



Lecture 13

Semantics Analysis

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Take aways from the last class

- LR(1) parse table

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- LALR Parse Table

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- Error Recovery

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- Parser Generator

Semantic Analysis

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 - ▶ Name checks
- whether a function has return or not.

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can we say the same for semantic analysis??

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 - ▶ An identifier may be usable in one part of the program but not another

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- Methods in a class are not multiply defined

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 - ▶ Do analysis along with parsing
 - ▶ Use code for attribute value computation

we want to do everything in parallel =>
Lexical, Syntax and Semantic Analyzer
works in parallel.

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- It may store information in symbol table

SDDs are used for specifications while SDT are used for implementation purposes.

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- The synthesized attribute of Node N can be defined using inherited attributes of Node N
- Inherited attribute of Node N can not be defined using attribute of child of Node N
- Terminal can have only synthesized attributes (calculated from lexical phase). No SDD rules for computing attributes of terminal

Example

- Consider a grammar for signed binary numbers

$Number \rightarrow sign \ list$

$sign \rightarrow +|-$

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Symbol	Attribute
number	value
sign	negative
list	position, value
bit	position, value

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list \rightarrow bit	bit.position $\leftarrow list.position$ list.value $\leftarrow bit.value$

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$\text{list} \rightarrow \text{bit}$	$\text{bit.position} \leftarrow \text{list.position}$ $\text{list.value} \leftarrow \text{bit.value}$
$\text{list}_0 \rightarrow \text{list}_1 \text{ bit}$	$\text{list}_1.\text{position} \leftarrow \text{list}_0.\text{position} + 1$ $\text{bit.position} \leftarrow \text{list}_0.\text{position}$ $\text{list}_0.\text{value} \leftarrow \text{list}_1.\text{value} + \text{bit.value}$

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$\text{bit} \rightarrow 0$	$\text{bit.value} \leftarrow 0$

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$\text{bit} \rightarrow 0$	$\text{bit.value} \leftarrow 0$
$\text{bit} \rightarrow 1$	$\text{bit.value} \leftarrow 2^{\text{bit.position}}$

position is an
inherited attribute

value, negative, are
synthesized attribute.

Parse tree and the dependence graph

