

Section 4: CUP & LL

CSE 401/M501

Adapted from Spring 2021

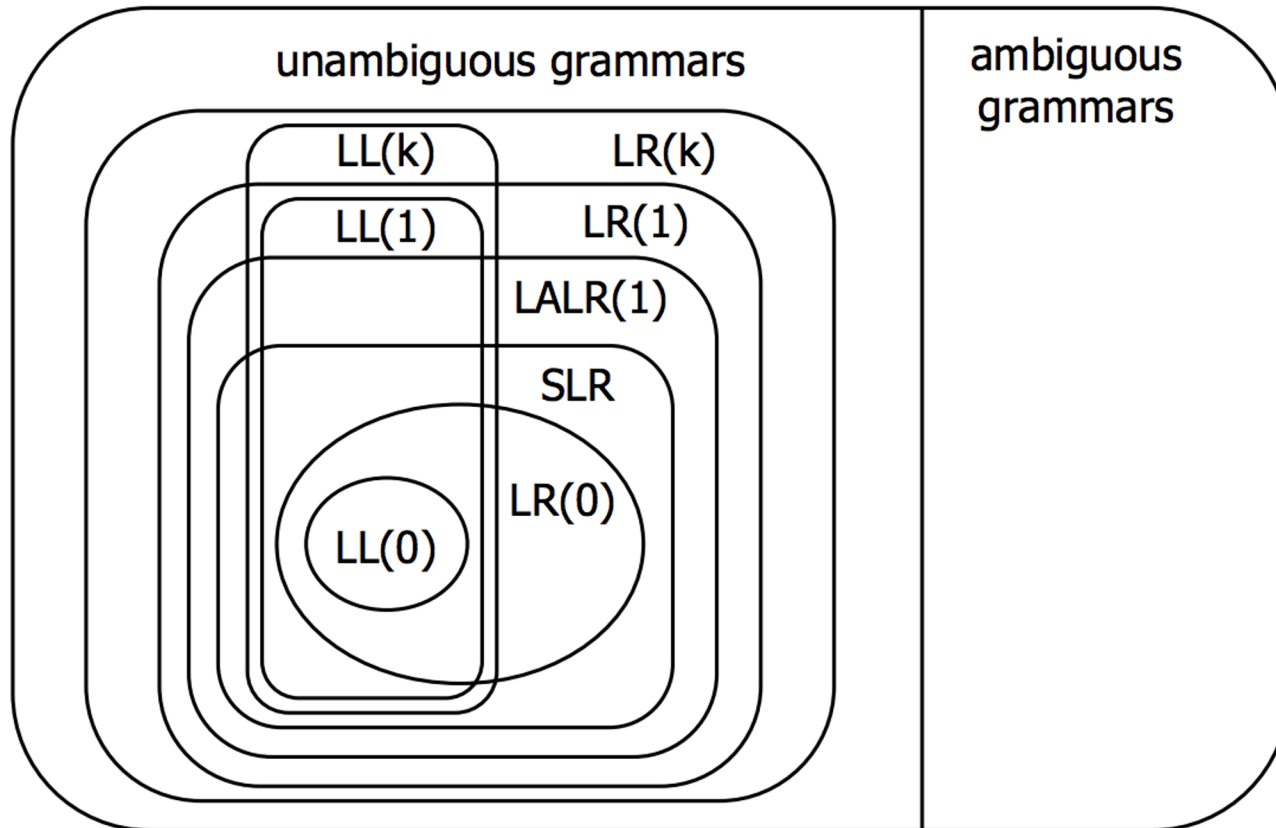
Administrivia

- Homework 2 is due tonight!
 - You have late days if you need them
- Parser is due one week from today
 - Be sure to check your Scanner feedback
- Watch demo video on CUP & AST Hierarchies
 - Will be posted on calendar soon

13:00-14:00 OH (Mike) CSE2 131 + zoom	18	16:00-17:00 OH (Dao) Allen 025 + zoom	19	14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 <i>LL Parsing & recursive descent (3.3)</i> slides	20	Section <i>CUP parser generator, ASTs, visitor pattern (quick review); LL parsing</i>	21	13:30-14:30 OH (Wilson) CSE2 153 + zoom	22
14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 <i>ASTs & visitors;</i> slides				17:00-18:00 OH (Seonjun) CSE2 121 + zoom		17:00-18:00 OH (Apollo) CSE2 153 + zoom		14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 <i>Intro to semantics and type checking (4.1-4.2)</i>	
						23:00 hw2 due (LR grammars)			
13:00-14:00 OH (Mike) CSE2 131 + zoom	25	16:00-17:00 OH (Dao) Allen 025 + zoom	26	14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10	27	Section <i>LL parsing review; ASTs & semantics</i>	28	13:30-14:30 OH (Wilson) CSE2 153 + zoom	29



Language Hierarchies



The CUP parser generator

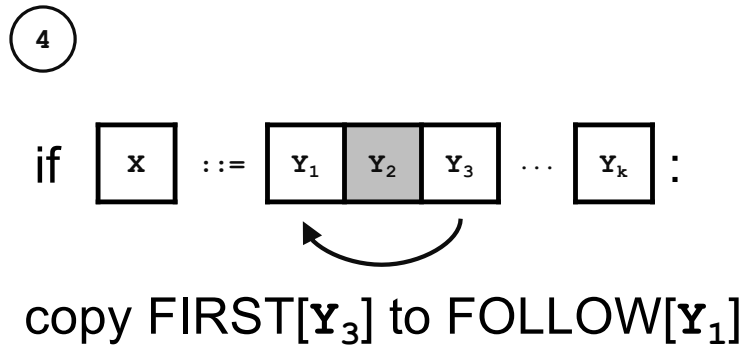
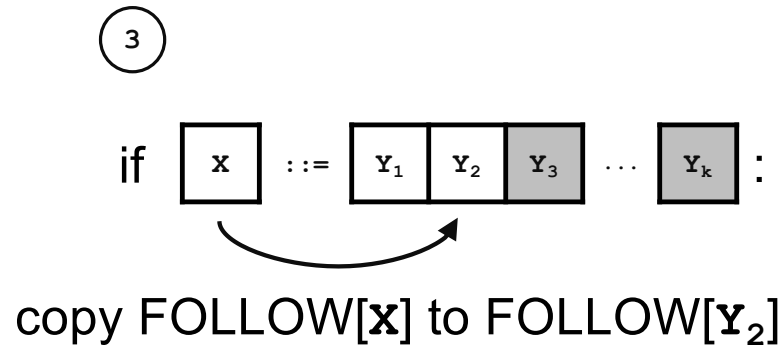
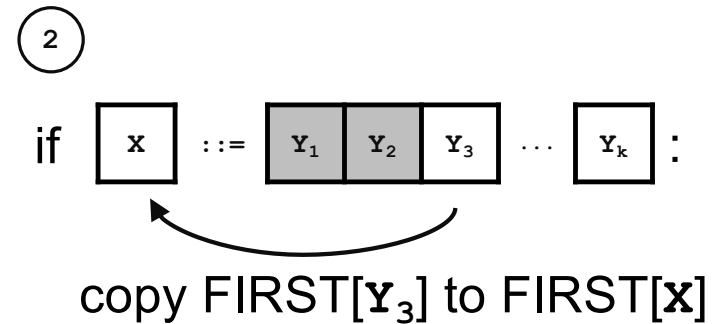
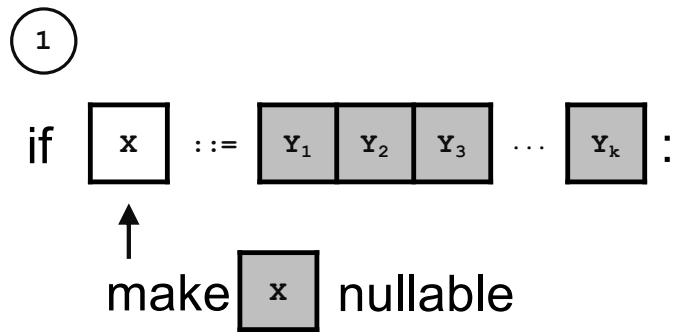
- Uses LALR(1)
 - A little weaker (less selective), but many fewer states than LR(1) parsers
 - Handles most realistic programming language grammars
 - More selective than SLR (or LR(0)) about when to do reductions, so works for more languages

The CUP parser generator

- Based on LALR(1)
- CUP can resolve some ambiguities itself
 - Precedence for reduce/reduce conflicts
 - Associativity for shift/reduce conflicts
 - Useful for our project for things like arithmetic expressions ($\text{exp} + \text{exp}$, $\text{exp} * \text{exp}$ for fewer non-terminals, then add precedence and associativity declarations).
Read the docs

Computing FIRST, FOLLOW, & nullable (3)

y = nullable



Computing FIRST, FOLLOW, and nullable

```
repeat
  for each production  $X := Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ 
    if  $Y_1 \dots Y_k$  are all nullable (or if  $k = 0$ )
      set nullable[X] = true
    for each  $i$  from 1 to  $k$  and each  $j$  from  $i+1$  to  $k$ 
      if  $Y_1 \dots Y_{i-1}$  are all nullable (or if  $i = 1$ )
        add FIRST[ $Y_i$ ] to FIRST[X]
      if  $Y_{i+1} \dots Y_k$  are all nullable (or if  $i = k$ )
        add FOLLOW[X] to FOLLOW[ $Y_i$ ]
      if  $Y_{i+1} \dots Y_{j-1}$  are all nullable (or if  $i+1=j$ )
        add FIRST[ $Y_j$ ] to FOLLOW[ $Y_i$ ]
Until FIRST, FOLLOW, and nullable do not change
```

L L (k)



Left-to-Right

Only takes one pass,
performed from the left

Leftmost

At each point, finds the
derivation for the leftmost
handle (**top-down**)

k Terminal Lookahead

Must determine derivation
from the next unparsed
terminal in the string
Typically $k = 1$, just like LR

LL(k) parsing

- LL(k) scans left-to-right, builds leftmost derivation, and looks ahead k symbols
- The LL condition enable the parser to choose productions correctly with 1 symbol of look-ahead
- We can often transform a grammar to satisfy this if needed

LL(1) parsing: An example top-down derivation of “a z x”

0. $S ::= a B$

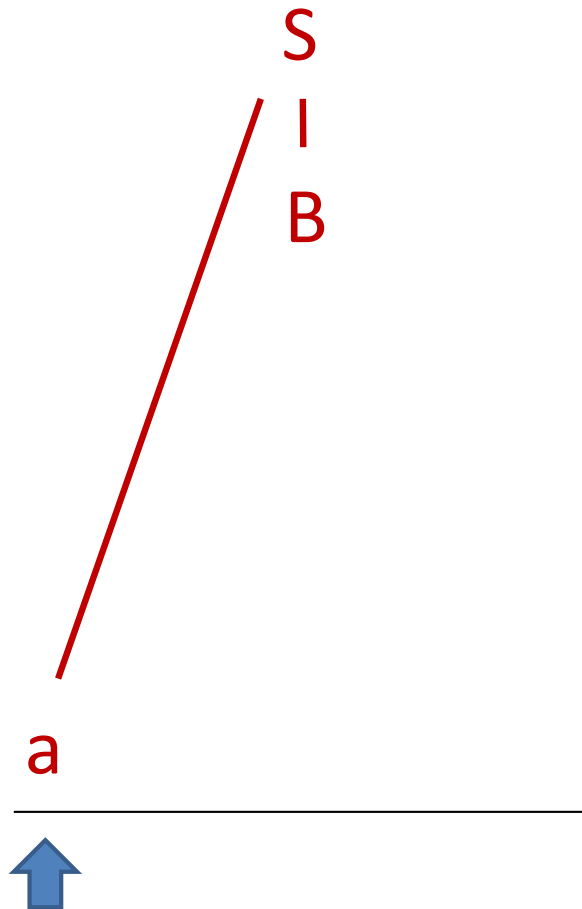
1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid z$

Lookahead	Remaining
-----------	-----------

a	z x
--	-----

Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



0. $S ::= a B$

1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

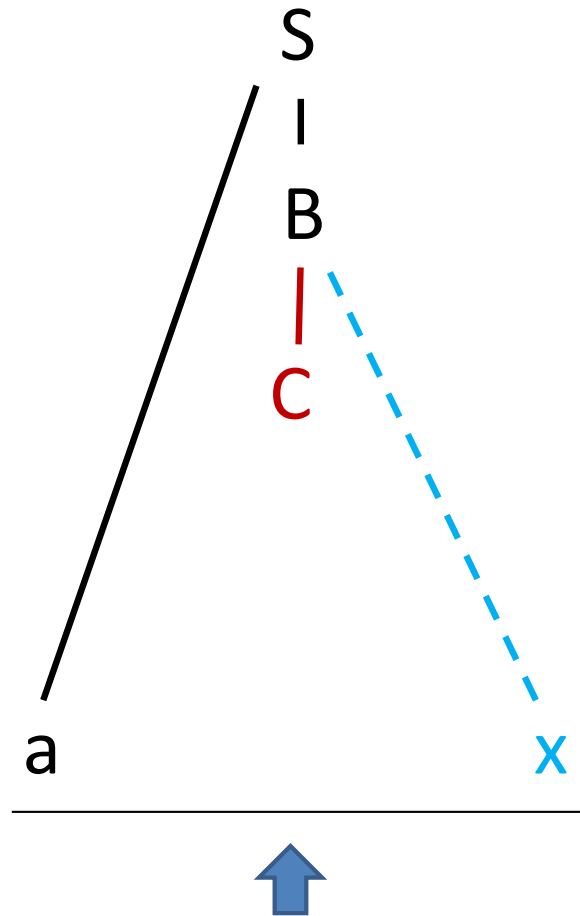
2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid z$

Lookahead Remaining

a

z x

Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



0. $S ::= a B$

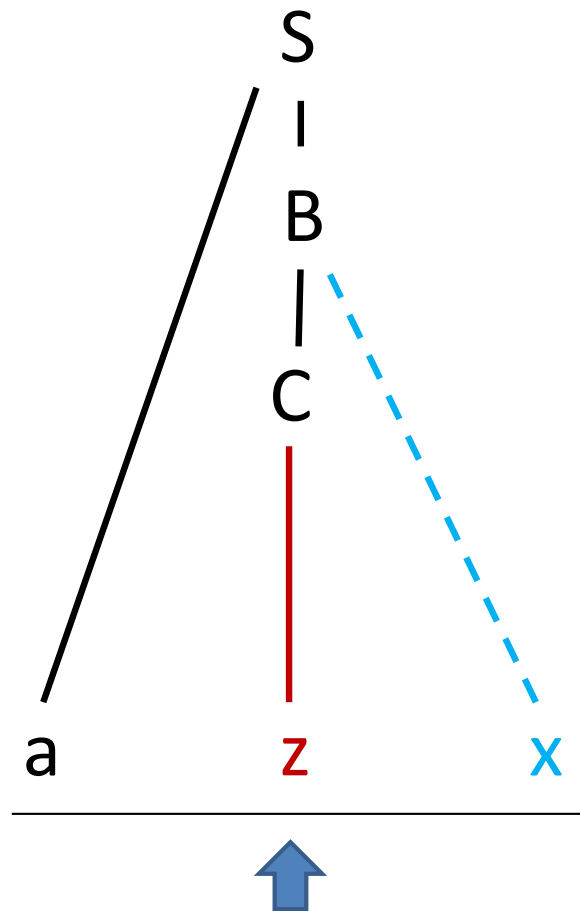
1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid z$

Lookahead	Remaining
-----------	-----------

z	x
--	---

Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



0. $S ::= a B$

1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

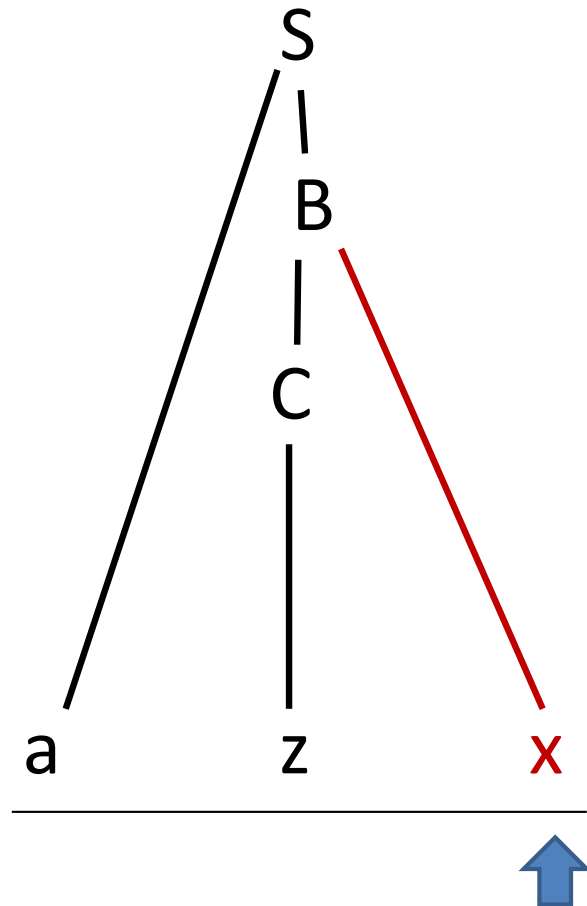
2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid z$

Lookahead Remaining

z

x

Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



0. $S ::= a B$

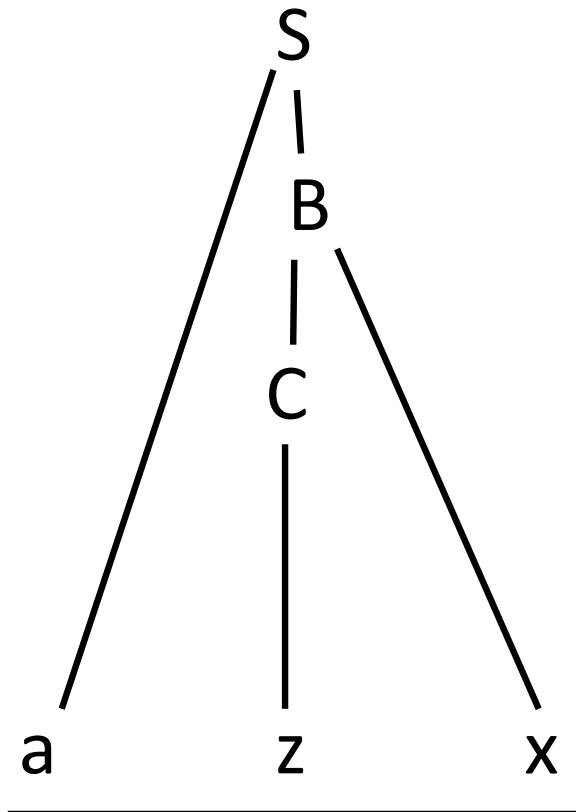
1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid z$

Lookahead Remaining

x

Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



0. **S ::= a B**

1. **B ::= C x | y**

2. **C ::= ε | z**

Successful parse!

LL Condition

For each nonterminal in the grammar:

- Its *productions* must have disjoint FIRST sets

✗ $A ::= x \mid B$
 $B ::= x$

✓ $A ::= x \mid B$
 $B ::= y$

- If it is *nullable*, the FIRST sets of its productions must be disjoint from its FOLLOW set

✗ $S ::= A x$
 $A ::= \varepsilon \mid x$

✓ $S ::= A y$
 $A ::= \varepsilon \mid x$

****We can often transform a grammar to satisfy this if needed**

Canonical FIRST Conflict

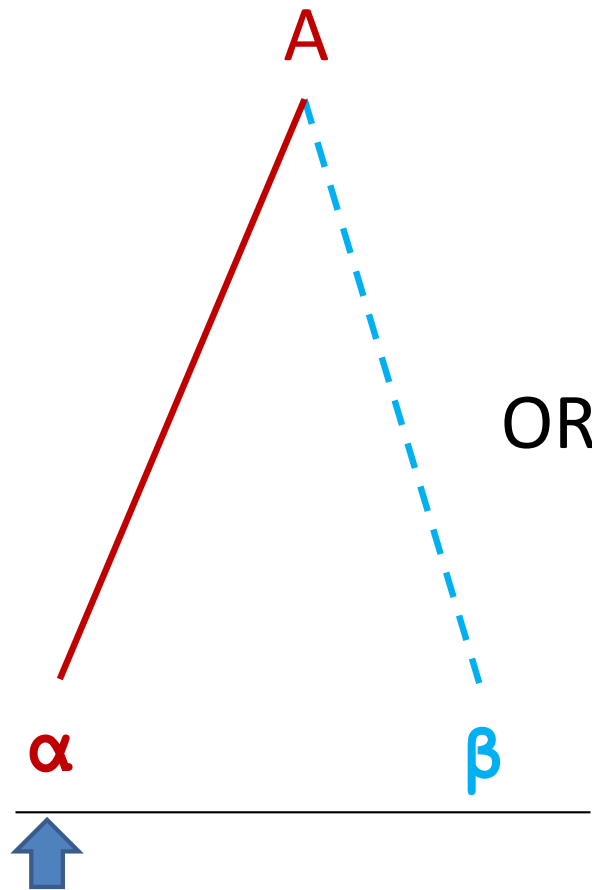
Problem

$$0. \quad A ::= \alpha\beta \mid \alpha\gamma$$

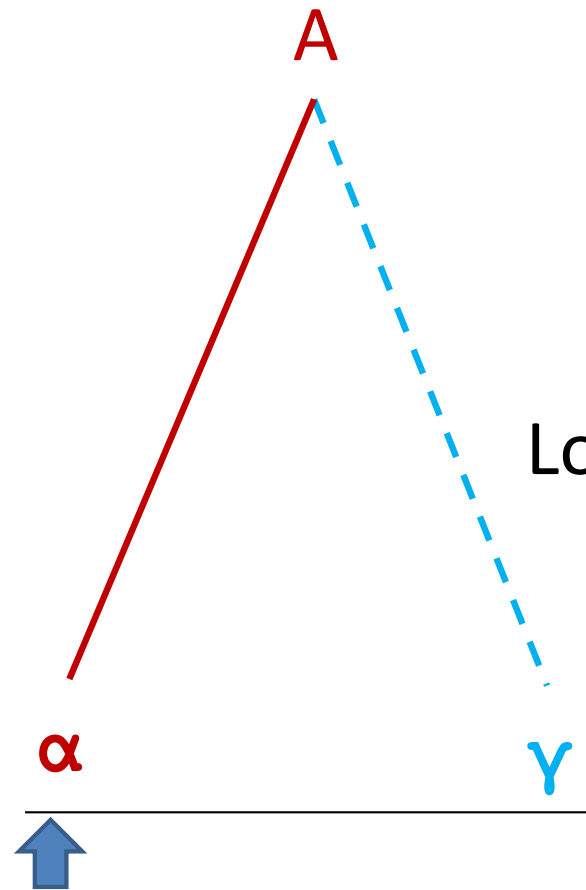
The FIRST sets of the right-hand sides for the SAME NON-TERMINAL must be disjoint!

Let's try a top-down derivation of $\alpha\beta$

0. $A ::= \alpha\beta \mid \alpha\gamma$



OR



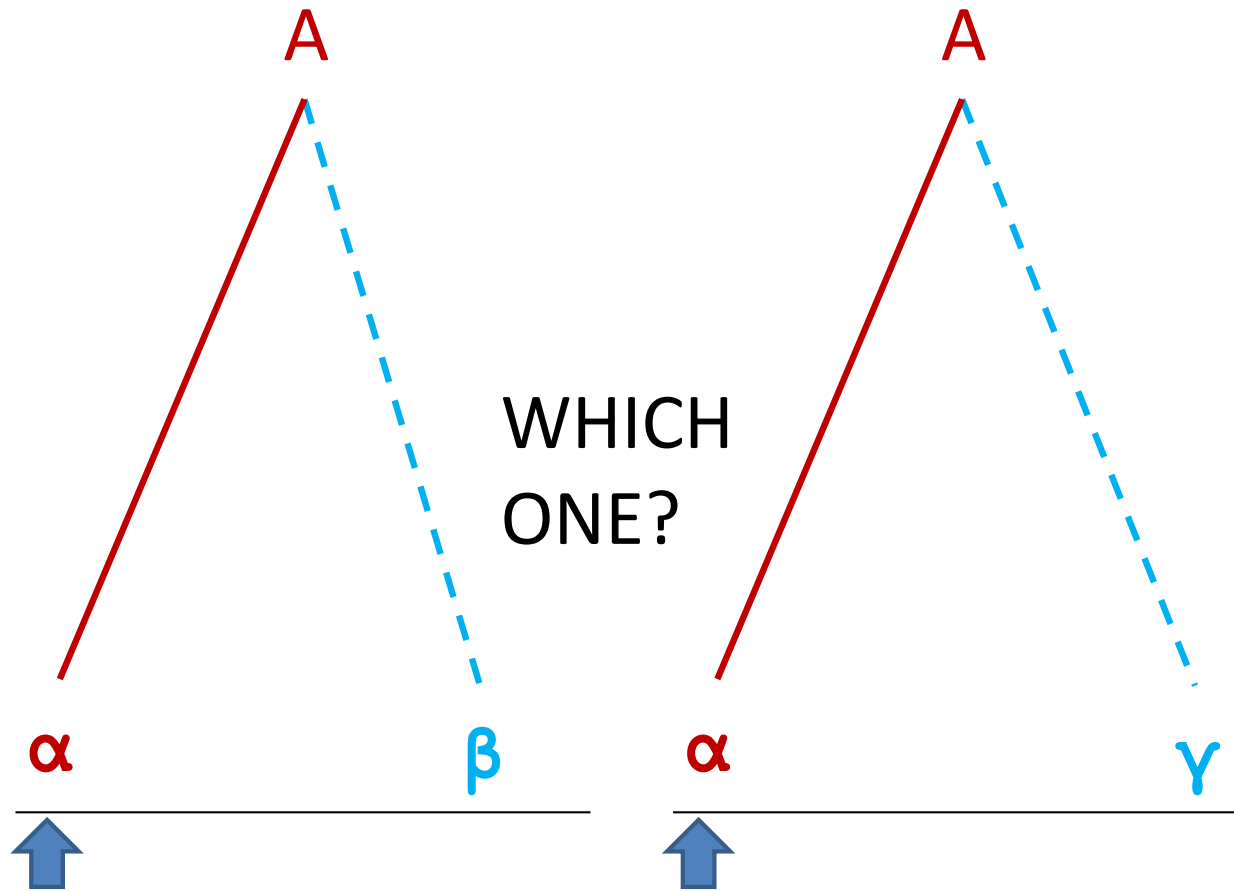
Lookahead

α

Remaining

β

Let's try a top-down derivation of $\alpha\beta$



0. $A ::= \alpha\beta \mid \alpha\gamma$

We don't know!

We are using an LL(1) parser, we can't see more than α !

Canonical FIRST Conflict Solution

Solution

0. $A ::= \alpha\beta \mid \alpha\gamma$

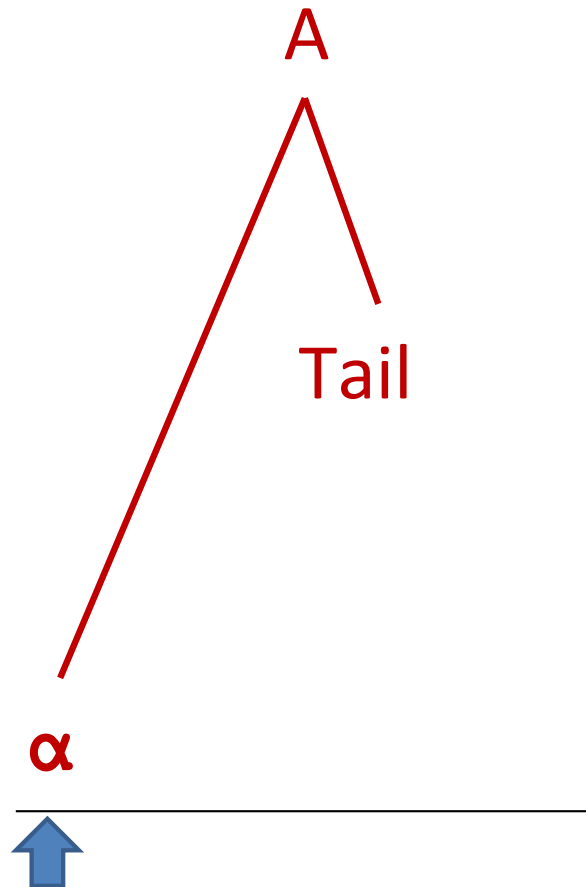
0. $A ::= \alpha \text{Tail}$

1. $\text{Tail} ::= \beta \mid \gamma$

Factor out the
common prefix

When multiple productions of a nonterminal share a common prefix, turn the different suffixes into a new nonterminal.

Top-Down Derivation of “ $\alpha\beta$ ”



0. $A ::= \alpha \text{ Tail}$

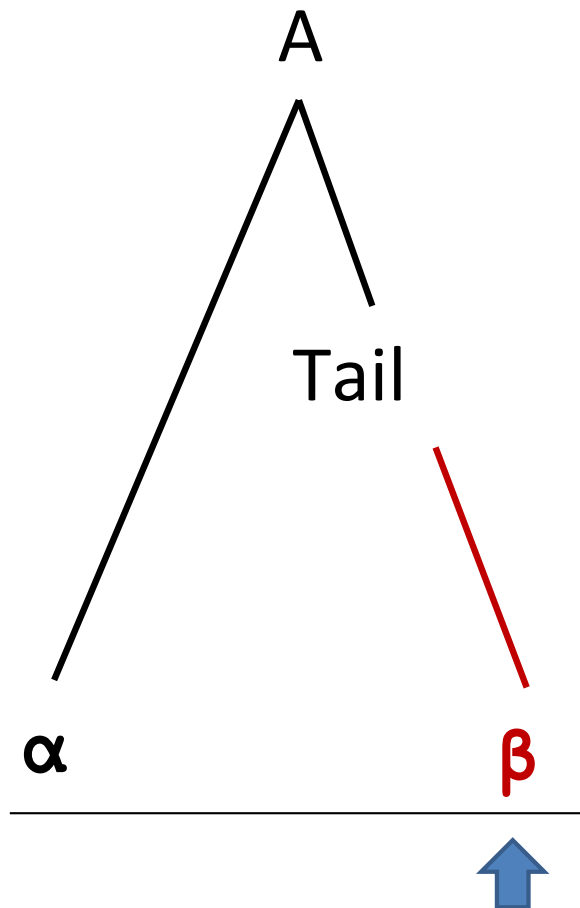
1. $\text{Tail} ::= \beta \mid \gamma$

Lookahead Remaining

α

β

Top-Down Derivation of “ $\alpha\beta$ ”



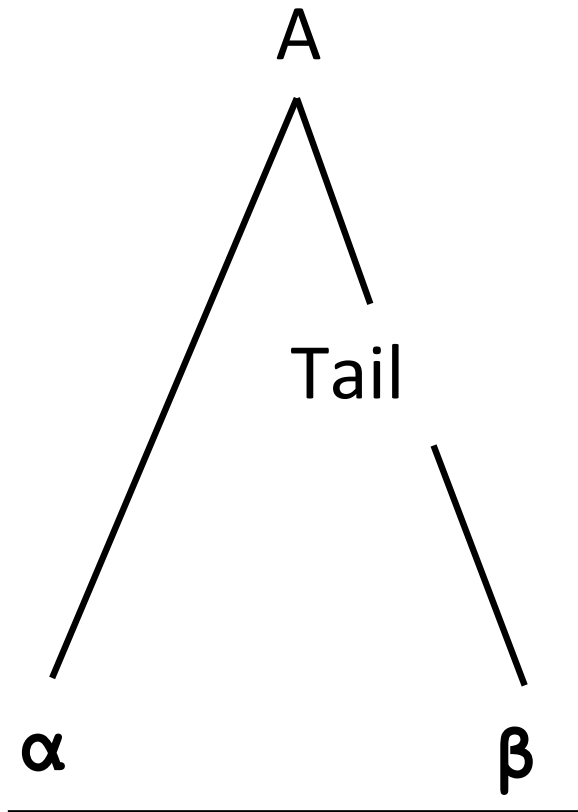
0. $A ::= \alpha \text{ Tail}$

1. $\text{Tail} ::= \beta \mid \gamma$

Lookahead Remaining

β

Top-Down Derivation of “ $\alpha\beta$ ”



0. $A ::= \alpha \text{ Tail}$

1. $\text{Tail} ::= \beta \mid \gamma$

Successful parse!

Changing original grammar a little (Grammar 1)

0. $S ::= a B \mid a w$

1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

Lookahead

Remaining

a

z x

What's the issue?

0. $S ::= \boxed{\mathbf{a} \ B} \mid \boxed{\mathbf{a} \ w}$
1. $B ::= C \ x \mid y$
2. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

There's a FIRST Conflict!

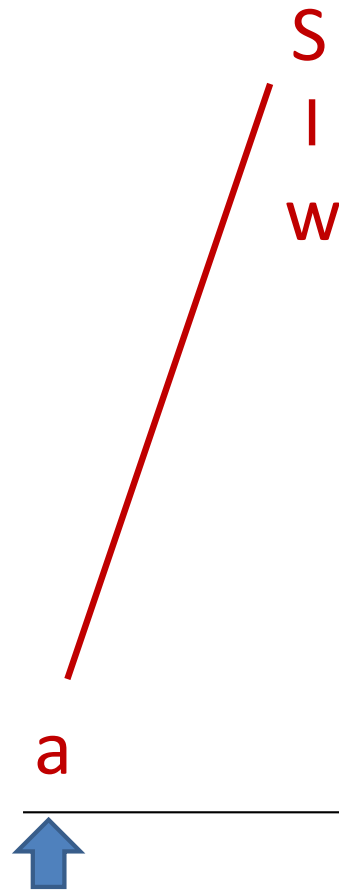
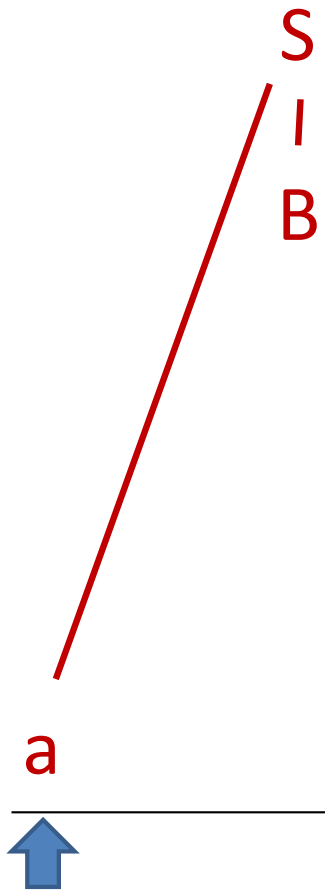
Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”: LL(1) can't parse

0. $S ::= a B \mid a w$

1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

OR



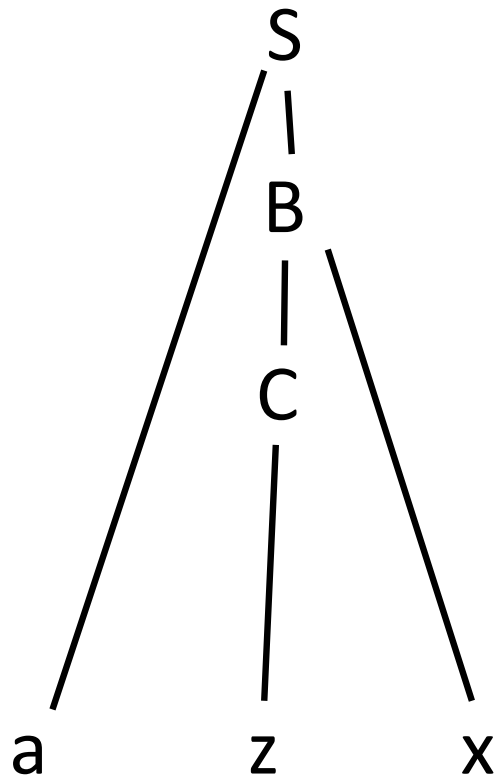
Lookahead

a

Remaining

z x

Parse Tree without changing Grammar



0. $S ::= a B \mid a w$

1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

Applying the Fix: Factor out the Common Prefix

0. $S ::= a \text{ Tail}$

1. $\text{Tail} ::= B \mid w$

2. $B ::= C \ x \mid y$

3. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

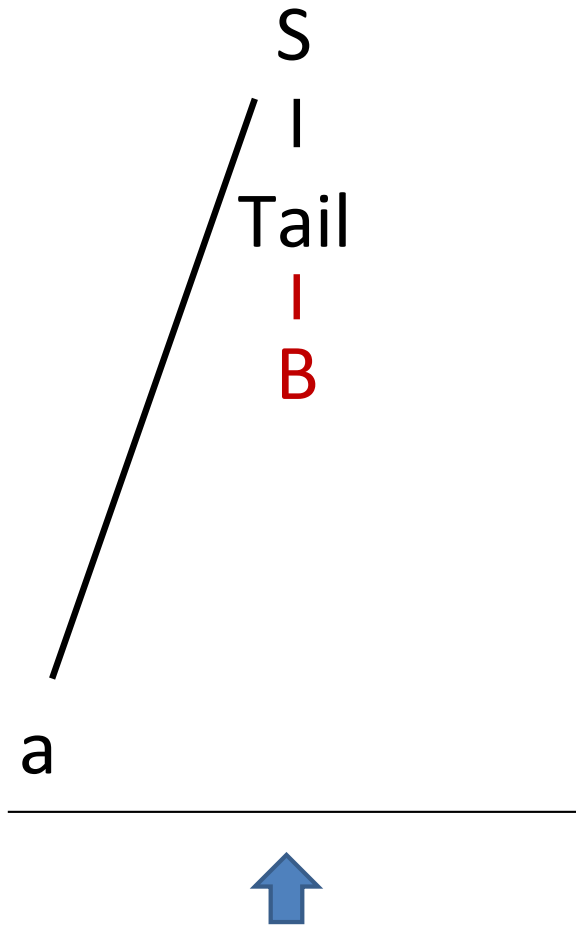
Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



- 0. **S** ::= **a Tail**
- 1. **Tail** ::= **B | w**
- 2. **B** ::= **C x | y**
- 3. **C** ::= **ε | z**

Lookahead	Remaining
a	z x

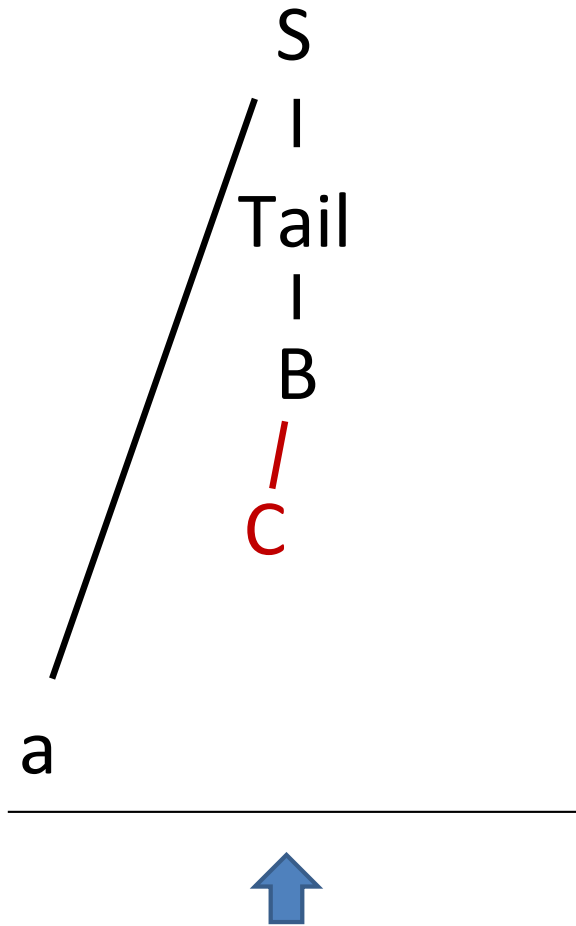
Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



- 0. **S** ::= **a Tail**
- 1. **Tail** ::= **B** | **w**
- 2. **B** ::= **C x** | **y**
- 3. **C** ::= ϵ | **z**

Lookahead	Remaining
z	x

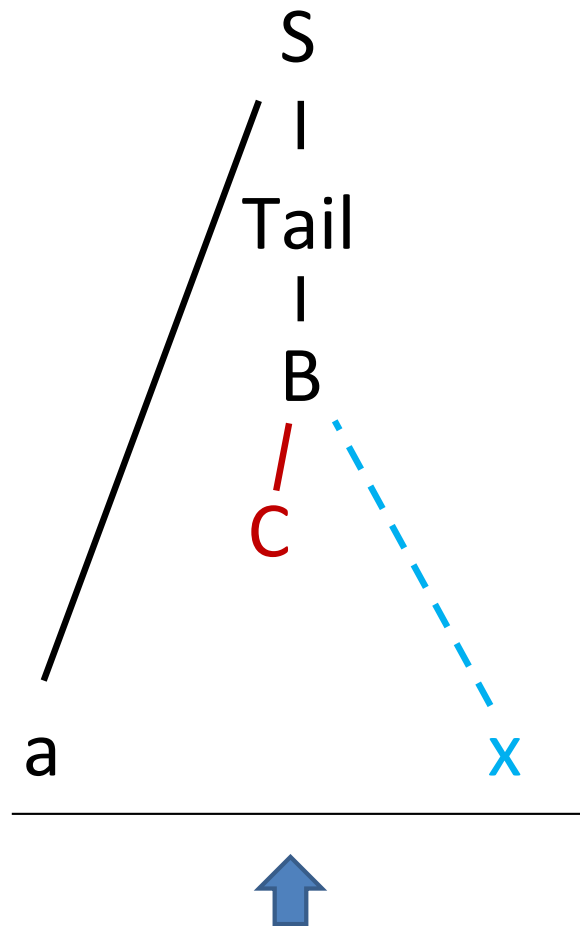
Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



- 0. **S** ::= **a Tail**
- 1. **Tail** ::= **B | w**
- 2. **B** ::= **C x | y**
- 3. **C** ::= ϵ | **z**

Lookahead	Remaining
z	x

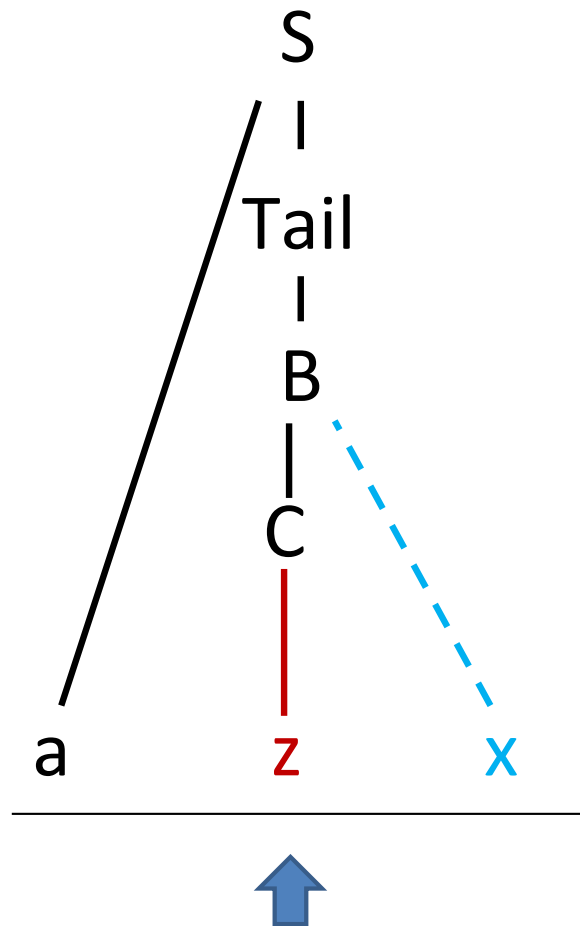
Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



- 0. $S ::= a \text{ Tail}$
- 1. $\text{Tail} ::= B \mid w$
- 2. $B ::= C \ x \mid y$
- 3. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

Lookahead	Remaining
z	x

Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



0. $S ::= a \text{ Tail}$

1. $\text{Tail} ::= B \mid w$

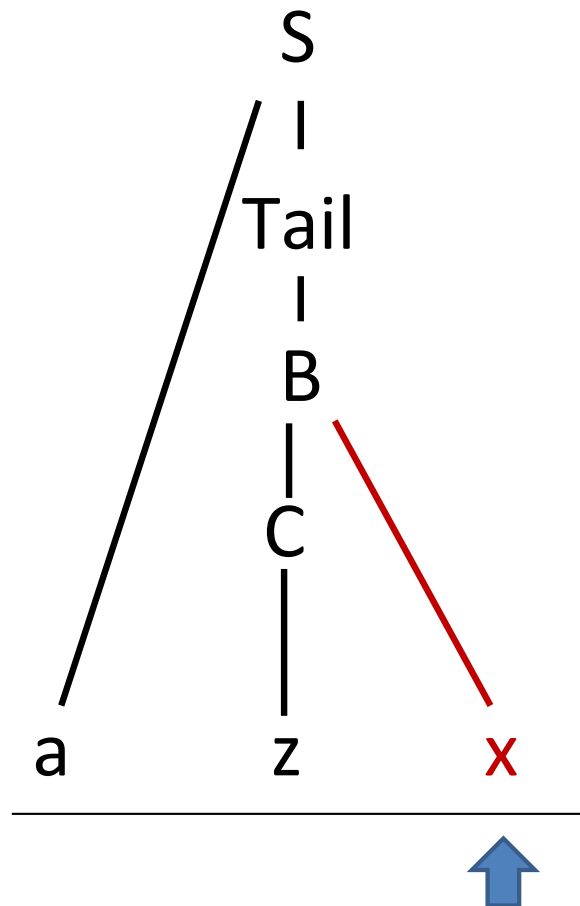
2. $B ::= C \ x \mid y$

3. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

Lookahead	Remaining
-----------	-----------

z	x
--	---

Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



0. $S ::= a \text{ Tail}$

1. $\text{Tail} ::= B \mid w$

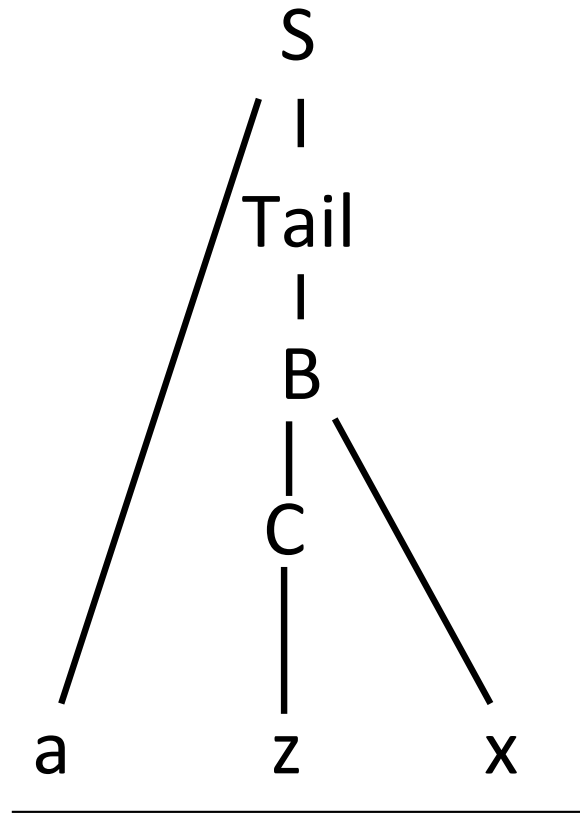
2. $B ::= C \ x \mid y$

3. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

Lookahead Remaining

x

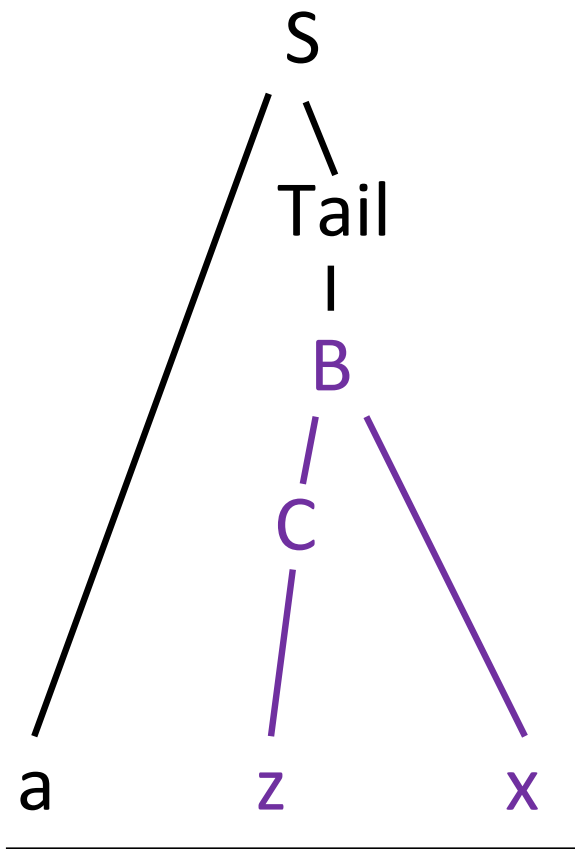
Top-Down Derivation of “a z x”



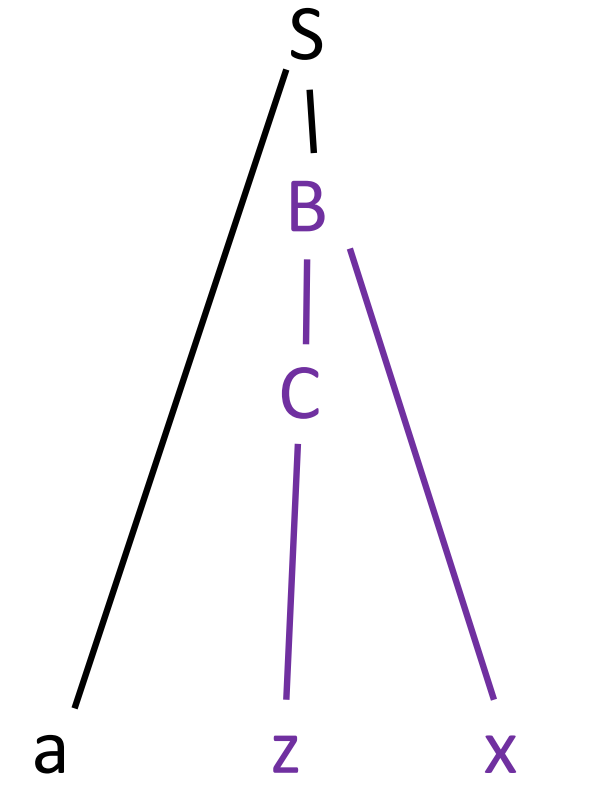
- 0. $S ::= a \text{ Tail}$
- 1. $\text{Tail} ::= B \mid w$
- 2. $B ::= C \ x \mid y$
- 3. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid z$

Success!

Comparing Parse Trees



Purple trees
are the same!



LL Condition

For each nonterminal in the grammar:

- Its *productions* must have disjoint FIRST sets

✗ $A ::= x \mid B$
 $B ::= x$

✓ $A ::= x \mid B$
 $B ::= y$

- If it is *nullable*, the FIRST sets of its productions must be disjoint from its FOLLOW set

✗ $S ::= A x$
 $A ::= \varepsilon \mid x$

✓ $S ::= A y$
 $A ::= \varepsilon \mid x$

******We can often transform a grammar to satisfy this if needed

Canonical FIRST FOLLOW Conflict

Problem

0. $A ::= B \alpha$

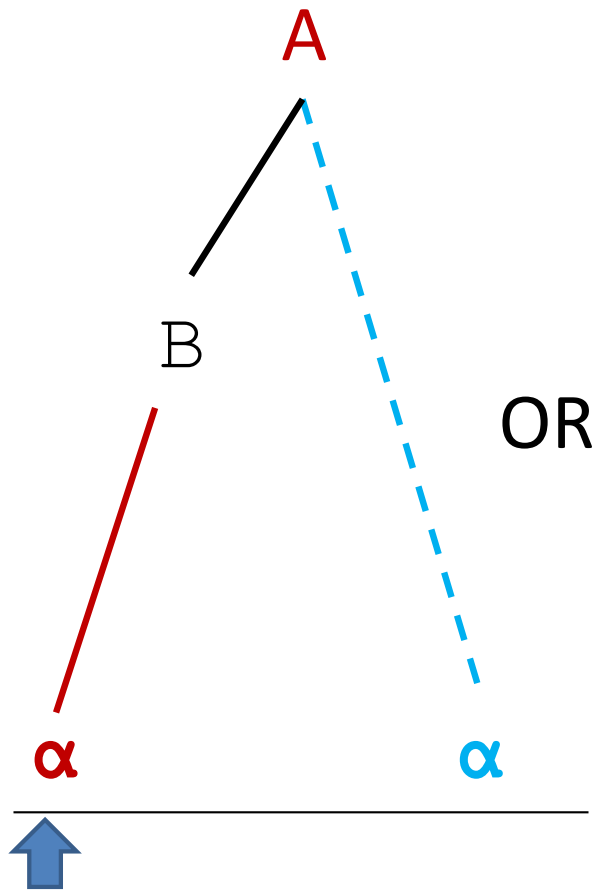
1. $B ::= \alpha \mid \epsilon$

Because B is nullable, its FOLLOW set must be disjoint from the FIRST sets of its right-hand sides!

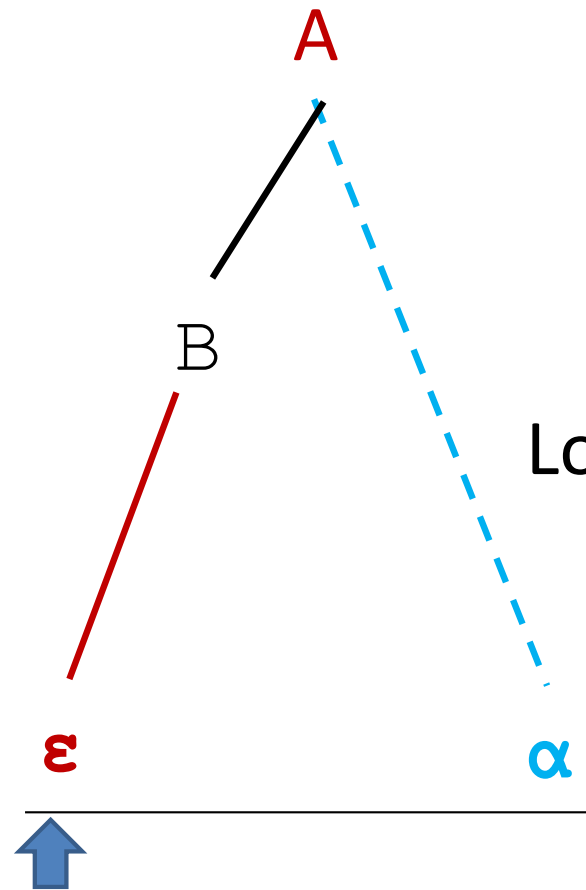
Let's try a top-down derivation of " α "

0. $A ::= B \alpha$

1. $B ::= \alpha \mid \epsilon$



OR

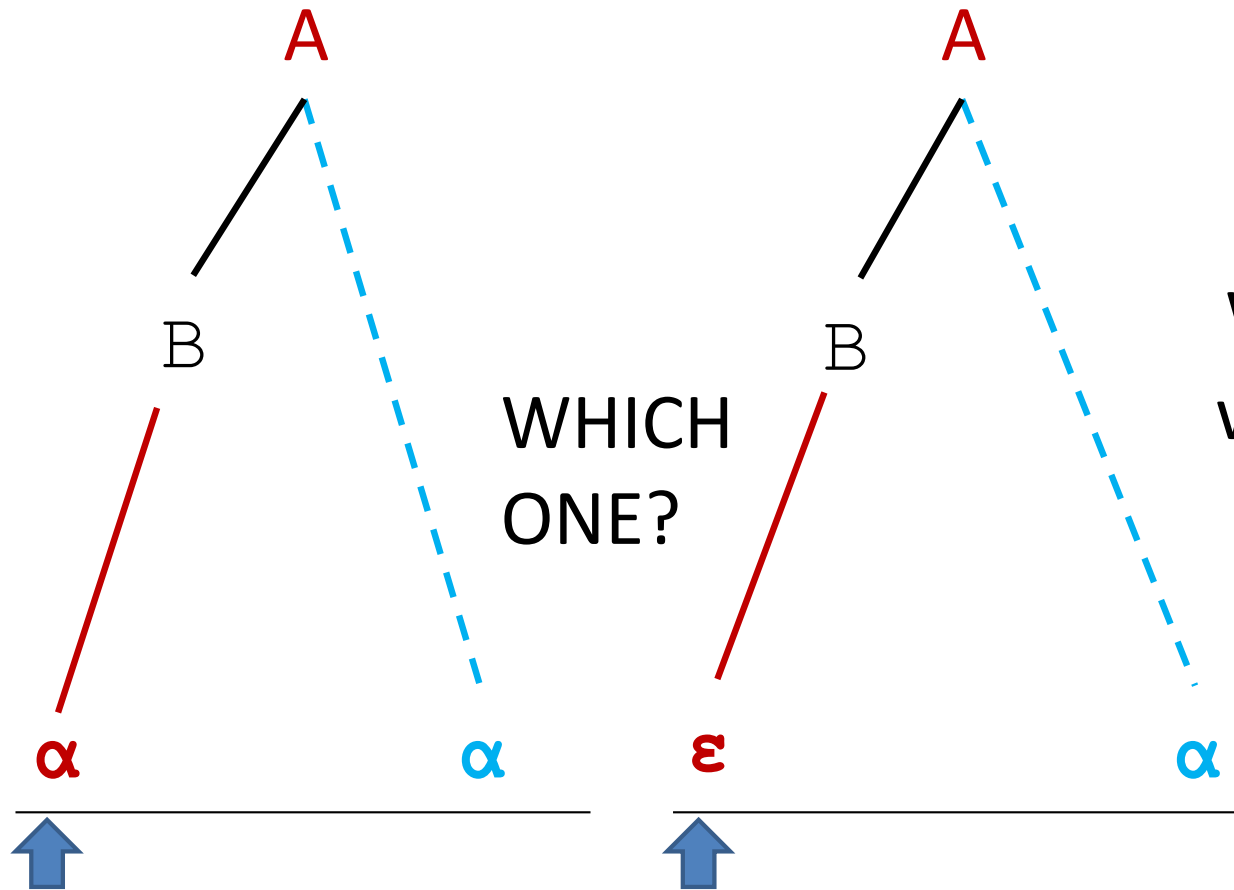


Lookahead

Remaining

α

Let's try a top-down derivation of " α "



0. $A ::= B \alpha$

1. $B ::= \alpha \mid \epsilon$

We don't know! Again,
we can't see more than
 α !

Canonical FIRST FOLLOW Conflict Solution

Solution

0. $A ::= B \alpha$

1. $B ::= \alpha \mid \epsilon$

Substitute the
common prefix

0. $A ::= \alpha\alpha \mid \alpha$

0. $A ::= \alpha \text{ Tail}$

Factor out the
tail

1. $\text{Tail} ::= \alpha \mid \epsilon$

Watch out for Nullability! (Grammar 2)

Changing the grammar again...

0. $S ::= a B$

1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid \mathbf{x}$

Lookahead

Remaining

a

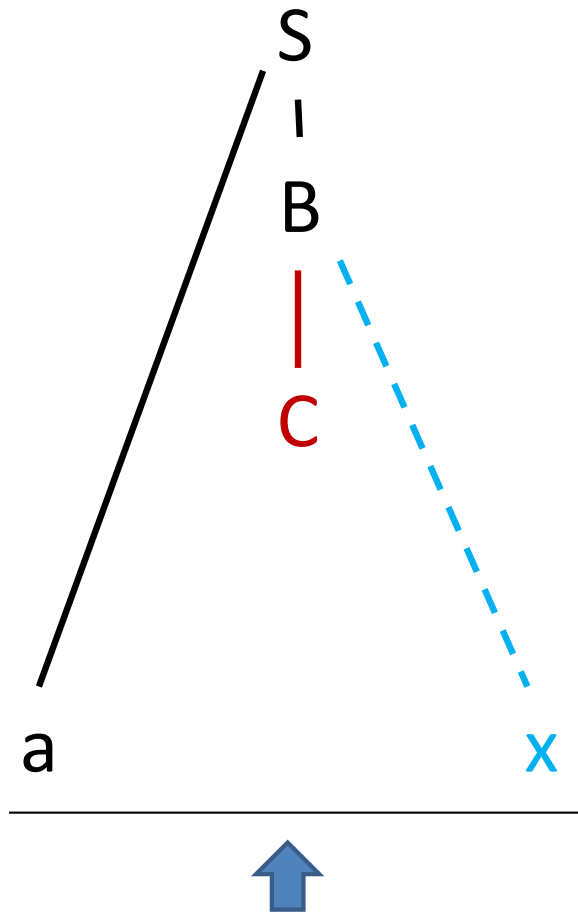
x

What's the issue?

0. $S ::= a B$
1. $B ::= C \mathbf{x} \mid y$
2. $C ::= \varepsilon \mid \mathbf{x}$

FIRST FOLLOW Conflict

Top down derivation of "ax"



0. $S ::= a B$

1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid \mathbf{x}$

Lookahead Remaining

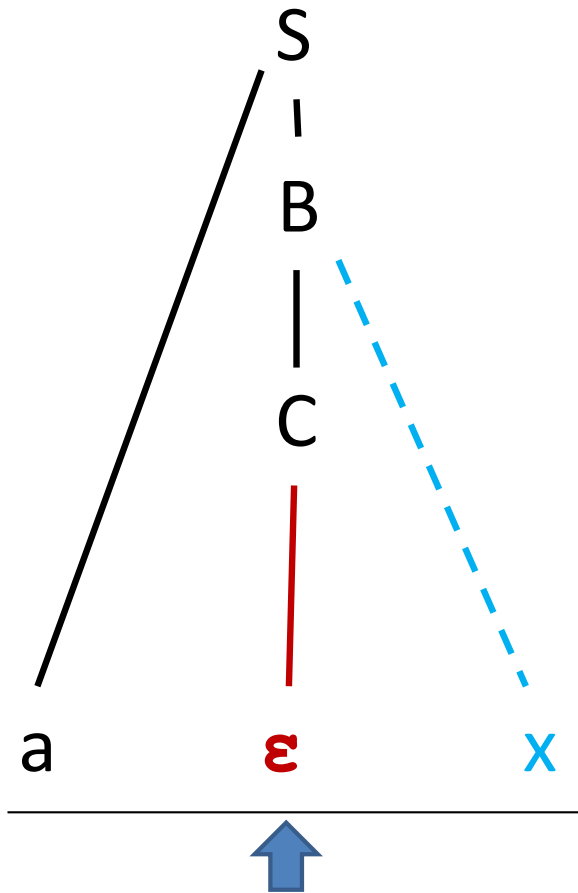
x

Top down derivation of “ax”

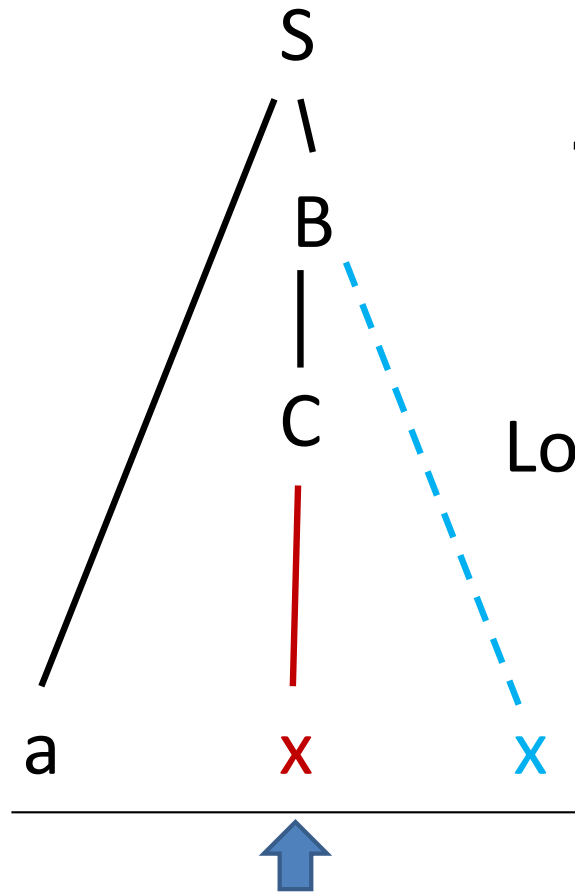
0. $S ::= a B$

1. $B ::= C x \mid y$

2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid x$



OR



Lookahead Remaining

x

Applying the Fix: Substitute the Common Prefix,

1

0. $S ::= a B$

1. $B ::= x \mid xx \mid y$

~~2. $C ::= \epsilon \mid x$~~

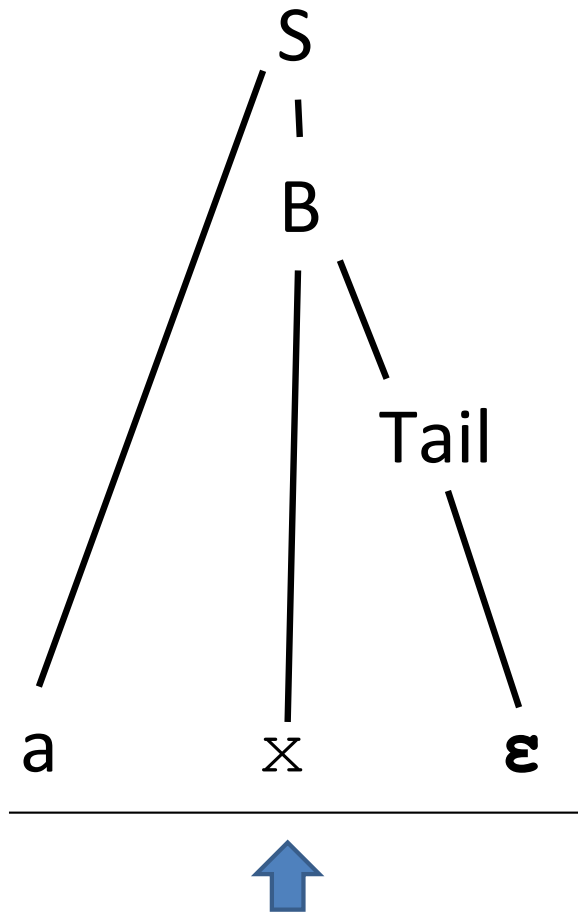
2

0. $S ::= a B$

1. $B ::= x Tail \mid y$

2. $Tail ::= x \mid \epsilon$

Top down derivation of “ax”



0. $S ::= a B$

1. $B ::= \mathbf{x Tail} \mid \mathbf{y}$

2. $\mathbf{Tail} ::= \mathbf{x} \mid \epsilon$

Lookahead Remaining

x
