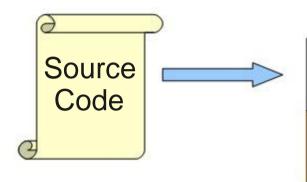
# Syntax Analysis

#### Where We Are



Lexical Analysis

Syntax Analysis

Semantic Analysis

IR Generation

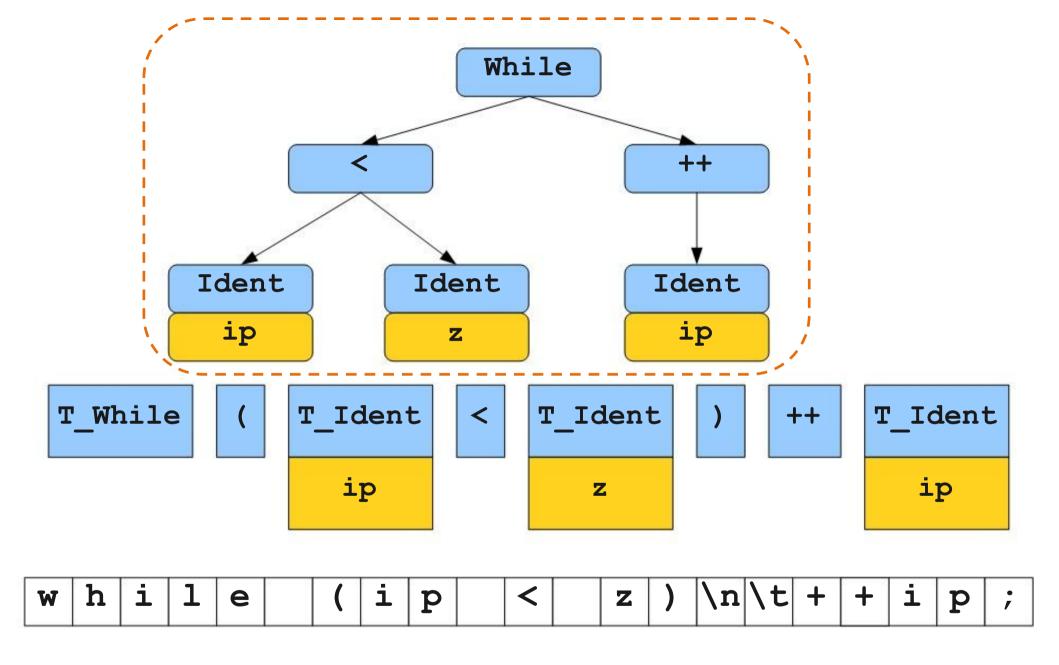
**IR Optimization** 

**Code Generation** 

Optimization



Machine Code



#### What is Syntax Analysis?

- After lexical analysis (scanning), we have a series of tokens.
- Syntax Analysis: Find the structure (Syntax Tree)
  described by that series of tokens and report
  errors if those tokens do not properly encode
  a structure

#### Context-Free Grammars (CFGs)

- A tool for describing languages that is strictly more powerful than regular languages.
- A production form

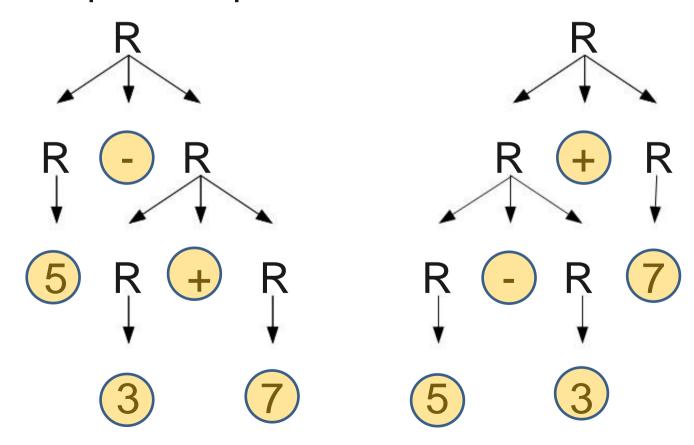
```
A \rightarrow B_1B_2 \dots B_n
```

A is a nonterminal Bi's are either terminals or nonterminals.

```
Example
BLOCK → STMT
            { STMTS }
STMTS \rightarrow \epsilon
            STMT STMTS
STMT
        \rightarrow EXPR;
            if (EXPR) BLOCK
            while (EXPR) BLOCK
            do BLOCK while (EXPR);
            BLOCK
EXPR
        \rightarrow identifier
            constant
            EXPR + EXPR
            EXPR - EXPR
            EXPR * EXPR
```

#### **Ambiguity**

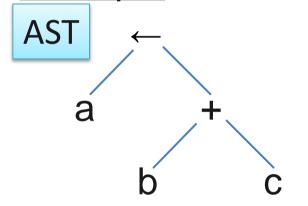
- A CFG is said to be **ambiguous** if there is at least one string with two or more derivations.
- $R \rightarrow int | R + R | R R$

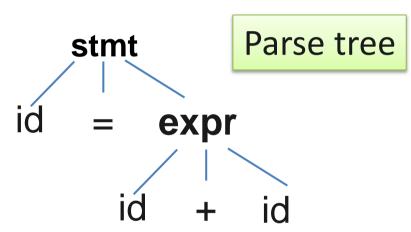


#### Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs)

 Tree structure encoding the logical structure of a piece of code.

Example a = b + c





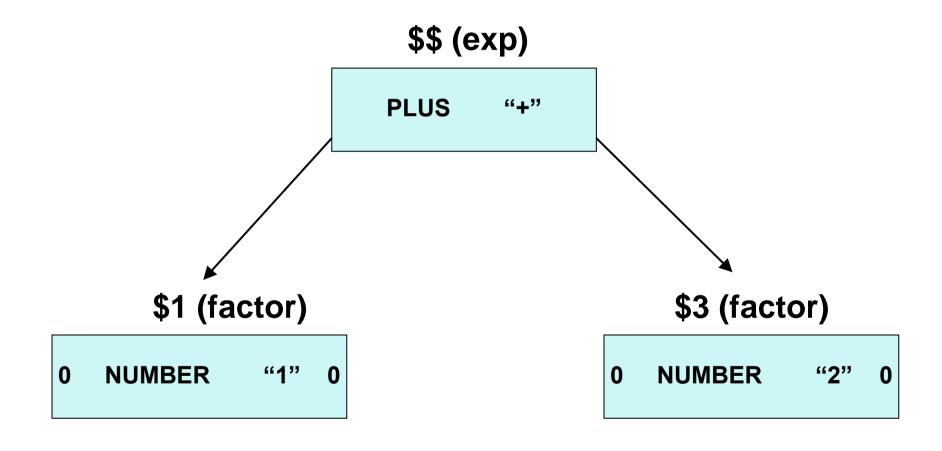
- As the input is parsed, associate code creates
   AST with each production.
- This is called a syntax-directed translation or semantic action.

#### Syntax-directed translation (in Bison)

Node \*Left Token Lexeme \*Right

## Syntax-directed translation (in Bison)

Example: AST for the input string "1+2"

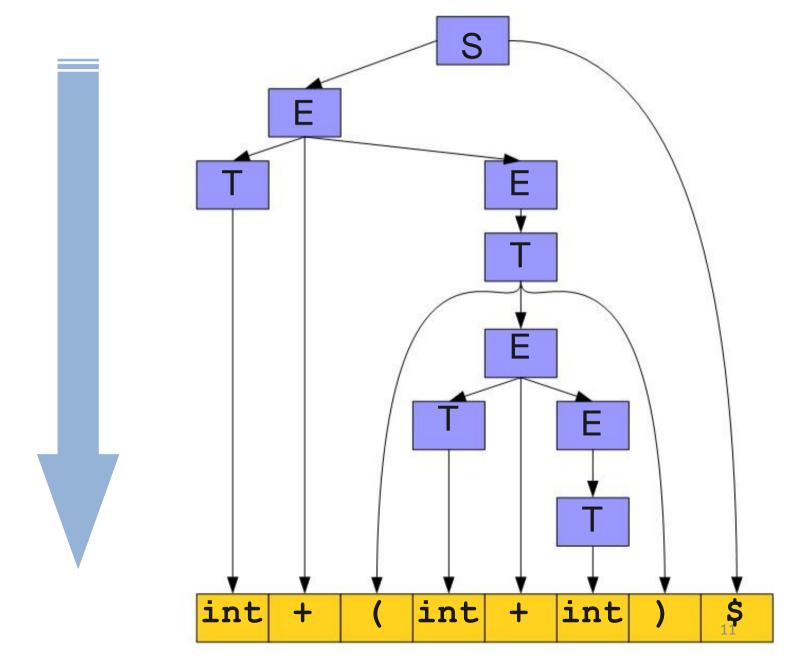


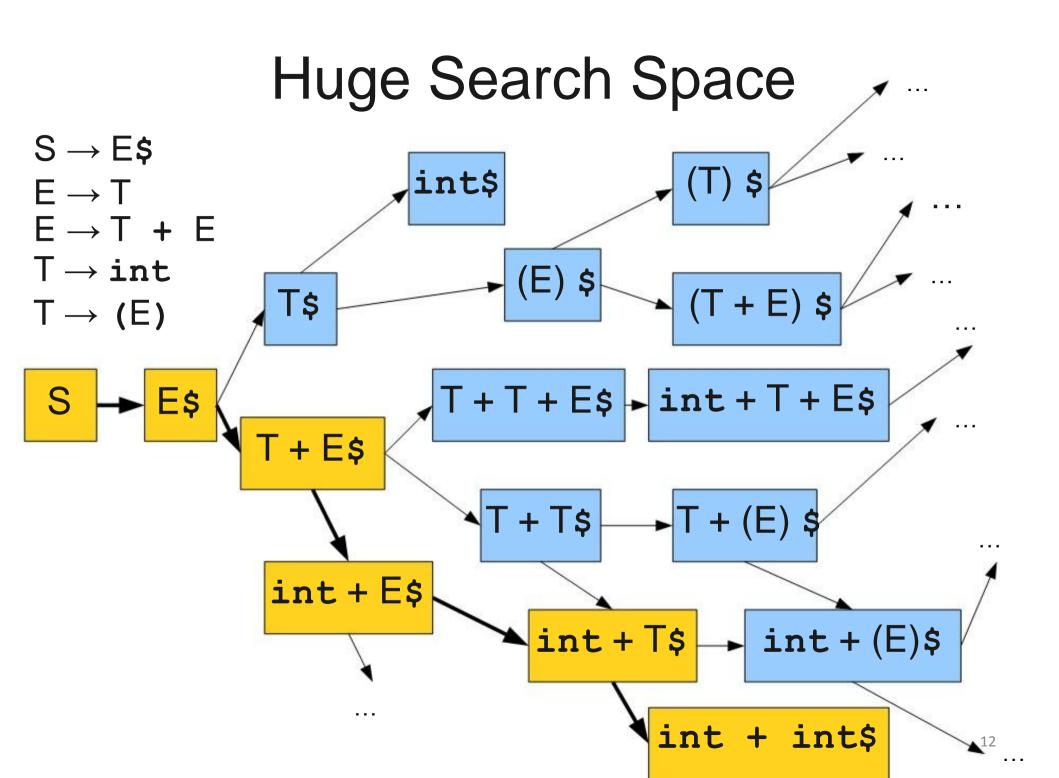
# Top-Down Parsing



$$S \rightarrow E\$$$
 $E \rightarrow T$ 
 $E \rightarrow T + E$ 
 $T \rightarrow int$ 
 $T \rightarrow (E)$ 

## Top-Down Parsing





#### BFS is Slow

- Enormous time and memory usage:
  - Lots of wasted effort:
    - Generates a lot of sentential forms that couldn't possibly match.
  - High branching factor:
    - Each sentential form can expand in (potentially) many ways for each nonterminal it contains.

#### Predictive Parsing

- There is another class of parsing algorithms called predictive algorithms (no backtracking).
- Idea: Lookahead tokens.
- LL(1): Top-down, predictive parsing
  - L: Left-to-right scan of the tokens
  - L: Leftmost derivation.
  - (1): One token of lookahead
- When expanding a nonterminal, we predict the production to use by looking at the next token of the input.

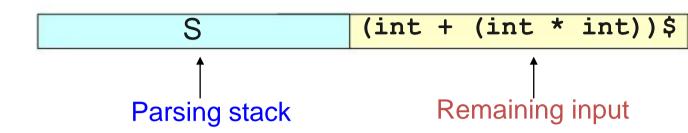
#### LL(1) Parse Tables

$$S \rightarrow E\$$$
 $E \rightarrow int$ 
 $E \rightarrow (E Op E)$ 
 $Op \rightarrow +$ 
 $Op \rightarrow *$ 

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	E\$	E\$				
Е	int	(E Op E)				
Ор				+	*	

- 1.  $S \rightarrow E$ \$
- 2.  $E \rightarrow int$
- 3.  $E \rightarrow (E Op E)$
- $4. \mathsf{Op} \to \mathsf{+}$
- 5. Op → \*

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				
Ор				4	5	



1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3			0.0	4-
Ор				4	5	

S (int + (int \* int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3			0.0	4-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3			0.0	4-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3			0.0	-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$

Pop '(' out of the stack and advance to the next token

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				F
Ор				4	5	

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	<pre>int + (int * int))\$</pre>

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$

Pop 'int' out of the stack and advance to the next token

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3			0.0	f-
Ор				4	5	

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1		1		
Е	2	3				4-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$

Pop '+' out of the stack and advance to the next token

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				f.
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1		1		
Ε	2	3				-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	int * int))\$

Pop '('out of the stack and advance to the next token

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	<pre>int * int))\$</pre>

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	int * int))\$
int Op E))\$	int * int))\$
E) \$ (E Op E) ) \$ E Op E) ) \$	(int * int))\$ (int * int))\$ int * int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3				1-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	int * int))\$
int Op E))\$	int * int))\$
Op E))\$	* int))\$

Pop 'int' out of the stack and advance to the next token

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Ε	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	int * int))\$
int Op E))\$	int * int))\$
Op E))\$	* int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	int * int))\$
int Op E))\$	int * int))\$
Op E))\$	* int))\$
* E))\$	* int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3				f
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	int * int))\$
int Op E))\$	int * int))\$
Op E))\$	* int))\$
* E))\$	* int))\$
E))\$	int))\$
	100

Pop "\*" out of the stack and advance to the next token

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				1
Ор				4	5	

	int))\$
	, , ,
*	int))\$
	int))\$
	* * * * * * *

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

(int + (int * int))\$
(int + (int * int))\$
(int + (int * int))\$
int + (int * int))\$
int + (int * int))\$
+ (int * int))\$
+ (int * int))\$
(int * int))\$
(int * int))\$
int * int))\$
int * int))\$
* int))\$
* int))\$
int))\$
int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

		•		int))\$
(int	1			
•	+	(int	*	int))\$
(int	+	(int	*	int))\$
int	+	(int	*	int))\$
int	+	(int	*	int))\$
	+	(int	*	int))\$
	+	(int	*	int))\$
		(int	*	int))\$
		(int	*	int))\$
		int	*	int))\$
		int	*	int))\$
			*	int))\$
			*	int))\$
				int))\$
				int))\$
	int	int + int +	<pre>int + (int int + (int</pre>	<pre>int + (int * int + (int *</pre>

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3		8		f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E) \$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	int * int))\$
int Op E))\$	int * int))\$
Op E))\$	* int))\$
* E))\$	* int))\$
E))\$	int))\$
int))\$	int))\$
))\$	))\$
)\$	) \$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3				F.
Ор	4			4	5	

**Accepted!** 

S	(int + (int * int))\$
E\$	(int + (int * int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int + (int * int))\$
E Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
int Op E)\$	int + (int * int))\$
Op E) \$	+ (int * int))\$
+ E)\$	+ (int * int))\$
E)\$	(int * int))\$
(E Op E))\$	(int * int))\$
E Op E))\$	int * int))\$
int Op E))\$	int * int))\$
Op E))\$	* int))\$
* E))\$	* int))\$
E))\$	int))\$
int))\$	int))\$
))\$	))\$
) \$	) \$
\$	<b>\$</b>
	7.

1.  $S \rightarrow E$ \$

2.  $E \rightarrow int$ 

3.  $E \rightarrow (E Op E)$ 

4. Op  $\rightarrow$  +

5. Op → **\*** 

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Ε	2	3				4-
Ор				4	5	

S (int (int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3			0.0	4-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int (int))\$
E\$	(int (int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Ε	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int (int))\$
E\$	(int (int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Ε	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int (int))\$
E\$	(int (int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int (int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int (int))\$
E\$	(int (int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int (int))\$
E Op E) \$	int (int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int (int))\$
E\$	(int (int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int (int))\$
E Op E) \$	int (int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Е	2	3			0.0	-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int (int))\$
E\$	(int (int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int (int))\$
E Op E) \$	int (int))\$
int Op E)\$	int (int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
Ε	2	3				f-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int (int))\$
3	
E\$	(int (int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int (int))\$
E Op E) \$	int (int))\$
int Op E)\$	int (int))\$
Op E) \$	(int))\$

1. 
$$S \rightarrow E$$
\$

2. 
$$E \rightarrow int$$

3. 
$$E \rightarrow (E Op E)$$

4. Op 
$$\rightarrow$$
 +

	int	(	)	+	*	\$
S	1	1				
E	2	3			0.0	4-
Ор				4	5	

S	(int (int))\$
E\$	(int (int))\$
(E Op E) \$	(int (int))\$
E Op E) \$	int (int))\$
int Op E)\$	<pre>int (int))\$</pre>
Op E) \$	(int))\$

Rejected!

### The LL(1) Algorithm

- Given an LL(1) parsing table T and input w:
- Initialize a stack containing S.
- Repeat until the stack is just \$:
  - Let the next character of w be c.
  - If the top of the stack is a terminal t.
    - If c and t don't match, report an error.
    - Otherwise consume the character c and pop t from the stack.
  - Otherwise, the top of the stack is a nonterminal A:
    - If T[A, c] is undefined, report an error.
    - Replace the top of the stack with T[A, c].

### LL(1) Grammar

- In order to use LL(1) algorithm, our CFG grammar must be LL(1).
- We can determine which production to be used by looking at only the current token.

```
STMT → if EXPR then STMT
Example:
                       while EXPR do STMT
                        EXPR;
              \mathsf{EXPR} \to \mathsf{TERM} \to \mathsf{id}
                       zero? TERM
                      | not EXPR
              TERM \rightarrow id
                        constant
```

# Constructing LL(1) Parsing Table

**Table T** 



T[A, c] should be a production

$$A \rightarrow A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$$

if A<sub>1</sub> ultimately derives something starting with c.

 The systematic way to filling in table entries is to use notions of First sets and Follow sets.

#### FIRST Sets

- Definition:  $FIRST(A) = \{ t \mid A \rightarrow^* tw \}$ 
  - The set of tokens that appear first in the production of A.
- Set T[A, c] =  $A_1 A_2 ... A_n$  if  $c \in FIRST(A_1)$ and  $A \rightarrow A_1 A_2 ... A_n$

### Computing FIRST Sets

• Initially, for each production  $A \rightarrow tw$ ,

$$FIRST(A) = \{ t \mid A \rightarrow tw \}$$
 // t is a terminal symbol

Then, for each A → B w, iteratively compute
 FIRST(A) = FIRST(A) ∪ FIRST(B)

 When no changes occur, the resulting sets are the FIRST sets.

tw

First(

```
STMT → if EXPR then STMT
| while EXPR do STMT
| EXPR;

EXPR → TERM → id
| zero? TERM
| not EXPR
| ++ id
| -- id

TERM → id
| constant
```

STMT	EXPR	TERM

```
STMT → if EXPR then STMT
| while EXPR do STMT
| EXPR;

EXPR → TERM → id
| zero? TERM
| not EXPR
| ++ id
| -- id

TERM → id
| constant
```

STMT	EXPR	TERM
if while	zero? not ++ 	id constant

STMT	EXPR	TERM
if while	zero?	id constant
zero?	++	
not ++		

```
STMT → if EXPR then STMT
| while EXPR do STMT
| EXPR;

EXPR → TERM → id
| zero? TERM
| not EXPR
| ++ id
| -- id

TERM → id
| constant
```

STMT	EXPR	TERM
if	zero?	id
while	not	constant
zero?	++	
not		
++	{ id	<u> </u>
	constant	
	\ <u></u>	<b>,</b>

EXPR has been changed. Recompute First(STMT) again.

STMT	EXPR	TERM
if	zero?	id
while	not	constant
zero?	++	
not		
++	id	
	constant	
id		
constant		

#### Done!

$STMT \to \\  $	if EXPR then STMT while EXPR do STMT	(1) (2)	STMT	EXPR	TERM
 EXPR →         TERM → 	EXPR;  TERM → id  zero? TERM  not EXPR  ++ id  id  id  constant	<ul> <li>(3)</li> <li>(4)</li> <li>(5)</li> <li>(6)</li> <li>(7)</li> <li>(8)</li> <li>(9)</li> <li>(10)</li> </ul>	if while zero? not ++ id constant	zero? not ++ id constant	id constant

	if	then	while	do	zero?	not	++	 $\rightarrow$	id	const	;
STMT											
EXPR	R										
TERM	1							0.5		3	61

$STMT \to$	if EXPR then STMT	(1)			75
	while EXPR do STMT	(2)	STMT	EXPR	TERM
	EXPR ;	(3)	if	zero?	id
$EXPR \to$	$TERM \to id$	(4)	while	not	constant
İ	zero? TERM	(5)	zero?	++	
ļ	not EXPR	(6)	not		
ļ	++ id	(7)	++	id	
	id	(8)		constant	
$TERM \to$	id	(9)	id		
	constant	(10)	constant		

	if	then	while	do	zero?	not	++		$\rightarrow$	id	const	;
STMT	1		2		3	3	3	3		3	3	
EXPR												
TERM												62

$STMT \to$	if EXPR then STMT	(1)			75
31WH →	while EXPR do STMT	(1) (2)	STMT	EXPR	TERM
İ	EXPR;	(3)	if	zero?	id
$EXPR \to$	$TERM \to id$	(4)	while	not	constant
	zero? TERM	(5)	zero?	++	
ļ	not EXPR	(6)	not		
	++ id	(7)	++	id	
	id	(8)		constant	
$TERM \to$	id	(9)	id		
	constant	(10)	constant		

	if	then	while	do	zero?	not	++		$\rightarrow$	id	const	;
STMT	1		2		3	3	3	3		3	3	
EXPR					5	6	7	8		4	4	
TERM												63

$STMT \to$	if EXPR then STMT	(1)			25
31WH → 	while EXPR do STMT	(2)	STMT	EXPR	TERM
j	EXPR ;	(3)			id
			if	zero?	
$EXPR \to$	$TERM \to id$	(4)	while	not	constant
ļ	zero? TERM	(5)	zero?	++	
	not EXPR	(6)	not		
	++ id	(7)	++	id	
	id	(8)		constant	
TERM →	id	(9)	id		
1	constant	(10)	constant		

	if	then	while	do	zero?	not	++		$\rightarrow$	id	const	;
STMT	1		2		3	3	3	3		3	3	
EXPR					5	6	7	8		4	4	
TERM										9	10	64

```
Number \rightarrow Sign Digits

Digits \rightarrow Digit | Digit Digits

Digit \rightarrow 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | 9

Sign \rightarrow + | - | \epsilon
```

Thing gets complicated if we allow  $\epsilon$ -production in our grammar.

Number	Digits	Digit	Sign
		0	+
		1 2	- 8
		3	
		<b>4</b> 5	
		6	
		7 8	
		9	
			,

```
Number \rightarrow Sign Digits

Digits \rightarrow Digit | Digit Digits

Digit \rightarrow 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | 9

Sign \rightarrow + | - | \epsilon
```

Number	Digits	Digit	Sign
	0	0	+
	1	1	_
	2	2	ε
	3	3	
	4	4	
	5	5	
	6	6	
	7	7	
	8	8	
	9	9	
			0

```
Number \rightarrow Sign Digits

Digits \rightarrow Digit | Digit Digits

Digit \rightarrow 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | 9

Sign \rightarrow + | - | \epsilon
```

Number	Digits	Digit	Sign
+	0	0	+
_	1	1	_
	2	2	ε
	3	3	
	4	4	
	5	5	
	6	6	
	7	7	
	8	8	
	9	9	

```
Number \rightarrow Sign Digits

Digits \rightarrow Digit | Digit Digits

Digit \rightarrow 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | 9

Sign \rightarrow + | - | \epsilon
```

Since **Sign** can be empty, First(**Digits**) must be also included in First(**Number**).

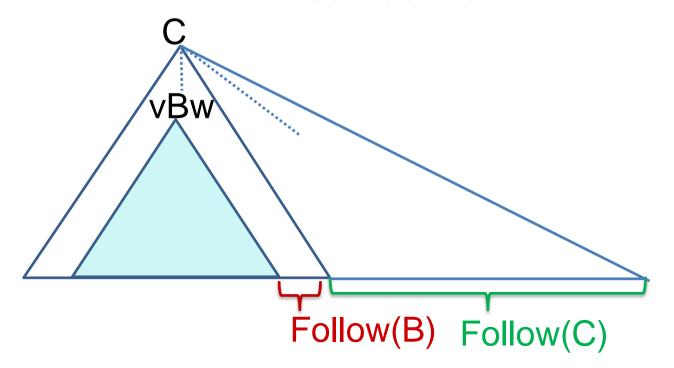
Number	Digits	Digit	Sign
+	0	0	+
_	1	1	_
0	2	2	ε
1	3	3	
2	4	4	
3	5	5	
4	6	6	
5	7	7	
6	8	8	
7	9	9	
8			
9			

### Updated FIRST Set Computation

- If A →A₁A₂... A₁ and A₁ cannot produce ε,
   FIRST(A) contains FIRST(A₁)
- If A →A₁A₂... A₁ and A₁ can produce ε,
   FIRST(A) contains both FIRST(A₁) and FIRST(A₂)
- If  $A \rightarrow A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$  and all  $A_i$  can produce  $\epsilon$ , FIRST(A) contains all FIRST( $A_i$ ) and  $\epsilon$ .

#### **FOLLOW Sets**

- Can be computed iteratively:
  - Initially, set FOLLOW(B) = FIRST(w)  $\{\epsilon\}$  for all rules C  $\rightarrow v$ Bw. // we don't consider  $\epsilon$  in follow sets
  - FOLLOW(B) = FOLLOW(B) υ FOLLOW(C)
     if w can derive ε.



### Example1

#### First sets

$$\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{TE}'$$

$$E' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid +E$$

$$T \rightarrow FT'$$

$$T' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid *T$$

$$\mathsf{F} \to \mathsf{id} \mid (\mathsf{E})$$

For all rule 
$$C \rightarrow vBw$$

$$FOLLOW(B) = FIRST(w) - \{\epsilon\}$$

FOLLOW(B) = FOLLOW(B) 
$$\cup$$
 FOLLOW(C) if  $w$  can derive  $\varepsilon$ .

### Example1

#### First sets

$$E \rightarrow TE'$$

$$E' \rightarrow \epsilon + E$$

$$T \rightarrow FT'$$

$$T' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid *T$$

$$\mathsf{F} \to \mathsf{id} \mid (\mathsf{E})$$

Е	E'	Т	T'	F
id	3	id	3	id
(	+	(	*	(

#### Follow sets

Start symbol E automatically contains \$ in its follow set.

Ш	E	Т	T'	F
\$	Follow(E)	+	Follow(T)	*
)		Follow(E)		Follow(T)
Follow(E')		Follow(T')		

Consider non-terminals on the Right-hand Side of the production

#### First sets

$$\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{TE}'$$

$$E' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid +E$$

$$T \rightarrow FT'$$

$$T' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid *T$$

$$\mathsf{F} \to \mathsf{id} \mid (\mathsf{E})$$

Е	E'	Т	T'	F
id	3	id	3	id
(	+	(	*	(

#### Follow sets

E	E'	Т	T'	F
\$	Follow(E)	+	Follow(T)	*
)		Follow(E)		Follow(T)
Follow(E')		Follow(T)	/	

We need to break two infinite cycles.

### First sets

$$\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{TE}'$$

$$E' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid +E$$

$$T \rightarrow FT'$$

$$T' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid *T$$

$$F \rightarrow id \mid (E)$$

Е	E'	Т	T'	F
id	3	id	3	id
(	+	(	*	(

E	E'	Т	T'	П
\$	\$	+	+	*
)	)	Follow(E)	Follow(E)	Follow(T)

#### First sets

$$\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{TE}'$$

$$E' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid +E$$

$$T \rightarrow FT'$$

$$T' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid *T$$

$$F \rightarrow id \mid (E)$$

Е	E'	Т	T'	F
id	3	id	3	id
(	+	(	*	(

E	E'	Т	T'	F
\$	\$	+	+	*
)	)	\$	\$	+
		)	)	\$
				)

statement → if expr then statement else statement

### First sets

| if expr then statement

| id = **expr** 

| id ( **expr** )

expr  $\rightarrow$  id | expr + id

statement	expr
if	id
id	

statement	expr

statement → if expr then statement else statement

### First sets

if expr then statementid = expr

| id ( expr )

expr  $\rightarrow$  id | expr + id

statement	expr
if	id
id	

statement	expr
\$	
else	
Follow(statement)	

statement → if expr then statement else statement

### First sets

| if expr then statement

| id = **expr** 

| id ( **expr** )

expr  $\rightarrow$  id | expr + id

statement	expr
if	id
id	

statement	expr
\$	
else	
Follow(statement)	

statement → if expr then statement else statement

### First sets

if expr then statement

$$| id = expr$$

| id (expr)

 $expr \rightarrow id \mid expr + id$ 

statement	expr
if	id
id	

statement	expr	
\$	then	
else	Follow(statement)	
	)	
	+	

statement → if expr then statement else statement

First sets

| if expr then statement

| id = **expr** 

| id ( **expr** )

expr  $\rightarrow$  id | expr + id

statement	expr
if	id
id	

statement	expr	
\$	then	
else	\$	
	else	
	)	
	+	

**statement**  $\rightarrow$  **if-stmt** | other **if-stmt**  $\rightarrow$  **if** (**exp**) **statement else-part** 

First sets

else-part  $\rightarrow$  else statement |  $\epsilon$  exp  $\rightarrow$  0 | 1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	ехр
if	if	else	0
other		3	1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	ехр

```
statement → if-stmt | other
```

if-stmt  $\rightarrow$  if (exp) statement else-part

else-part  $\rightarrow$  else statement |  $\epsilon$  | state

**exp** → 0 | 1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	exp

#### 

#### Follow sets

First sets

statement	if-stmt	else-part	exp
\$	Follow(statement)	Follow(if-stmt)	)
First(else-part)			
Follow(if-stmt)			
Follow(else-part)			

statement → if-stmt | other
if-stmt → if (exp) statement else-part

First sets

else-part  $\rightarrow$  else statement |  $\epsilon$  exp  $\rightarrow$  0 | 1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	exp
if	if	else	0
other		3	1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	ехр
\$	Follow(statement)	Follow(if-stmt)	)
else			
Follow(if-stmt)			
Follow(else-part)			

statement → if-stmt | other
if-stmt → if (exp) statement else-part

First sets

else-part  $\rightarrow$  else statement |  $\epsilon$ 

**exp** → 0 | 1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	exp
if	if	else	0
other		3	1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	exp
\$	Follow(statement)	Follow(if-stmt)	)
else		<i></i>	
Follow(if-stmt)			
Follow(else-part)			

**statement**  $\rightarrow$  **if-stmt** | other **if-stmt**  $\rightarrow$  **if** (**exp**) **statement else-part** 

First sets

else-part  $\rightarrow$  else statement |  $\epsilon$ 

 $exp \rightarrow 0 \mid 1$ 

statement	if-stmt	else-part	exp
if	if	else	0
other		3	1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	ехр
\$	Follow(statement)	Follow(if-stmt)	)
else			
Follow(if-stmt)			
Follow(else-part)			

**statement**  $\rightarrow$  **if-stmt** | other **if-stmt**  $\rightarrow$  **if** (**exp**) **statement else-part** 

First sets

else-part  $\rightarrow$  else statement |  $\epsilon$ 

 $exp \rightarrow 0 \mid 1$ 

statement	if-stmt	else-part	exp
if	if	else	0
other		3	1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	ехр
\$	Follow(statement)	<ul><li>Follow(if-stmt)</li></ul>	)
else			
Follow(if-stmt)			
Follow(else-part)			

**statement**  $\rightarrow$  **if-stmt** | other **if-stmt**  $\rightarrow$  **if** (**exp**) **statement else-part** 

First sets

else-part  $\rightarrow$  else statement |  $\epsilon$ 

**exp** → 0 | 1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	exp
if	if	else	0
other		3	1

statement	if-stmt	else-part	ехр
\$	\$	\$	)
else	else	else	

### **Next Time**

A More Elaborate Example

- Bottom-Up Parsing
  - Shift/reduce parsing
  - LR(0)
  - LR(1)