Lex & Yacc

A compiler or an interpreter performs its task in 3 stages:

1) **Lexical Analysis:**

   Lexical analyzer: scans the input stream and converts sequences of characters into tokens.

   Token: a classification of groups of characters.

   Examples:

Lexeme	Token
Sum	`ID`
for	`FOR`
:=	`ASSIGN_OP`
=	`EQUAL_OP`
57	`INTEGER_CONST`
*	`MULT_OP`
,	`COMMA`
(	`LEFT_PAREN`

   Lex is a tool for writing lexical analyzers.

2) **Syntactic Analysis (Parsing):**

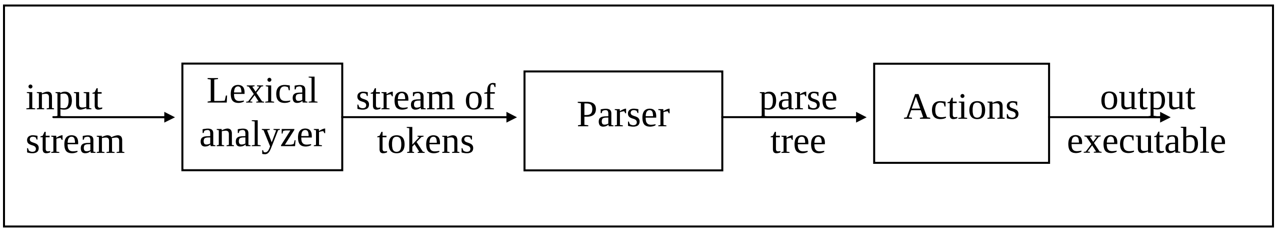
   Parser: reads tokens and assembles them into language constructs using the grammar rules of the language.

   Yacc is a tool for constructing parsers.

3) **Actions:**

   Acting upon input is done by code supplied by the compiler writer.

Basic model of parsing for interpreters and compilers:

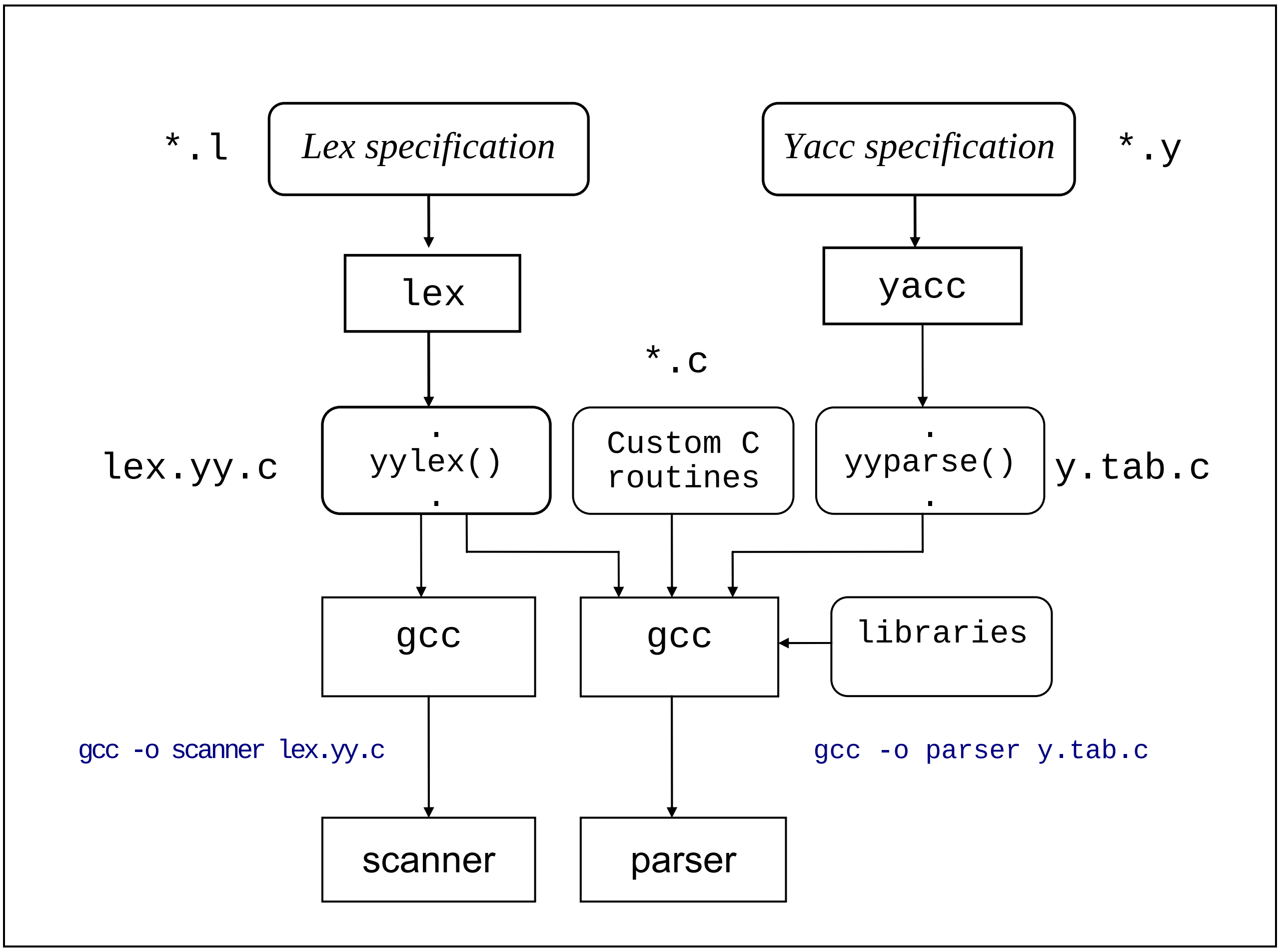


Lex: reads a specification file containing regular expressions and generates a C routine that performs lexical analysis.

Matches sequences that identify tokens.

Yacc: reads a specification file that codifies the grammar of a language and generates a parsing routine.

Using lex and yacc tools:



Lex

Regular Expressions in lex:

`a`	matches `a`
`abc`	matches `abc`
`[abc]`	matches `a`, `b` or `c`
`[a-f]`	matches `a`, `b`, `c`, `d`, `e`, or `f`
`[0-9]`	matches any digit
`X+`	mathces one or more of `X`
`X*`	mathces zero or more of `X`
`[0-9]+`	matches any integer
`(…)`	grouping an expression into a single unit
`|`	alternation (or)
`(a|b|c)*`	is equivalent to `[a-c]*`
`X?`	`X` is optional (0 or 1 occurrence)
`if(def)?`	matches `if` or `ifdef` (equivalent to `if|ifdef`)
`[A-Za-z]`	matches any alphabetical character
`.`	matches any character except newline character
`\.`	matches the `.` character
`\n`	matches the newline character
`\t`	matches the tab character
`\\`	matches the `\` character
`[ \t]`	matches either a space or tab character
`[^a-d]`	matches any character other than a,b,c and d

Examples:

Real numbers, e.g., 0, 27, 2.10, .17

```
[0-9]+|[0-9]+\.[0-9]+|\.[0-9]+
[0-9]+(\.[0-9]+)?|\.[0-9]+
[0-9]*(\.)?[0-9]+
```

To include an optional preceding sign: `[+-]?[0-9]*(\.)?[0-9]+`

Contents of a lex specification file:

```
definitions
%%
regular expressions and associated actions (rules)
%%
user routines
```

Example ($ is the unix prompt):

```
$emacs ex1.l
$ls
ex1.l
$cat ex1.l
%option main
%%
zippy  printf("I recognized ZIPPY");
$lex ex1.l
$ls
ex1.l   lex.yy.c
$gcc -o ex1 lex.yy.c
$ls
ex1 ex1.l   lex.yy.c
$emacs test1
$cat test1
tom
zippy
ali zip
and zippy here
$cat test1 | ex1                     or $ex1 < test1
tom
I recognized ZIPPY
ali zip
and I recongnized ZIPPY here
```

Lex matches the input string the longest regular expression possible

```
$cat ex2.l
%option main
%%
zip     printf("ZIP");
zippy   printf("ZIPPY");
$cat test2
Azip and zippyr zipzippy
$cat test2 | ex2
AZIP and ZIPPYr ZIPZIPPY
```

Lex declares an external variable called `yytext` which contains the matched string

```
$cat ex3.l
%option main
%%
tom|jerry   printf(">%s<", yytext);
$cat test3
Did tom chase jerry?
$cat test3 | ex3
Did >tom< chase >jerry<?
```

Definitions:

```
/* float0.l */
%%
[+-]?[0-9]*(\.)?[0-9]+     printf("FLOAT");
```

input: `ab7.3c--5.4.3+d++5-`

output: `abFLOATc-FLOATFLOAT+d+FLOAT-`

The same lex specification can be written as:

```
/* float1.l */
%option main
digit   [0-9]
%%
[+-]?{digit}*(\.)?{digit}+   printf("FLOAT");
```

Local variables can be defined:

```
/* float2.l */
%option main
digit   [0-9]
sign    [+-]
%%
   float val;
{sign}?{digit}*(\.)?{digit}+  {sscanf(yytext, "%f", &val);
                               printf(">%f<", val);}
```

Input	Output
`ali-7.8veli`	`ali>-7.800000<veli`
`ali--07.8veli`	`ali->-7.800000<veli`
`+3.7.5`	`>3.700000<>0.500000<`

Other examples

```
/* echo-upcase-wrods.l */
%option main
%%
[A-Z]+[ \t\n\.\,]  printf("%s",yytext);
.   ;   /* no action specified */
```

The scanner for the specification above echo all strings of capital letters, followed by a space tab (`\t`)or newline (`\n`) dot (`\.`) or comma (`\,`) to stdout, and all other characters will be ignored.

<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>
`Ali  VELI→A7, X. 12` `HAMI  BEY a`	`VELI→ X.` `HAMI BEY`

Definitions can be used in definitions

```
/* def-in-def.l */
%option main
alphabetic     [A-Za-z]
digit          [0-9]
alphanumeric   ({alphabetic}|{digit})
%%
{alphabetic}{alphanumeric}*  printf("Pascal variable");
\,                           printf("Comma");
\{                           printf("Left brace");
\:\=                         printf("Assignment");
```

If more than one regular expression match the same string the one that is defined earlier is used.

Example,

```
/* rule-order.l */
%option main
%%
for     printf("FOR");
[a-z]+  printf("IDENTIFIER");
```

for input
`for count := 1 to 10`

the output would be
`FOR IDENTIFIER := 1 IDENTIFIER 10`

However, if we swap the two lines in the specification file:

```
%option main
%%
[a-z]+  printf("IDENTIFIER");
for     printf("FOR");
```

for the same input

the output would be
`IDENTIFIER IDENTIFIER := 1 IDENTIFIER 10`

Important note:

Do not leave extra spaces and/or empty lines at the end of the lex specification file.

Yacc

Yacc specification describes a CFG, that can be used to generate a parser.

Elements of a CFG:

1. Terminals: tokens and literal characters,
2. Variables (nonterminals): syntactical elements,
3. Production rules, and
4. Start rule.

Format of a production rule:

```
symbol:    definition
           {action}
           ;
```

Example:

A $\rightarrow$ Bc   is written in yacc as   `a: b 'c';`

Format of a yacc specification file:

```
declarations
%%
grammar rules and associated actions
%%
C programs
```

Declarations: To define tokens and their characteristics

`%token:` declare names of tokens
`%left:` define left-associative operators
`%right:` define right-associative operators
`%nonassoc:` define operators that may not associate with themselves
`%type:` declare the type of variables
`%union:` declare multiple data types for semantic values
`%start:` declare the start symbol (default is the first variable in rules)
`%prec:` assign precedence to a rule

```
%{
   C declarations        directly copied to the resulting C program
%}                       (E.g., variables, types, macros…)
```

Example: A yacc specification to accept $L = \{a^n b^n \mid n>0\}$.

```
/* anbn0.l */
%%
a   return (A);
b   return (B);
.   return (yytext[0]);
\n  return ('\n');
%%
int yywrap() { return 1; }
```

```
/*anbn0.y */
%token A B
%%
start:   anbn '\n' {return 0;}
anbn:    A B
        | A anbn B
        ;
%%
#include "lex.yy.c"
main() {
  return yyparse();
}
int yyerror( char *s ) { fprintf( stderr, "%s\n", s); }
```

If the input stream does not match `start`, the default message of "`syntax error`" is printed and program terminates.

However, customized error messages can be generated.

```
/*anbn1.y */
%token A B
%%
start:   anbn '\n' {printf("  is in anbn\n");
                    return 0;}
anbn:    A B
        | A anbn B
        ;
%%
#include "lex.yy.c"
yyerror(char *s) { printf("%s, it is not in anbn\n", s); }
main() {
  return yyparse();
}
```

```
$anbn
aabb
  is in anbn
$anbn
acadbefbg
Syntax error, it is not in anbn
$
```

A grammar to accept L = {$a^n b^n$ | $n \geq 0$}.

```
/*anbn_0.y */
%token A B
%%
start:   anbn '\n' {printf("  is in anbn_0\n");
                    return 0;}
anbn:   empty
        | A anbn B
        ;
empty: ;
%%
#include "lex.yy.c"
yyerror(char *s) { printf("%s, it is not in anbn_0\n", s); }
main() {
  return yyparse();
}
```

Positional assignment of values for items.

- $$: left-hand side
- $1: first item in the right-hand side
- $*n*: *n*th item in the right-hand side

Example: printing integers

```
/* print-int.l */
%%
[0-9]+   {sscanf(yytext, "%d", &yylval);
          return(INTEGER);
         }
\n       return(NEWLINE);
.        return(yytext[0]);
%%
int yywrap() { return 1; }
```

```
/* print-int.y */
%token INTEGER NEWLINE
%%
lines: /* empty */
      | lines NEWLINE
      | lines line NEWLINE {printf("=%d\n", $2);}
      | error NEWLINE {yyerror("Reenter:"); yyerrok;}
      ;
line:  INTEGER {$$ = $1;}
     ;
%%
#include "lex.yy.c"
yyerror(char *s) { printf("%s, it is not in anbn_0\n", s); }
main() {
  return yyparse();
}
```

Execution:

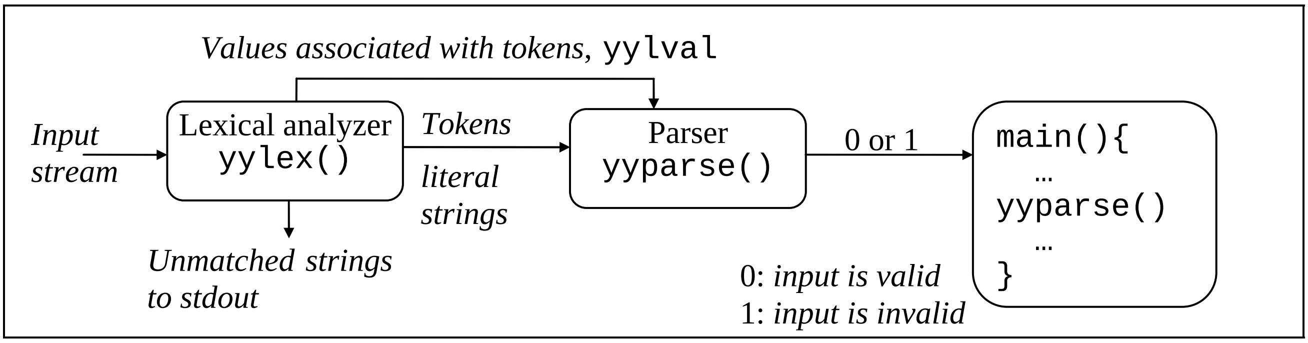
```
$print-int
7
=7
007
=7
zippy
syntax error
Reenter:
_
```

Although right-recursive rules can be used in yacc, left-recursive rules are preferred, and, in general, generate more efficient parsers.

The type of `yylval` is `int` by default. To change the type of `yylval` use macro `YYSTYPE` in the declarations section of a yacc specifications file.

```
%{
#define YYSTYPE double
%}
```

If there are more than one data types for token values, `yylval` is declared as a `union`.



Example with three possible types for yylval:

```
%union{
    double  real;    /* real value */
    int     integer; /* integer value */
    char    str[30]; /* string value */
}
```

Example:

`yytext = "0012"`, type of `yylval: int`, value of `yylval: 12`
`yytext = "+1.70"`, type of `yylval: float`, value of `yylval: 1.7`

The type of associated values of tokens can be specified by `%token` as

```
%token <real> REAL
%token <integer> INTEGER
%token <str> IDENTIFIER STRING
```

Type of variables can be defined by `%type` as

```
%type <real> real-expr
%type <integer> integer-expr
```

To return values for tokens from a lexical analyzer:

```
/* lexical-analyzer.l */
alphabetic    [A-Za-z]
digit    [0-9]
alphanumeric      ({alphabetic}|{digit})

[+-]?{digit}*(\.)?{digit}+      {sscanf(yytext, %lf", &yylval.real);
                                 return REAL;
                                }
{alphabetic}{alphanumeric}*     {strcpy(yylval.str, yytext);
                                 return IDENTIFIER;
                                }
%%
int yywrap() { return 1; }
```

Example: yacc specification of a calculator

In the web page of the class.

Actions between rule elements:

```
/* lex specification */
%%
a return A;
b return B;
\n return NL;
. ;
%%
int yywrap() { return 1; }
```

```
/* yacc specification */
%{
#include <stdio.h>
%}
%token A B NL
%%
s: {printf("1");}
   a
   {printf("2");}
   b
   {printf("3");}
   NL
   {return 0;}
   ;
a: {printf("4");}
   A
   {printf("5");}
   ;
b: {printf("6");}
   B
   {printf("7");}
   ;
%%
#include "lex.yy.c"
int yyerror(char *s) {
  printf ("%s\n", s);
}

int main(void){ yyparse(); }
```

input: ab
output: 1452673

input: aa
output: 14 syntax error
526

input: ba
output: 14 syntax error

Conflicts

Pointer model: A pointer moves (right) on the RHS of a rule while input tokens and variables are processed.

```
%token A B C
%%
start: A B C    /* after reading A: start: A B C */
```

When all elements on the right-hand side are processed (pointer reaches the end of a rule), the rule is ***reduced***.

If a rule reduces, the pointer then returns to the rule it was called.

Conflict: There is a *conflict* if a rule is reduced when there is more than one pointer. yacc looks one-token-ahead to see if the number of tokens reduces to one before declaring a conflict.

Example:

```
%token A B C D E F
%%
start: x|y;
x: A B C D;
y: A B E F;
```

After tokens A and B, either one of the tokens, or both will disappear. For example, if the next token is E, the first, if the next token is C the second token will disappear. If the next token is anything other than C or E both pointers will disappear. Therefore there is no conflict.

The other way for pointers to disappear is for them to merge in a common subrule.

Example:

```
%token A B C D E F
%%
start: x|y;
x: A B z E;
y: A B z F;
z: C D;
```

Initially there are two pointers, After reading A, and B, these two pointers remain. Then these two pointers merge in the z rule. The state after reading token C is shown below.

```
%token A B C D E F
%%
start: x|y;
x: A B z E;
y: A B z F;
z: C↑D;
```

However, after reading A B C D, this pointer splits again into two pointers.

```
%token A B C D E F
%%
start: x|y;
x: A B z↑E;
y: A B z↑F;
z: C D;
```

Note that yacc looks one-token-ahead before declaring any conflict. Since one of the pointers will disappear depending on the next token, yacc does not declare any conflict.

Conflict example:

```
%token A B
%%
start: x B|y B;
x: A;↑        reduce
y: A;↑        reduce           reduce/reduce conflict on B.
```

After A, there are two pointers. Both rules (x and y) want to reduce at the same time. If the next token is B, there still be two pointers. Such conflicts are called **reduce/reduce** conflict.

Another type of conflict occurs when one rule reduces while the other shifts. Such conflicts are called **shift/reduce** conflicts.

Example:

```
%token A R
%%
start: x | yR;
x: A↑R;       shift
y: A;↑        reduce           shift/reduce conflict on R
```

After A, y rule reduces, x rule shifts. The next token for both cases is R.

Example:

```
%token A
%%
start: x|y;
x: A;↑        reduce
y: A;↑        reduce        reduce/reduce conflict on $end.
```

At the end of each string there is a `$end` token. Therefore, yacc declares reduce/reduce conflict on `$end` for the grammar above.

Empty rules:

```
%token A B
%%
start: empty A A    equivalently    start: {…} A A
     | A B;
empty: ;
```

Without any tokens

```
%token A B
%%
start: empty A A
     |↑A B;
empty:↑;                         shift/reduce conflict on A
```

If the next token is A, the empty rule will reduce and second rule (of start) will shift. Therefore yacc declares shift/reduce conflict on A for this grammar.

Debugging:

```
$yacc -v filename.y
```

produces a file named `y.output` for debugging purposes.

Contents of a `Makefile`:

```
parser: y.tab.c
    gcc -o parser y.tab.c -ly -ll
y.tab.c: parser.y lex.yy.c
    yacc parser.y
lex.yy.c: scanner.l
    lex scanner.l
```

Example:

```
%token A P
%%
s: x | y P;
x: A P; /* shifts on P */
y: A;   /* reduces on P */
```

The `y.output` file for the grammar above is shown below:

```
state 0
        $accept : _s $end
        A  shift 4
        .  error
        s  goto 1
        x  goto 2
        y  goto 3
state 1
        $accept :  s_$end
        $end  accept
        .  error
state 2
        s :  x_    (1)
        .  reduce 1
state 3
        s :  y_P
        P  shift 5
        .  error
4: shift/reduce conflict (shift 6, red'n 4) on P
state 4
        x :  A_P
        y :  A_    (4)
        P  shift 6
        .  error
state 5
        s :  y P_    (2)
        .  reduce 2
state 6
        x :  A P_    (3)
        .  reduce 3

Rule not reduced:   y :  A
...
```

Each state corresponds to a unique combination of possible pointers in the yacc specifications file.

İf A is seen, shift the pointer, goto state 4

Otherwise call yyerror()

State1: input matched the start variable s, if this is the end of string, accpet it.

State 2: rule s:x is about to reduce. This rule is number (1).

State 3: if the next token is P, shift the pointer and g oto state 5., otherwise call yyerror().

Shift/reduce conflict on P

If the next token is P this rule will shift.

If the next token is P, this rule (4) will reduce.

The sistem will choose to shift and goto state 6.

In that case the y: A; rule will not be reduced.