

5.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN PROGRAMMING CIF APPLICATIONS

```

cbf:          datablock          { cbf_failnez (cbf_find_parent (&($$), $1, CBF_ROOT)) }
;
cbfstart:    ;                    { $$ = ((void **) context) [1]; }
;
datablockstart: cbfstart          { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $1, CBF_DATABLOCK, NULL)) }
| cbf datablockname { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $1, CBF_DATABLOCK, $2)) }
;
datablock:   datablockstart      { $$ = $1; }
| assignment { cbf_failnez (cbf_find_parent (&($$), $1, CBF_DATABLOCK)) }
| loopassignment { cbf_failnez (cbf_find_parent (&($$), $1, CBF_DATABLOCK)) }
;
category:   datablock categoryname { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $1, CBF_CATEGORY, $2)) }
;
column:     category columnname   { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $1, CBF_COLUMN, $2)) }
| datablock itemname { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_new_child (&($$), $1, CBF_CATEGORY, NULL)) }
|               { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $$, CBF_COLUMN, $2)) }
;
assignment: column value          { $$ = $1;
| cbf_failnez (cbf_set_columnrow ($$, 0, $2, 1)) }
;
loopstart:  datablock loop        { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_node (&($$), CBF_LINK, NULL, NULL))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_set_link ($$, $1)) }
;
loopcategory: loopstart categoryname { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $1, CBF_CATEGORY, $2))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_set_link ($1, $$))
| $$ = $1; }
| loopcolumn categoryname { cbf_failnez (cbf_find_parent (&($$), $1, CBF_DATABLOCK))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $$, CBF_CATEGORY, $2))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_set_link ($1, $$))
| $$ = $1; }
;
loopcolumn: loopstart itemname     { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_new_child (&($$), $1, CBF_CATEGORY, NULL))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $$, CBF_COLUMN, $2))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_set_link ($1, $$))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_add_link ($1, $$))
| $$ = $1; }
| loopcolumn itemname { cbf_failnez (cbf_find_parent (&($$), $1, CBF_DATABLOCK))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $$, CBF_CATEGORY, NULL))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $$, CBF_COLUMN, $2))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_set_link ($1, $$))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_add_link ($1, $$))
| $$ = $1; }
| loopcategory columnname { cbf_failnez (cbf_make_child (&($$), $1, CBF_COLUMN, $2))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_set_link ($1, $$))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_add_link ($1, $$))
| $$ = $1; }
;
loopassignment: loopcolumn value   { $$ = $1;
| cbf_failnez (cbf_shift_link ($$))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_add_columnrow ($$, $2)) }
| loopassignment value { $$ = $1;
| cbf_failnez (cbf_shift_link ($$))
| cbf_failnez (cbf_add_columnrow ($$, $2)) }
;
loop:      LOOP
;
datablockname: DATA          { $$ = $1; }
;
categoryname:  CATEGORY       { $$ = $1; }
;
columnname:   COLUMN         { $$ = $1; }
;
itemname:     ITEM           { $$ = $1; }
;
value:       STRING         { $$ = $1; }
| WORD       { $$ = $1; }
| BINARY    { $$ = $1; }
;

```

Fig. 5.1.3.5. Example of *bison* data defining a CIF parser (taken from *CBFlib*).

preloading an internal data structure that holds the entire CIF may not be the optimal choice for a given application. When reading a CIF it is difficult to avoid the need for extra data structures to resolve the issue of CIF order independence. However, when writing data to a CIF, it may be sufficient simply to write the necessary

tags and values from the internal data structures of an application, rather than buffering them through a special CIF data structure.

It is tempting to apply the same reasoning to the reading of CIF and create a fixed ordering in which data are to be processed, so that no intermediate data structure will be needed to buffer a CIF.