

Title: Petter: Compiler Construction (18.06.2020)  
- 36: Multiple Attributes

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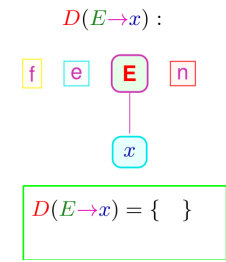
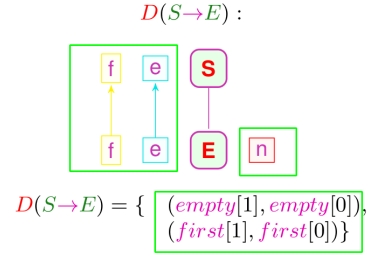
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### Simultaneous Computation of Multiple Attributes

Computing *empty*, *first*, *next* from regular expressions:

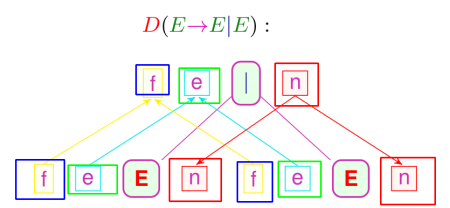
$$S \rightarrow E: \begin{cases} \text{empty}[0] := \text{empty}[1] \\ \text{first}[0] := \text{first}[1] \\ \text{next}[1] := \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$E \rightarrow x: \begin{cases} \text{empty}[0] := (x \equiv \epsilon) \\ \text{first}[0] := \{x \mid x \neq \epsilon\} \end{cases}$$



### Regular Expressions: Rules for Alternative

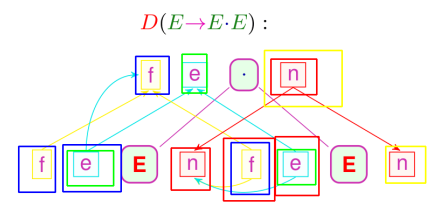
$$E \rightarrow E|E: \begin{cases} \text{empty}[0] := \text{empty}[1] \vee \text{empty}[2] \\ \text{first}[0] := \text{first}[1] \cup \text{first}[2] \\ \text{next}[1] := \text{next}[0] \\ \text{next}[2] := \text{next}[0] \end{cases}$$



$D(E \rightarrow E|E) = \{ (empty[1], empty[0]), (empty[2], empty[0]), (first[1], first[0]), (first[2], first[0]), (next[0], next[2]), (next[0], next[1]) \}$

### Regular Expressions: Rules for Concatenation

$$E \rightarrow E \cdot E: \begin{cases} \text{empty}[0] := \text{empty}[1] \wedge \text{empty}[2] \\ \text{first}[0] := \text{first}[1] \cup (\text{empty}[1] ? \text{first}[2] : \emptyset) \\ \text{next}[1] := \text{first}[2] \cup (\text{empty}[2] ? \text{next}[0] : \emptyset) \\ \text{next}[2] := \text{next}[0] \end{cases}$$

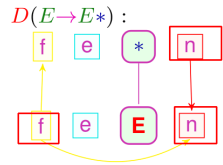


$D(E \rightarrow E \cdot E) = \{ (empty[1], empty[0]), (empty[2], empty[0]), (empty[2], next[1]), (empty[1], first[0]), (first[1], first[0]), (first[2], first[0]), (first[2], next[1]), (next[0], next[2]), (next[0], next[1]) \}$

## Regular Expressions: Rules for Kleene-Star and Option

$E \rightarrow E^*$  :

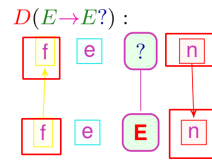
- $empty[0] := t$
- $first[0] := first[1]$
- $next[1] := first[1] \cup next[0]$



$D(E \rightarrow E^*) = \{ (first[1], first[0]), (first[1], next[2]), (next[0], next[1]) \}$

$E \rightarrow E?$  :

- $empty[0] := t$
- $first[0] := first[1]$
- $next[1] := next[0]$



$D(E \rightarrow E?) = \{ (first[1], first[0]), (next[0], next[1]) \}$

## Challenges for General Attribute Systems

### Static evaluation

Is there a static evaluation strategy, which is generally applicable?

- an evaluation strategy can only exist, if for *any* derivation tree the dependencies between attributes are *acyclic*
- it is *DEXPTIME*-complete to check for cyclic dependencies [Jazayeri, Odgen, Rounds, 1975]