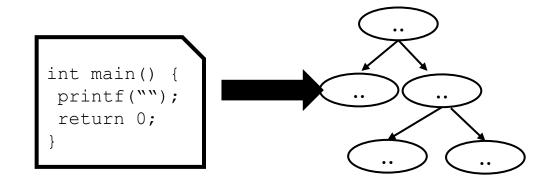
# **CSE110A: Compilers**



**Topics**:

Right / Left Derivations

### Some Definitions

**Context Free Grammar:** Formally, a context-free grammar *G* is a quadruple ( *T*, *NT*, *S*, *P*) where: T is a set of terminals, NT is a set of non-terminals, S is a Start symbol, and P a set of Productions all for language L(G).

**Ambiguity**: A grammar G is *ambiguous* if some sentence in L(G) has more than one rightmost (or leftmost) derivation.

**Sentential Form:** a string of symbols that occurs as one step in a valid derivation

**Derivation**: a sequence of rewriting steps that begins with the grammar's start symbol and ends with a sentence in the language

**Sentence:** a string of symbols that can be derived from the rules of a grammar, i.e. a sentential form without non-terminals.

#### **BNF** grammar for Expressions

```
1 Statement → if Expr then Statement else Statement
2 | if Expr then Statement
3 | Assignment
4 | ...other statements...
```

Classical ambiguous grammar from Algol 60

## Leftmost and Rightmost Derivations

Note that leftmost derivations tend to be right associative Rightmost derivations left associative.

Rule	Sentential Form
	Expr
2	Expr Op name
1	( Expr ) Op name
2	( Expr Op name ) Op name
3	(name Op name ) Op name
4	(name + name ) Op name
6	<pre>(name + name ) × name</pre>

```
Expr

Expr

Expr

Expr

Expr

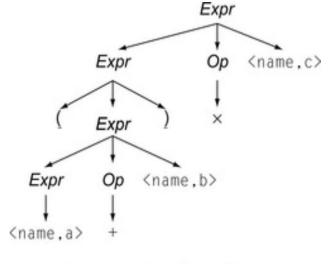
Con name

Expr × name

I (Expr Op name) × name

Expr + name) × name

I (name + name) × name
```

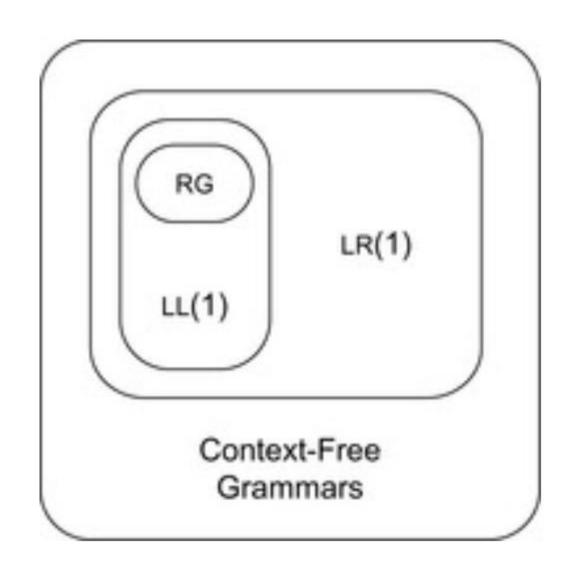


Corresponding Parse Tree

Leftmost Derivation of (a + b) x c

Rightmost Derivation of  $(a + b) \times c$ 

# CFG Hierarchy Based on Difficulty of Parsing Grammars



RG: Regular languages

LL(1): Left-to-Right Left-Derivation (Top-Down)

LR(1): Left-to-Right, Right Derivation in Reverse (Bottom-Up)

The 1 indicates 1 token look-ahead