

Lab Three

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CRAFTING A COMPILER

4.7 (DERIVATIONS)

A grammar for infix expressions follows:

```
1 Start -> E $
2 E      -> T plus E
3         | T
4 T      -> T times F
5         | F
6 F      -> ( E )
7         | num
```

(a) Show the leftmost derivation of the following string.

num plus num times num plus num \$

$Start \Rightarrow E\$$

$E\$ \Rightarrow T \text{ plus } E$

$T \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow F \text{ plus } E$

$F \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (E) \text{ plus } E$

$(E) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (T \text{ plus } E) \text{ plus } E$

$(T \text{ plus } E) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (F \text{ plus } E) \text{ plus } E$

$(F \text{ plus } E) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (\text{num plus } E) \text{ plus } E$

$(\text{num plus } E) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (\text{num plus } T) \text{ plus } E$

$(\text{num plus } T) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (\text{num plus } T \text{ times } F) \text{ plus } E$

$(\text{num plus } T \text{ times } F) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (\text{num plus } F \text{ times } F) \text{ plus } E$

$(\text{num plus } F \text{ times } F) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (\text{num plus num times } F) \text{ plus } E$

$(\text{num plus num times } F) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (\text{num plus num times num}) \text{ plus } E$
 $(\text{num plus num times num}) \text{ plus } E \Rightarrow (\text{num plus num times num}) \text{ plus } T$
 $(\text{num plus num times num}) \text{ plus } T \Rightarrow (\text{num plus num times num}) \text{ plus } F$
 $(\text{num plus num times num}) \text{ plus } F \Rightarrow (\text{num plus num times num}) \text{ plus num } \$$

(b) Show the rightmost derivation of the following string.

num times num plus num times num \$

$Start \Rightarrow E\$$

$E\$ \Rightarrow T$

$T \Rightarrow T \text{ times } F$

$T \Rightarrow T \text{ times num}$

$T \text{ times num} \Rightarrow F \text{ times num}$

$F \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (E) \text{ times num}$

$(E) \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (T \text{ plus } E) \text{ times num}$

$(T \text{ plus } E) \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (T \text{ plus } T) \text{ times num}$

$(T \text{ plus } T) \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (T \text{ plus } F) \text{ times num}$

$(T \text{ plus } F) \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (T \text{ plus num}) \text{ times num}$

$(T \text{ plus num}) \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (T \text{ times } F \text{ plus num}) \text{ times num}$

$(T \text{ times } F \text{ plus num}) \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (T \text{ times num plus num}) \text{ times num}$

$(T \text{ times num plus num}) \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (F \text{ times num plus num}) \text{ times num}$

$(F \text{ times num plus num}) \text{ times num} \Rightarrow (\text{num times num plus num}) \text{ times num } \$$

(c) Describe how this grammar structures expressions, in terms of the precedence and left- or right- associativity of operators.

During leftmost derivations, this grammar follows the order of operations. When we need to change F to be (E) everything that the (E) becomes is inside parenthesis and will be evaluated first according to the order of operations. The 'num plus num times num' will be evaluated before the rest of the equation, this represents how the order of operations would solve this string. During the rightmost derivation, the 'num times num plus num' will be evaluated first, and then the result of that will be multiplied by the final num. According to order of operations, the last 'num times num' would typically be evaluated before 'num plus num', but since 'num plus num' is inside parenthesis, it is evaluated before the multiplication at the end.

5.2C (RECURSIVE DESCENT PARSER)

Consider the following grammar, which is already suitable for LL(1) parsing:

```

1 Start  -> Value $
2 Value  -> num
3         | lparen Expr rparen
4 Expr   -> plus Value Value
5         | prod Values
6 Values -> Value Values
7         | lambda

```

(c) Construct a recursive-descent parser based on the grammar.

```
1 procedure parseStart(ts)
2   parseValue()
3   match($)
4
5 procedure parseValue(ts)
6   switch(ts.peak())
7     case num
8       match(num)
9     case lparen
10      match(lparen)
11      parseExpr()
12      match(rparen)
13   end
14
15 procedure parseExpr(ts)
16   switch(ts.peak())
17     case plus
18       match(plus)
19       parseValue()
20       parseValue()
21     case prod
22       match(prod)
23       parseValues()
24   end
25
26 procedure parseValues(ts)
27   switch(ts.peak())
28     case num
29       match(num)
30       parseValues()
31     case lparen
32       match(lparen)
33       parseExpr()
34       parseValues()
35     case rparen
36       match(rparen)
37   end
```

DRAGON

4.2.1 (DERIVATIONS AND A PARSE TREE)

Consider the context-free grammar:

$$S \Rightarrow SS + | SS^* | a$$

and the string $aa + a^*$

a) Give a leftmost derivation for the string.

$$S \Rightarrow SS^*$$

$$SS^* \Rightarrow SS + S^*$$

$$SS + S^* \Rightarrow aS + S^*$$

$$aS + S^* \Rightarrow aa + S^*$$

$$aa + S^* \Rightarrow aa + a^*$$

b) Give a rightmost derivation for the string.

$$S \Rightarrow SS^*$$

$$SS^* \Rightarrow Sa^*$$

$$Sa^* \Rightarrow SS + a^*$$

$$SS + a^* \Rightarrow Sa + a^*$$

$$Sa + a^* \Rightarrow aa + a^*$$

c) Give a parse tree for the string.

