

# CS 4300: Compiler Theory

## Chapter 4 Syntax Analysis

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# Outlines (Sections)

1. Introduction
2. Context-Free Grammars
3. Writing a Grammar
4. Top-Down Parsing
5. Bottom-Up Parsing
6. Introduction to LR Parsing: Simple LR
7. More Powerful LR Parsers
8. Using Ambiguous Grammars
9. Parser Generators

# Quick Review of Last Lecture

- Writing a Grammar
  - Left Recursion Elimination Examples
  - Left Factoring
- Top-Down Parsing
  - FIRST Set, FOLLOW Set and examples
  - LL(1) Grammar and examples

# Using FIRST and FOLLOW in a Recursive-Descent Parser

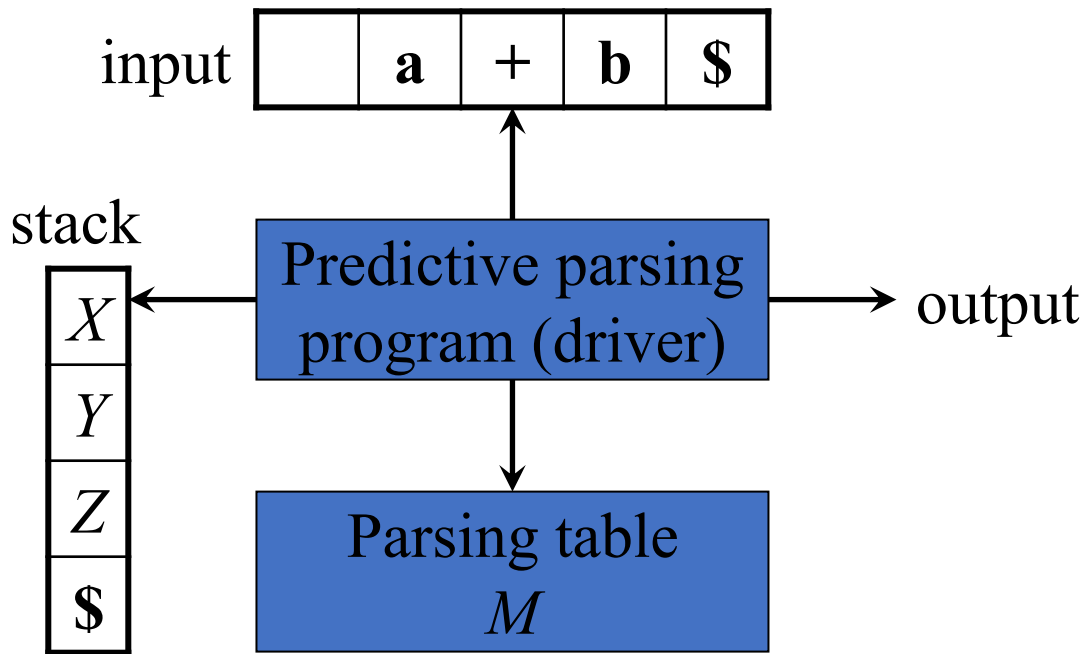
$expr \rightarrow term\ rest$   
 $rest \rightarrow +\ term\ rest$   
          |  $- term\ rest$   
          |  $\epsilon$   
 $term \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$

```
procedure rest();  
begin  
  if lookahead in FIRST(+ term rest) then  
    match( '+' ); term(); rest()  
  else if lookahead in FIRST(- term rest) then  
    match( '-' ); term(); rest()  
  else if lookahead in FOLLOW(rest) then  
    return  
  else error()  
end;
```

where	$FIRST(+\ term\ rest) = \{ + \}$
	$FIRST(-\ term\ rest) = \{ - \}$
	$FOLLOW(rest) = \{ \$ \}$

# Non-Recursive Predictive Parsing: Table-Driven Parsing

- Given an LL(1) grammar  $G = (N, T, P, S)$  construct a table  $M[A, a]$  for  $A \in N, a \in T$  and use a *driver program* with a *stack*



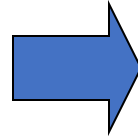
# Constructing an LL(1) Predictive Parsing Table

```
for each production  $A \rightarrow \alpha$  {  
    for each  $a \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$  {  
        add  $A \rightarrow \alpha$  to  $M[A, a]$   
    }  
    if  $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$  {  
        for each  $b \in \text{FOLLOW}(A)$  {  
            add  $A \rightarrow \alpha$  to  $M[A, b]$   
        }  
    }  
}
```

Mark each undefined entry in  $M$  error

# Example Table

$E \rightarrow T E'$   
 $E' \rightarrow + T E' \mid \varepsilon$   
 $T \rightarrow F T'$   
 $T' \rightarrow * F T' \mid \varepsilon$   
 $F \rightarrow ( E ) \mid \mathbf{id}$



$A \rightarrow \alpha$	FIRST( $\alpha$ )	FOLLOW( $A$ )
$E \rightarrow T E'$	( <b>id</b>	<b>\$</b> )
$E' \rightarrow + T E'$	+	<b>\$</b> )
$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	
$T \rightarrow F T'$	( <b>id</b>	<b>+</b> <b>\$</b> )
$T' \rightarrow * F T'$	*	<b>+</b> <b>\$</b> )
$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	
$F \rightarrow ( E )$	(	<b>*</b> <b>+</b> <b>\$</b> )
$F \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$	<b>id</b>	



	<b>id</b>	+	*	(	)	<b>\$</b>
$E$	$E \rightarrow T E'$			$E \rightarrow T E'$		
$E'$		$E' \rightarrow + T E'$			$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
$T$	$T \rightarrow F T'$			$T \rightarrow F T'$		
$T'$		$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T' \rightarrow * F T'$		$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
$F$	$F \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$			$F \rightarrow ( E )$		

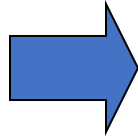
# LL(1) Grammars are Unambiguous

Ambiguous grammar

$$S \rightarrow i E t S S' \mid a$$

$$S' \rightarrow e S \mid \varepsilon$$

$$E \rightarrow b$$



$A \rightarrow \alpha$	FIRST( $\alpha$ )	FOLLOW( $A$ )
$S \rightarrow i E t S S'$	<b>i</b>	<b>e \$</b>
$S \rightarrow a$	<b>a</b>	
$S' \rightarrow e S$	<b>e</b>	<b>e \$</b>
$S' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	
$E \rightarrow b$	<b>b</b>	<b>t</b>



Error: duplicate table entry

	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>\$</b>
$S$	$S \rightarrow a$			$S \rightarrow i E t S S'$		
$S'$			$S' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ $S' \rightarrow e S$			$S' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
$E$		$E \rightarrow b$				



# Predictive Parsing Program (Driver)

```
read w$ into the input buffer; // w is the input
push($); push(S);
a = lookahead;           // a is the first symbol of w
X = pop();
while ( X ≠ $ ) {
    if ( X = a ) {a = lookahead;} // a is next symbol;
    else if ( X is a terminal ) error();
    else if ( M [X, a] is an error entry ) error();
    else if ( M[X, a] =  $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$  ) {
        output the production  $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ ;
        push (Yk); push(Yk-1) , ... , push(Y1);
    }
    X = pop();
}
```

Example: Moves of table-driven parsing on input  $\text{id} + \text{id} * \text{id}$

	id	+	*	\$
$E$	$E \rightarrow TE'$			
$E'$		$E' \rightarrow +TE'$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
$T$	$T \rightarrow FT'$			
$T'$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow *FT'$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
$F$	$F \rightarrow \text{id}$			

MATCHED	STACK	INPUT	Action
	$E\$$	$\text{id} + \text{id} * \text{id}\$$	
	$TE'\$$	$\text{id} + \text{id} * \text{id}\$$	output $E \rightarrow TE'$
	$FT'E'\$$	$\text{id} + \text{id} * \text{id}\$$	output $T \rightarrow FT'$
	$\text{id} T'E'\$$	$\text{id} + \text{id} * \text{id}\$$	output $F \rightarrow \text{id}$
id	$T'E'\$$	$+ \text{id} * \text{id}\$$	match id
id	$E'\$$	$+ \text{id} * \text{id}\$$	output $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
id	$+ TE'\$$	$+ \text{id} * \text{id}\$$	output $E' \rightarrow + TE'$
id +	$TE'\$$	$\text{id} * \text{id}\$$	match +
id +	$FT'E'\$$	$\text{id} * \text{id}\$$	output $T \rightarrow FT'$
id +	$\text{id} T'E'\$$	$\text{id} * \text{id}\$$	output $F \rightarrow \text{id}$
id + id	$T'E'\$$	$* \text{id}\$$	match id
id + id	$* FT'E'\$$	$* \text{id}\$$	output $T' \rightarrow * FT'$
id + id *	$FT'E'\$$	$\text{id}\$$	match *
id + id *	$\text{id} T'E'\$$	$\text{id}\$$	output $F \rightarrow \text{id}$
id + id * id	$T'E'\$$	$\$$	match id
id + id * id	$E'\$$	$\$$	output $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
id + id * id	$\$$	$\$$	output $E' \rightarrow \epsilon$

# Panic Mode Recovery

Add synchronizing actions to undefined entries based on FOLLOW

$\text{FOLLOW}(E) = \{ ) \$ \}$   
 $\text{FOLLOW}(E') = \{ ) \$ \}$   
 $\text{FOLLOW}(T) = \{ + ) \$ \}$   
 $\text{FOLLOW}(T') = \{ + ) \$ \}$   
 $\text{FOLLOW}(F) = \{ + * ) \$ \}$

Example: As  $\$ \in \text{Follow}(E)$ ,  
 $M(E, \$) = \textit{synch}$

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	$E \rightarrow T E'$			$E \rightarrow T E'$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>
$E'$		$E' \rightarrow + T E'$			$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
$T$	$T \rightarrow F T'$	<i>synch</i>		$T \rightarrow F T'$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>
$T'$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow * F T'$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
$F$	$F \rightarrow \text{id}$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>	$F \rightarrow ( E )$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>

The driver pops current nonterminal  $A$  if  $M(A, a)$  in the above table is *synch*, or skips input (lookahead) token  $a$  if  $M(A, a)$  is blank<sub>11</sub>

Example: Moves of parsing and error recovery on the erroneous input  $+ id * + id$

STACK	INPUT	REMARK
$E \$$	$+ id * + id \$$	error, skip $+$
$E \$$	$id * + id \$$	$id$ is in $FIRST(E)$
$TE' \$$	$id * + id \$$	
$FT'E' \$$	$id * + id \$$	
$id T'E' \$$	$id * + id \$$	
$T'E' \$$	$* + id \$$	
$* FT'E' \$$	$* + id \$$	
$FT'E' \$$	$+ id \$$	error, $M[F, +] = synch$
$T'E' \$$	$+ id \$$	$F$ has been popped
$E' \$$	$+ id \$$	
$+ TE' \$$	$+ id \$$	
$TE' \$$	$id \$$	
$FT'E' \$$	$id \$$	
$id T'E' \$$	$id \$$	
$T'E' \$$	$\$$	
$E' \$$	$\$$	
$\$$	$\$$	

	$id$	$+$	$*$	$\$$
$E$	$E \rightarrow TE'$			<i>synch</i>
$E'$		$E' \rightarrow +TE'$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
$T$	$T \rightarrow FT'$	<i>synch</i>		<i>synch</i>
$T'$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow *FT'$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
$F$	$F \rightarrow id$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>

# Phrase-Level Recovery

Change input stream by inserting missing tokens  
 For example: **id id** is changed into **id \* id**

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &\rightarrow T E' \\
 E' &\rightarrow + T E' \mid \varepsilon \\
 T &\rightarrow F T' \\
 T' &\rightarrow * F T' \mid \varepsilon \\
 F &\rightarrow ( E ) \mid \mathbf{id}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pro: Can be fully automated

Cons: Recovery not always intuitive

Can then continue here

	<b>id</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>(</b>	<b>)</b>	<b>\$</b>
<i>E</i>	$E \rightarrow T E'$			$E \rightarrow T E'$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>
<i>E'</i>		$E' \rightarrow + T E'$			$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
<i>T</i>	$T \rightarrow F T'$	<i>synch</i>		$T \rightarrow F T'$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>
<i>T'</i>	<b>insert *</b>	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T' \rightarrow * F T'$		$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
<i>F</i>	$F \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>	$F \rightarrow ( E )$	<i>synch</i>	<i>synch</i>

**insert \***: driver inserts missing \* and retries the production

# 5. Bottom-Up Parsing

- LR methods (Left-to-right, Rightmost derivation)
  - SLR, Canonical LR, LALR
- Other special cases:
  - Shift-reduce parsing
  - Operator-precedence parsing

# Shift-Reduce Parsing

Grammar:

$S \rightarrow a A B e$

$A \rightarrow A b c \mid b$

$B \rightarrow d$

Reducing a sentence:

**a b b c d e**

**a A b c d e**

**a A d e**

**a A B e**

These match

$S$

production's  
right-hand sides

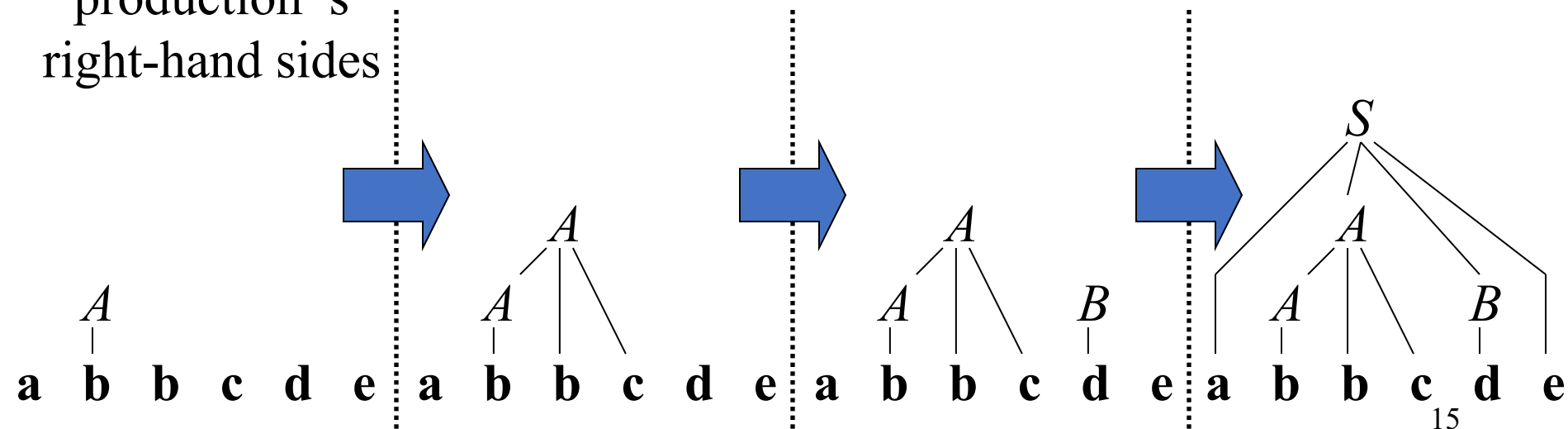
Shift-reduce corresponds  
to the reverse of a  
rightmost derivation:

$S \Rightarrow_{rm} a A B e$

$\Rightarrow_{rm} a A d e$

$\Rightarrow_{rm} a A b c d e$

$\Rightarrow_{rm} a b b c d e$



# Handles

A handle is a substring that matches the body of a production, and whose reduction represents one step along the reverse of a rightmost derivation

Grammar:

$S \rightarrow a A B e$

$A \rightarrow A b c \mid b$

$B \rightarrow d$

**a b b c d e**

**a A b c d e**

**a A d e**

**a A B e**

*S*

*Handle*

**a b b c d e**

**a A b c d e**

**a A A e**

... ?

NOT a handle, because

further reductions will fail

(result is not a sentential form)