

12 □ Pascal- : A subset of Pascal

Pascal- has only
two simple types integer and Boolean
two structured types array and record

Type definition: A type definition always creates a new type; it can never rename an existing type

```
type
  table = array [1..100] of integer;
  stack = record
    contents: table;
    size: integer end;
```

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Variable definition: A type name must be used in a variable definition

```
var
  A: table;
  x, y: integer;
```

All constants have simple types:

Predefined constants: true, false

Constant definition:

```
const max = 100; on = true;
```

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Statements:

- assignment `x := y;`
- if-statement `if x = y then x := 1;`
- while-statement `while I < 10 do I := I+1;`
- compound statement `begin x := y; y := z end`
- procedure call
- recursion

15 □ A Complete Pascal- Program

```
Program ProgramExample;
const n=100;
type table=array[1..n] of integer;
var A: table; i,x: integer; yes: Boolean;

procedure search(value: integer; var found: Boolean; var index: integer);
  var limit: integer;
```

```

begin
  index:=1; limit:=n;
  while index<limit do
    if A[index]=value then
      limit := index
    else
      index := index+1;
  found := A[index] = value
end;

```

16 □ A Complete Pascal- Program

```

begin {input table}
  i:=1;
  while i<=n do
    begin
      read(A[i]);
      i:=i+1
    end;
{test search}
  read(x);
  while x<>0 do
  begin
    search(x,yes,i);
    write(x);
    if yes then
      write(i);
    read(x);
    end;
  end. {program}

```

17 □ Pascal- Vocabulary

The vocabulary of a programming language is made up of *basic symbols* and *comments*.

Basic Symbols:

- a) Identifiers: In Pascal-, an identifier is called a **Name**, and consists of a letter that may be followed by any sequence of letters and digit (Identifiers are case insensitive)
- b) Denotations: Denotations represent specific values, according to conventions laid down by the language designer. In Pascal- **aNumeral** is the only denotation in the vocabulary.

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- c) There are two kinds of delimiters in Pascal-, *word symbols* and *special symbols*:

Word symbols: and array begin const div do else end if mod not of or procedure program record then type var while
 Special symbols: + - * < = > <= >> >= := () []
 , . : ; ..

Comments: A comment in Pascal- is an arbitrary sequence of characters enclosed in braces { }. Comments may extend over several lines and may be nested to arbitrary depth.

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White space (spaces, tabs and new lines) and comments are called *separators*. Any basic symbol may be preceded by one or more separators, and the program may be followed by zero or more separators

Example:

```

{Incorrect}
  ifx>0thenx:=10divx-1;
{Correct}
  if x>0

```

```
    then{Can divide}x:=10    div x-1;
```

20 □ Pascal- Grammar

```
Program --> 'program' ProgramName ';' BlockBody '.'  
BlockBody --> [ConstantDefinitionPart] [TypeDefinitionPart] [VariableDefinitionPart]  
    {ProcedureDefinition} CompoundStatement .  
Constant, Type, and Variable definition grammar:
```

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```
Constant, Type, and Variable definition grammar  
ConstantDefinitionPart --> 'const' ConstantDefinition {ConstantDefinition}  
ConstantDefinition --> ConstantNameDef '=' Constant ';'  
Constant -> Numeral | ConstantNameUse  
  
TypeDefinitionPart --> 'type' TypeDefinition {TypeDefinition}  
TypeDefinition --> TypeNameDef '=' NewType ';'  
NewType --> NewArrayType | NewRecordType  
  
NewArrayType --> 'array' '[' IndexRange ']' 'of' TypeNameUse .  
IndexRange --> Constant '..' Constant
```

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```
Constant, Type, and Variable definition grammar
```

```
NewRecordType --> 'record' FieldList 'end'  
FieldList --> RecordSection ';' RecordSection  
RecordSection --> FieldNameDefList ':' TypeNameUse  
FieldNameDefList --> FieldNameDef {',' FieldNameDef}  
  
VariableDefinitionPart --> 'var' VariableDefinition {VariableDefinition}  
VariableDefinition --> VariableNameDefList ':' TypeNameUse ','  
VariableNameDefList --> VariableNameDef {',' VariableNameDef}
```

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```
Expression grammar
```

```
Expression --> SimpleExpression [RelationalOperator SimpleExpression]  
  
RelationalOperator --> '<' | '=' | '>' | '<=' | '>=' | '>='  
  
SimpleExpression --> [SignOperator] Term | SimpleExpression AddingOperator Term  
  
SignOperator --> '+' | '-'  
AddingOperator --> '+' | '-' | 'or'  
  
Term --> Factor | Term MultiplyingOperator Factor  
MultiplyingOperator: '*' | 'div' | 'mod' | 'and'
```

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```
Expression grammar
```

```
Factor -->  
    Numeral |  
    VariableAccess |  
    '(' Expression ')' |  
    NotOperator Factor  
  
NotOperator --> 'not' .  
  
VariableAccess -->  
    VariableNameUse |  
    VariableAccess '[' Expression ']' |
```

```
VariableAccess '.' FieldNameUse
```

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```
Statement grammar
Statement -->
AssignmentStatement |
ProcedureStatement |
IfStatement |
WhileStatement |
CompoundStatement |
Empty

AssignmentStatement --> VariableAccess ':=' Expression

ProcedureStatement --> ProcedureNameUse ActualParameterList
```

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```
Statement grammar
ActualParameterList: --> '(' ActualParameters ')'
ActualParameters --> ActualParameter {',' ActualParameter}
ActualParameter --> Expression

IfStatement -->
'if' Expression 'then' Statement |
'if' Expression 'then' Statement 'else' Statement

WhileStatement --> 'while' Expression 'do' Statement

CompoundStatement: 'begin' Statement {';' Statement} 'end' .
```

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```
Procedure grammar
ProcedureDefinition --> 'procedure' ProcedureNameDef ProcedureBlock ';'

ProcedureBlock --> FormalParameterList ';' BlockBody
FormalParameterList --> |'(' ParameterDefinitions ')'
ParameterDefinitions --> ParameterDefinition {';' ParameterDefinition}
ParameterDefinition -->
'var' ParameterNameDefList ':' TypeNameUse |
ParameterNameDefList ':' TypeNameUse

ParameterNameDefList -->
ParameterNameDef | ParameterNameDefList ',' ParameterNameDef
```