

C99 Parser Hacker's Guide

rough and incomplete

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1 The Introduction

This is a manual for ...

1.0.0.1 CPP If-Then-Else Logic Block (ITLB) Processing

The parser needs to have a "CPI" (CPP processing info) stack to deal with types (re)defined in multiple branches of a `#if...#endif` statement chain. If we are in "code" mode then we may be skipping code so need to track when to shift and when not to.

The state is contained in a stack `ppxs` States are

```
ode;0 ode=
cskip-done
skip code until #endif, passed true
cskip-look
skipping code, but still looking for true at this level
ckeep
keep code
cskip1-pop
skip one token and pop skip-stack
```

Also, if we want to pass on all the sections of an ITLB to the parser we need to remove typedef names because a typedef may appear multiple times, as in

```
#ifdef SIXTYFOURBIT
typedef short int32_t;
#else
typedef long int32_t;
#endif
```

To achieve this we keep a stack of valid typedefs. On `#if` we push, on `#elif` we shift (i.e., pop, then push) and on `#endif` we pop. ;; The grammar looks like

```
(code
  ("if" cond code "endif")
  ("if" cond code "else" code "endif")
  ("if" cond code elif-list "endif")
  ("if" cond code elif-list "else" code "endif")
  (other))
(elif-list
  ("elif" cond code)
  (elif-list "elif" cond code))
```

1.0.0.2 CPP Macro Expansion

Within C code the lexer will call `expand-cpp-macro-ref`.

And the if/then processing will call `expand-cpp-cond-text`.

1.1 Thoughts

Alternatives:

```
@itemize
@item include: in-place as-tree ignore
@item defdict: keep ignore
@item parsdef: yes no
@item error: eval parse ignore
@item execflo: yes no
@item pragma:
@item expand-id: yes no
@item mode: file (parse cpp lines) ; code (eval cpp lines)
@item eval-but-nodef: fail
@end itemize
```

Options:

```
@itemize
@item Option 1 (intended file mode):
@itemize
@item include: parse-tree (but switch exec-cflow?
@item defines: ignore
@item error:
@end itemize
```

Use a special token for ‘‘could be anything’’ in the inc-helpers:

```
@code{C99_ANY}.
```

Note: @code{xtxt} in the lexer is used to denote if text has already been macro expanded. This is a bit of a kludge. Alternatives, are

```
@enumerate
@item keep as is
@item macro expander returns token list (yuck)
@end enumerate
```

Controls:

```
@itemize
@item tddict: enable includes to be skipped, w/ added typedefs
@end itemize
@verbatim
alt: use ftn to return typenames and defs
      '("limits.h" "ayx_t" "ABC=123")
      need include-entry->typenames and include-entry->defs
      defined but not well-defined (i.e., limits.h )
xdef?: enable how idents are expanded
need 64bit typical, 32bit typical
```

`execflo` implies need `parsdef`

Notes on file mode:

- We need to avoid repeated includes. So need to add `#defined` symbols to the `def`'s list.
- Idea: If file mode and PP-exec-stack (aka `ppxs`) level is non-zero, then add to the `define`'s dict with value `C99_ANY`.

stuff to watch out for:

- typename aliases
 - in `incl` file: `#define SFLOAT static float`
 - in `code` file: `SFLOAT x;`
 - => in file mode, check `#defines` for `typenames`

1.2 Todos

I think I have these

```
#define #undef #include #if #ifdef #ifndef #else #endif #elif
defined #-operator ##-operator #pragma #error
```

I still have these to go

```
#line
_Pragma()
```

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