

CSE 309: Compiler

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Recap

Syntax-Directed Translation

```
207 subprogram_declaration: subprogram_head declarations compound_statement
208     {
209         printf("\nsubprogram_declaration -> subprogram_head declarations
210             compound_statement\n");
211         char *temp=new char[50];
212         getTemp(temp);
213         st.insert(temp,"temp");
214         SymbolInfo *n=st.uplook(temp);
215         n->code+='\n';
216         n->code+=$1->symbol;
217         n->code+=" proc\ncpy ax\ncpy bx\ncpy cx\ncpy dx\n";
218         n->code+=$3->code;
219         n->code+="\npop dx\ncpy pop cx\ncpy pop bx\ncpy pop ax\ncpy ret\n";
220         n->code+=$1->symbol;
221         n->code+=" endp\n";
222         $$=n;
223         delete [] temp;
224     }
225 subprogram_head.      FUNCTION TO arguments COLON standard type SEMICOLON
```

Syntax-Directed Translation

- ▶ source language translation is completely driven by Syntax analyzer or, **Parser**
- ▶ grammar written for parsing is augmented with information to control,
 - ▶ Semantic analysis
 - ▶ Translation

attribute grammar

Attribute Grammar

- ▶ each grammar symbol is associated with **attributes**,
 - ▶ value
 - ▶ type
 - ▶ memory location

Today's Topic

Syntax-Directed Translation, **Contd.**

How to Compute Attribute Values

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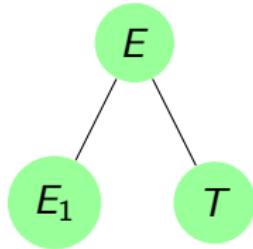
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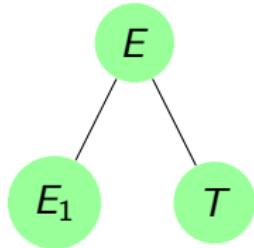


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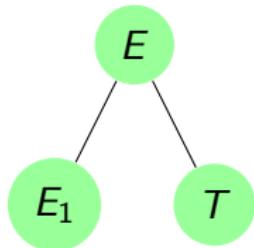
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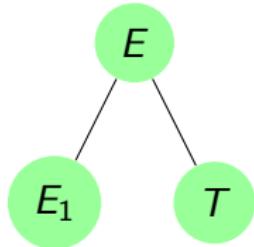
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- ▶ children nodes below,
 $E.\text{val} = E_1.\text{val} + T.\text{val}$



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 - ▶ **siblings**,
 $T.\text{type} = E_1.\text{type}$

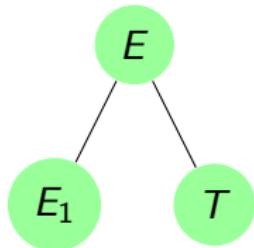


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- ▶ **children** nodes below,
 $E.\text{val} = E_1.\text{val} + T.\text{val}$
- ▶ **siblings**,
 $T.\text{type} = E_1.\text{type}$
- ▶ **parent** node above,
 $E_1.\text{scope} = E.\text{scope}$

Attribute Types

Based on how attributes are computed, **two** types of attributes,

- ▶ **synthesized** attributes
- ▶ **inherited** attributes

Synthesized Attributes

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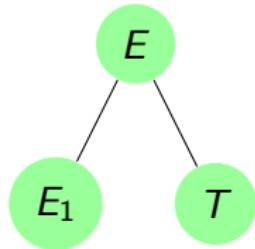
$$\{X.a = f(Y_1.a, Y_2.b, \dots, Y_n.a)\}$$

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- ▶ attributes that are passed *up* a parse tree

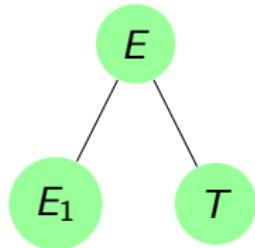
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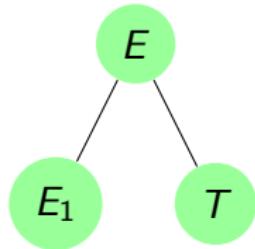
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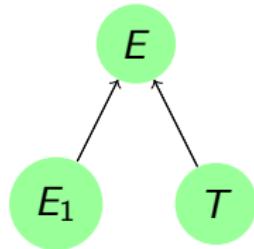
▶ $E.val = E_1.val + T.val$

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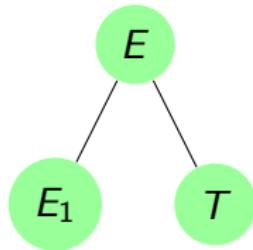
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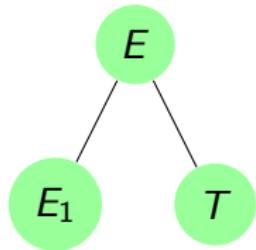
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▶ $E_1.type = T.type$

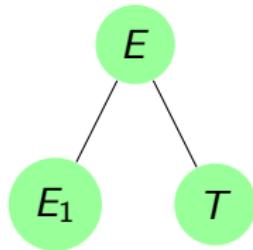
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- ▶ attributes that are passed *down* a parse tree



- ▶ $E_1.type = T.type$
- ▶ $E_1.scope = E.scope$

Attribute Grammar Example

Parsing Grammar,

$$\begin{array}{lcl} P & \rightarrow & DS \\ D & \rightarrow & \text{var } V; \ D \\ D & \rightarrow & \epsilon \\ S & \rightarrow & V \ := \ E; \ S \\ S & \rightarrow & \epsilon \end{array}$$

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Syntax-Directed Translation,

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$$P \rightarrow DS \quad \{S.\text{dList} = D.\text{dList}\}$$

Attribute Grammar Example

Syntax-Directed Translation,

$$\begin{array}{lll} P & \rightarrow & DS \\ D_1 & \rightarrow & \text{var } V; \ D_2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \{S.\text{dList}=D.\text{dList}\} \\ \{D_1.\text{dList}=D_2.\text{dList.append}(V.\text{name})\} \end{array}$$

Attribute Grammar Example

Syntax-Directed Translation,

P	\rightarrow	DS	$\{S.dList=D.dList\}$
D_1	\rightarrow	$var~V;~D_2$	$\{D_1.dList=D_2.dList.append(V.name)\}$
D	\rightarrow	ϵ	$\{D.dList=\{\}\}$

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S_1	\rightarrow	$V := E;~S_2$	$\{\text{check}(V.name, S_1.dList);~S_2.dList=S_1.dList;\}$

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S	\rightarrow	ϵ	$\{\}$

Reference

- ▶ 16: Syntax-Directed Translation
From CS 143 Compilers Course