



Context-sensitive Analysis Part II



Attribute Grammars

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

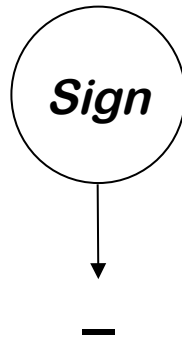
<i>Productions</i>	<i>Attribution Rules</i>
<i>Number</i> \rightarrow <i>Sign List</i>	$List.pos \leftarrow 0$ <i>If Sign.neg</i> <i>then</i> $Number.val \leftarrow - List.val$ <i>else</i> $Number.val \leftarrow List.val$
<i>Sign</i> \rightarrow $+$	$Sign.neg \leftarrow false$
$ $ $-$	$Sign.neg \leftarrow true$
$List_0 \rightarrow List_1 Bit$	$List_1.pos \leftarrow List_0.pos + 1$ $Bit.pos \leftarrow List_0.pos$ $List_0.val \leftarrow List_1.val + Bit.val$
$ Bit$	$Bit.pos \leftarrow List.pos$ $List.val \leftarrow Bit.val$
<i>Bit</i> \rightarrow 0	$Bit.val \leftarrow 0$
$ 1$	$Bit.val \leftarrow 2^{Bit.pos}$

Back to the Examples



For “-1”

Sign.neg



Symbol	Attributes
<i>Number</i>	val
<i>Sign</i>	neg
<i>List</i>	pos, val
<i>Bit</i>	pos, val



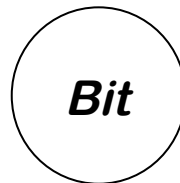
Back to the Examples

For “-1”

Sign.neg



-



1

Bit.pos

Bit.val

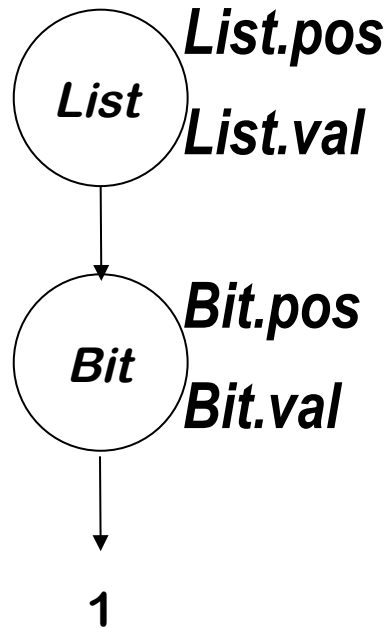
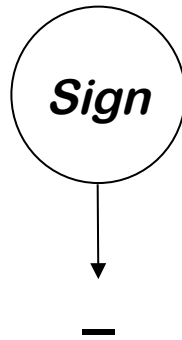
Symbol	Attributes
<i>Number</i>	val
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<i>List</i>	pos, val
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Back to the Examples

For “-1”

Sign.neg

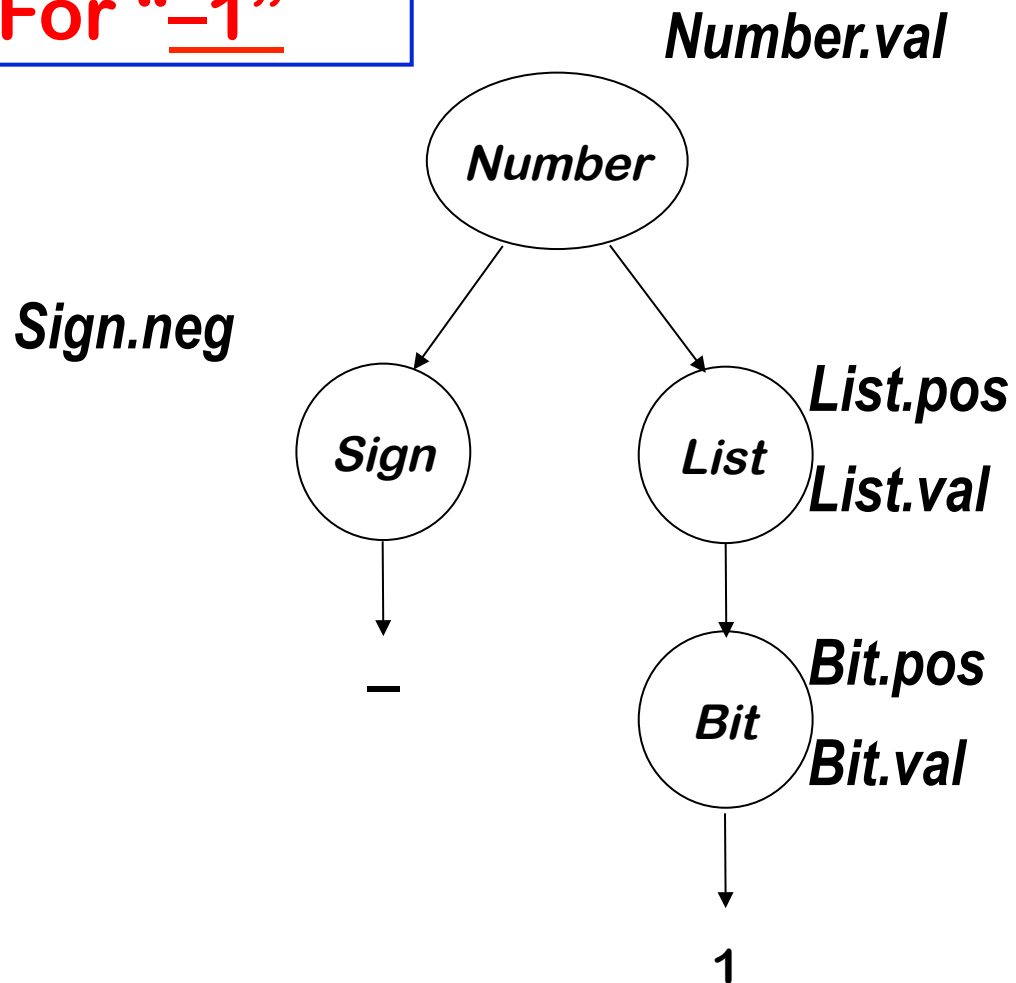


Symbol	Attributes
<i>Number</i>	val
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<i>List</i>	pos, val
<i>Bit</i>	pos, val



Back to the Examples

For “-1”



Symbol	Attributes
<i>Number</i>	val
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<i>List</i>	pos, val
<i>Bit</i>	pos, val

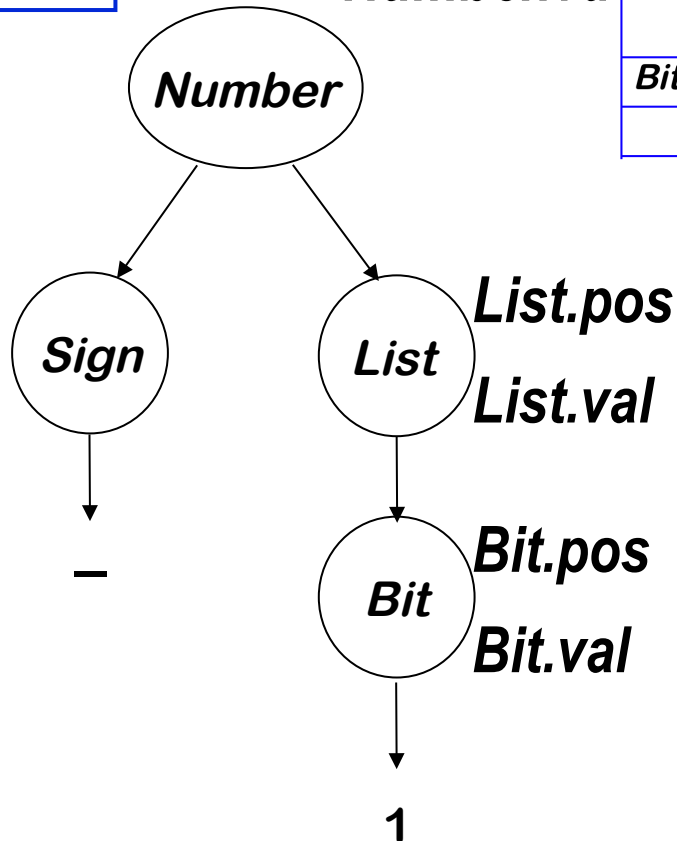
Back to the Examples

Productions			Attribution Rules
<i>Number</i>	\rightarrow	<i>Sign List</i>	<i>List.pos</i> $\leftarrow 0$
			If <i>Sign.neg</i> then <i>Number.val</i> $\leftarrow - \textit{List.val}$ else <i>Number.val</i> $\leftarrow \textit{List.val}$
<i>Sign</i>	\rightarrow	<i>+</i>	<i>Sign.neg</i> $\leftarrow \text{false}$
		<i>-</i>	<i>Sign.neg</i> $\leftarrow \text{true}$
<i>List₀</i>	\rightarrow	<i>List₁ Bit</i>	<i>List₁.pos</i> $\leftarrow \textit{List}_0.\textit{pos} + 1$
			<i>Bit.pos</i> $\leftarrow \textit{List}_0.\textit{pos}$
			<i>List₀.val</i> $\leftarrow \textit{List}_1.\textit{val} + \textit{Bit.val}$
		<i>Bit</i>	<i>Bit.pos</i> $\leftarrow \textit{List.pos}$
			<i>List.val</i> $\leftarrow \textit{Bit.val}$
<i>Bit</i>	\rightarrow	<i>0</i>	<i>Bit.val</i> $\leftarrow 0$
		<i>1</i>	<i>Bit.val</i> $\leftarrow 2^{\textit{Bit.pos}}$

For “-1”

Number.val

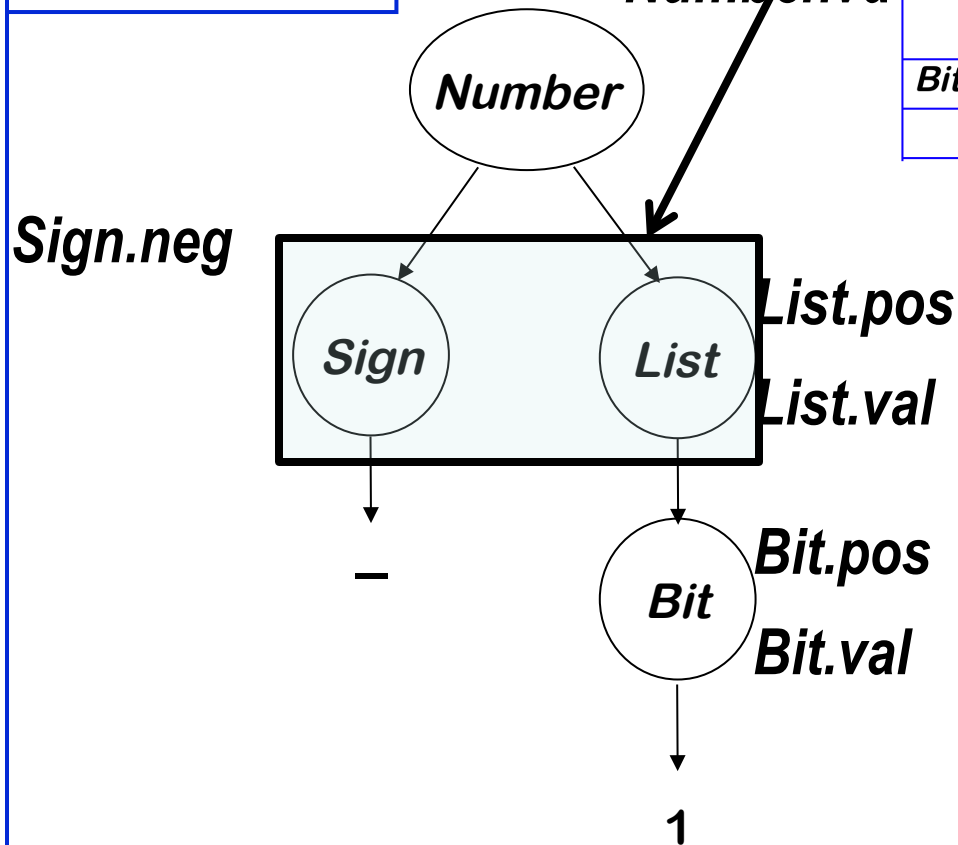
Sign.neg



Back to the Examples

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Number	\rightarrow Sign List	$List.pos \leftarrow 0$ If $Sign.neg$ then $Number.val \leftarrow -List.val$ else $Number.val \leftarrow List.val$
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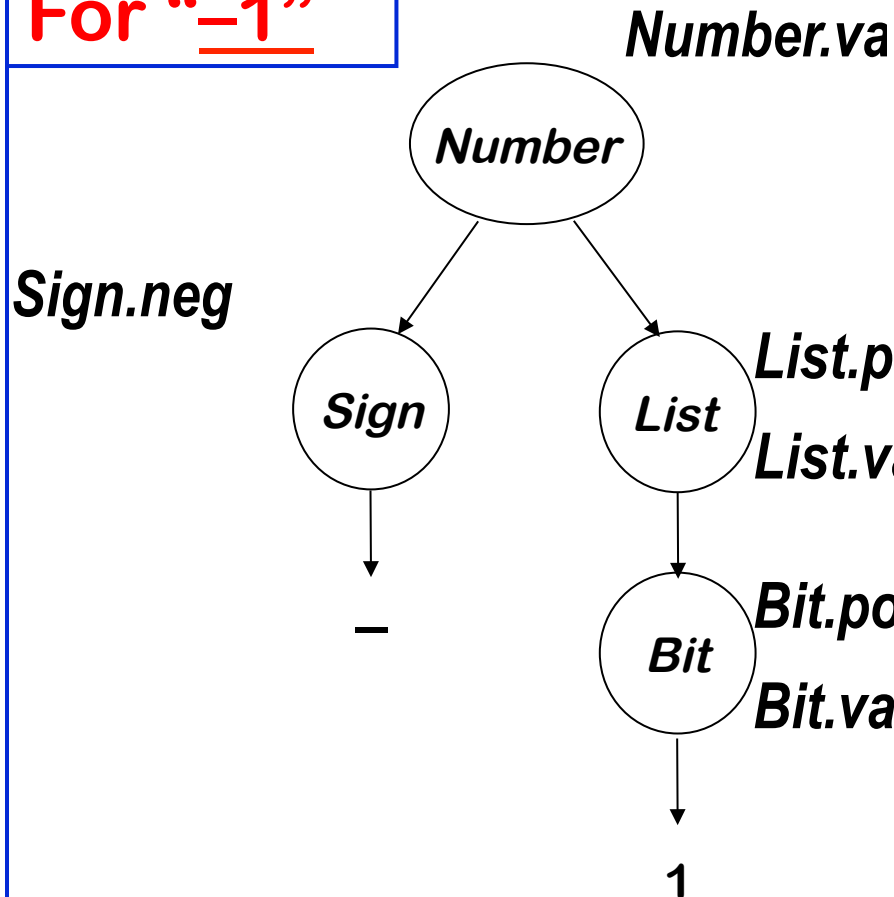
For “-1”



Back to the Examples

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<i>List</i> ₀ → <i>List</i> <i>Bit</i>		$List_1.pos \leftarrow List_0.pos + 1$ $Bit.pos \leftarrow List_0.pos$ $List_0.val \leftarrow List_1.val + Bit.val$
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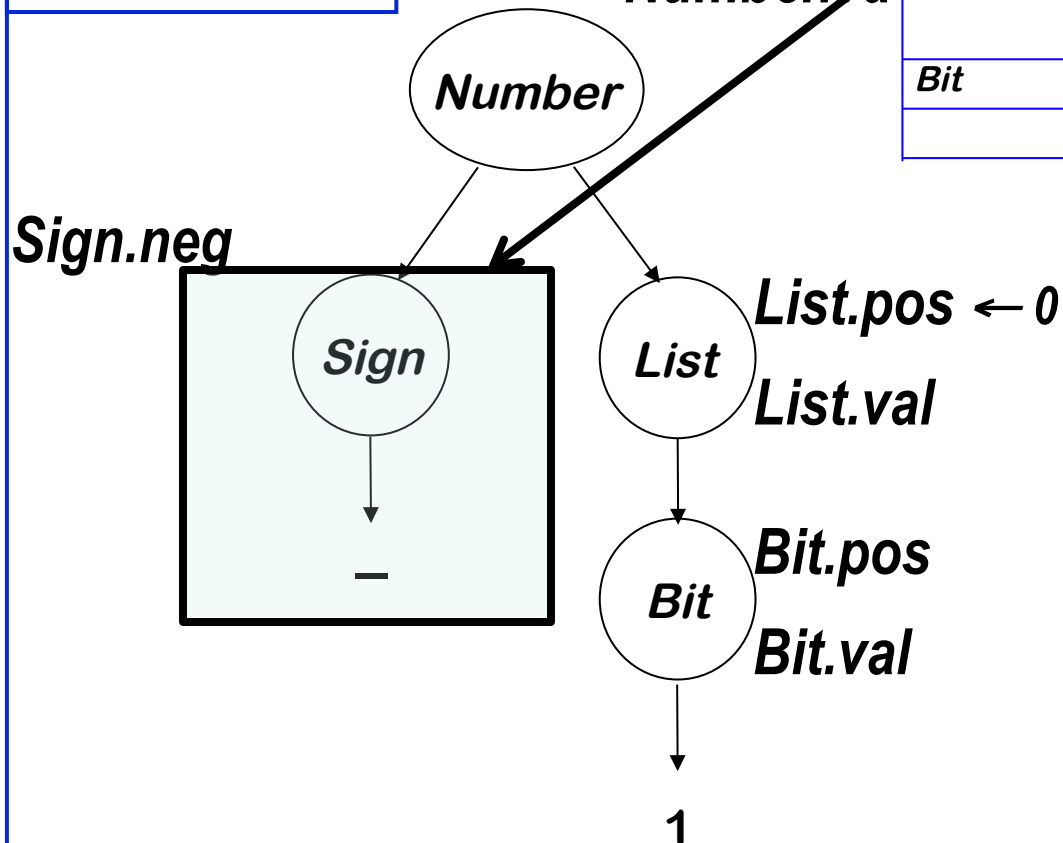
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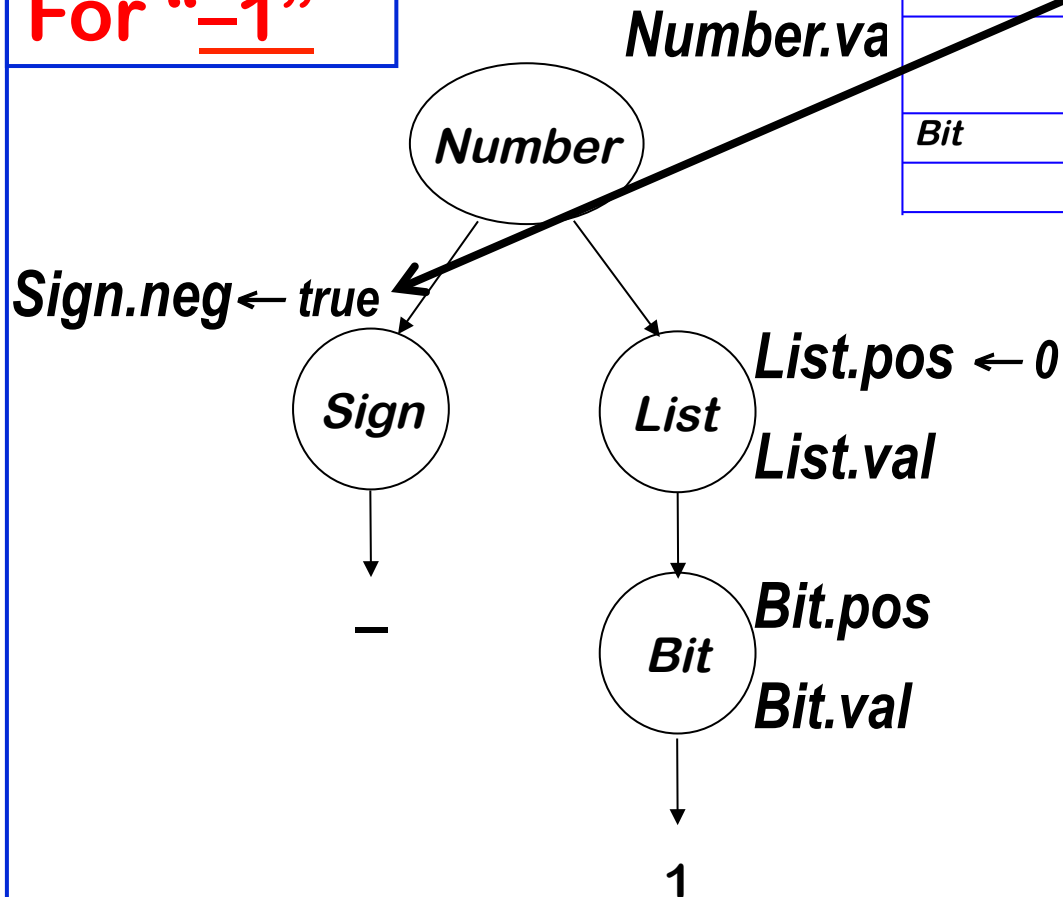
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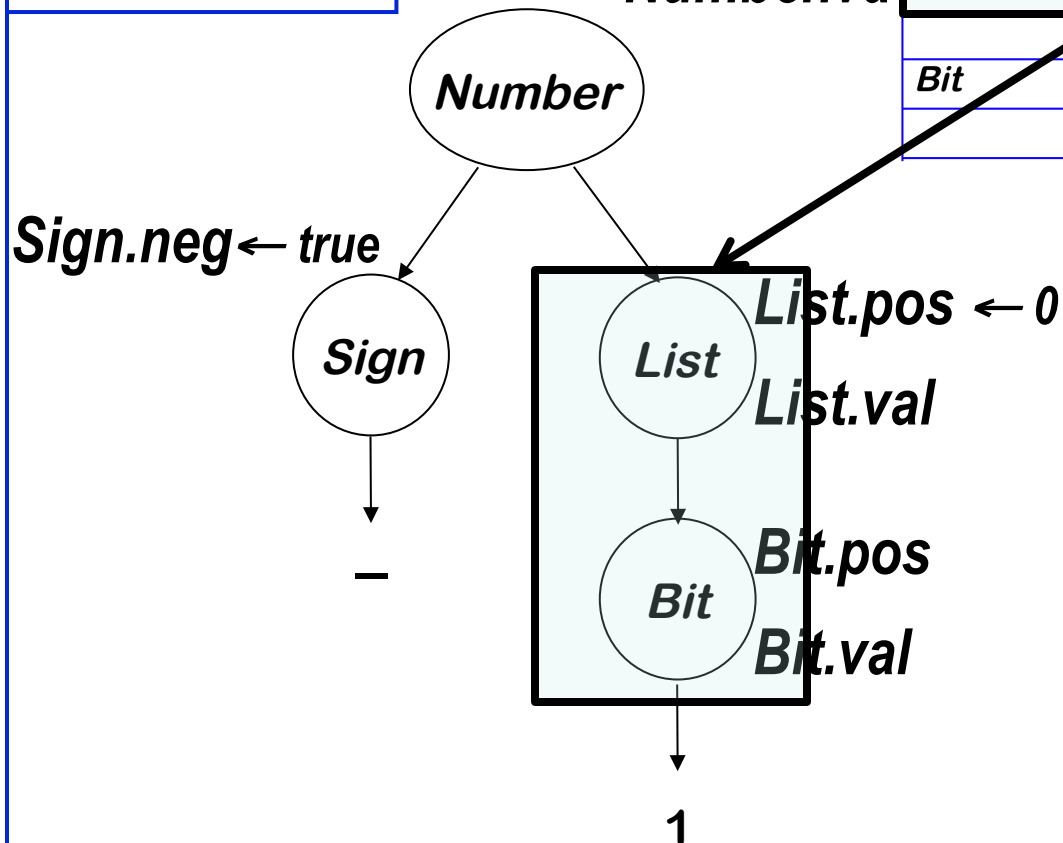
For “-1”



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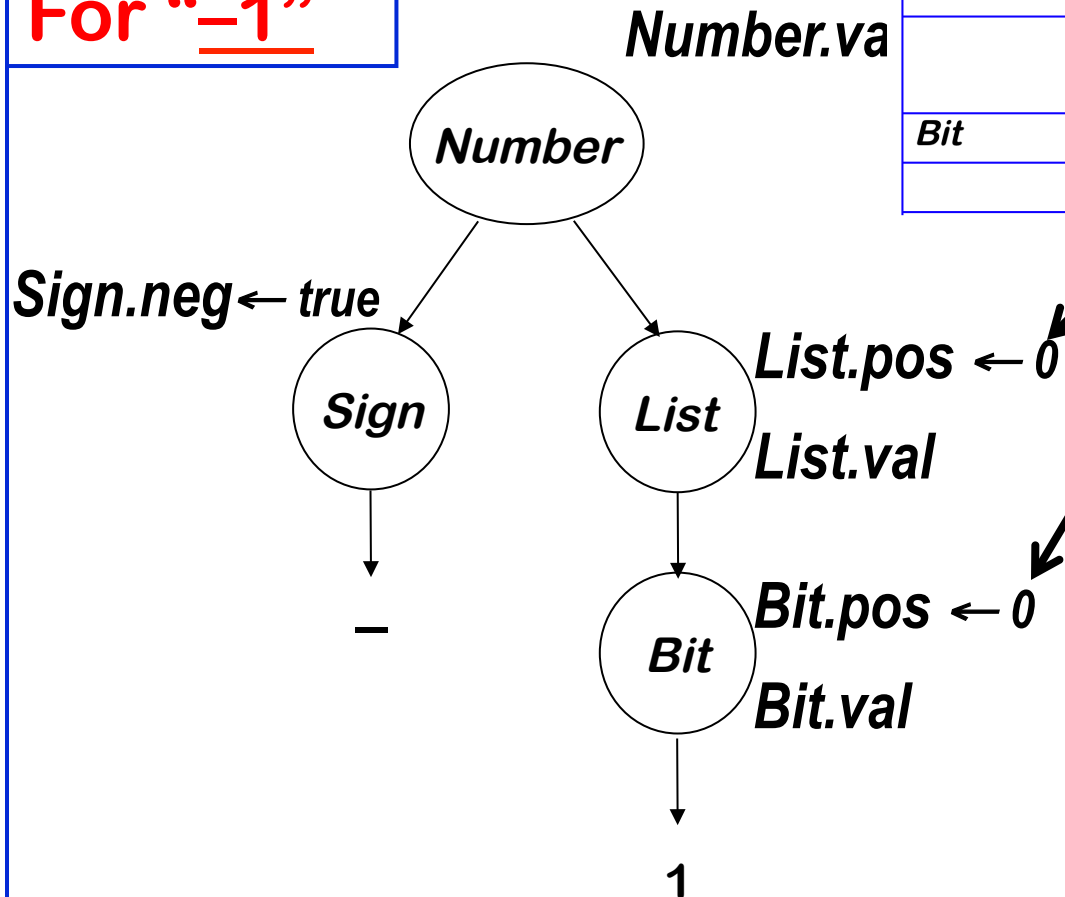
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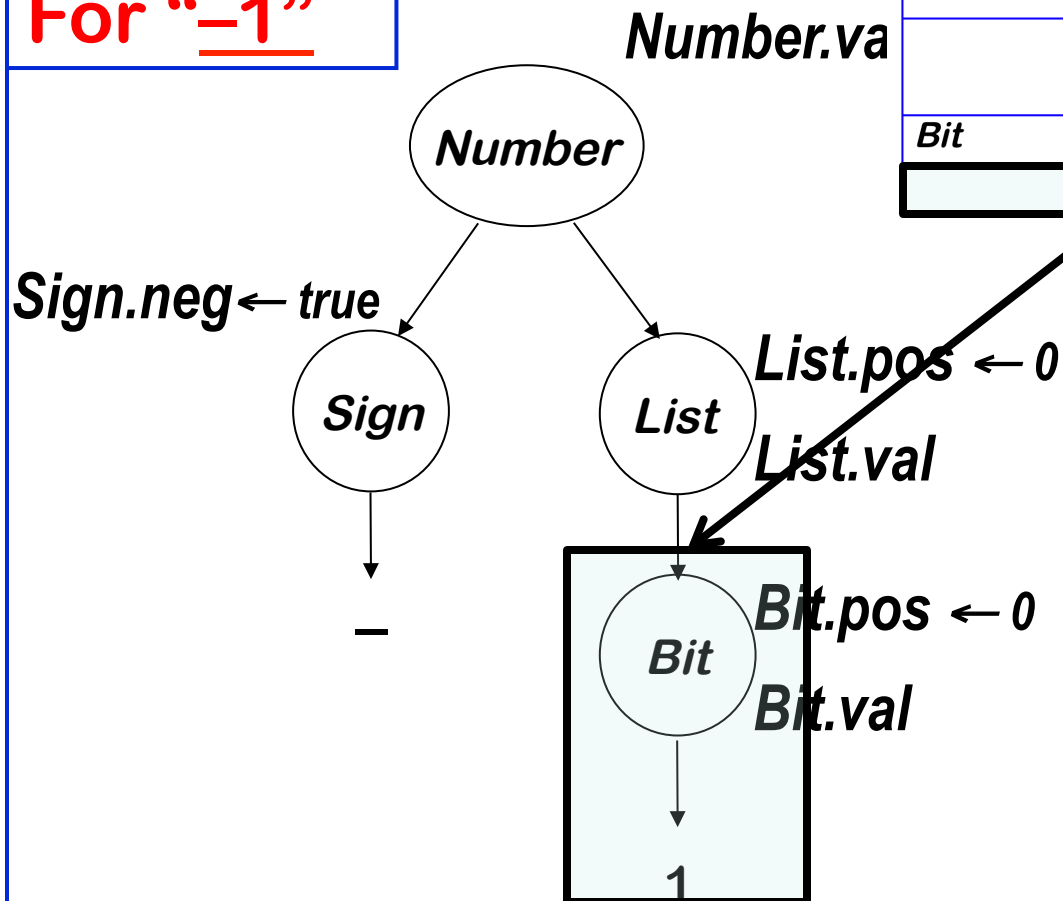
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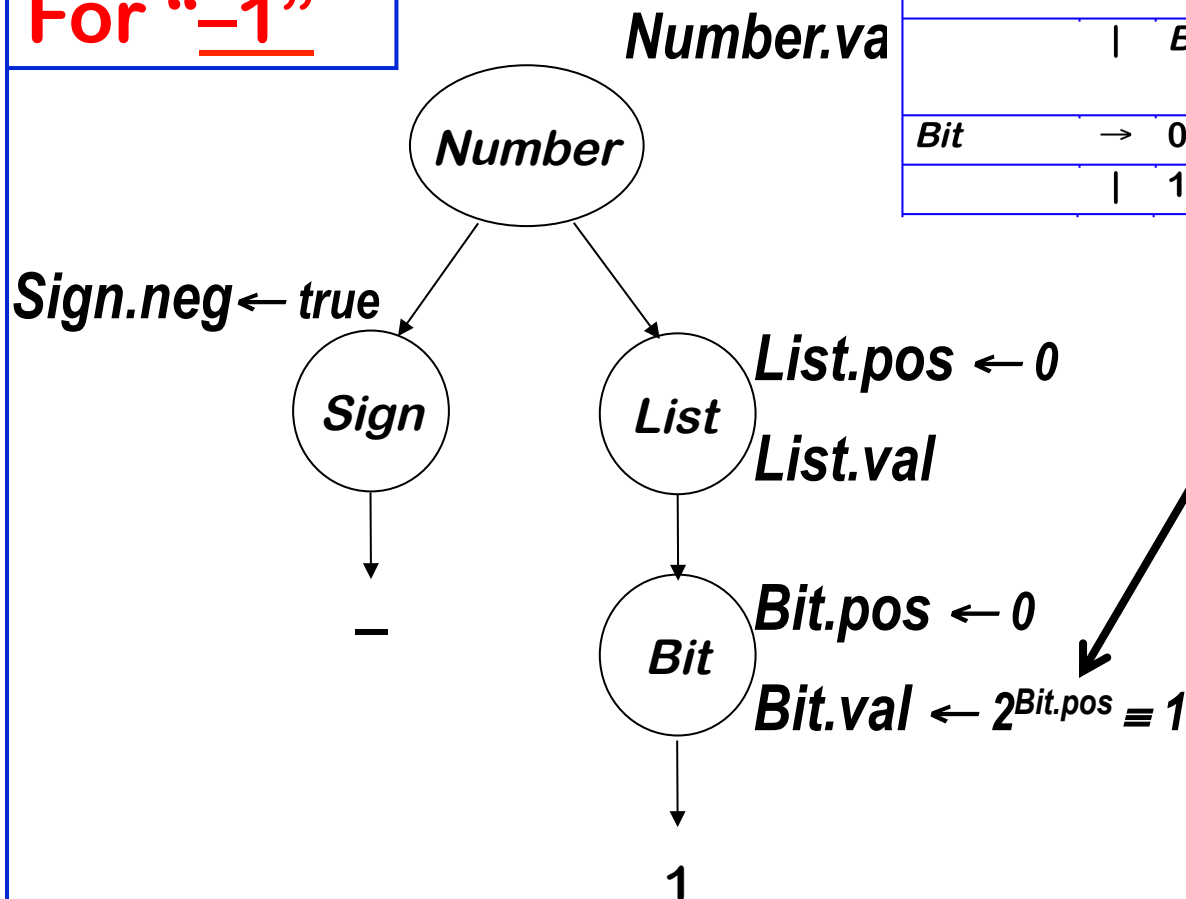
For “-1”



Back to the Examples

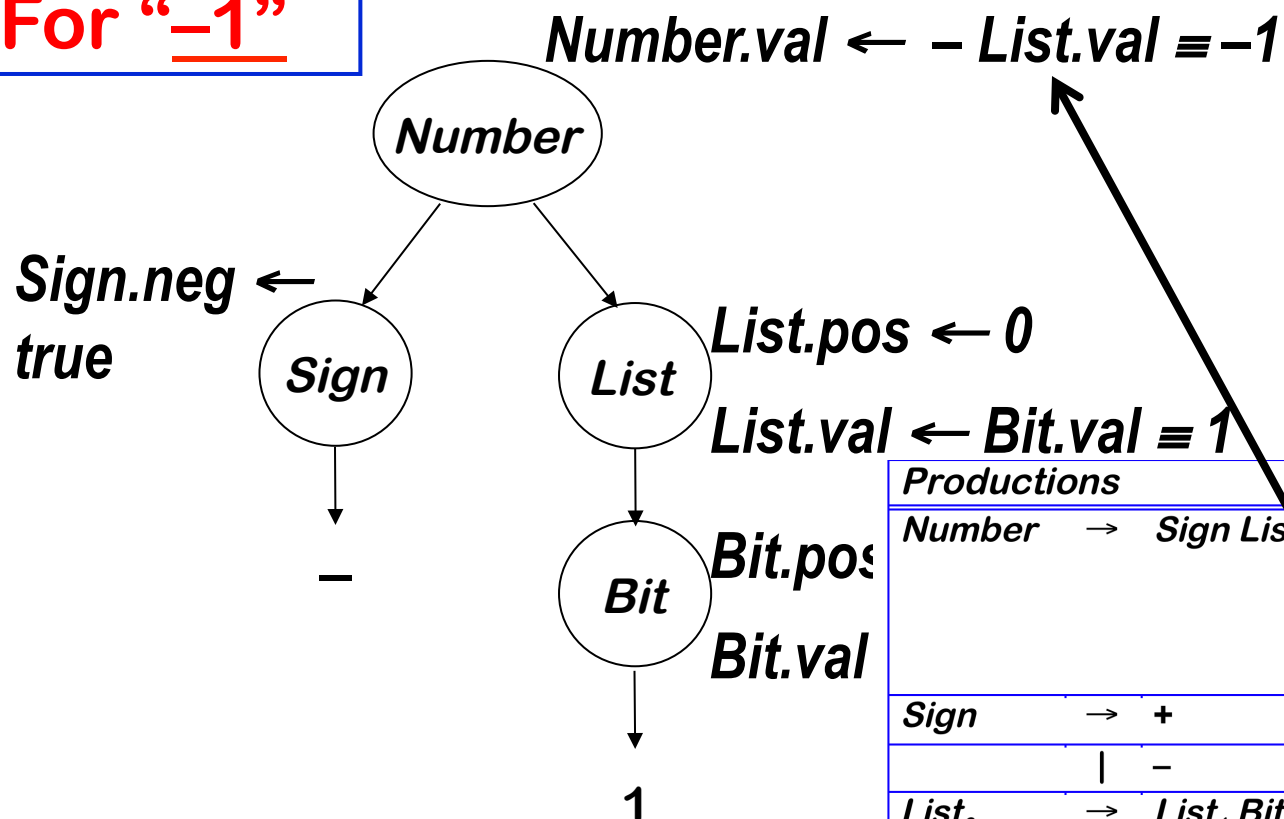
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For “-1”



Back to the Examples

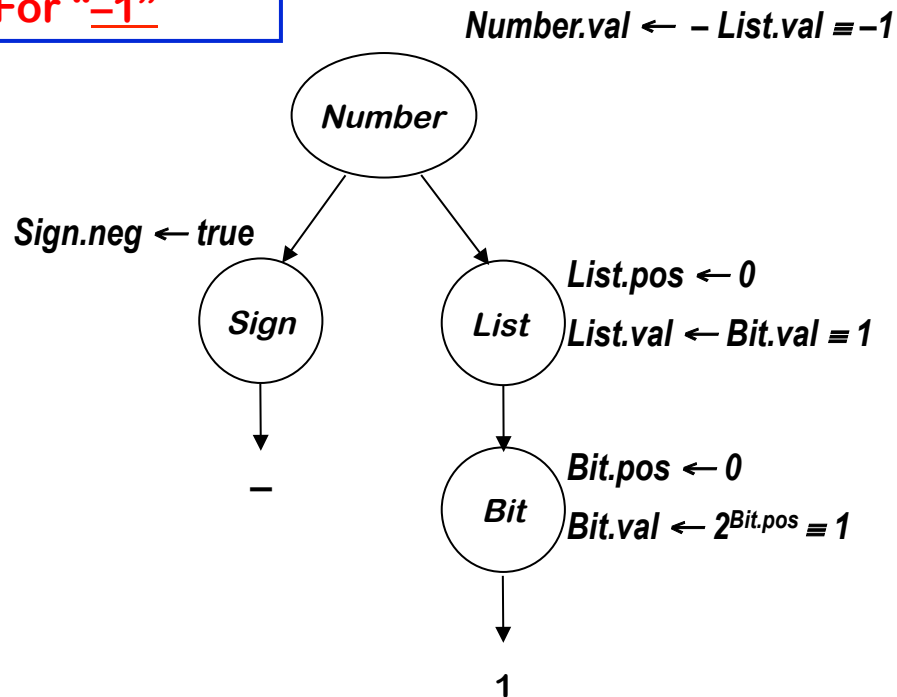
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Back to the Examples

For “-1”



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

Evaluation order must be consistent with the **attribute dependence graph**



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
 - Graph must be non-circular

This produces a high-level, functional specification



Two kinds of Attributes

- Synthesized attribute
 - Upward flow of values
 - Depends on values from the node itself, children, or constants
- Inherited attribute
 - Downward flow of values
 - Depends on values from siblings, parent and constants



Using Attribute Grammars

Attribute grammars can specify context-sensitive actions

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



Evaluation Methods

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

(treewalk)

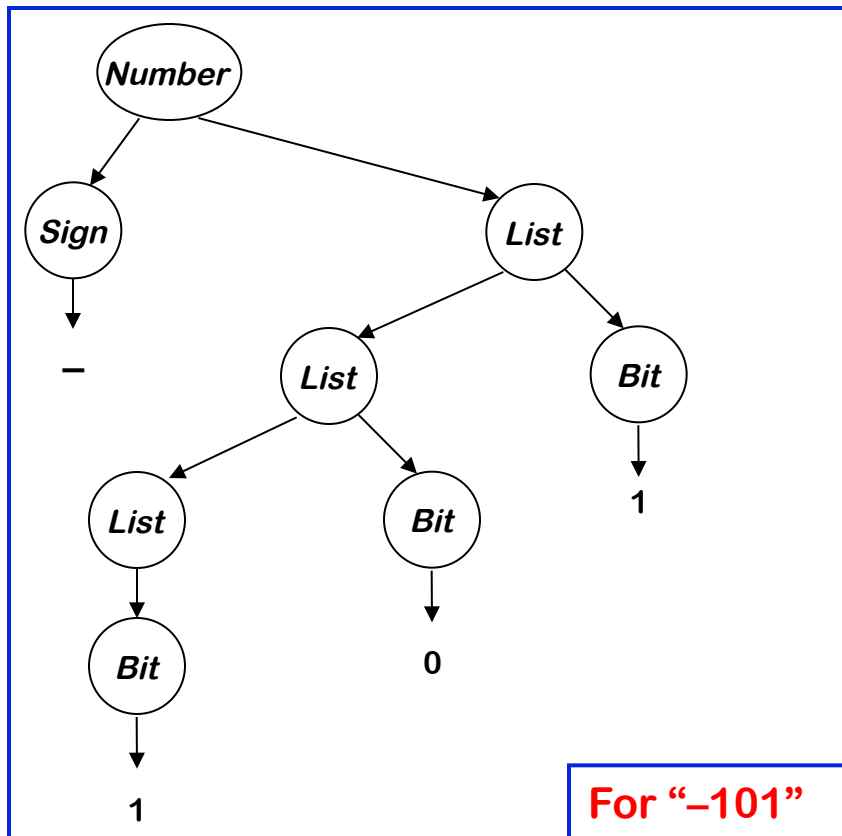
- Analyze rules at compiler-generation time
- Determine a fixed (static) ordering
- Evaluate nodes in that order

Oblivious methods

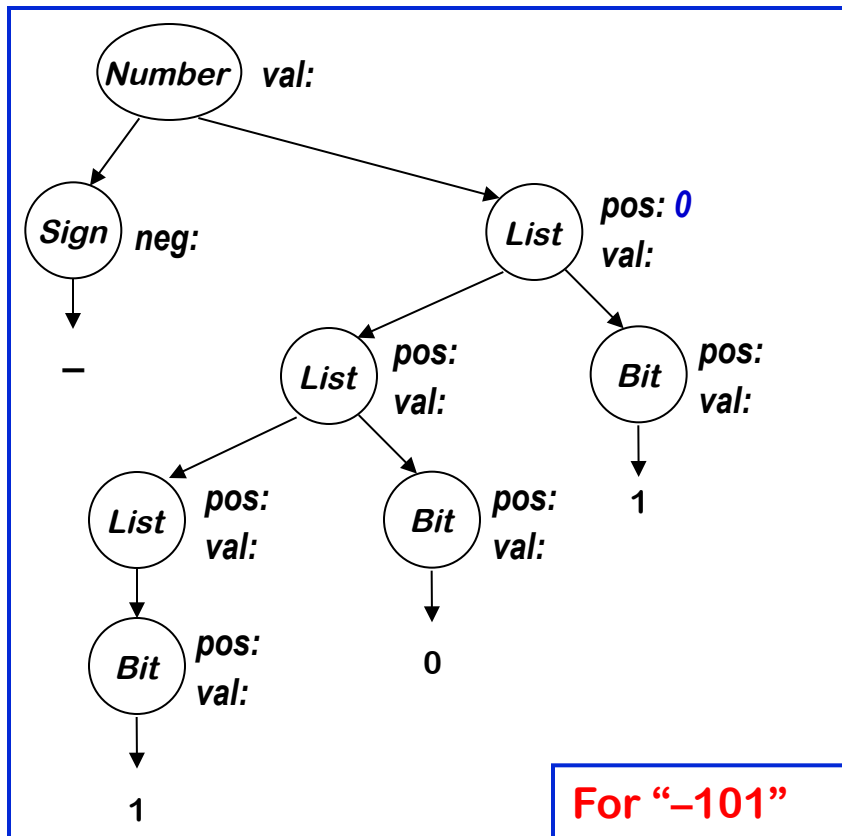
(passes, dataflow)

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

Back to the Example

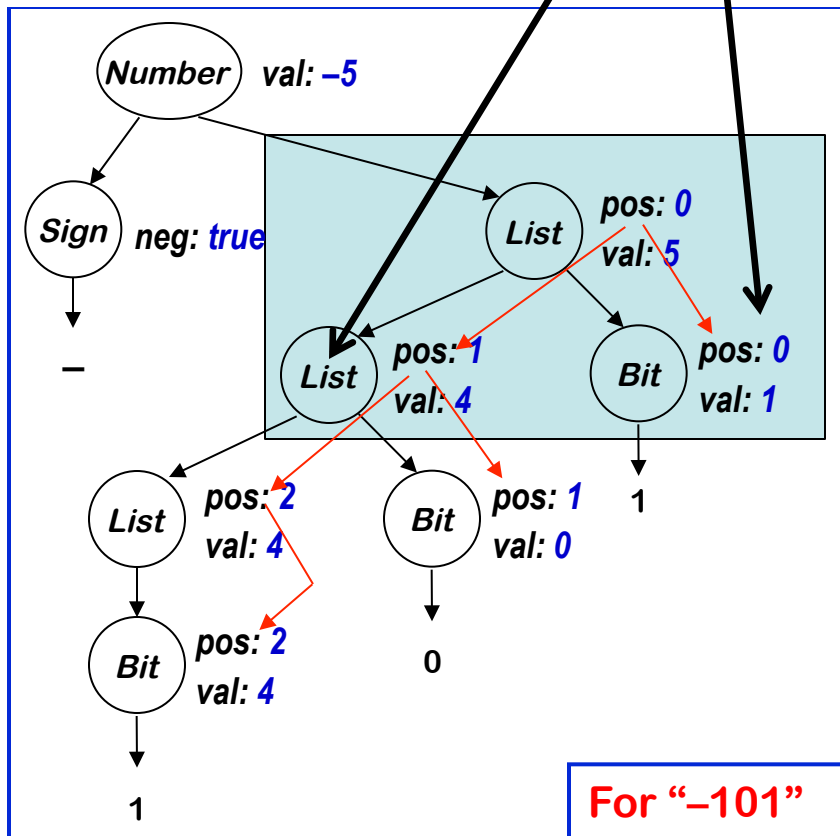


Back to the Example



Back to the Example

$List_0$	\rightarrow	$List_1, Bit$	$List_1.pos \leftarrow List_0.pos + 1$ $Bit.pos \leftarrow List_0.pos$ $List_0.val \leftarrow List_1.val + Bit.val$
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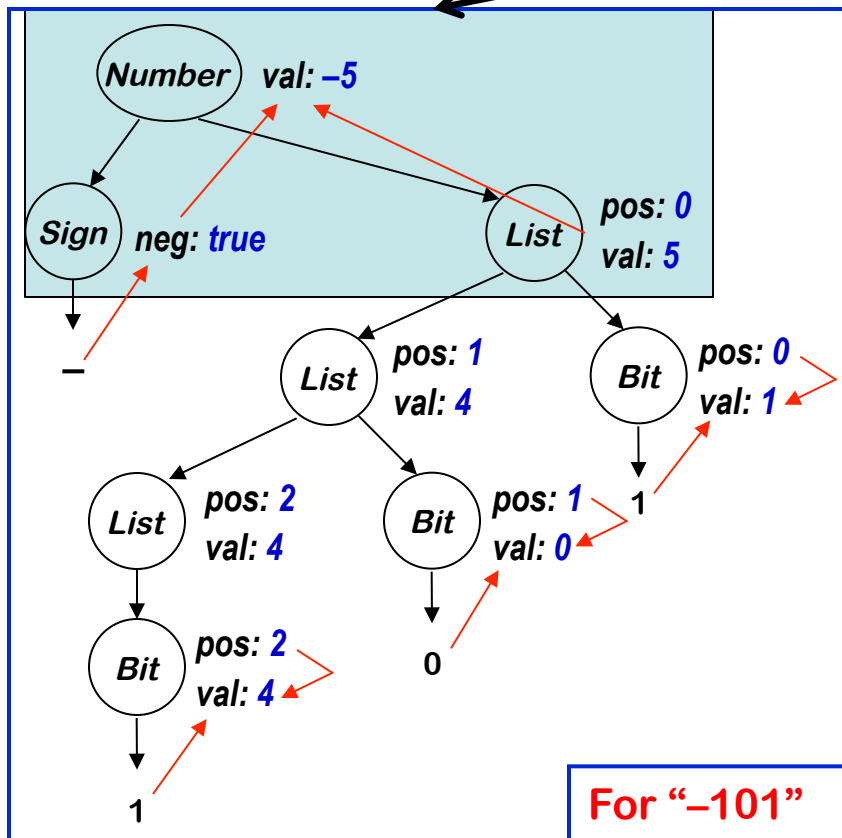


Inherited Attributes

Note: downward flow
(pointing arrows) of
information

Back to the Example

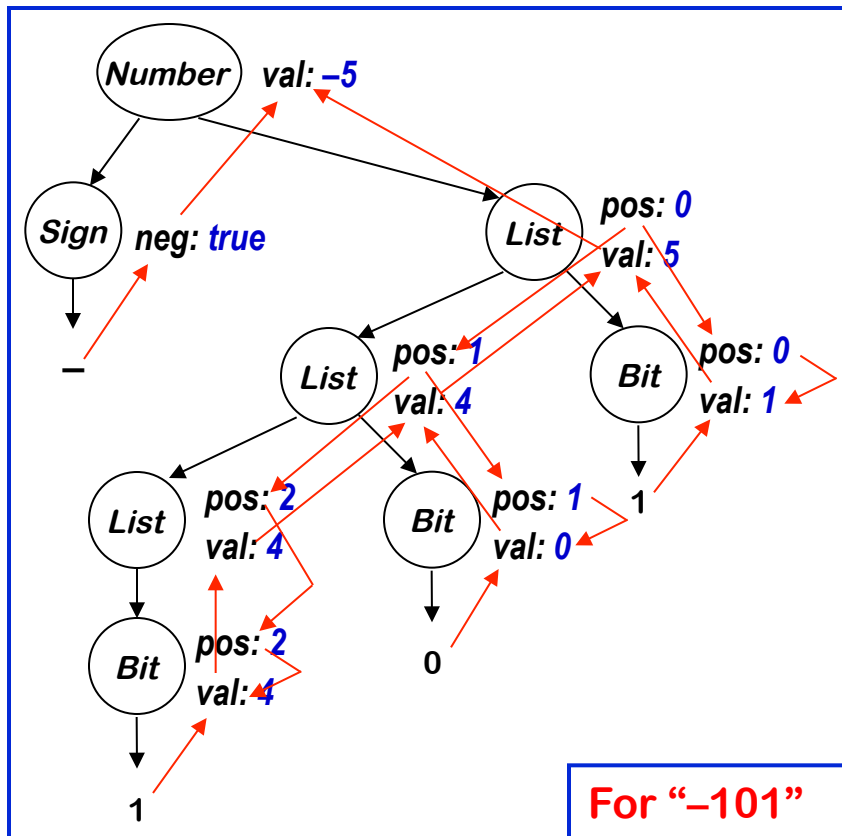
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--	--



Synthesized attributes

Note: upward flow (pointing arrows) of information and the flow from node's (self) attributes

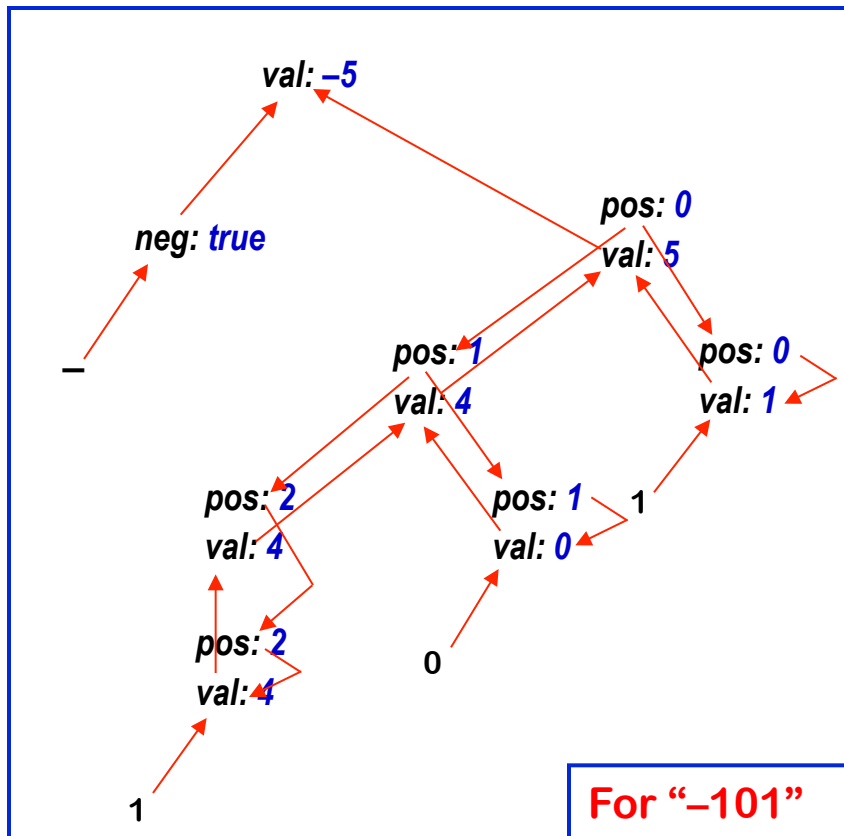
Back to the Example



If we show the
computation ...

then peel away the parse
tree ...

Back to the Example



All that is left is the attribute dependence graph. This succinctly represents the flow of values in the problem instance.

The dependence graph **must** be acyclic (no cycles!)

An Extended Example

Grammar for a basic block

<i>Block₀</i>	→	<i>Block₁ Assign</i> <i>Assign</i>
<i>Assign</i>	→	<i>Ident = Expr ;</i>
<i>Expr₀</i>	→	<i>Expr₁ + Term</i> <i>Expr₁ - Term</i> <i>Term</i>
<i>Term₀</i>	→	<i>Term₁ * Factor</i> <i>Term₁ / Factor</i> <i>Factor</i>
<i>Factor</i>	→	<i>(Expr)</i> <i>Number</i> <i>Identifier</i>

An Extended Example

Grammar for a basic block

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<i>Term₀</i>	→	<i>Term₁ * Factor</i> <i>Term₁ / Factor</i> <i>Factor</i>
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An Extended Example

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		<i>Expr₁ - Term</i>
		<i>Term</i>
<i>Term₀</i>	→	<i>Term₁ * Factor</i>
		<i>Term₁ / Factor</i>
		<i>Factor</i>
<i>Factor</i>	→	<i>(Expr)</i>
		<i>Number</i>
		<i>Identifier</i>



An Extended Example

Grammar for a basic block

$Block_0$	\rightarrow	$Block_1$ Assign
		Assign
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Expr₀	\rightarrow	Expr₁ + Term
		Expr₁ - Term
		Term
Term₀	\rightarrow	Term₁ * Factor
		Term₁ / Factor
		Factor
Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)
		Number
		Identifier

Example basic block

```
a = -5
b = a * 17
c = b / 2
d = a + b - c
```

How many clock cycles will this block take to execute?



An Extended Example

Grammar for a basic block

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Assign	\rightarrow	Ident = Expr ;
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		$Expr_1 - Term$
		Term
$Term_0$	\rightarrow	$Term_1 * Factor$
		$Term_1 / Factor$
		Factor
Factor	\rightarrow	(Expr)
		Number
		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



An Extended Example

(continued)

Adding attribution rules **All these attributes are synthesized!**

$Block_0 \rightarrow Block_1 \text{ Assign}$	$Block_0.cost \leftarrow Block_1.cost +$ $Assign.cost$ $Block_0.cost \leftarrow Assign.cost$
$Assign \rightarrow Ident = Expr ;$	$Assign.cost \leftarrow COST(store) +$ $Expr.cost$
$Expr_0 \rightarrow Expr_1 + Term$	$Expr_0.cost \leftarrow Expr_1.cost +$ $COST(add) + Term.cost$
$Expr_0 \rightarrow Expr_1 - Term$	$Expr_0.cost \leftarrow Expr_1.cost +$ $COST(add) + Term.cost$
$Expr_0 \rightarrow Term$	$Expr_0.cost \leftarrow Term.cost$
$Term_0 \rightarrow Term_1 * Factor$	$Term_0.cost \leftarrow Term_1.cost +$ $COST(mult) + Factor.cost$
$Term_0 \rightarrow Term_1 / Factor$	$Term_0.cost \leftarrow Term_1.cost +$ $COST(div) + Factor.cost$
$Term_0 \rightarrow Factor$	$Term_0.cost \leftarrow Factor.cost$
$Factor \rightarrow (Expr)$	$Factor.cost \leftarrow Expr.cost$
$Factor \rightarrow Number$	$Factor.cost \leftarrow COST(loadI)$
$Factor \rightarrow Identifier$	$Factor.cost \leftarrow COST(load)$



An Extended Example

(continued)

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An Extended Example

(continued)

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$Assign \rightarrow Ident = Expr ;$	$Assign.cost \leftarrow COST(store) +$ $Expr.cost$
$Expr_0 \rightarrow Expr_1 + Term$	$Expr_0.cost \leftarrow Expr_1.cost +$ $COST(add) + Term.cost$
$\quad \quad Expr_1 - Term$	$Expr_0.cost \leftarrow Expr_1.cost +$ $COST(add) + Term.cost$
$\quad \quad Term$	$Expr_0.cost \leftarrow Term.cost$
$Term_0 \rightarrow Term_1 * Factor$	$Term_0.cost \leftarrow Term_1.cost +$ $COST(mult) + Factor.cost$
$\quad \quad Term_1 / Factor$	$Term_0.cost \leftarrow Term_1.cost +$ $COST(div) + Factor.cost$
$\quad \quad Factor$	$Term_0.cost \leftarrow Factor.cost$
$Factor \rightarrow (Expr)$	$Factor.cost \leftarrow Expr.cost$
$\quad \quad Number$	$Factor.cost \leftarrow COST(loadI)$
$\quad \quad Identifier$	$Factor.cost \leftarrow COST(load)$



An Extended Example

Properties of the example grammar

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

What about an improvement?

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



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 → (Expr)	Factor.cost ← Expr.cost ; Expr.Before ← Factor.Before ; Factor.After ← Expr.After
Number	Factor.cost ← COST(loadi) ; Factor.After ← Factor.Before
Identifier	<div>If (Identifier.name \notin Factor.Before) then Factor.cost ← COST(load); Factor.After ← Factor.Before \cup Identifier.name else Factor.cost ← 0 Factor.After ← Factor.Before</div>

This looks more complex!



A Better Execution Model

Adding load tracking

- Need sets *Before* and *After* for each production
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Factor → (Expr)	Factor.cost ← Expr.cost ; Expr.Before ← Factor.Before ; Factor.After ← Expr.After
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This looks more complex!



A Better Execution Model

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

A sample production

$\text{Expr}_0 \rightarrow \text{Expr}_1 + \text{Term}$	$\text{Expr}_0.\text{cost} \leftarrow \text{Expr}_1.\text{cost} +$ $\text{COST}(\text{add}) + \text{Term}.\text{cost};$
	$\text{Expr}_1.\text{Before} \leftarrow \text{Expr}_0.\text{Before};$ $\text{Term}.\text{Before} \leftarrow \text{Expr}_1.\text{After};$ $\text{Expr}_0.\text{After} \leftarrow \text{Term}.\text{After}$

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



An Even Better Model

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

Next class

⇒ Curing these problems with *ad-hoc* syntax-directed translation



Midterm Study Guide

- *Focus on Phase II and III*
- *Focus on Chapters 2 and 3*
- *Lexer*
 - Given an RE can you construct an NFA/DFA?
 - Given a DFA/NFA can you construct an RE?
- *Parsing*
 - Focus on LR(1) Parsing
 - Construct Canonical Collections, Control DFA, ACTION, and GOTO tables