

Apendice A) Características de Lenguaje Dot

A Graph File Grammar

The following is an abstract grammar for the *DOT* language. Terminals are shown in bold font and nonterminals in italics. Literal characters are given in single quotes. Parentheses (and) indicate grouping when needed. Square brackets [and] enclose optional items. Vertical bars | separate alternatives.

```
graph ! [strict] (digraph | graph) id 'f' stmt-list 'g'  
stmt-list ! [stmt ';' ] [stmt-list ]  
stmt ! attr-stmt | node-stmt | edge-stmt | subgraph | id '=' id  
attr-stmt ! (graph | node | edge) attr-list  
attr-list ! '[' [a-list ] ]' [attr-list ]  
a-list ! id '=' id [,'] [attr-list ]  
node-stmt ! node-id [attr-list ]  
node-id ! id [port ]  
port ! port-location [port-angle ] | port-angle [port-location ]  
port-location ! ':' id | ':' '(' id ',' id )'  
port-angle ! '@' id  
edge-stmt ! (node-id | subgraph) edgeRHS [attr-list ]  
edgeRHS ! edgeop (node-id | subgraph) [edgeRHS ]  
subgraph ! [subgraph id ] 'f' stmt-list 'g' | subgraph id
```

An *id* is any alphanumeric string not beginning with a digit, but possibly including underscores; or a number; or any quoted string possibly containing escaped quotes.

An *edgeop* is -> in directed graphs and -- in undirected graphs.

The language supports C++-style comments: /* */ and //.

Semicolons aid readability but are not required except in the rare case that a named subgraph with no body immediately precedes an anonymous subgraph, because

under precedence rules this sequence is parsed as a subgraph with a heading and a body.

Complex attribute values may contain characters, such as commas and white space, which are used in parsing the *DOT* language. To avoid getting a parsing error, such values need to be enclosed in double quotes.