CD: COMPILER DESIGN SPM: UNIT-1 20/09/2022

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FALL SESSION (2021-23)
(CD)
MS. SHWETA TIWARI
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#### PREPARED FOR

Engineering Students All Engineering College

#### CD: COMPILER DESIGN

TOPIC On: UNIT-1 LEXICAL ANALYZER, lastpos, firstpos, followpos, syntax tree method DFA

By SHWETA TIWARI

Under On: INTRODUCTION TO COMPILER

## TOPIC On: UNIT-1 LEXICAL ANALYZER, lastpos, firstpos, followpos, syntax tree method DFA

#### **Lexical Analyzer**

- Conversion from regular expression to DFA

### Converting Regular Expressions Directly to DFAs Explanation with examples

#### **Converting Regular Expressions Directly to DFAs**

- · We may convert a regular expression into a DFA
- · (without creating a NFA first).
- First we augment the given regular expression by concatenating it with a special symbol #.
  - r → (r)# augmented regular expression

#### Steps for Converting a RE Directly to a DFA

- Construct a syntax tree for (r)#
- > Traverse the tree to construct functions *nullable*, *firstpos*, *lastpos*, and *followpos*
- ➤ Computing followpos
- ➤ Converting a RE Directly to a DFA

#### ☐ Function computed from the syntax tree

- nullable(n)
  - The subtree at node n generates languages including the empty string.
- firstpos(n)
  - The set of positions that can match the first symbol of a string generated by the subtree at node n.
- lastpos(n)
  - The set of positions that can match the last symbol of a string generated be the subtree at node n.
- followpos(i)
  - The set of positions that can follow position i in the tree.

#### ☐ Rules to compute nullable, firstpos, lastpos

Node n	nullable(n)	firstpos(n)	lastpos(n)
A leaf labeled by $\epsilon$	true	Ø	Ø
A leaf with position <i>i</i>	false	{ <i>i</i> }	{ <i>i</i> }
n   C <sub>2</sub>	$nullable(c_1)$ or $nullable(c_2)$	$firstpos(c_1)$ $\cup$ $firstpos(c_2)$	lastpos(c₁) ∪ lastpos(c₂)
n	$nullable(c_1)$ <b>and</b> $nullable(c_2)$	if $(nullable(c_1))$ then $firstpos(c_1) \cup firstpos(c_2)$ else $firstpos(c_1)$	if $(nullable(c_2))$ then $lastpos(c_1)$ $\cup lastpos(c_2)$ else $lastpos(c_2)$
n •	true	$firstpos(c_1)$	lastpos(c <sub>1</sub> )

#### ☐ Rules to compute followpos

- 1. If n is **concatenation** node with left child c1 and right child c2 and *i* is a position in lastpos(c1), then all position in firstpos(c2) are in followpos(i)
- 2. If n is \* node and *i* is position in lastpos(n), then all position in firstpos(n) are in followpos(i)

	Conversion	from	regular	expression	to	DFA	without	constructing	NFA
_	Conversion	пош	i cguiai	CAPI CSSIUII	w	DIA	mitmout	constitucting	TATEL

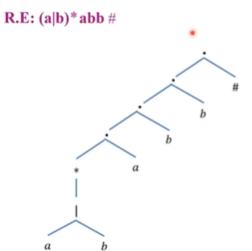
R.E: (a|b)\*abb #

lue Conversion from regular expression to DFA without constructing NFA

R.E: (a|b)\*abb #

Step 1: Construct Syntax Tree

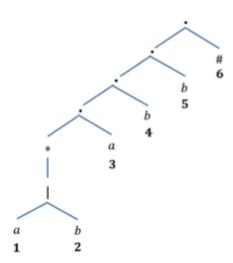




Step 1: Construct Syntax Tree

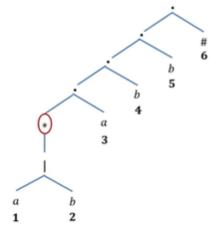
#### ☐ Conversion from regular expression to DFA without constructing NFA

R.E: (a|b)\*abb#



Step 1: Construct Syntax Tree

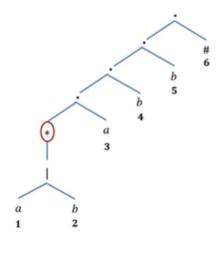
R.E: (a|b)\*abb#



Step 1: Construct Syntax Tree

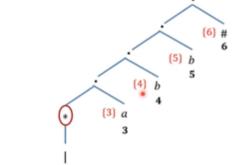
Step 2: Nullable node

Step 3: Calculate firstpos



Step 3: Calculate firstpos

Firstpos —



A leaf with position  $i = \{i\}$ 

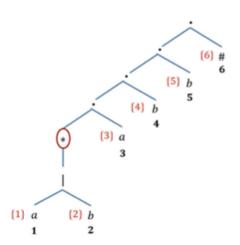
#### ☐ Conversion from regular expression to DFA without constructing NFA

Step 3: Calculate firstpos

 $\{1\}$  a

{2} b

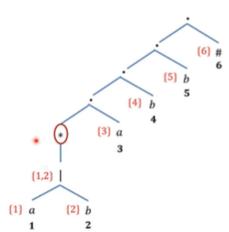


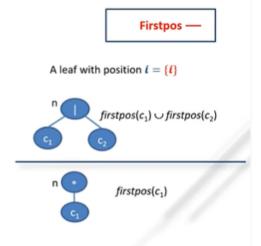


A leaf with position  $i = \{i\}$ 

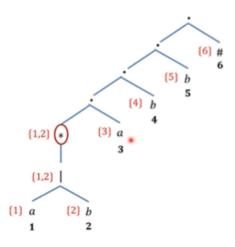


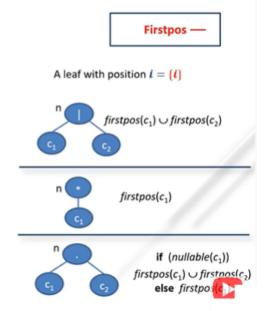
Step 3: Calculate firstpos



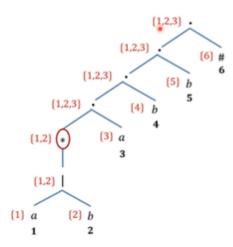


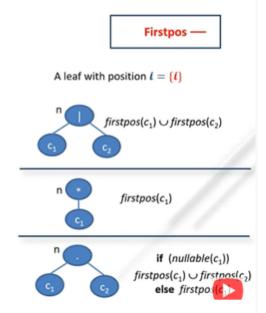
Step 3: Calculate firstpos



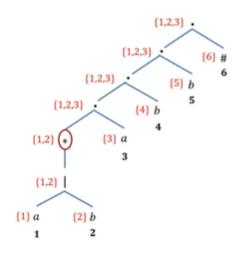


Step 3: Calculate firstpos





Step 3: Calculate lastpos

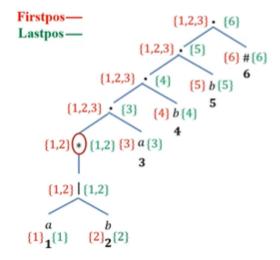


# Step 3: Calculate lastpos Lastpos A leaf with position $t = \{t\}$ $\{1,2,3\} \cdot \{3\} \cdot \{4\} \cdot \{5\} \cdot \{5\} \cdot \{6\} \cdot \{1,2\} \cdot$

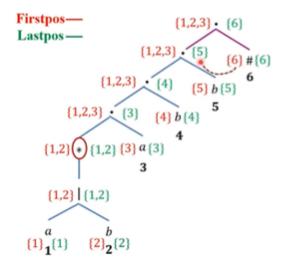
#### ☐ Conversion from regular expression to DFA without constructing NFA

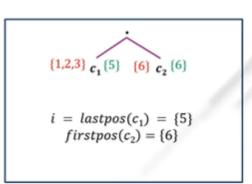
else lastpos(c)

Step 4: Calculate followpos



Step 4: Calculate followpos





Step 4: Calculate followpos

Firstpos— Lastpos—	{1,2,3} • {6}
{1,2,3} • {4	(6) #(6)
{1,2,3} • {3} {4	b {4} 5
{1,2}(*) {1,2} {3} a {3} 3	•
{1,2}   {1,2}	
${1}_{1}^{a}{1}$ ${2}_{2}^{b}{2}$	

Position	followpos
5	6

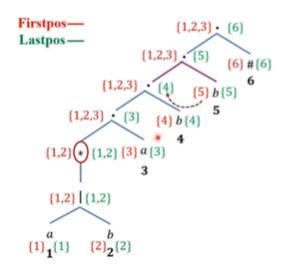
$$\{1,2,3\}$$
  $c_1\{5\}$   $\{6\}$   $c_2\{6\}$ 

$$i = lastpos(c_1) = \{5\}$$

$$firstpos(c_2) = \{6\}$$

$$followpos(5) = \{6\}$$

Step 4: Calculate followpos

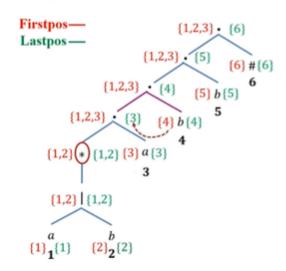


Position	followpos
5	6
4	5

$$\{1,2,3\}$$
  $c_1$   $\{4\}$   $\{5\}$   $c_2$   $\{5\}$ 

$$i = lastpos(c_1) = \{4\}$$
  
 $firstpos(c_2) = \{5\}$   
 $followpos(4) = \{5\}$ 

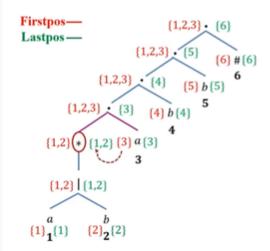
Step 4: Calculate followpos



Position	followpos
5	6
4	5
3	4

$$i = lastpos(c_1) = \{3\}$$
  
 $firstpos(c_2) = \{4\}$   
 $followpos(3) = \{4\}$ 

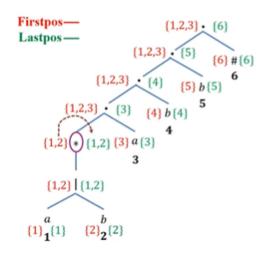
Step 4: Calculate followpos



Position	followpos
5	6
4	5
3	4
2	3
1	3,

$$i = lastpos(c_1) = \{1,2\}$$
  
 $firstpos(c_2) = \{3\}$   
 $followpos(1) = \{3\}$   
 $followpos(2) = \{3\}$ 

Step 4: Calculate followpos

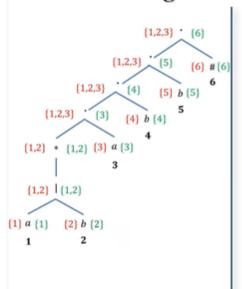


Position	followpos
6	
5	6
4	5
3	4
2	1,2,3
1	1,2,3

$$\{1,2\}$$
  $\binom{*}{n}$   $\{1,2\}$ 

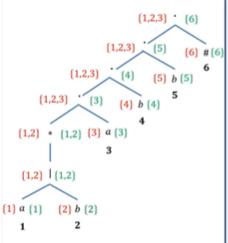
$$i = lastpos(n) = \{1,2\}$$
  
 $firstpos(n) = \{1,2\}$   
 $followpos(1) = \{1,2\}$   
 $followpos(2) = \{1,2\}$ 

#### ☐ Constructing DFA



Position	followpos
6	
5	6
4	5
3	4
2	1,2,3
1	1,2,3

#### ☐ Constructing DFA



Initial state = 
$$firstpos$$
 of root =  $\{1,2,3\}$  ----- A  
State A

$$δ( (A,a) = followpos(1) U followpos(3)$$
  
=(1,2,3) U (4) = {1,2,3,4} ----- B

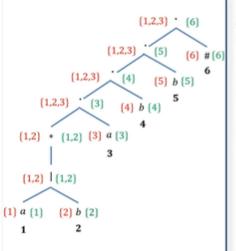
$$\delta( (A,b) = followpos(2)$$

$$= (1,2,3) - \cdots A$$

Position	followpos
6	
5	6
4	5
3	4
2	1,2,3
1	1,2,3
	0

		0
States	a	b
A={1,2,3}	В	Α
B={1,2,3,4}	1	

#### ☐ Constructing DFA



#### State B

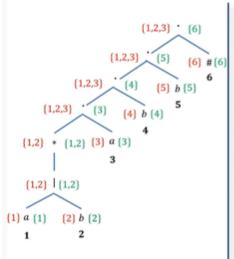
$$δ( (B,a) = followpos(1) U followpos(3)$$
  
=(1,2,3) U (4) = {1,2,3,4} ----- B

$$δ( (B,b) = followpos(2) U followpos(4)$$
  
=(1,2,3) U (5) = {1,2,3,5} ----- C

Position	followpos
5	6
4	5
3	4
2	1,2,3
1	1,2,3

States	a	b
A={1,2,3}	В	Α
B={1,2,3,4}	В	С
C={1,2,3,5}		0

#### □ Constructing DFA



#### State B

$$δ$$
( (B,a) = followpos(1) U followpos(3)  
=(1,2,3) U (4) = {1,2,3,4} ----- B

$$\delta($$
 (B,b) = followpos(2) U followpos(4)

#### =(1,2,3) U (5) = {1,2,3,5} ----- C

#### State C

$$\delta((C,a) = \text{followpos}(1) \cup \text{followpos}(3)$$

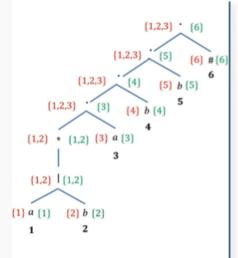
$$=(1,2,3) U (4) = \{1,2,3,4\}$$
 ----- B

$$δ( (C,b) = followpos(2) U followpos(5)$$
  
=(1,2,3) U (6) = {1,2,3,6} ----- D

Position	followpos	
5	6	
4	5	
3	4	
2	1,2,3	
1	1,2,3	

States	а	b
A={1,2,3}	В	Α
B={1,2,3,4}	В	С
C={1,2,3,5}	В	D
D={1,2,3,6}		

#### ☐ Constructing DFA



#### State D

$$\delta(D,a) = \text{followpos}(1) \text{ U followpos}(3)$$
  
=(1,2,3) U (4) = {1,2,3,4} ----- B

$$\delta(D,b) = \text{followpos}(2)$$
  
=(1,2,3) ----- A

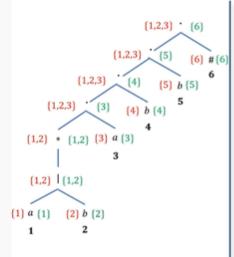
Position	followpos
6	
5	{6}
4	{5}
3	{4}
2	{1,2,3}
1	{1,2,3}

States	a	b
A={1,2,3}	В	Α
B={1,2,3,4}	В	С
C={1,2,3,5}	В	D
D={1,2,3,6}	В	Α

Transition Table for Di



#### ☐ Constructing DFA

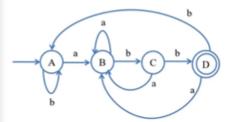


#### State D

$$\delta(D,a) = \text{followpos}(1) \text{ U followpos}(3)$$
  
=(1,2,3) U (4) = {1,2,3,4} ----- B

$$\delta(D,b) = \text{followpos}(2)$$

$$= (1,2,3) \cdot \cdots \cdot A$$



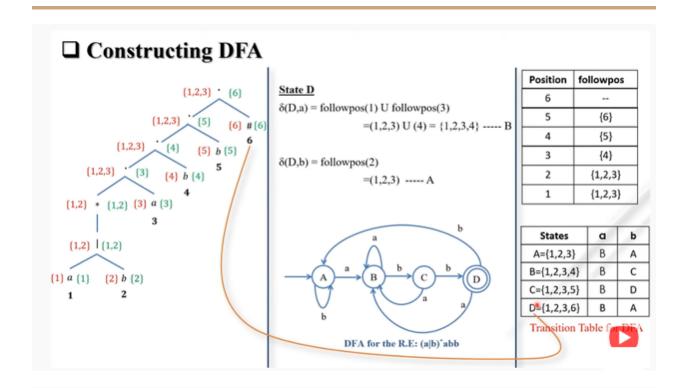
DFA for the R.E: (a|b)\*abb

Position	followpos	
6		
5	{6}	
4	{5}	
3	{4}	
2	{1,2,3}	
1	{1,2,3}	

States	а	b
A={1,2,3}	В	Α
B={1,2,3,4}	В	С
C={1,2,3,5}	В	D
D={1,2,3,6}	В	Α

Transition Table





R.E: a\*b\*a(a | b)\*b\*a#
(Nov-2016) (7 marks)

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