Compiler Assignment Report: Traffic Light Control System

CT3 - Syntax Analysis and Parse Tree Generation

Team Information

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Project Overview

This compiler assignment implements a domain-specific language (DSL) for traffic light control systems. The project demonstrates the fundamental phases of compilation: lexical analysis, syntax analysis, and semantic analysis through parse tree generation with semantic annotations.

Domain Context

The language is designed to specify traffic light state transitions, where each state defines:

- Current light color (RED, GREEN, YELLOW)
- Timing duration (numeric value)
- Next state transition
- Associated action (STOP, GO, PREPARE)

Grammar Specification

The formal grammar defines the structure of traffic light control statements using context-free grammar rules:

Production Rules

```
S → StateList

StateList → State StateList | State

State → "state" ID NUM "->" ID "{" Action "}" ";"

ID → RED | GREEN | YELLOW

NUM → DIGITS

DIGITS → DIGIT DIGITS | DIGIT

DIGIT → 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

Action → "STOP" | "GO" | "PREPARE"
```

Grammar Analysis

- **Start Symbol:** S (represents the complete program)
- Non-terminals: S, StateList, State, ID, NUM, DIGITS, DIGIT, Action

- **Terminals:** "state", "->", "{", "}", ";", RED, GREEN, YELLOW, STOP, GO, PREPARE, digits 0-9
- Grammar Type: Context-free grammar suitable for LL parsing
- Recursion: Left recursion in StateList allows multiple state definitions

Semantic Rules

The semantic rules define how meaning is propagated through the parse tree using synthesized attributes:

Attribute Grammar Rules

S.transitions = StateList.transitions

StateList.transitions = {State.transition} ∪ StateList₁.transitions

StateList.transitions = {State.transition}

NUM.value = integer(DIGITS.value)

DIGITS.value = DIGIT.value • DIGITS₁.value

DIGITS.value = DIGIT.value

DIGIT.value = tokenValue

ID.name = tokenValue

Action.value = tokenValue

Semantic Analysis Features

- **Transition Collection:** Aggregates all state transitions into a set
- **Type Conversion:** Converts digit sequences to integer values
- String Concatenation: Builds multi-digit numbers through concatenation
- **Symbol Table:** Maps tokens to their semantic values

Lexical Analysis

Token Classification

The lexical analyzer recognizes the following token types:

Token	Type	Description
state	KEYWORD	Reserved word for state declaration
RED/GREEN/YELLOW	√ ID	Traffic light color identifiers

	Token	Type	Description
10		NUM	Numeric duration value
->		ARROW	State transition operator
{		LBRACE	Opening brace
}		RBRACE	Closing brace
;		SEMICOLON	Statement terminator
STOP	/GO/PREPARE	ACTION	Traffic control actions

Example Tokenization

Input: state RED 10 -> YELLOW {STOP};

Token Stream:

(state, KEYWORD)

(RED, ID)

(10, NUM)

(->, ARROW)

(YELLOW, ID)

({, LBRACE)

(STOP, ACTION)

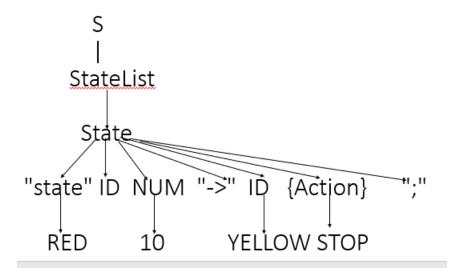
(}, RBRACE)

(;, SEMICOLON)

Syntax Analysis

Parse Tree Structure

The syntax analyzer constructs a hierarchical parse tree following the grammar rules:



Parsing Strategy

- **Top-down parsing** approach following grammar production rules
- Leftmost derivation used for parse tree construction
- Syntax validation ensures input conforms to grammar rules

Semantic Analysis with Parse Tree Annotation

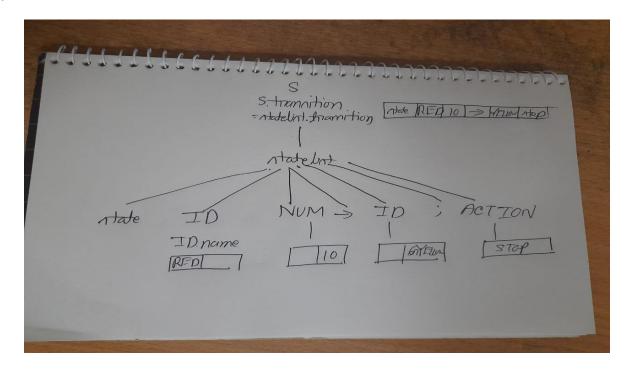
Annotated Parse Tree

The parse tree is enhanced with semantic attributes showing value propagation:

Semantic Attributes

- **State Transition Tuple:** (current_state, duration, next_state, action)
- Numeric Value Synthesis: Combines individual digits into complete numbers
- Symbol Resolution: Maps identifiers to their semantic meanings

Syntax tree



Technical Implementation Details

Compiler Architecture

- 1. Lexical Analyzer: Tokenizes input stream and classifies tokens
- 2. **Syntax Analyzer:** Builds parse tree using recursive descent or table-driven parsing
- 3. **Semantic Analyzer:** Annotates parse tree with attribute values
- 4. **Symbol Table:** Manages identifier bindings and type information

Key Features

- Error Handling: Detects and reports lexical and syntax errors
- Attribute Evaluation: Implements synthesized attribute grammar
- Tree Construction: Builds explicit parse tree data structure
- Semantic Validation: Ensures type consistency and semantic correctness

Language Characteristics

- **Domain-Specific:** Tailored for traffic light control applications
- **Declarative Syntax:** States are declared with clear transition rules
- Type Safety: Enforces correct usage of colors, numbers, and actions
- Extensibility: Grammar can be extended for additional features

Sample Program Analysis

Input Program

state RED 10 -> YELLOW {STOP};

Compilation Phases

- 1. **Lexical:** Tokenizes into 9 distinct tokens
- 2. **Syntactic:** Validates grammar compliance and builds parse tree
- 3. **Semantic:** Extracts transition (RED, 10, YELLOW, STOP) with type checking

Output

- **Transition Set:** {(RED, 10, YELLOW, STOP)}
- Parse Tree: Complete syntactic structure
- Semantic Annotations: Type-checked attribute values

Conclusion

This compiler assignment successfully demonstrates the core phases of compilation for a domain-specific traffic light control language. The implementation covers:

- Complete lexical analysis with proper token classification
- Syntax analysis following formal grammar rules
- **Semantic analysis** with attribute grammar evaluation
- **Parse tree generation** with semantic annotations

The project provides a solid foundation for understanding compiler construction principles and can be extended with additional features such as code generation, optimization, and more complex semantic analysis.

Future Enhancements

- Code generation for target traffic control systems
- Optimization phases for efficient execution

- Extended grammar for complex traffic scenarios
- Error recovery mechanisms

• Integration with real traffic control hardware

Project Status: Complete **Deliverables:** Grammar specification, lexical analyzer, syntax analyzer, semantic rules,

annotated parse tree