

# Grammar for modular BOSSA

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## 1 Scheduler definition

```
scheduler_spec ::= [ default ] scheduler id = { statedef modulesdef [ globaldef ] [ processdef ]  
                [ orderdef ] [ admitdef ] [ handlerdef ] [ functiondef ] }  
  
    statedef ::= states = { ( class_name state_name [ : storage ] ; )+ }  
class_name ::= READY | RUNNING | BLOCKED | TERMINATED  
    storage ::= process | [ queue_type ] queue  
queue_type ::= sorted | sorted fifo | sorted lifo  
  
modulesdef ::= modules { ( module_name ( [ state_name ( , state_name )* ] ) )+ }  
  
    globaldef ::= global { reads ( , reads )* }  
processdef ::= process { reads ( , reads )* }  
    reads ::= module_name.id reads module_name.id  
  
    orderdef ::= ordering_criteria { module_name ( , module_name )* }  
admitdef ::= admit { module_name ( , module_name )* }  
handlerdef ::= handler { ( event_name : module_name ( , module_name )* ; )+ }  
functiondef ::= interface { ( fn_name : module_name ( , module_name )* ; )+ }
```

## 2 Module definition

```

module_spec ::= module module_name ( [ state_module ( , state_module )* ] ) { module_decl module_body }
state_module ::= class_name [ UNSHARED ] [ storage ] state_name
module_decl ::= ( constdef )* ( ( enumdef | rangedef )* [ processdef ] ( fundecl | valdecl )* [ orderdef ]
[ admissiondef ] [ tracedef ]
module_body ::= [ handlerdef ] [ interfacedef ] [ transitiondef ]

constdef ::= const bossa_type_expr id = expr ;
enumdef ::= type enum_name = enum { id ( , id )* } ;
rangedef ::= type range_name = [ expr .. expr ] ;

processdef ::= process = { ( process_var_decl ; )+ }
process_var_decl ::= [ requires ] type_expr id | [ requires ] type_expr system id | [ requires ] timer id

fundecl ::= non_proc_type fn_name ( [ parameter_types ] ) ; | void fn_name ( [ parameter_types ] ) ;
valdecl ::= non_proc_type id = expr ; | non_proc_type system id ; | timer id ;
parameter_types ::= ( type_expr | timer ) ( , ( type_expr | timer ) )*

orderdef ::= ordering_criteria = { ( key_crit_decls , crit_decls | key_crit_decls | crit_decls ) }
key_crit_decls ::= key crit_decl ( , key crit_decl )*
crit_decls ::= crit_decl ( , crit_decl )*
crit_decl ::= critop id | critop ( oc_expr ? oc_expr : oc_expr )
critop ::= lowest | highest
oc_expr ::= module_name.id | expr

admissiondef ::= admit = { ( valdef )* adm_crit [ attach_detach ] }
valdef ::= type_expr id = expr ;
adm_crit ::= admission_criteria ( [ param_var_decl ( , param_var_decl )* ] ) = { expr }
param_var_decl ::= [ requires ] type_expr id
attach_detach ::= admission_attach proc_param = seq_stmt admission_detach proc_param = seq_stmt
proc_param ::= ( [ requires ] process id )

tracedef ::= trace integer { [ trace_events ] [ trace_exprs ] [ trace_test ] }
trace_events ::= events = { event_name ( , event_name )* } ;
trace_exprs ::= expressions = { id ( , id )* } ;
trace_test ::= test = { expr } ;

handlerdef ::= handler ( event id ) { ( On event_name ( , event_name )* seq_stmt )+ }
interfacedef ::= interface = { ( type_or_void id ( [ param_var_decl ( , param_var_decl )* ] ) ) seq_stmt )+ }

transitiondef ::= transition ( process id ) = { ( transition_body )+ }
transition_body ::= ( On | Before | After ) transition_header seq_stmt
transition_header ::= nowhere_class_state => class_state ( , class_state )*
| nowhere_class_state , nowhere_class_state ( , nowhere_class_state )* => class_state

class_state ::= state | class_name
nowhere_class_state ::= class_state | NOWHERE

bossa_type_expr ::= int | bool | time | cycles | port | process | enum_name | range_name
type_expr ::= bossa_type_expr | system struct id
type_or_void ::= type_expr | VOID
non_proc_type ::= int | bool | time | cycles | port | enum_name | range_name | system struct id

```

### 3 Statements and expressions

```

    stmt ::= if_stmt | for_stmt | return_stmt | switch_stmt | seq_stmt | assign_stmt | move_stmt
           | prim_stmt | error_stmt | break_stmt | super_stmt
    if_stmt ::= if ( expr ) seq_stmt [ else seq_stmt ]
    for_stmt ::= foreach ( id [ in class_state ( , class_state)* ] ) seq_stmt
                | foreachIncreasing ( id in state ) seq_stmt
                | foreachDecreasing ( id in state ) seq_stmt
    return_stmt ::= return [ expr ] ;
    switch_stmt ::= switch loc_expr in { (case class_state ( , class_state)* : seq_stmt)* }
    seq_stmt ::= { (valdef)* (stmt)* }
    assign_stmt ::= loc_expr assign_unop ; | loc_expr assign_binop expr ;
    assign_unop ::= ++ | --
    assign_binop ::= = | += | -= | *= | /= | %= | &= | |= | <<= | >>=
    move_stmt ::= move_expr => state_ref [ .head | .tail ] ;
    prim_stmt ::= fn_name ( [ expr ( , expr)* ] ) ;
    error_stmt ::= error( string ) ;
    break_stmt ::= break ;
    super_stmt ::= super() ;

    expr ::= int | id | state | true | false | unop expr | * expr | expr . id | select()
            | fn_name ( [ expr ( , expr)* ] ) | empty( class_state ) | srcOnSched()
            | expr binop expr | expr in class_state | ( expr )
    unop ::= + | - | ! | ~
    binop ::= + | - | * | / | % | && | || | & | | | == | != | < | > | <= | >= | << | >>
    loc_expr ::= (id | state_name) ( . id)*
    move_expr ::= select() | state_name | id | id . source | id . target

```

Operator precedence is as follows:

$$\{ , \} < \{ =, +=, -=, *=, /=, \%, \&=, |=, <<=, >>= \} < \{ || \} < \{ \&\& \} < \{ | \} < \{ \& \} < \{ ==, != \} < \{ <, >, <=, >= \} < \{ <<, >> \} < \{ +, - \} < \{ *, /, \% \} < \{ !, \sim, ++, -- \} < \{ . \}$$

The associativity of the binary operators is as follows:

- Left associative:  $\{ ,, ||, \&\&, |, \&, ==, !=, <, >, <=, >=, <<, >>, +, -, *, /, \%, . \}$
- Right associative:  $\{ !, \sim \}$

These definitions are based on the rules of C, and simplified according to the needs of Bossa. In particular, there is no associativity specified for the various assignment operators, because an assignment is not an expression in Bossa.

### 4 Primitives

The following primitive time functions are defined for both the version of Bossa with high-resolution timers and for the Bossa without high-resolution timers:

- `now() : unit -> time`  
The current time.
- `start_relative_timer(timer,offset) : timer * time -> unit`  
Set a timer for offset time units in the future.

- `start_absolute_timer(timer,time) : timer * time -> unit`  
Set a timer for the time `time`.
- `stop_timer(timer) : timer -> unit`  
Stop a timer.
- `time_to_ticks(t) : time -> int`  
Convert a time to a number of ticks (on Bossa with high-resolution timers, this is equivalent to `time_to_jiffies`, but is included for portability).
- `ticks_to_time(n) : int -> time`  
Convert a number of ticks to a time.

The following primitive time functions are only defined for the version of Bossa with high-resolution timers:

- `make_time(sec,nsec) : int * int -> time`  
Convert a pair of a number of seconds and a number of nanoseconds to the corresponding time.
- `make_cycle_time(jiffies,cycles) : int * cycles -> time`  
Convert a pair of a number of jiffies and a number of cycles to the corresponding time.
- `make_cycles(n) : int -> cycles`  
Cast an integer to a number of cycles.
- `time_to_jiffies(t) : time -> int`  
Drop the subjiffies component of a time.
- `time_to_subjiffies(t) : time -> cycles`  
Drop the jiffies component of a time.

The following primitive time functions are planned, but are unfortunately not currently implemented:

- `time_to_seconds(t) : time -> int`  
Drop the nanoseconds component of a time.
- `time_to_nanoseconds(t) : time -> int`  
Drop the seconds component of a time.

Other miscellaneous primitive functions are as follows:

- `print_trace_info() : void -> void`  
Print the accumulated trace information. Only defined if tracing is defined.
- `get_user_int(t) : port -> int`  
Get an integer value from a user-level address.