

### char stream:

```
" 5 * (72 + 3 ) "
```

#### token stream:

NUM(5) TIMES LP NUM(72) PLUS
NUM(3) RP

### (BNF) language:

```
read_prod(queue Q):
    read_par(Q)
    if Q.next() == TIMES:
        Q.pop()
        read_prod(Q)
```

```
read_par(queue Q):
  if Q.next() == NUM:
    Q.pop()
  else if Q.next() == LP:
    Q.pop() // left paren.
    read_sum(Q)
    Q.pop() // right paren.
```

```
read_sum(queue Q):
    if Q.next() != NUM or LP:
        fail()
    read_prod(Q)
    if Q.empty():
        return // finished okay.
    else if Q.next() != PLUS:
        fail()
        Q.pop()
    read_sum(Q)
```

### char stream:

```
" 5 * (72 + 3 ) "
```

#### token stream:

NUM(5) TIMES LP NUM(72) PLUS NUM(3) RP

### (BNF) language:

```
result_t read_sum(queue Q):
    result_t p_1, s_2
    p_1 = read_prod(Q)
    if Q.next() == PLUS:
        Q.pop()
        s_2 = read_sum(Q)
        return sum_result(p_1,s_2)
    return p_1
```

```
result_t read_prod(queue Q):
 result_t q_1, p_2
  q_1 = read_par(Q)
  if Q.next() == TIMES:
   Q.pop()
   p_2 = read_prod(Q)
   return prod_result(q_1,p_2)
  return q_1
```

```
_____ read_par(queue Q):
if Q.next() == NUM(n):
  Q.pop()
else if Q.next() == LP:
  Q.pop()
    ____ read_sum(Q)
  Q.pop()
```

Lab 1.a

## Left Associativity I

9/16

char stream for differences:

we want:

$$(5 - 3) - 2$$

if we parse as in read sum():

$$5 - (3 - 2)$$

### two options:

- 1. use a more general parsing method
- 2. read as before, then fix

language for the example:

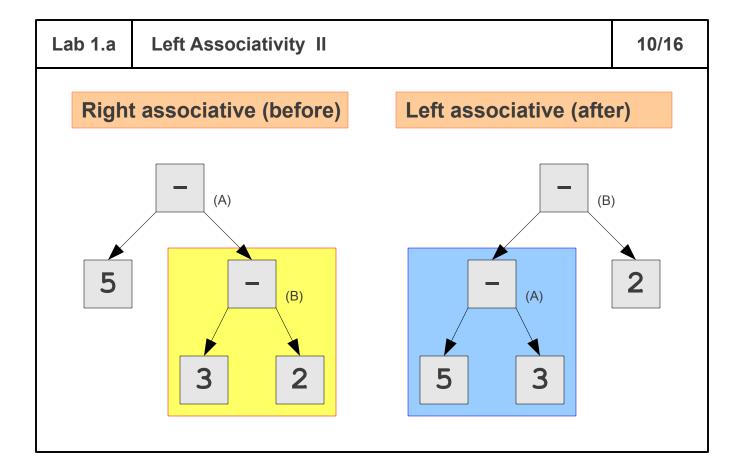
```
diff \rightarrow par \mid diff MINUS par

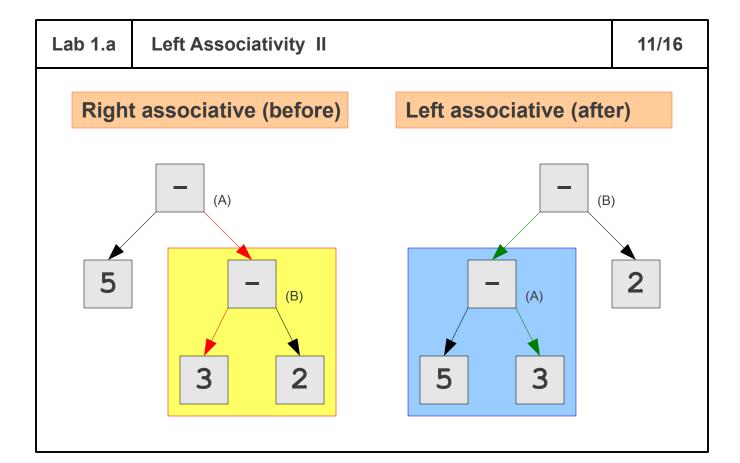
par \rightarrow NUM \mid LP diff RP
```

Notice that the grouping is now on the left side—this is left associativity.

We will read as though it were

and then fix it.





```
result_t read_diff(queue Q):
    result_t p_1, d_2
    p_1 = read_par(Q)
    if Q.next() == MINUS:
        Q.pop()
        d_2 = read_diff(Q)
        return fix_diff(p_1,d_2)
    return p_1
```

Lab 1.a Lexing I 13/16

```
tokens:
```

```
NUM(n), TIMES, PLUS, LP, RP
token_t is union:
    num_token(int n)
    or times_token()
    or plus_token()
    or lp_token()
    or rp_token()
```

```
if Q.next() == whitespace:
    while Q.next() == ws:
        Q.pop()

if Q.next() == '0'-'9':
    return read_num_token(Q)

else if Q.next() == '*':
    return times_token()

...

else: // unexpected case.
    fail()
```

Lab 1.a Lexing II 14/16

```
token_t read_num_token(queue Q):
   make a buffer B

while Q.next() == '0'-'9':
   read Q.next() into buffer B
   Q.pop()

translate B into an integer n
   return num_token(n)
```

```
lookahead

→ stream → ?

class lookahead:

data:

stream _s
item _next

methods:

item next()
void pop()
```

```
item next():
    if _next == NULL:
        _next = _s.get()
        return _next

void pop():
    if _next != NULL:
        _next = NULL
    else:
        _s.get()
```

words

special tokens: &&, ||, etc.

### shell expressions

simple commands

subshells: ( expr )

commands: expr < in > out

pipelines: expr | expr

and-ors: expr &&, || expr

complete commands: expr; expr

# Lab 1 syntax elements

COMMAND\_TYPE

SIMPLE

SUBSHELL

? (you need input, output fields)

**PIPE** 

AND, OR

**SEQ**