

Compiler

– 3–A. Syntax Analysis (BNF) –

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Outlines

- BNF



Backus–Naur Form



BNF notation

- BNF notation
 - Grammars for programming languages are often written in BNF (Backus–Naur Form)
 - Variables are words in $\langle \dots \rangle$
 - Example: $\langle \text{statement} \rangle$
 - Terminals are often multicharacter strings indicated by boldface or underline
 - Example: **while** or WHILE

BNF notation

- BNF notation
 - Symbol $::=$ is often used for \rightarrow
 - Symbol $|$ is used for “or”
 - A shorthand for a list of productions with the same left side
 - Example: $S \rightarrow 0S1 \mid 01$ is shorthand for $S \rightarrow 0S1$ and $S \rightarrow 01$

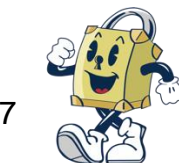
BNF notation

- Kleene closure
 - Symbol \dots is used for “one or more”
 - Example:
 - $\langle \text{digit} \rangle ::= 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9$
 - $\langle \text{unsigned integer} \rangle ::= \langle \text{digit} \rangle \dots$
 - Translation: Replace $\alpha \dots$ with a new variable A and productions $A \rightarrow A\alpha \mid \alpha$
 - Note: that's not exactly the $*$ of RE's
 - Grammar for unsigned integers can be replaced by
 - $U \rightarrow UD \mid D$
 - $D \rightarrow 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9$



BNF notation

- Optional elements
 - Surround one or more symbols by $[\dots]$ to make them optional
 - Example: $\langle \text{statement} \rangle ::= \text{if } \langle \text{condition} \rangle \text{ then } \langle \text{statement} \rangle [\text{; else } \langle \text{statement} \rangle]$
 - Translation: replace $[\alpha]$ by a new variable A with productions $A \rightarrow \alpha \mid \varepsilon$
 - Grammar for if-then-else can be replaced by:
 - $S \rightarrow \text{if } C \text{ then } S A$
 - $A \rightarrow \text{; else } S \mid \varepsilon$



BNF notation

- Example

`<s>::=<n> <v>`

`<n>::=Marty | Victoria | Stuart | Jessica`

`<v>::=cried | slept | belched`

- Some sentences that could be generated from this grammar:

Marty slept

Jessica belched

Stuart cried

BNF notation

- Example

`<s> ::= <np> <v>`

`<np> ::= <pn> | <dp> <n>`

`<pn> ::= Marty | Victoria | Stuart | Jessica`

`<dp> ::= a | the`

`<n> ::= ball | hamster | carrot | computer`

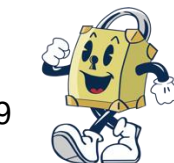
`<v> ::= cried | slept | belched`

- Some sentences that could be generated from this grammar:

the carrot cried

Jessica belched

a computer slept



BNF notation

- Recursion
 - Grammar rules can be defined *recursively*, so that the expansion of a symbol can contain that same symbol
 - There must also be expressions that expand the symbol into something non-recursive, so that the recursion eventually ends

```
<s> ::= <np> <v>
<np> ::= <pn> | <dp> <adjp> <n>
<pn> ::= Marty | Victoria | Stuart | Jessica
<dp> ::= a | the
<adjp> ::= <adj> <adjp> | <adj>
<adj> ::= silly | invisible | loud | romantic
<n> ::= ball | hamster | carrot | computer
<v> ::= cried | slept | belched
```



Questions?