

# Lenguajes y Sistemas Informáticos para la resolución de problemas complejos



Procesadores de Lenguajes

Casiano Rodríguez León

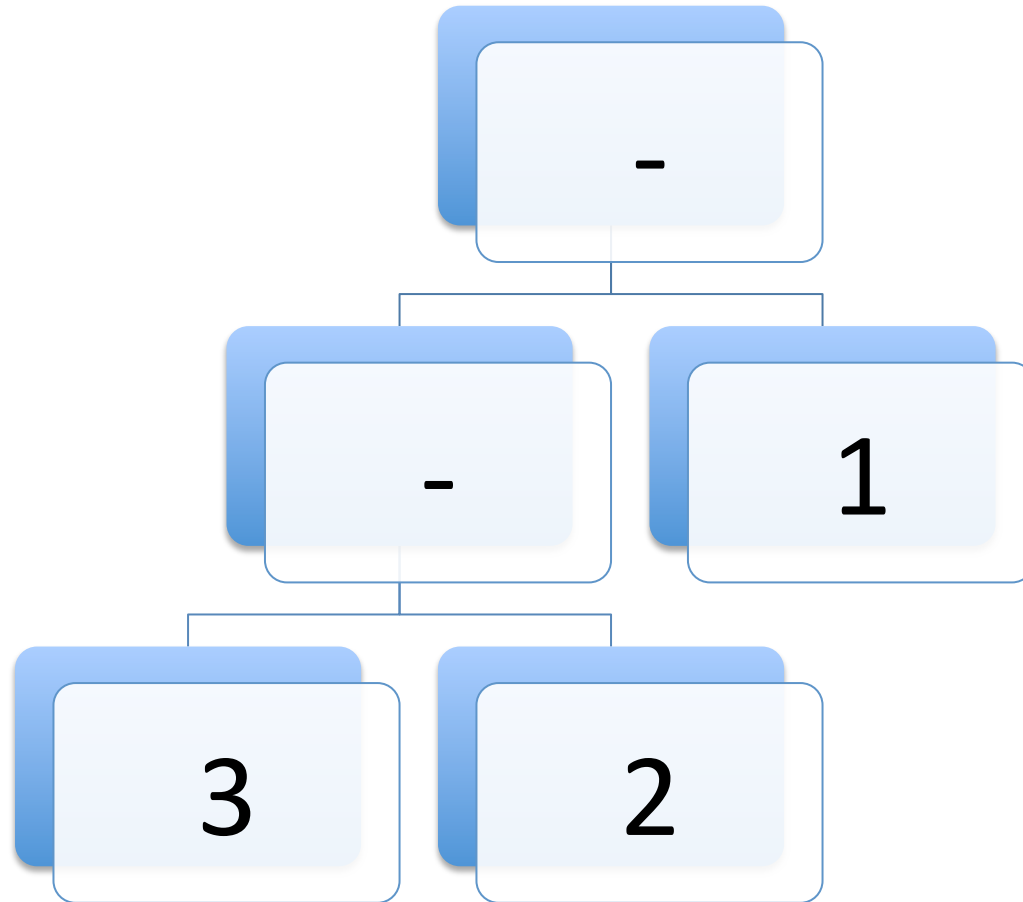
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- Análisis Sintáctico y Árboles Sintácticos (AST)
- Semántica y Ambigüedad
- Esquemas de Traducción
- Análisis Bottom-Up (LR)
- Asociatividad y Prioridad
- Resolución Dinámica de Conflictos
- Recorrido del AST y Generación de Código

3 - 2 - 1

# Árbol Sintáctico Abstracto

$(3-2)-1$



# Semántica 3 - 2 - 1

$$0 = 1 - 1$$

-

$$1 = 3 - 2$$

-

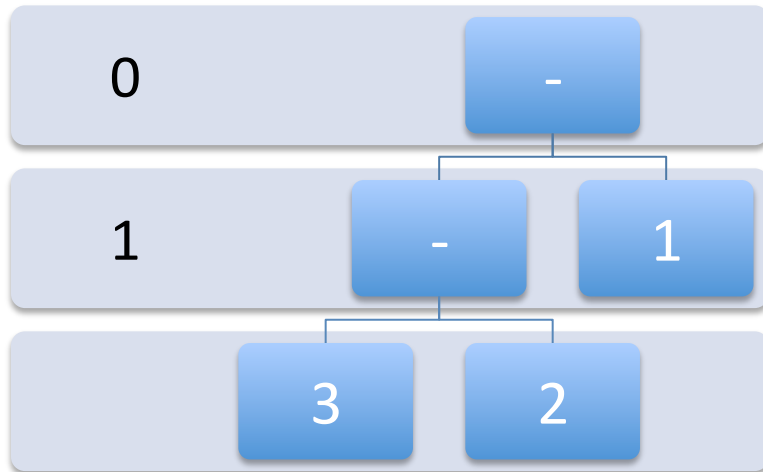
1

3

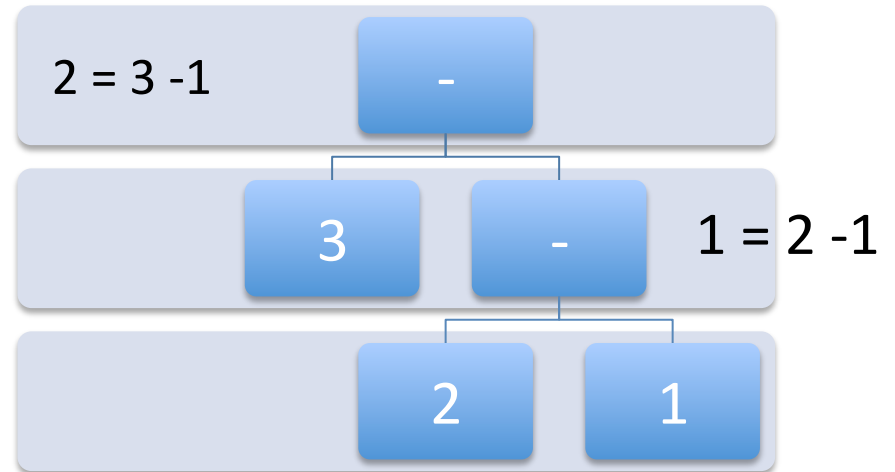
2

# Semántica y Ambigüedad

$(3-2)-1$



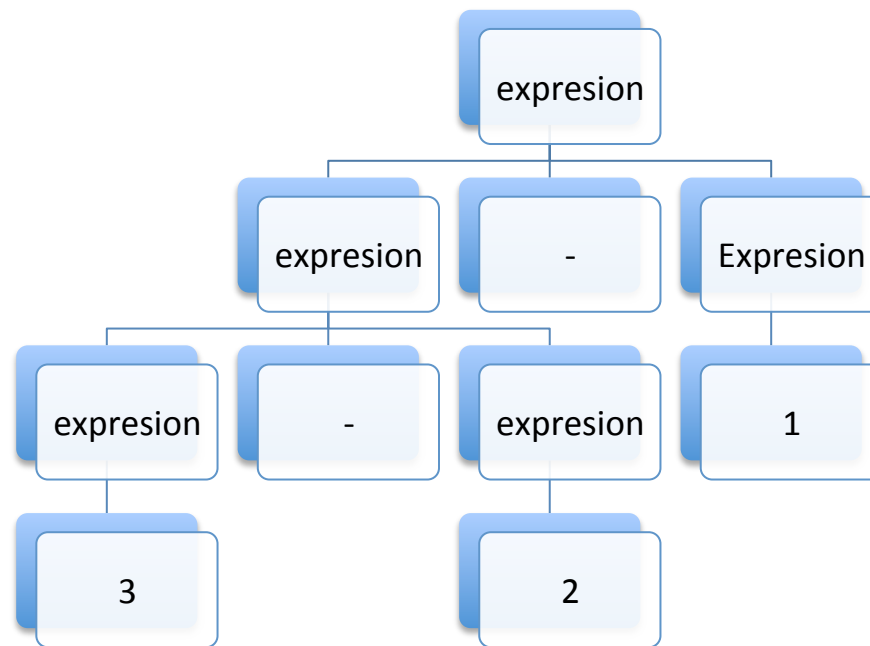
$3-(2-1)$



# Gramática Independiente del Contexto

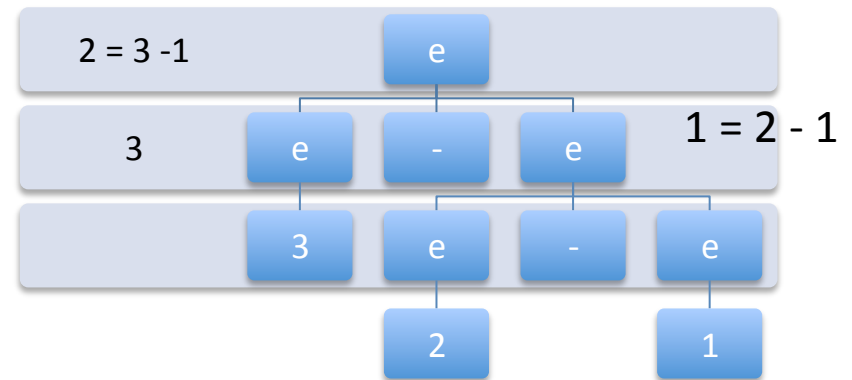
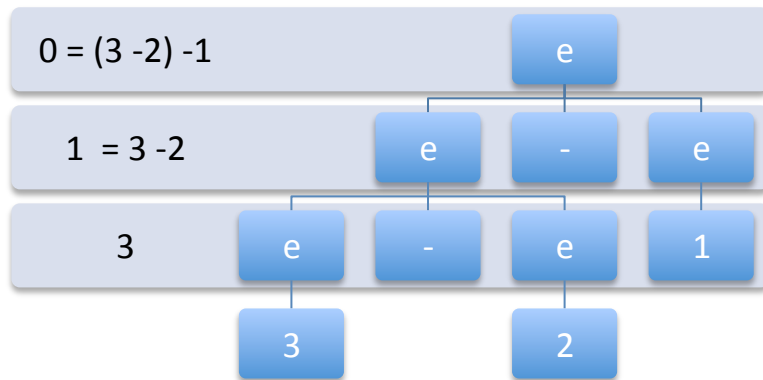
- $\text{expresion} \rightarrow \text{expresion} \text{ '-' expresion}$
- $\text{expresion} \rightarrow \text{NUMERO}$

(3-2)-1



# Gramática Ambigua

- $\text{expresion} \rightarrow \text{expresion} \text{ '-' } \text{expresion}$
- $\text{expresion} \rightarrow \text{NUMERO}$

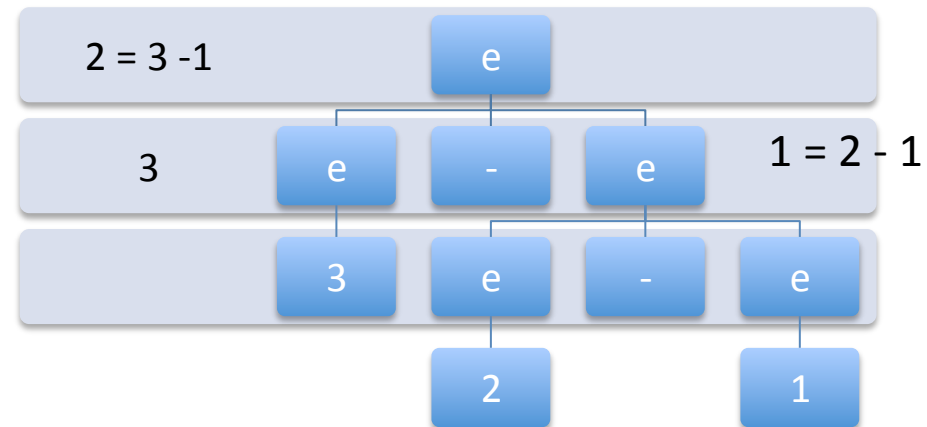
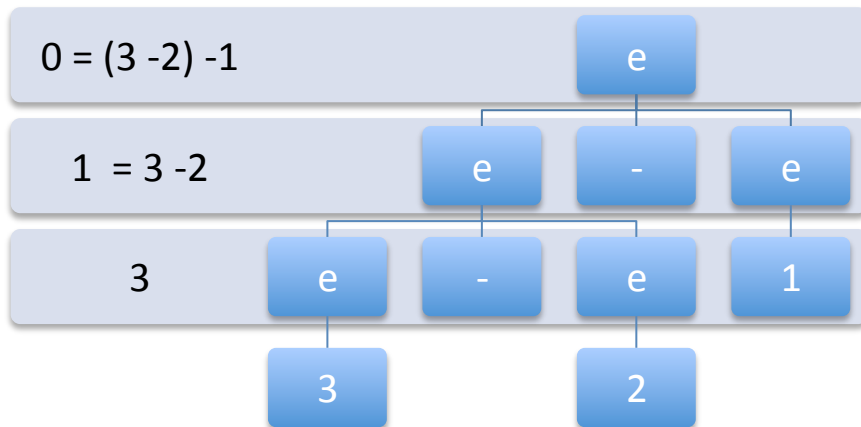




# Esquema de Traducción (yacc)

$e \rightarrow e \text{ '-' } e \quad \{ \$\$ = \$1 - \$3; \}$   
 $e \rightarrow \text{NUM} \quad \{ \$\$ = \text{Number}(\$1); \}$

3 - 2 - 1



# Parsing: Construcción del Árbol

$e \rightarrow e \text{ '-' } e \quad \{ \$\$ = \$1 - \$3; \}$

$e \rightarrow \text{NUM} \quad \{ \$\$ = \text{Number}(\$1); \}$

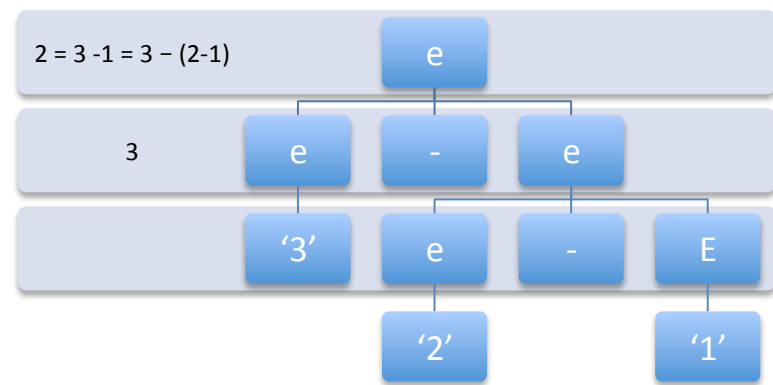
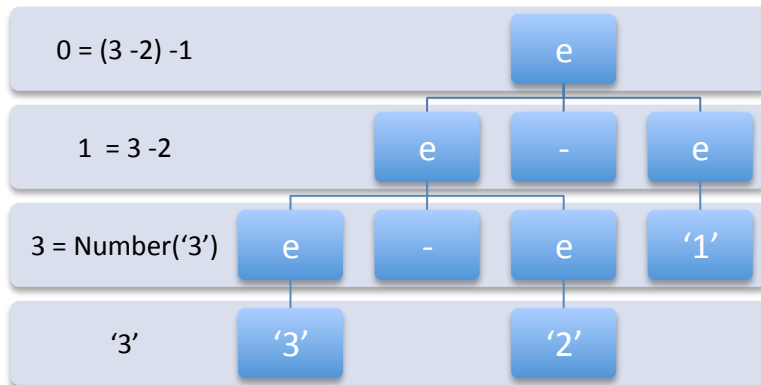
Análisis Sintáctico Ascendente:

.3 - 2 - 1 <= e. - 2 - 1 <= = e -. 2 - 1 <= = e - 2. - 1 <= e - e. - 1

*¿Qué hacer?*

1. <= e. - 1 <= e - . 1 <= e - 1. <= e - e. <= e.

2. <= e - e - . 1 <= e - e - 1. <= e - e - e. <= e - e. <= e.



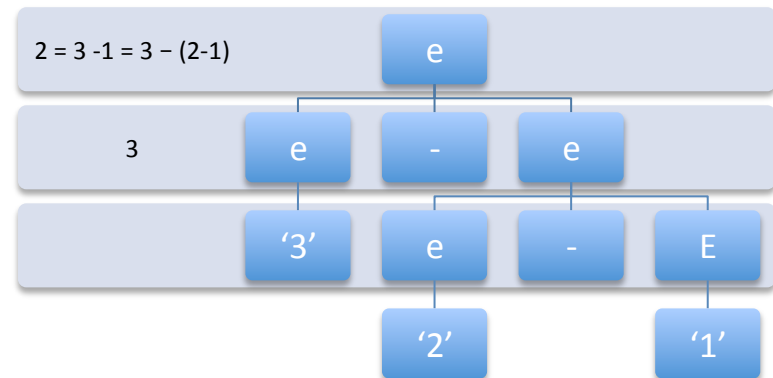
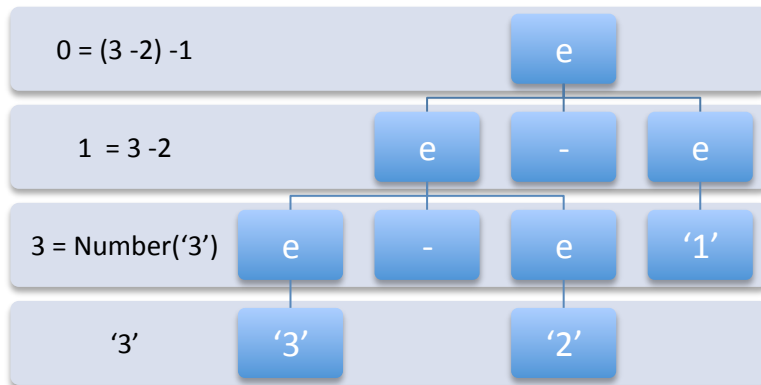
# Conflicto Shift/Reduce

.3 - 2 - 1 <= e. - 2 - 1 <= = e -. 2 - 1 <= = e - 2. - 1 <= e - e. - 1

*¿Qué hacer?*

1. <= e. - 1 <= e - . 1 <= e - 1. <= e - e. <= e.
2. <= e - e - . 1 <= e - e - 1. <= e - e - e. <= e - e. <= e.

El conflicto puede verse como una lucha entre la regla  $e \rightarrow e \text{ '-'}$  e y el terminal/token  $\text{'-'}$



# Un programa Yacc

%left ' \_ ' ← En la lucha entre la regla  $e \rightarrow e \text{ ' _ ' } e$  y el terminal/token ' \_ ' debe “ganar” la regla

%%

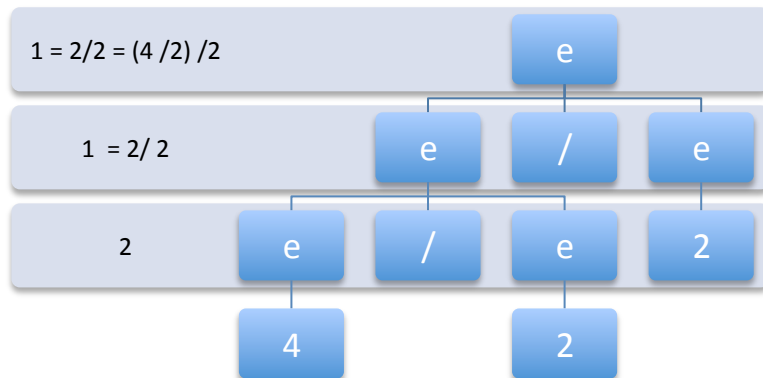
```
s : e      { return $1; }  
  ;
```

```
e : e ' _ ' e { $$ = $1 - $3; }  
  | NUM      { $$ = Number($1); }  
  ;
```

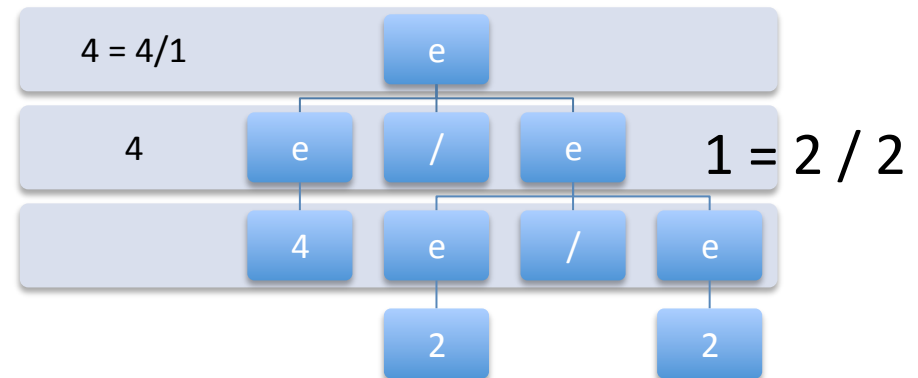
# Ambigüedad: Asociatividad

## $4/2/2$

$(4/2)/2$



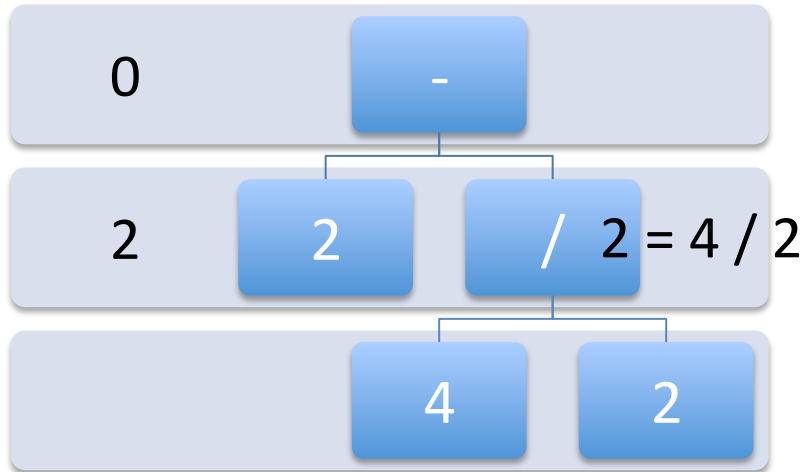
$4/(2/2)$



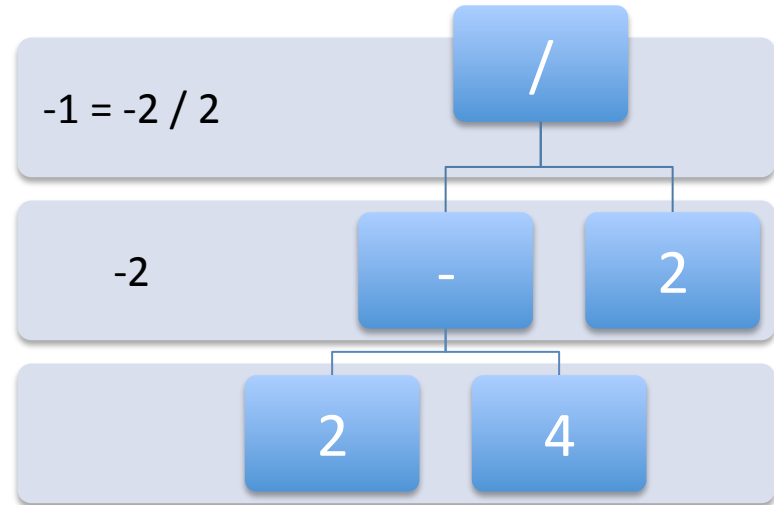
# Ambigüedad: Prioridad

```
e : e ' _ ' e { $$ = $1 - $3; }  
  | e ' / ' e { $$ = $1 / $3; }  
  | NUM { $$ = Number($1); }  
  ;
```

2-(4/2)



(2-4)/2



# Ambigüedad: Prioridad

## 2-4/2

2.-4/2 <= e.-4/2<=e-.4/2<=e-4./2<=e-e./2

*¿Qué hacer?*

1. <= e./2 <= e/. 2 <= e/e.<= e.
2. <= e-e/.2 <= e-e/2.<= e-e/e.<= e-e. <= e.

**El conflicto es entre la regla  $e \rightarrow e \text{ '-'}$  e y el terminal  $\text{'/'}$**

# Ambigüedad: Prioridad



Mas prioridad

%left '-'

%left '/'

%%

e : e '-' e { \$\$ = \$1 - \$3; }

| e '/' e { \$\$ = \$1 / \$3; }

| NUM { \$\$ = Number(\$1); }

;

En la lucha entre reducir por la regla  $e \rightarrow e - e$  y desplazar el terminal '/' debe "ganar" el token



# Dynamic Resolution of Shift-Reduce Conflicts

Write a language that accepts lists of two kind of commands: *arithmetic expressions* like  $4-2-1$  or one of two *commands*: *left* or *right*.

- When a *right* command is issued, the semantic of the '-' operator is changed to be right associative.
- When a *left* command is issued the semantic for '-' returns to left associative interpretation.

# Dynamic Resolution of Shift-Reduce Conflicts

```
eyapp-examples — casiano@sanclemente-2:~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/eyapp-examples — -bash — 106x21
...vi .gitignore  ...les — -bash  ...on — -bash  ...ad — -bash  ...pp — -bash  ...as — -bash  ...to — -bash  ...ng — -bash  ...ng — -bash  ash  +

[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/eyapp-examples(master)]$ cat input_for_dynamicgrammar.txt
2-1-1 # left: 0
RIGHT
2-1-1 # right: 2
LEFT
3-1-1 # left: 1
RIGHT
3-1-1 # right: 3
[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/eyapp-examples(master)]$ eyapp -C dynamicgrammar.eyp
[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/eyapp-examples(master)]$ ./dynamicgrammar.pm -f input_for_dynamicgrammar.txt

0
2
1
3
[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/eyapp-examples(master)]$ █
```

# Dynamic Resolution of Shift-Reduce Conflicts

```
eyapp-examples — casiano@sanclemente-2:~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/eyapp-examples — -bash — 130x32
...vi .gitignore ...les — -bash ...on — -bash ...ad — -bash ...pp — -bash ...as — -bash ...to — -bash ...ng — -bash ...ng — -bash ...les — -bash ...20 — -bash bash +

%whites /\s*(?:#.|*)?\s*/
%token NUM = /\d+/

%conflict leftORright {
    if ($reduce) { $self->YYSetReduce('-', ':M') } else { $self->YYSetShift('-') }
}

%expect 1

%%
p: c * {} ;

c:
    $expr { print "$expr\n" }
    | RIGHT { $reduce = 0 }
    | LEFT { $reduce = 1 }

;

expr:
    '(' $expr ')' { $expr }
    | %name :M
      expr.left          %PREC leftORright
        '-' expr.right   %PREC leftORright
        { $left - $right }

    | NUM

;

%%
[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/eyapp-examples(master)]$
```

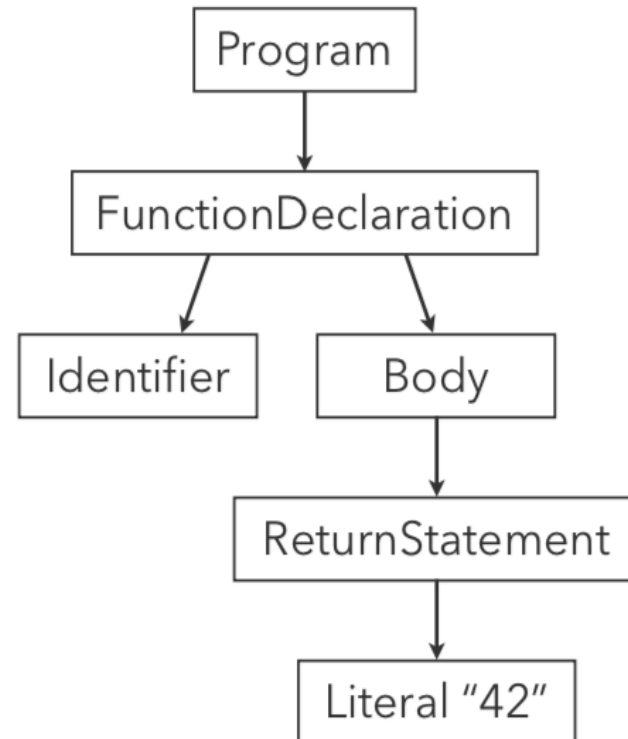
# Parsing, Traversing and Code Generation

```
esprima-examples — casiano@sanclemente-2:~/campus-virtual/1819/lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples — -bash — 94x31
[~/campus-virtual/1819/lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples(master)]$ ls
ast-talk-codemotion-170406094223.pdf  esprima-pegjs-jsconfeu-talk  jsconfeu-parsing.pdf
checkstyle.js                        hello-ast.js                  node_modules
[~/campus-virtual/1819/lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples(master)]$ cat hello-ast.js
const util = require('util');
const esprima = require('esprima');
const ast = esprima.parse(`
function getAnswer() {
  return 42;
}
`);
console.log(util.inspect(ast, {depth: Math.Infinity}));
[~/campus-virtual/1819/lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples(master)]$ node hello-ast.js
Script {
  type: 'Program',
  body:
    [ FunctionDeclaration {
      type: 'FunctionDeclaration',
      id: Identifier { type: 'Identifier', name: 'getAnswer' },
      params: [],
      body:
        BlockStatement {
          type: 'BlockStatement',
          body:
            [ ReturnStatement {
              type: 'ReturnStatement',
              argument: Literal { type: 'Literal', value: 42, raw: '42' } } ] ],
      generator: false,
      expression: false,
      async: false } ],
  sourceType: 'script' }
```

# Parsing, Traversing and Code Generation

```
1  
2 function getAnswer() {  
3   return 42;  
4 }
```

```
Script {  
  type: 'Program',  
  body:  
    [ FunctionDeclaration {  
      type: 'FunctionDeclaration',  
      id: Identifier { type: 'Ident  
      params: [],  
      body:  
        BlockStatement {  
          type: 'BlockStatement',  
          body:  
            [ ReturnStatement {  
              type: 'ReturnStatemen  
              argument: Literal { t  
            generator: false,  
            expression: false,  
            async: false } ],  
            sourceType: 'script' }  
          ]  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```



# Parsing and Traversing Example: Logging function calls

```
esprima-examples — casiano@sanclemente-2:~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples — -bash — 110x28
[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples(master)]$ ./logging-dibad.js prueba-logging-dibad.js
input:
function foo(a, b) {
  var x = 'blah';
  var y = (function (z) {
    return z+3;
  })(2);
}
foo(1, 'wut', 3);

—
output:
function foo(a, b) {
  console.log(`Entering foo(${ a },${ b })`);
  var x = 'blah';
  var y = function (z) {
    console.log(`Entering <anonymous function>(${ z })`);
    return z + 3;
  }(2);
}
foo(1, 'wut', 3);

[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples(master)]$ node out-prueba-logging-dibad.js
Entering foo(1,wut)
Entering <anonymous function>(2)
[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples(master)]$
[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples(master)]$
```

# <https://astexplorer.net/>

The screenshot shows the AST Explorer web application. The left pane contains the source code of a JavaScript function:

```
1 function foo(a, b) {  
2   var x = 'blah';  
3   var y = (function (z) {  
4     return z+3;  
5   })(2);  
6 }  
7 foo(1, 'wut', 3);
```

The right pane displays the Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) for this code, generated by the `esprima-4.0.1` parser. The tree structure is as follows:

- `- Program {`
  - `type: "Program"`
  - `- body: [`
    - `- FunctionDeclaration {`
      - `type: "FunctionDeclaration"`
      - `- id: Identifier {`
        - `type: "Identifier"`
        - `name: "foo"`
      - `+ range: [2 elements]`
    - `+ params: [2 elements]`
    - `- body: BlockStatement {`
      - `type: "BlockStatement"`
      - `- body: [`
        - `+ VariableDeclaration {type, declarations, kind, range}`
        - `+ VariableDeclaration {type, declarations, kind, range}`
      - `+ range: [2 elements]`
- `generator: false`
- `expression: false`

At the bottom of the application, it states: "Built with [React](#), [Babel](#), [Font Awesome](#), [CodeMirror](#), [Express](#), and [webpack](#) | [GitHub](#)".

# <https://astexplorer.net/>

The screenshot shows the AST Explorer interface with the following components:

- Code Editor:** Contains the JavaScript code:

```
1 function foo(a, b) {  
2   var x = 'blah';  
3   var y = (function (z) {  
4     return z+3;  
5   })(2);  
6 }  
7 foo(1, 'wut', 3);
```
- AST View:** Shows the JSON representation of the AST. The root node is `Program`, which has a `body` array containing a `FunctionDeclaration` node. The `FunctionDeclaration` node has an `id` of `foo` and a `params` array with two elements: `a` and `b`. The `body` of the function is a `BlockStatement` containing two `VariableDeclaration` nodes and a `CallExpression` node.
- AST Diagram:** A visual representation of the AST structure. The root node is `FunctionDeclaration`, which has two children: `Identifier` and `BlockStatement`. The `BlockStatement` node has a `.body` property that points to an `Array` node. The `Array` node has two children: `Statement` and `Statement`.

Parser: [esprima-4.0.1](#)

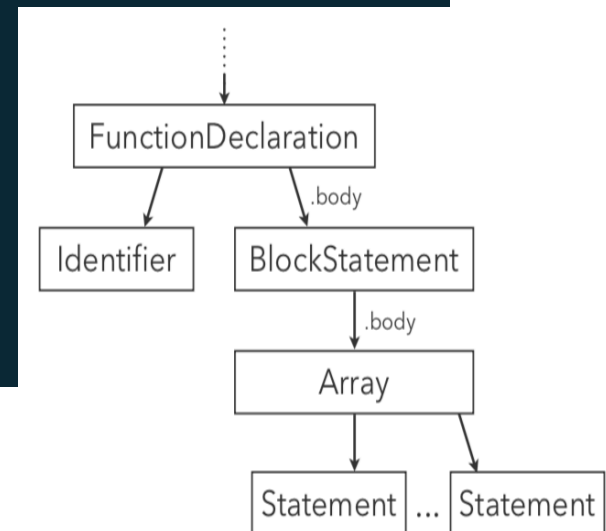
[Babel](#), [Font Awesome](#), [CodeMirror](#), [Express](#), and [webpack](#) | [GitHub](#)

Mostrar todas



# Parsing, Traversing and Generating Code

```
function addLogging(code) {  
  var ast = esprima.parse(code);  
  estraverse.traverse(ast, {  
    enter: function(node, parent) {  
      if (node.type === 'FunctionDeclaration'  
        || node.type === 'FunctionExpression') {  
        addBeforeCode(node);  
      }  
    }  
  });  
  return escodegen.generate(ast);  
}
```



API de estraverse: <https://github.com/estools/estraverse>

# Parsing, Traversing and Generating Code

```
function addLogging(code) {  
  var ast = esprima.parse(code);  
  estraverse.traverse(ast, {  
    enter: function(node, parent) {  
      if (node.type === 'FunctionDeclaration'  
        || node.type === 'FunctionExpression') {  
        addBeforeCode(node);  
      }  
    }  
  });  
}
```

AST Explorer

Snippet JavaScript </> esprima Transform default ? Parser: [esprima-4.0.1](#)

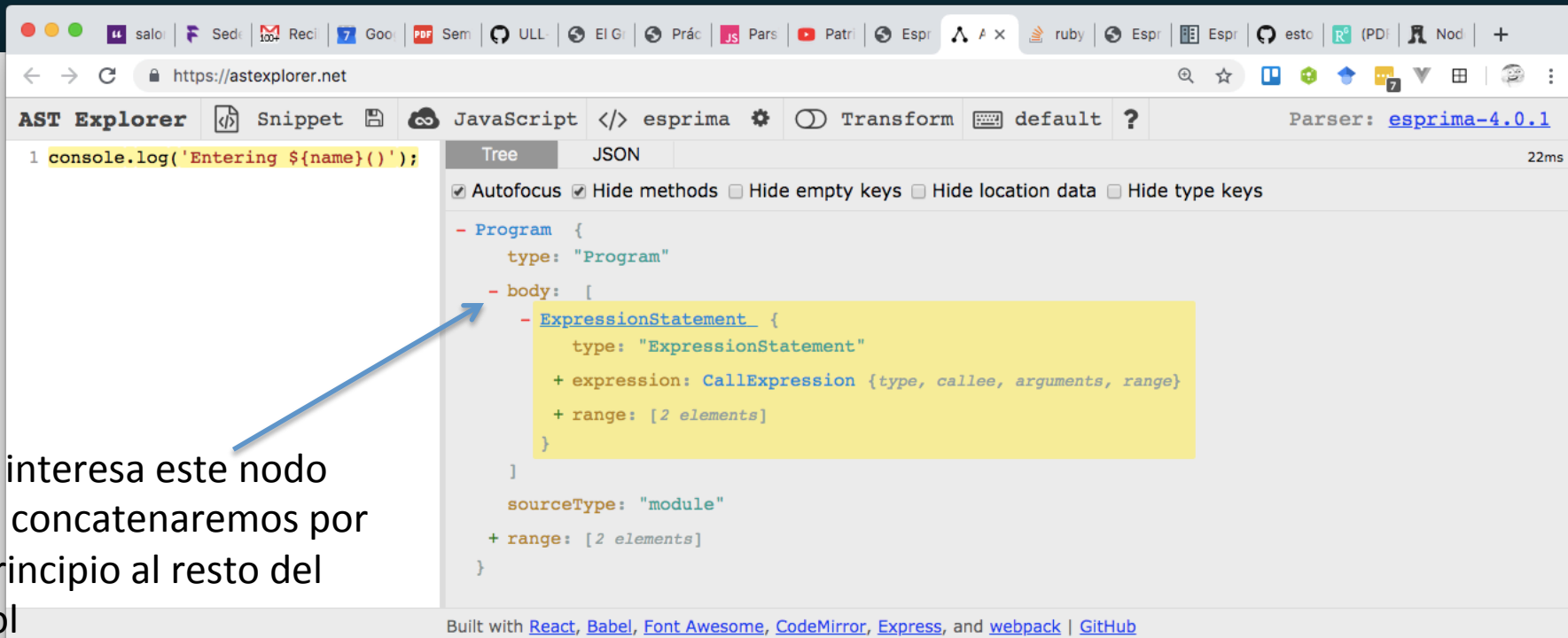
Tree JSON 19ms

☒ Autofocus ☒ Hide methods ☐ Hide empty keys ☐ Hide location data ☐ Hide type keys

```
- body: [  
  + VariableDeclaration {type, declarations, kind, range}  
  - VariableDeclaration {  
    type: "VariableDeclaration"  
    - declarations: [  
      - VariableDeclarator {  
        type: "VariableDeclarator"  
        + id: Identifier {type, name, range}  
        - init: CallExpression {  
          type: "CallExpression"  
          + callee: FunctionExpression {type, id, params, body, generator, ... +3}  
          + arguments: [1 element]  
          + range: [2 elements]  
        }  
        + range: [2 elements]  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
]
```

# Traversing and Modifying the AST

```
function addBeforeCode(node) {  
  var name = node.id ? node.id.name : '<anonymous function>';  
  var beforeCode = "console.log('Entering " + name + "()');";  
  var beforeNodes = esprima.parse(beforeCode).body;  
  node.body.body = beforeNodes.concat(node.body.body);  
}
```



The screenshot shows the AST Explorer interface. The input code is `1 console.log('Entering ${name}()');`. The AST tree is displayed on the right, with the `ExpressionStatement` node highlighted in yellow. A blue arrow points from the text 'Nos interesa este nodo' to this node.

Nos interesa este nodo

Que concatenaremos por el principio al resto del árbol

AST Explorer | Snippet | JavaScript | esprima | Transform | default | Parser: [esprima-4.0.1](#) | 22ms

Tree | JSON

☒ Autofocus ☒ Hide methods ☐ Hide empty keys ☐ Hide location data ☐ Hide type keys

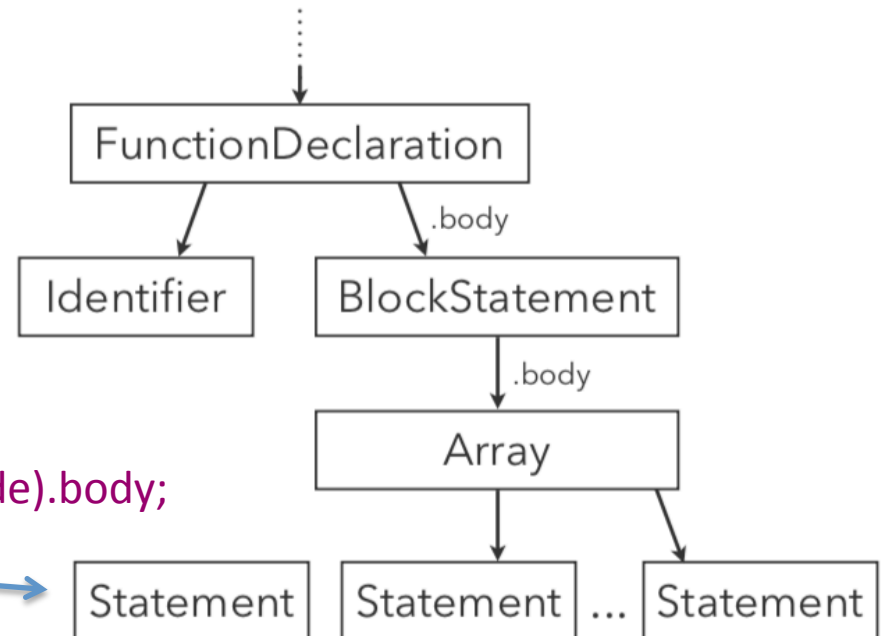
```
- Program {  
  type: "Program"  
  - body: [  
    - ExpressionStatement {  
      type: "ExpressionStatement"  
      + expression: CallExpression {type, callee, arguments, range}  
      + range: [2 elements]  
    }  
  ]  
  sourceType: "module"  
  + range: [2 elements]  
}
```

Built with [React](#), [Babel](#), [Font Awesome](#), [CodeMirror](#), [Express](#), and [webpack](#) | [GitHub](#)

# Traversing and Modifying the AST

```
function addBeforeCode(node) {  
  var name = node.id ? node.id.name : '<anonymous function>';  
  var beforeCode = "console.log('Entering " + name + "()');";  
  var beforeNodes = esprima.parse(beforeCode).body;  
  node.body.body = beforeNodes.concat(node.body.body);  
}
```

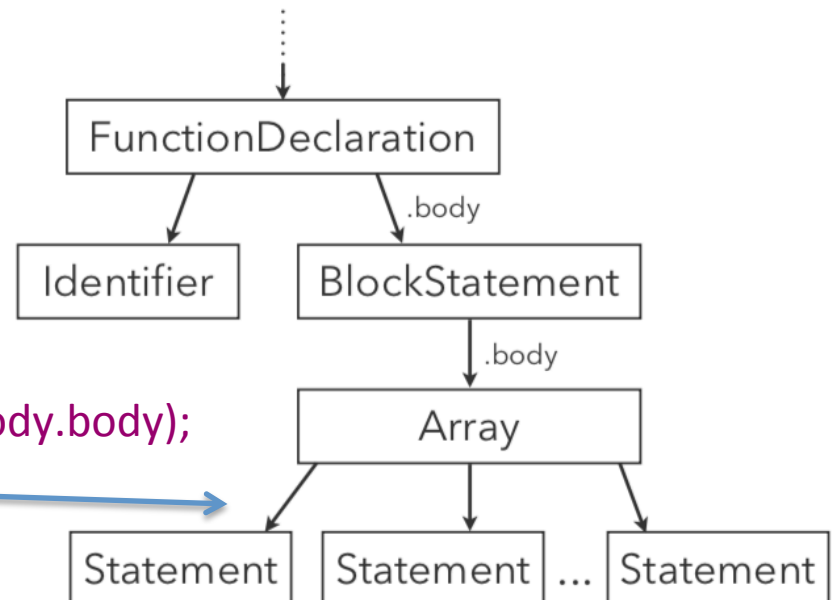
`var beforeNodes = esprima.parse(beforeCode).body;`



# Parsing, Traversing and Modifying the AST

```
function addBeforeCode(node) {  
  var name = node.id ? node.id.name : '<anonymous function>';  
  var beforeCode = "console.log('Entering " + name + "()');";  
  var beforeNodes = esprima.parse(beforeCode).body;  
  node.body.body = beforeNodes.concat(node.body.body);  
}
```

`node.body.body = beforeNodes.concat(node.body.body);`



El método `concat()` se usa para unir dos o más arrays

# Generating Code from the AST

```
const escodegen = require('escodegen');

let result = escodegen.generate({
  type: 'BinaryExpression',
  operator: '+',
  left: { type: 'Literal', value: 40 },
  right: { type: 'Literal', value: 2 }
});

console.log(result); //40 + 2
```

```
[~/.../lsi-4-rpc-1819/casiano/esprima-examples(master)]$ node escodegen-hello.js
40 + 2
```

API de escodegen: <https://github.com/estools/escodegen/wiki/API>

# Generating Code from the AST

```
function addLogging(code) {  
  var ast = esprima.parse(code);  
  estraverse.traverse(ast, {  
    enter: function(node, parent) {  
      if (node.type === 'FunctionDeclaration'  
          || node.type === 'FunctionExpression') {  
        addBeforeCode(node);  
      }  
    }  
  });  
  return escodegen.generate(ast);  
}
```

# Recursos

- [Repositorio GitHub con los recursos de la charla: https://github.com/ULL-LSI/campus-america-2019](https://github.com/ULL-LSI/campus-america-2019)
- [Apuntes de Procesadores de Lenguajes. Curso 2018/2019: https://ull-esit-pl-1819.github.io/introduccion/](https://ull-esit-pl-1819.github.io/introduccion/)
- [Rodriguez-Leon, Casiano & Garcia-Forte, L. \(2011\). Solving Difficult LR Parsing Conflicts by Postponing Them. Comput. Sci. Inf. Syst.. 8. 517-531. 10.2298/CSIS101116008R.](#)
- [Parse Eyapp](#) en CPAN
- [Parsing Strings and Trees with Parse::Eyapp](#) (An Introduction to Compiler Construction). 2010
- [Patrick Dubroy: Parsing, Compiling, and Static Metaprogramming](#)
- <https://astexplorer.net/>