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## Generating SGML specific editors from DTDs to Attribute Grammars

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## Contents

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- The main goal
- Attribute grammars: why and what
- DTD  $\Rightarrow$  AG conversion
- Future work



## Behind the scene

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- Last year conference (Washington)
  - [Semantic Validation](#): the possibility to add constraints and context conditions
- Markup Languages Journal
  - Processing constraints
    - type inference
    - value normalization



## Type inference

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Problem: how to process ... ?

Constraint: **latitude > 39 and latitude < 42.5**

Document: ...**<latitude>41.32</latitude>**...

Answer:

...**<latitude type="float">41.32</latitude>**...



## Value normalization

Problem: How can I identify ...?

... King <name>Affonso</name> proclaimed several ...  
 ... And his soldiers battled against <name>Afonso</name>.  
 ...and that church was built in the <date>XVIII  
 century</date>.  
 ...it all happened on <date> the fifth October</date>...

Answer

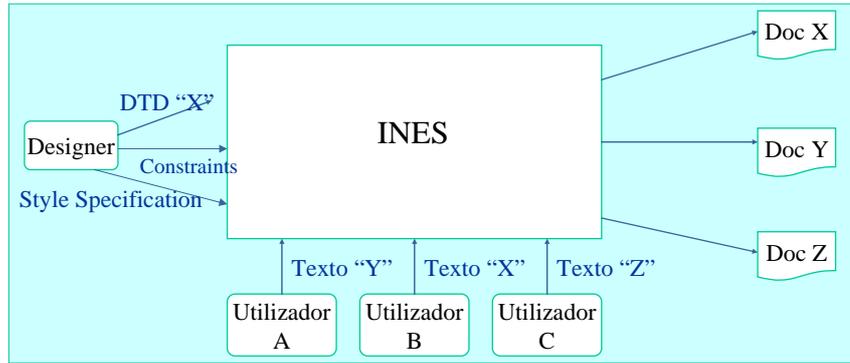
...King <name value="Afonso">Affonso</name>...  
 ...it all happened on <date value="xxxx.10.05">the fifth...



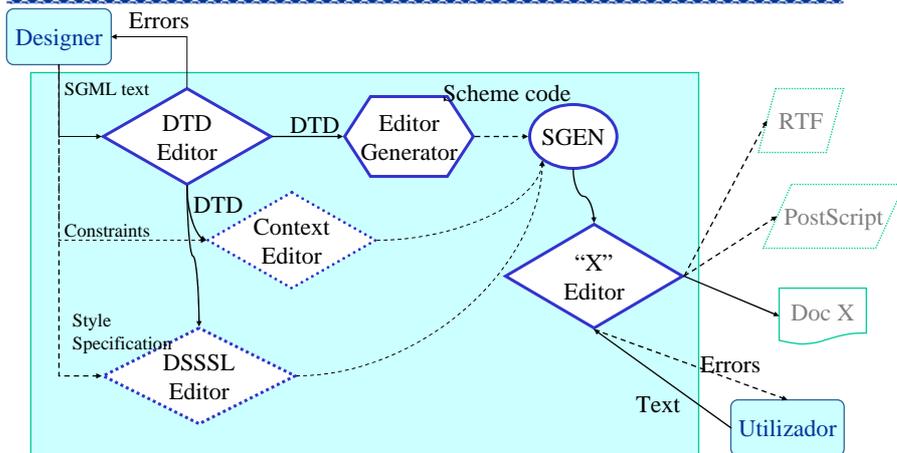
## Programs ⇔ SGML Documents

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a support language formally defined</li> <li>• Processing - compiler                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– lexical analysis</li> <li>– syntactic analysis</li> <li>– semantic analysis                                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complex: type checking; type inference, ...</li> <li>• Can be formally specified: Attribute Grammars</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a support markup language defined in SGML</li> <li>• Processing - parser                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– lexical analysis</li> <li>– syntactic analysis</li> <li>– semantic analysis                                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very simple: ID - IDREF coupling</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|--|--|

# INES - Document Programming Environment



# INES: inside



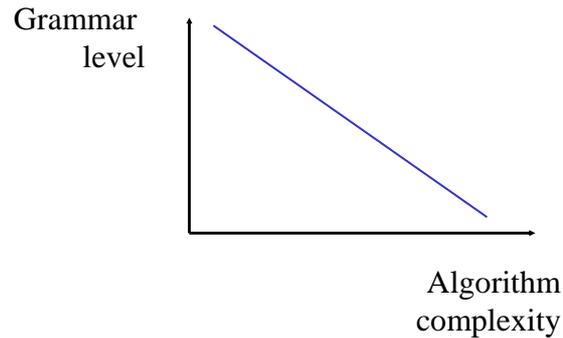
—————> working  
 .....> projected





## Why Attribute Grammars?

### The Chomsky Hierarchy



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## Chomsky Hierarchy

Grammar level	Algorithm
• 0 - unrestricted	• Turing Machine
• 1 - Context-Sensitive	• Linear-Bounded Automaton
• 2 - Context-Free	• Push-Down Automaton
• 3 - Regular	• Finite-State Automaton

A grammar is classified by the highest Chomsky level it fits

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## Attribute Grammars

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To have a level 2 grammar  
with level 1 expressive power!

Interesting languages have context!

- Is this element already defined?
- Are open brackets paired with closing ones?
- Does this variable have the correct type?



## Attribute Grammars

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- Semantics
  - Context conditions and constraints as attribute equations
- New concepts in compiling
  - incremental parsing: being able to produce an instance of the AST at any time
  - incremental evaluation: recompiling only what is really necessary



## AG: formal definition

AG =  $\langle G, A, R, C \rangle$

G is a context free grammar (level 2):  $G = \langle T, N, S, P \rangle$

T - set of terminal symbols (alphabet)

N - set of nonterminal symbols

S - start symbol or axiom (S belongs to N)

P - set of derivation rules

A is the set of all attributes: intrinsic, inherited and synthesized

R is the set of attribute evaluation rules

C is the set of all contextual conditions



## AG: example

DTD  $\rightarrow$  Decls

Decls.ElemTab = ( )

Decls  $\rightarrow$  Dec Decls

Dec.ElemTab = Decls.ElemTab

Decl\$.ElemTab = Dec.ElemNewTab

|  $\epsilon$

Dec  $\rightarrow$  ElemDec

ElemDec.ElemTab = Dec.ElemTab

Dec.ElemNewTab = ElemDec.ElemNewTab

| AttDec ...

ElemDec  $\rightarrow$  gi min min Content

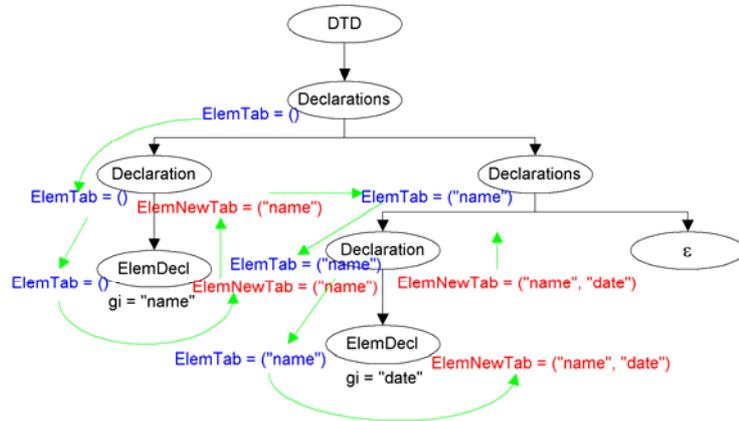
if( not exist( gi, ElemDec.ElemTab ))

ElemDec.ElemNewTab = insert( ElemDec.ElemTab, gi )

else error("Element already defined!")



## AG: example (cont.)



## AG implementation tool: SGen

- It allows attribute definitions
- It allows attribute equations definitions
- It provides an evaluator for those equations
- Sgen
  - based in a formal language: the interface, attribute equations, ...
  - multiple views of the internal representation



## DTD2AG conversion

- Elements and Attributes
- Content models
  - connectors
  - occurrence indicators
- SGML “specials”

The AG internal representation is very similar to a grove.  
Disjoint things in SGML will have to merge.



## Elements and Attributes

### SGML:

```
<!ELEMENT Letter - - (Date,Name+,Message,End)>
<!ATTLIST Letter Type (work|family|friend) work
          Idiom (en|pt|fr|sp) en>
```

S1: Attributes as part of the content model

Let S2: Attributes apart from content model

Let S3: Attributes as the AG synthesized attributes

Letter → Date NameList Message End

Letter.type = ...

Letter.idiom = ...



## Connectors

C1: ,

SGML:

`<!ELEMENT Letter - - (Date,Name+,Message,End)>`

AG:

Letter  $\rightarrow$  Date NameList Message End

C2: |

SGML:

`<!ELEMENT Letter - - (Date|Name+|Message|End)>`

AG:

Letter  $\rightarrow$  Date | NameList | ...



## Connectors

C3: &

SGML:

`<!ELEMENT Letter - - (Date&Name+&Message&End)+>`

AG1: all possible combinations

Letter  $\rightarrow$  Date NameList ...

| NameList Date ...

...

AG2: transform SGML and add constraint

`<!ELEMENT Letter - - (Date|Name+|Message|End)>`

CC:  $\forall x$  in Content,  $\exists_1 x$

Letter  $\rightarrow$  X

Letter  $\rightarrow$  X Letter

X  $\rightarrow$  Date

if( exists( Date.gi, X.ElemTab ) ) then error "..."

| NameList

| Message | End





## Occurrence indicators

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OI1: ?

**SGML:**

`<!ELEMENT Letter - - (Date?|...)>`

**AG:**

Letter  $\rightarrow$  Date ...

Date  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$  | ...

OI2: \* or +

**SGML:**

`<!ELEMENT Letter - - (Date|Message|...)*>`

**AG:**

Letter  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$

| LetterContent Letter



## AG: an open path to semantics

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# Questions?



## New SGML auth. and proc. model

