

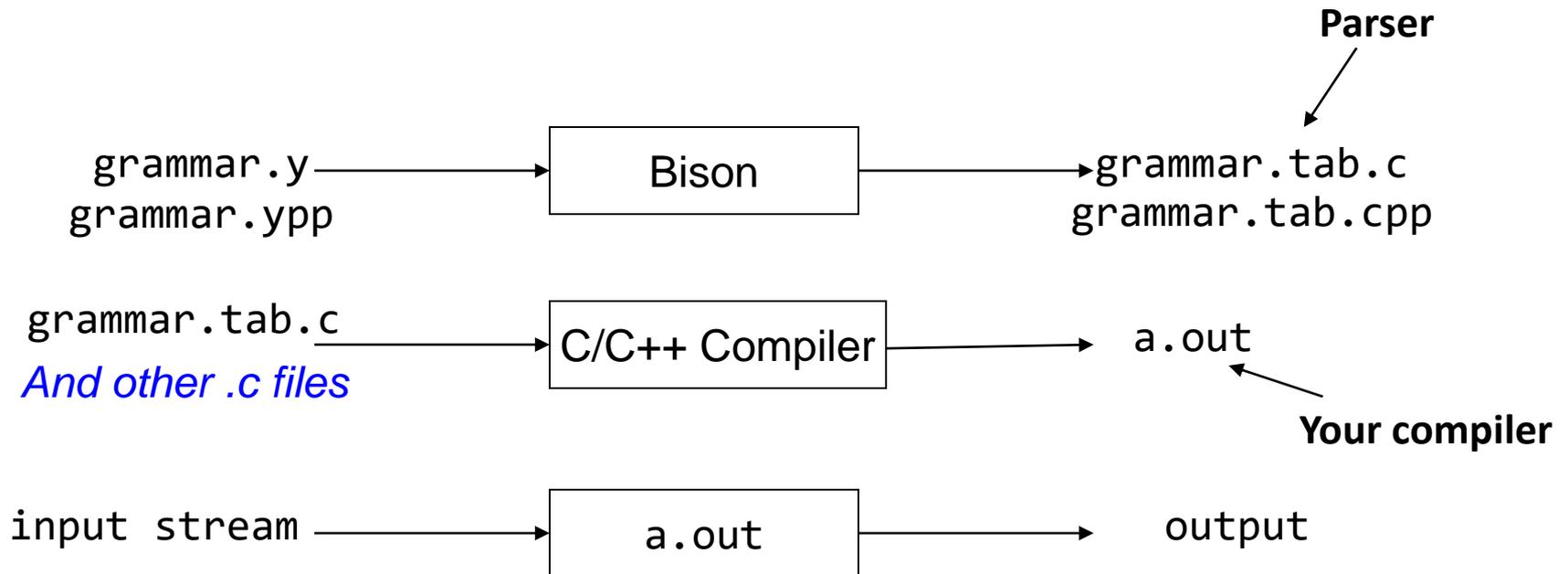
Parsers - Bison

CS316 Spring 2023

Bison (YACC)

- Specify the grammar
- Write a lexical analyzer to process input programs and pass the tokens to parser
- Call `yyparse()` from `main`
- Write error-handlers (what happens when the compiler encounters invalid programs?)

Bison (YACC)



Bison (YACC) – Input Format

```
%{  
Prologue  
%}  
Bison declarations  
%%  
Grammar rules  
%%  
Epilogue
```

Bison (YACC) – Grammar Rules

```
%{  
Prologue  
%}  
Bison declarations  
%%  
E: E PLUS E { }  
  | INTEGER_LITERAL { }  
  ;  
%%  
Epilogue
```

Bison (YACC) - Prologue

```
%{  
Prologue  
%}  
%token PLUS INTEGER_LITERAL  
%left PLUS  
%%  
E: E PLUS E {}  
  | INTEGER_LITERAL {}  
  ;  
%%  
Epilogue
```

Bison (YACC) - Actions

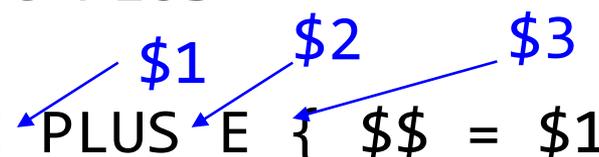
```
{
Prologue
}
%token PLUS INTEGER_LITERAL
%left PLUS
%%
E: E PLUS E { $$ = $1 + $3; }
  | INTEGER_LITERAL { $$ = $1; }
;
%%
Epilogue
```

Legal C/C++ code



Bison (YACC) – Semantic Values

```
%{  
Prologue  
%}  
%token PLUS INTEGER_LITERAL  
%left PLUS  
%%  
E: E PLUS E { $$ = $1 + $3; }  
  | INTEGER_LITERAL { $$ = $1; }  
  ;  
%%  
Epilogue
```



The diagram illustrates the semantic values for the rule `E: E PLUS E`. Three blue arrows point from the labels `$1`, `$2`, and `$3` to the first, second, and third `E` non-terminals in the rule, respectively. This indicates that `$1` is the value of the first `E`, `$2` is the value of the second `E`, and `$3` is the value of the third `E`.

Bison (YACC) – Helper Functions

```
%{  
int yylex();  
void yyerror(char *s);  
%}  
%token PLUS INTEGER_LITERAL  
%left PLUS  
%%  
E: E PLUS E { $$ = $1 + $3; }  
  | INTEGER_LITERAL { $$ = $1; }  
  ;  
%%  
Epilogue
```

Bison (YACC) – Helper Functions

```
%{
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
int ylex();
void yyerror(char const *s);
%}
%token PLUS INTEGER_LITERAL
%left PLUS
%%
E: E PLUS E { $$ = $1 + $3; }
  | INTEGER_LITERAL { $$ = $1; };
%%
void yyerror(char const* s) {
    fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", s);
    exit(1);
}
```

Bison (YACC) – Integrating

- Recall that terminals are tokens
- Lexer produces tokens
 - How do the parser and lexer have a common understanding of tokens?
 - How should the Lexer return tokens?

```
//grammar.y file
...
%token PLUS INTEGER_LITERAL
%%
E: E PLUS E { $$ = $1 + $3; }
  | INTEGER_LITERAL { $$ = $1; };
%%
...
```

↓
bison -d grammar.y

↓
grammar.tab.h

```
//scanner.l file
#include"grammar.tab.h"
extern YYSTYPE yylval
%%
\+      {return PLUS;}
[0-9]+  { yylval=atoi(yytext);
        return INTEGER_LITERAL;}

.|\n    {}
%%
...
```

Bison(YACC) - More..

- %union
- %define
- error

Acknowledgement

- [Bison Tutorial \(ucr.edu\)](#)
- [Bison 3.8.1 \(gnu.org\)](#)