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# **gibica Documentation**

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**Matthieu Gouel**

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Gibica is an interpreter developed in Python 3 (v3.6+).

The aim of this project is to better understand how a basic interpreter works by implementing a simple language.



# CHAPTER 1

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## Getting Started

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### 1.1 Installation

You can install the package using *pip* or *pipenv*. It requires Python 3.6.0+ to run.

```
pip install gibica
```

That's it ! Now you have everything to build and run your Gibica programs.

### 1.2 Hello, numbers !

For now Gibica doesn't understand strings so we cannot actually write the traditional "Hello, world!" program. Nonetheless, we can write a first piece of code that display a number. Pretty much the same right ?!

```
print(1);
```

Yes that's it. You can save that super fancy program in a file named *hello.gbc* and execute it with the following command :

```
gibica hello.gbc
```

if **1** is printed on you screen, congratulation ! You have just written your first Gibica program !



# CHAPTER 2

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## Main features

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### 2.1 Overview

- Like many programming languages, Gibica impose the semicolon at the end of expressions.

```
print(1);
```

- You can write comments in your programs. Comments are code that will be ignored during the interpretation. To do that, just put the character # before your comment.

```
# This is a comment !  
print(1); # Here is an other.
```

### 2.2 Variable and mutability

Gibica uses the dynamic type feature from Python so you don't have to declare explicitly the type of your variables. Let's declare a first variable with an integer number.

```
let integer = 1;
```

By default, all Gibica variables are *immutable*. Yes it seems tough but in fact it protects from many surprises.

I admit that not being able to use mutability on variables can be very inconvenient, so it's possible to explicitly enable the mutability of a variable at the declaration with the keyword **mut**.

```
let mut interger = 1;  
integer = integer + 1;
```

There are currently three implicit types in the Gibica implementation.

#### Integer type

```
let integer = 10;
```

#### FLoat type

```
let float = 1.0;
```

#### Boolean type

```
let boolean1 = true;
let boolean2 = false;
```

## 2.3 Control flow

For now Gibica provides two types of control flows.

#### conditional statement

```
let mut result = 0;
let i = 5;
if i <= 4 {
    result = 1;
} else if i == 5 {
    result = 2;
}
else {
    result = 3;
}
```

#### loop statement

```
let i = 0;
while i < 5 {
    i = i + 1;
}
```

## 2.4 Functions

Here is a basic example of a function declaration.

```
def add(a, b) {
    return a + b;
}

let result = add(1, 1);
```

Moreover, you can specify the mutability nature of a parameter.

```
def increment(mut n) {
    n = n + 1;
    return n;
}

let result = increment(1);
```

# CHAPTER 3

## Advanced usage

### 3.1 Grammar

This is the current grammar of the Gibica language.

```
program: (statement)*

statement: function_declaraction
          | variable_declaraction
          | expression_statement
          | if_statement
          | while_statement
          | jump_statement

function_declaraction: 'def' ID parameters compound

parameters: '(' logical_or_expr (',' logical_or_expr)* ')'

function_body: '{' (statement)* '}' 

variable_declaraction: 'let' assignment ';'

expression_statement: assignment ';'

assignment: logical_or_expr [=] logical_or_expr

if_statement: 'if' logical_or_expr compound
            ('else' 'if' local_or_expr compound)*
            ['else' compound]

while_statement: 'while' local_or_expr compound

compound: '{' (statement)* '}'
```

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```
jump_statement: 'return' expression_statement

logical_or_expr: logical_and_expr ('or' logical_and_expr)*

logical_and_expr: logical_not_expr ('and' logical_not_expr)*

logical_not_expr: 'not' logical_not_expr
                  | comparison

comparison: expr ((==' | !=' | <=' | >=' | < | >) expr)*

expr: term ((+ | -) term)*

term: atom ((* | / | //) atom)*

call: ['mut'] ID [parameters]

atom: '+' atom
      | '-' atom
      | call
      | INT_NUMBER
      | FLOAT_NUMBER
      | '(' logical_or_expr ')'
      | TRUE
      | FALSE
```

## 3.2 Package content

### 3.2.1 gibica

#### gibica package

Gibica package.

#### Submodules

##### gibica.ast module

##### gibica.builtins module

##### gibica.entrypoint module

##### gibica.exceptions module

Exceptions module.

**exception** gibica.exceptions.**InterpreterError**

Bases: exceptions.Exception

Interpreter error.

```
exception gibica.exceptions.LexicalError
    Bases: exceptions.Exception

    Lexical error.

exception gibica.exceptions.ObjectError
    Bases: exceptions.Exception

    Object error.

exception gibica.exceptions.SemanticError
    Bases: exceptions.Exception

    Semantic error.

exception gibica.exceptions.SyntaxException
    Bases: exceptions.Exception

    Syntax error.

exception gibica.exceptions.TypeError
    Bases: exceptions.Exception

    Type error.
```

## gibica.interpreter module

### gibica.lexer module

### gibica.memory module

Memory module.

```
class gibica.memory.Frame(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: list

    Frame of Scope objects.

    current
        Get the current scope of the frame.

class gibica.memory.Memory(**kwargs)
    Bases: object

    Memory object representation.

    append_frame(**kwargs)
        Create a new frame.

    append_scope()
        Create a new scope in the current frame.

    pop_frame()
        Delete the current frame.

    pop_scope()
        Delete the current scope in the current frame.

class gibica.memory.Scope
    Bases: dict

    Memory scope object.
```

**class** `gibica.memory.Stack(*args, **kwargs)`

Bases: `list`

Stack of `Frame` objects.

**current**

Get the current frame of the stack.

**gibica.parser module**

**gibica.sematic module**

**gibica.tokens module**

**gibica.types module**

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