Bahir Dar University
Institute of Technology /BiT

Principles of Compiler Design

Syntax Analysis – Individual Assignment

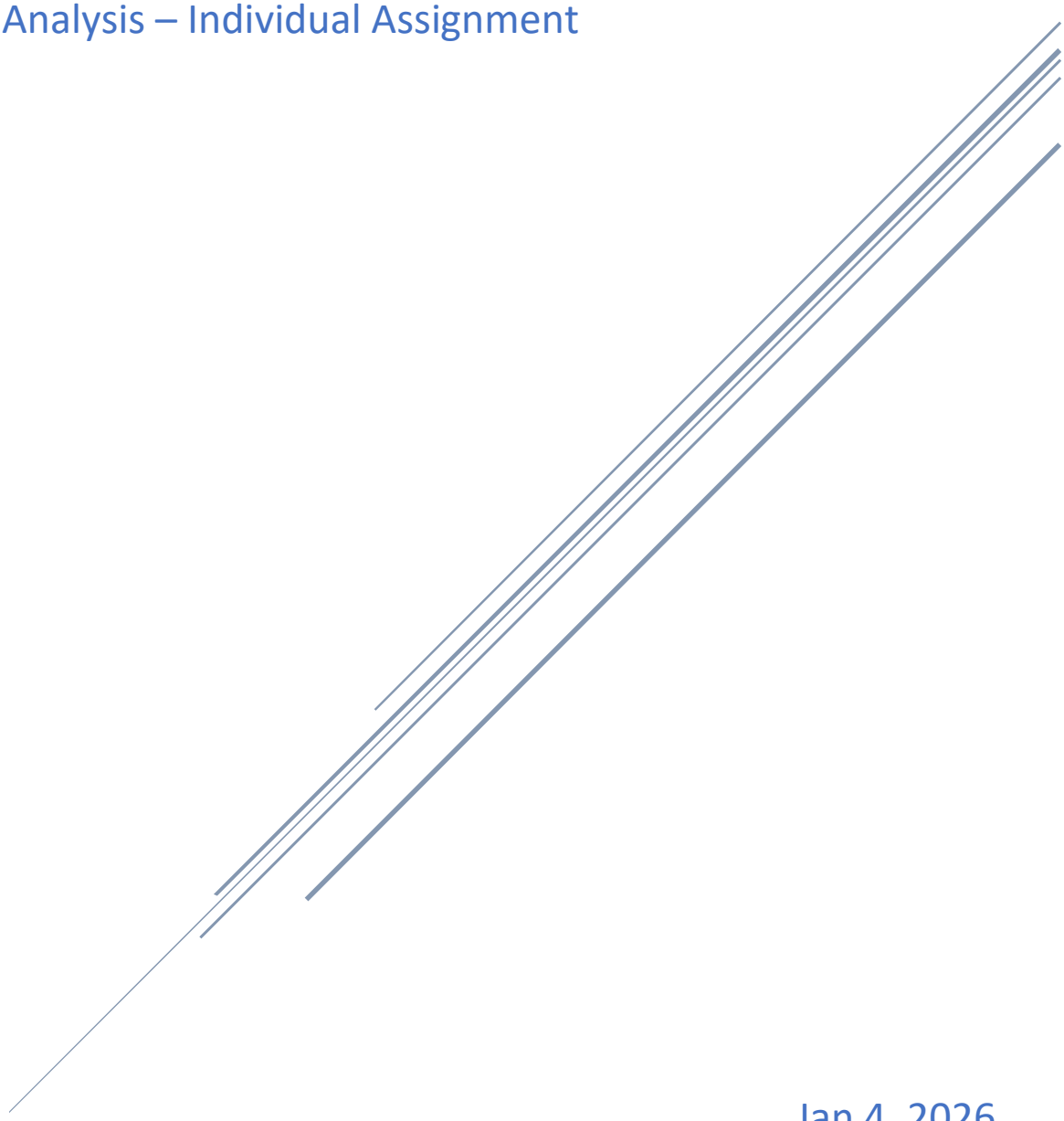

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Table of Contents

Introduction

Syntax analysis is a critical phase of compiler design that verifies whether a sequence of tokens generated by the lexical analyzer conforms to the grammatical structure of the programming language. This assignment focuses on understanding syntactic structures through grammar-based problem solving.

1. Problem Solving

1.1 Grammar Analysis and Parse Trees

Given Grammar: `S → aS | bS | ε`

Where:

- Terminals: `{a, b}`
- Non-terminal: `S`
- Start symbol: `S`
- `ε` denotes the empty string

Derivations:

1. **String "aa":** `S → aS → aaS → aaε = aa`
2. **String "ab":** `S → aS → abS → abε = ab`
3. **String "ba":** `S → bS → baS → baε = ba`
4. **String "bb":** `S → bS → bbS → bbε = bb`

The list of strings of length 2 is: `aa`, `ab`, `ba`, `bb`.

1.2 Parse Trees

Below are the textual representations of the parse trees for each generated string.

A. Parse Tree for "aa" **S** / \ **a S** / \ **a S** | **ε**	**B.** Parse Tree for "ab" **S** / \ **a S** / \ **b S** | **ε**
C. Parse Tree for "ba" S / \ b S / \ a S | ε	**D. Parse Tree for "bb"** S / \ b S / \ b S | ε

1.3 Observation

The grammar is **right-recursive** and generates **all possible strings** of `a` and `b`, including the empty string. Each character corresponds to a recursive expansion of `S` until termination via `ε`.

Conclusion

This assignment demonstrated grammar-driven string generation and parse tree construction

Understanding this concept is essential for mastering compiler front-end design and lays the foundation for advanced topics such as semantic analysis and code generation.

References

- Aho, A. V., Lam, M. S., Sethi, R., & Ullman, J. D. *Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools* (2nd ed.)
- Compiler Design Lecture Notes