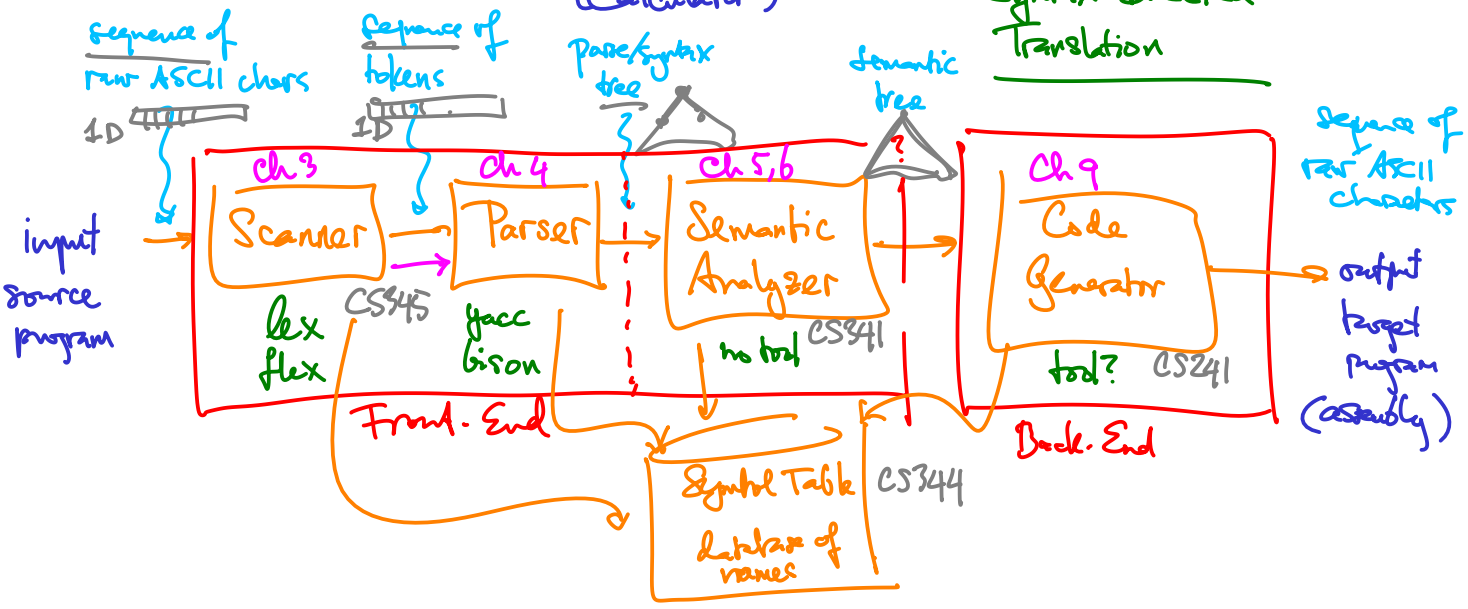
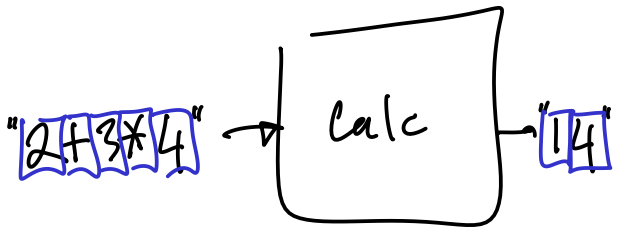
01/24/2019 Chapter 2 Simple One-Pass Compiler (Calculator) ⇒ Chapter 5 Syntax-Directed Translation



Calculator Grammar: language of simple arithmetic expressions

+ *



1. $E \to E+E$
2. $E \to E*E$
3. $E \to (E)$
4. $E \to NUM$

G1 $E \to E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid NUM$

This grammar is ambiguous!

$NUM = [0-9]^+ = (0|1|2|\dots|9)^*(0|1|2|\dots|9)$

Fix: precedence & associativity rules

$E \Rightarrow E + E$

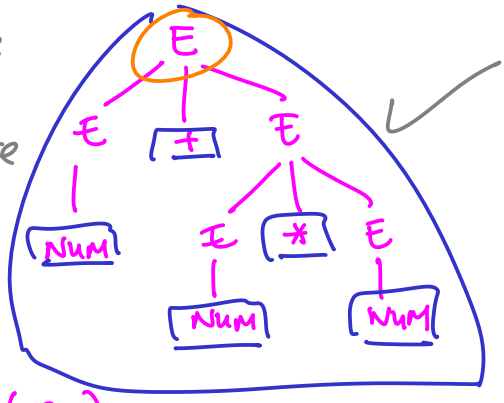
$\Rightarrow E + E * E$

$\Rightarrow NUM + E * E$

$\Rightarrow NUM + NUM * E$

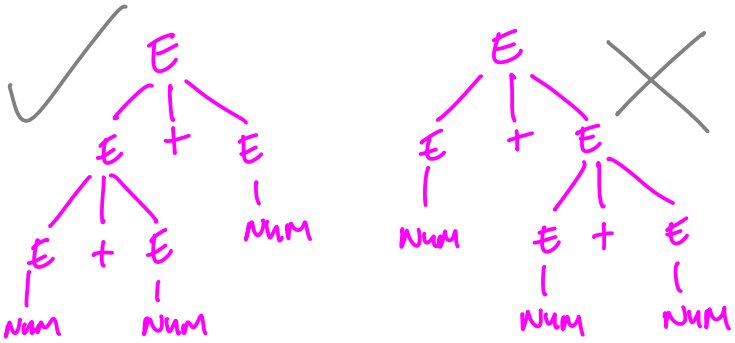
$\Rightarrow NUM + NUM * NUM$

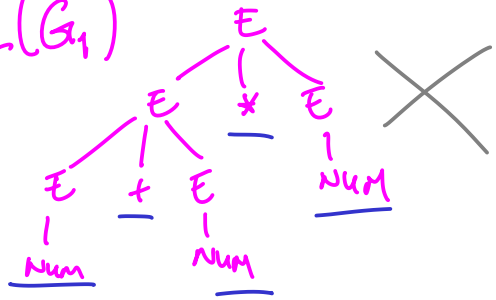
+ has lower precedence than *



+ is left-associative

NUM + NUM * NUM $\in L(G_1)$





NUM + NUM + NUM

$(2-3)-4$

$2-(3-4)$

---

associativity | precedence

G_2: R =

$E \to E + T \mid T$ (left)

$T \to T * F \mid F$ (left)

$F \to (E) \mid NUM$

T or F

low

med

high

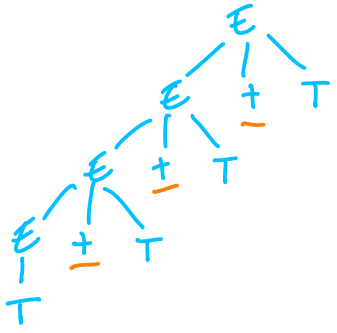
variables = {E, T, F}

terminals = {+, *, (,), NUM}

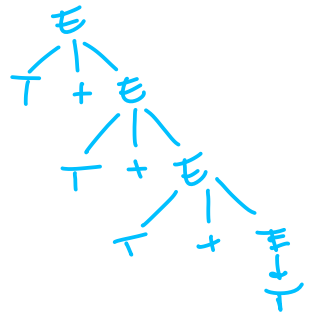
$E \to E + T \mid T$

Claim:

G_2 is not ambiguous



$E \to T + E \mid T$



Idea: Recursive-Descent Parsing

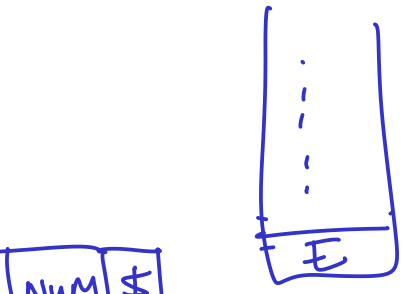
⇓ top-down method

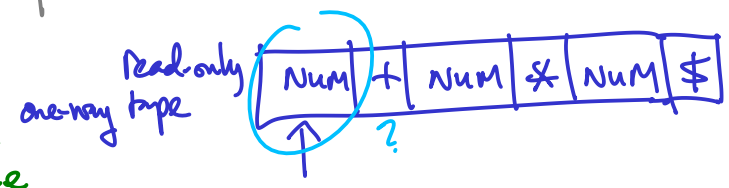
G_2:

$E \to E+T \mid T$

$T \to T*F \mid F$

$F \to (E) \mid NUM$





method to apply:

- turn each variable into a function
- use the grammar rules as the body for the functions

```
E()
{
  either
    [ E()  see(+)  T() ]
  or
    [ T() ]
}
```

dangerous recursive call

```
T()
{
  either
    [ T()  see(*)  F() ]
  or
    [ F() ]
}
```

```
F()
{
  if token == (
    [ see('(')  E()  see(')') ]
  else if token == NUM
    [ see(NUM) ]
  else
    Error()
}
```

Left Recursion Problem

$$A \to A\alpha \mid \beta$$

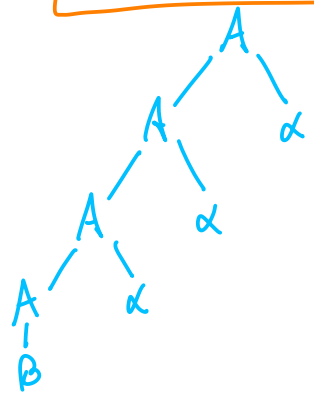
α is a sequence of grammar symbols (variables and/or terminals)

β that does not begin with A

ex: $E \to E+T \mid T$

$A = E \quad \alpha = +T \quad \beta = T$

$A \to A\alpha \mid \beta$ ⟹ $\beta\alpha^*$



fix

$$A \to \beta A'$$
$$A' \to \alpha A' \mid \varepsilon$$

aux variable

how to fix $E \to E+T \mid T$ ⟹

$$E \to TE'$$
$$E' \to +TE' \mid \varepsilon$$

todo

```
E()
{ T();
  E'(); }
```

```
E'()
{ if (token == +)
    [ see(+)  T()  E'() ]
  else return;
}
```

tail recursive loop