

Introduction

This is a manual for the C99 parser provided with NYACC. It is a LALR(1) based parser written in Scheme as implemented in Guile. The grammar can be examined by looking at the source code in the file `nyacc/lang/c99/mach.scm`. The parser has been used to generate object code (see <https://www.gnu.org/software/mes/>) but it has options to make it useful for processing C code in other ways. For example, the FFI Helper included with NYACC uses the parser to generate FFI (foreign function interface) code for many C libraries. It does this by parsing the associated C header files.

`parse-c99 [options]` [Procedure]

where options are

`#:cpp-defs defs-list`

defs-list is a list of strings where each string is of the form *NAME* or *NAME=VALUE*.

`#:inc-dirs dir-list`

dir-list is a list of strings of paths to look for directories.

`#:inc-help helpers`

helpers is an a-list where keys are include files (e.g., `"stdint.h"`) and the value is a list of type aliases or CPP define (e.g., `"foo_t" "FOO_MAX=3"`).

`#:mode mode`

mode is one literal `'code`, `'file`, or `'decl`. The default mode is `'code`.

`#:debug bool`

If *bool* evaluates to true, print productions as they are reduced.

This will parse the content taken from the current input port until end if input is reached. A parse tree in the form of an SXML expression is returned. See below for the syntax. This needs to be explained in some detail. `tdd = typedef dict: ((("<time>" time_t) ... ("<unistd.h>" ...))` Default mode is `'code`.

```
(with-input-from-file "abc.c"
  (parse-c #:cpp-defs '("ABC=123"))
          #:inc-dirs '(("." "../incs" "/usr/include"))
          #:inc-help (append '("myinc.h" "foo_t" "bar_t") c99-std-help)
          #:mode 'file))
```

Note: for `file` mode user still needs to make sure CPP conditional expressions can be fully evaluated, which may mean adding compiler generated defines (e.g., using `gen-cpp-defs`).

Include Helpers

The C99 parsers can use “include helpers”. This allows files to be parsed without reading full include files. The user provides typenames (types defined using `typedef`) and defines. The syntax for the include-helper optional argument to the parsers is

```
(define my-inc-helper
  '(("foo.h" "foo_t" "ABC=123" "SUM(X,Y)=((X)+(Y))")
    ("bar.h" "bar_t" "DEF=456" "MAX(X,Y)=((X)>(Y)?(X):(Y))")))
```

The special helper `__builtin` will be “included” automatically at the start of parsing. This allows one to generate definitions for compiler builtins like `__builtin_va_list`.

```
(define inc-helper
  '("__builtin" "__builtin_va_list=void*")))
```

If no inc-helper is provided, the default is `c99-def-help`, which is defined (in the module `(nyacc lang c99 util)`) as

```
(define c99-def-help
  '("__builtin"
    "__builtin_va_list=void*"
    "__attribute=__attribute__"
    "__has_include=__has_include__"
    "__inline__=inline" "__inline=__inline__"
    "__restrict__=restrict" "__restrict=__restrict__"
    "__signed__=signed" "__signed=__signed__"
    "__volatile__=volatile" "__volatile=__volatile__"
    "asm=__asm__" "__asm=__asm__"
    "__extension__=__extension__"
  )))
```

The module `(nyacc lang c99 util)` also defines `c99-std-help`, which includes the above and typedefs and CPP defines for many standard includes (e.g., `alloca.h`, `limits.h`). See the source `nyacc/lang/c99/util.scm` for more detail.

Misc Items

The special symbol `C99_ANY` can be used for symbols which you don’t want to define. In the parser will handle this as `XXX`

Stuff

Note on CPP replacement text: IIRC, C99 will remove comments from CPP statements before processing. I preserve this and remove inside the CPP parser.

The Unit Parser

TALK ABOUT `fixed-width-int-names`

`parse-c99` [`#:cpp-defs` *def-a-list*] [`#:inc-dirs` *dir-list*] [`#:mode` *mode*] [`#:debug` *bool*] [`#:code` *file*] [`#:debug` *bool*] [Procedure]

This needs to be explained in some detail. Default mode is `'code`.

```
(with-input-from-file "abc.c"
```

```
(parse-c #:cpp-defs '("ABC=123"))
      #:inc-dirs (append '("./incs") c99-std-dict)
      #:inc-help '(("myinc.h" "foo_t" "bar_t"))
      #:mode 'file))
```

Modes

There are several modes for parsing which affect the way the C preprocessor statements are handled, and how the parse tree is generated. The following list explains the intent behind these parsing modes. Later we mention some fine points.

- *code* mode (the default) In this mode, the preprocessor works like a normal C compiler. The preprocessor statements are evaluated as they are read and macros in the code are expanded as they are read.
- *decl* mode This mode is intended to be used for tools which want to extract the declarations and definitions which are explicit in a file, but allow access to declarations and definitions in included files.
- *file* mode is intended to be used for tools which want to transform C files somehow. For example, one could parse a file and remove all comments. This will keep the CPP structure at the top level. Preprocessor statements at the top level are not evaluated. Note: There is a change in versions starting with 0.77.0. In these all defines required for evaluating CPP expressions in if-then have to be resolved.

Options are as follows

#:cpp-defs

This is a list of define strings (e.g., '("ABC=123").

#:inc-dirs

This is an ordered list of directories to search for include files.

#:inc-help

This is an a-list of include helpers, where keys are the include file or path (e.g., `sys/types.h`).

#:mode

This is the mode: 'code', 'decl' or 'file'. The default is 'code'.

#:xdef?

This is a predicate function to determine whether to expand a definition (used in file mode). See below.

Note: The user needs to define "`__has_include(X)=__has_include__(X)`" to enable has-include; "`__has_include=__has_include__`" will not work. (Should I worry that it does not?)

name *mode* => *#t* | *#f*

[*xdef?*]

Given string *name* and *mode* indicate whether the parser should expand using CPP defines. The default is `(lambda(name mode) (eqv? mode 'code))`.

Expression Parser

To be documented.

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