

Lex(Flex) Yacc(Bison)

(IT)

0.

(1) Lex Yacc 가?

. UNIX AT&T Bell
 Laboratories UNIX (utility) . Lex Mark Lesk,
 Yacc Steve Johnson .
 Sun Solaris Linux UNIX
 , Microsft Windows (porting) .

(2) Lex Yacc 가?

UNIX (商用) Lex Yacc .
 Lex Yacc (copyright) Bell Laboratories(Lucent Technology)가 가 ,
 Linux FSF(Free Software Foundation) Lex Yacc
 GNU (version) Flex Bison . Lex
 Yacc
 Cygwin Flex Bison 가

1. Lex Yacc

(1) Lex Yacc

Lex Yacc 가 (specification) C
 (lexical analyzer scanner) (syntax analyzer
 parser) (C++ Java).

Lex Yacc
 'lex.yy.c' 'y.tab.c' GNU Flex Bison
 'yy.c' 'tab.c'
 가

(string) (stream) (token)
 scanner tokenizer), Lex

(parse tree) (syntax tree) (production rule)
 가 ,).
 Yacc

(2) Lex Yacc

(declaration) (definition)가
 (auxiliary procedure) (translation rule))
 (supporting routines)
 가 ' % ' , 가

Lex

```

1 { 1 }
2 { 2 }
...
n { n }
```

가 (pattern)
 (action) C (curly braces)
 가 (regular expression)
 Lex
 Yacc

```

1 : 가 1
2 : 가 2
...
n : 가 n
```

가 (grammar symbol)
 (semantic action)
 (syntax-directed translation) (translation scheme)

Lex 가 C .

2. Lex(Flex)

(1) : — 1

```

%{
/*
 * line numbering 1
 */

int      lineno = 1;
%}

%%

\n      { lineno++; ECHO; }
^.*$    printf("%d\t%s", lineno, yytext);
    
```

1. 'ln1.l':
 , Lex , '%%'
 , 'Lex 가
 'lex.yy.c'(Lex) (being
 dumped). 'lineno' (global)
 '\n' , (new line)
 'lineno' 1 가 'ECHO' (macro)(
 Lex , '\n')
 '^.*\$' , 가 Lex - (meta-character)가 '^\n'
). '\$' ()
). '*' '.*' Lex ()
 가 1)
 (reflexive transitive closure).
 'lineno' 'yytext' , 'yytext' Lex
 (buffer) (character array)

```
yytext)' . ( 'ECHO' 'printf("%s",
, Lex
'ECHO' .)
Lex .
```

```
$ lex ln1.1
$ gcc -o ln1 lex.yy.c -ll
```

```
( (kernel) 2.6 Linux , '$'
(shell prompt) ). Lex 'ln1.l'
(directory) 'lex.yy.c' C Lex
('-ll')
```

```
day := (1461*y) div 4 + (153*m+2) div 5 + d;
if a then c := 1;
while (c)
do c := c - 1
```

('data.p'. Pascal)

```
$ ./ln1 < data.p
```

```
1 day := (1461*y) div 4 + (153*m+2) div 5 + d;
3 if a then c := 1;
5 while (c)
6 do c := c - 1
```

가 . '\n' 가

(2) : — 2

Lex

```

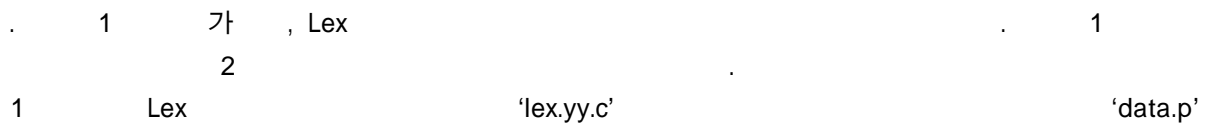
%{
/*
 *   line numbering 2
 */

int   lineno = 0;
%}

%%

^.*\n  printf("%d\t%s", ++lineno, yytext);
    
```

2. 'ln2.l':



```

1   day := (1461*y) div 4 + (153*m+2) div 5 + d;
2
3   if a then c := 1;
4
5   while (c)
6     do c := c - 1
    
```



(3) : , ,

Lex

```

%{
/*
 *   word count
 */

int nchar, nword, nline;
%}

%%

\n          ++nchar, ++nline;
[^ \t\n]+  ++nword, nchar += yyleng;
.          ++nchar;

%%
    
```

```
int main(void)
{
    yylex();
    printf("%d\t%d\t%d\n", nchar, nword, nline);
    return 0;
}
```

3. 'wc.l': , ,

Lex

'nchar', 'nword', 'nline' Lex

'lex.yy.c'

'\n' 가

1 가

'[^ \t\n]+' 가 Lex - ('[' ']')

(character class) '[ab]' "a" "b"가 , '[' \t\n']

" "() "\t" "\n" Lex '^' 가

'[^ \t\n]' (tab)

'+'

(positive closure).

()

1 가 가

'nchar' 가 Lex

'yyleng'

가

'main' 가 가 Lex 'lex.yy.c'

'yylex'가 . C 'main'

(default) 'main' 가 'yylex'

'yylex' 가 , ,

'main' 가

'main' 가 'main' 가

1 2 Lex 'lex.yy.c'

'data.p'

가 . 'data.p' ,
 , . UNIX 'wc'가 ,
 , 가 (Linux).
 'data.p'

```
$ wc data.p
6 25 92 data.p
```

3. Yacc(Bison)

(1) : (infix) (postfix) 1

Yacc

```
%{
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
}%

%token DIGIT

%%

line : expr '\n' { putchar('\n'); }
;

expr : expr '+' term { putchar('+'); }
| expr '-' term { putchar('-'); }
| term
;

term : DIGIT { printf("%d", yylval); }
;

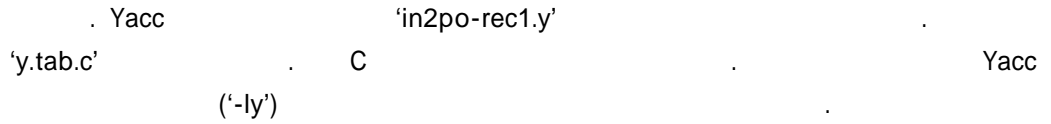
%%

int yylex()
{
int c;
while (1) {
c = getchar();
if (c == ' ' || c == '\t');
else if (isdigit(c)) {
```


'yyparse' 0

Yacc

```
$ yacc in2po-rec1.y
$ gcc -o in2po-rec1 y.tab.c -ly
```



```
$ ./in2po-rec1
9-5+2
95-2+
!
```

(())

(2) :

Lex Yacc Yacc

```
%{
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
}%

%token DIGIT

%%

line : expr '\n' { putchar('\n'); }
;

expr : expr '+' term { putchar('+'); }
| expr '-' term { putchar('-'); }
| term
;

term : DIGIT { printf("%d", yylval); }
```

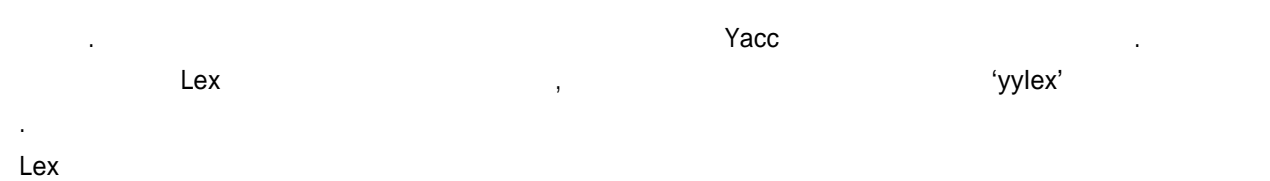
```

;

%%

int main()
{
    if (yyparse() == 0) printf("          !\n\n");
    else printf("          !\n\n");
}
    
```

5. 'in2po-rec2.y':



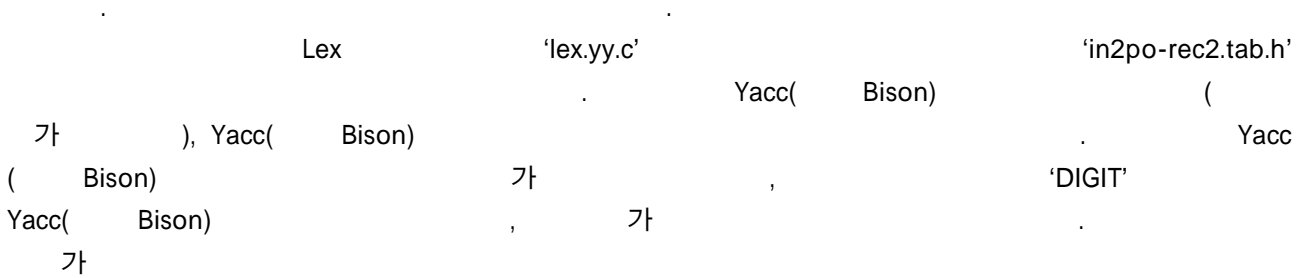
```

%{
#include "in2po-rec2.tab.h"
%}

%%

[ \t]+      ;
[0-9]       { yylval = yytext[0] - '0'; return DIGIT; }
[+\-\n]     return yytext[0];
    
```

6. 'in2po-rec2.l':



```

...
#endif
#define DIGIT 258
#if ! defined (YYSTYPE) && ! defined (YYSTYPE_IS_DECLARED)
typedef int YYSTYPE;
...
    
```



Lex 가 , 가 Lex -
 (escape) (backslash) UNIX-C
 가 , '가
 (range) - '[abcde]' '[a-e]'
 Lex Yacc(Bison)

```
$ lex in2po-rec2.l
$ bison -d in2po-rec2.y
$ gcc -o in2po-rec2 lex.yy.c in2po-rec2.tab.c -ll -ly
```

Lex 'yylex' 가
 'lex.yy.c' , Yacc Bison ,
 . Yacc 'y.tab.c' , Bison 'Bison'
 'tab.c' Bison
 'in2po-rec2.y' 'in2po-rec2.tab.c'가 Yacc(
 Bison) , Yacc(Bison)
 '-d' (option) 가 'y.tab.c'(Yacc)
 'in2po-rec2.tab.c'(Bison) , 'y.tab.h'(Yacc) 'in2po-rec2.tab.h'(Bison)
 Lex 'lex.yy.c'

```
$ ./in2po-rec2
9-5+2
95-2+
!
```

(3) :

Yacc . Yacc

```
%{
#include <stdio.h>
```

```

#include <ctype.h>
%}

%token DIGIT

%%

line   : expr '\n'      { printf("%d\n", $1); }
        ;

expr   : expr '+' term { $$ = $1 + $3; }
        | expr '-' term { $$ = $1 - $3; }
        | term
        ;

term   : DIGIT          { $$ = $1; }
        ;

%%

int yylex()
{
    int c;
    while (1) {
        c = getchar();
        if (c == ' ' || c == '\t');
        else if (isdigit(c)) {
            yylval = c - '0';
            return DIGIT;
        }
        else return c;
    }
}

int main()
{
    if (yyparse() == 0) printf("      !\n\n");
    else printf("      !\n\n");
}

```

7. 'calc.y':

4 Yacc

'\$\$' '\$1' '\$2'

'\$\$'

'\$i'(i = 1, 2, ...)

i-

가

Yacc(Bison)

(bottom-up)

LALR

'yylval'



```
$ yacc calc.y
$ gcc -o calc y.tab.c -ly
```

```
$ ./calc
9-5+2
6
!
```

(4) : 가 (assembly)

“Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools (by Aho, Sethi, and Ullman)” 2.8 가 (Abstract Stack Machine) (paper machine)

Lex Yacc Pascal 가 (Pascal)

‘data.p’

```
day := (1461*y) div 4 + (153*m+2) div 5 + d;

if a then c := 1;

while (c)
  do c := c - 1
```

Lex

```
%{
/*
*
*/

#include <string.h>
#include "y.tab.h"
%}
```

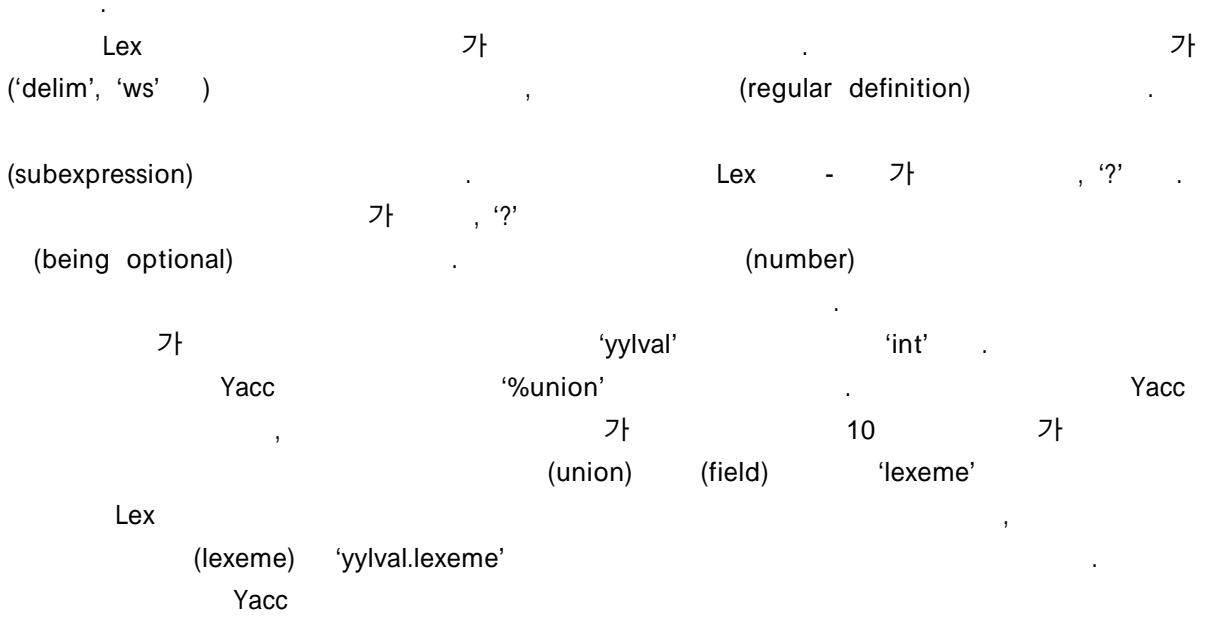
```

delim      [ \t\n]
ws         {delim}+
letter     [A-Za-z]
digit      [0-9]
id         {letter}({letter}|{digit})*
number     {digit}+(\.{digit}+)?(E[+\-]?{digit}+)?

%%

{ws}      ;
" :="     return(ASSIGN);
div       return(DIV);
mod       return(MOD);
if        return(IF);
then      return(THEN);
while     return(WHILE);
do        return(DO);
{id}      { strcpy(yylval.lexeme, yytext); return(ID); }
{number}  { strcpy(yylval.lexeme, yytext); return(NUM); }
.         return(yytext[0]);
    
```

8. 'stack-m.l': Pascal Lex



```

%{
/*
*
*/
    
```

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char *tmp_lbl1, *tmp_lbl2;
%}

%union {
    char lexeme[10];
}

%start list

%token ID NUM DIV MOD ASSIGN IF THEN WHILE DO

%%

list    :    list ';' stmt
        |    stmt
        ;

stmt    :    ID ASSIGN
            { printf("\tlvalue\t%s\n", $1.lexeme); }
        |    expr
            { printf("\t:=\n"); }
        |    IF expr
            { tmp_lbl1 = new_lbl_no();
              printf("\tgofalse\t%s\n", tmp_lbl1); }
        |    THEN stmt
            { printf("label\t%s\n", tmp_lbl1); }
        |    WHILE
            { tmp_lbl1 = new_lbl_no();
              printf("label\t%s\n", tmp_lbl1); }
        |    expr
            { tmp_lbl2 = new_lbl_no();
              printf("\tgofalse\t%s\n", tmp_lbl2); }
        |    DO stmt
            { printf("\tgoto\t%s\n", tmp_lbl1);
              printf("label\t%s\n", tmp_lbl2); }
        ;

expr    :    expr '+' term { printf("\t+\n"); }
        |    expr '-' term { printf("\t-\n"); }
        |    term
        ;

term    :    term '*' factor { printf("\t*\n"); }
        |    term '/' factor { printf("\t/\n"); }
        |    term DIV factor { printf("\tdiv\n"); }
        |    term MOD factor { printf("\tmod\n"); }

```

```

        |      factor
        ;

factor :      '(' expr ')'
        |      ID { printf("\trvalue\t%s\n", $1.lexeme); }
        |      NUM { printf("\tpush\t%s\n", $1.lexeme); }
        ;

%%

char* new_lbl_no(void)
{
    static int lbl_no = 0;
    char buf[4];
    int i, quot;
    char *lbl_header;

    lbl_header = (char *)malloc(5);
    strcpy(lbl_header, "lbl_");
    buf[3] = '\0';
    quot = lbl_no++;
    for (i = 2 - (quot / 10); i >= 0; i--) {
        buf[i] = '0' + quot % 10;
        quot = quot / 10;
    }
    return((char *)strcat(lbl_header, buf));
}

int main(void)
{
    printf("\nCompilation for Abstract Stack Machine Started...\n\n");
    printf("\nAssembly code for Abstract Stack Machine follows...\n\n");
    if (yyparse() == 0)
        printf("\n\nCompilation for Abstract Stack Machine Completed!\n");
    else
        printf("\n\nCompilation for Abstract Stack Machine Failed!\n");
}

```

9.	'stack-m.y':	Pascal	Yacc	
.		'%start'		가
		(start symbol)	.	
			Yacc	.
	'new_lbl_no'	(label)		
.				
Lex	Yacc			

```

$ lex stack-m.l
$ yacc -d stack-m.y
$ gcc -o stack-m lex.yy.c y.tab.c -ll -ly

```

```

      .
      'data.p'
'data.asm'

```

```
./stack-m < data.p > data.asm
```

```

      .      ('data.p'      Pascal
      )      'data.asm'

```

```

Compilation for Abstract Stack Machine Started...

Assembly code for Abstract Stack Machine follows...

      lvalue day
      push  1461
      rvalue y
      *
      push  4
      div
      push  153
      rvalue m
      *
      push  2
      +
      push  5
      div
      +
      rvalue d
      +
      :=
      rvalue a
      gofalse lbl_000
      lvalue c
      push  1
      :=
label  lbl_000
label  lbl_001
      rvalue c
      gofalse lbl_002
      lvalue c
      rvalue c
      push  1
      -
      :=
      goto  lbl_001
label  lbl_002

```

```
Compilation for Abstract Stack Machine Completed!
```

4.

가 Lex(Flex) Yacc(Bison)

가 Lex(Flex) Yacc(Bison)