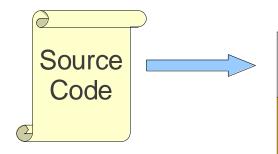
# Compiler - 3-1. Role of the Syntax Analysis -

JIEUNG KIM





#### Where are we?



Lexical Analysis

Syntax Analysis

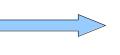
Semantic Analysis

IR Generation

IR Optimization

**Code Generation** 

Optimization



Machine Code





#### Outlines

- Role of the syntax analysis (parser)
- Context free grammar
- Push down automata
- Top-down parsing
- Bottom-up parsing
- Simple LR
- More powerful LR parsers and other issues in parsers
- Syntactic error handler
- Parser generator



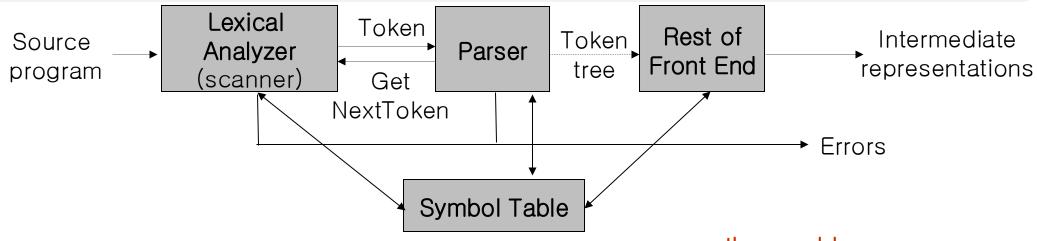
# Role of the syntax analysis (parser)





- What is syntax analysis (or Parsing)?
  - After lexical analysis (scanning), we have a series of tokens.
  - In syntax analysis (or parsing), we want to interpret what those tokens mean.

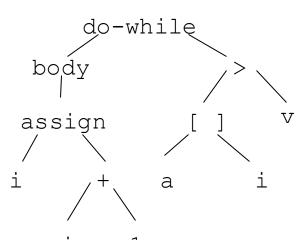




#### Original code

Do i = i+1; while (a[i] < v);

#### Syntax Tree



#### three-address instructions

1: 
$$i = i + 1$$

$$2: t1 = a[i]$$



- Role of the parser
  - To check syntax (= string recognizer)
    - And to report syntax errors accurately
  - To invoke semantic actions
    - For static semantics checking
      - Example: type checking of expressions, functions, etc.
    - For syntax-directed translation of the source code to an intermediate representation



- Syntax error handling
  - What if there is no error handling actions?
    - Planning error handling right from start is important
  - Levels of error
    - Lexical errors: misspellings of id, keyword, operators
    - Syntax errors: misplaced semicolons or braces, case without switch
    - Semantic errors: type mismatch between operators and operands
    - Logical errors: incorrect reasoning (difficult to detect)
      - Example: = instead of ==, unfinishable recursions
  - Parser should detect errors efficiently and ASAP



#### Syntax error handling

Lexical

if 
$$x < 1$$
 then  $\underline{\mathbf{n}} y = 5$ . "Typos"

• Syntactic

if 
$$((x < 1) & (y > 5))$$
 ... { ... { ... \_ ... }

• Semantic

if 
$$(x + 5)$$
 then

Type errors

Undefined IDs, etc

Logical errors

if 
$$(I < 9)$$
 then ...

Should be <= not <

Bugs

Compiler cannot detect logical errors



# Syntax error handling

- Syntax error handling
  - Goals of error-handling in Parser
    - Report the presence of errors clearly and accurately
    - Recover from each error quickly to detect subsequent errors
    - Add minimal overhead to the processing correct programs
  - Must report exact place in the source program



## Syntax error handling

- Error recovery strategy
  - How should the parser recover from errors
    - Simplest: quit after error message?
    - List all possible errors: annoying for avalanche of "spurious" errors
    - Balance is important
      - Panic mode, phrase-level, error-productions, and global-correction



#### Study of parser

- · Study of parser
  - Role 1: Checking the syntax
    - Base on grammar
  - The process of discovering a derivation for some sentence
    - Need a mathematical model of syntax a grammar G
    - Need an algorithm for testing membership in L(G)
  - Derivations
    - A sequence of derivation steps
    - At each step, we choose a non-terminal to replace
    - Different choices can lead to different derivations



#### Study of parser

- · Study of parser
  - Underlying mathematical models
    - Context free grammar
    - Push down automata
  - How to use those models
    - Top-down parsing
    - Bottom-up parsing
    - Simple LR
    - More powerful LR parsers and other issues in parsers
  - Tools
    - Parser generator (including Yacc)



## Questions?

