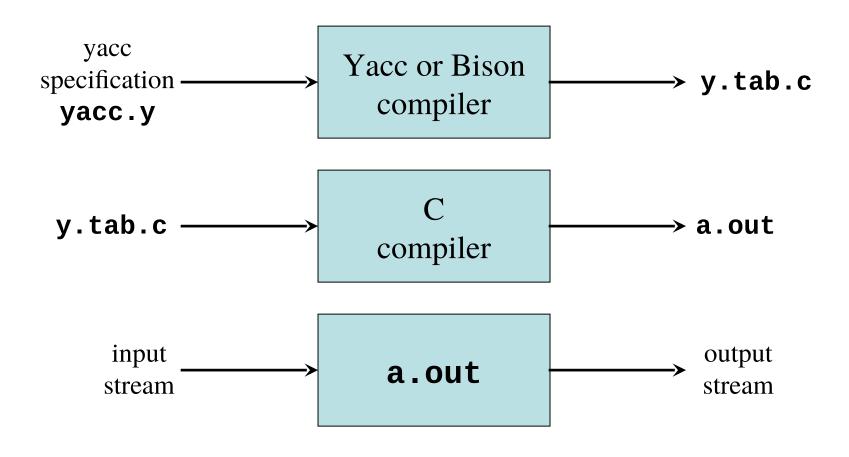
# Syntax Analysis Part III

Chapter 4

#### ANTLR, Yacc, and Bison

- *ANTLR* tool generates LL(k) parsers
- Yacc (Yet Another Compiler Compiler) generates LALR(1) parsers
- Bison (Yacc improved)

## Creating an LALR(1) Parser with Yacc/Bison



### Yacc Specification

```
• A yacc specification consists of three parts:
       yacc declarations, and C declarations in %{ %}
        %%
        translation rules
        %%
        user-defined auxiliary procedures
• Translation rules are grammar productions and actions:
       production_1 \quad \{ semantic \ action_1 \}
       production_2 \quad \{ semantic action_2 \}
       production_n \quad \{ semantic action_n \}
```

### Writing a Grammar in Yacc

Productions in Yacc are of the form
 Nonterminal: tokens/nonterminals { action }
 tokens/nonterminals { action }

•

- Tokens that are single characters can be used directly within productions, e.g. '+'
- Named tokens must be declared first in the declaration part using

%token TokenName

#### Synthesized Attributes

• Semantic actions may refer to values of the *synthesized attributes* of terminals and nonterminals in a production:

$$X: Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 \dots Y_n \quad \{ action \}$$

- \$\$ refers to the value of the attribute of X
- \$i refers to the value of the attribute of  $Y_i$
- For example

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
factor.val=x \\
expr.val=x
\end{array}$$

### Example 1

```
·Also results in definition of
%{ #include <ctype.h> %}
                                          #define DIGIT xxx
%token DIGIT
%%
line
        : expr '\n'
                                 { printf("%d\n", $1); }
         expr '+' term
                                 { \$\$ = \$1 + \$3; }
expr
                                 { $$ = $1; }
          term
          term '*' factor
                                            * $3; }
term
          factor
                                   $$
factor
          '(' expr ')'
                                   $$
                                   $$
          DIGIT
                                                Attribute of factor (child)
                           Attribute of
%%
int yylex()
                         term (parent)
                                               Attribute of token
{ int c = getchar();
                                              (stored in yylval)
  if (isdigit(c))
                         Example of a very crude lexical
  { yylval = c-'0';
    return DIGIT;
                         analyzer invoked by the parser
  return c;
```

## Dealing With Ambiguous Grammars

- By defining operator precedence levels and left/right associativity of the operators, we can specify ambiguous grammars in Yacc, such as  $E \rightarrow E+E \mid E-E \mid E*E \mid E/E \mid (E) \mid -E \mid \text{num}$
- To define precedence levels and associativity in Yacc's declaration part:

```
%left '+' '-'
%left '*' '/'
%right UMINUS
```

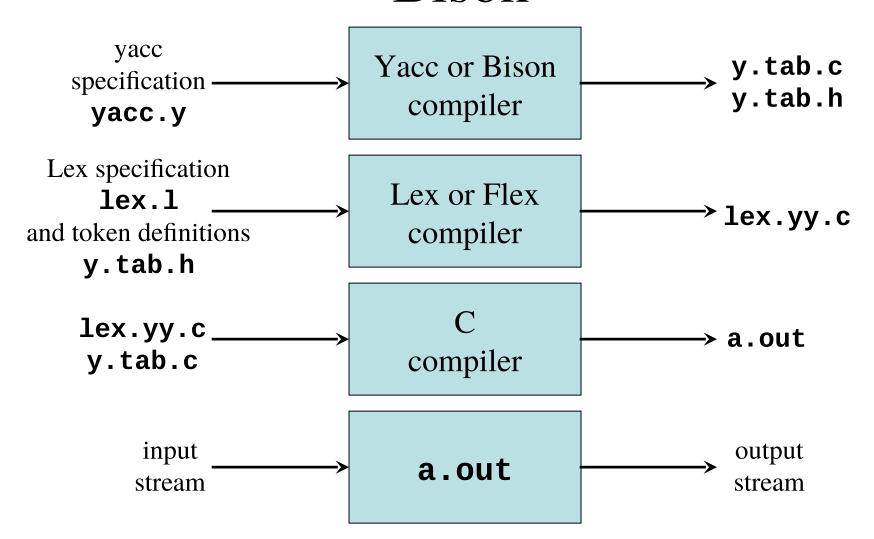
### Example 2

```
%{
                                          Double type for attributes
#include <ctype.h>
                                          and yylval
#include <stdio.h>
#define YYSTYPE double
%}
%token NUMBER
%left '+' '-'
%left '*' '/'
%right UMINUS
%%
lines
        : lines expr '\n'
                                 { printf("%g\n", $2); }
          lines '\n'
          /* empty */
                                 { \$\$ = \$1 + \$3; }
         expr '+' expr
expr
          expr '-' expr
                                 \{ \$\$ = \$1 - \$3; \}
                                 { $$ = $1 * $3; }
          expr '*' expr
                                 { $$ = $1 / $3; }
          expr '/' expr
          '(' expr ')'
                             { $$ = $2; }
          '-' expr %prec UMINUS { $$ = -$2; }
          NUMBER
%%
```

### Example 2 (cont'd)

```
%%
int yylex()
{ int c;
  while ((c = getchar()) == ' ')
                                               Crude lexical analyzer for
  if ((c == '.') || isdigit(c))
                                               fp doubles and arithmetic
  { ungetc(c, stdin);
    scanf("%lf", &yylval);
                                               operators
    return NUMBER;
  return c;
int main()
{ if (yyparse() != 0)
    fprintf(stderr, "Abnormal exit\n");
                                               Run the parser
  return 0;
int yyerror(char *s)
                                               Invoked by parser
{ fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", s);
                                               to report parse errors
```

## Combining Lex/Flex with Yacc/ Bison



### Lex Specification for Example 2

```
%option noyywrap
%{
                                         Generated by Yacc, contains
#include("y.tab.h"]
                                         #define NUMBER xxx
extern double yylval;
%}
                                          Defined in y.tab.c
number [0-9]+\.?|[0-9]*\.[0-9]+
%%
               { /* skip blanks */ }
               { sscanf(yytext, "%lf", &yylval);
{number}
                 return NUMBER;
               { return yytext[0]; }
n|.
```

```
yacc -d example2.y
lex example2.l
gcc y.tab.c lex.yy.c
./a.out
```

```
bison -d -y example2.y
flex example2.l
gcc y.tab.c lex.yy.c
./a.out
```

### Error Recovery in Yacc

```
%{
%}
%%
lines
          lines expr '\n'
                                  { printf("%g\n", $2; }
          lines '\n'
           /* <u>emptv</u> */
          error '\n'
                                    yverror("reenter last line: ");
                                   yyerrok;
          Error production:
                                          Reset parser to normal mode
          set error mode and
       skip input until newline
```