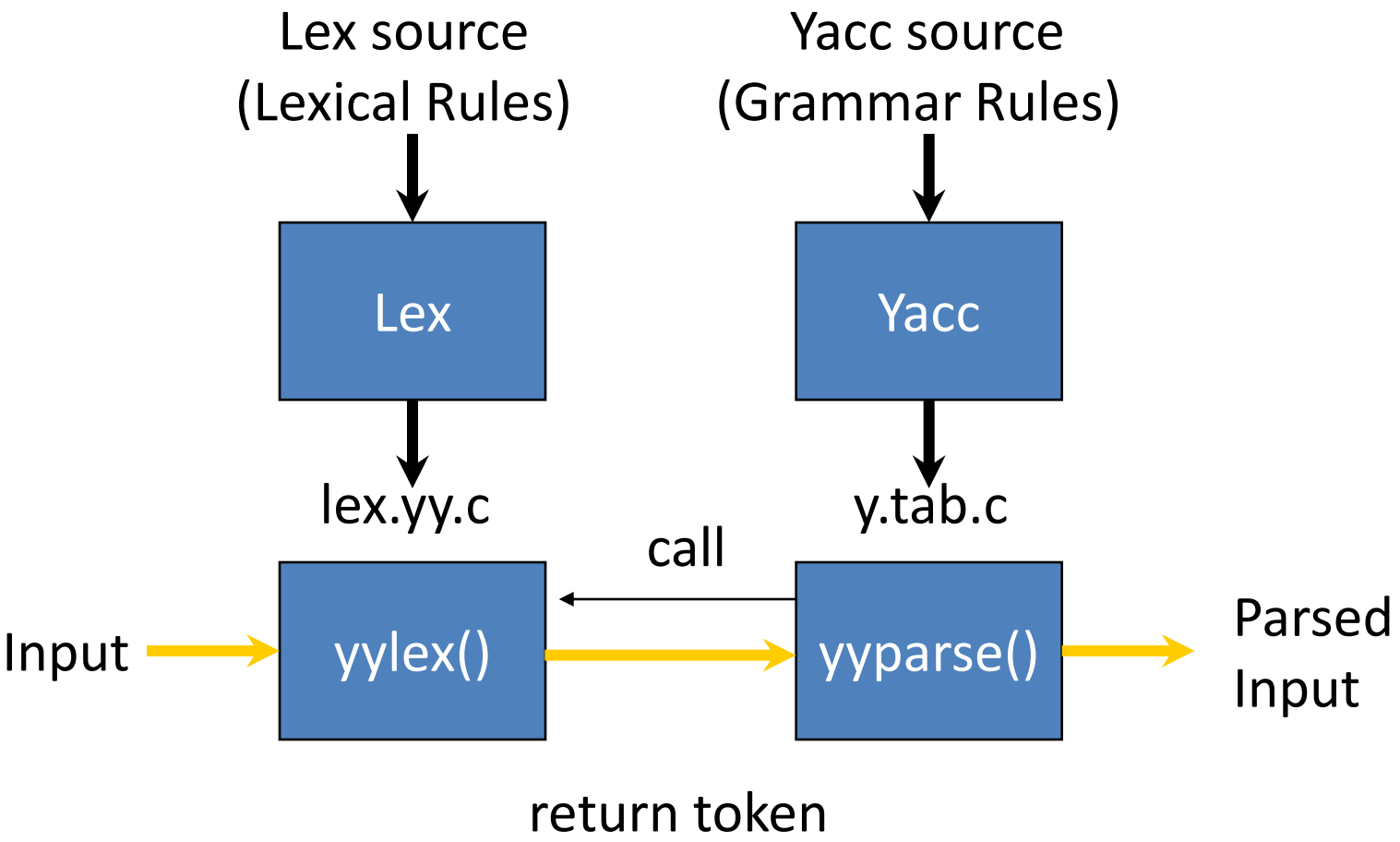
Yacc - Yet Another Compiler-Compiler

Introduction

- What is **YACC** ?
  - **Tool which will produce a parser for a given grammar**.
  - YACC (Yet Another Compiler Compiler) is a program designed to compile a LALR(1) grammar and to produce the source code of the syntactic analyzer of the language produced by this grammar.

Lex with Yacc



YACC File Format

%{

C declarations

%}

yacc declarations

%%

Grammar rules

%%

Additional C code

– **Comments enclosed in /* ... */ may appear in any of the sections.**

Definitions Section

```
%{
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
%}
%token ID NUM
%start expr
```

It is a terminal

Start Symbol

- The first non-terminal specified in the grammar specification section.
- To overwrite it with %start declaraction.

```
%start  non-terminal
```

Rules Section

- This section defines grammar
- Example

```
expr : expr '+' term | term;
term : term '*' factor | factor;
factor : '(' expr ')' | ID | NUM;
```

Rules Section

- Normally written like this
- Example:

```
expr    : expr '+' term
        | term
        ;
term    : term '*' factor
        | factor
        ;
factor  : '(' expr ')'
        | ID
        | NUM
        ;
```

The Position of Rules

```
expr : expr '+' term     { $$ = $1 + $3; }
     | term              { $$ = $1; }
     ;
term : term '*' factor   { $$ = $1 * $3; }
     | factor            { $$ = $1; }
     ;
factor : '(' expr ')'    { $$ = $2; }
       | ID
       | NUM
       ;
```

YACC Declaration Summary

`%start'

Specify the grammar's start symbol

`%union'

Declare the collection of data types that semantic values may have

`%token'

Declare a terminal symbol (token type name) with no precedence or associativity specified

`%type'

Declare the type of semantic values for a nonterminal symbol

YACC Declaration Summary

`%right'

Declare a terminal symbol (token type name) that is right-associative

`%left'

Declare a terminal symbol (token type name) that is left-associative

`%nonassoc'

Declare a terminal symbol (token type name) that is nonassociative (using it in a way that would be associative is a syntax error, ex: x *op*. y *op*. z is syntax error)