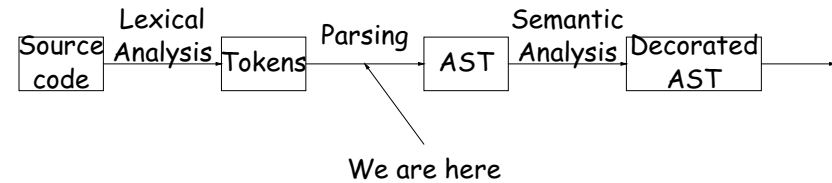


Lecture 5: Parsing

Administrivia

- Discussion section 103 moved from 3102 Etch. to 118 Barrows Hall from 4-18 February.

A Glance at the Map



Review: BNF

- BNF is another pattern-matching language;
- Alphabet typically set of *tokens*, such as from lexical analysis, referred to as *terminal symbols* or *terminals*.
- Matching rules have form:

$$X : \alpha_1\alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n,$$

where X is from a set of *nonterminal symbols* (or *nonterminals* or *meta-variables*), $n \geq 0$, and each α_i is a terminal or nonterminal symbol.

- For emphasis, may write $X : \epsilon$ when $n = 0$.
- Read $X : \alpha_1\alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$, as

"An X may be formed from the concatenation of an $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$."

- Designate one nonterminal as the *start symbol*.
- Set of all matching rules is a *context-free grammar*.

Review: Derivations

- String (of terminals) T is in the language described by grammar G , ($T \in L(G)$) if there is a *derivation of T* from the start symbol of G .
- Derivation of $T = \tau_1 \cdots \tau_k$ from nonterminal A is sequence of *sentential forms*:

$$A \Rightarrow \alpha_{11}\alpha_{12} \dots \Rightarrow \alpha_{21}\alpha_{22} \dots \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow \tau_1 \dots \tau_k$$

where each α_{ij} is a terminal or nonterminal symbol.

- We say that

$$\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{m-1} B \alpha_{m+1} \cdots \alpha_n \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{m-1} \beta_1 \cdots \beta_p \alpha_{m+1} \cdots \alpha_n$$

if $B : \beta_1 \cdots \beta_p$ is a production. ($1 \leq m \leq n$).

- If Φ and Φ' are sentential forms, then $\Phi_1 \xRightarrow{*} \Phi_2$ means that 0 or more \Rightarrow steps turns Φ_1 into Φ_2 . $\Phi_1 \xRightarrow{+} \Phi_2$ means 1 or more \Rightarrow steps does it.
- So if S is start symbol of G , then $T \in L(G)$ iff $S \xRightarrow{+} T$.

Example of Derivation

1. $e : s \text{ ID}$
2. $e : s \text{ ' (' e ') '}$
3. $e : e \text{ ' / ' e}$
4. $s :$
5. $s : \text{'+'}$
6. $s : \text{'-'}$

Alternative Notation

- $$e : s \text{ ID}$$
- $$| s \text{ ' (' e ') '}$$
- $$| e \text{ ' / ' e}$$
- $$s : \epsilon \text{ | ' + ' | ' - '}$$

Problem: Derive - ID / (ID / ID)

$$e \xrightarrow{3} e / e \xrightarrow{1} s \text{ ID} / e \xrightarrow{6} - \text{ID} / e \xrightarrow{2} - \text{ID} / s (e)$$

$$\xrightarrow{4} - \text{ID} / (e) \xrightarrow{3} - \text{ID} / (e / e) \xrightarrow{1} - \text{ID} / (s \text{ ID} / e)$$

$$\xrightarrow{4} - \text{ID} / (\text{ID} / e) \xrightarrow{1} - \text{ID} / (\text{ID} / s \text{ ID})$$

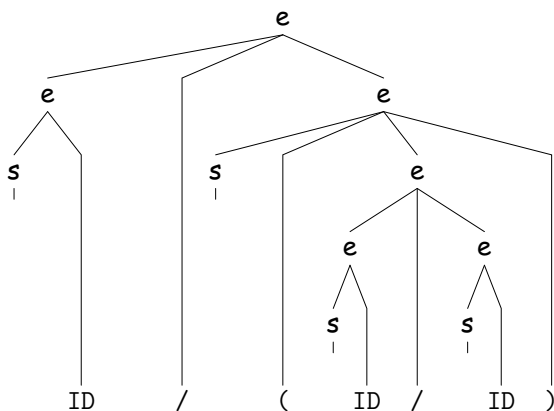
$$\xrightarrow{4} - \text{ID} / (\text{ID} / \text{ID})$$

Types of Derivation

- **Context free** means can replace nonterminals in any order (i.e., regardless of context) to get same result (as long as you use same productions).
- So, if we use a particular rule for selecting nonterminal to "produce" from, can characterize derivation by just listing productions.
- Previous example was **leftmost derivation**: always choose leftmost nonterminals. Completely characterized by list of productions: 3, 1, 6, 2, 4, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4.

Derivations and Parse Trees

- A leftmost derivation also completely characterized by parse tree:



- What is the rightmost derivation for this?

$$e \xrightarrow{3} e / e \xrightarrow{2} e / s (e) \xrightarrow{3} e / s (e / e)$$

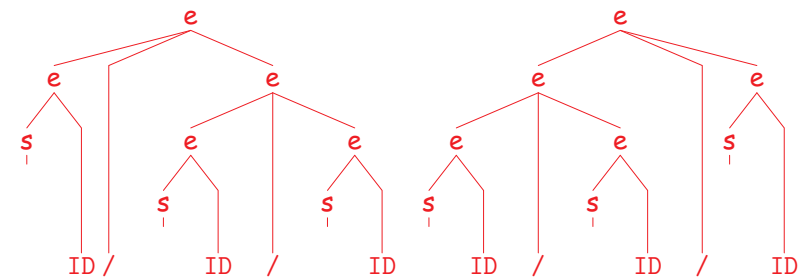
$$\xrightarrow{1} e / s (e / s \text{ ID}) \xrightarrow{4} e / s (e / \text{ID})$$

$$\xrightarrow{1} e / s (s \text{ ID} / \text{ID}) \xrightarrow{4} e / s (\text{ID} / \text{ID})$$

$$\xrightarrow{4} e / (\text{ID} / \text{ID}) \xrightarrow{1} s \text{ ID} / (\text{ID} / \text{ID}) \xrightarrow{6} - \text{ID} / (\text{ID} / \text{ID})$$

Ambiguity

- Only one derivation for previous example.
- What about 'ID / ID / ID'?
- Claim there are two parse trees, corresponding to two leftmost derivations. What are they?



- If there exists even one string like ID / ID / ID in $L(G)$, we say G is ambiguous (even if other strings only have one parse tree).

Review: Syntax-Directed Translation

- Want the structure of sentences, not just whether they are in the language, because this drives translation.
- Associate translation rules to each production, just as Flex associated actions with matching patterns.
- Bison notation:


```
e : e '/' e      { $$ = doDivide($1, $3); }
```

 provides way to refer to and set *semantic values* on each node of a parse tree.
- Compute these semantic values from leaves up the parse tree.
- Same as the order of a *rightmost derivation in reverse* (a.k.a a *canonical derivation*).
- Alternatively, just perform arbitrary actions in the same order.

Example: Conditional statement

Problem: *if-else* or *if-elif-else* statements in Python (*else* optional). Assume that only (indented) suites may be used for then and else clauses, that nonterminal *stmt* defines an individual statement (one per line), and that nonterminal *expr* defines an expression. Lexer supplies *INDENTS* and *DEDENTS*. A *cond* is a kind of *stmt*.

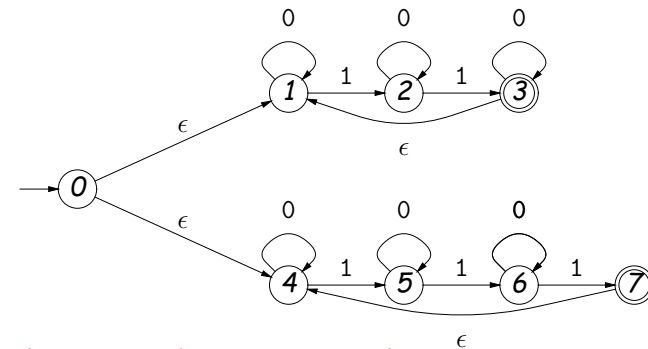
```
expr : ...
stmt : ... | cond | ...
cond : "if" expr ':' suite elifs else
suite: INDENT stmts DEDENT
stmts: stmt | stmts stmt
elifs: ε | "elif" expr ':' suite elifs
else : ε | "else" expr ':' suite
```

Example: Conditional statement in Java

Problem: *if-else* in Java. Assume that nonterminal *stmt* defines an individual statement (including a block in `{}`).

Puzzle: NFA to BNF

Problem: What BNF grammar accepts the same string as this NFA?



A general answer, with one nonterminal per state:

```
S0: S1 | S4
S1: '1' S2 | '0' S1
S2: '1' S3 | '0' S2
S3: '1' S1 | '0' S3 | ε
S4: '1' S5 | '0' S4
S5: '1' S6 | '0' S5
S6: '1' S7 | '0' S6
S7: '1' S4 | '0' S7 | ε
```