

Lab Three

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CRAFTING A COMPILER

EXERCISE 4.7

Grammar for infix expressions:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \textit{Start} & \rightarrow & E \$ \\ E & \rightarrow & T \textit{ plus } E \\ & & / T \\ T & \rightarrow & T \textit{ times } F \\ & & / F \\ F & \rightarrow & (E) \\ & & / \textit{ num} \end{array}$$

A Show the leftmost derivation of the following string.

num plus num times num plus num \$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textit{Start} \Rightarrow E \$ \\ \Rightarrow T \textit{ plus } E \$ \\ \Rightarrow F \textit{ plus } E \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus } E \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus } T \textit{ plus } E \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus } T \textit{ times } F \textit{ plus } E \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus } F \textit{ times } F \textit{ plus } E \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus num times } F \textit{ plus } E \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus num times num plus } E \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus num times num plus } T \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus num times num plus } F \$ \\ \Rightarrow \textit{ num plus num times num plus num } \$ \end{array}$$

B Show the rightmost derivation of the following string.

num times num plus num times num \$

```
Start ⇒ E $
      ⇒ T plus E $
      ⇒ T plus T $
      ⇒ T plus T times F $
      ⇒ T plus T times num $
      ⇒ T plus F times num $
      ⇒ T plus num times num $
      ⇒ T times F plus num times num $
      ⇒ T times num plus num times num $
      ⇒ F times num plus num times num $
      ⇒ num times num plus num times num $
```

C Describe how this grammar structures expressions, in terms of the precedence and left- or right- associativity of operators.

This grammar ensures that "times" has a higher precedence than "plus." Different nonterminals are used for each precedence level. By placing the rewrite rule for "times" lower in the grammar, it ends up lower in the tree.

EXERCISE 5.2

Grammar suitable for LL(1) parsing:

```
Start → Value $
Value → num
      | lparen Expr rparen
Expr → plus Value Value
      | prod Values
Values → Value Values
      | λ
```

C Construct a recursive-descent parser based on the grammar (pseudo code)

Match

```
1 match(currentToken, expectedToken) {
2   if (currentToken == expectedToken) {
3     consume currentToken;
4   } else {
5     //error
6   }
7 }
```

Parse Start

```
1 parseStart() {
2   parseValue();
3   match(currentToken, {EOP});
4 }
```

Parse Value

```
1 parseValue() {
2   if (currentToken == num) {
3     match(currentToken, {num});
4   } else if (currentToken == lparen) {
5     match(currentToken, {lparen});
6     parseExpr();
7     match(currentToken, {rparen});
8   } else {
9     // error
10  }
11 }
```

Parse Expression

```
1 parseExpr() {
2   if (currentToken == plusop) {
3     match(currentToken, {plusop});
4     parseValue();
5     parseValue();
6   } else if (currentToken == prodop) {
7     match(currentToken, {prodop});
8     parseValues();
9   } else {
10    // error
11  }
12 }
```

Parse Values

```
1 parseValues() {
2   if (currentToken == num || currentToken == lparen) {
3     parseValue();
4     parseValues();
5   } else {
6     // no error
7     // lambda
8   }
9 }
```

COMPILERS: PRINCIPLES, TECHNIQUES, AND TOOLS

EXERCISE 4.2.1