

C99 Parser User Guide
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 <<<<< HEAD
 With NYACC Version 3.00.2
 =====
 With NYACC Version 3.01.0
 >>>>> dev-3.01

Introduction

This is a manual for the C99 parser provided with NYACC. It is a LALR(1) based parser written in Scheme as implemented in Guile. The grammar can be examined by looking at the source code in the file `nyacc/lang/c99/mach.scm`. The parser has been used to generate object code (see <https://www.gnu.org/software/mes/>) but it has options to make it useful for processing C code in other ways. For example, the FFI Helper included with NYACC uses the parser to generate FFI (foreign function interface) code for many C libraries. It does this by parsing the associated C header files.

<code>parse-c99 [options]</code>	[Procedure]
where options are	
<code>#:cpp-defs defs-list</code>	
<code>defs-list</code> is a list of strings where each string is of the form <i>NAME</i> or <i>NAME=VALUE</i> .	
<code>#:inc-dirs dir-list</code>	
<code>dir-list</code> is a list of strings of paths to look for directories.	
<code>#:inc-help helpers</code>	
<code>helpers</code> is an a-list where keys are include files (e.g., "stdint.h") and the value is a list of type aliases or CPP define (e.g., "foo_t" "FOO_MAX=3").	
The default helper is <code>c99-def-help</code> (see below).	
<code>#:mode mode</code>	
<code>mode</code> is one literal 'code, 'file, or 'decl. The default mode is 'code.	
<code>#:debug bool</code>	
If <code>bool</code> evaluates to true, print productions as they are reduced.	

This will parse the content taken from the current input port until end if input is reached. A parse tree in the form of an SXML expression is returned. See below for the syntax. This needs to be explained in some detail. tdd = typedef dict: (("<time>" time_t) ... ("<unistd.h>" ...)) Default mode is 'code'.

```
(with-input-from-file "abc.c"
  (parse-c #:cpp-defs '("ABC=123"))
  #:inc-dirs '((("." "./incs" "/usr/include"))
  #:inc-help (append '("myinc.h" "foo_t" "bar_t") c99-std-help))
  #:mode 'file))
```

Note: for `file` mode user still needs to make sure CPP conditional expressions can be fully evaluated, which may mean adding compiler generated defines (e.g., using `gen-cpp-defs`).

Include Helpers

The C99 parsers can use “include helpers”. This allows files to be parsed without reading full include files. The user provides typenames (types defined using `typedef`) and defines. The syntax for the include-helper optional argument to the parsers is

```
(define my-inc-helper
  '(("foo.h" "foo_t" "ABC=123" "SUM(X,Y)=((X)+(Y))")
    ("bar.h" "bar_t" "DEF=456" "MAX(X,Y)=((X)>(Y)?(X):(Y))))
```

The special helper `"__builtin"` will be “included” automatically at the start of parsing. This allows one to generate definitions for compiler builtins like `__builtin_va_list`.

```
(define inc-helper
  '("__builtin" "__builtin_va_list=void*")))
```

If no inc-helper is provided, the default is `c99-def-help`, which is defined (in the module `(nyacc lang c99 util)`) as

```
(define c99-def-help
  '("__builtin"
    "__builtin_va_list=void*"
    "__inline__=inline" "__inline=__inline__"
    "__restrict__=restrict" "__restrict=__restrict__"
    "__signed__=signed" "__signed=__signed__"
    "asm(X)=__asm__(X)" "__asm(X)=__asm__(X)"
    "__attribute(X)=__attribute__(X)"
    "__volatile__=volatile" "__volatile=__volatile__"
    "__extension__=__extension__"
    "asm=__asm__" "__asm=__asm__"
    "__attribute(X)=__attribute__(X))))
```

The module `(nyacc lang c99 util)` also defines `c99-std-help`, which includes the above and `typedefs` and CPP defines for many standard includes (e.g., `alloca.h`, `limits.h`). See the source `nyacc/lang/c99/util.scm` for more detail.

Misc Items

The special symbol `C99_ANY` can be used for symbols which you don’t want to define. In the parser will handle this as `XXX`

Stuff

Note on CPP replacement text: IIRC, C99 will remove comments from CPP statements before processing. I preserve this and remove inside the CPP parser.

The Unit Parser

TALK ABOUT `fixed-width-int-names`

```
parse-c99 [#:cpp-defs def-a-list] [#:inc-dirs dir-list] [#:mode  
('code|'file)] [#:debug bool]
```

This needs to be explained in some detail. Default mode is '`code`'.

```
(with-input-from-file "abc.c"  
  (parse-c #:cpp-defs '("ABC=123"))  
  #:inc-dirs (append '(./incs) c99-std-dict)  
  #:inc-help '(("myinc.h" "foo_t" "bar_t"))  
  #:mode 'file))
```

Modes

There are several modes for parsing which affect the way the C preprocessor statements are handled, and how the parse tree is generated. The following list explains the intent behind these parsing modes. Later we mention some fine points.

- *code* mode (the default) In this mode, the preprocess works like a normal C compiler. The preprocessor statements are evaluated as they are read and macros in the code are expanded as they are read.
- *decl* mode This mode is intended to be used for tools which want to extract the declarations and definitions which are explicit in a file, but allow access to declarations and definitions in included files.
- *file* mode is intended to be used for tools which want to transform C files somehow. For example, one could parse a file and remove all comments. This will keep the CPP structure at the top level. Preprocessor statements at the top level are not evaluated. Note: There is a change in versions starting with 0.77.0. In these all defines required for evaluating CPP expressions in if-then have to be resolved.

Options are as follows

#:cpp-defs

This is a list of define strings (e.g., '("ABC=123").

#:inc-dirs

This is an ordered list of directories to search for include files.

#:inc-help

This is an a-list of include helpers, where keys are the include file or path (e.g., `sys/types.h`).

#:mode This is the mode: '`code`', '`decl`' or '`file`'. The default is '`code`'.

#:xdef? This is a predicate function to determine whether to expand a definition (used in file mode). See below.

Note: The user needs to define "`__has_include(X)=__has_include__(X)`" to enable `has-include`; "`__has_include=__has_include__`" will not work. (Should I worry that it does not?)

name mode => #t|#f

[xdef?]

Given string `name` and `mode` indicate whether the parser should expand using CPP defines. The default is (`lambda(name mode) (eqv? mode 'code')`).

Expression Parser

To be documented.

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