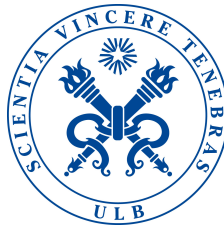


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DÉPARTMENT D'INFORMATIQUE



INFO-F403 - INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE THEORY AND  
COMPILING

## **Project Report – Part 2**

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# 1 Grammar

**Unproductive/unreachable symbols** In the given grammar, there is no unproductive and/or unreachable symbols.

## 1.1 Priority and associativity of the operators

**Notation** In this section, P&A refers to priority and associativity of the operators, AE to arithmetic expression and BE to boolean expression.

An AE must always be *processed* before being compared to another AE in a BE. Logically, we will consider first to unambiguous the arithmetic expressions and then the boolean expressions.

### 1.1.1 Arithmetic expressions

Let's consider the P&A of arithmetic expressions in Figure 1 and the initial grammar in Figure 2.

Operators	Associativity
-	right
*, /	left
+, -	left

Figure 1: Priority and associativity of AE

```
<ExprArith>  → [VarName]
              → [Number]
              → (<ExprArith>)
              → - <ExprArith>
              → <ExprArith> <Op> <ExprArith>
<Op>         → +
              → -
              → *
              → /
```

Figure 2: Initial grammar of AE

As mention in the course page 111, an AE must be a *sum of products*, more specifically in our case a  $\{sum, subtraction\}$  of  $\{products, division\}$ . We will use the same atom definition as in the course, with [Number] as the constant rule and [VarName] as the id rule. The minus operator as a right associativity means that it is always linked to the atom next to it, so we will set this operator directly as an atom rule. Same thing goes for the parenthesis, it should be handled without considering the operators outside the parenthesis, so as an atom. Figure 3 show the unambiguous grammar of AE.

```

<ExprArith>    → <ExprArith> <SumSubOp> <ExprProd>
               → <ExprProd>
<ExprProd>    → <ExprProd> <ProdOp> <Atom>
               → <Atom>
<SumSubOp>    → +
               → -
<ProdOp>      → *
               → /
<Atom>        → [VarName]
               → [Number]
               → - <Atom>
               → (<ExprArith>)

```

Figure 3: Unambiguous grammar of AE

### 1.1.2 Boolean expressions

Let's consider the P&A of boolean expressions in Figure 4 and the initial grammar in Figure 5.

Operators	Associativity
not	right
>, <, >=, <=, =, <> /	left
and	left
or	left

Figure 4: Priority and associativity of BE

```

<Cond>        → <Cond> <BinOp> <Cond>
               → not <SimpleCond>
               → <SimpleCond>
<SimpleCond>  → <ExprArith> <Comp> <ExprArith>
<BinOp>       → and
               → or
<Comp>        → =
               → >=
               → >
               → <=
               → <
               → <>

```

Figure 5: Initial grammar of BE

Following the same principle as for AE, we have here *disjunction of conjunctions*. Figure 6 shows the unambiguous grammar of BE.

<Cond>	→ <Cond> or <ConjCond>
	→ <ConjCond>
<ConjCond>	→ <ConjCond> and <AtomCond>
	→ <AtomCond>
<AtomCond>	→ <SimpleCond>
	→ not <SimpleCond>
<SimpleCond>	→ <ExprArith> <Comp> <ExprArith>
<Comp>	→ =
	→ >=
	→ >
	→ <=
	→ <
	→ <>

Figure 6: Unambiguous grammar of BE

## 1.2 Removing left recursion

The only rules where left-recursion appears with <ExprArith>, <ExprProd>, <Cond> and <ConjCond> variables that are in the unambiguous grammar. We have to remove the left-recursion for the unambiguous grammar in Figure 3 and 6. The transformed grammars are shown in Figure 7 and 8. To enhance readability of new introduced rules, we used the word *Prime* instead of the character itself.

Those are the only rules where left-recursion appears (including indirect left-recursion), all the other rules are right-recursion or no recursion at all.

<ExprArith>	→ <ExprProd> <ExprArithPrime>
<ExprArithPrime>	→ <SumSubOp> <ExprProd> <ExprArithPrime>
	→ $\epsilon$
<ExprProd>	→ <Atom> <ExprProdPrime>
<ExprProdPrime>	→ <ProdOp> <Atom> <ExprProdPrime>
	→ $\epsilon$
<SumSubOp>	→ +
	→ -
<ProdOp>	→ *
	→ /
<Atom>	→ [VarName]
	→ [Number]
	→ - <Atom>
	→ (<ExprArith>)

Figure 7: Left-recursion removed for AE grammar

<Cond>	→ <ConjCond> <CondPrime>
<CondPrime>	→ or <ConjCond> <CondPrime>
	→ ε
<ConjCond>	→ <AtomCond> <ConjCondPrime>
<ConjCondPrime>	→ and <AtomCond> <ConjCondPrime>
	→ ε
<AtomCond>	→ <SimpleCond>
	→ not <SimpleCond>
<SimpleCond>	→ <ExprArith> <Comp> <ExprArith>
<Comp>	→ =
	→ >=
	→ >
	→ <=
	→ <
	→ <>

Figure 8: Left-recursion removed for BE grammar

### 1.3 Factorisation

We can only factorize the following variables: <InstList>, <If> and <For>. Figure 9 shows the factorized rules.

<InstList>	→ <Instruction> <InstListSeq>
<InstListSeq>	→ ; <InstList>
	→ ε
<If>	→ if <Cond> then <Code> <IfSeq>
<IfSeq>	→ endif
	→ else <Code> endif
<For>	→ for [VarName] from <ExprArith> <ForOp>
	to <ExprArith> do <Code> done
<ForOp>	→ by <ExprArith>
	→ ε

Figure 9: Factorized rules

### 1.4 Transformed Grammar

The complete transformed grammar is shown in Figure 10.

## 2 LL(1) parser

### 2.1 First<sup>1</sup>(·) and Follow<sup>1</sup>(·)

To be able to generate the action table of our LL(1) parser, it is necessary to show the results of the First<sup>1</sup>(·) and Follow<sup>1</sup>(·) computation of each variables belonging to the grammar. The results are shown in Figure 11.

[1]	<Program>	→ begin <Code> end
[2]	<Code>	→ <InstList>
[3]		→ $\epsilon$
[4]	<InstList>	→ <Instruction> <InstListSeq>
[5]	<InstListSeq>	→ ; <InstList>
[6]		→ $\epsilon$
[7]	<Instruction>	→ <Assign>
[8]		→ <If>
[9]		→ <While>
[10]		→ <For>
[11]		→ <Print>
[12]		→ <Read>
[13]	<Assign>	→ [VarName] := <ExprArith>
[14]	<ExprArith>	→ <ExprProd> <ExprArithPrime>
[15]	<ExprArithPrime>	→ <SumSubOp> <ExprProd> <ExprArithPrime>
[16]		→ $\epsilon$
[17]	<ExprProd>	→ <Atom> <ExprProdPrime>
[18]	<ExprProdPrime>	→ <ProdOp> <Atom> <ExprProdPrime>
[19]		→ $\epsilon$
[20]	<SumSubOp>	→ +
[21]		→ -
[22]	<ProdOp>	→ *
[23]		→ /
[24]	<Atom>	→ [VarName]
[25]		→ [Number]
[26]		→ - <Atom>
[27]		→ (<ExprArith>)
[28]	<If>	→ if <Cond> then <Code> <IfSeq>
[29]	<IfSeq>	→ endif
[30]		→ else <Code> endif
[31]	<Cond>	→ <ConjCond> <CondPrime>
[32]	<CondPrime>	→ or <ConjCond> <CondPrime>
[33]		→ $\epsilon$
[34]	<ConjCond>	→ <AtomCond> <ConjCondPrime>
[35]	<ConjCondPrime>	→ and <AtomCond> <ConjCondPrime>
[36]		→ $\epsilon$
[37]	<AtomCond>	→ <SimpleCond>
[38]		→ not <SimpleCond>
[39]	<SimpleCond>	→ <ExprArith> <Comp> <ExprArith>
[40]	<Comp>	→ =
[41]		→ >=
[42]		→ >
[43]		→ <=
[44]		→ <
[45]		→ <>
[46]	<While>	→ while <Cond> do <Code> done
[47]	<For>	→ for [VarName] from <ExprArith> <ForOp> to <ExprArith> do <Code> done
[48]	<ForOp>	→ by <ExprArith>
[49]		→ $\epsilon$
[50]	<Print>	→ print([VarName])
[51]	<Read>	→ read([VarName])

Figure 10: Transformed Grammar

Variables	First <sup>1</sup> (·)	Follow <sup>1</sup> (·)
Program	begin	
Code	[VarName] if while for print read $\epsilon$	end else endif done
InstList	[VarName] if while for print read	end else endif done
InstListSeq	; $\epsilon$	end else endif done
Instruction	[VarName] if while for print read	; end else endif done
Assign	[VarName]	; end else endif done
ExprArith	[VarName] [Number] - (	; end else endif done ) = > = > < = < < > and or then do by to
ExprArithPrime	+ - $\epsilon$	Follow <sup>1</sup> (<ExprArith>)
ExprProd	[VarName] [Number] - (	+ - Follow <sup>1</sup> (<ExprArith>)
ExprProdPrime	* / $\epsilon$	+ - Follow <sup>1</sup> (<ExprArith>)
SumSubOp	+ -	[VarName] [Number] - (
ProdOp	* /	[VarName] [Number] - (
If	if	; end else endif done
Atom	[VarName] [Number] - (	* / + - Follow <sup>1</sup> (<ExprArith>)
IfSeq	endif else	; end else endif done
Cond	[VarName] [Number] - ( not	then do
CondPrime	or $\epsilon$	then do
ConjCond	[VarName] [Number] - ( not	or then do
ConjCondPrime	and $\epsilon$	or then do
AtomCond	[VarName] [Number] - ( not	and or then do
SimpleCond	[VarName] [Number] - (	and or then do
Comp	= > = > < = < < >	[VarName] [Number] - (
While	while	; end else endif done
For	for	; end else endif done
ForOp	by $\epsilon$	to
Print	print	; end else endif done
Read	read	; end else endif done

Figure 11: First<sup>1</sup> and Follow<sup>1</sup> results



## 2.2 Action table

Let  $G < V, T, P, S >$  our transformed grammar. Let the action table be  $M(v, t)$  where  $v \in V$ , and  $t \in T$ .

$M$  is filled in as follow:

- $\forall v \in V$  and  $\forall t \in \text{First}^1(v)$ , then set  $M(v, t)$  as the rule number where  $t$  is first.
- $\forall v \in V$  if  $\epsilon \in \text{First}^1(v)$  then  $\forall t \in \text{Follow}^1(v)$  set  $M(v, t)$  as the rule number where  $v \rightarrow \epsilon$ .
- All others cell should remain empty.

The action table is available as a comma separated .csv file in **doc/actionTable.csv**. This file only contains the *produce* rules. It is not necessary to include the table that matches terminals together since the only results possible is the action *match* for terminals that are the same. In the case of the end terminal, the action is *accept*. An empty cell in the table induce a syntax error. Section 3.2.2 discuss in more details the implementation of the action table.

## 3 Implementation

**Files** Java source files are in **more/src** directory. The implementation of our compiler is divided in 4 major parts:

1. Files that composes the scanner: Scanner abstract class and the `LexicalAnalyzer.lex` that is used to generate the `GeneratedScanner` class, and the provided `Symbol` and `LexicalUnit` classes.
2. Files that composes the parser: `LL1Parser` and the `TreeNode`, that is used to generate and print the derivation tree, classes.
3. Utilities methods in `ImpCompilo` classes used by the scanner and the parser to read files, log informations or exit safely the compiler.
4. A set of exceptions to be thrown by the scanner/parser (see section 3.3).

### 3.1 Scanner improvements

**Read input** In the first part of the project we were asked to implement a scanner. To be able to use the scanner within the parser, we modified some part of the scanner. The scanner is implemented in the abstract class `Scanner`. The lexer generated class is named `GeneratedScanner` and will implement the `Scanner`. To be able to read the input, *i.e.* the tokens, the method `Scanner.scan()` must be called, and will return a list of `Symbol`. It is still possible to run the scanner as a standalone application, see section 4. Figure 12 shows an example of use of the scanner.

```
FileReader source = ImpCompilo.file("file.imp");
Scanner scanner = new GeneratedScanner(source);
List<Symbol> symbols = scanner.scan();
```

Figure 12: Scanner call to read the tokens from a source file

**Lexer improvements** Two improvements were made in the lexer. (1) We modified the any ASCII characters regex `.` (dot) to regex that matches the complement of the empty set `[^]`. (2) Instead of printing "Unkown symbol" and continue the scan when a unrecognized symbol is detected, the scanner throw a `UnknownTokenException` which logically stops the scan.

## 3.2 LL(1) Parser implementation

### 3.2.1 Grammar and action table files

**Location of files** The grammar and the action table csv files are stored as resources in **more/src/resources** directory. Note that the csv file are *comma separated*.

**Action table parsing** To be able to run the parser it is required to be able to access the action table to implement the recursive descent LL(1) parser. As mention in section 2.2, the action table is stored in a csv file **actionTable.csv**. The first line of this file contains the terminals, and all the other lines contains in the first column a variable and the following columns either the rules to apply for each terminal. If there is no rule *i.e.* the cell is empty.

The method `LL1Parser.buildActionTable()` will read the file to create a map that matches a variable and a terminal to a rule number *i.e.* a `Map<String, Map<String, Integer>>`.

**Grammar parsing** It is also necessary to access to set of rules of the grammar within the parser. The grammar is stored in a csv file **grammar.csv**. The first line of the file is the set of variables, and the second line the set of terminals. All the following lines are the rules. Since it is a *Context-Free Grammar*, we know that the first element of a rule is the left-hand side, and all the following element are the the right-hand side. The order of the rules is important since they will be numeroted in the parsing order, and will be used to print the *left-most derivation*. The grammar in *grammar.csv* is the same as shown in Figure 10.

The method `LL1Parser.buildGrammar()` will read the file to create a map that matches a rule number to a list of *{terminals, variables}* *i.e.* `Map<Integer, List<String>>`. A list could have be used, but a map was preferred since the first rule is numeroted as 1.

The content of the list of a rule is the following: the first element is the left-hand side, and all the other elements are the right-hand side. Note that when the right-hand side is  $\epsilon$ , the list of element is just the left-hand side, since there will be nothing to push on the stack for such rules (see section 3.2.3).

This method of implementation of the grammar and the action table is very interesting, since it allows to use the LL(1) parser for any LL(1) grammar, by just changing the csv files.

### 3.2.2 Action detection

The parser in addition to the rule number of the *produce* action that is provided in the csv file must also be able to provide the *match* and *accept* actions. It is also necessary to provide a way to return a *syntax error* if none of these actions are possible. The method `LL1Parser.M(a, l)` will return an Integer value, based on the parameters *a* and *l*, that is corresponding to either:

- A rule number from the csv file if  $a \in V \wedge l \in T$ . If cell is empty in the file, then it returns the constant `SYNTAX_ERROR`
- The constant `MATCH` if  $a, l \in T$
- The constant `ACCEPT` if  $(a = l) \wedge (a = \text{end})$
- The constant `SYNTAX_ERROR` for all other cases

**3.2.3 Stack and recursive descent**

**3.3 Exceptions**

**4 HowTo**