

Plan for Today

Logistics

- Midterm
 - Handing it out, extra credit has not been added yet.
 - Discussing stats, but not recording that.
 - If you think you might request a grade change, then leave midterm here.
- PA2 due Monday

“15 minute” compiler example

- Lexer: regular expressions, NFA, DFA, and then modified DFA
- Nullable, FIRST, and FOLLOW

Top-down Predictive Parsing with Code Generation

- Predictive parsing table for “15 minute” example
- Nullable, FIRST, and FOLLOW

”15 Minute” Compiler Example

Tomorrow’s Recitation for Tomorrow

- Show example of using it.
- Show Context Free Grammar in Main15min.hs.

Lexical Analysis

- Regular expressions for tokens
- NFA for all tokens
- NFA to DFA, or check that it is a DFA
- Modify DFA for lexer

Predictive Parsing and Code Gen for “15 minute” Compiler

Building the Predictive Parse Table

- Compute Nullable, FIRST, and FOLLOW
- For this grammar, need an EOF token
- Draw the predictive parsing table
- Show correspondence between predictive parsing table and code.

Code generation

- Every time a production in the grammar matches, a string is created.
- The parsing function for each non-terminal returns a string.
- The matchAndGrab... functions for tokens return information about particular tokens.

Class Exercise

Compute nullable, FIRST and FOLLOW for

$Z \rightarrow d \mid X Y Z$

$X \rightarrow a \mid Y$

$Y \rightarrow c \mid \epsilon$

Constructing the Predictive Parser Table

A predictive parse table has a row for each non-terminal X , and a column for each input token t . Entries $\text{table}[X,t]$ contain productions:

for each $X \rightarrow \text{gamma}$
 for each t in $\text{FIRST}(\text{gamma})$
 $\text{table}[X,t] = X \rightarrow \text{gamma}$
 if gamma is nullable
 for each t in $\text{FOLLOW}(X)$
 $\text{table}[X,t] = X \rightarrow \text{gamma}$

*Compute the predictive
 parse table for*
 $Z \rightarrow d \mid XYZ$
 $X \rightarrow a \mid Y$
 $Y \rightarrow c \mid \varepsilon$

	a	c	d
X	$X \rightarrow a$ $X \rightarrow Y$	$X \rightarrow Y$	$X \rightarrow Y$
Y	$Y \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$Y \rightarrow \varepsilon$ $Y \rightarrow c$	$Y \rightarrow \varepsilon$
Z	$Z \rightarrow XYZ$	$Z \rightarrow XYZ$	$Z \rightarrow XYZ$ $Z \rightarrow d$

One more time

Balanced parentheses grammar 1:

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \varepsilon$$

- 1. Augment the grammar with EOF/\$**
- 2. Construct Nullable, First and Follow**
- 3. Build the predictive parse table, what happens?**

One more time, but this time with feeling ...

Balanced parentheses grammar 2:

$$S \rightarrow (S) S \mid \varepsilon$$

1. Augment the grammar with EOF/\$

2. Construct Nullable, First and Follow

3. Build the predictive parse table

4. Using the predictive parse table, construct the parse tree for

() (()) \$

and

() () () \$

