



Compilation Principle 编译原理

第8讲：语法分析(5)

张献伟

xianweiz.github.io

DCS290, 3/21/2023

Quiz Questions



- Q1: Grammar G: $S \rightarrow aABe, A \rightarrow Bc \mid \epsilon, B \rightarrow Ab \mid d$
give a rightmost derivation of abcde?

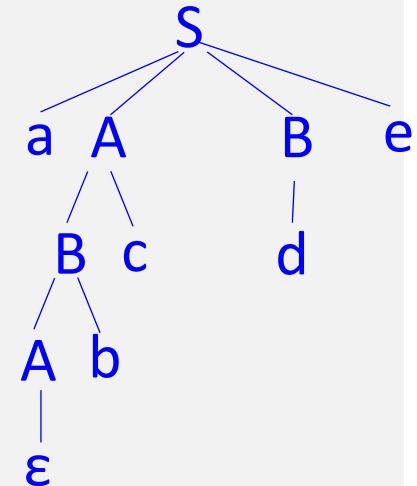
$S \Rightarrow aABe \Rightarrow aAde \Rightarrow aBcde \Rightarrow aAbcde \Rightarrow abcde$

- Q2: Plot the parse tree of Q1?

See right.

- Q3: Can G be parsed by RD-backtrack? Why?

No. $A \Rightarrow Bc \Rightarrow Abc$, indirect left-recursive.



- Q4: Grammar G_2 : $S \rightarrow A \mid F, A \rightarrow id = exp, F \rightarrow id(exp)$. Can G_2 be parsed by predictive parser with one lookahead? Why?

No. A and F have a common prefix 'id'.

- Q5: Fix G_2 to make it LL(1)?

$S \rightarrow id \ S', S' \rightarrow =exp \mid (exp)$

Cheating/Plagiarism[学术不端]

- Unauthorized use of information
 - Borrowing code: by copying, retyping, looking at a file
 - Describing: verbal desc. of code from one person to another
 - Searching the Web for solutions, discussions, tutorials, blogs ...
 - Reusing your code from a previous semester ...
 - ...
- Unauthorized supplying of information
 - Providing copy: Giving a copy of a file to someone
 - Providing access ...
 - ...
- Collaborations beyond high-level, strategic advice
 - Anything more than block diagram or a few words
 - ...

CMU15213

Why a Big Deal?

- This material is best learned by doing
 - Even though that can, at times, be difficult and frustrating
 - Starting with a copy of a program and then tweaking it is very different from writing from scratch
 - Planning, designing, organizing a program are important skills
- We are the gateway to other system courses
 - Want to make sure everyone completing the course has mastered the material
- Industry appreciates the value of this course
 - We want to make sure anyone claiming to have taken the course is prepared for the real world
- Working in teams and collaboration is an important skill
 - But only if team members have solid foundations
 - This course is about foundations, not teamwork

CMU15213

Cheating: Consequences[后果]

- Penalty for cheating:
 - Best case: -100% for assignment
 - **You would be better off to turn in nothing**
 - Worst case: Removal from course with failing grade
 - This is the default
 - University-level involvement (from notification to serious things)
 - Loss of respect by you, the instructors and your colleagues
 - **If you do cheat – come clean asap!**
- Detection of cheating:
 - We have sophisticated tools for detecting code plagiarism
 - In Fall 2015, 20 students were caught cheating and failed the course.
 - Some were **expelled** from the University
 - In January 2016, 11 students were penalized for cheating violations that occurred as far back as Spring 2014.
 - In May 2019, we gave an AIV to a student who took the course in Fall 2018 for unauthorized coaching of a Spring 2019 student. His grade was changed retroactively.
- Don't do it!
 - Manage your time carefully
 - Ask the staff for help when you get stuck
 - We will help you! We will give you extensions! We want you to succeed.

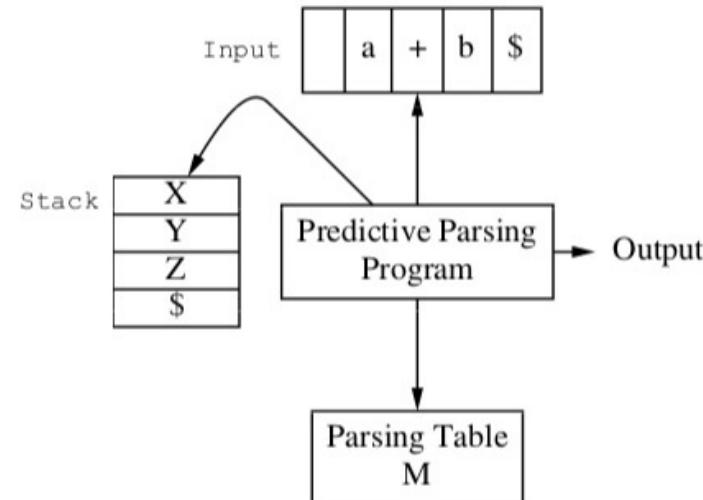
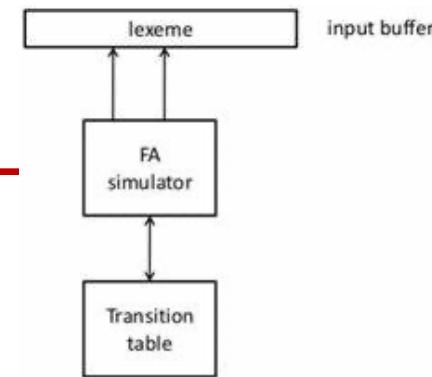
CMU15213

LL(1) Parser[非递归]

- Table-driven parser[表驱动]: amenable to automatic code generation (just like lexers)
 - **Input buffer**: contains the string to be parsed, followed by \$
 - **Stack**: holds unmatched portion of derivation string, \$ marks the stack end
 - **Parse table** M[A, b]: an entry containing rule “A → ...” or error
 - **Parser driver** (a.k.a., predictive parsing program): next action based on <stack top, current token?>
 - Reject on reaching error state
 - Accept on end of input & empty stack

A stack records frontier of parse tree

- Non-terminals that have yet to be expanded
- Terminals that have yet to be matched against the input
- Top of stack = leftmost pending terminal or non-terminal



LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$		
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow TE'$
 $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
 $T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
 $T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table

LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$		
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow TE'$
 $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
 $T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
 $T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table

LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$		
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow TE'$
 $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
 $T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
 $T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table
 - First column lists all non-terminals in the grammar
 - I.e., leftmost non-terminal in derivation

LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$		
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow TE'$
 $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
 $T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
 $T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table
 - First column lists all non-terminals in the grammar
 - I.e., leftmost non-terminal in derivation

LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$		
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow TE'$
 $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
 $T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
 $T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table
 - First column lists all non-terminals in the grammar
 - I.e., leftmost non-terminal in derivation

LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$		
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow TE'$
 $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
 $T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
 $T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table
 - First column** lists all non-terminals in the grammar
 - I.e., leftmost non-terminal in derivation
 - First row** lists all possible terminals in the grammar and \$
 - I.e., next input token

LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$		
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow TE'$
 $E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
 $T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
 $T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table
 - First column lists all non-terminals in the grammar
 - I.e., leftmost non-terminal in derivation
 - First row lists all possible terminals in the grammar and \$
 - I.e., next input token

LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$	
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$			$T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table
 - First column** lists all non-terminals in the grammar
 - I.e., leftmost non-terminal in derivation
 - First row** lists all possible terminals in the grammar and \$
 - I.e., next input token

LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$	
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow int T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$			$T \rightarrow intT' \mid (E)$
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table
 - First column lists all non-terminals in the grammar
 - i.e., leftmost non-terminal in derivation
 - First row lists all possible terminals in the grammar and \$
 - A **table entry** contains one production
 - One action for each <non-terminal, input> combination
 - It “predicts” the correct action based on one lookahead
 - No backtracking required

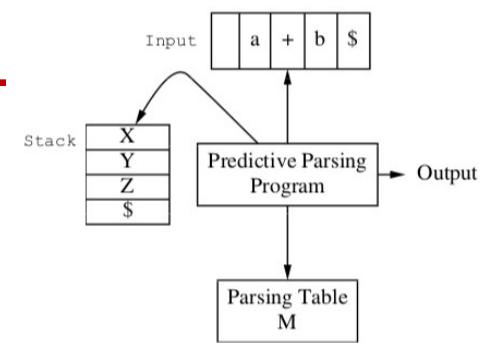
LL(1) Parse Table: Example

table	int	*	+	()	\$	
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$
E'			$E' \rightarrow +E$		$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow \text{int } T'$			$T \rightarrow (E)$			$T \rightarrow \text{int } T' \mid (E)$
T'		$T' \rightarrow *T$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$

- Implementation with 2D parse table
 - First column lists all non-terminals in the grammar
 - I.e., leftmost non-terminal in derivation
 - First row lists all possible terminals in the grammar and \$
 - A **table entry** contains one production
 - One action for each <non-terminal, input> combination
 - It “predicts” the correct action based on one lookahead
 - No backtracking required

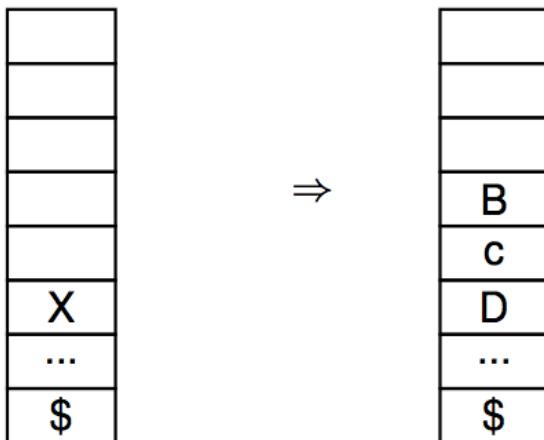
LL(1) Parsing Algorithm[算法]

- Initial state[初始态]
 - Input tape: input tokens followed by '\$'
 - Stack: start symbol followed by '\$' at bottom
- General idea[总体思路]: repeat one of two actions
 - Expand symbol at top of stack by applying a production
 - Match terminal symbol at top of stack with input token
- Step-by-step[每步操作] parsing based on $\langle X, a \rangle$
 - X: symbol at the top of the stack
 - a: current input token
 - If $X \in T$, then[终结符-比较]
 - If $X == a == \$$, parser halts with “success”
 - If $X == a != \$$, successful match, pop X from stack and advance input head
 - If $X != a$, parser halts and input is rejected
 - If $X \in N$, then[非终结符-展开]
 - If $M[X,a] == 'X \rightarrow RHS'$, pop X and push RHS to stack
 - If $M[X,a] == \text{empty}$, parser halts and input is rejected



Push RHS in Reverse Order[逆序入栈]

- For $\langle X, a \rangle$
 - X: symbol at the top of the stack
 - a: current input token
- If $M[X,a] = "X \rightarrow BcD"$



逆序入栈：最左符号需要被最先展开或比较（即，最左推导），因此需在靠近栈顶位置

- Performs the leftmost derivation: $\alpha X \beta \Rightarrow \alpha BcD \beta$
 - α : string that has already been matched with input
 - β : string yet to be matched, corresponding to the ... above

Apply LL(1) Parsing to Grammar[应用]

- Consider the grammar

$$E \rightarrow T+E|T$$

$$T \rightarrow \text{int}^*T \mid \text{int} \mid (E)$$

– Left recursion? **NO!**

– Left factoring? **YES.** $E \rightarrow T+E|T$, $T \rightarrow \text{int}^*T \mid \text{int}$

- After rewriting grammar, we have

$$E \rightarrow TE'$$

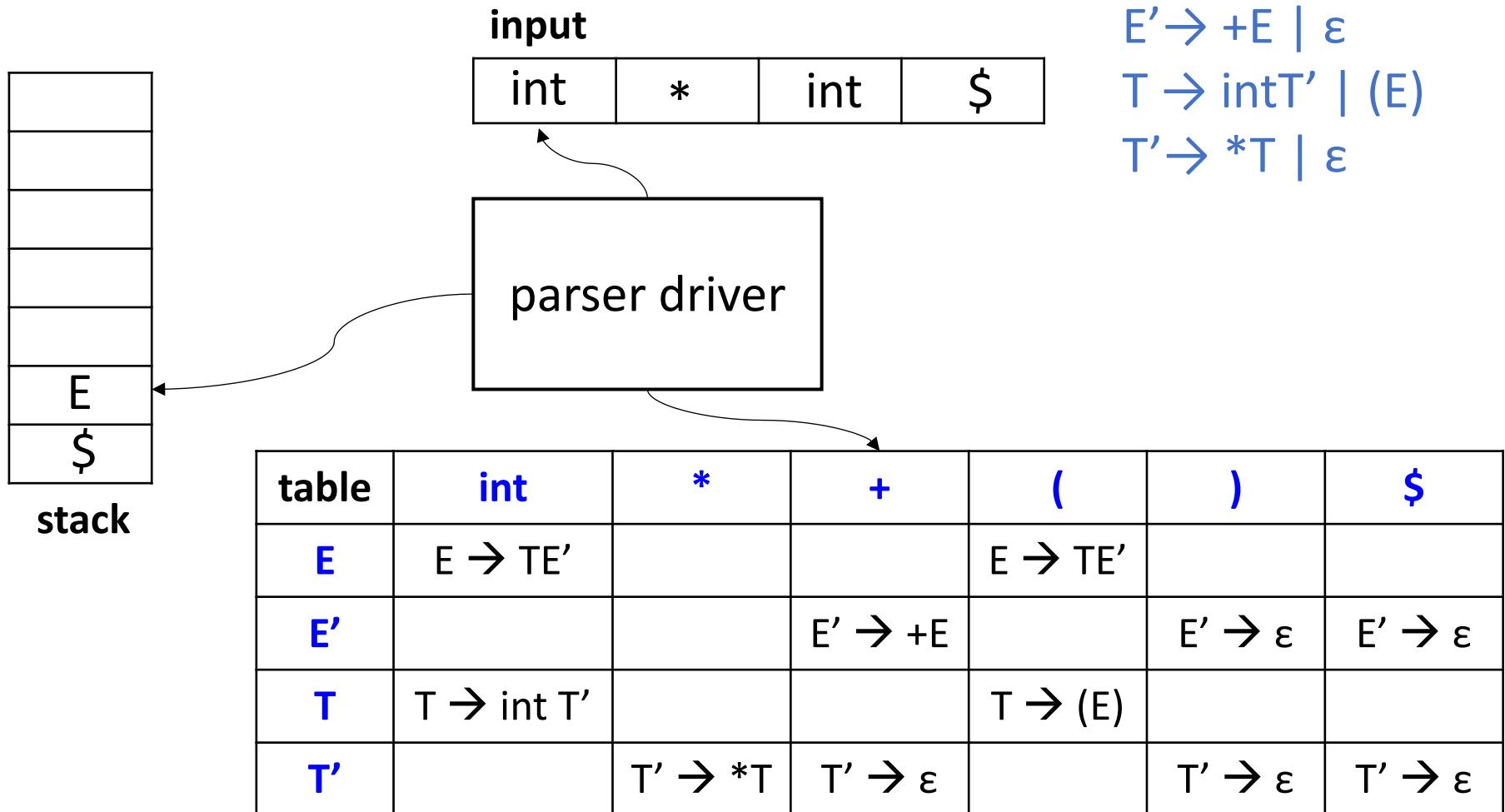
$$E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow \text{int}T' \mid (E)$$

$$T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$$

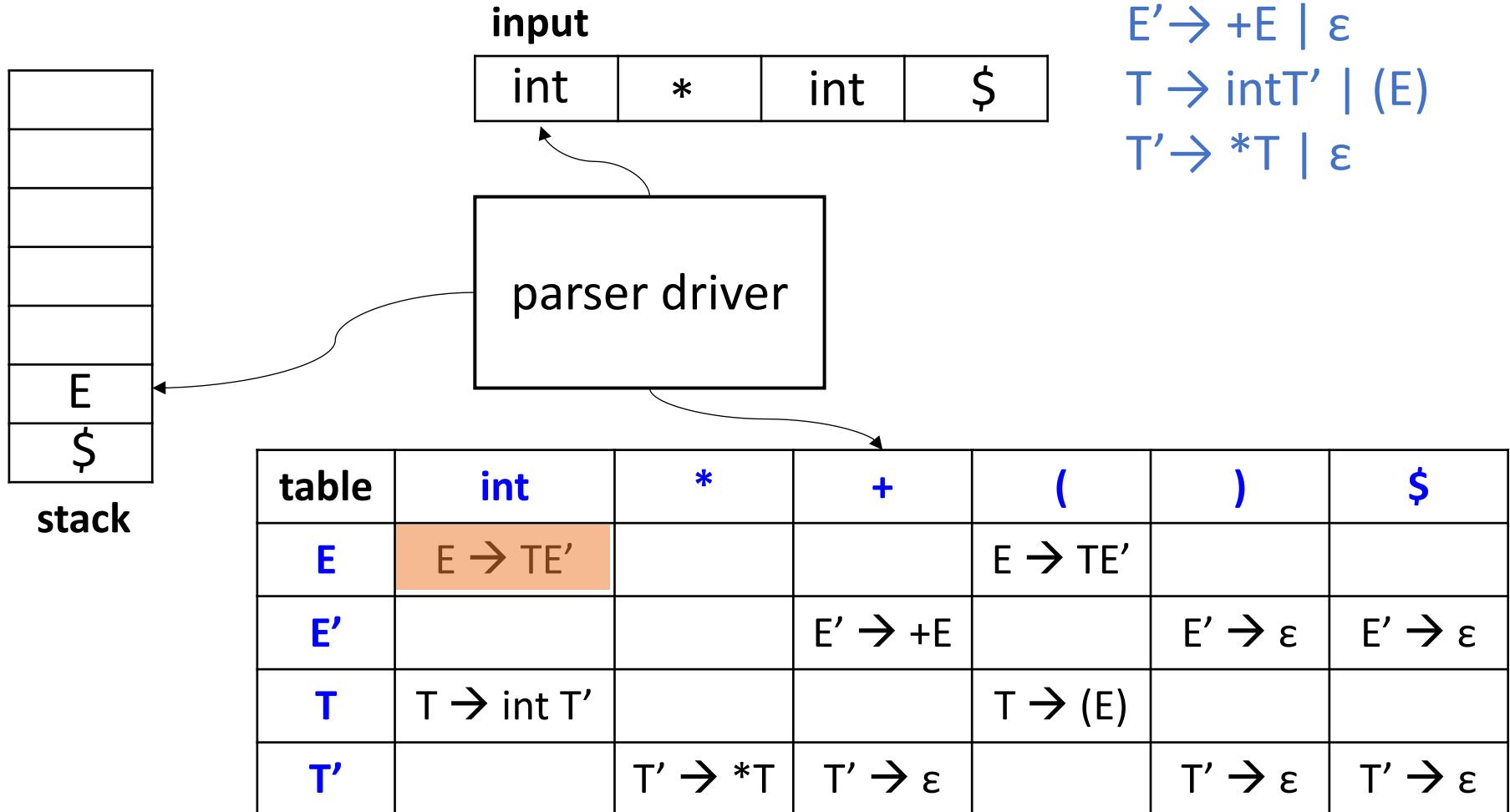
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



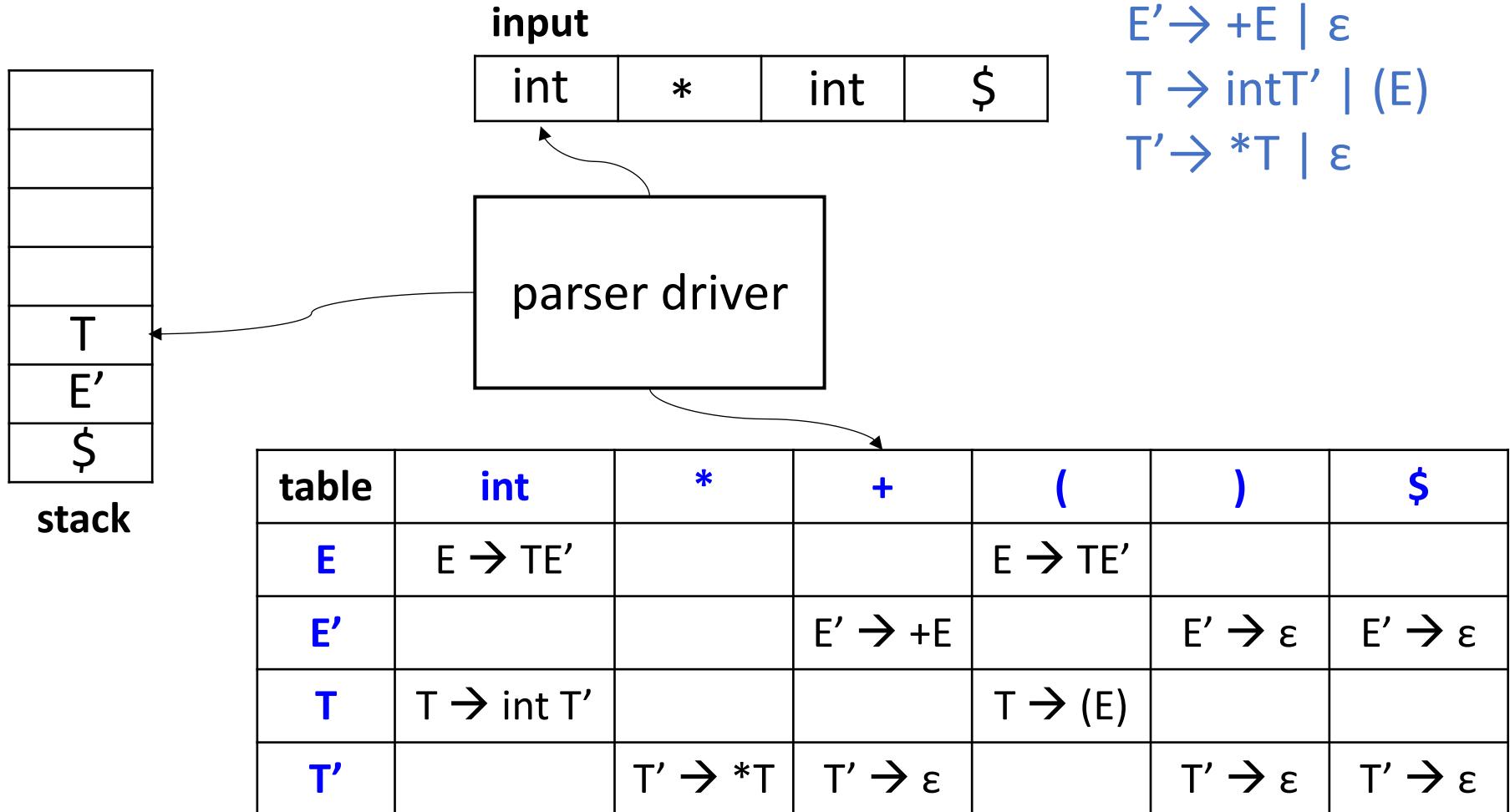
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



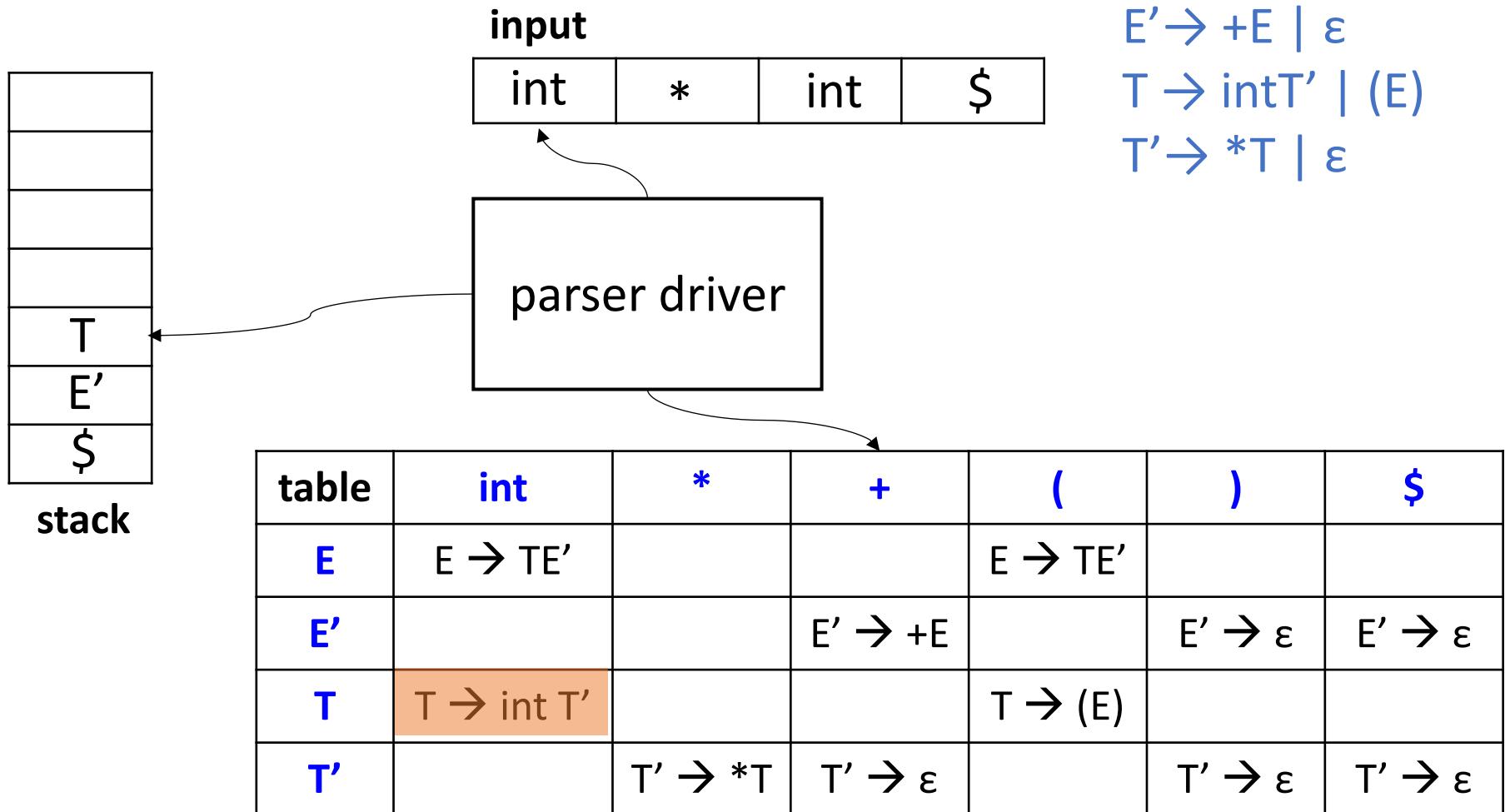
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



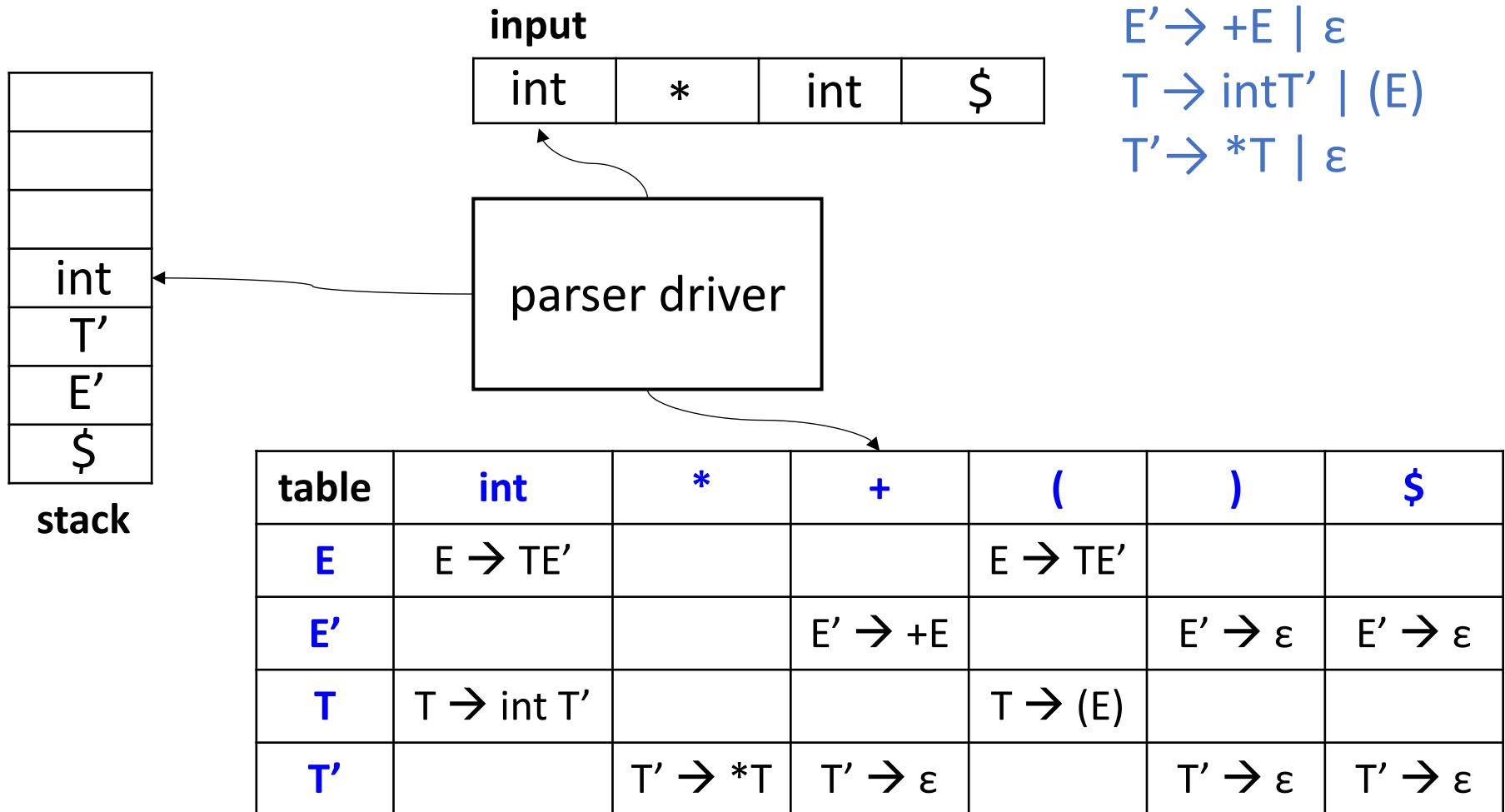
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



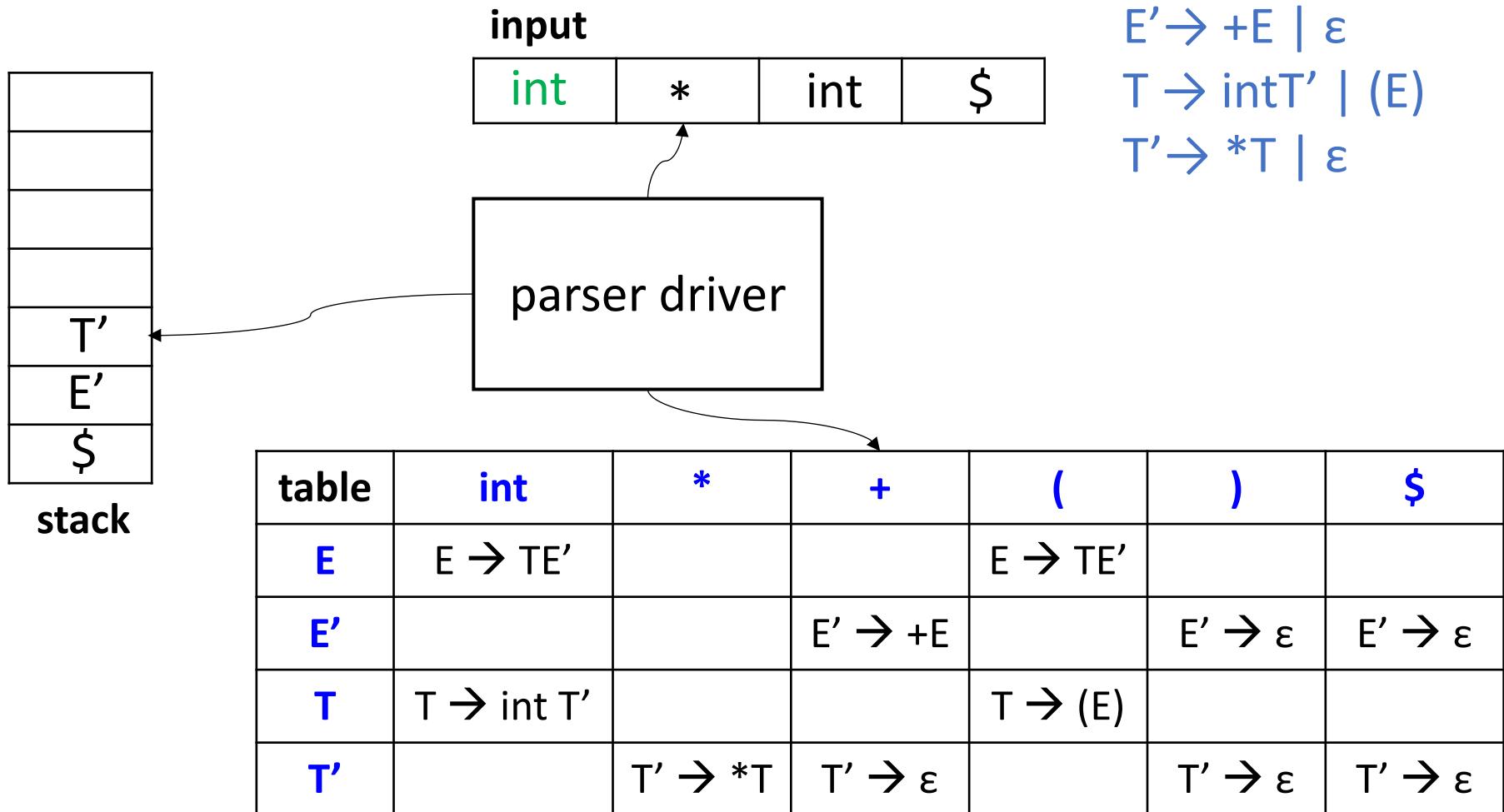
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



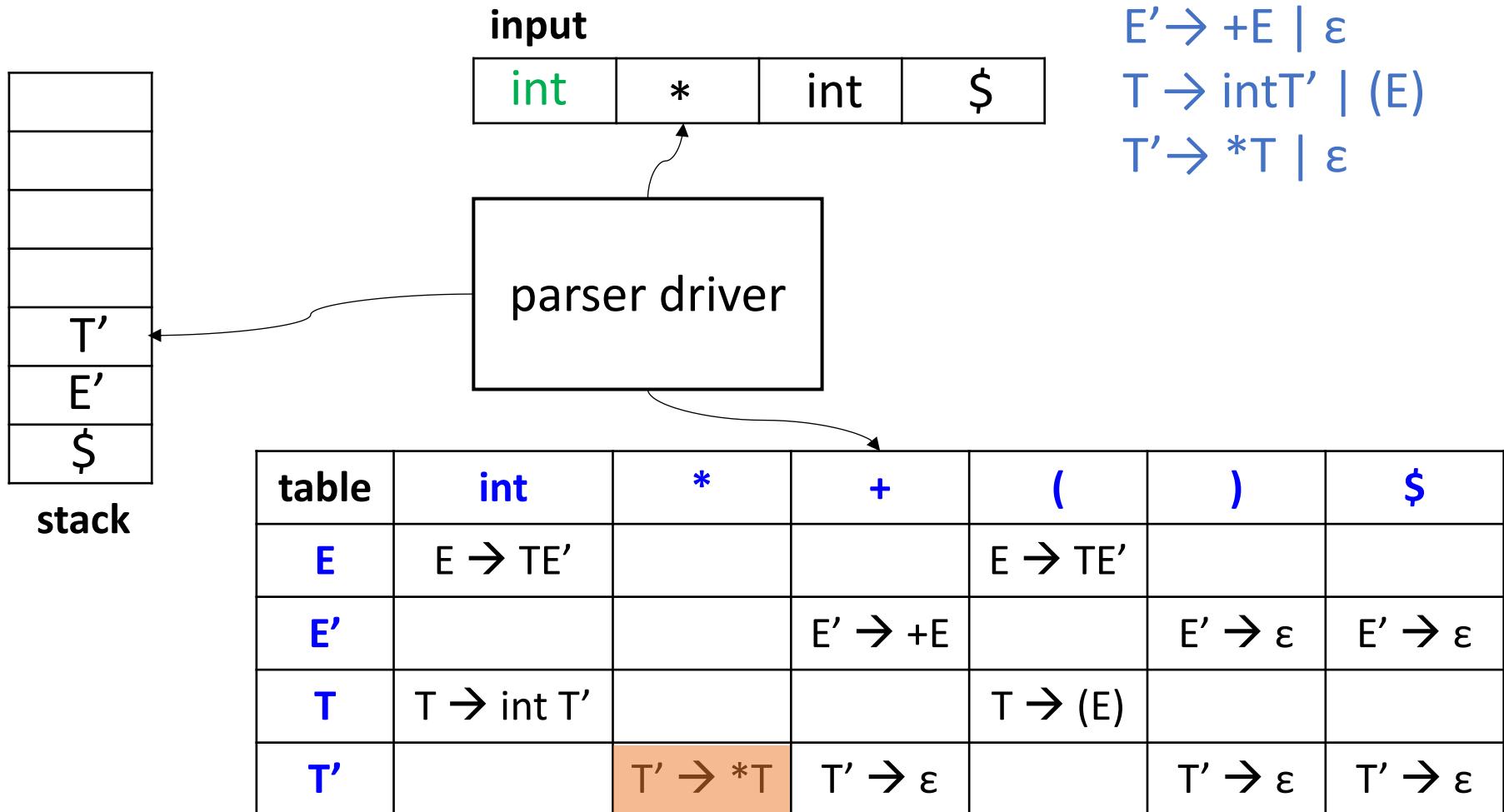
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



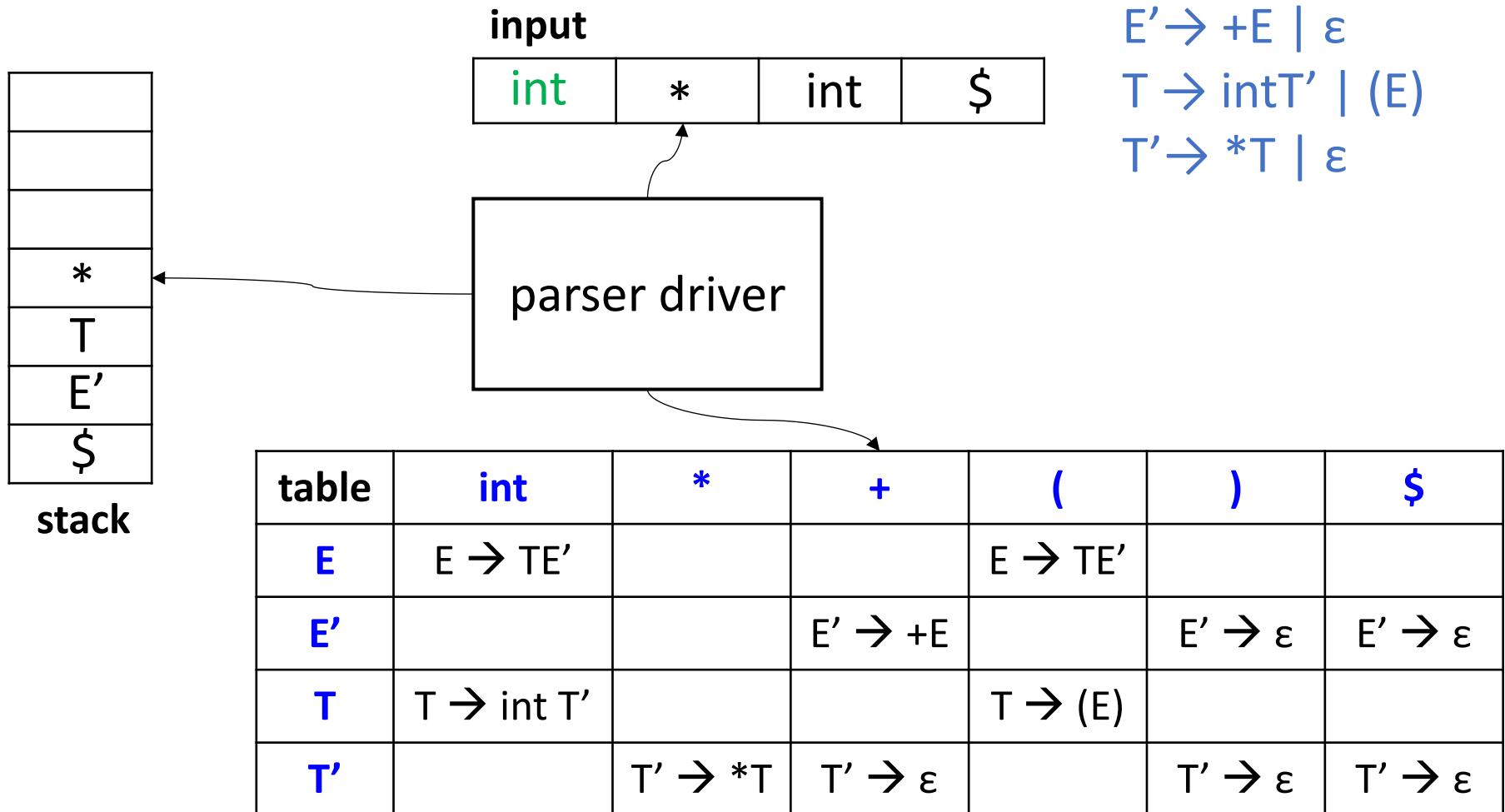
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



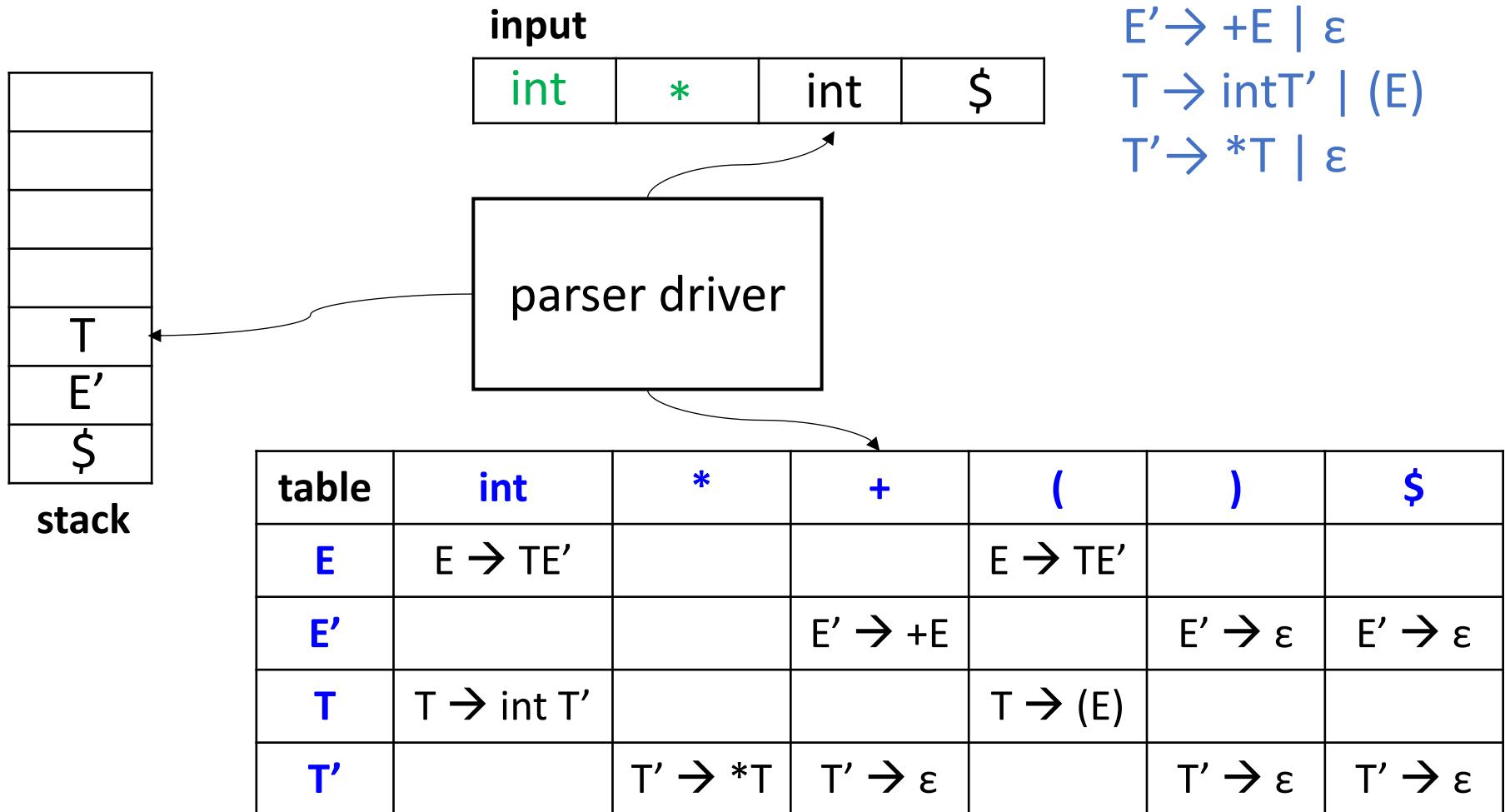
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



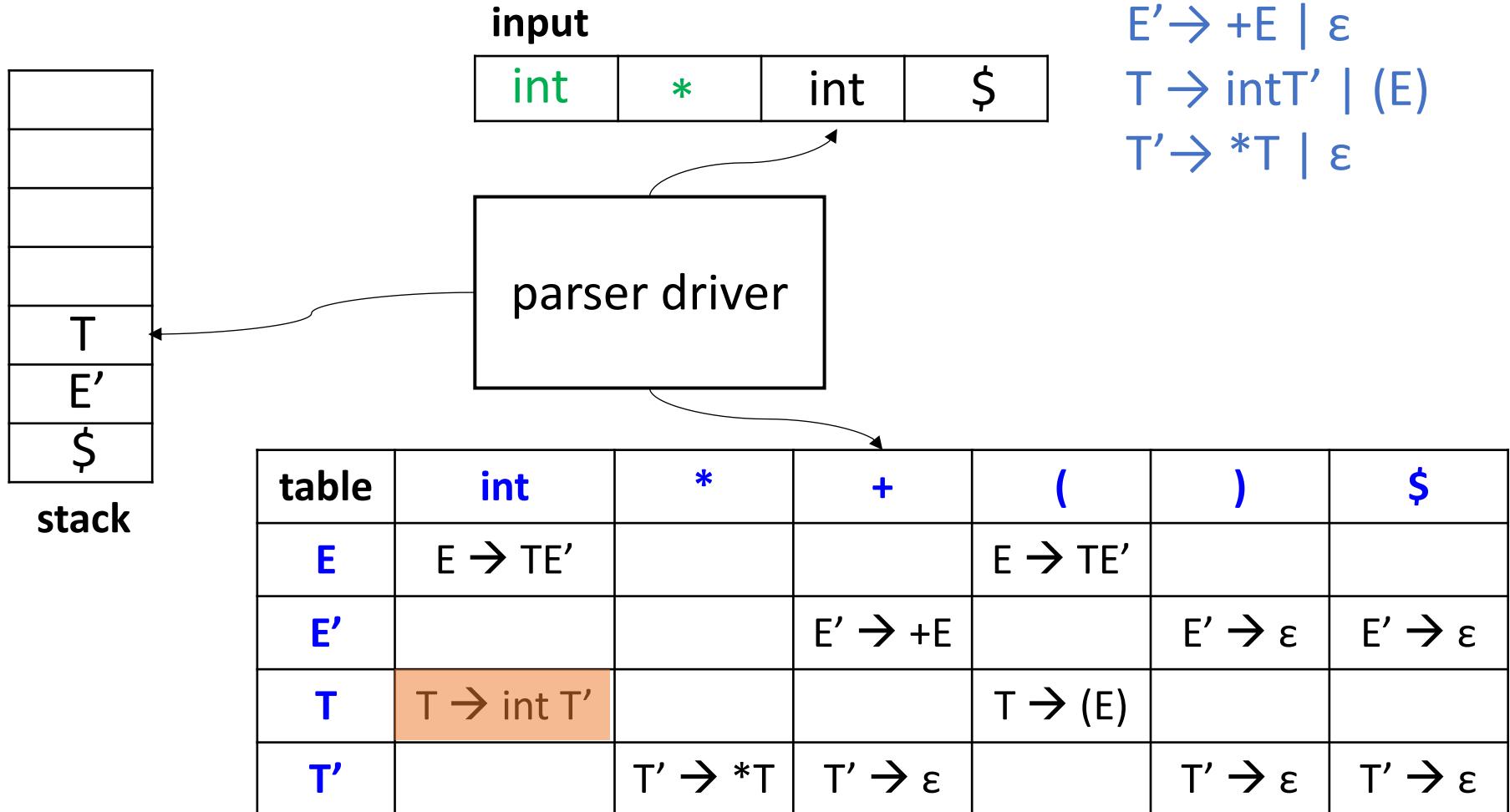
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



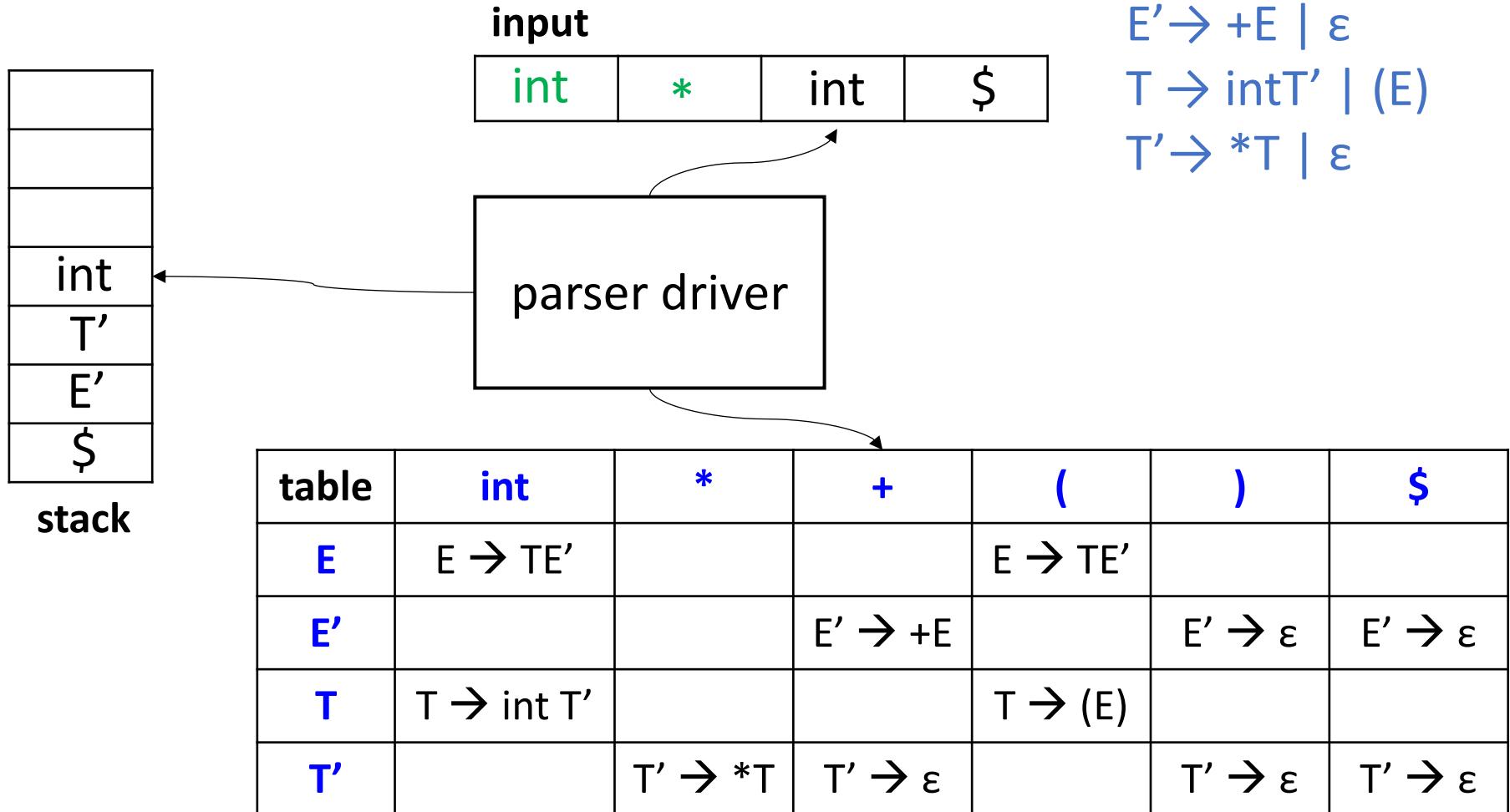
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



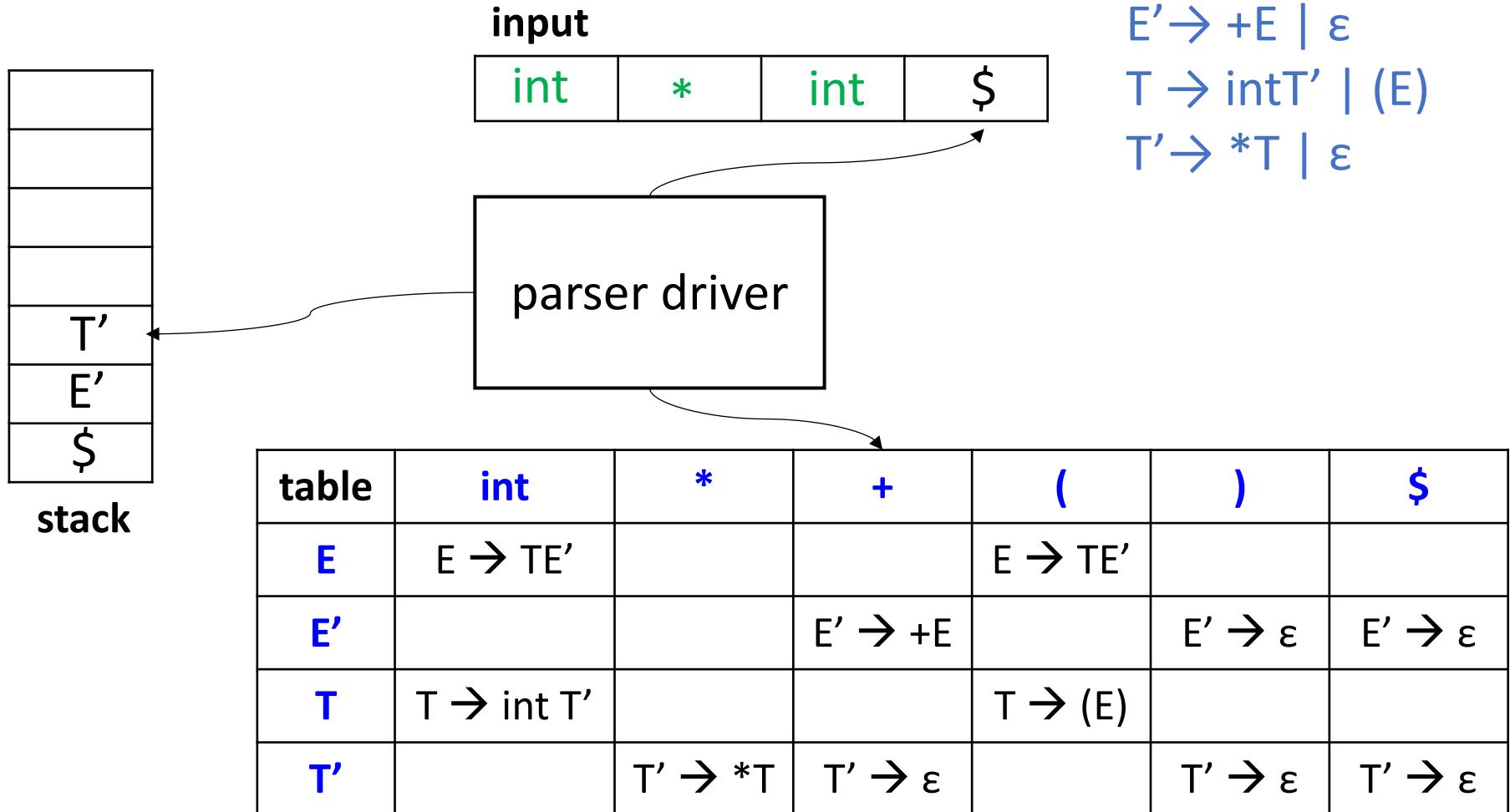
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



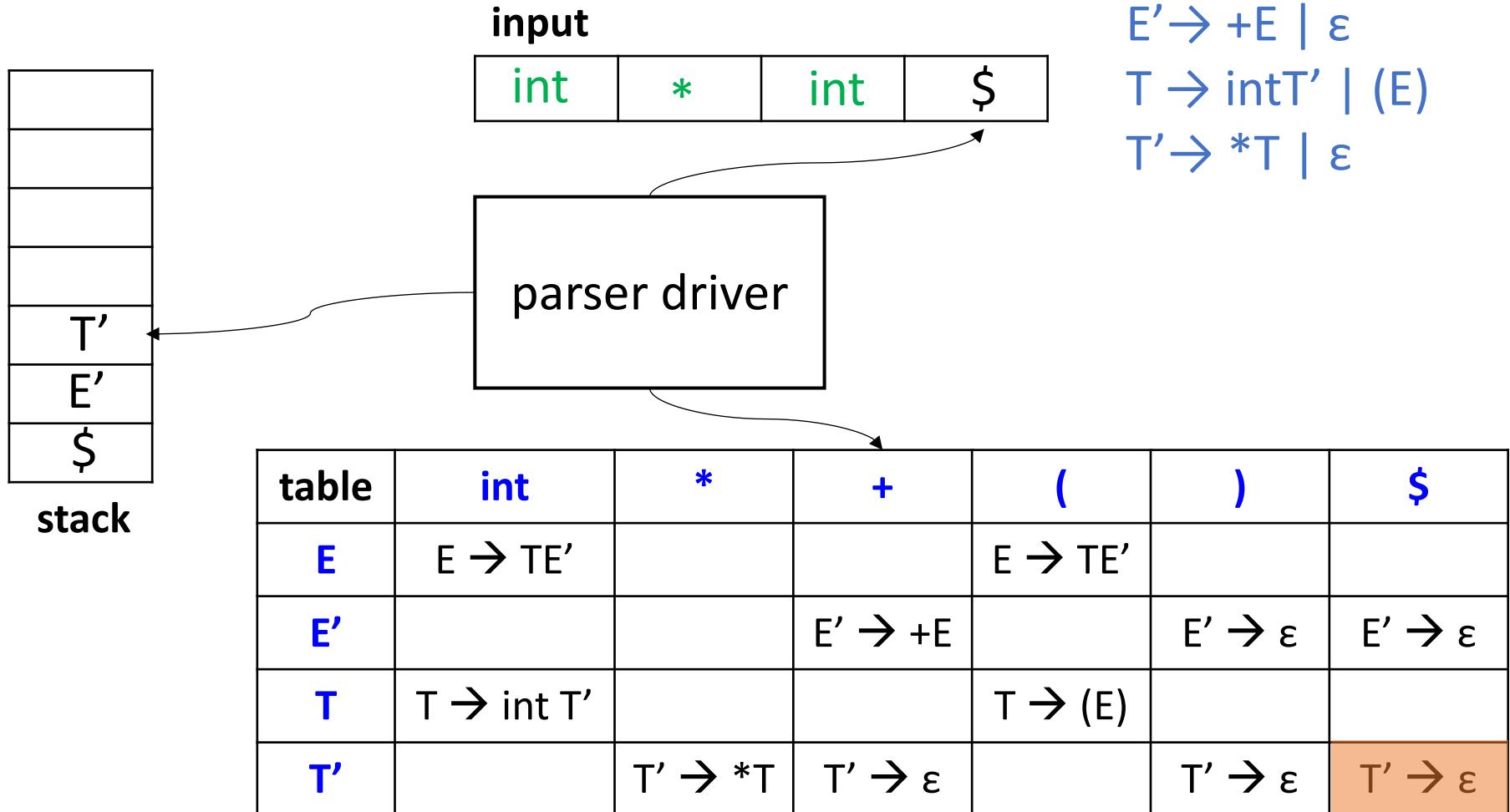
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



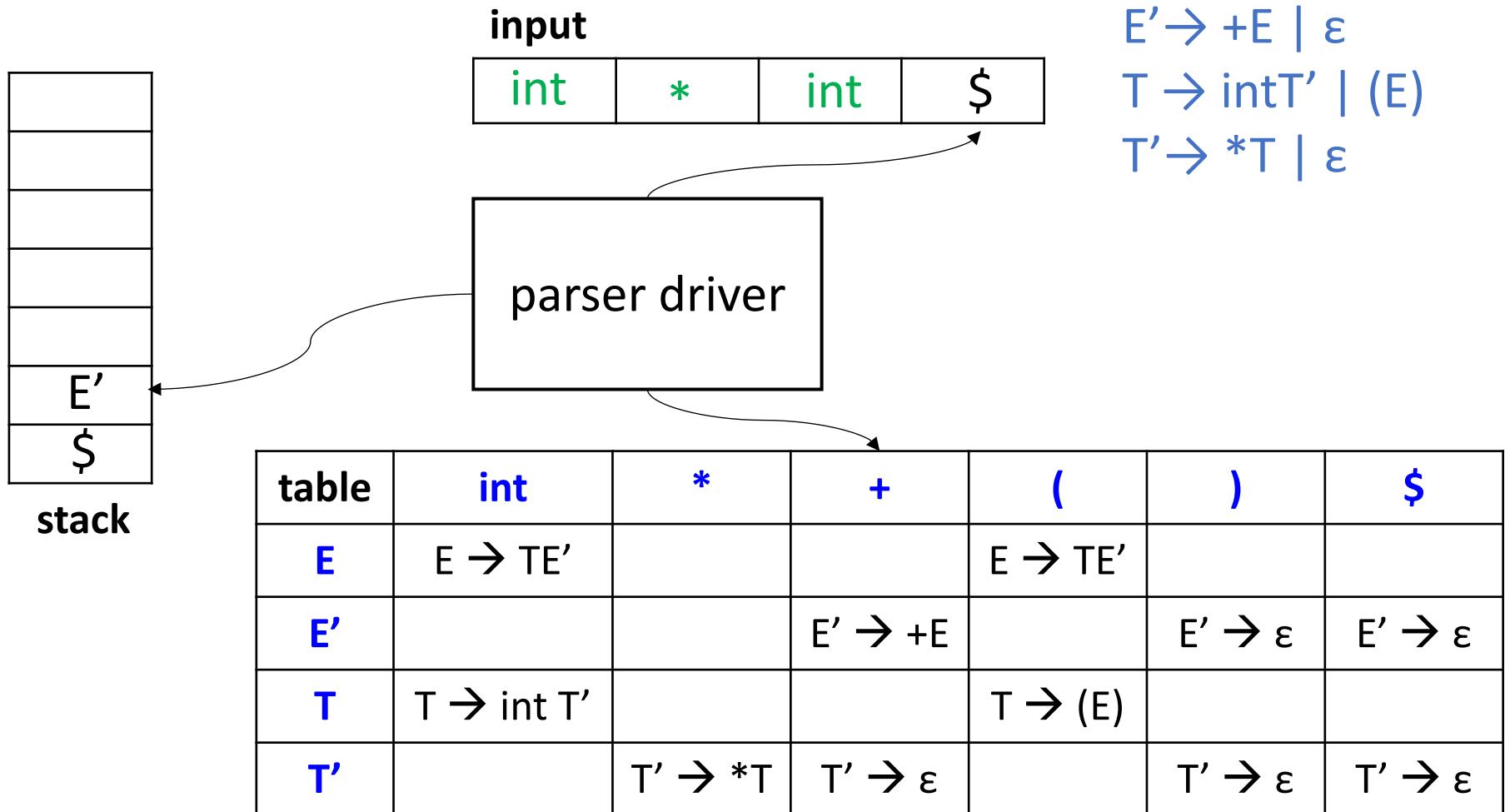
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



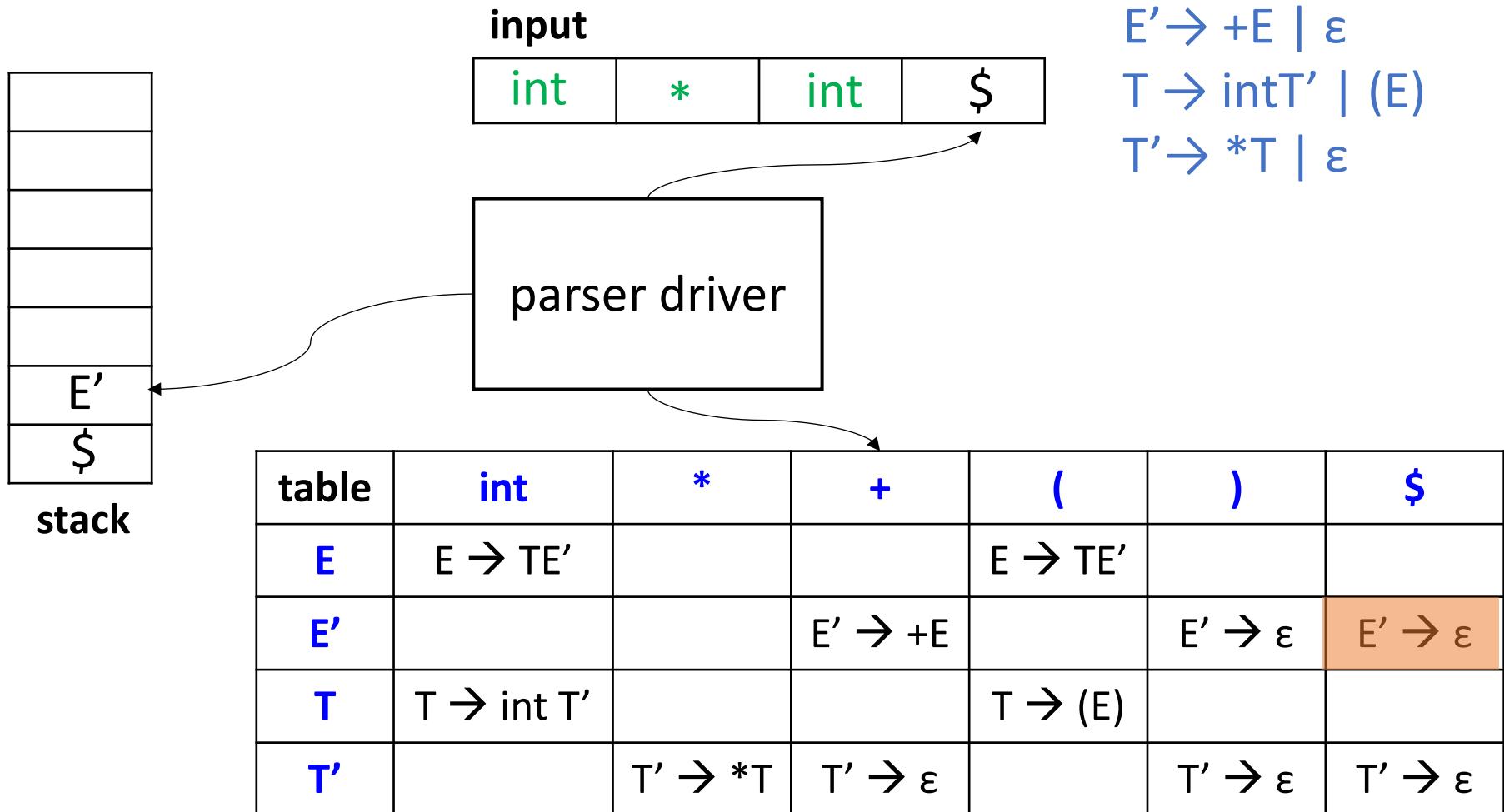
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



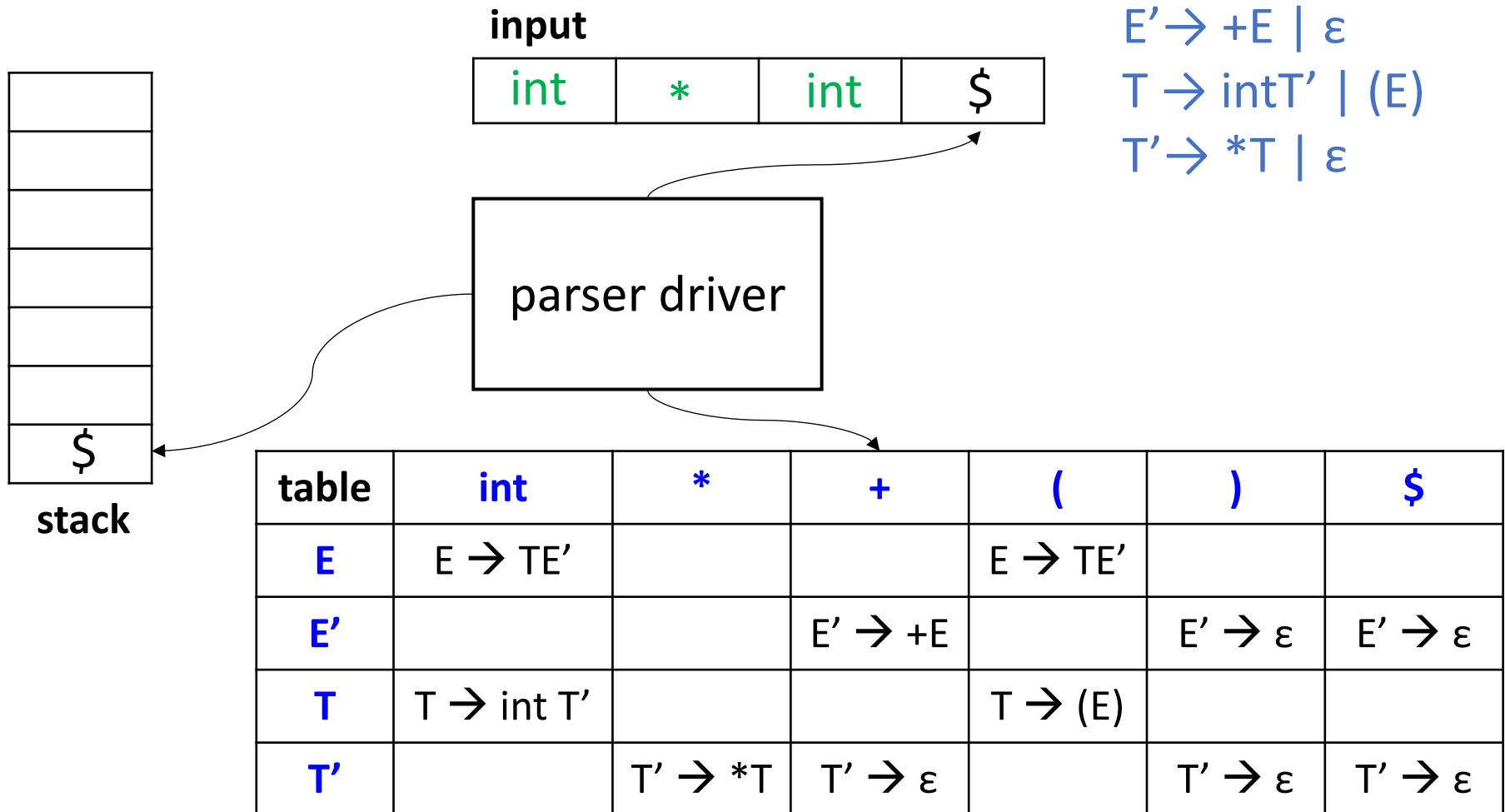
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



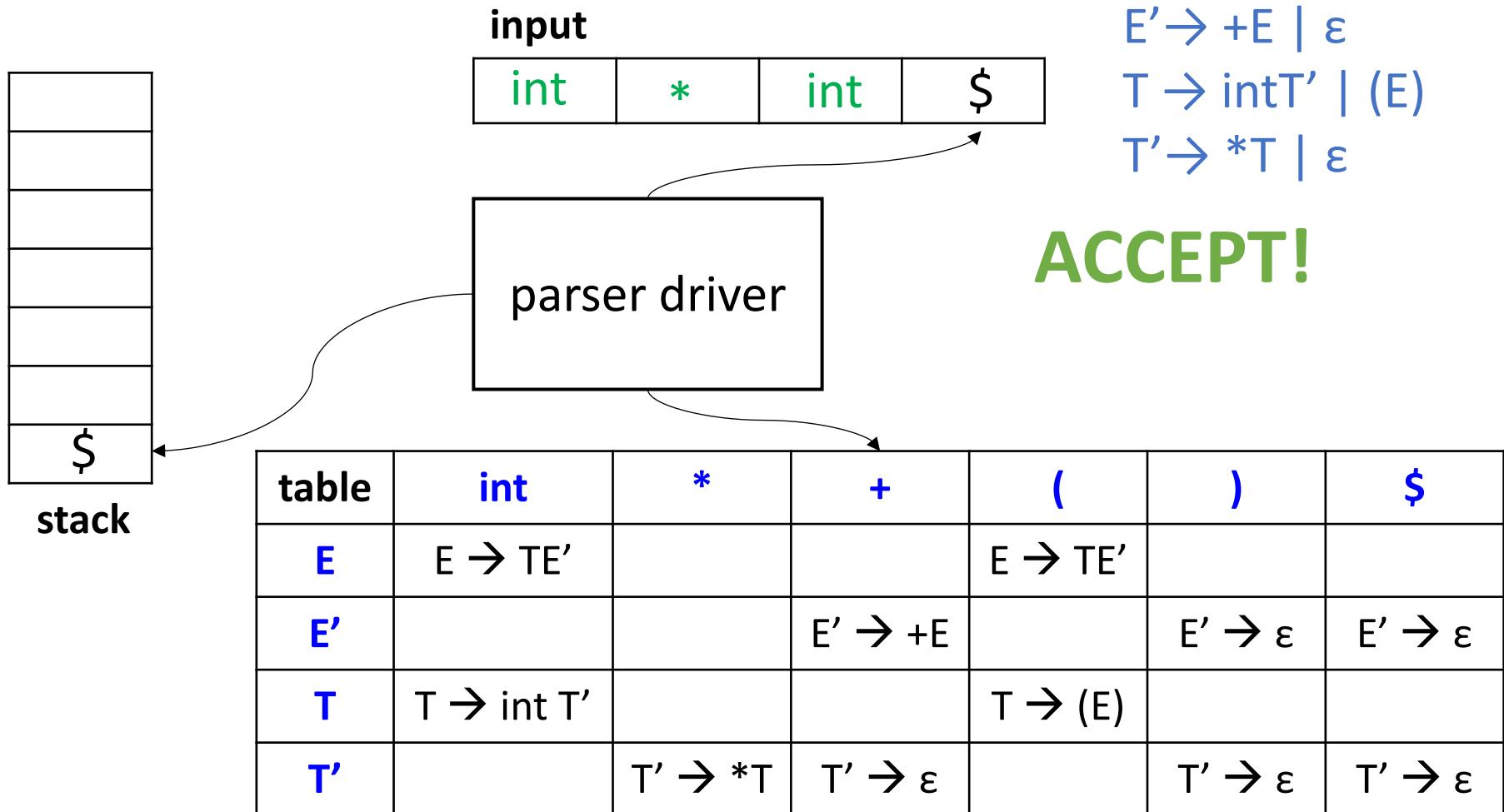
Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



Use the Parse Table

- To recognize “int * int”



Recognize Sequence[解析过程]

Matched	Stack (unmatched)	Input	Action	
	E \$	int * int \$	E → TE'	$E' \rightarrow +E \mid \epsilon$
	T E' \$	int * int \$	T → int T'	$T \rightarrow \text{int} T' \mid (E)$
int	int T' E' \$	int * int \$	match	$T' \rightarrow *T \mid \epsilon$
int	T' E' \$	* int \$	$T' \rightarrow *T$	Input: int * int
int	* T E' \$	* int \$	match	
int *	T E' \$	int \$	$T \rightarrow \text{int} T'$	
int *	int T' E' \$	int \$	match	
int * int	T' E' \$	\$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	
int * int	E' \$	\$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	
int * int	\$	\$	Halt-accept	

- ‘Matched + Stack’ constructs the sentential form[句型]
- Actions correspond to productions in leftmost derivation