Compiler Construction

Lecture 14: Semantic Analysis III (Attribute Evaluation)

Thomas Noll

Lehrstuhl für Informatik 2
(Software Modeling and Verification)

RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY

noll@cs.rwth-aachen.de

http://moves.rwth-aachen.de/teaching/ss-14/cc14/

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SOMMERFEST DER INFORMATIK 2014

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INFORMATIKZENTRUM

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Outline

Circularity of Attribute Grammars

Goal: unique solvability of equation system

$\Longrightarrow$ avoid cyclic dependencies

Definition (Circularity)

An attribute grammar $\mathfrak{A} = \langle G, E, V \rangle \in AG$ is called circular if there exists a syntax tree t such that the attribute equation system E_t is recursive (i.e., some attribute variable of t depends on itself). Otherwise it is called noncircular.

Remark: because of the division of Var_π into In_π and Out_π, cyclic dependencies cannot occur at production level.

Attribute Dependency Graphs and Circularity I

Observation: a cycle in the dependency graph D_t of a given syntax tree t is caused by the occurrence of a "cover" production $\pi = A_0 \to w_0 A_1 w_1 \ldots A_r w_r \in P$ in a node k_0 of t such that

- the dependencies in E_{k_0} yield the "upper end" of the cycle and
- for at least one $i \in [r]$, some attributes in $\mathrm{syn}(A_i)$ depend on attributes in $\mathrm{inh}(A_i)$.

Example

on the board

To identify such "critical" situations we need to determine for each $i \in [r]$ the possible ways in which attributes in $\mathrm{syn}(A_i)$ can depend on attributes in $\mathrm{inh}(A_i)$.

Attribute Dependency Graphs and Circularity II

Definition (Attribute dependence)

Let $\mathfrak{A} = \langle G, E, V \rangle \in AG$ with $G = \langle N, \Sigma, P, S \rangle$.

- If t is a syntax tree with root label $A \in N$ and root node k, $\alpha \in \mathrm{syn}(A)$, and $\beta \in \mathrm{inh}(A)$ such that $\beta.k \to_t^+ \alpha.k$, then α is dependent on β below A in t (notation: $\beta \overset{A}{\hookrightarrow} \alpha$).
- For every syntax tree t with root label $A \in N$,
$$is(A,t) := \{(\beta, \alpha) \in \mathrm{inh}(A) \times \mathrm{syn}(A) \mid \beta \overset{A}{\hookrightarrow} \alpha \text{ in } t\}.$$
- For every $A \in N$,
$$IS(A) := \{is(A,t) \mid t \text{ syntax tree with root label A}\} \subseteq 2^{Inh \times Syn}.$$

Remark: it is important that $IS(A)$ is a system of attribute dependence sets, not a union (otherwise: strong noncircularity—see exercises).

Example

on the board

The Circularity Check I

In the circularity check, the dependency systems $IS(A)$ are iteratively computed. The following notation is employed:

Definition

Given $\pi = A \to w_0 A_1 w_1 \dots A_r w_r \in P$ and $is_i \subseteq \mathrm{inh}(A_i) \times \mathrm{syn}(A_i)$ for every $i \in [r]$, let

$$is[\pi; is_1, \dots, is_r] \subseteq \mathrm{inh}(A) \times \mathrm{syn}(A)$$

be given by

$$is[\pi; is_1, \dots, is_r] :=$$
$$\left\{(\beta, \alpha) \mid (\beta.0, \alpha.0) \in \left(\to_\pi \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{r} \{(\beta'.p_i, \alpha'.p_i) \mid (\beta', \alpha') \in is_i\}\right)^+\right\}$$

where $p_i := \sum_{j=1}^{i} |w_{j-1}| + i$.

Example

on the board

Outline

The Circularity Check II

Algorithm 14.1 (Circularity check for attribute grammars)

Input: $\mathfrak{A} = \langle G, E, V \rangle \in AG$ *with* $G = \langle N, \Sigma, P, S \rangle$

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Procedure:
1. *for every* $A \in N$, *iteratively construct $IS(A)$ as follows:*
   1. *if* $\pi = A \to w \in P$, *then* $is[\pi] \in IS(A)$
   2. *if* $\pi = A \to w_0 A_1 w_1 \ldots A_r w_r \in P$ *and* $is_i \in IS(A_i)$ *for every* $i \in [r]$, *then* $is[\pi; is_1, \ldots, is_r] \in IS(A)$

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2. *test whether* $\mathfrak{A}$ *is circular by checking if there exist* $\pi = A \to w_0 A_1 w_1 \ldots A_r w_r \in P$ *and* $is_i \in IS(A_i)$ *for every* $i \in [r]$ *such that the following relation is cyclic:*
   $$\to_\pi \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{r} \{(\beta.p_i, \alpha.p_i) \mid (\beta, \alpha) \in is_i\}$$
   (where $p_i := \sum_{j=1}^{i} |w_{j-1}| + i$*)*

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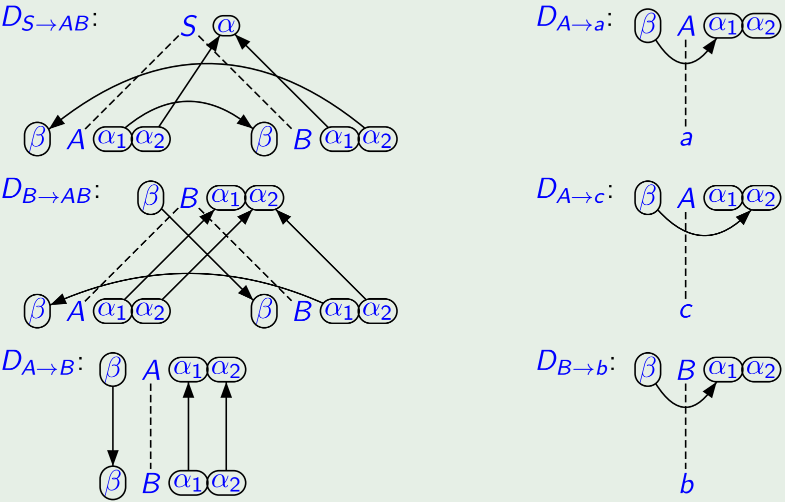
   (where $p_i := \sum_{j=1}^{i} |w_{j-1}| + i$*)*

Output: *"yes" or "no"*

Example 14.2



Application of Algorithm 14.1: on the board

Outline

Correctness and Complexity of Circularity Check

Theorem 14.3 (Correctness of circularity check)

An attribute grammar is circular iff Algorithm 14.1 yields the answer "yes".

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The time complexity of the circularity check is exponential in the size of the attribute grammar (= maximal length of right-hand sides of productions).

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by reduction of the word problem of alternating Turing machines (see M. Jazayeri: *A Simpler Construction for Showing the Intrinsically Exponential Complexity of the Circularity Problem for Attribute Grammars*, Comm. of the ACM 28(4), 1981, pp. 715–720) □

Outline

Attribute Evaluation Methods

Given:

- noncircular attribute grammar $\mathfrak{A} = \langle G, E, V \rangle \in AG$
- syntax tree t of G
- valuation $v : Syn_\Sigma \to V$ where
  $Syn_\Sigma := \{\alpha.k \mid k \text{ labelled by } a \in \Sigma, \alpha \in \mathrm{syn}(a)\} \subseteq Var_t$

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2. Strongly noncircular AGs: recursive functions (details omitted)
   1. for every $A \in N$ and $\alpha \in \mathrm{syn}(A)$, define evaluation function $g_{A,\alpha}$ with the following parameters:
      - the node of t where α has to be evaluated and
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3. L-attributed grammars: integration with top-down parsing (later)
4. S-attributed grammars (i.e., $Inh = \emptyset$): `yacc`

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Attribute Evaluation by Topological Sorting

Algorithm 14.5 (Evaluation by topological sorting)

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Procedure:

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2. *while* $Var \neq \emptyset$ *do*
   1. *let* $x \in Var$ *such that* $\{y \in Var \mid y \to_t x\} = \emptyset$
   2. *let* $x = f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in E_t$
   3. *let* $v(x) := f(v(x_1), \ldots, v(x_n))$
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Example 14.6

see Examples 12.1 and 12.2 (Knuth's binary numbers)

Outline

L-Attributed Grammars I

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Remark: note that no restrictions are imposed for $\beta \in Syn$ (for $i = 0$) or $\alpha \in Inh$ (for $j = 0$). Thus, in an L-attributed grammar,

- synthesized attributes of the left-hand side can depend on any outer variable and
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- every inner variable can depend on any inherited attribute of the left-hand side.

Corollary 14.2

Every $\mathfrak{A} \in LAG$ is noncircular.

L-Attributed Grammars II

Example 14.3

L-attributed grammar:

$$
\begin{array}{lrcl}
S \rightarrow AB & i.1 & = & 0 \\
 & i.2 & = & s.1 + 1 \\
 & s.0 & = & s.2 + 1 \\
A \rightarrow \mathtt{a}A & i.2 & = & i.0 + 1 \\
 & s.0 & = & s.2 + 1 \\
A \rightarrow \mathtt{c} & s.0 & = & i.0 + 1 \\
B \rightarrow \mathtt{b} & s.0 & = & i.0 + 1
\end{array}
$$

L-Attributed Grammars II

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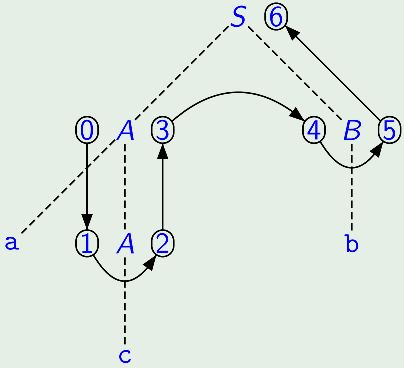

Evaluation of L-Attributed Grammars

Observation 1: the syntax tree of an L-attributed grammar can be attributed by a depth-first, left-to-right tree traversal with two visits to each node

1. top-down: evaluation of inherited attributes
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1. top-down: expansion steps
2. bottom-up: reduction steps

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Observation 2: visit sequence fits nicely with parsing

1. top-down: expansion steps
2. bottom-up: reduction steps

Idea: extend LL parsing to support reduction steps, and integrate attribute evaluation $\Longrightarrow$

- use recursive-descent parser
- add variables and operations for attribute evaluation

Recursive-Descent Parsing I

Ingredients:

- variable `token` for current token
- function `next()` for invoking the scanner
- procedure `print(i)` for displaying the leftmost analysis (or errors)

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Method: to every $A \in N$ we assign a procedure

`A()`

which

- tests `token` with regard to the lookahead sets of the A-productions,
- prints the corresponding rule number and
- evaluates the corresponding right-hand side as follows:
  - for $a \in \Sigma$: check `token`; call `next()`
  - for $A \in N$: call `A`

Recursive-Descent Parsing and Evaluation I

Ingredients:
- variable `token` for current token
- function `next()` for invoking the scanner
- procedure `print(i)` for displaying the leftmost analysis (or errors)

Method: to every $A \in N$ we assign a procedure

$$\texttt{A(in: } \mathrm{inh}(A)\texttt{, out: } \mathrm{syn}(A)\texttt{)}$$

which

- declares local variables for synthesized attributes on right-hand sides,
- tests `token` with regard to the lookahead sets of the A-productions,
- prints the corresponding rule number and
- evaluates the corresponding right-hand side as follows:
  - for $a \in \Sigma$: check `token`; call `next()`
  - for $A \in N$: call `A` with appropriate parameters

Example 14.4 (cf. Example 14.3)

```
proc main();
  token := next(); S()
proc S();   (* S → A B *)
  if token in {'a','c'} then
    print(1); A(); B()
  else print(error); stop fi
proc A();  (* A → a A | c *)
  if token = 'a' then
    print(2); token := next(); A()
  elsif token = 'c' then
    print(3); token := next()
  else print(error); stop fi
proc B();   (* B → b *)
  if token = 'b' then
    print(4); token := next()
  else print(error); stop fi
```

Recursive-Descent Parsing and Evaluation II

Example 14.5 (cf. Example 14.3)

```
proc main(); var s;
  token := next(); S(s); print(s)
proc S(out s0); var s1,s2;   (* S → A B *)
  if token in {'a','c'} then
    print(1); A(0,s1); B(s1 + 1,s2); s0 := s2 + 1
  else print(error); stop fi
proc A(in i0,out s0); var s2;   (* A → a A | c *)
  if token = 'a' then
    print(2); token := next(); A(i0 + 1,s2); s0 := s2 + 1
  elsif token = 'c' then
    print(3); token := next(); s0 := i0 + 1
  else print(error); stop fi
proc B(in i0,out s0);   (* B → b *)
  if token = 'b' then
    print(4); token := next(); s0 := i0 + 1
  else print(error); stop fi
```