

Grammatikken forteller om et program er korrekt når det gjelder oppsettet (men det kan allikevel ha logiske feil).

Dette programmet er ikke korrekt:

```
1 int main ()
2 {
3     int x = 5;
4     putint(x+1);    putchar(10);
5 }
```

Kjøring gir

```
$ cflat p1b.cflat
This is the Cb compiler (version 2013-07-01 on Linux)
Parsing...
Cb error in line 3: A semicolonToken expected, but found a assignToken!
```

Eksempel 2

p2.cflat

```
int main ()
{
    int c;  int kind;

    putchar('?');  c = getchar();  /* Read a letter. */
    if (c >= 'a') {
        /* Convert to uppercase (if required) */
        c = c - 32;
    }

    kind = 'C';  /* Initially, assume a consonant. */
    if (c == 'A') { kind = 'V'; }
    else { if (c == 'E') { kind = 'V'; }
          else { if (c == 'I') { kind = 'V'; }
                else { if (c == 'O') { kind = 'V'; }
                      else { if (c == 'U') { kind = 'V'; } } } } }

    putchar(kind);  putchar(10);  exit(0);
}
```



Eksempel 2

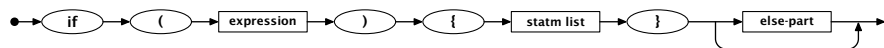
```
$ cflat p2.cflat
This is the Cb compiler (version 2013-07-01 on Linux)
Parsing... checking... generating code... OK
Running gcc -m32 -o p2 p2.s -L. -L/local/share/inf2100 -lcflat
$ ./p2
?f
C
```

Programmet leser en bokstav og avgjør om det en vokal eller konsonant.

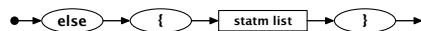
If-setninger

If-setninger tester på 0 (*usant*) og $\neq 0$ (*sant*). Legg merke til at det alltid skal være krøllparenteser.

if-statm

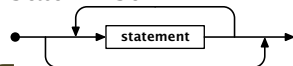


else-part



Setningslister inneholder 0 eller flere setninger:

statm list



Kommentarer

Det finnes to former for kommentarer:

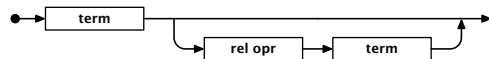
- `/* ... */`
kan gå over flere linjer.
- `# ...`
er en ren kommentarlinje (om # står helt til venstre)

(Disse inngår ikke blant jernbandediagrammene – de håndteres på et annet plan.)

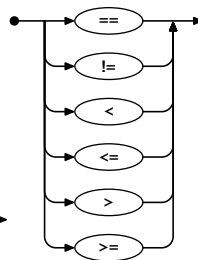
Uttrykk

Grammatikken for <expression> er uventet komplisert, men det er en grunn til det.

expression

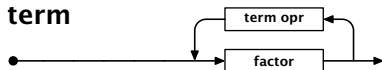


rel opr

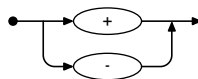


Syntaks for (expression)

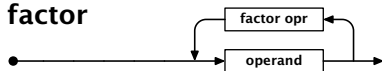
term



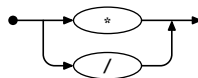
term opr



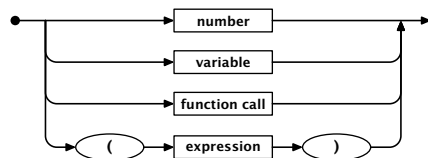
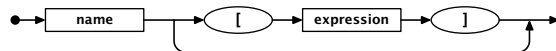
factor

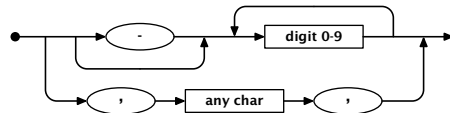


factor opr



Syntaks for (operand) og (variable)

operand**variable**

number

Et tegn (som 'a') er bare en annen notasjon for et tall (97).

I dette kurset antar vi at alle tegn er ASCII-tegn, dvs har representasjon 0-127.

Eksempel 3

p3.cflat

```
int LF;

int gcd (int a, int b)
{
    while (a != b) {
        if (a < b) {
            b = b-a;
        } else {
            a = a-b;
        }
    }
    return a;
}

int main ()
{
    int v1; int v2; int res;

    LF = 10;
    putchar('?');
    v1 = getint(); v2 = getint();
    res = gcd(v1,v2);
    putint(res); putchar(LF);
}
```



Programmet finner *største felles divisor*:

```
$ cflat p3.cflat
This is the Cb compiler (version 2013-07-01 on Linux)
Parsing... checking... generating code... OK
Running gcc -m32 -o p3 p3.s -L. -L/local/share/inf2100 -lcflat
$ ./p3
?52 221
13
```

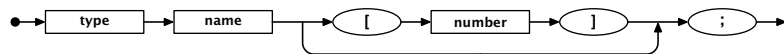
Biblioteket

C**b** kjenner til disse syv funksjonene:

<code>exit(<i>status</i>)</code>	Avslutter programmet
<code>getchar()</code>	Leser et tegn fra tastaturet
<code>getdouble()</code>	Leser et flyttall fra tastaturet
<code>getint()</code>	Leser et heltall fra tastaturet
<code>putchar(<i>n</i>)</code>	Skriver ut et tegn på skjermen
<code>putdouble(<i>x</i>)</code>	Skriver ut et flyttall på skjermen
<code>putint(<i>n</i>)</code>	Skriver ut et heltall på skjermen

Vektorer

var decl



```
int a [3];
```

deklarerer a med elementene a[0], a[1] og a[2]. Det er ingen sjekk på grensene.

Eksempel 4

primes.cflat, del 1

```
# Program 'primes'
# -----
#
# Finds all prime numbers up to 1000 (using the technique called
# "the sieve of Eratosthenes") and prints them nicely formatted.

int prime[1001]; /* The sieve */
int LF;          /* LF */

int find_primes ()
{
    /* Remove all non-primes from the sieve: */

    int i1; int i2;
    for (i1 = 2; i1 <= 1000; i1 = i1+1) {
        for (i2 = 2*i1; i2 <= 1000; i2 = i2+i1) {
            prime[i2] = 0;
        }
    }
}
```



primes.cflat, del 2

```
int mod (int a, int b)
{
    /* Computes a%b. */
    return a - a/b*b;
}
```

primes.cflat, del 3

```
int n_chars (int a)
{
    /* How many positions are needed to print 'a'? */

    if (a < 0) { return 1+n_chars(0-a); }
    if (a <= 9) { return 1; }
    return n_chars(a/10)+1;
}
```


primes.cflat, del 4

```
int pn (int v, int w)
{
    /* Does a 'printf("%*d", w, v)'. */
    int i;
    for (i = n_chars(v)+1; i <= w; i = i+1) { putchar(' '); }
    putint(v);
}
```

primes.cflat, del 5

```
int and (int a, int b)
{
    /* Compute a && b . */

    if (a) { return b; }
    else  { return 0; }
}
```

Eksempel 4

primes.cflat, del 6

```
int print_primes ()
{
    /* Print the primes, 10 on each line. */

    int n_printed; int i;
    n_printed = 0;
    for (i = 1; i <= 1000; i = i + 1) {
        if (prime[i]) {
            if (and(mod(n_printed,10)==0, n_printed>0)) { putchar(LF); }
            putchar(' '); pn(i,3); n_printed = n_printed+1;
        }
    }
    putchar(LF);
}
```



primes.cflat, del 7

```
int main ()
{
    int i;
    LF = 10;

    /* Initialize the sieve by assuming all numbers >1 to be primes: */
    prime[1] = 0;
    for (i=2; i<=1000; i=i+1) { prime[i] = 1; }

    /* Find and print the primes: */
    find_primes(); print_primes();
    return 0;
}
```

Eksempel 4

```

$ cflat primes.cflat
This is the Cb compiler (version 2013-07-01 on Linux)
Parsing... checking... generating code... OK
Running gcc -m32 -o primes primes.s -L. -L/local/share/inf2100 -lcflat
$ ./primes
  2   3   5   7  11  13  17  19  23  29
 31  37  41  43  47  53  59  61  67  71
 73  79  83  89  97 101 103 107 109 113
127 131 137 139 149 151 157 163 167 173
179 181 191 193 197 199 211 223 227 229
233 239 241 251 257 263 269 271 277 281
283 293 307 311 313 317 331 337 347 349
353 359 367 373 379 383 389 397 401 409
419 421 431 433 439 443 449 457 461 463
467 479 487 491 499 503 509 521 523 541
547 557 563 569 571 577 587 593 599 601
607 613 617 619 631 641 643 647 653 659
661 673 677 683 691 701 709 719 727 733
739 743 751 757 761 769 773 787 797 809
811 821 823 827 829 839 853 857 859 863
877 881 883 887 907 911 919 929 937 941
947 953 967 971 977 983 991 997

```

