CSE P 501 – Compilers

Parsing & Context-Free Grammars

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Agenda for Today

- Parsing overview
- Context free grammars
- Ambiguous grammars
- Reading: Cooper/Torczon ch. 3, or Dragon Book ch. 4, or Appel ch. 3

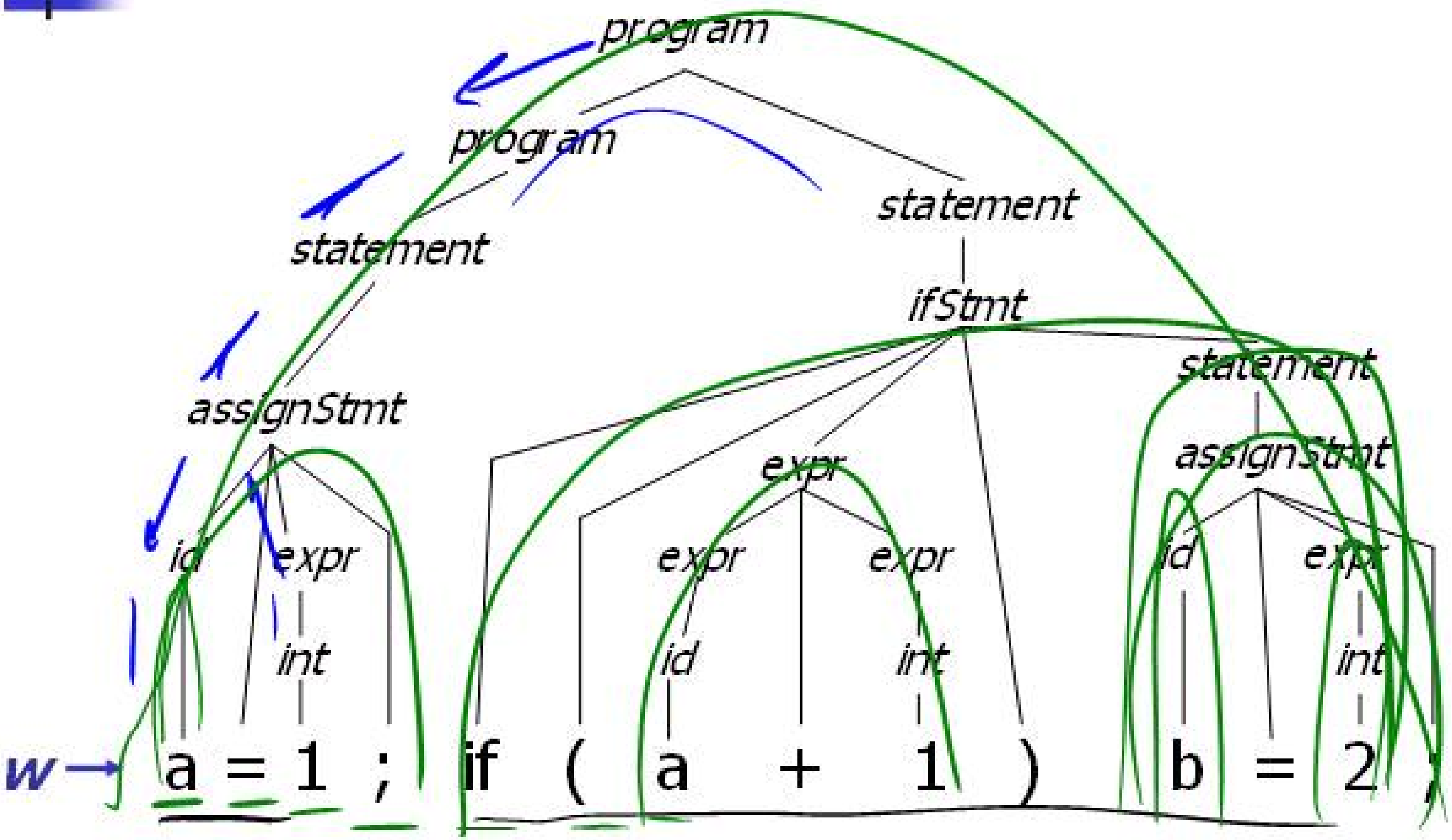
Parsing

- The syntax of most programming languages can be specified by a *context-free grammar* (CGF)
- Parsing: Given a grammar *G* and a sentence *w* in *L*(*G*), traverse the derivation (parse tree) for *w* in some *standard order* and do *something useful* at each node
  - The tree might not be produced explicitly, but the control flow of a parser corresponds to a traversal

Old Example

G

program ::= statement | program statement
statement ::= assignStmt | ifStmt
assignStmt ::= id = expr ;
ifStmt ::= if (expr) statement
expr ::= id | int | expr + expr
Id ::= a | b | c | i | j | k | n | x | y | z
int ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9



"Standard Order"

- For practical reasons we want the parser to be *deterministic* (no backtracking), and we want to examine the source program from *left to right*.
  - (i.e., parse the program in linear time in the order it appears in the source file)

Common Orderings

- Top-down
  - Start with the root
  - Traverse the parse tree depth-first, left-to-right (leftmost derivation)
  - LL(k)
- Bottom-up
  - Start at leaves and build up to the root
    - Effectively a rightmost derivation in reverse(!)
  - LR(k) and subsets (LALR(k), SLR(k), etc.)

yacc

"Something Useful"

- At each point (node) in the traversal, perform some *semantic action*
  - Construct nodes of full parse tree (rare)
  - Construct abstract syntax tree (common)
  - Construct linear, lower-level representation (more common in later parts of a modern compiler)
  - Generate target code on the fly (1-pass compiler; not common in production compilers – can't generate very good code in one pass – but great if you need a quick 'n dirty working compiler)

Context-Free Grammars

- Formally, a grammar G is a tuple $<N,\Sigma,P,S>$ where
  - N a finite set of *non-terminal* symbols
  - Σ a finite set of *terminal* symbols
  - P a finite set of *productions*
    - A subset of $N \times (N \cup \Sigma)^*$
  - S the *start symbol*, a distinguished element of N
    - If not specified otherwise, this is usually assumed to be the non-terminal on the left of the first production

Standard Notations

- a, b, c   elements of Σ
- w, x, y, z   elements of Σ^*
- A, B, C   elements of N
- X, Y, Z   elements of $N \cup \Sigma$
- α, β, γ elements of $(N \cup \Sigma)^*$
- $A \rightarrow \alpha$ or $A ::= \alpha$ if $<A, \alpha>$ in P

Derivation Relations (1)

- $\alpha A \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \beta \gamma$ iff $A ::= \beta$ in P
  - derives
- $A \Rightarrow^* \alpha$ if there is a chain of productions starting with A that generates α
  - transitive closure

Derivation Relations (2)

- $w\ A\ \gamma =>_{lm} w\ \beta\ \gamma$ iff $A ::= \beta$ in P
  - derives leftmost
- $\alpha\ A\ w =>_{rm} \alpha\ \beta\ w$ iff $A ::= \beta$ in P
  - derives rightmost
- We will only be interested in leftmost and rightmost derivations – not random orderings

Languages

- For A in *N*, *L*(A) = { w | A =>* w }
- If *S* is the start symbol of grammar *G*, define *L*(*G*) = *L*(*S*)
  - Nonterminal on the left of the first rule is taken to be the start symbol if one is not specified explicitly

Reduced Grammars

- Grammar G is *reduced* iff for every production A ::= α in G there is some derivation

  S =>* x A z => x α z =>* xyz

  - i.e., no production is useless
- Convention: we will use only reduced grammars

Ambiguity

- Grammar *G* is *unambiguous* iff every *w* in *L*(*G*) has a unique leftmost (or rightmost) derivation
  - Fact: unique leftmost or unique rightmost implies the other
- A grammar lacking this property is *ambiguous*
  - Note that other grammars that generate the same language may be unambiguous
- We need unambiguous grammars for parsing

Example: Ambiguous Grammar for Arithmetic Expressions

expr ::= *expr* + *expr* | *expr* - *expr*
| *expr* * *expr* | *expr* / *expr* | *int*

int ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

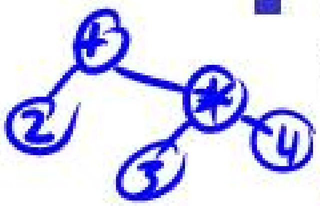
- Exercise: show that this is ambiguous
  - How? Show two different leftmost or rightmost derivations for the same string
  - Equivalently: show two different parse trees for the same string

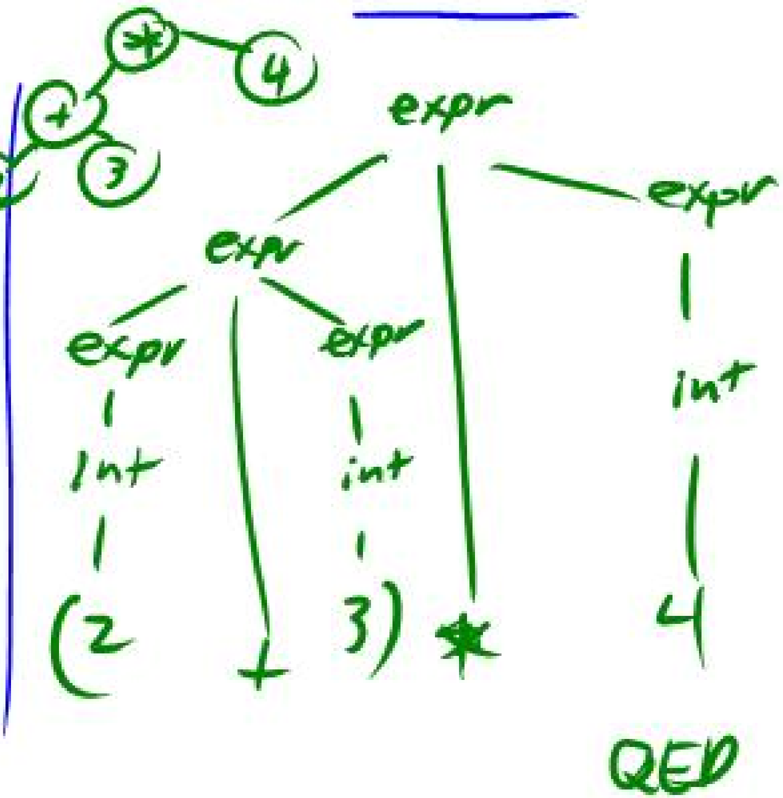
expr ::= *expr* + *expr* | *expr* - *expr*
| *expr* * *expr* | *expr* / *expr* | *int*

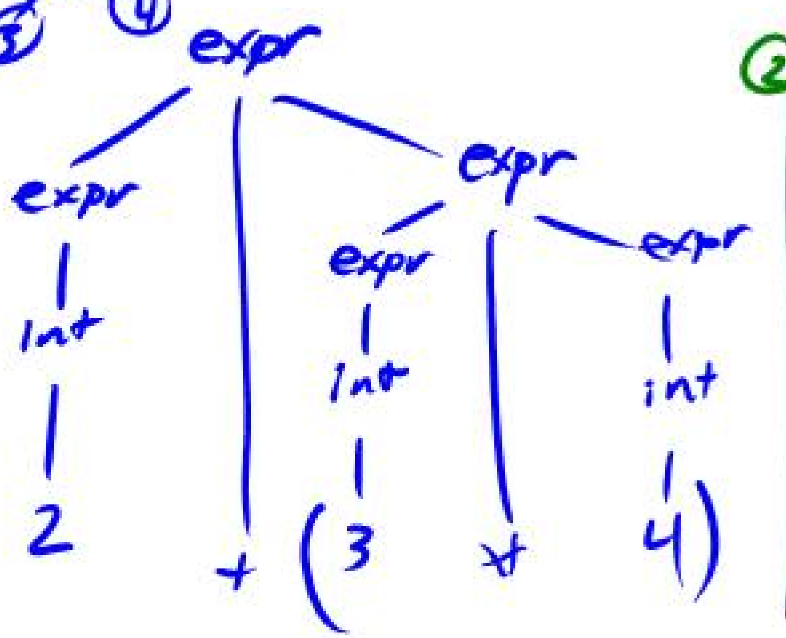
int ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

Example (cont)

- Give a leftmost derivation of 2+3*4 and show the parse tree







expr ::= *expr* + *expr* | *expr* - *expr*
| *expr* * *expr* | *expr* / *expr* | *int*

int ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

Example (cont)

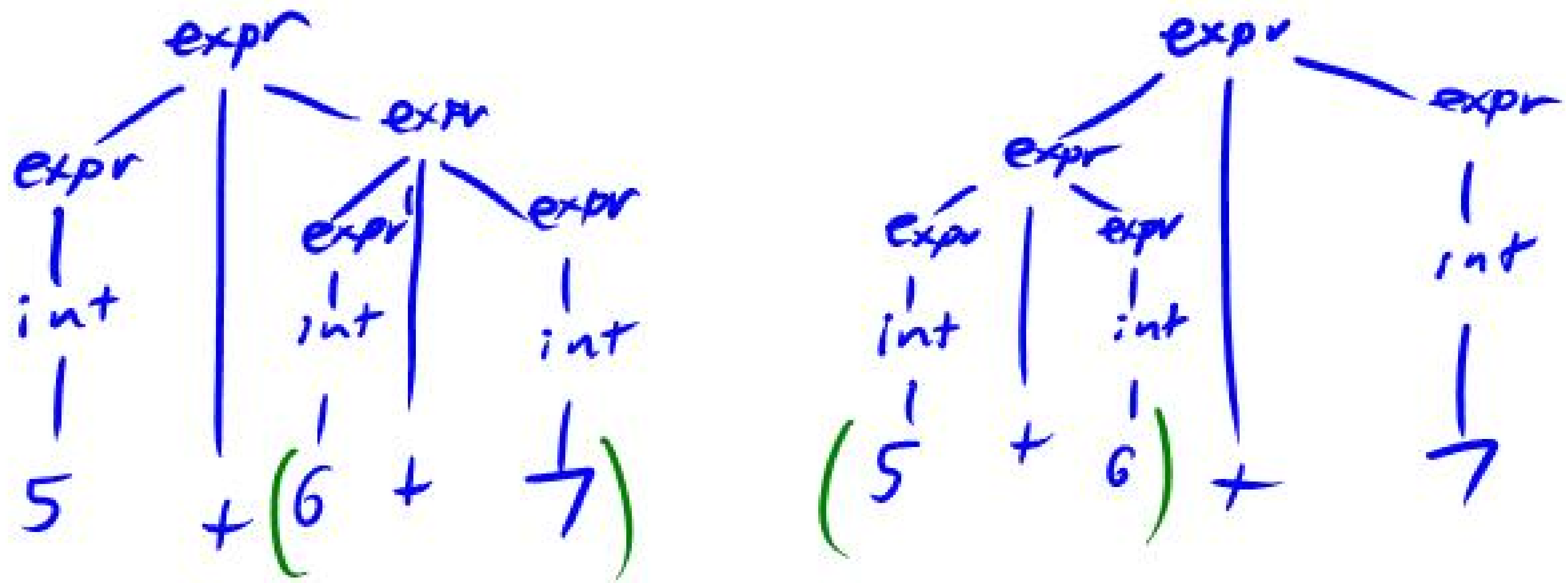
- Give a different leftmost derivation of 2+3*4 and show the parse tree

expr ::= *expr* + *expr* | *expr* - *expr*
| *expr* * *expr* | *expr* / *expr* | *int*

int ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

Another example

- Give two different derivations of 5+6+7



What's going on here?

- The grammar has no notion of precedence or associatively
- Solution
  - Create a non-terminal for each level of precedence
  - Isolate the corresponding part of the grammar
  - Force the parser to recognize higher precedence subexpressions first

Classic Expression Grammar

+, − *expr* ::= *expr* + *term* | *expr* − *term* | *term*

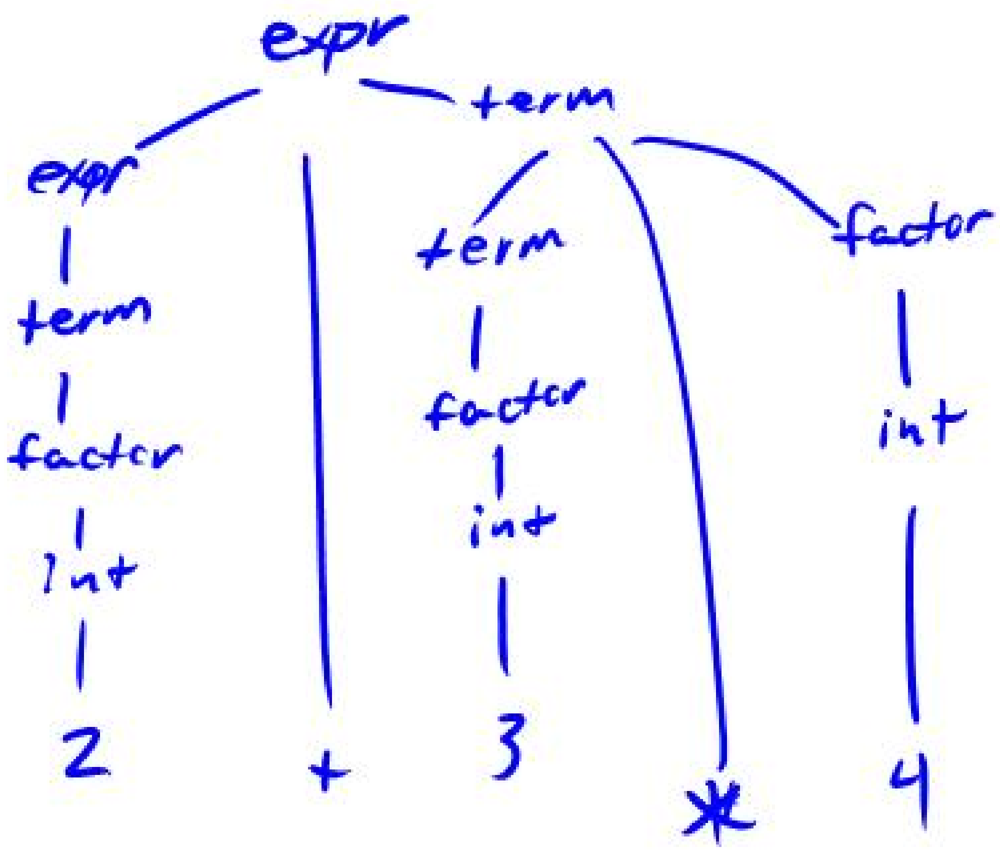
*, / *term* ::= *term* * *factor* | *term* / *factor* | *factor*

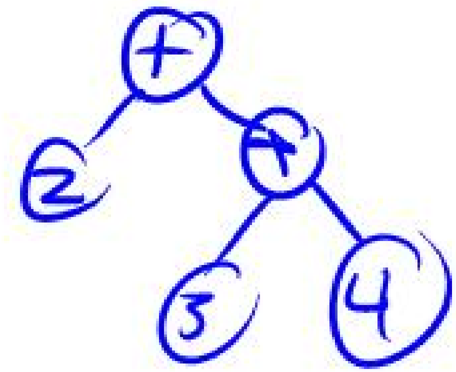
factor ::= *int* | (*expr*)

int ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7

expr ::= *expr* + *term* | *expr* – *term* | *term*
term ::= *term* * *factor* | *term* / *factor* | *factor*
factor ::= *int* | (*expr*)
int ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7

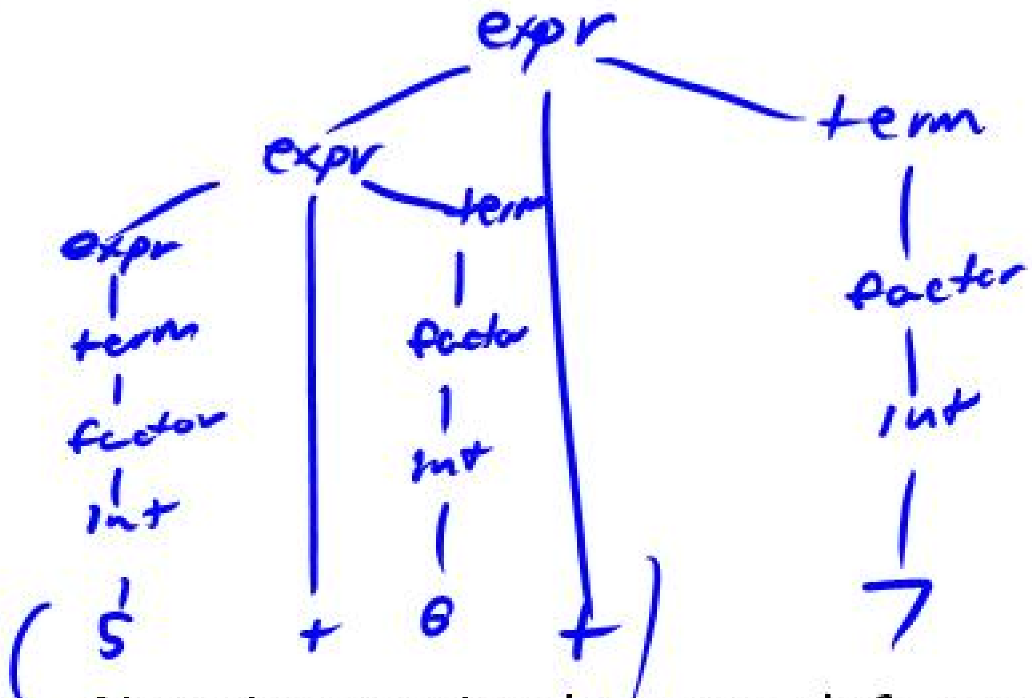
Check: Derive 2 + 3 * 4





expr ::= *expr* + *term* | *expr* – *term* | *term*
term ::= *term* * *factor* | *term* / *factor* | *factor*
factor ::= *int* | (*expr*)
int ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7

Check: Derive 5 + 6 + 7



- Note interaction between left- vs right-recursive rules and resulting associativity

Another Classic Example

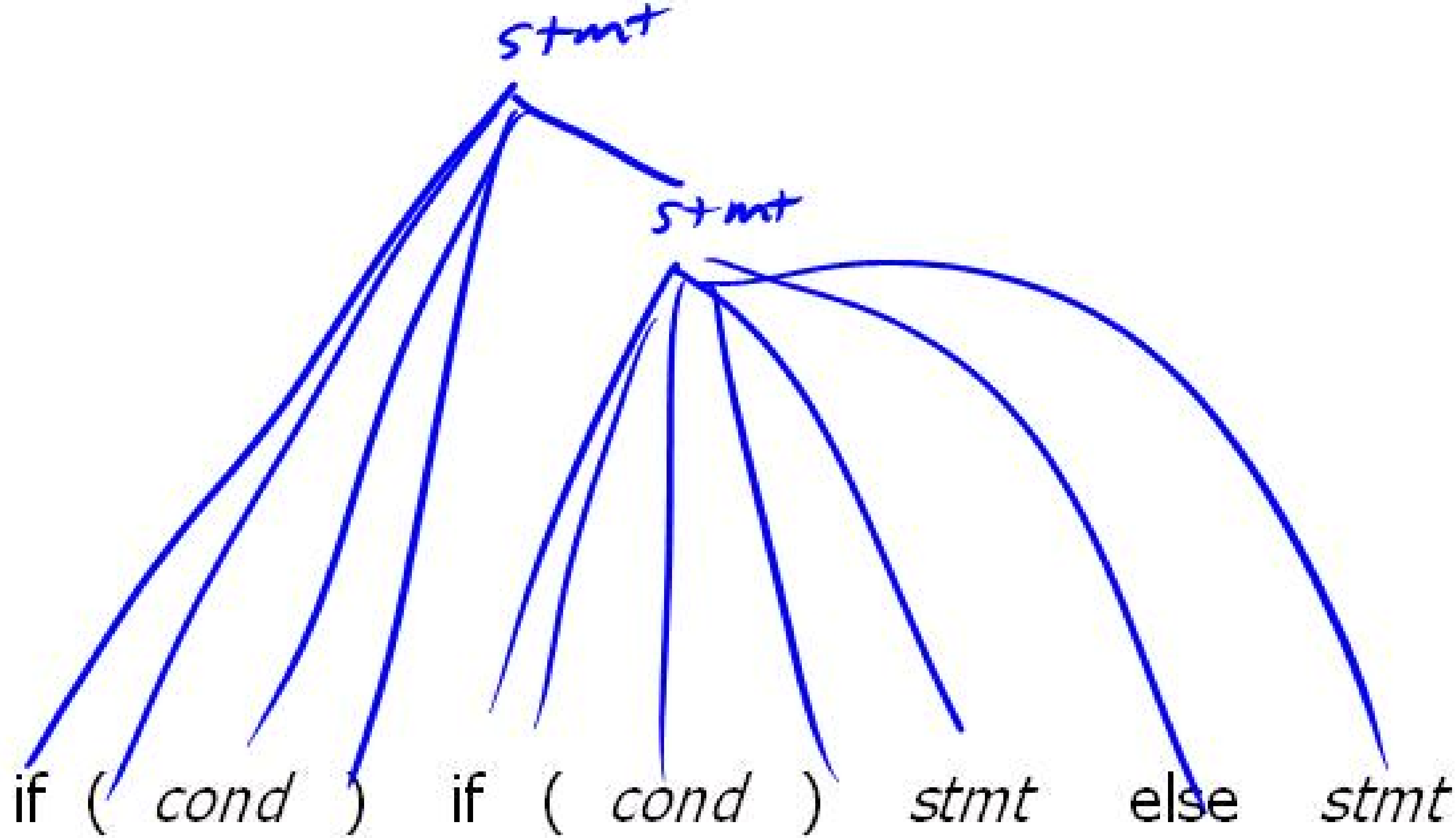
- Grammar for conditional statements

~~ifStmt~~ stmt ::= if (*cond*) *stmt*
| if (*cond*) *stmt* else *stmt*

- Exercise: show that this is ambiguous
  - How?

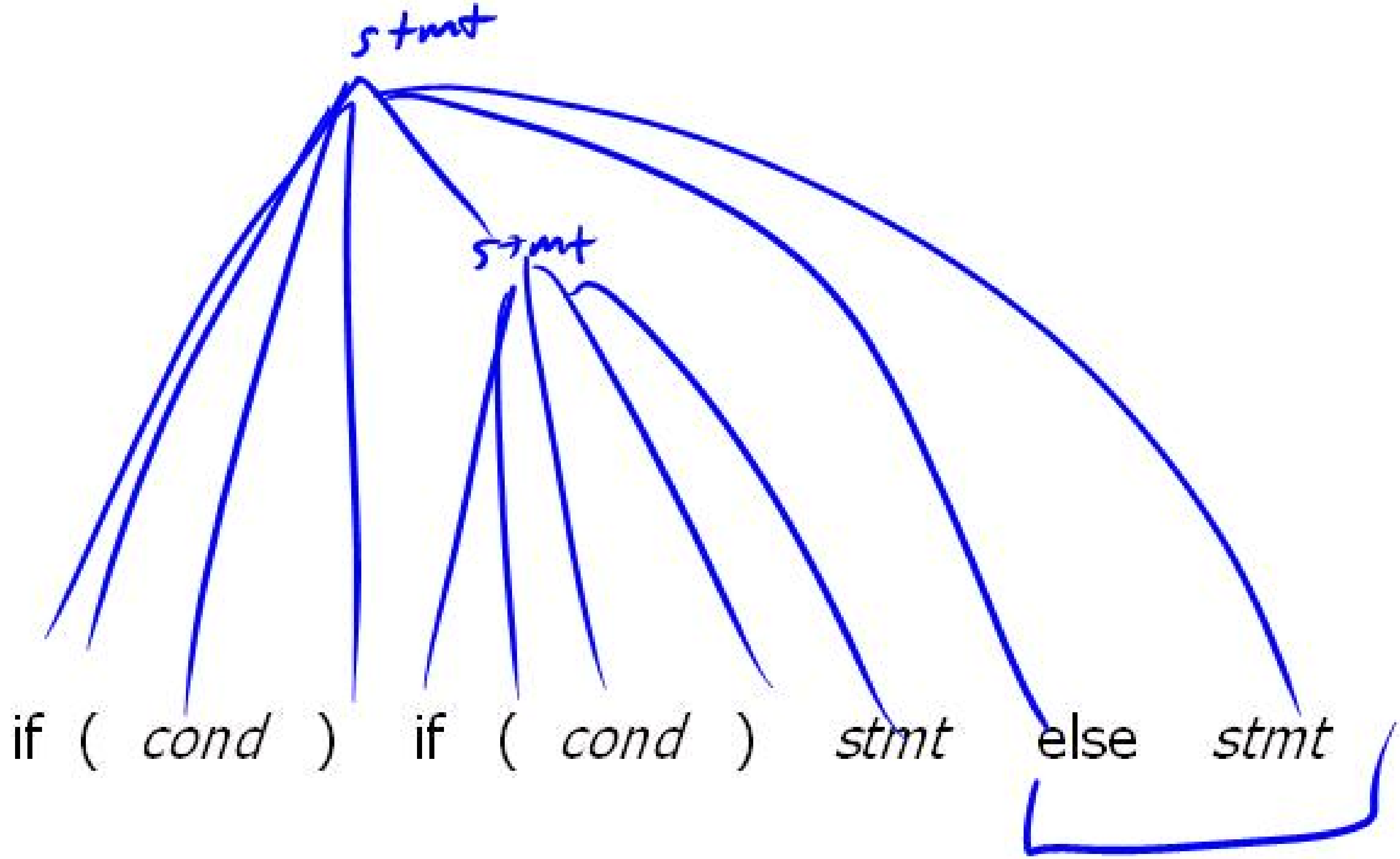
~~*ifStmt*~~ *stmt* ::= if (*cond*) *stmt*
| if (*cond*) *stmt* else *stmt*

One Derivation



ifStmt ::= if (*cond*) *stmt*
| if (*cond*) *stmt* else *stmt*

Another Derivation



Solving "if" Ambiguity

- Fix the grammar to separate if statements with else clause and if statements with no else
  - Done in Java reference grammar
  - Adds lots of non-terminals
- Use some ad-hoc rule in parser
  - "else matches closest unpaired if"
- Change the language
  - You better have permission to do this

Resolving Ambiguity with Grammar (1)

Stmt ::= MatchedStmt | UnmatchedStmt

MatchedStmt ::= ... |

if (Expr) MatchedStmt **else** MatchedStmt

UnmatchedStmt ::= **if** (Expr) Stmt |

if (Expr) MatchedStmt **else** UnmatchedStmt

- formal, no additional rules beyond syntax
- sometimes obscures original grammar

Resolving Ambiguity with Grammar (2)

- If you can (re-)design the language, avoid the problem entirely

Stmt ::= ... |
  if Expr **then** Stmt **end** |
  if Expr **then** Stmt **else** Stmt **end**

  - formal, clear, elegant
  - allows sequence of Stmts in then and else branches, no { , } needed
  - extra end required for every if
    (But maybe this is a good idea anyway?)

expr ::= expr + expr | expr * expr | ---

Parser Tools and Operators

- Most parser tools can cope with ambiguous grammars
  - Makes life simpler if used with discipline
- Usually can specify operator precedence & associativity
  - Allows simpler, ambiguous grammar with fewer nonterminals as basis for generated parser, without creating problems

Parser Tools and Ambiguous Grammars

- Possible rules for resolving other problems
  - Earlier productions in the grammar preferred to later ones
  - Longest match used if there is a choice
- Parser tools normally allow for this
  - But be sure that what the tool does is really what you want