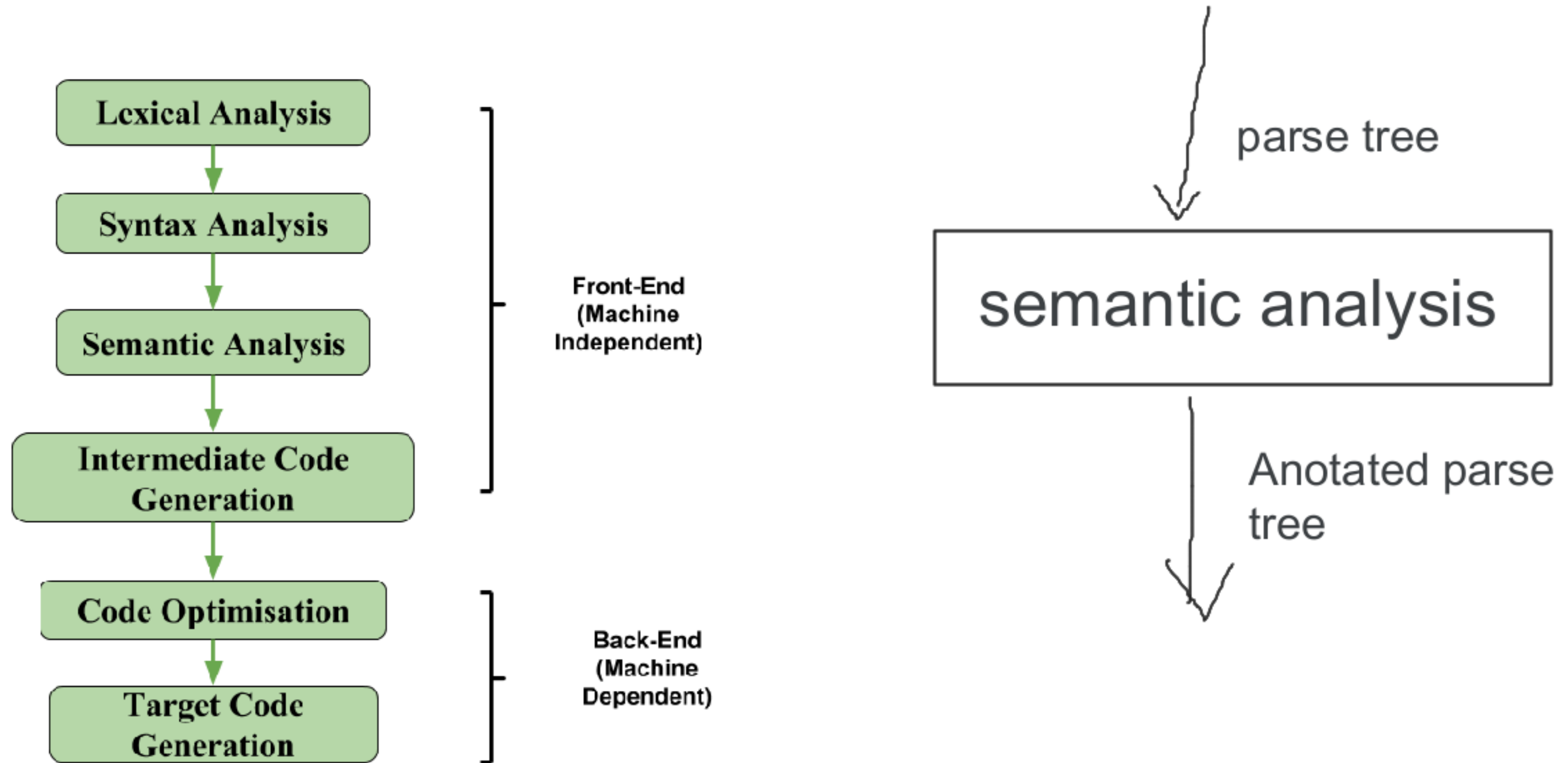


# Syntax Directed Translation



SDT is used for Executing Arithmetic Expression.  $5 \div 2 \& 1 * 2 = ?$

In the conversion from infix to postfix expression.

In the conversion from infix to prefix expression.

It is also used for Binary to decimal conversion.

In counting number of Reduction.

In creating a Syntax tree.

SDT is used to generate intermediate code.

In storing information into symbol table.

SDT is commonly used for type checking also.

## SDT Basics

### Production Rules/ Grammer:

$E \rightarrow E + T$   
 $E \rightarrow T$   
 $T \rightarrow T * F$   
 $T \rightarrow F$   
 $F \rightarrow \text{num}$

### Semantic Rules:

$E.val := E.val + T.val$   
 $E.val := T.val$   
 $T.val := T.val + F.val$   
 $T.val := F.val$   
 $F.val := \text{num.lexval}$

in SDT every non terminal can have 0 or more attributes

A semantic rule contains values that can be string, numbers or memory location

Grammer + Semantic Rules = SDT

## Example: 01

Grammar

$S \rightarrow S \# A / A$

$A \rightarrow A \& B / B$

$B \rightarrow id$

Given String: 5 # 3 & 4

Rules

$S.val := S.val * A.val$

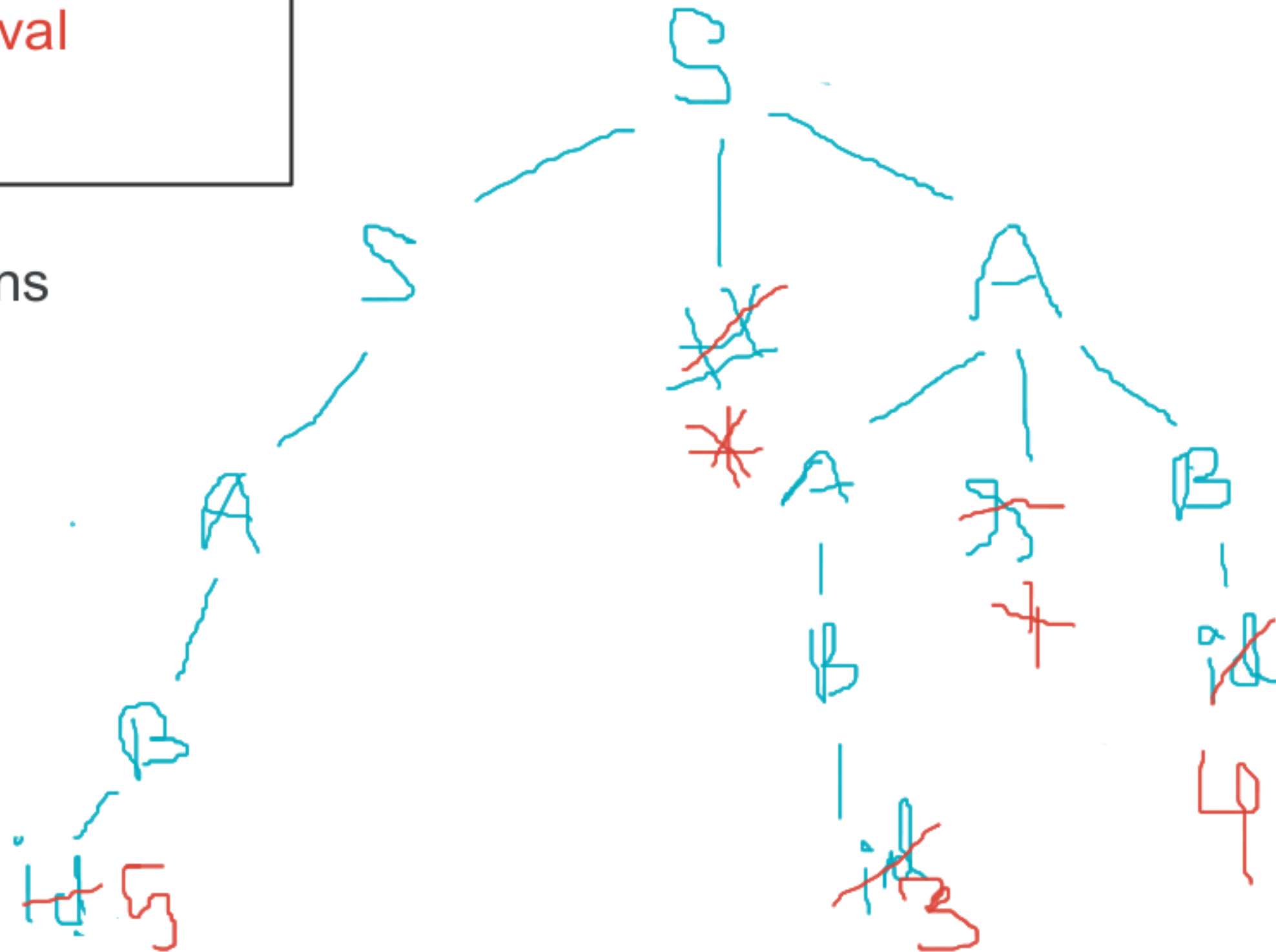
$A.val := A.val + B.val$

$B.val := id.lexval$

numerical tokens

$$5 * 3 + 4 = 19$$

1. Draw a syntax tree
2. Apply the rules on the tree
3. Evaluate the leaf nodes (left to right)



## Example:2

$L \rightarrow E n$

$E \rightarrow E + T$

$E \rightarrow T$

$T \rightarrow T * F$

$T \rightarrow F$

$F \rightarrow (E)$

$F \rightarrow id$

$L.val = E.val$

$E.val = E.val + T.val$

$E.val = T.val$

$T.val = T.val * F.val$

$T.val = F.val$

$F.val = E.val$

$F.val = id.lexval$

Grammar

Semantic Rules

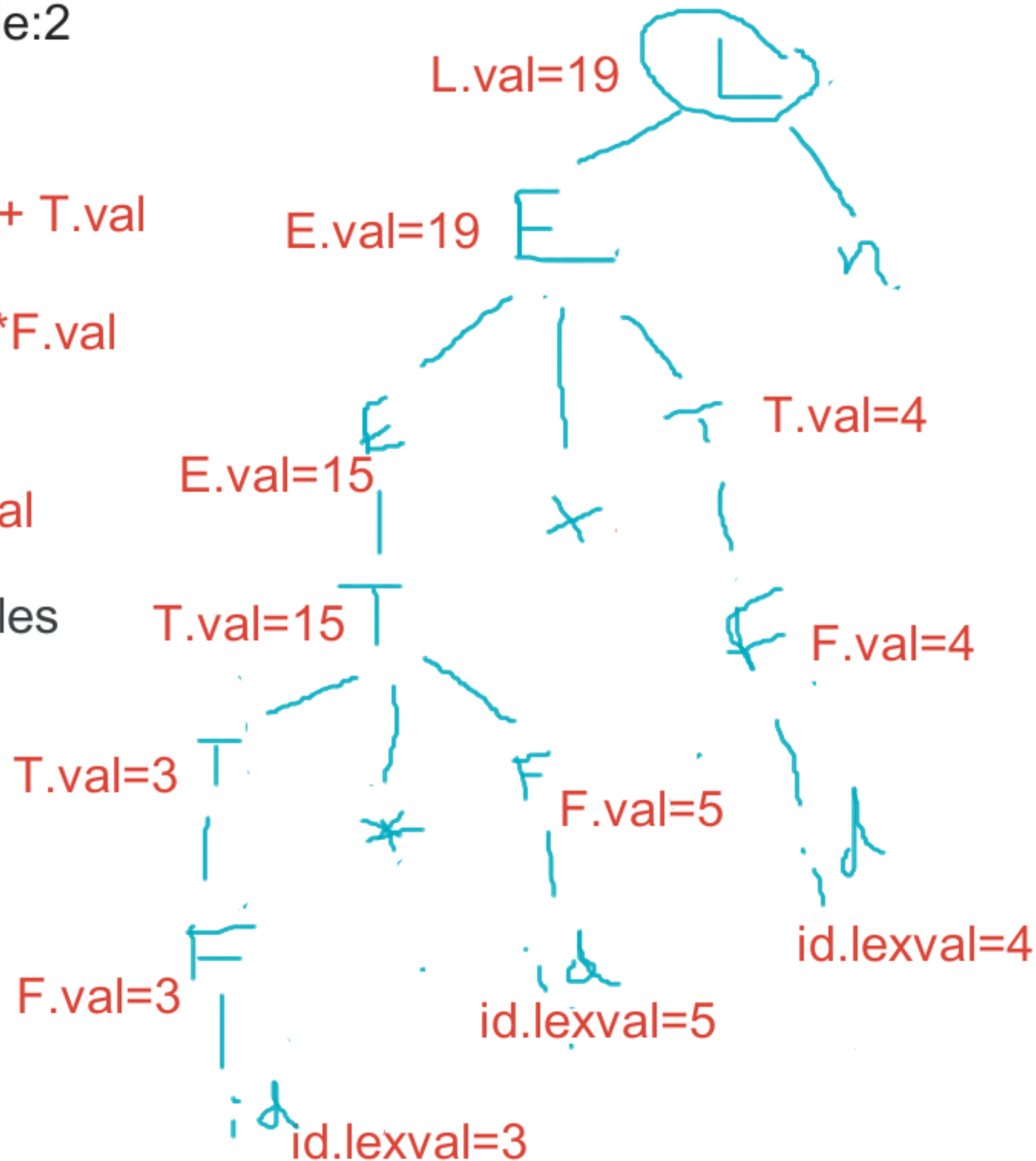
Input String:  $3 * 5 + 4 n$

1. Draw an annotated parse tree

2. Determine the value of start

Symbol

$\Rightarrow 19$



2+3\*4 n,  
E.val= 14  
T.val= 12

Always take max value

```
L.val = E.val
E.val = E.val + T.val
E.val = T.val
T.val = T.val * F.val
T.val = F.val
F.val = E.val
F.val = id.lexval
```

example: 3

