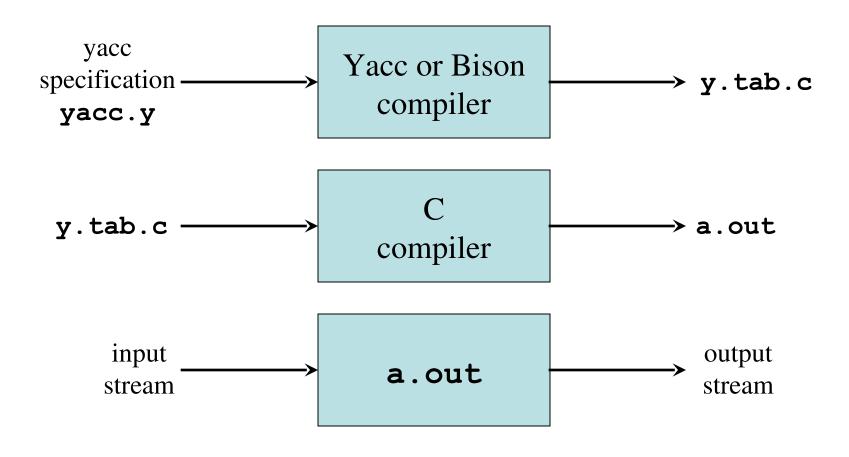
# Syntax Analysis Part III

Chapter 4

#### ANTLR, Yacc, and Bison

- ANTLR tool
  - Generates LL(k) parsers
- *Yacc* (Yet Another Compiler Compiler)
  - Generates LALR(1) parsers
- Bison
  - Improved version of Yacc

## Creating an LALR(1) Parser with Yacc/Bison



### Yacc Specification

```
• A yacc specification consists of three parts:
       yacc declarations, and C declarations within % { %}
        응응
        translation rules
        응응
        user-defined auxiliary procedures
  The translation rules are productions with actions:
       production_1 \quad \{ semantic \ action_1 \}
       production_2 \quad \{ semantic action_2 \}
       production_n \quad \{ semantic action_n \}
```

### Writing a Grammar in Yacc

- Tokens that are single characters can be used directly within productions, e.g. '+'
- Named tokens must be declared first in the declaration part using

%token TokenName

#### Synthesized Attributes

• Semantic actions may refer to values of the *synthesized attributes* of terminals and nonterminals in a production:

$$X: Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 \dots Y_n \quad \{ action \}$$

- \$\$ refers to the value of the attribute of X
- \$i refers to the value of the attribute of  $Y_i$
- For example

#### Example 1

```
Also results in definition of
%{ #include <ctype.h> %}
                                           #define DIGIT xxx
%token DIGIT
응응
        : expr '\n'
line
                                  { printf("%d\n", $1); }
                                 \{ \$\$ = \$1 + \$3; \}
        : expr \+' term
expr
                                 \{ \$\$ = \$1; \}
          term
         term '*' factor
                                             * $3; }
term
          factor
                                    $$
factor
        : '(' expr ')'
                                    $$
          DIGIT
                                                 Attribute of factor (child)
                           Attribute of
응응
int yylex()
                                               Attribute of token
                          term (parent)
{ int c = getchar();
                                               (stored in yylval)
  if (isdigit(c))
                         Example of a very crude lexical
  { yylval = c-'0';
    return DIGIT;
                          analyzer invoked by the parser
  return c;
```

# Dealing With Ambiguous Grammars

- By defining operator precedence levels and left/right associativity of the operators, we can specify ambiguous grammars in Yacc, such as  $E \rightarrow E+E \mid E-E \mid E*E \mid E/E \mid (E) \mid -E \mid \mathbf{num}$
- To define precedence levels and associativity in Yacc's declaration part:

```
%left \+' \-'
%left \*' \/'
%right UMINUS
```

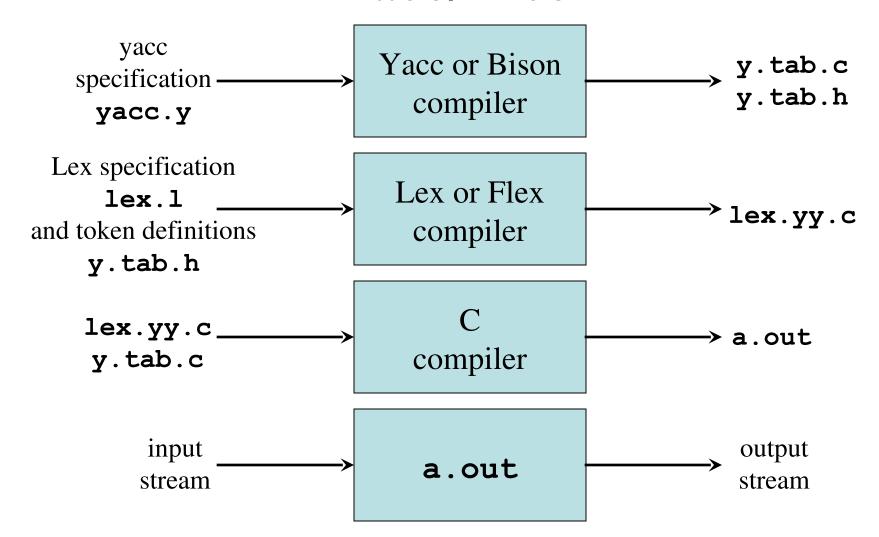
### Example 2

```
응 {
                                          Double type for attributes
#include <ctype.h>
                                           and yylval
#include \stdio.h>
#define YYSTYPE double
용 }
%token NUMBER
%left \+' \-'
%left \*' \/'
%right UMINUS
응응
       : lines expr '\n'
                                 { printf("%g\n", $2); }
lines
          lines '\n'
        /* empty */
                                 \{ \$\$ = \$1 + \$3; \}
        : expr '+' expr
expr
                                 \{ \$\$ = \$1 - \$3; \}
        | expr \-' expr
                               \{ \$\$ = \$1 * \$3; \}
          expr '*' expr
                                 \{ \$\$ = \$1 / \$3; \}
        | expr \/' expr
         '(' expr ')' { $$ = $2; }
          '-' expr %prec UMINUS { $$ = -$2; }
         NUMBER
응응
```

### Example 2 (cont'd)

```
응응
int yylex()
{ int c;
  while ((c = getchar()) == ' ')
                                                Crude lexical analyzer for
  if ((c == \.') || isdigit(c))
                                                fp doubles and arithmetic
  { ungetc(c, stdin);
    scanf("%lf", &yylval);
                                                operators
    return NUMBER;
  return c;
int main()
{ if (yyparse() != 0)
    fprintf(stderr, "Abnormal exit\n");
                                                Run the parser
  return 0;
int yyerror(char *s)
                                                Invoked by parser
{ fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", s);
                                                to report parse errors
```

# Combining Lex/Flex with Yacc/Bison



### Lex Specification for Example 2

```
%option noyywrap
응 {
                                          Generated by Yacc, contains
#include("y.tab.h")
                                          #define NUMBER xxx
extern double yylval
용 }
                                          Defined in y.tab.c
number [0-9]+\.?|[0-9]*\.[0-9]+
응응
Γ 1
               { /* skip blanks */ }
{number}
               { sscanf(yytext, "%lf", &yylval);
                 return NUMBER;
\n .
                 return yytext[0]; }
```

```
yacc -d example2.y
lex example2.l
gcc y.tab.c lex.yy.c
./a.out
```

```
bison -d -y example2.y
flex example2.l
gcc y.tab.c lex.yy.c
./a.out
```

### Error Recovery in Yacc

```
왕 {
왕}
응응
lines
          lines expr '\n'
                                 { printf("%g\n", $2; }
          lines '\n'
          /* empty */
          error '\n'
                                   yverror("reenter last line: ");
                                   yyerrok;
          Error production:
                                         Reset parser to normal mode
         set error mode and
       skip input until newline
```