# Compiler Principle

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# 3 Parsing

#### 3.4 USING PARSER GENERATORS

Yacc ("Yet another compiler-compiler")

A classic and widely used parser generator

```
A Yacc specification: three sections separated by %% marks parser declaration %% grammar rules %% programs
```

- Parser declaration: a list of N, T and so on
- Programs: ordinary C code usable from the semantic action
- Grammar rules: production of the form
  - √ exp: exp PLUS exp { semantic action }

#### **GRAMMAR 3.30**

- 1.  $P \rightarrow L$
- 2.  $S \rightarrow id := id$
- 3.  $S \rightarrow$  while id do S
- 4.  $S \rightarrow \text{begin } L \text{ end}$
- 5.  $S \rightarrow \text{if id then } S$
- 6.  $S \rightarrow \text{if id then } S \text{ else } S$
- 7.  $L \rightarrow S$
- 8.  $L \rightarrow L$ ; S

#### Yacc version of Grammar 3.0

```
%{
Int yylex(void)
Void yyerror(char *s) { EM error(EM tokPos, "%s",s)}
%}
% token ID WHILE BEGIN END DO IF THEN ELSE SEMI ASSIGN
% start prog
%%
prog: stmlist
stm: ID ASSIGN ID
    | WHILE ID DO stm
                            Semantic Actions are omitted
    BEGIN stmlist END
    | IF ID THEN stm
    | IF ID THEN stm ELSE stm
stmlist: stm
      l stmlist SEMI stm
```

#### **CONFLICTS**

- shift-reduce conflict
  - ✓ Resolved using shift by default in Yacc
- reduce-reduce conflict
  - ✓ Resolved using the rule appears early in the grammar

shift-reduce conflicts are acceptable

state 17: shift/reduce conflict

(shift ELSE, reduce 4)

stm: IF ID THEN stm.

stm: IF ID THEN stm. ELSE stm

**ELSE** shift 19

Reduce by rule 4

From: Figure 3.32 LR states for Grammar 3.30

Ambiguous grammars are still be useful if finding ways to resolve the conflict.

#### An example

E→id

E→num

E→E\*E

E→E/E

 $E \rightarrow E + E$ 

E→E-E

**E**→( **E** )

**Highly ambiguous** 

Many conflicts in LR(1) parsing table

Bind \* tighter than +, reduce instead of shift.

Make + left-associative, reduce instead of shift.

 Yacc uses precedence directives to resolve this class of shift-reduce conflicts

```
% nonassoc EQ NEQ
```

% left PLUS MINUS

% left TIMES DIV

% right EXP

$$E \rightarrow E * E . + E \rightarrow E . + E$$
 (any)

- The precedence declarations give priority to Token
- The priority of rule is given by the last token

```
%{ declarations of yylex and yyerror %}
%token INT PLUS MINUS TIMES UMINUS
%start exp
```

| MINUS exp %prec UMINUS

%left PLUS MINUS
%left TIMES
%left UMINUS

%%

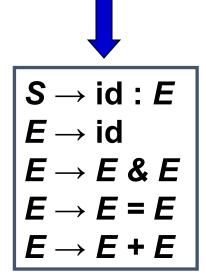
- -6 \* 8 is parsed as (-6) \* 8, not -(6 \* 8)
- The token UMINUS is never returned by the lexer.
- The directive %prec UMINUS gives the rule exp::= MINUS exp the highest precedence

#### **Syntax Versus Semantics**

```
%token ID ASSIGN PLUS MINUS AND EQUAL
%start stm
%left OR
%left AND
%left PLUS
%%
stm: ID ASSIGN ae
     ID ASSIGN be
be: be OR be
     be AND be
     ae EQUAL ae
     ID
ae: ae PLUS ae
    ID
```

be: ID conflict ae: ID

defer this analysis until the "semantic" phase of the compiler



### 3.5 ERROR RECOVERY

#### RECOVERY USING THE ERROR SYMBOL

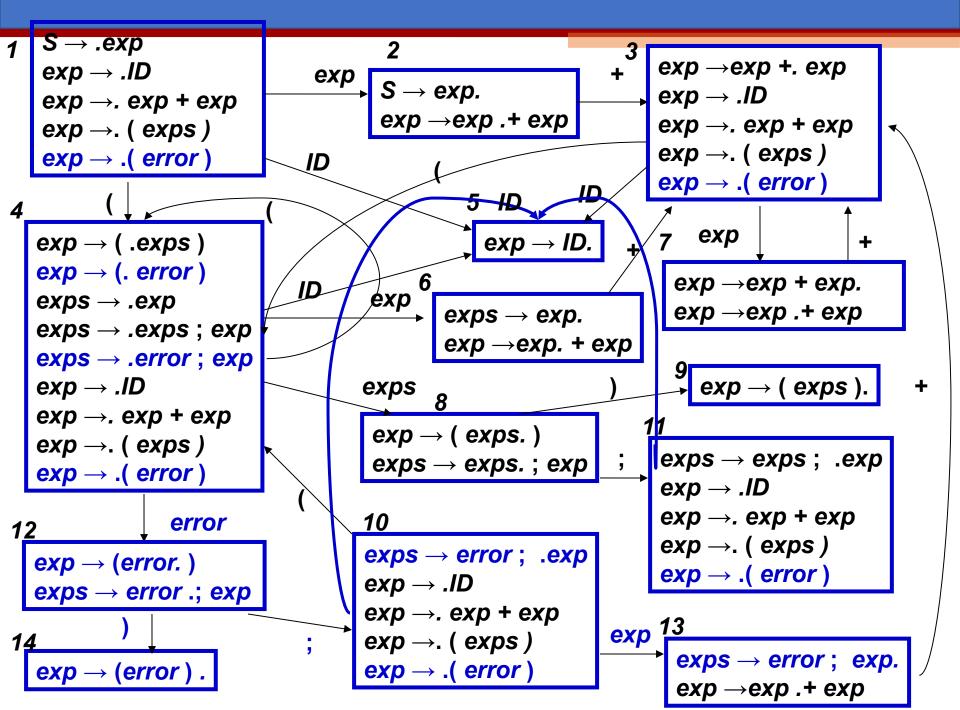
- Local error recovery mechanisms
  - ✓ Adjusting the parse stack and the input at the point where the error was detected in a way that will allow parsing to resume.
- Yacc parser generator
  - **✓ Uses a special** *error* **symbol to control the recovery process.**

#### RECOVERY USING THE ERROR SYMBOL

```
exp → ID
exp → exp +
exp
exp → (exps)
exps → exp
exps → exps;
exp
```

```
exp → ( error )
exps → error ; exp
```

 if a syntax error is encountered in the middle of an expression, the parser should skip to the next semicolon or right parenthesis
 and resume parsing. These are called synchronizing tokens



#### RECOVERY USING THE ERROR SYMBOL

#### error is considered a terminal symbol.

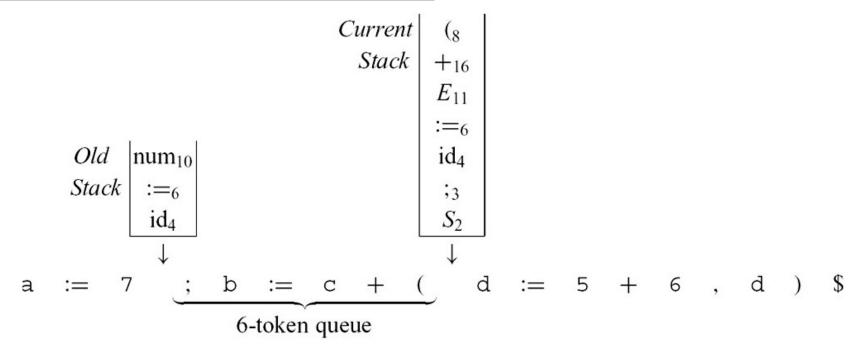
- When the LR parser reaches an error state, it takes the following actions:
  - 1. Pop the stack (if necessary) until a state is reached in which the action for the *error* token is *shift*.
  - 2. Shift the error token.
  - 3. Discard input symbols (if necessary) until a lookahead is reached that has a nonerror action in the current state.
  - 4. Resume normal parsing.

S → exp exp → ID exp → exp + exp exp → (exps) exps → exp exps → exps; exp exp → (error) exps → error; exp	Stack	Input	action
	1	(a++;b)\$	<b>S4</b>
	14, (	a++;b)\$	s5
	145, (a	++;b)\$	r
	146, (e	++;b)\$	s3
	1463, (e+)	+;b)\$	error
	14, (	+;b)\$	s12
	1412, (error	;b)\$	s10
input tokens: (a++;b)\$	141210, (error;	b)\$	s5
	1412105, (error; b	)\$	r
	14121013, (error; e	)\$	r
	148, (exps	)\$	s9
	1489, (exps)	\$	r
	12,e	\$	r

#### **GLOBAL ERROR REPAIR**

- Global error repair: finds the smallest set of insertions and deletions that would turn the source string into a syntactically correct string, even if the insertions and deletions are not at a point where an LL or LR parser would first report an error.
- Burke-Fisher error repair: single-token insertion, deletion, or replacement at every point that occurs no earlier than K tokens before the point where the parser reported the error.

#### **GLOBAL ERROR REPAIR**



- The advantage of this technique:
  - ✓ The LL(k) or LR(k) (or LALR, etc.) grammar is not modified at all (no error productions)
  - ✓ Nor are the parsing tables modified.
- The parsing engine, which interprets the parsing tables, is modified.

## The end of Chapter 3(4)