TDDD55 Compilers and interpreters

TDDB44 Compiler Construction

Formal Languages Part 2
Context Free Grammars

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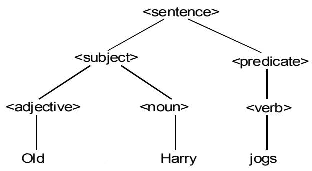
Context-Free Grammars

- Example: an English sentence:
  Sentence: **Old** **Harry** **jogs**
  Constituents: subject predicate
  Word Class: adjective noun verb



- A grammar is used to describe the syntax.

  BNF (Backus-Naur form) 1960 (meta language to describe languages):

  - <sentence> → <subject><predicate>
  - <subject> → <adjective> <noun>
  - <predicate> → <verb>
  - <adjective> → old | big | strong | ...
  - <noun> → Harry | brother | ...
  - <verb> → jogs | snores | sleeps | ...

Grammars, cont.

- <sentence> is a *start symbol.*
- *Symbols to the left of* "→" are called *nonterminals*.
- Symbols not surrounded by "< >" are *terminals.*
- *Each line is a production.*

Symbol	Meaning
< ... >	syntactic classes
→	"consists of", "is" (also "::=")
|	"or"

A Grammar can be used to Produce or Derive Sentences

- Example: <sentence> ⇒* Old Harry jogs
  - where <sentence> is the start symbol and ⇒* means derivation in zero or more steps.

Example Derivation:

<sentence> ⇒ <subject> <predicate>
⇒ <adjective> <noun> <predicate>
⇒ Old <noun> <predicate>
⇒ Old Harry <predicate>
⇒ Old Harry <verb>
⇒ Old Harry jogs

Definition: CFG (Context-free grammar)

- A CFG (Context-free grammar) is a quadruple (4 parts):

  G = < N, ∑, P, S >

  where
  N : Nonterminals.
  ∑ : terminal Symbols.
  P : rules, Productions of the form
  A → a where A ∈ N and
  a ∈ (N ∪ ∑)*
  S : the Start symbol,
  a nonterminal, S ∈ N.

- (Sometimes V = N ∪ ∑ is used, called the *vocabulary*.)

- Example:
  - 1. <number> → <no>
  - 2. <no> → <no> <digit>
  - 3. | <digit>
  - 4. <digit> → 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9
- N = { <number>, <no>, <digit> }
- ∑ = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 }
- S = <number>

Notational Conventions

$\alpha,\beta,\gamma \in V^*$	string of terminals and nonterminals
A, B, C ∈ N	nonterminals
a, b, c ∈ ∑	terminal symbols
u, v, w, x, y, z ∈ ∑*	string of terminals

Derivations

Example Grammar:
1. <number> $\rightarrow$ <no>
2. <no> $\rightarrow$ <no> <digit>
3. | <digit>
4. digit> $\rightarrow$ 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

- **Derivation**
  - $\alpha \Rightarrow \beta$ (pronounced "α derives β")
  - Formally: $\gamma \; A \; \theta \Rightarrow \gamma \; \delta \; \theta$ if we have $A \rightarrow \delta$
  - Example: <number> $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ <no> $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ <no> <digit> $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ <no> 2 $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ <digit> 2 $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ 12
  - <number> $\Rightarrow$ <no> direct derivation.
  - <number> $\Rightarrow^*$ 12 several derivations (zero or more).
  - <number> $\Rightarrow^+$ 12 several derivations (one or more).
- Given G = < N, Σ, P, S > the language generated by G can be defined as L(G):

$$L(G) = \{ w \mid S \Rightarrow^+ w \text{ and } w \in \Sigma^* \}$$

Sentential form, Sentence

- **Sentential form**
  - A string α is a *sentential form* in G if
  - $S \Rightarrow^* \alpha$ and $\alpha \in V^*$ (string of terminals and/or nonterminals)
  - Example: <u><no> <digit></u> is a sentential form in G(<number>). <no>8 is another sentential form
- **Sentence**
  - w is a *sentence* in G if $S \Rightarrow^+ w$ and $w \in \Sigma^*$.
  - Example: <u>12</u> is a sentence in G(<number>).

Left and Right Derivations

- **Left derivation**
  - $\Rightarrow_{lm}$ means that we replace the *leftmost* nonterminal by some appropriate right side.
- **Left sentential form**
  - A sentential form which is part of a leftmost derivation.
- **Right derivation (canonical derivation)**
  - $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ means that we replace the *rightmost* nonterminal by some appropriate right side.
- **Right sentential form**
  - A sentential form which is part of a rightmost derivation.

Rightmost Derivation, Handle

- **Reverse rightmost derivation**
  - 12 $<=_{rm}$ <digit> 2 $<=_{rm}$ <no> 2 $<=_{rm}$ <no> <digit> $<=_{rm}$ <no> $<=_{rm}$ <number>
- **Handles**
  Consist of two parts:
  - 1. A production $A \rightarrow \beta$
  - 2. A position
  - If $S \Rightarrow^*_{rm} \alpha \; A \; w \Rightarrow_{rm} \alpha \; \beta \; w$, the production $A \rightarrow \beta$ together with the position after α is a **handle** of $\alpha \; \beta$ w.

1. <number> $\rightarrow$ <no>
2. <no> $\rightarrow$ <no> <digit>
3. | <digit>
4. digit> $\rightarrow$ 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

- Example: The handle of <u><no> 2</u> is the production <digit> $\rightarrow$ 2 and the position after <no> because:
  - <number> $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ <no> $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ <no> <digit> $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ <no> 2 $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ <digit> 2 $\Rightarrow_{rm}$ 12
- Informally: a handle is what we *reduce* to what and where to get the previous sentential form in a rightmost derivation.

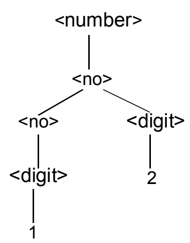
Reduction

- Reduction of a grammar rule

  In reverse right derivation, find a **right side** in some rule according to the grammar in the given right sentential form and **replace** it with the corresponding **left side**, i.e., nonterminal

Parse trees (derivation trees)

- A parse tree can correspond to several different derivations.



Parse tree for 12

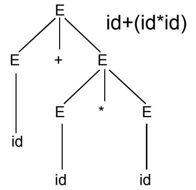
Example Grammar:
1. <number> $\rightarrow$ <no>
2. <no> $\rightarrow$ <no> <digit>
3. | <digit>
4. digit> $\rightarrow$ 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9

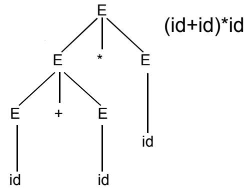
Ambiguous Grammars

- A grammar G is *ambiguous* if a sentence in G has several different parse trees.

```
e.g.   E  →   E + E
          |   E * E
          |   E ↑ E
          |   id
```

- id+id*id has two different parse trees.





Rewriting to Unambiguous Grammar

- Rewrite the grammar to make it unambiguous:
  - +, * are to have the right priority and
  - +, * are to be left associative while
  - ↑ is to be right associative.
- Example: a+b+c+d is interpreted as (a+b)+c+d, using the rewritten grammar:

```
E  →  E + T   (left associative)
   |  T
T  →  T * F   (left associative)
   |  F
F  →  P ↑ F   (right associative)
   |  P
P  →  id
```

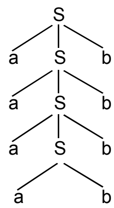

Small Parse Tree Exercise

Example Palindrome Grammars

- Palindrome: a string that is symmetrical around its center
- Example: The following grammar generates $\{ a^n b^n \mid n >= 1 \}$.

```
S  →  a S b
   |  a b
```

Example parse tree:



Another example:
Grammar describing binary palindromes of *odd* lengths >= 1:

```
S →  0 S 0
  |  1 S 1
  |  0
  |  1
```

Example derived strings: 0, 1, 000, 010, 111

Binary Palindrome Exercise

Example
Excerpt from a Pascal Grammar

```
goal> →   <progdecl> .
<progdecl> → <prog_hedr> ; <block>
<prog_hedr> →
     program <idname> ( <idname_list> )
       |  program <idname>
<block> →   <decls> begin
            <stat_list> end
<decls> →  <labels> <consts>
           <types> <vars> <procs>
<labels> → label <label_decl> ;
         | ϵ
<label_decl> → <label_decl> , <labelid>
             | <labelid>
<labelid> → <int>
          | <id>
<consts> → const <const_decls>
          | ϵ
```

```
<const_decls> →  <const_decls> <const_decl_c>
              |  <const_decl_c>
<const_decl_c> → <const_decl> ;
<const_decl> →   <idname> = <const>
<types>  →       type <type_decls>
         |       ϵ
<type_decls> →   <type_decls> <type_decl_c>
             |   <type_decl_c>
<type_decl_c> →  <type_decl> ;
<type_decl> →    <idname> = <type>
<vars>    →      var <var_decls>
          |
<var_decls> →    <var_decls> <var_decl_c>
            |    <var_decl_c>
<var_decl_c> →   <var_decl> ;
<var_decl> →     <id_list> : <type>
<procs>   →      <proc_decls>
          |      ϵ
<proc_decls> →   <proc_decls> <proc>
             |   <proc>
```

Example
Excerpt from a Pascal Grammar, Cont.

<proc> → procedure <phead_c> forward ;
| procedure <phead_c> <block> ;
| function <fhead_c> forward ;
| function <fhead_c> <block> ;

<fhead_c> → <fhead> ;

<fhead> → <idname> <params> : <type_id>

<phead_c> → <phead> ;

<phead> → <idname> <params>
| ε

<params> → (<param_list>)
| ε

<param> → var <par_decl>
| <par_decl>
| ε

<par_decl> → <id_list> : <type_id>

<param_list> → <param_list> ; <param>
| <param>

<id_list> → <id_list> , <id>
| <id>

...