

**AHOD -**

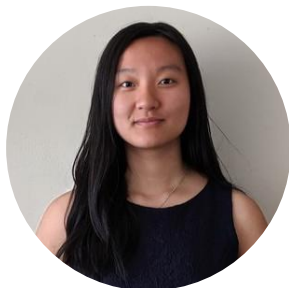


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# Team



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# Motivation

- Card games come in many different forms -- standard 52-card deck to UNO, Apples, and Pokemon relying on unique decks.
- Existing card languages fail to generalize the full breadth of card games
- Allows users to easily code the gameplay and the functionality of a turn-based card game



# Language Tutorial - Basic

```
1  int a
2  main:
3  {
4      float b
5      b = 5.0
6      if 3<5:
7          {
8              for (a = 0 ; a < 5; a = a + 1):
9                  {
10                     b = b + 1.0
11                     do PRINT(b)
12                 }
13             }
14 }
15
```

global var — 1

required main declaration — 2

local var — 4

assignment — 5

control structure: for, while, if-else — 6-13

end of scope for main — 14

- \*strongly typed language
  - *types*: int, float, bool, string, void, series, player, card
- \*newline instead of semi colon



# Language Tutorial - Advanced

action (func)  
CREATEPILE

```
1  when do series<Card> CREATEPILE():
2  √ {
3      Card card1
4      card1 = Card("R5", true)
5      return [card1]
6  }
7  main:
8  √ {
9      series<Card> cards
10     Card card
11     cards = do CREATEPILE()
12     card = cards[0]
13     do PRINT(card.type)
14     do PRINT(card.faceup)
15 }
16
```

created card  
object

returned series literal

called action

accessed 0th element of series cards

card attributes:  
R5, true  
(respectively)



# Features Summary

Feature	Associated Methods
Control Flow	if, else, while, for
Built in Objects	Player, Card
Series Literals	push, pop, get, size
Action Declarations	accessing params, return



# Built-in Objects

## Player

```
1  Player player
2  main:
3  {
4      player = Player("bob", 0)
5      do PRINT(player.name)
6      do PRINT(player.score)
7  }
8
```

## Card

```
1  Card card
2  main:
3  {
4      card = Card("R5", true, 5)
5      do PRINT(card.type)
6      do PRINT(card.faceup)
7      do PRINT(card.value)
8  }
```



# Series Literal

```
series<int> a
series<string> b
int i
main:
{
  a = [2]

  a.push(1)
  do PRINT(a[1])

  a.push(3)
  do PRINT(a[2])

  a.pop()

  for (i = 0; i < a.size(); i = i + 1):
  {
  do PRINT(a[i])
  }

  b = ["stmt1", "stmt2"]

  b.push("stmt3")
  b.push("stmt4")

  do PRINT(b[3])
}
```





# Action Declarations

## Program

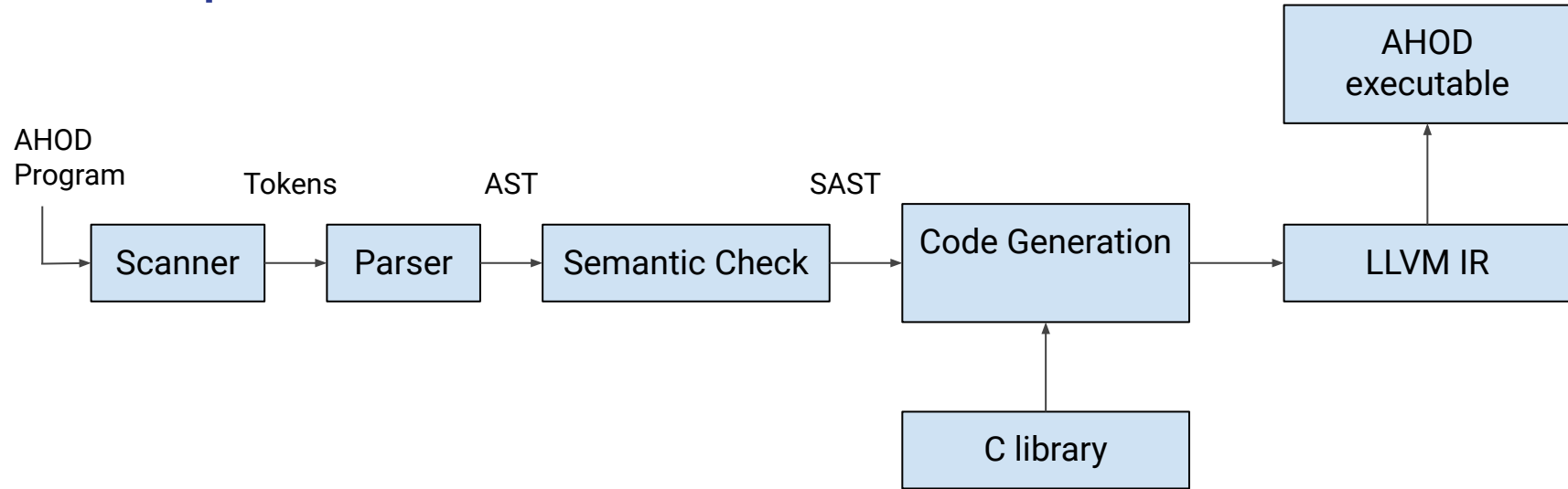
```
1  when do string A(string x):
2  {
3      string z
4      z = x
5      return z
6  }
7  main:
8  {
9      string w
10     w = do A("Ahoy Matey, to AHOD")
11     do PRINT(w)
12 }
```

## Output

```
1  Ahoy Matey, to AHOD
```



# Compiler Architecture



# Demo



# Next Steps

- Create more built-in-methods:
  - string-to-int, int-to-string, user input, etc.
- Make code more concise and flexible
  - use whitespace as delimiters (indentation, newline, etc.)
- Allow users to define classes and class attributes
- More list implementations
  - slicing, remove and find certain element
- Type inferencing
- Optimizations of register allocations
- Garbage collection



Thank you for all the guidance this semester!

