

# SDT for L-attributed definitions

Assuming a pre-order traversal of the parse tree we can transform a L-attributed SDD in a SDT as follows:

- 1 action computing **inherited attributes** must be computed **before the occurrence of the non terminal**. In case of more inherited attributes for the same non terminal order them as they are needed
- 2 actions for computing **synthesized attributes** go at the **end of the production**

# Example

Consider the production:

$$S \rightarrow \mathbf{while} (C) S_1$$

assuming the “traditional” semantics for this statement let’s generate the intermediate code assuming a three-address code where **three control flow statements** are generally used:

- ▶ `ifFalse x goto L`
- ▶ `ifTrue x goto L`
- ▶ `goto L`

Intermediate Code Structure

# Example

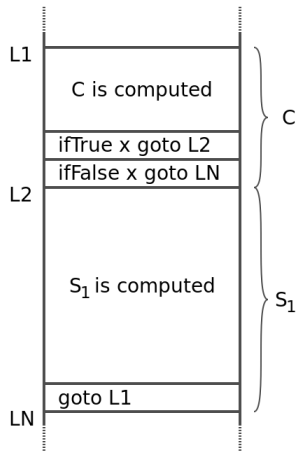
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## Intermediate Code Structure



# while statement - rationale

The following attributes can be used to derive the translation:

- ▶ *S.next*: labels the beginning of the code to be executed after *S* is finished
- ▶ *S.code*: sequence of intermediate code steps that implements the statement *S* and ends with *S.next*
- ▶ *C.true*: label for the code to be executed if *C* is evaluated to true
- ▶ *C.false*: label for the code to be executed if *C* is evaluated to false
- ▶ *C.code*: sequence of intermediate code steps that implements the condition *C* and jumps to *C.true* or to *C.false* depending on the evaluation

## while statement - SDD and SDT

## SDD

$$S \rightarrow \mathbf{while} (C) S_1 \quad \begin{array}{l} L1 = \mathit{new}(); \\ L2 = \mathit{new}(); \\ S_1.\mathit{next} = L1; \\ C.\mathit{false} = S.\mathit{next}; \\ C.\mathit{true} = L2 \\ S.\mathit{code} = \mathbf{label}||L1||C.\mathit{code}||\mathbf{label}||L2||S_1.\mathit{code} \end{array}$$

# while statement - SDD and SDT

Note for the translation:

- $L_1$  and  $L_2$  can be treated as **synthesized attributes for dummy nonterminals** and can be assigned to the first action in the production

## SDT

```

S → while (   {L1 = new(); L2 = new(); C.false = S.next;
               C.true = L2; }
C)           {S1.next = L1; }
S1          {S.code = label||L1||C.code||label||L2||S1.code}
  
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# Implementing L-attributed SDD

Translation can be performed according to two different strategies:

- traversing a parse tree
- during parsing

## Traversing a parse tree

- ▶ Build the parse tree and annotate; if the SDD is not circular there is at least an order of execution that works
- ▶ Build the parse tree, add actions, and execute the actions in preorder; e.g. L-attributed SDDs translated into SDTs

## During parsing

- ▶ Use a recursive descent parser
- ▶ Generate code on the fly
- ▶ Implement an SDT in conjunction with an LL-parser
- ▶ Implement an SDT in conjunction with an LR-parser



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