

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN  
Computer Science Department  
Data-Parallel Compilation  
Lexical analysis & Syntax Tree Construction

William Henrich Due (mcj284)  
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**Abstract**

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## 1 Introduction

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## 2 Theory

Hills paper “Parallel lexical analysis and parsing on the AMT distributed array processor” [1] describes a method to obtain the path in a deterministic finite automata given a input string. This section will describe the theory of this method and extend the it for tokenization.

### 2.1 Data-parallel Lexical Analysis

To explain the theory of parallel lexical analysis we first remind the reader of the definition of a deterministic finite automaton.

**Definition 2.1** (DFA). A deterministic finite automata [2] [3] is given by a 5-tuple  $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  where.

1.  $Q$  is the set of states where  $|Q| < \infty$ .
2.  $\Sigma$  is the set of symbols where  $|\Sigma| < \infty$ .
3.  $\delta : \Sigma \rightarrow Q \rightarrow Q$  is the transition function.
4.  $q_0 \in Q$  is the initial state.
5.  $F \subseteq Q$  is the set of accepting states.

Note that this definition utilizes currying for the transition function  $\delta$ . This is done in the definition because if we have any two functions  $g = \delta(a)$  and  $f = \delta(a')$  then it follows from composition that for any  $q \in Q$ .

$$g(f(q)) = (g \circ f)(q)$$

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This allows for an alternative way of determining if a string can be produced by an DFA. Instead of first evaluating  $f(q)$ , then  $g(f(q))$  and then checking if this state is a member of  $F$ . We could instead partially apply  $\delta$  to the symbols and then compose them to a single function which could be used to determine if a string is valid. This sets the stage for data-parallel lexing, we want to find a way to make the problem into a **map-reduce**.

**Definition 2.2.** A endofunction is a function  $f : A \rightarrow A$  where the domain is equal to its codomain.

## 2.2 Parallel Tokenization

## 3 Conclusion

Conclusion.

## References

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