

Context-sensitive Analysis Part II Chapter 4 (up to Section 4.3)

Attribute Grammars



Add rules to compute the decimal value of a signed binary number

Productions			Attribution Rules
Number	→	Sign List	List.pos ← 0 If Sign.neg then Number.val ← – List.val else Number.val ← List.val
Sign	\rightarrow	+	Sign.neg ← false
	Ι	_	Sign.neg ← true
List _o	\rightarrow	List₁ Bit	List₁.pos ← List₀.pos + 1 Bit.pos ← List₀.pos List₀.val ← List₁.val + Bit.val
	I	Bit	Bit.pos ← List.pos List.val ← Bit.val
Bit	\rightarrow	0	Bit.val ← 0
	Ι	1	Bit.val ← 2 ^{Bit.pos}

Synthesized attribute
 →Bottom-Up flow of values
 →Depends on values from the node itself,
 children, or constants

- Inherited attribute
 - $\rightarrow \text{Top-down}$ flow of values

→Depends on values from siblings, parent and constants









































Back to the Examples ELAWARE For Number.val \leftarrow – List.val = –1 Number Sign.neg $List.pos \leftarrow 0$ true Sign List ′List.val ← Bit.val = 1 Productions **Attribution Rules** Sign List Number List.pos $\leftarrow 0$ \rightarrow **Bit.po**s If Sign.neg Bit then Number.val ← – List.val Bit.val else Number.val ← List.val Sign Sign.neg ← false \rightarrow + Sign.neg ← true List_o List, Bit $List_1.pos \leftarrow List_0.pos + 1$ \rightarrow Bit.pos ← List₀.pos List₀.val ← List₁.val + Bit.val Bit Bit.pos ← List.pos List.val ← Bit.val Bit 0 Bit.val ← 0 \rightarrow

1

Bit.val
~ 2^{Bit.pos}





Evaluation order must be consistent with the attribute dependence graph One possible evaluation order: 1 List.pos 2 Sign.neg 3 Bit.pos 4 Bit.val 5 List.val

6 Number.val

Other orders are possible

Attributes + Parse Tree



- Attributes associated with nodes in parse tree
- Rules are value assignments associated with productions
- Rules & parse tree define an attribute dependence graph

 \rightarrow Dependence graph must be non-circular (no cycles)

This produces a high-level, functional specification



Attribute grammars can specify contextsensitive actions

- Take values from syntax
- Perform computations with values
- Insert type tests, type inference, logic, ...

Evaluation Methods

ELAWARE V7 4.3 *

Dynamic, dependence-based methods

- Build the parse tree
- Build the dependence graph
- Topological sort the dependence graph
- Define attributes in topological order

Rule-based methods

- Analyze rules at compiler-generation time
- Determine a fixed (static) ordering
- Evaluate nodes in that order

Oblivious methods

- Ignore rules & parse tree
- Pick a convenient order (at design time) & use it

(treewalk)

(passes, dataflow)













Back to the Example List.pos ← 0 Number Sign List If Sign.neg then Number.val ← – List.val else Number.val ← List.val **Synthesized attributes Number** val: -5 Note: <u>upward flow</u> pos: 0 Sign neg: true List val: 5 (pointing arrows) of pos: 1 pos: 0 information and the Bit List val: 1 🖌 val: 4 flow from node's (self) pos: 2 pos: 1 List Bit val: 04 val: 4 attributes pos: 2 Bit 0 val: 4 For "-101"





If we show the computation ...

then peel away the parse tree ...





All that is left is the attribute dependence graph.

This succinctly represents the flow of values in the problem instance.

The dependence graph <u>must</u> be acyclic (no cycles!)

Grammar for a basic block

Block ₀	^	Block Assign
		Assign
Assign	\rightarrow	Ident = Expr ;
Expr ₀	\rightarrow	Expr ₁ + Term
		Expr ₁ – Term
		Term
Term ₀	\rightarrow	Term * Facbr
		Term ₁ / Factor
		Factor
Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)
		Numlær
		Identifier



Grammar for a basic block

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		Term
Term	- >	Term * Factor
Termo	_→ 	Term ₁ * Factor Term ₁ / Factor
Term ₀	→ 	Term ₁ * Factor Term ₁ / Factor Factor
Termo Factor	→ →	Term ₁ * Factor Term ₁ / Factor Factor (Expr)
Termo Factor	→ →	Term ₁ * Factor Term ₁ / Factor Factor (Expr) Number



Grammar for a basic block



Example basic block \rightarrow Block Assign Block a = -5 Assign b = a * 17 Assign \rightarrow Ident = Expr ; c = b/2 \rightarrow Expr₁ + Erm**Expr**₀ Expr₁ – Term d = a + b - cTerm → Term * Factor Term How many clock Term₁ / Factor cycles will this Factor block take to Factor (Expr) execute? Number Identifier



Grammar for a basic block

Block	\rightarrow	Blœk₁Assign
		Assign
Assign	\rightarrow	Ident = Expr ;
$Expr_0$	\rightarrow	Expr ₁ + Term
		Expr ₁ – Term
		Term
Term₀	\rightarrow	Term * Factor
		Term, / Factor
		Factor
Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)
		Numlær
		Identifier

Simple Attribute Grammar

- Estimate cycle count for the block of instructions
- Each operation has a COST
- Add them, bottom up
- Assume a load per value
- Assume no reuse



2			
Block ₀	\rightarrow	Block1 Assign	Block ₀ .cost ← Block ₁ .cost +
		Assian	Rlock, cost ← Assign cost
		/issign	Dioerto.cost · Assign.cost
Assign	\rightarrow	Ident = Expr ;	Assign.cost \leftarrow COST(store) +
			Expr.cost
$Expr_{o}$	\rightarrow	Expr1 + Term	Expr₀.cost ← Expr₁.cost +
			<pre>COST(add) + Term.cost</pre>
		Expr1 - Term	Expr₀.cost ← Expr₁.cost +
			COST(add) + Term.cost
		Term	$Expr_{0}.cost \leftarrow Term.cost$
Term _o	\rightarrow	Term ₁ * Factor	$Term_{0}.cost \leftarrow Term_{1}.cost +$
			<pre>COST(mult) + Factor.cost</pre>
		Term1 / Factor	$Term_{0}.cost \leftarrow Term_{1}.cost +$
			<pre>COST(div) +Factor.cost</pre>
		Factor	Term₀.cost ← Factor.cost
Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)	Factor.cost - Expr.cost
		Number	Factor.cost ← COST(loadI)
		Tdentifier	Eactor cost $\leftarrow COST(load)$
	I	TUEITITIEI	



Block _o	\rightarrow	Block1 Assign	$Block_0.cost \leftarrow Block_1.cost +$
			Assign.cost
		Assign	Block₀.cost ← Assign.cost
Assign	\rightarrow	Ident = Expr ;	Assign.cost \leftarrow COST(store) +
			Expr.cost
$Expr_{o}$	\rightarrow	Expr1 + Term	$Expr_{0}.cost \leftarrow Expr_{1}.cost +$
			<pre>COST(add) + Term.cost</pre>
		Expr1 - Term	Expr₀.cost ← Expr₁.cost +
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		Factor	Term₀.cost ← Factor.cost
Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)	Factor.cost ← Expr.cost
		Number	Factor.cost ← COST(loadI)
		Identifier	Factor.cost ← COST(load)



Block ₀	\rightarrow	Block1 Assign	$Block_0.cost \leftarrow Block_1.cost +$
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		Assign	Block₀.cost ← Assign.cost
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		Number	Factor.cost ← COST(loadI)
		Identifier	Factor.cost ← COST(load)



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		Expr1 - Term	Expr ₀ .cost ← Expr ₁ .cost +
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		Factor	Term₀.cost ← Factor.cost
Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)	Factor.cost ← Expr.cost
		Number	Factor.cost ← COST(loadI)
		Identifier	Factor.cost ← COST(load)



Properties of the example grammar

- All attributes are synthesized \Rightarrow S-attributed grammar
- Rules can be evaluated bottom-up in a single pass
 → Good fit to bottom-up, shift/reduce parser
- Easily understood solution
- Seems to fit the problem well

What about an improvement? (see backup slides)

- Values are loaded only once per block (not at each use)
- Need to track which values have been already loaded

Backup Slides



A Better Execution Model



Adding load tracking

- Need sets *Before* and *After* for each production
- Must be initialized, updated, and passed around the tree

_			
Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)	Factor.cost ← Expr.cost ;
			Expr.Before ← Factor.Before ;
			Factor.After ← Expr.After
		Number	Factor.cost ← COST(loadi);
			Factor.After ← Factor.Before
		Identifier	lf (Identifier.name∉Factor.Before)
			then
			Factor.cost ← COST(load);
			Factor.After ← Factor.Before
			∪ Identifier.name
			else
			Factor.cost ← 0
			Factor.After ← Factor.Before

This looks more complex!

A Better Execution Model



Adding load tracking

- Need sets *Before* and *After* for each production
- Must be initialized, updated, and passed around the tree

Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)	Factor.cost ← Expr.cost ;
			Expr.Before
			Factor.After - Expr.After
		Number	Factor.cost ← COST(loadi);
			Factor.After ← Factor.Before
		Identifier	If (Identifier.name∉Factor.Before)
			then
			Factor.cost ← COS T(load);
			Factor.After ← Factor.Before
			∪ Identifier.name
			else
			Factor.cost ← 0
			Factor.After ← Factor.Before
	-		

This looks more complex!

A Better Execution Model



- Load tracking adds complexity
- Every production needs rules to copy Before & After

A sample production

$Expr_0 \rightarrow Expr_1 + Term$	Expr ₀ .cost ← Expr ₁ .cost + <u>COST(add)</u> +Term.cost ; Expr ₁ .Before ← Expr ₀ .Before ;
	Term.Before \leftarrow Expr ₁ .After; Expr ₀ .After \leftarrow Term.After

Lots of work, lots of space, lots of rules to write



What about accounting for finite register sets?

- *Before* & *After* must be of limited size
- Adds complexity to *Factor→Identifier*
- Requires more complex initialization

Jump from tracking loads to tracking registers is small

- Copy rules are already in place
- Some local code to perform the allocation