Section 2: Project Overview, Grammars, and Ambiguity

CSE 401/M501

Adapted from AU 2024

Announcements

- Due ***Tonight*** at **11:59PM**: HW1
- Due Thursday 4/17 at 11:59PM: Scanner part of project
  - You'll be using git/CSE GitLab for the project
  - Remember to **git tag** your submission

April

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
07 11:30-12:30 OH (Karen) CSE2 150 13:00-14:00 OH (Bill) CSE 3rd floor breakout 14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 *Scanners (concl.); Grammars and ambiguity (start) (3.1-3.2)*	08 13:30-14:30 OH (Sriya) CSE2 152 14:30-15:30 OH (Eric) CSE2 152 23:59 project partner info due	09 11:30-12:30 OH (Karen) CSE2 150 13:00-14:00 OH (Bill) CSE 3rd floor breakout 14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 *Grammars and ambiguity (concl.)*	10 Section *Project infrastructure, scanners, grammars* 15:30-16:30 OH (Eric) CSE2 152 23:59 hw1 due (Regular exps)	11 13:30-14:30 OH (Sriya) CSE2 152 14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 *LR (bottom-up) parsing (start) (3.4)*
14 11:30-12:30 OH (Karen) CSE2 150 13:00-14:00 OH (Bill) CSE 3rd floor breakout 14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 *LR parsing (concl.); LR table construction (3.5) start*	15 13:30-14:30 OH (Sriya) CSE2 152 14:30-15:30 OH (Eric) CSE2 152	16 11:30-12:30 OH (Karen) CSE2 150 13:00-14:00 OH (Bill) CSE 3rd floor breakout 14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 *LR table construction (3.5)*	17 Section *LR parser construction* 15:30-16:30 OH (Eric) CSE2 152 23:59 Project: scanner due	18 13:30-14:30 OH (Sriya) CSE2 152 14:30-15:20 Lecture CSE2 G10 *LR conflicts, first/follow*

Agenda

- Walkthrough of starter code
- Grammar/Ambiguity Practice

Code Walkthrough!

Summary: Project Structure

- **Important**: if you are using IntelliJ (or Eclipse), follow instructions carefully in IDE-setup-notes to correctly configure the IDE! Clone the repo by itself without the IDE and read these first!!
- Use ant to clean/compile/test…
- See README.txt for full folder description

    - src: your MiniJava compiler code
        - DemoParser.java and DemoScanner.java: example usages for you
        - MiniJava.java: the main compiler file, you will create this file and build on it for each lab
        - Scanner/minijava.jflex: Scanner code
        - Parser/minijava.cup: Parser code
        - Note: Please don't push build files; run `ant clean` before pushing!
    - test: tests you will write
        - junit: JUnit tests for minijava
        - resources: your minijava programs and expected output
    - SamplePrograms: example programs for you

Summary: to support a new token

- src/Parser/minijava.cup
  - Add a new terminal for the symbol
- src/Scanner/minijava.jflex
  - Add a new regex rule to return the new symbol on match
  - If you want the raw value
    - Add a new case in `symbolToString`
    - Use `yytext()` to get the raw value

To avoid the common mistakes…

- Implement MiniJava, break the demo code/tests if needed
  - Read input from the specified file (**NOT** `System.in`), print output to `System.out`
  - Print errors to `System.err`
  - Use `System.exit` with status 1 after processing **entire file** if errors; status 0 if none
  - Do not generate `/* comment */` tokens
- Write and run (a lot of) JUnit tests
  - …and double check with the MiniJava grammar
- Do **NOT** modify or commit the generated files
  - Run `ant clean` before commit

Optional Testing Framework

- Framework by Apollo Zhu (22au)
- Simplifies the test code for MiniJava:

```
private void runScannerTestCase(String testCaseName) {
    try {
        new MiniJavaTestBuilder()
                .assertSystemOutMatchesContentsOf(
                        Path.of(TEST_FILES_LOCATION,
                                testCaseName + TEST_FILES_EXPECTED_EXTENSION))
                .testCompiler("-S", TEST_FILES_LOCATION + testCaseName + TEST_FILES_INPUT_EXTENSION);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        fail(e.getMessage());
    }
}
```

- Allows for testing error output and exit codes too
- Check out the website for more details on how to use this tool!

Grammar Worksheet!

Answers

Problem 1a

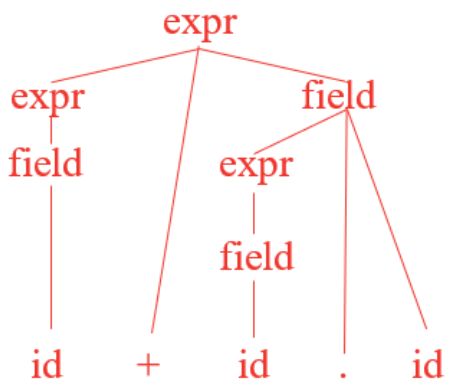
1) Consider the following syntax for expressions involving addition and field selection:

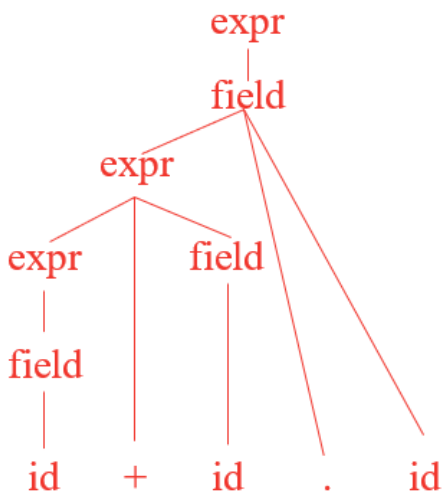
expr ::= *expr* + *field*
expr ::= *field*
field ::= *expr* . id
field ::= id

a) Show that this grammar is ambiguous.

Problem 1a solution

Here are two derivations of id+id.id:





Problem 1b

1b) Give an unambiguous context-free grammar that fixes the problem(s) with the grammar in part (a) and generates expressions with `id`, field selection, and addition. As in Java, field selection should have higher precedence than addition and both field selection and addition should be left-associative (i.e. `a+b+c` means `(a+b)+c`).

expr ::= *expr* + *field*

expr ::= *field*

field ::= *expr* . id

field ::= id

Problem 1b answer

1b) Give an unambiguous context-free grammar that fixes the problem(s) with the grammar in part (a) and generates expressions with `id`, field selection, and addition. As in Java, field selection should have higher precedence than addition and both field selection and addition should be left-associative (i.e. `a+b+c` means `(a+b)+c`).

The problem is in the first rule for *field*, which creates an ambiguous precedence

expr ::= *expr* + *field*
expr ::= *field*
field ::= ***field*** . id
field ::= id

Problem 2

2) The following grammar is ambiguous:

A ::= B b C
B ::= b | ε
C :: = b | ε

To demonstrate this ambiguity we can use pairs of derivations. Here are five different pairs. For each pair of derivations, circle OK if the pair correctly proves that the grammar is ambiguous. Circle WRONG if the pair does *not* give a correct proof. You do not need to explain your answers.

(Note: Whitespace in the grammar rules and derivations is used only for clarity. It is not part of the grammar or of the language generated by it.)

Problem 2a

2a)

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b b

A => *B* b *C* => *B* b b => b b b

A ::= *B* b *C*

B ::= b | ε

C ::= b | ε

Problem 2a answer

2a)

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b b

A => *B* b *C* => *B* b b => b b b

A ::= *B* b *C*

B ::= b | ε

C ::= b | ε

Wrong: Mix of left/rightmost derivations; also b b b has unique leftmost and unique rightmost derivations

Problem 2b

2b)

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b

A => *B* b *C* => b *C* => b b

A ::= *B* b *C*

B ::= b | ε

C ::= b | ε

Problem 2b answer

$A ::= B\ b\ C$
$B ::= b \mid \varepsilon$
$C ::= b \mid \varepsilon$

2b)

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b

A => *B* b *C* => b *C* => b b

Ok: Two different leftmost derivations of b b

Problem 2c

2c)

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b

A => *B* b *C* => *B* b b => b b

A ::= *B* b *C*

B ::= b | ε

C ::= b | ε

Problem 2c answer

$A ::= B\ b\ C$

$B ::= b \mid \varepsilon$

$C ::= b \mid \varepsilon$

2c)

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b

A => *B* b *C* => *B* b b => b b

Wrong: Different derivations: one leftmost, one rightmost

Problem 2d

2d)

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b b

A ::= *B* b *C*

B ::= b | ε

C ::= b | ε

Problem 2d answer

2d)

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b

A => *B* b *C* => b b *C* => b b b

$A ::= B\ b\ C$

$B ::= b \mid \varepsilon$

$C ::= b \mid \varepsilon$

Wrong: Two different strings, not two derivations of same string

Problem 2e

2e)

A => *B* b *C* => *B* b => b b

A => *B* b *C* => *B* b b => b b

A ::= *B* b *C*

B ::= b | ε

C ::= b | ε

Problem 2e answer

$A ::= B\ b\ C$

$B ::= b \mid \varepsilon$

$C ::= b \mid \varepsilon$

2e)

A => *B* b *C* => *B* b => b b

A => *B* b *C* => *B* b b => b b

Ok: Two different rightmost derivations of b b

Problem 3

3) The following grammar is ambiguous. (As before, whitespace is used only for clarity; it is not part of the grammar or the language generated by it.)

P ::= ! *Q* | *Q* && *Q* | *Q*
Q ::= *P* | id

Give a grammar that generates exactly the same language as the one generated by this grammar but that is not ambiguous. You may resolve the ambiguities however you want – there is no requirement for any particular operator precedence or associativity in the resulting grammar.

Problem 3 answer

3) Original grammar:

P ::= ! *Q* | *Q* && *Q* | *Q*

Q ::= *P* | id

This solution disambiguates ! and && by putting them in different productions, and also forces the binary operator && to be left-associative:

P ::= *P* && *Q* | *Q*

Q ::= !*Q* | id

Other unambiguous grammars that generated all of the strings produced by the original grammar also received full credit, regardless of how they fixed the problem.