Attribute Grammars

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Attribute Grammars

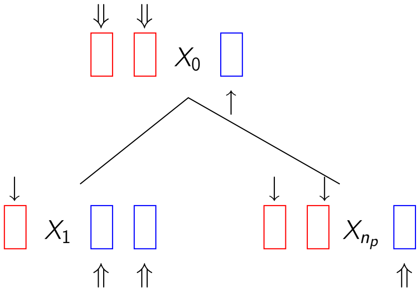
Attributes: containers for static semantic (non-context–free syntactic) information,

Directions: attributes

- **inherit** information from the (upper) context,
- **synthesize** information from information in subtrees,

Semantic rules: define computation of attribute values.

Attributes as Carriers of Context Information



Inherited

Synthesized

Example Grammar: Scoping

Describes nested scopes;

- a statement may be a block, consisting of a declaration aprt followed by a statement part,
- declaration parts consist of lists of procedure declarations,
- procedures, declared later in a list, may be called from within procedures declared earlier.

attribute grammar Scopes:
nonterminals Stms, Stm, Decls, Decl, Id, Args, Ptype;
domain Env = String $\rightarrow$ Types;
attributes **syn** ok **with** Decls, Decl, Stms, Stm **domain** Bool;
inh e-env **with** Stms, Stm, Decls, Decl **domain** Env;
inh it-env **with** Decls, Decl **domain** Env;
syn st-env **with** Decls, Decl **domain** Env;
syn name **with** Id **domain** String;
syn type **with** Ptype, Args **domain** Types;

ok: is true,

- if all used identifiers are declared, and
- if there are no multiple declarations of one identifier in the same scope.

it-env, st-env: are "temporary environments", in which declarative information is collected.
A check for double declarations is made while collecting local declarations in it-env.

e-env: is the "effective" environment, in which procedure calls are type checked.
For each nested scope, the effective environment is obtained by over-writing the external effective environment with the locally constructed environment.

rules

0 : $Stms \;\longrightarrow\; Stm$

1 : $Stms \;\longrightarrow\; Stms \;;\; Stm$

$Stms_0.ok = Stms_1.ok \text{ and } Stm.ok$

2 : $Stm \;\longrightarrow$ **begin** $Decls \;;\; Stms$ **end**

$Decls.it\text{-}env = \emptyset$

$Stms.e\text{-}env = Stm.e\text{-}env + Decls.st\text{-}env$

$Decls.e\text{-}env = Stm.e\text{-}env + Decls.st\text{-}env$

$Stm.ok = Decls.ok \text{ and } Stms.ok$

3 : $Decls \;\longrightarrow\; Decl$

4 : $Decls \;\longrightarrow\; Decls \;;\; Decl$

$Decls_1.it\text{-}env = Decls_0.it\text{-}env$

$Decl.it\text{-}env = Decls_1.st\text{-}env$

$Decls_0.st\text{-}env = Decl.st\text{-}env$

$Decls_0.ok = Decls_1.ok \text{ and } Decl.ok$

5 : $Decl \;\longrightarrow$ **proc** $Id : Ptype$ **is** $Stms$

$Decl.st\text{-}env = Decl.it\text{-}env + \{\, Id.name \mapsto Ptype.type \,\}$

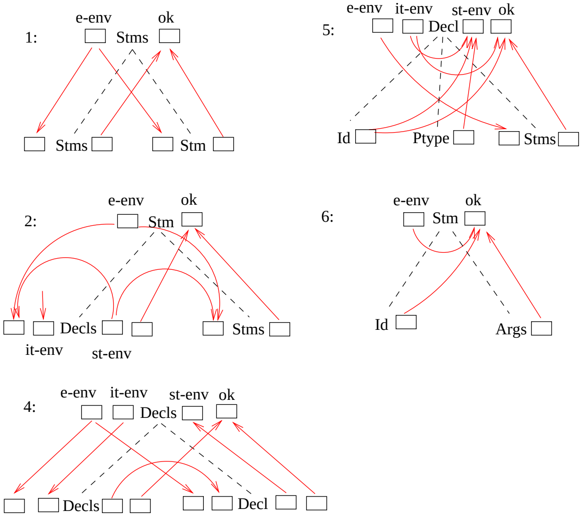
$Stms.e\text{-}env = Decl.e\text{-}env$

$Decl.ok = undef(\, Id.name,\, Decl.it\text{-}env) \text{ and } Stms.ok$

6 : $Stm \;\longrightarrow$ **call** $Id \;(\, Args)$

$Stm.ok = def(Id.name,\, Stm.e\text{-}env) \text{ and }$
$\quad check(Args.type,\, Stm.e\text{-}env(Id.name))$

Local Dependencies in the Scopes-AG



Attribute Grammars – Terminology

Let $G = (V_N, V_T, P, S)$ be a CFG, the *underlying* CFG.
The p–th production in P is written as
$p : X_0 \longrightarrow X_1 \dots X_{n_p}$,
$X_i \in V_N \cup V_T$, $1 \leq i \leq n_p$, $X_0 \in V_N$.
An **attribute grammar (AG)** over G consists of

- two disjoint sets *Inh* and *Syn* of **inherited** resp. **synthesized** attributes,
- an association of two sets $Inh(X) \subseteq Inh$ and $Syn(X) \subseteq Syn$ with each symbol in $V_N \cup V_T$;
  - $Attr(X) = Inh(X) \cup Syn(X)$ set of all attributes of X;
  - $a \in Attr(X_i)$ has an **occurrence** in production p at occurrence X_i, written a_i.
  - $O(p)$ is the set of all attribute occurrences in production p.

Attribute Grammars – Terminology cont'd

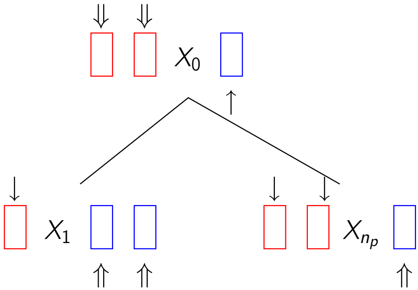
- the association of a **domain** D_a with each attribute a;
- a **semantic rule**

$$a_i = f_{p,a,i}\,(\, b^1_{j_1}, \ldots, b^k_{j_k}\,) \qquad (0 \leq j_l \leq n_p)\ (1 \leq l \leq k)$$

  for each **defining occurrence** of an attribute, i.e.,
  - $a \in Inh(X_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n_p$ or
  - $a \in Syn(X_0)$ in each production p,

  where $b^l_{j_l} \in Attr(X_{j_l})$ $(0 \leq j_l \leq n_p)$ $(1 \leq l \leq k)$.
  $f_{p,a,i}$ is thus a function from $D_{b^1} \times \ldots \times D_{b^k}$ to D_a.

Attributes as Carriers of Context Information



Inherited

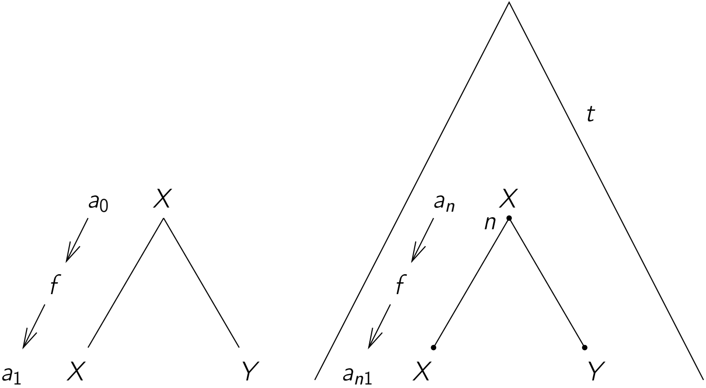
Synthesized

More Terminology

- Productions of the *underlying* CFG have **instances** in syntax trees.
- Node n labelled with $X \in V_N \cup V_T$ has an **instance** a_n of attribute $a \in Attr(X)$.
- Hence, there are

  attributes associated with non-terminals (and terminals),
  attribute occurrences in productions, and
  attribute instances at nodes of syntax trees.
- The semantic rule for a def. attribute occurrence in a production determines the values of all corresponding attribute instances in instances of the production.
- **Attribute Evaluation** is the process of computing the values of attribute instances in a tree using the semantic rules.

Attribute Occurrences and Attribute Instances



attribute occurrences

$a_0,\ a_1$

attribute instances

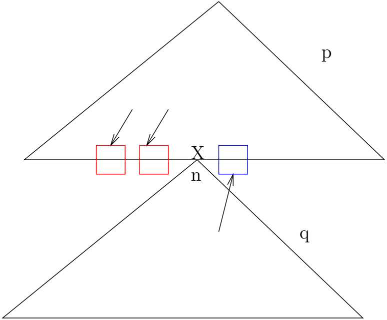
$a_n,\ a_{n1}$

A production and one of its instances

The p–n–q Situation

Attribute evaluation at node *n* labelled *X* is determined by productions

- p applied at *parent(n)* for the inherited attributes of *X* and
- q applied at *n* for the synthesized attributes of *X*.



Semantics of an Attribute Grammar

Let t be a syntax tree to AG G, $symb(n) \in V_N$, $prod(n)$ be the production applied at n.

Attribute instance a_n of attribute $a \in Attr(symb(n))$ at n has to be given a value from D_a.

Semantic rule $a_i = f_{p,a,i}\,(\,b^1_{j_1}, \ldots, b^k_{j_k}\,)$ of $prod(n) = p$ induces the relation on the values of the attribute instances of the instance of $prod(n)$:

$$val(a_{ni}) = f_{p,a,i}\,(val(b^1_{nj_1}), \ldots, val(b^k_{nj_k}))$$

G induces a system of equations for t:

- variables are the attribute instances at the nodes of t,
- equations are defined by the above relation,
- recursion would in general not permit an evaluation of all attribute instances.
- AG, which never induces a recursive system of equations, is called **well formed**.

Normal Form

- Attribute occurrences a_i where $a \in Inh(X_i)$ and $1 \leq i \leq n_p$ or $a \in Syn(X_0)$ are **defining occurrences**.
- All others are **applied occurrences**.
- *AG* is in **normal form**, if all arguments of semantic functions are applied occurrences.

Consequences of Normal Form:

- Semantic rules define values of def. occurrences in terms of appl. occurrences.
- Computation of the value of an attribute in one instance of a production (in a tree) requires the previous evaluation of an attribute in a neigbouring instance of a production.
- For later: Chains of attribute dependences inside a production have at most length one.

Short Circuit Evaluation of Boolean Expressions

The generated code:

- only load–instructions and conditional jumps;
- no instructions for **and**, **or** and **not**;
- subexpressions evaluated from left to right;
- for each (sub)expression, only the smallest subexpression is evaluated, which determines the value of the whole (sub)expression.

Code for the Boolean expression (a **and** b) **or** **not** c:

	LOAD a	
	JUMPF L1	jump-on-false
	LOAD b	
	JUMPT L2	jump-on-true
L1:	**LOAD** c	
	JUMPT L3	
L2:	Code for true–successor	
L3:	Code for false–successor	

Attribute grammar **BoolExp** describes

- code generation for short circuit evaluation,
- label generation for subexpressions,
- transport of labels for true– and false–successors to primitive subexpressions translated into jumps.

Synthesized attribute *jcond* computes the correlation of the values of an expression with that of its rightmost identifier x.
Value of *jcond* at expression e

true: The loaded value of x equals value of e,

false: The loaded value of x is negation of value of e.

Means for code generation:
Instruction following **LOAD** x is conditional jump to true–successor

JUMPT if $jcond = true$,

JUMPF if $jcond = false$.

attribute grammar BoolExp

nonterminals IFSTAT, STATS, E, T, F;

attributes **inh** tsucc, fsucc **with** E,T,F **domain** **string**;
syn jcond **with** E,T,F **domain** **bool**;
syn code **with** IFSTAT, E,T,F **domain** **string**;

rules

IFSTAT $\rightarrow$ **if** E **then** STATS **else** STATS **fi**

E.tsucc $=$ t

E.fsucc $=$ e

IFSTAT.code $=$ E.code $++$ gencjump (**not** E.jcond, e) $++$

t: $++$ STATS_1.code $++$ genujump (f) $++$ e: $++$ STATS_2.code $++$ f:

E $\rightarrow$ T

E $\rightarrow$ E **or** T

E_1.fsucc $=$ t

E_0.jcond $=$ T.jcond

E_0.code $=$ E_1.code $++$ gencjump (E_1.jcond, E_0.tsucc) $++$ t: $++$ T.code

T $\rightarrow$ F

T $\rightarrow$ T **and** F

T_1.tsucc $=$ f

T_0.jcond $=$ F.jcond

T_0.code $=$ T_1.code $++$ gencjump (**not** T_1.jcond, T_0.fsucc) $++$ f: $++$ F.code

F $\rightarrow$ (E)

F $\rightarrow$ **not** F

F_1.tsucc $=$ F_0.fsucc

F_1.fsucc $=$ F_0.tsucc

F_0.jcond $=$ **not** F_1.jcond

F $\rightarrow$ **id**

F.jcond $=$ true

F.code $=$ **LOAD id**.identifier

Auxilliary functions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{genujump}\,(l) &= \textbf{JUMP l} \\
\text{gencjump}\,(\text{jc},\ l) &= \textbf{if}\ \text{jc} = \text{true} \\
&\ \textbf{then JUMPT l} \\
&\ \textbf{else JUMPF l} \\
&\ \textbf{fi}
\end{aligned}
$$