



Phase3 Parser



Phase3.1

Grammar and the .cup file



Java Cup

- Cup is a LALR parser generator for Java (Look Ahead Left to Right)
- It translates the grammar into Java code.
- LR parsers were invented by Knuth in 1965 and are potentially the fastest parsers present.

Basic Steps

cool.cup

- Run `parser.JavaCup`

Sym &
CoolParser

- Compile `Sym.java` & `CoolParser.java`

treeNodes.*

- Flesh out the `.java` files for phase2.2

Run
parser.Parser

- Get the AST dump. (yippie!)

Cool.cup



- Read sections 3 to 7 in the cool manual to understand the grammar.
- The grammar here needs to be added to the .cup file



e.g. CLASSES

```
class <type> [ inherits <type> ] {  
    <feature_list>  
};
```



class ::=

CLASS TYPEID:n LBRACE feature_list:f RBRACE SEMI

```
{: RESULT = new Class_(curr_lineno(), n,  
    AbstractTable.idtable.addString("Object"), f, curr_filename()); :}
```

| CLASS TYPEID:n INHERITS TYPEID:p LBRACE feature_list:f RBRACE
SEMI

```
{: RESULT = new Class_(curr_lineno(), n, p, f, curr_filename()); :}
```

| CLASS OBJECTID error SEMI

| CLASS error SEMI ;



Phase 2.2

Printing out the ast Tree



treeNodes

- Is a collection of grammatically significant terminals and non terminals.
- The Parser generates the AST.
- The root node is the node of type `treeNode.Program`.
- `Result.dumpWithTypes(out, 0)` then calls others recursively.



For Block.java

```
public void dumpWithTypes(Writer out, int n) throws
    IOException {
    dumpLine(out, n);
    out.write(Utilities.pad(n) + "_block\n");
    for(AbstractExpression e : body) {
        e.dumpWithTypes(out, n + 2);
    }

    dumpType(out, n);
}
```



Notes

- Precedence rules make grammar unambiguous.
- Rules are used to parse string of tokens.
- Action part are used to construct AST(IR), but it won't show up
in your screen. ASR(IR) are data structures.
- Parser.java



Notes

- Only .cup file need to be modified.
- Complete .cup file are due on Oct 10.