

# Interpreter Design Pattern

The interpreter pattern is a design pattern that specifies how to evaluate sentences in a language

Basic idea is to have a class for each symbol (terminal or nonterminal) in a specialized computer language

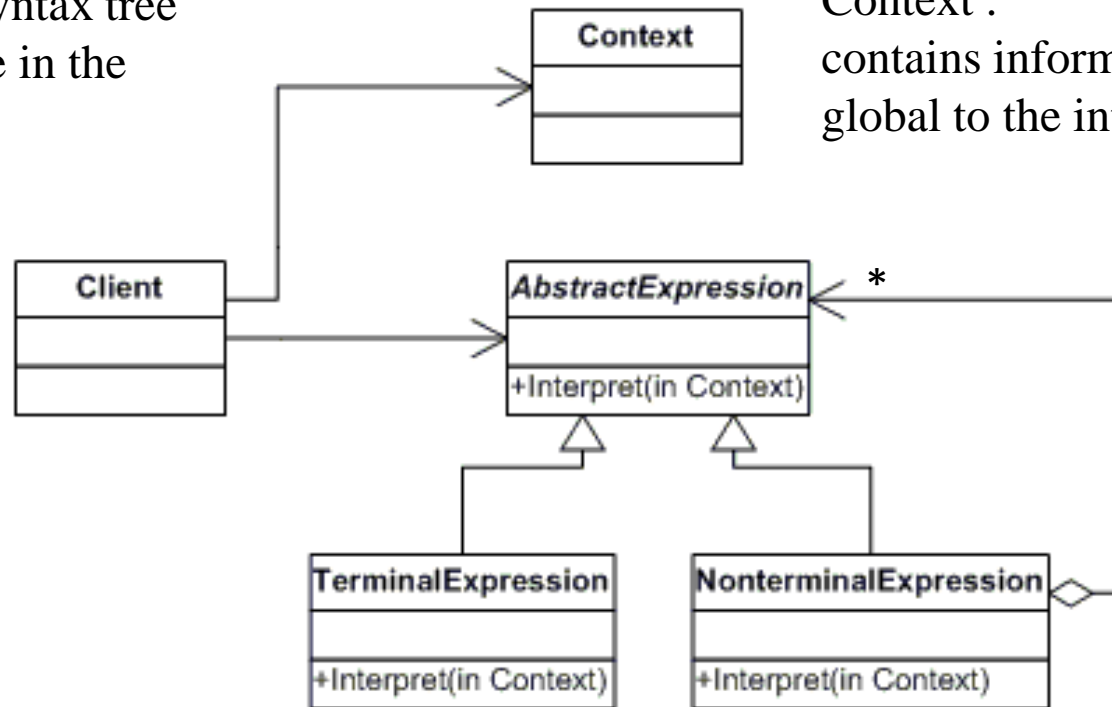
The syntax tree of a sentence in the language is an instance of the composite pattern

The syntax tree is traversed to evaluate (interpret) the sentence

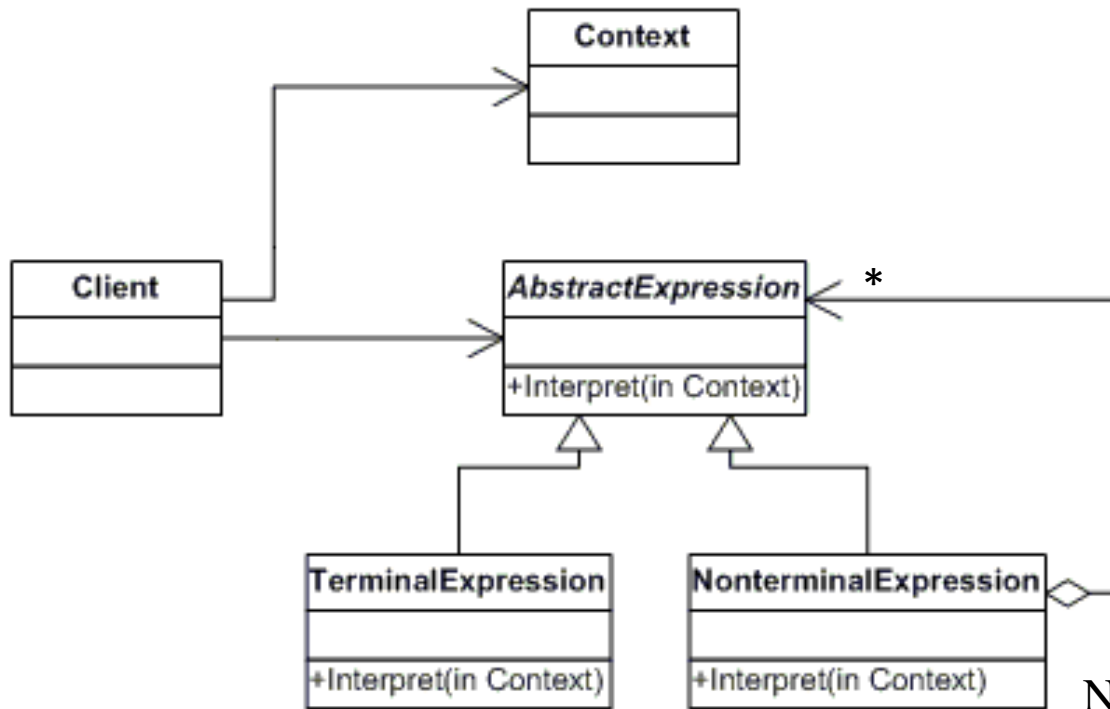
# Interpreter Design Pattern

Client :  
builds (or is given) a syntax tree  
representing a sentence in the  
language

Context :  
contains information that is  
global to the interpreter



# Interpreter Design Pattern



AbstractExpression :

declares an interface for  
executing an operation

TerminalExpression:

implements interpret() for  
terminal symbols in the grammar.

NonterminalExpression :

Implements interpret() for  
nonterminal symbols in the  
grammar.

interpret() typically calls itself  
recursively

In wikipedia see:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter\\_pattern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_pattern)

Java code for the reverse polish example

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backus%E2%80%93Naur\\_Form](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backus%E2%80%93Naur_Form)

BNF examples

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntax\\_diagram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntax_diagram)

BNF as a syntax diagram

Last few pages of

[http://www.standardpascal.org/The\\_Programming\\_Language\\_Pascal\\_1973.pdf](http://www.standardpascal.org/The_Programming_Language_Pascal_1973.pdf)

Pascal described in diagrams

# Interpreter Design Pattern

The grammar

expression ::= plus | minus | variable | number  
plus ::= expression expression '+'  
minus ::= expression expression '-'  
variable ::= 'a' | 'b' | 'c' | ... | 'z'  
digit ::= '0' | '1' | ... '9'  
number ::= digit | digit number



See  
wikipedia

The above defines

An *expression* to be one of : a *plus*, a *minus*, a *variable*, or a *number*.

A *plus* is an *expression* followed by another *expression* which in turn is followed by a *plus sign*.

A *number* is a *digit*, or a *digit* followed by a *number*.

etc

Examples of sentences in the grammar are:

5 10 +

a b c + -

5 10 + 2 4 - -

A sentence must be evaluated.

How do we evaluate the above?

Interpreter pattern requires one class per grammar rule

See web page for code

```
interface Expression {  
    public int interpret(Map<String,Expression> variables);  
}
```

# Interpreter Design Pattern

```
class Plus implements Expression {
    Expression leftOperand;
    Expression rightOperand;
    public Plus(Expression left, Expression right) {
        leftOperand = left;
        rightOperand = right;
    }

    public int interpret(Map<String,Expression> variables)
    {
        return leftOperand.interpret(variables) +
            rightOperand.interpret(variables);
    }
}
```

..... Can see more at [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter\\_pattern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_pattern)



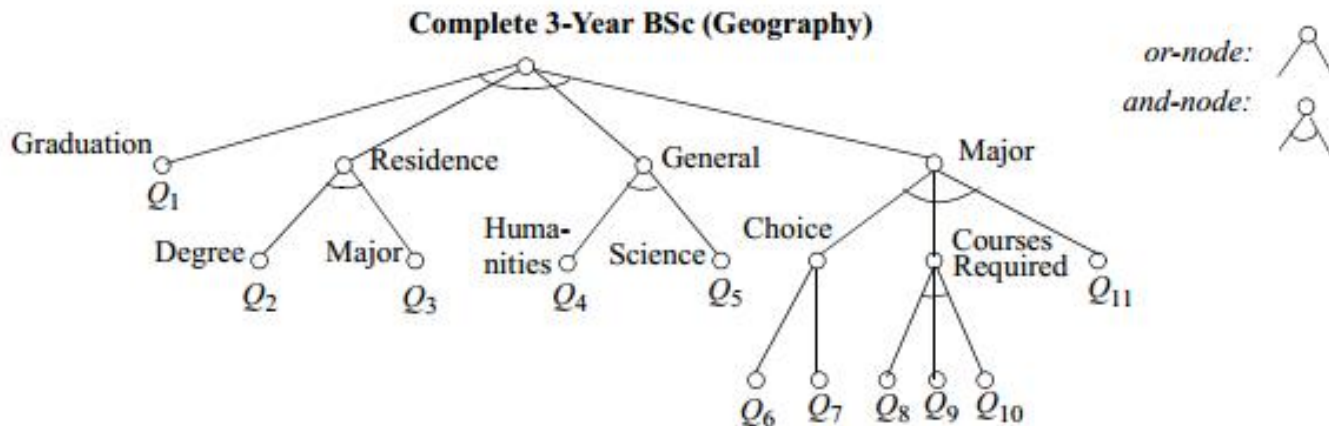
# Interpreter Design Pattern

## Example 2

Some previous work (with Yangjun Chen) involved a Synthesized Query Tree representing graduation requirements for a major

Based on a student's academic record and declared major ...

Does the student satisfy requirements to graduate?



$Q_1$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
gradePoint >= 1  
group by studentNum  
having sum(crHours >= 90)

$Q_3$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
major = 'Geography'  
group by studentNum  
having sum(crHours >= 18)

$Q_5$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
area = 'science'  
group by studentNum  
having sum(crHours >= 6)

$Q_7$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
courseNum = 23.206

$Q_{10}$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
courseNum = 23.331

$Q_2$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
institution = 'UW'  
group by studentNum  
having sum(crHours >= 90)

$Q_4$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
area = 'humanities'  
group by studentNum  
having sum(crHours >= 12)

$Q_6$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
courseNum = 23.205

$Q_8$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
courseNum = 23.202

$Q_9$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
courseNum = 23.203

$Q_{11}$ : select \*  
from StudentHistory  
where studentNum = x and  
major = 'Geography'  
group by studentNum  
having  
sum(30 <= crHours <= 48)

A simpler situation would be evaluating a student's academic record to see if the student meets a pre-requisite requirement to enroll in a course

A requirement is a course that must be taken. Suppose a requirement is met if the student received a C or better in the course.

## Example

Suppose we need to evaluate pre-requisite expressions for the UW

Assume pre-requisite expressions are defined as:

Expression  $\leftarrow$  Requirement | BinaryExpression

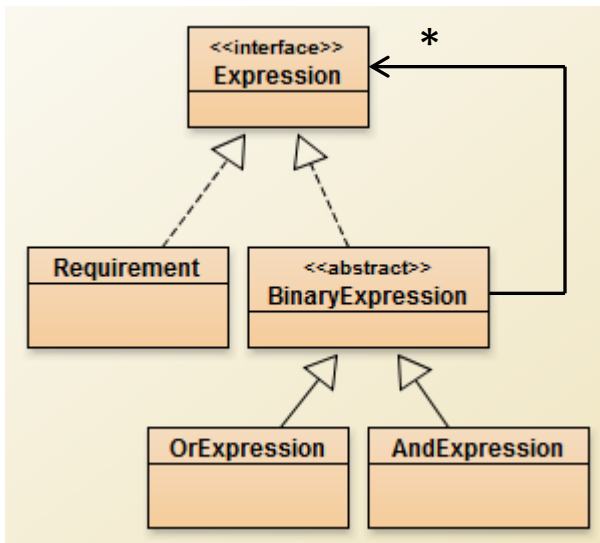
BinaryExpression  $\leftarrow$  OrExpression | AndExpression

OrExpression  $\leftarrow$  expression OR expression

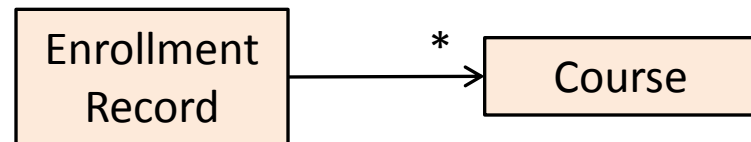
AndExpression  $\leftarrow$  expression AND expression

# Interpreter Design Pattern

Expression ← Requirement | BinaryExpression  
BinaryExpression ← OrExpression | AndExpression  
OrExpression ← expression 'OR' expression  
AndExpression ← expression 'AND' expression



To evaluate a requirement we check a student's enrollment record (the context) to see if the student has taken the course and received a C or better.



To evaluate a binary expression ...

Code for example:

[Driver](#)

[Course](#)

[EnrollmentRecord](#)

[Expression](#)

[Requirement](#)

[BinaryExpression](#)

[OrExpression](#)

[AndExpression](#)

Object diagram?

Sequence diagram?