

Chapter - 5

26. 6. 2024
Zinia miam

Syntax Directed Translation

Syntax → construction (Ex: $\overset{(S)}{\text{sub}} + \overset{(V)}{\text{verb}} + \overset{(O)}{\text{obj.}}$ → syntax)

Semantic → meaning

I eat rice.

translation → to understand
written लिखे शब्द
the meaning

Syntax Analyzer → Semantic analyzer

(Parse tree)

(Parse tree with additional info that

SDD (Syntax Directed Definition)

CFG with attributes & rules

$$E \rightarrow E + T$$

1

E. type 1

↓ Example of attribute

$x \rightarrow$ symbol

$a \rightarrow$ one of X 's attribute

$\xrightarrow{L} x, a$

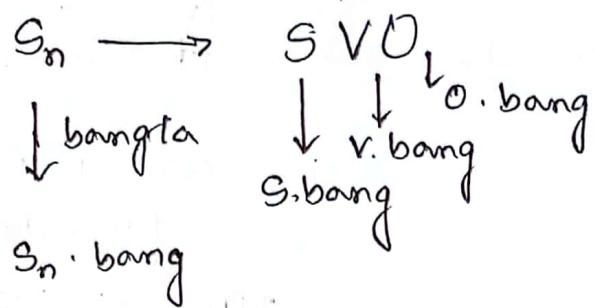
* attributes may be number, type, table reference, values for instance

Ex : $S_n \longrightarrow SVO \longrightarrow O_{\text{eng}}$
 \downarrow
 $S_n \cdot \text{eng}$

$\xrightarrow{\quad}$

English
sentence

I eat rice
↓ ↓ ↓
 $S_n \cdot eng = S \cdot eng || v \cdot eng || o \cdot eng$
by concatenating



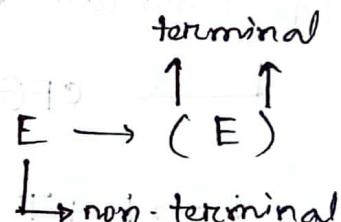
অসমি ভাষা আৰু

$$S_n \cdot \text{bang} = S \cdot \text{bang} || O \cdot \text{bang} || V \cdot \text{bang}$$

→ This rule is called semantic rules.

attribute for non-terminal :

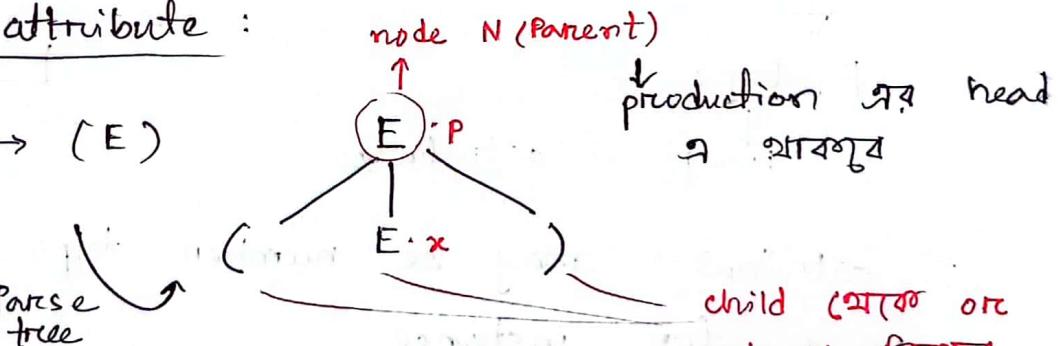
- synthesized
- inherited



Synthesized attribute :

$$E \rightarrow (E)$$

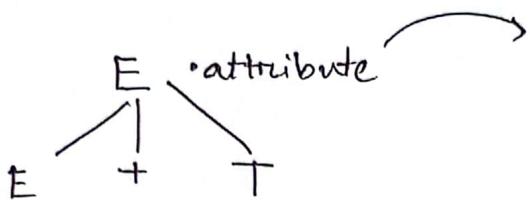
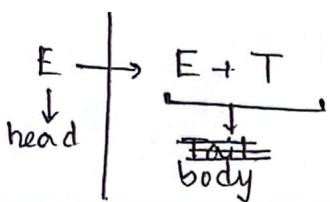
Parse tree



$$E \cdot p = E \cdot x + E \cdot p$$

↓ parent এবং ↓ child এবং ↓ নিজের

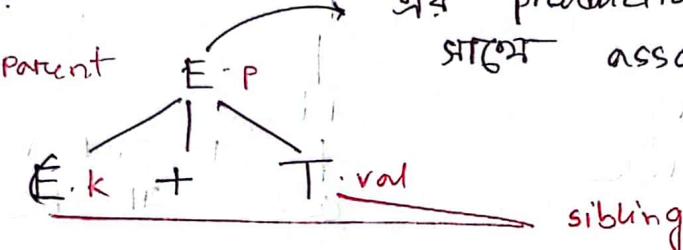
attribute value
(here val) পাই
then, that's
synthesized
attribute



will be synthesized if it's from itself or its children.

Inherited

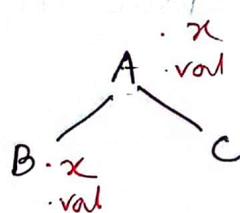
Ex :



$$E_K = E_P + T_{val}$$

Ex :

$$A \rightarrow BC$$



semantic rule :

$$B_{val} = B_x$$

$B_{val} = B_x$
B, production एवं body एवं आदि ;

and निम्नलिखित attribute निम्नलिखित ,

↳ inherited attr

semantic rule :

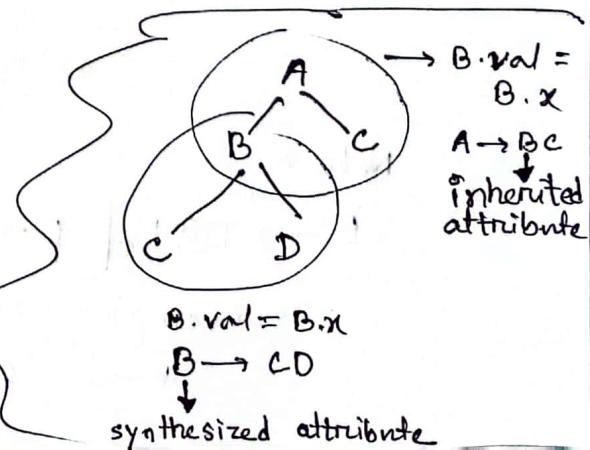
$$A_{val} = A_x$$



A, head एवं आदि .

निम्नलिखित attribute निम्नलिखित ,

↳ synthesized attribute



attribute for terminal :

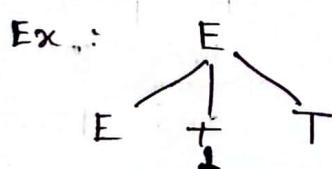
$$E \rightarrow id$$

- terminal এর attribute is always synthesized which comes from lexical analyzer. (lexical value)

$$\begin{array}{c} E \rightarrow id \\ \downarrow \\ id \cdot \text{lex val} \\ \text{attribute} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} E \\ | \\ id \\ | \\ a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{lex } \text{প্রকরণ } \text{value} \\ \text{পাই } \text{পাই} \end{array}$$

- There are no semantic rules in SDD itself for computing the value of an attribute for terminal.



$$E \cdot \text{val} = E \cdot \text{val} + T \cdot \text{val}$$

Ex.:

$$E \rightarrow E @ T$$

(terminal) *Production rule* *Semantic rule* \leftarrow
 $E \cdot \text{val} = E \cdot \text{val} + T \cdot \text{val}$ \rightarrow SDD

Assume, This is addition sign meaning, *what is* semantic rule \rightarrow *if*

Note :

$$E \rightarrow T @ E_1 \quad E \cdot \text{val} = E_1 \cdot \text{val} + T \cdot \text{val}$$

- Subscript add করব to understand which E is in head and which E is in body.

Ex 5.1 :

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Terminal} \rightarrow 6 \quad 7 \\ \text{Non-terminal} \rightarrow 4 \quad 7 \quad (L, E, T, F) \\ L \rightarrow E \cdot n \xrightarrow{\text{newline}} L \cdot \text{val} = E \cdot \text{val} \\ F \rightarrow (E) \xrightarrow{} F \cdot \text{val} = E \cdot \text{val} \\ F \rightarrow \text{digit} \xrightarrow{} F \cdot \text{val} = \text{digit} \cdot \text{lex val} \end{array}$$

attribute \rightarrow val, lex.val

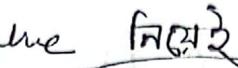
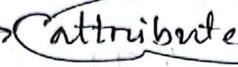
L.val \rightarrow synthesized
E.val
T.val
F.val

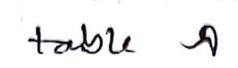
all are synthesized attributes

FSI-attributed SDD

all are in the head of the production rule \rightarrow synthesized.

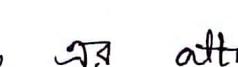
Attribute Grammar :

Just attribute value  , calculation
of attribute value  ,
side effects → symbol table & value update,
printing something

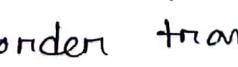
 Not a attribute grammar

- Ex 5.1 → attribute grammar.

Evaluating an SDD, at the nodes of a Parse tree

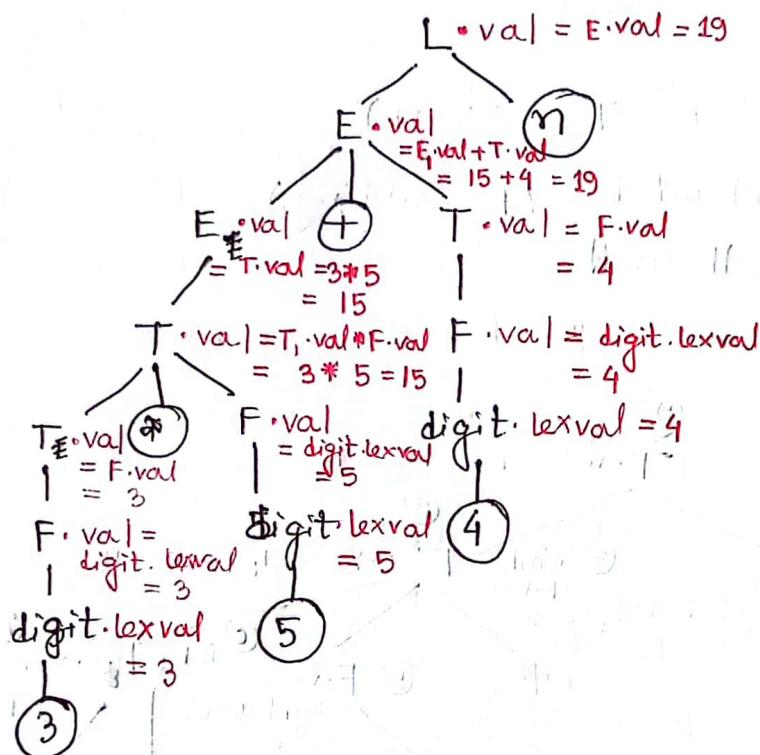
 attribute value as
additional info in the parse tree
 ANNOTATED PARSE TREE

how to evaluate (in which order)?

Ex : 5.1 → bottom to up evaluate 
(Post order traversal)

Ex : 5.2

Annotated Parse tree for $3 * 5 + 4 \pi$ (Ex : 5.1) From Ex : 5.1



Circular Dependency :

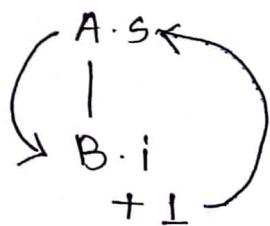
SDD with inherited & synthesized attribute .

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow B \\ \quad \quad \quad \xrightarrow{\text{synthesized}} \\ \quad \quad \quad A \cdot s = B \cdot i \quad (B \text{ is child}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \xleftarrow{\text{inherited}} \\ \quad \quad \quad B \cdot i = A \cdot s + 1 \end{array}$$

In this case ,

* we need to redesign the SDD .

* we need to know evaluation order
here .



Ex : 5 * 3

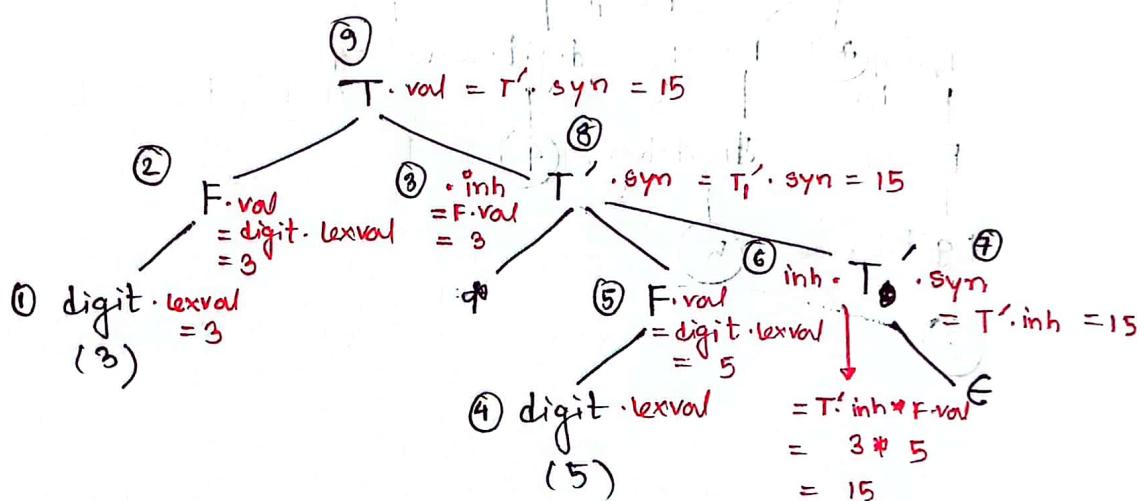
Annotated Parse tree for $3 * 5$

Non-term $\rightarrow T, F, T' (3 \text{ to } 1)$

$T' \cdot \text{inh} \longleftrightarrow \text{inherited } (F \text{ sibling})$

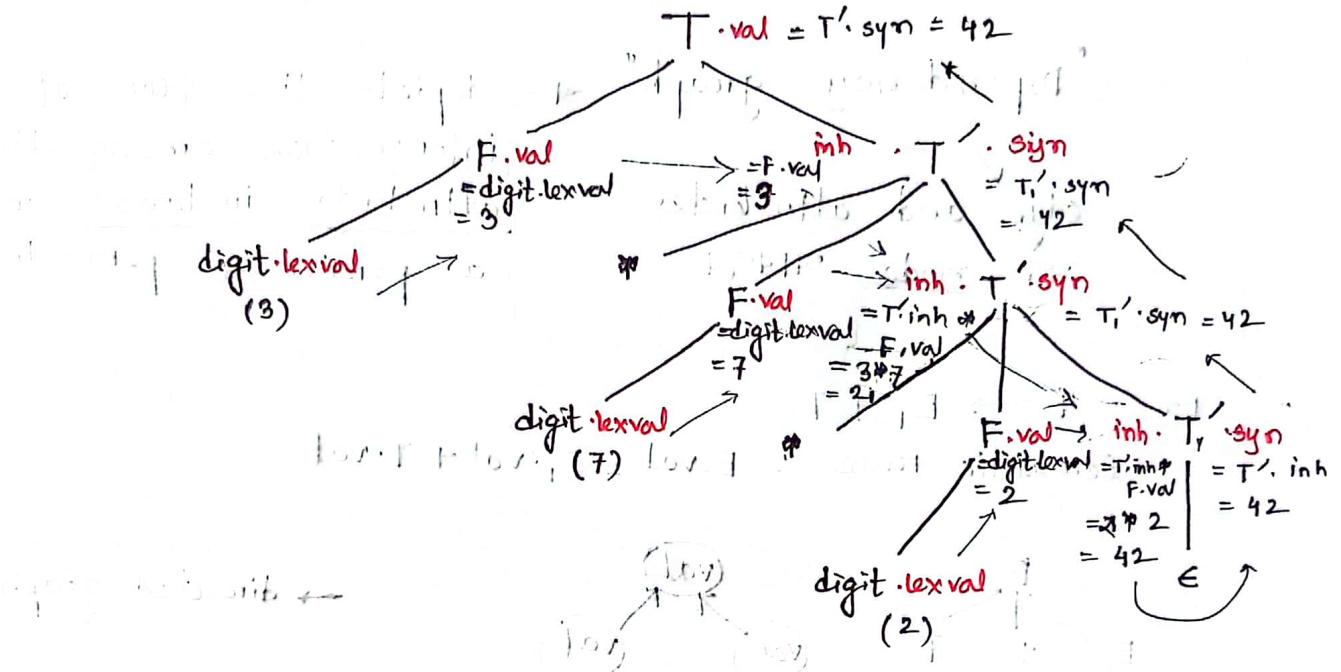
$T \cdot \text{val} \rightarrow \text{synthesized}$

Two types of
attributes exist.
So dependency
check is
a must.



三四七九二

Fig. 10. A short, thickened



Constitutive role of the CCR5 receptor in the pathogenesis of AIDS

Evaluation Order of SDD's :

→ কোন value আগে calculate করব এবং কোন value পরে calculate করব এবং এটির উপর নির্ভর করব।

→ "Dependency graph" → depicts the flow of information among the attribute instances in a particular parse tree

Ex : $E \rightarrow E_1 + T$

Semantic rule : $E.\text{val} \Leftarrow E_1.\text{val} + T.\text{val}$



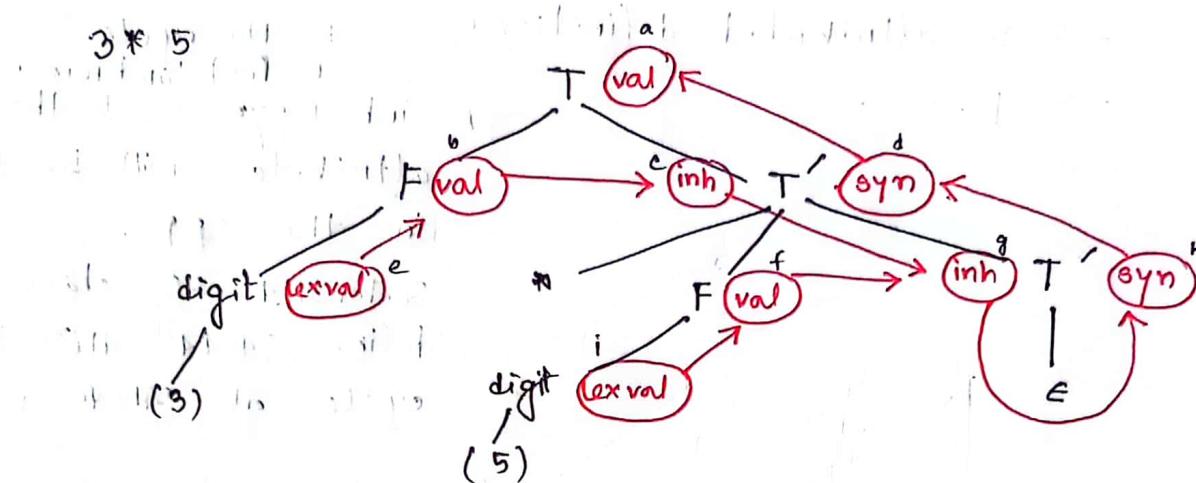
→ directed graph

$x \rightarrow AB$, semantic rule : $B.c = 2 \times (x.a)$

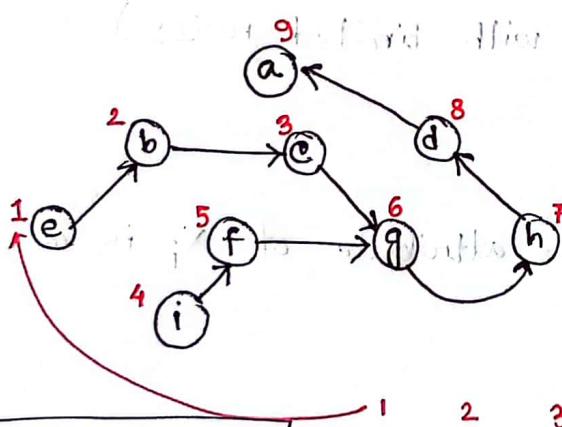


Note: If there's any cycle in the graph, then we need to change the semantic rules.

Ex : 5.5 :



To sort the nodes \rightarrow Topological sort \leftarrow we need to identify which node isn't dependent on anyone.



In order अनुक्रम
निकाल
Topological sort : e b c f g h d a

Note:
eb if c g h d a
This is also correct order. So, we can draw more than one dependency graph using topological sort.

8 9

\rightarrow after sorting, from the dependency graph, we can easily evaluate the annotated parse tree.

Classes of SDD :

→ S-attributed definitions

$$\rightarrow \quad L - x \quad | + \quad] \quad \leftarrow$$

→ No cycle

→ Post ordering
inh + syn → both

attribute will be there in the SDD.

ଏମ୍ବାନଭାବ ଏଇ class

define বল্বৰ মাত্ৰে কেন্দ্ৰী
cycle না প্ৰাবেচ ।

L-attributed definition :

* dependency graph edges can go from left to right, but not from right to left.

* syn + (inh attributes with limited rules)

Rules :

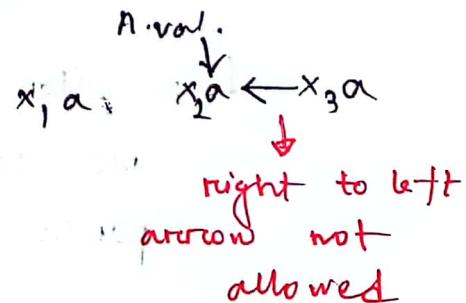
$A \rightarrow x_1 x_2 x_3 \rightarrow$ attribute of x_i is a.

$$x_1 \cdot a = A \cdot \text{val} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_3 \cdot a = A_{\text{val}} + x_1 \cdot a + x_2 \cdot a \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet \quad x_2 \cdot a = A \cdot \text{val} + x_3 \cdot a \quad X_1 \rightarrow$$

$$x_3 \cdot a = A \cdot \text{val} + x_3 \cdot \text{val} \quad \text{or}$$



inh → from sibling, head or itself
left \Rightarrow আবশ্যিক হবে to be L-attributed

Example → S-attributed SDD

↓
↳ all grammar symbols have only synthesized attribute
(child | সন্তোষ করে calculate মান values)

L-attributed SDD

↳ all S-attributed SDD are L-attributed SDD
because they both support synthesized attribute

Example 5.8 → Not an S-attributed SDD

↓
L-attributed SDD
(inh + syn)

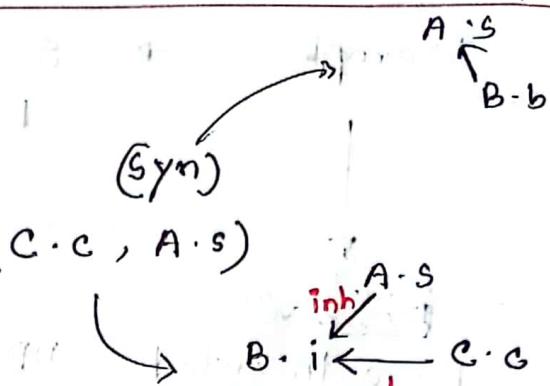
Ex : ② $T' \rightarrow *FT_1'$ $T_1'.inh = \underbrace{T_1'.inh}_{\substack{\text{head} \\ \text{left } \Rightarrow \text{ আবশ্যিক}}} \times \underbrace{F.val}_{\substack{\text{sibling} \\ \text{(left } \Rightarrow \text{ আবশ্যিক)}}}$

① $T \rightarrow FT'$ $T'.inh = \underbrace{F.val}_{\substack{\text{left } \Rightarrow \text{ sibling}}}$

Example 5.9 \rightarrow

$$A \rightarrow BC, A.s = B.b \quad (\text{Syn})$$

$$B \rightarrow iC, B.i = f(C.c, A.s)$$



So, not an s-attributed (inh attr.)

not " L " SDD (right sibling value)

one inheritance & no lost of s-attr.

one inheritance

so, it is said $i = \text{doi} \cdot T$

$i =$

so, $i = \text{doi} \cdot T$

$i = \text{doi} \cdot T$

Semantic rule with controlled side effects:

SDD of desk calc \rightarrow print a result
 ↓ side effect

u u semantic analyzer \rightarrow enter type of ID into symbol table

Attribute grammar \rightarrow No side effect

Translation scheme \rightarrow left-right evaluation

incidental side effect \rightarrow root node ∇ side effect

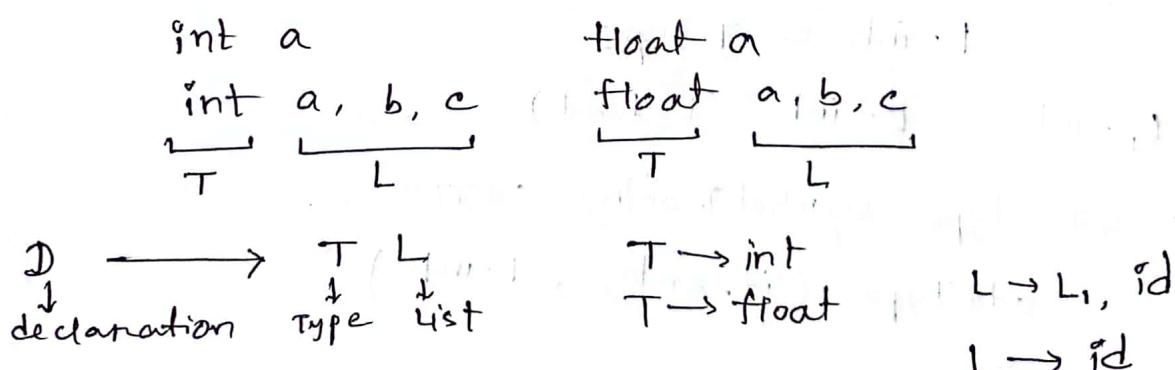
যার ছাত্র বোলো problem
 হয় না।

(i) $L \rightarrow E_n$ print ($E_n . val$)

production \rightarrow side effect \rightarrow dummy node \rightarrow ∇ production

এর head এর সাথে associate
 করুন।

5.10 SDD for simple type declarations:



⑧ given SDD → semantic rule generate T2.7

$D \rightarrow TL$

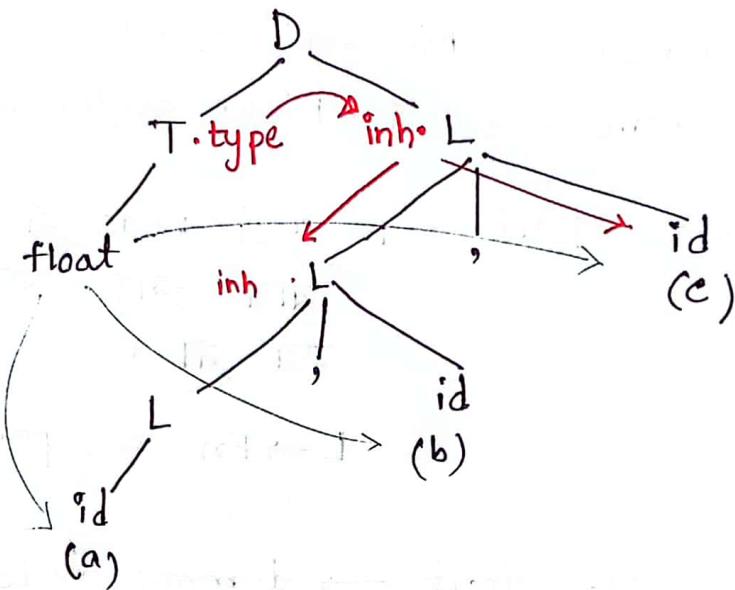
$\rightarrow int L$

$\rightarrow int L, id$

$\rightarrow int . L, id, id$

$\rightarrow int id, id, id \rightarrow int a, b, c$

float a, b, c :



* a, b, c এর type নাথের branch \supseteq (float)

\hookrightarrow inherited attribute $L.inh \supseteq L \supseteq$

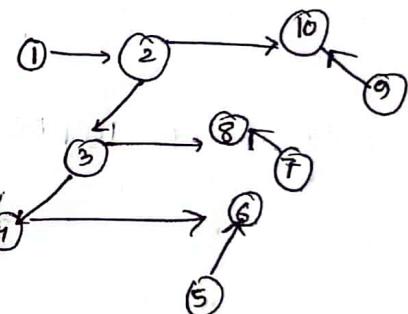
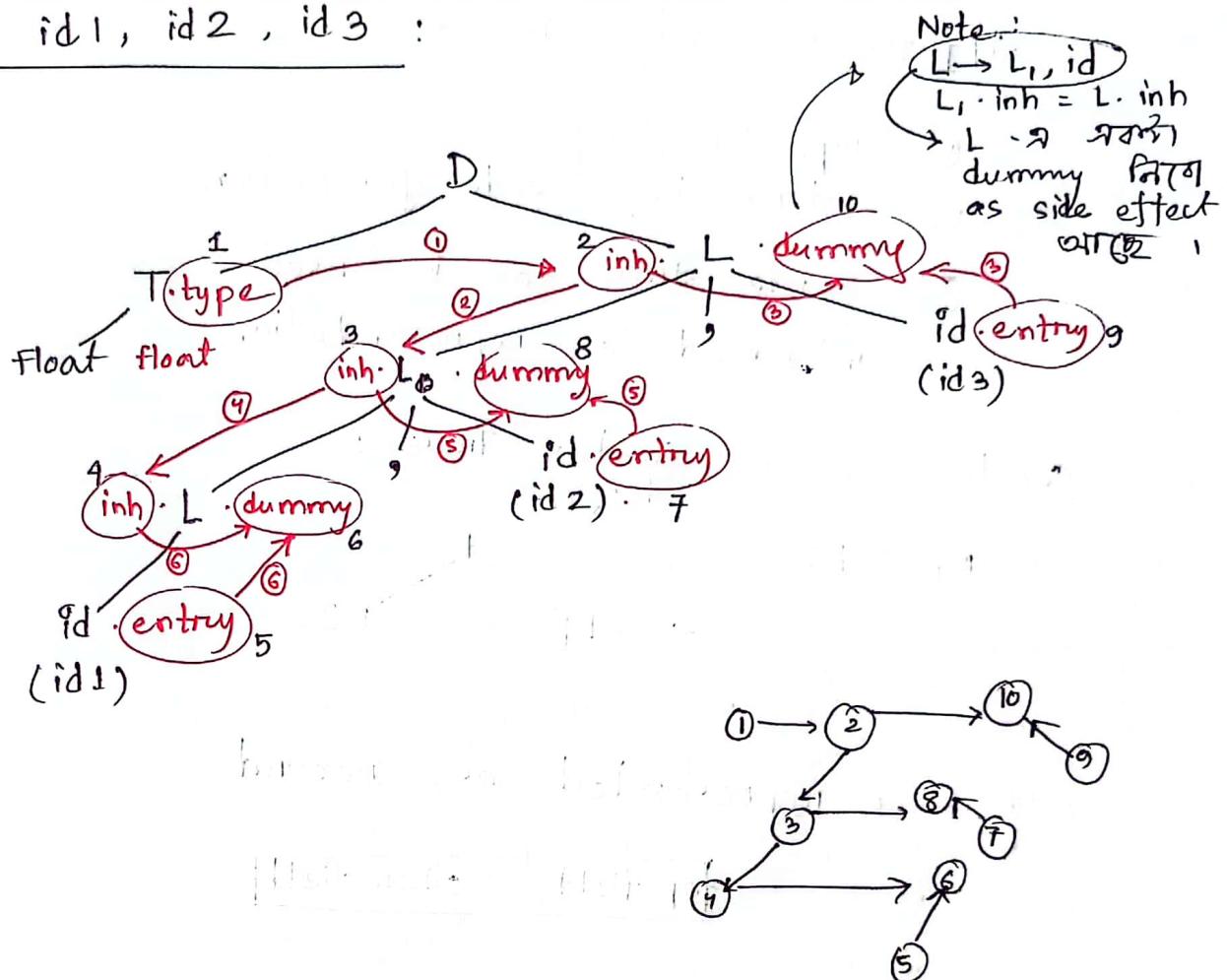
$$L.inh = T.type$$

* $L.inh = L.inh$ (L head)

* (id)c এর type symbol T.entry করতে,
addType (id.entry, L.inh)

inherited attr. প্রায়জনীয় → dependency graph

float id1, id2, id3 :



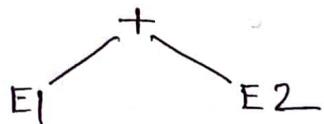
we can make
annotated parse
tree from this.

Application of SDT :

- ① Type checking
- ② intermediate code generation
- ③ Syntax tree can be used as intermediate representation

construction of Syntax Trees :

$E_1 + E_2$



node → represented as record

top.field	other field
-----------	-------------

leaf → value lex. analyzer fn^{ct}

op. field	val. field
-----------	------------

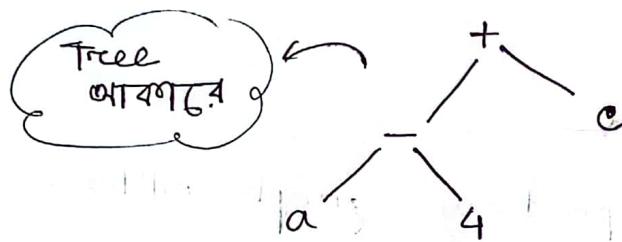
Interior node with two children

top.field	left child	right child
-----------	------------	-------------

Ex : 5.11

- node creation \rightarrow 'new' \rightarrow side effect
- S-attributed definition
- Ex : $a + b + 6 - 7 + c$
- dependency graph, লাগবে নি (inh attr. নাই) \rightarrow S-attributed
- syntax tree for $a - 4 + c$

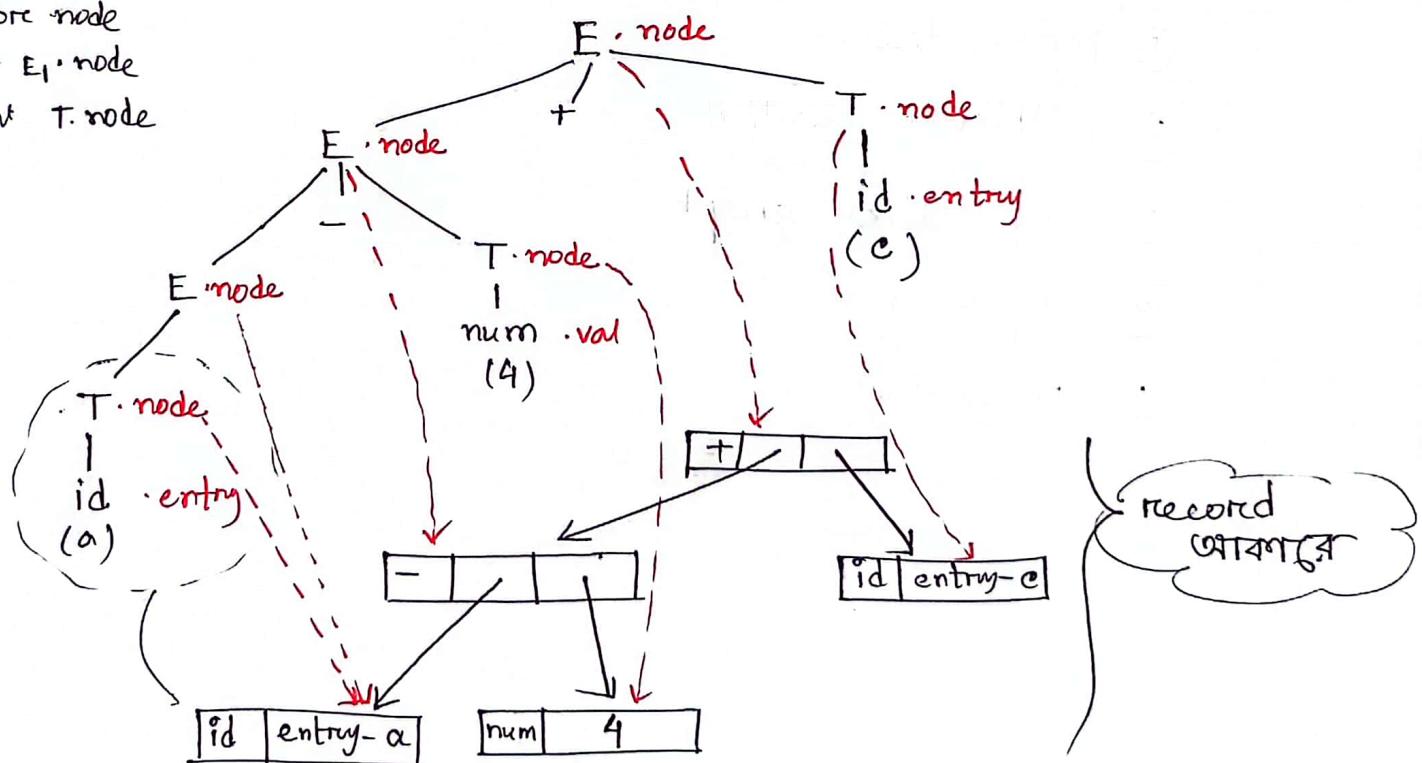
Note:
left attr.
operation
attr. S



Note:

- parse tree
- > for node reference / node pointer
- syntax tree

E → interior node
└ left E₁ · node
→ right T · node



parallelly
 this step
 have
 written

$p_1 = \text{new Leaf}(\text{id}, \text{entry-a})$
 $p_2 = \text{new Leaf}(\text{num}, 4)$
 $p_3 = \text{new Node}('-', p_1, p_2)$
 $p_4 = \text{new Leaf}(\text{id}, \text{entry-c})$
 $p_5 = \text{new Node}('+', p_3, p_4)$

5.12 -

(syn + inh) attribute

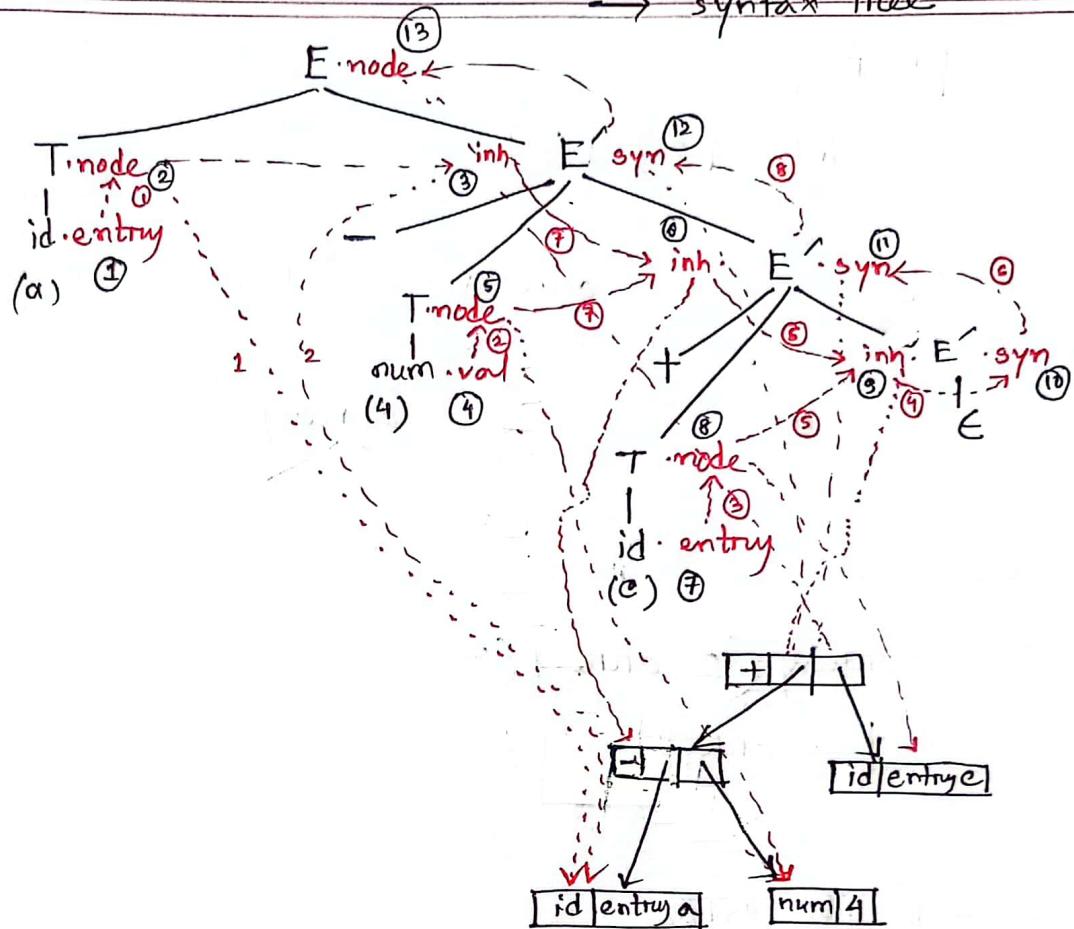
additional thing \rightarrow dependency graph नामग्र

Steps :

- ① Parse tree
- ② attribute वर्गीय
- ③ dependency graph
- ④ Topological
- ⑤ Evaluation

a-4 + c :

— parse tree
--> dependency graph
*--> node ref
→ syntax tree

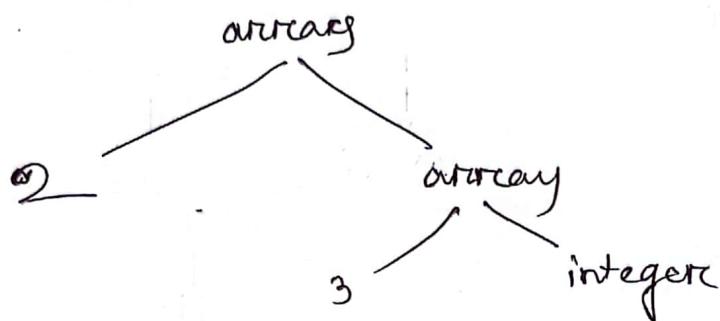


Steps of node creation :

1. $P_1 = \text{leaf}(\text{id}, \text{entry} - a)$
2. $P_2 = \text{leaf}(\text{num}, 4)$
3. $P_3 = \text{Node}(-, P_1, P_2)$
4. $\text{leaf}(\text{id}, \text{entry} - c)$
5. $\text{Node}(+, P_3, P_4)$

5.13

int [2] [3]



array(2, array(3, integer))

↳ array of 2 arrays of 3 integers

→ inh ~~ORTFZ~~

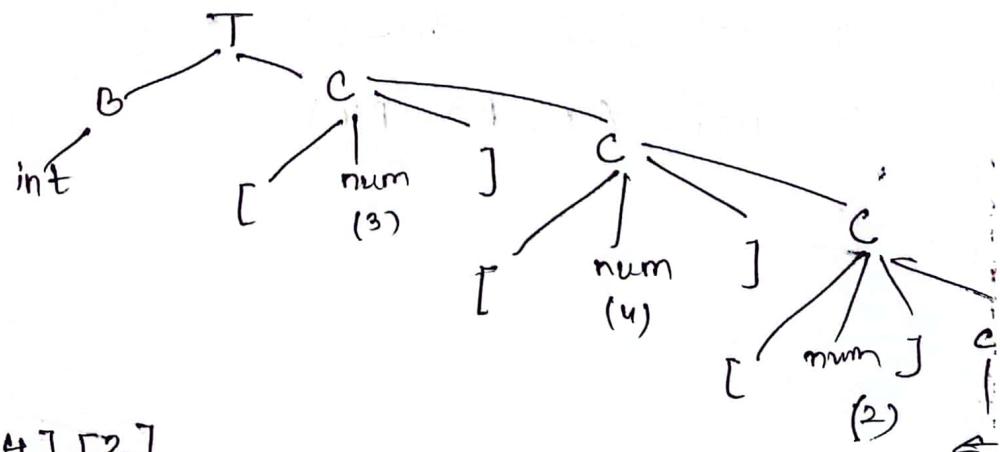
→ side effect ~~ORTFZ~~

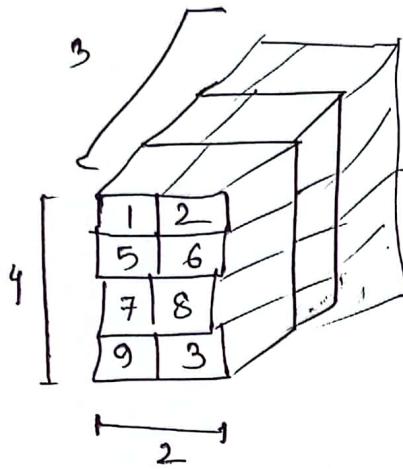
T → Type

B → basic type

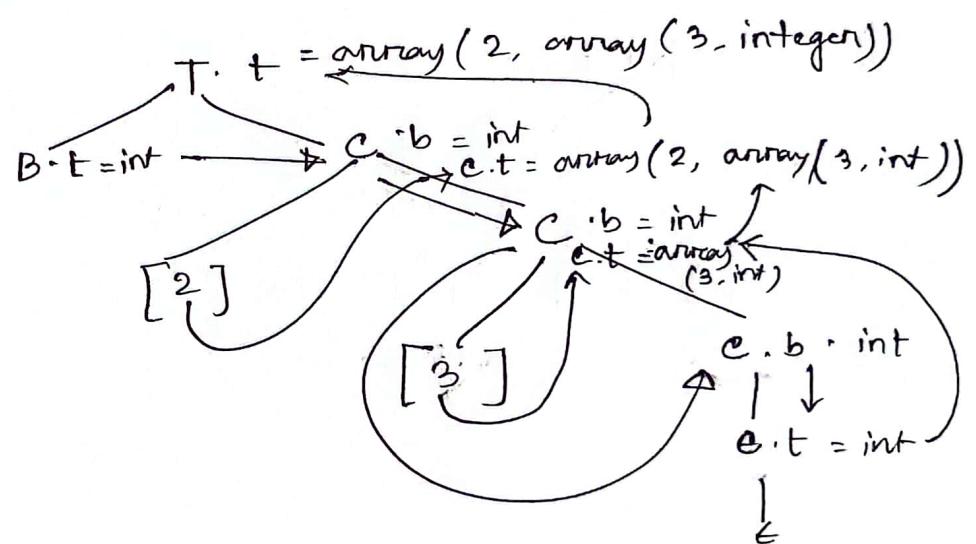
C → component

[num] → size





for int [2] [3] :



Syntax Directed Translation Scheme :

$$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$$

Production
(4+5)

$$| E.\text{code} = E_1.\text{code} || T.\text{code} || '+'$$

semantic rule
(45+)

Specification \rightarrow SDD

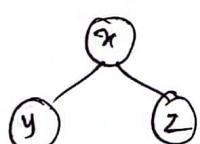
Implementation \rightarrow SDT

$$E \rightarrow E_1 + T \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \text{print } '+' \} \\ \text{semantic action} \end{array} \right\} \text{ within production body}$$

SDT \rightarrow

① parse tree

② preorder on left to right depth order



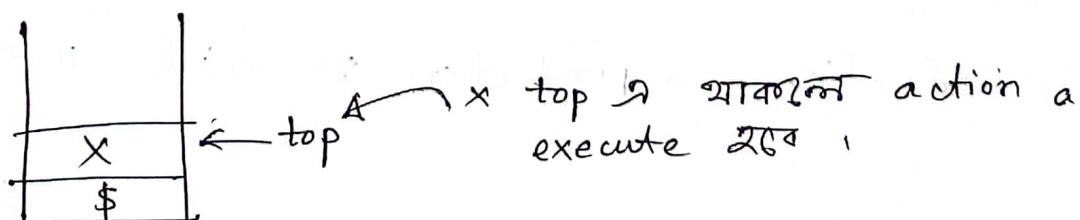
Preorder : x y z

Postorder : y z x

$$B \rightarrow X \{ a \} Y \rightarrow \text{SDT}$$

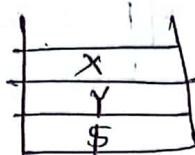
a উপরের ক্ষেত্রে প্রযুক্তি x - terminal এর মান

more precisely ,



Post order = leftmost derivation

$$B \rightarrow XY$$



> reverse order \Rightarrow
stack \Rightarrow $YX\$$

Postfix scheme \rightarrow synthesized attr. all
parser stack implementation of Postfix SDT's:

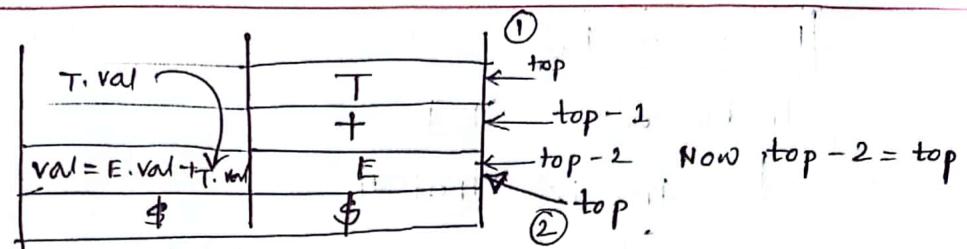
$\xrightarrow{L} LR$ parsing
 $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ rightmost derivation
 $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ left to right scan

$$\begin{aligned} L &\rightarrow E^n \\ &\rightarrow E + T^n \\ &\rightarrow E + F^n \\ &\rightarrow E + \text{digit } n \\ &\rightarrow T + \text{digit } n \\ &\rightarrow F + \text{digit } n \\ &\rightarrow \text{digit} + \text{digit } n \end{aligned}$$

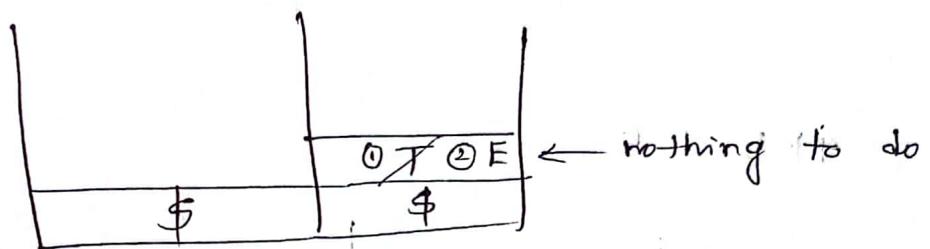
* shift

* Reduction \rightarrow production এর head ফিরে reduce করা

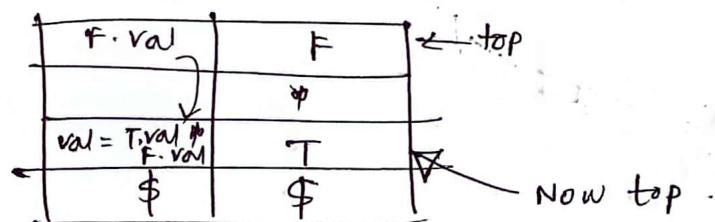
$E \rightarrow E + T$



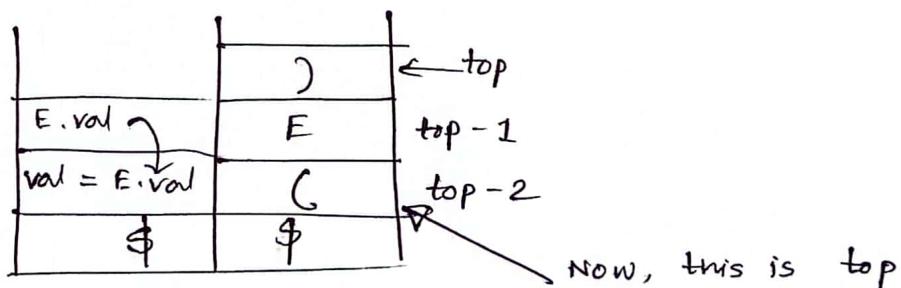
$E \rightarrow T$



$T \rightarrow T * F$



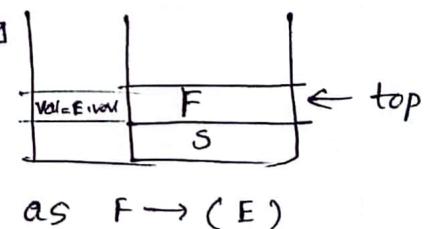
$F \rightarrow (E)$



→) appeared on top of the stack

→ Perform the semantic action ({ action })

→ Reduce the production



Pearson - Jeffrey 352 of 1035

[Ex : 5.16]

Problematic SDT

↳ Prefix वानाबो

(Ex : $4+5 \rightarrow +45$)
 $4*5 \rightarrow *45$

$4*5 + 6$

