

# JavaLite

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# Team Members

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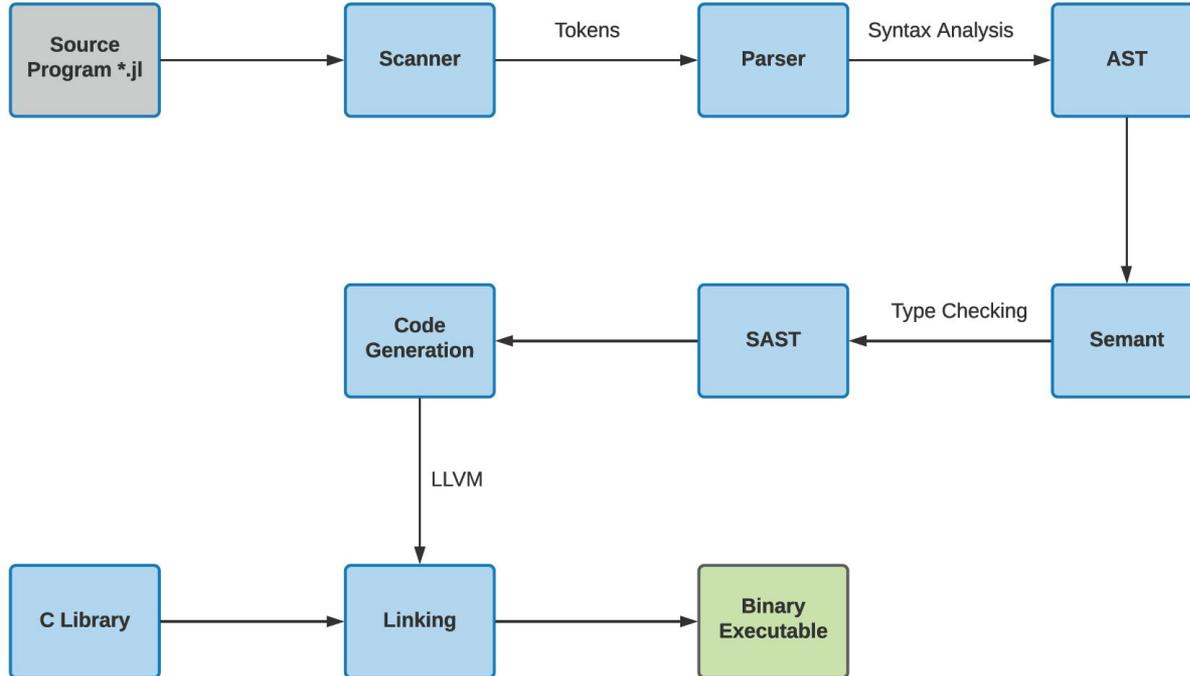
**Ian Chen**

Tester

# Overview

- Although Java is popular for beginners, it may be difficult to learn, understand, and remember the syntax at first
- JavaLite aims to provide similar but simplified syntax -- easier for beginners
  - Functional Programming
  - String Built-Ins
  - Simplified Class Structure

# Architectural Design



# Variable Declarations

- In MicroC, variables must first be declared before being assigned a value
- In JavaLite, variables are assigned a value when declared
  - More intuitive for beginners

```
int x = 2;  string str = "hello" ;  bool[] b = [false, true];
```

# No Main Method

## Java

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("Hello, World!");  
    }  
}
```

## JavaLite

```
print("Hello, World!");
```

# Data Types and Operations

## Primitive Types

Data Type	Operation Supported
bool	Logic operators
int	Arithmetics, Comparisons
double	Arithmetics, Comparisons
string	Comparisons

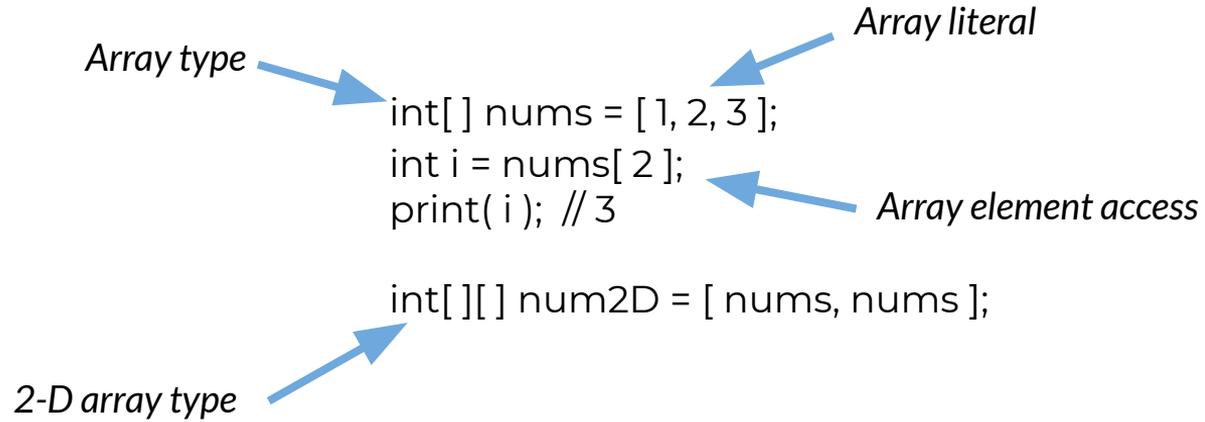
## Array

An array can hold elements of all data types, including the primitives types, array types and object types defined by classes. Arrays support element accessing operation.

## Class

A class declaration may have any number of fields of any type and it allows recursive class declarations. A constructor is automatically generated with the class name as its function name and the fields as its arguments.

# Array



# Array

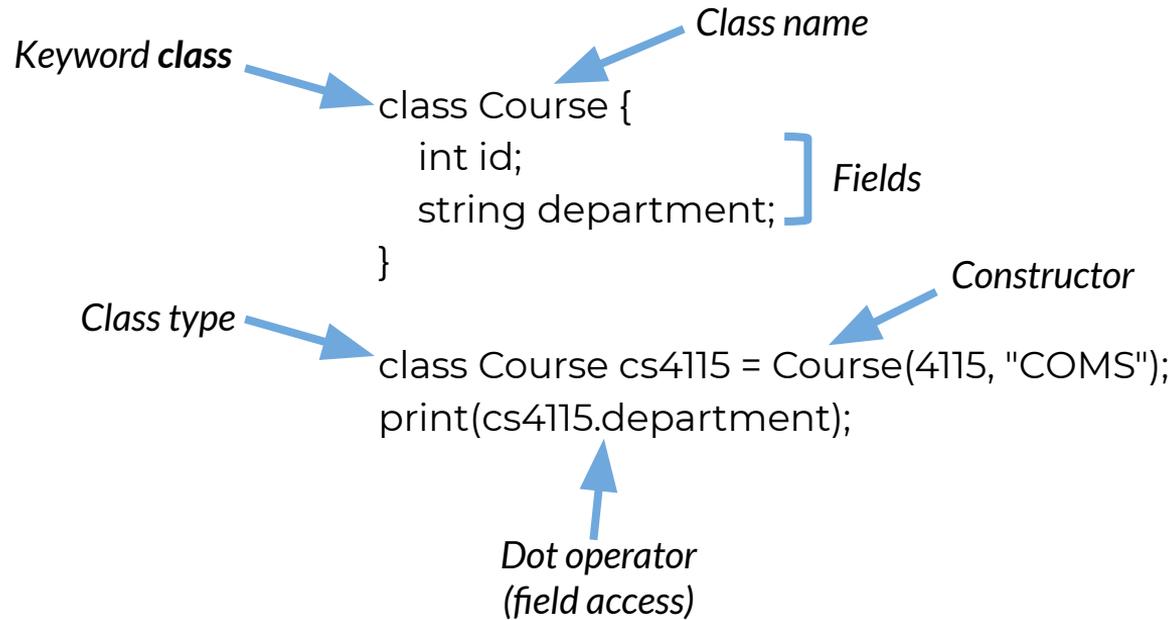
```
... ..
define i32 @main() {
entry:
  %arr = alloca i32*, i32 4
  %arrptr = bitcast i32** %arr to i32*
  %arrelt = getelementptr i32, i32* %arrptr, i32 0
  store i32 1, i32* %arrelt
  %arrelt1 = getelementptr i32, i32* %arrptr, i32 1
  store i32 2, i32* %arrelt1
  %arrelt2 = getelementptr i32, i32* %arrptr, i32 2
  store i32 3, i32* %arrelt2

  ... ..
  %nums = alloca i32*
  store i32* %arrptr, i32** %nums

  %nums3 = load i32*, i32** %nums
  %acceltptr = getelementptr i32, i32* %nums3, i32 2
  %accelt = load i32, i32* %acceltptr
  %i = alloca i32
  store i32 %accelt, i32* %i
  ret i32 0
}
```

```
int[] nums = [ 1, 2, 3 ];
int i = nums[ 2 ];
```

# Class



```
class Course {
    int id;
    string department;
}
class Course cs4115 = Course(4115, "COMS");
```

# Class

```
....
%Course = type { i32, i8* }
....
define %Course* @Course(i32 %id, i8* %department) {
entry:
....
%alloca1 = tail call i8* @malloc(i32 ptrtoint (%Course* getelementptr (%Course, %Course* null, i32 1) to i32))
%constrObj = bitcast i8* %alloca1 to %Course*
%id3 = load i32, i32* %id1
%id4 = getelementptr inbounds %Course, %Course* %constrObj, i32 0, i32 0
store i32 %id3, i32* %id4
%department5 = load i8*, i8** %department2
%department6 = getelementptr inbounds %Course, %Course* %constrObj, i32 0, i32 1
store i8* %department5, i8** %department6
....
ret %Course* %obj7
}

define i32 @main() {
entry:
%Course_result = call %Course* @Course(i32 4115, i8* getelementptr inbounds ([5 x i8], [5 x i8]* @str, i32 0, i32 0))
....
}
```

# Built-in Functions - Print

```
int i = 3;
int j = 9;
print(i + j);
print(i / j);
```

```
double a = 3.14159267;
double b = -2.71828;
print(a + b);
print(a == b);
```

```
string s = "Hello World!";
print(s);
```

```
int fib(int x)
{
    if (x < 2) return 1;
    return fib(x-1) + fib(x-2);
}
print(fib(0));
print(fib(3));
```

```
print(true && false);
print(!false);
print("hello" + " world");
print(1 + 2 * 3 + 4);
```

```
string[] strArr = ["hello", "world"];
print(strArr[0]);
```

# Built-in Functions - String/Arrays

- reverse
- upper
- lower
- len
- substring
- indexOf
- concat

- length

```
string s = "Hello World!!";
string t = "FooFooDooDooBar";

int si = indexOf(s,"e");
print(si);

int ti = indexOf(t,"D");
print(ti);

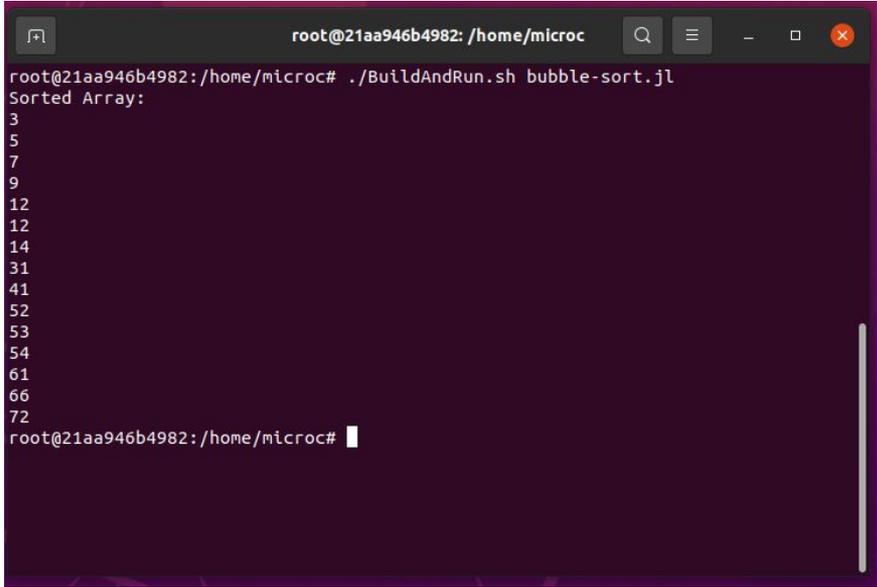
int sn = indexOf(s,"D");
print(sn);

string c = concat(s,t);
print(c);

s = substring(s,0,6);
c = concat(s,t);
c = concat(c,"!!!!");
print(c);
```

# Testing - Tools

- BuildAndRun
- TestAll
- PerformanceBench

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The title bar shows 'root@21aa946b4982: /home/microc'. The terminal content shows the command './BuildAndRun.sh bubble-sort.jl' being executed, followed by the output 'Sorted Array:' and a list of numbers: 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 12, 14, 31, 41, 52, 53, 54, 61, 66, 72. The prompt 'root@21aa946b4982: /home/microc#' is visible at the bottom.

```
root@21aa946b4982: /home/microc# ./BuildAndRun.sh bubble-sort.jl
Sorted Array:
3
5
7
9
12
12
14
31
41
52
53
54
61
66
72
root@21aa946b4982: /home/microc#
```

*./BuildAndRun.sh bubble-sort.jl*

# Testing - Representative Programs

## GCD

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

```
print(gcd(14,21));  
print(gcd(8,36));  
print(gcd(99,121));
```

## Bubble Sort (Array)

```
int[] sortingArr =  
[52,14,72,5,66,7,12,31,9,3,54,41,53,12,61];  
int i = 0;  
int j = 0;  
int tmpForSwap = 0;  
int length = 15;
```

```
for (i = 0 ; i < length-1 ; i = i + 1) {  
    for (j =0; j< length-i-1;j = j + 1){  
        if (sortingArr[j] > sortingArr[j+1]){  
            tmpForSwap = sortingArr[j];  
            sortingArr[j] = sortingArr[j+1];  
            sortingArr[j+1] = tmpForSwap;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
for (i = 0 ; i < length; i = i + 1) { print(sortingArr[i]);}
```

## Class

```
class Person {  
    string name;  
    int age;  
    string phrase;  
}
```

```
void sayhi(class Person p) {  
    string n = concat(p.name, " say:");  
    print(n);  
    string s = p.phrase;  
    for (int i = 0; i < p.age; i = i + 1) {  
        s = concat(s, p.phrase);  
    }  
    print(s);  
}
```

```
class Person alice = Person("Alice", 3, "hey");  
sayhi(alice);
```

# Testing - CI/CD

version: 2.0

jobs:

build:

docker:

- image: columbiasedwards/plt
- options : --rm -it -w=/home/microc

steps:

- checkout
- run:
- ...



The screenshot displays a CircleCI pipeline view. The pipeline is named 'javalite' and has a status of 'Failed'. The workflow is 'workflow'. The jobs are:

- Spin up environment (Success)
- Preparing environment variables (Success)
- Checkout code (Success)
- Test (Failed)

The 'Test' job output shows the following:

```
test-func3...OK
test-func4...OK
test-func5...OK
test-func6...FAILED
./javalite.native failed on ./javalite.native tests/test-func6.jl > test-func6.11
test-func7...OK
test-func8...OK
```

PIPELINE	STATUS	WORKFLOW
javalite 58	Failed	workflow
Jobs	build 58	
javalite 57	Success	workflow
Jobs	build 57	
javalite 56	Success	welcome
Jobs	welcome/run 56	

# Testing - Failure Cases

## test-functional2.jl

```
int x = 0;
print(x);

int update(int x)
{
    x = x + 1;
    return x;
}

x = update(x);
print(x);
```

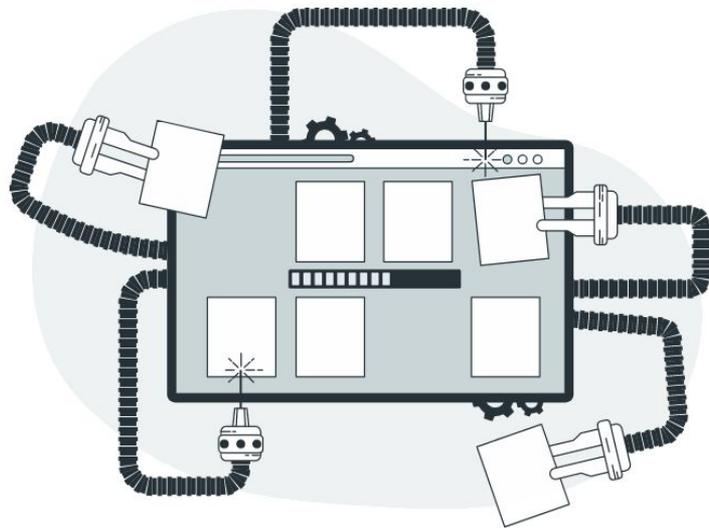
## fail-functional1.jl

```
int x = 0;

void update()
{
    x = x + 1;
}

update();
print(x);
```

# DEMO



# Future Work

- Array built-ins (pop/append)
- Class inheritance
- 2D Array Improvements
- Generic





**Questions?**