

Tokenizing review

Cok on Fri

Parsing algorithms

Scoping?

Distinguish between tokenizing and parsing

Tokenizing / Scanning / Lexing -

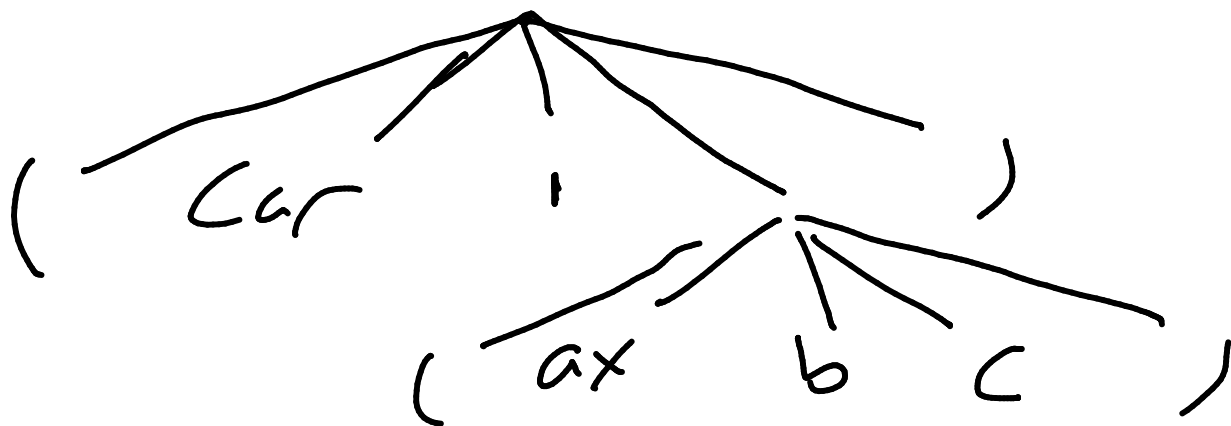
- splitting code into minimum meaningful units.

$(car \mid (ax \mid b \mid c))$

- when done, we have a list of tokens

Parsing - builds program structure from that list

- most languages - it builds a tree



Possible errors: are these caught by tokenizer or the parser?

(define 3ab 2)

↑
we don't allow symbols to start
w/ digits

should get caught when tokenizing
- tokenizing splits, but also applies labels

- it's not a symbol, it's an int,
etc, so error

(a b [missing right paren]

Parsing error, because error is in
structure, not in identifying individual
tokens

~~(define x z)~~

(define y z)

This is an error because z is
undefined

tokenizing ✓

parsing ✓

executing the code ✗

More work on parsing

stack

(

define

sum

(

lambda

~~x~~

~~e~~

~~b~~

<expr>

←

a

b

stack

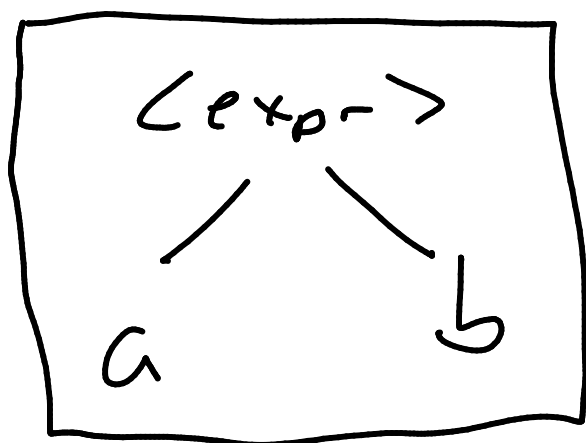
(

define

sun

(

lambda

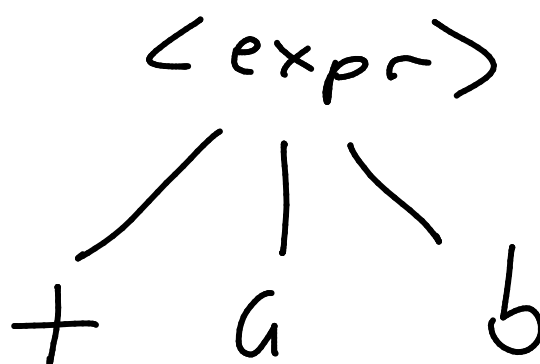


~~(~~

~~*~~

~~a~~

~~b~~



stack

(

define

sun

/

~~lambda~~

~~<expr>~~

~~a~~

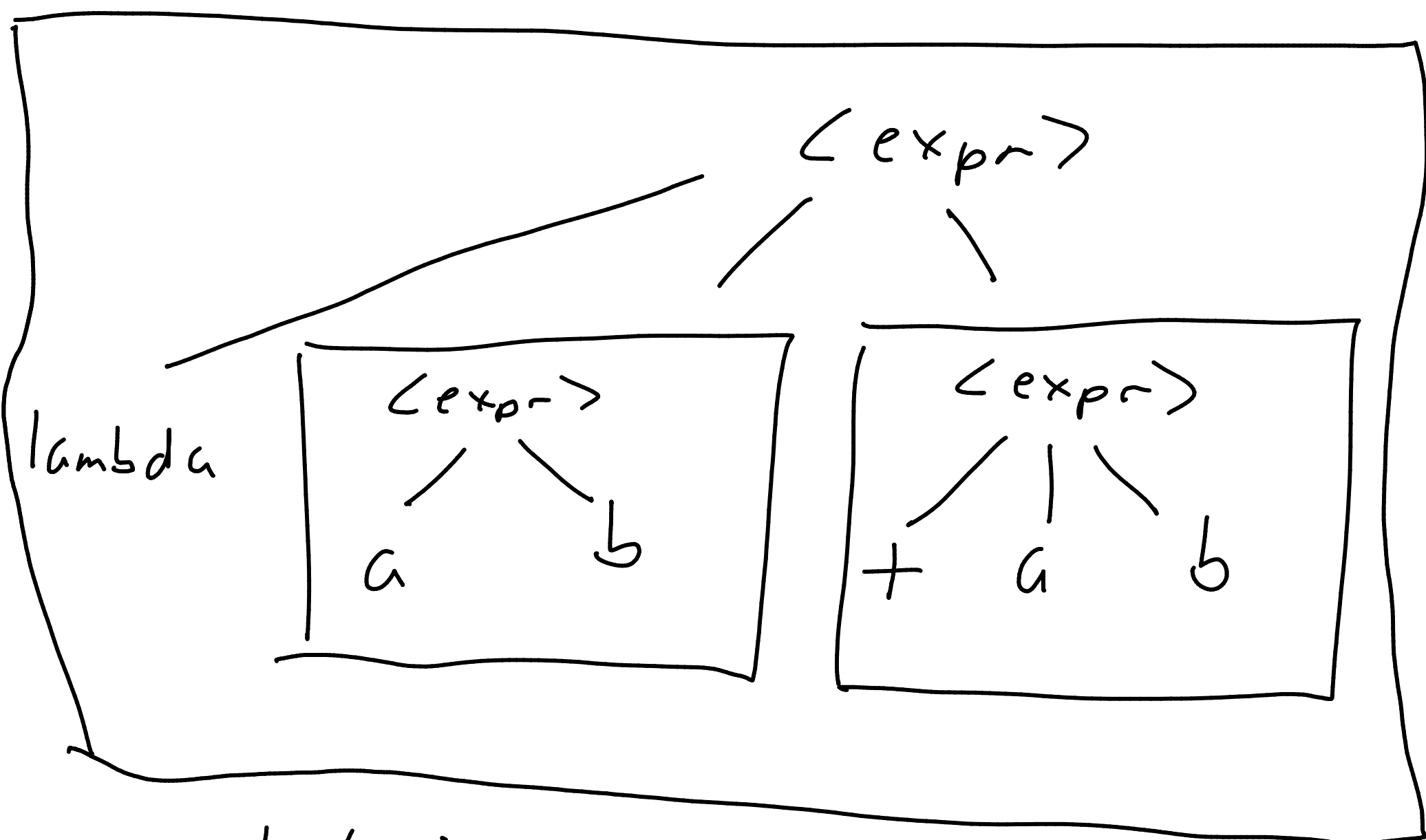
~~b~~

~~<expr>~~

~~+~~

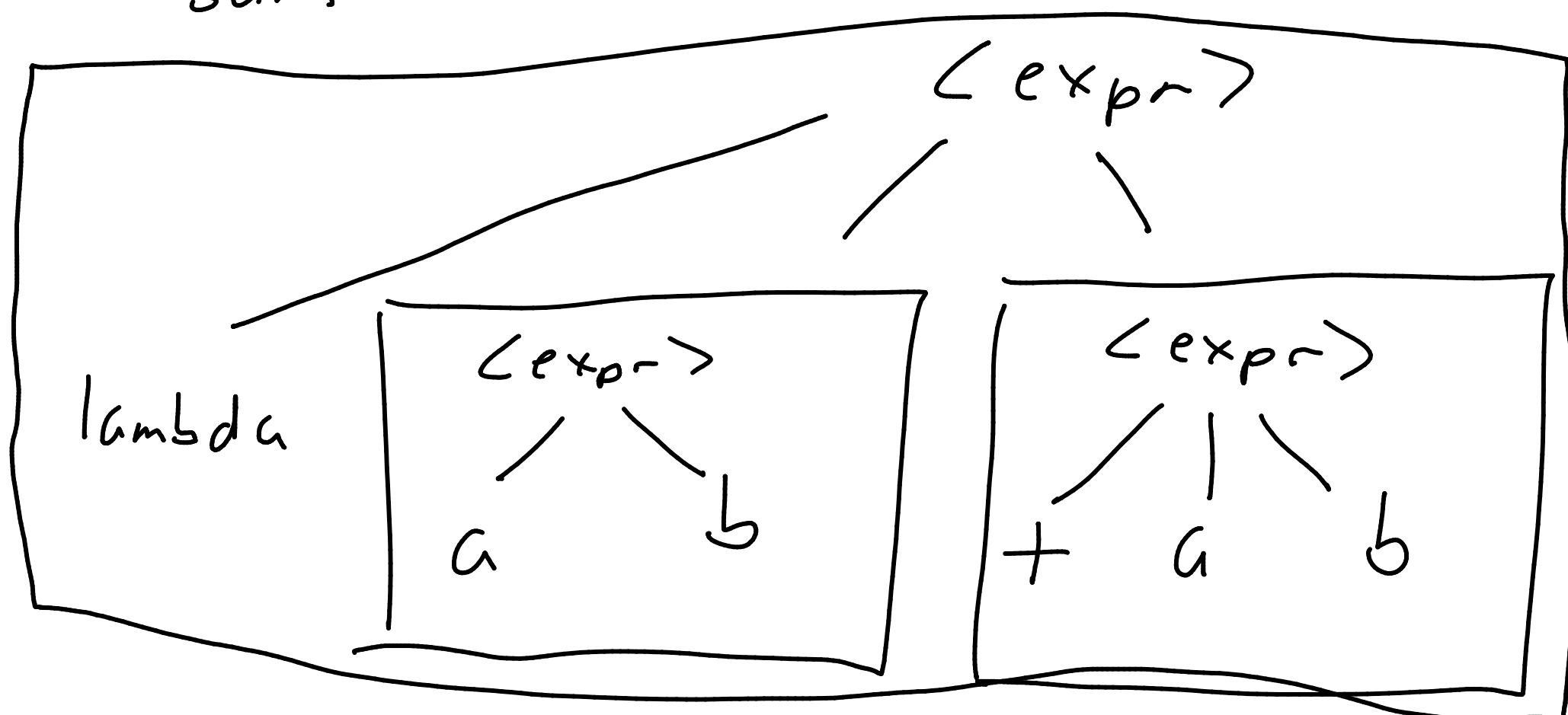
~~a~~

~~b~~



new stack is

(
define
sum



This process is a bottom-up
parsing algorithm

This is referred to as an LR
parsing algorithm

we read the code
left to right

we used the grammar
rules from right to left

transformed
into

$\langle \text{expr} \rangle \rightarrow \text{atom} \mid (\langle \text{expr} \rangle^*)$

whenever we created a new subtree,
we took a list of exprs, and made
them the children of another $\langle \text{expr} \rangle$

$(+ \ a \ b)$

\rightarrow

$\langle \text{expr} \rangle$
+
a b