

Parser

0. Environment

- WSL Ubuntu 20.04
- gcc (Ubuntu 9.4.0-1ubuntu1~20.04.1) 9.4.0
- flex 2.6.4
- bison (GNU Bison) 3.5.1
- GNU Make 4.2.1(Built for x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)

1. Modification

- **main.c**
 - Modify code to print *only* a syntax tree.
 - Set *NO_ANALYZE*, *TraceParse* to TRUE.

```
1 /* File: main.c
2 /* Main program for TINY compiler
3 /* Compiler Construction: Principles and Practice
4 /* Kenneth C. Louden
5 /*
6 /*
7 #include "globals.h"
8
9 #define NO_PARSE TRUE /* get a scanner-only compiler */
10 #define NO_ANALYZE TRUE /* get a parser-only compiler */
11 #define NO_CODE TRUE /* get a compiler that does not
12 * generate code
13 */
14 #define NO_CODE FALSE
15
16 #include "util.h"
17 #if NO_PARSE
18 #include "scan.h"
19 #else
20 #include "parse.h"
21 #if NO_ANALYZE
22 #include "analyze.h"
23 #if NO_CODE
24 #include "cgen.h"
25 #endif
26 #endif
27 #endif
28
29 /* allocate global variables */
30 int lineno = 0;
31 FILE * source;
32 FILE * listing;
33 FILE * code;
34
35 /* allocate and set tracing flags */
36 int EchoSource = FALSE;
37 int TraceScan = FALSE;
38 int TraceParse = TRUE;
39 int TraceAnalyze = FALSE;
40 int TraceCode = FALSE;
41 int Error = FALSE;
```

```
10 /* set NO_PARSE to TRUE to get a scanner-only compiler */
11 #define NO_PARSE TRUE
12 /* set NO_ANALYZE to TRUE to get a parser-only compiler */
13 #define NO_ANALYZE TRUE
```

```
39 /* allocate and set tracing flags */
40 int EchoSource = FALSE;
41 int TraceScan = FALSE;
42 int TraceParse = TRUE;
43 int TraceAnalyze = FALSE;
44 int TraceCode = FALSE;
45
46 int Error = FALSE;
```

- **globals.h**
 - Overwrite your *globals.h* with *yacc/globals.h*.
 - “Syntax tree for parsing” should be updated to meet C-Minus Spec.
 - You can define your own AST.
 - You **can** modify/add/remove *NodeKind*, *StmtKind*, *ExpKind*, *ExpType*, and ***TreeNode***.
(You only should follow the output AST format specified in project goal slide.
The Internal implementation is FREE.)
 - FAQ: What is the difference between *StatK* and *ExpK*?
 - It depends on your implementation. (= They are not important in C-Minus implementation)
You can even remove *NodeKind* (the statement/expression classification) and integrate *StmtKind* and *ExpKind*.
 - *TreeNode** is used to define YYSTYPE in *cminus.y*

1. Modified *TreeNode* structure by adding more *NodeKind* enum.

2. I declared 4 *NodeKind* enum, *StmtK*, *ExpK*, *DclrK* and *ParamK*.

a. *StmtK* - StatementKind

Here are 7 kind of statements to represent purpose of each statement.

IfK, ElseK, WhileK, ReturnK, NonReturnK, CompK, AssignK.

b. *ExpK* - ExpressionKind

This is a *NodeKind* representing expressions.

OpK, ConstK, IdK, ArrEK, CallK.

c. DclrK - DeclarationKind

DclrK is newly added Nodekind used to declaration of variable or function.

VarK, ArrK, FuncK, TypeK.

d. ParamK - ParameterKind

This is also added Nodekind for parameters parsed to function.

NArrK, ArrPK, NullK.

- ***util.c***

- *printTree()* function should be updated to print C-Minus Syntax Tree.

- INDENT and UNINDENT macros with *printSpace()* shows tree structure by controlling indentation when printing nodes
- *printTree()* traverses *child* and *sibling* fields in *TreeNode*

- *newStmtNode()*, *newExprNode()* or other function should be updated to allocate and initialize new *Node*.

- This functions are used in *cminus.y*. you can use a raw *malloc()* function instead of *newStmtNode()* and *newExprNode()* functions.

1. I added several functions that make node dynamically.

2. And PrintTree function is modified.

As nodes nodekind, switch it cases, print strings satisfying output format.

- ***cminus.y***

- Copy *yacc/tiny.y* to *cminus.y*.

- Write C-Minus tokens in the definition section.

- Consider priority and associativity.

- Define a C-Minus grammar and reduce actions for each rules.

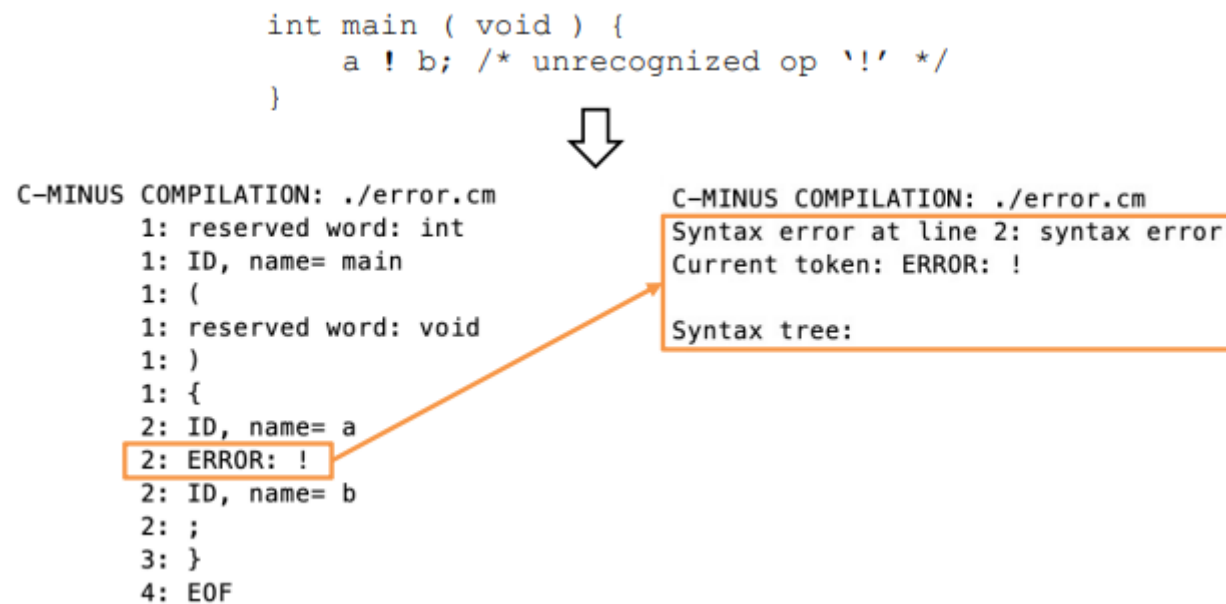
- *YYSTYPE* (the type of *\$\$*, *\$1*, ...) is defined as *TreeNode**.

1. In definition section, according to priority and associativity, I write tokens.

2. I modified TINY rules to C-Minus following BNF Grammar.

3. To avoid mid-action rules, I considered about to handle Terminals using Non-Terminals.

2. Error handling



If Error is detected, the “yyerror” function is called, and print ERROR, I put a line that `savedTree=NULL;`

This line makes a program not be able to print AST.

3. Consideration

1. Structure

To satisfy BNF Grammar, I had to modify TreeNode structure. By Following BNF 1 to 29, I divided statements into StmtK, ExpK and etc. In etc, I made new K nodes that could not be subset of exist K nodes. Those are DclrK and ParamK.

Using These 4 Kind of Nodes, I could divide every BNF statement 1 to 29.

2. Dangling Else

In BNF rule, there is conflict on 15. In this homework, we set a rule that Associate the else with **nearest if**.

I solve this problem by setting ELSE & RPAREN as “%nonassoc”.

This helps choose which if is associated with else problem because ELSE has no association. So If the ELSE is detected as lookahead token, then the program just do reduction, otherwise shift.

3. Terminals

I considered about how to handle information of Terminals. Because when the program try to reduce, the Terminals are already gone. So I had to save them. The way that I found is making more grammars for Terminals. Making new nodes for terminals, I could handle them as non-Terminal, and save information about that I want to use.

4. Test & Result

```
/* A program to perform Euclid's
   Algorithm to computer gcd */

int gcd (int u, int v)
{
    if (v == 0) return u;
    else return gcd(v,u-u/v*v);
    /* u-u/v*v == u mod v */
}

void main(void)
{
    int x; int y;
    x = input(); y = input();
    output(gcd(x,y));
}
```

[Input file test.1.txt]

```
root@DESKTOP-UAT1UE2:~/gitlab/2022_ele4029_2018008240/2_Parser# ./cminus_parser test.1.txt
C-MINUS COMPILATION: ./test.1.txt

Syntax tree:
Function Declaration: name = gcd, return type = int
Parameter: name = u, type = int
Parameter: name = v, type = int
Compound Statement:
If-Else Statement:
Op: ==
Variable: name = v
Const: 0
Return Statement:
Variable: name = u
Return Statement:
Call: function name = gcd
Variable: name = v
Op: -
Variable: name = u
Op: *
Op: /
Variable: name = u
Variable: name = v
Variable: name = v
Function Declaration: name = main, return type = void
Void Parameter
Compound Statement:
Variable Declaration: name = x, type = int
Variable Declaration: name = y, type = int
Assign:
Variable: name = x
Call: function name = input
Assign:
Variable: name = y
Call: function name = input
Call: function name = output
Call: function name = gcd
Variable: name = x
Variable: name = y
root@DESKTOP-UAT1UE2:~/gitlab/2022_ele4029_2018008240/2_Parser#
```

[Result of ./cminus_parser test.1.txt]

```
void main(void)
{
    int i; int x[5];

    i = 0;
    while( i < 5 )
    {
        x[i] = input();

        i = i + 1;
    }

    i = 0;
    while( i <= 4 )
    {
        if( x[i] != 0 )
        {
            output(x[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

[Input file test.2.txt]

```
root@DESKTOP-UAT1UE2:~/gitlab/2022_ele4029_2018008240/2_Parser# ./cminus_parser test.2.txt
C-MINUS COMPILATION: ./test.2.txt

Syntax tree:
Function Declaration: name = main, return type = void
Void Parameter
Compound Statement:
Variable Declaration: name = i, type = int
Variable Declaration: name = x, type = int[]
Const: 5
Assign:
Variable: name = i
Const: 0
While Statement:
Op: <
Variable: name = i
Const: 5
Compound Statement:
Assign:
Variable: name = x
Variable: name = i
Call: function name = input
Assign:
Variable: name = i
Op: +
Variable: name = i
Const: 1
Assign:
Variable: name = i
Const: 0
While Statement:
Op: <=
Variable: name = i
Const: 4
Compound Statement:
If Statement:
Op: !=
Variable: name = x
Variable: name = i
Const: 0
Compound Statement:
Call: function name = output
Variable: name = x
Variable: name = i
root@DESKTOP-UAT1UE2:~/gitlab/2022_ele4029_2018008240/2_Parser#
```

[Result of ./cminus_parser test.2.txt]