textit{tyid} \\
& \quad | \quad (\textit{Type} \ ) \\
\textit{ConsDecl} & ::= \textit{conid} \ (\textbf{of} \ \textit{Type})^{opt} \\
\textit{ValueDecl} & ::= \textbf{val} \ \textit{TuplePat} = \textit{Exp} \\
& \quad | \quad \textbf{fun} \ \textit{FunDef} \ (\textbf{and} \ \textit{FunDef})^* \\
\textit{FunDef} & ::= \textbf{vid} \ \textit{TuplePat} = \textit{Exp}
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 1: The concrete syntax of MinML (A)

*Exp*

```

::=  let ValueDecl+ in Exp ( ; Exp )* end
    |  if Exp then Exp else Exp
    |  case Exp of Match ( | Match )*
    |  Exp andalso Exp
    |  Exp orelse Exp
    |  Exp = Exp
    |  Exp <= Exp
    |  Exp < Exp
    |  Exp :: Exp
    |  Exp @ Exp
    |  Exp + Exp
    |  Exp - Exp
    |  Exp * Exp
    |  Exp div Exp
    |  Exp mod Exp
    |  Exp Exp
    |  ~ Exp
    |  Const
    |  vid
    |  ( Exp ( , Exp )* )
    |  ( Exp ( ; Exp )* )

```

*Match*

```

::=  Pat => Exp

```

*Pat*

```

::=  Const
    |  conid TuplePat
    |  TuplePat

```

*TuplePat*

```

::=  AtomicPat
    |  ( AtomicPat ( , AtomicPat )* )

```

*AtomicPat*

```

::=  vid
    |  —

```

*Const*

```

::=  num
    |  str
    |  conid

```

Figure 2: The concrete syntax of MinML (B)

`MinML.cm` — a CM sources file for compiling your project.

`main.sml` — An SML source file containing the definition a structure `Main`, that defines a function

```
    val parseFile : string -> ParseTree.program
```

where `ParseTree.program` is the type of program parse trees. This function should open the named source file, parse it, and return the resulting tree.

`parse-tree.sml` — An SML file containing a module `ParseTree` that defines the parse-tree representation of MinML programs. We will provide this file.

either `MinML.y` or `MinML.grm` — An parser specification file for parsing MinML programs. If you use `ml-yacc`, then your file should be called `MinML.y` and if you use `ml-antlr`, then it should be called `MinML.grm`. The actions of this parser should construct parse tree nodes.

either `MinML.l` or `MinML.lex` — An lexer specification file for lexing MinML. If you use `ml-yacc` for your parser, then you should use the `ml-lex` specification (`MinML.l`), while if you use `ml-antlr`, then you should use the `ml-ulex` specification (`MinML.lex`). We will provide these files, but you may modify it to match the terminals in your parser. You may also choose to use a modified version of the lexer you wrote for Part 1 of the project, but it will require some restructuring of the interface.

We will set up an SVN project for each student on the gforge server. This project will be seeded with the files mentioned above. You should use this repository to hold the source for your project. We will collect the projects at 10pm on Monday January 29th from the SVN repositories, so make sure that you have committed your final version before then.

## 4 Document history

**January 23, 2007** Changed due date to February 2.

**January 18, 2007** Original version.