

Compilers and Formal Languages

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Slides & Progs: KEATS



Wifi: IET-Guest

1 Introduction, Languages	6 While-Language
2 Regular Expressions, Derivatives	7 Compilation, JVM
3 Automata, Regular Languages	8 Compiling Functional Languages
4 Lexing, Tokenising	9 Optimisations
5 Grammars, Parsing	10 LLVM

While Tokens

WHILE_REGS $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (("k" : KEYWORD) +
("i" : ID) +
("o" : OP) +
("n" : NUM) +
("s" : SEMI) +
("p" : (LPAREN + RPAREN)) +
("b" : (BEGIN + END)) +
("w" : WHITESPACE))*

The Goal of this Course

Write a compiler



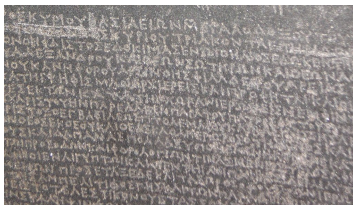
Today a lexer.

The Goal of this Course

Write a compiler



Today a lexer.



lexing \Rightarrow recognising words (Stone of Rosetta)

Regular Expressions

In programming languages they are often used to recognise:

- operands, digits
- identifiers
- numbers (non-leading zeros)
- keywords
- comments

<http://www.regexper.com>

Lexing: Test Case

```
write "Fib";  
read n;  
minus1 := 0;  
minus2 := 1;  
while n > 0 do {  
    temp := minus2;  
    minus2 := minus1 + minus2;  
    minus1 := temp;  
    n := n - 1  
};  
write "Result";  
write minus2
```

"if true then then 42 else +"

KEYWORD:

if, then, else,

WHITESPACE:

" ", \n,

IDENTIFIER:

LETTER · (LETTER + DIGIT + _)*

NUM:

(NONZERODIGIT · DIGIT*) + 0

OP:

+, -, *, %, <, <=

COMMENT:

/* · ~ (ALL* · (* /) · ALL*) · */

"if true then then 42 else +"

KEYWORD(if),
WHITESPACE,
IDENT(true),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(then),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(then),
WHITESPACE,
NUM(42),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(else),
WHITESPACE,
OP(+)

"if true then then 42 else +"

KEYWORD(if),
IDENT(true),
KEYWORD(then),
KEYWORD(then),
NUM(42),
KEYWORD(else),
OP(+)

There is one small problem with the tokenizer. How should we tokenize...?

"x-3"

ID: ...

OP:

"+", "-", "

NUM:

(NONZERODIGIT · DIGIT*) + "0"

NUMBER:

NUM + ("-" · NUM)

The same problem with

$$(ab + a) \cdot (c + bc)$$

and the string *abc*.

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$$(ab + a) \cdot (c + bc)$$

and the string *abc*.

Or, keywords are **if** etc and identifiers are letters followed by “letters + numbers + _”*

if *iffoo*

POSIX: Two Rules

- Longest match rule (“maximal munch rule”): The longest initial substring matched by any regular expression is taken as the next token.
- Rule priority: For a particular longest initial substring, the first regular expression that can match determines the token.

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http://www.haskell.org/haskellwiki/Regex_Posix

traditional lexers are fast, but hairy

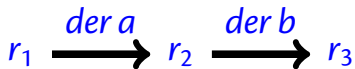
Sulzmann & Lu Lexer

We want to match the string *abc* using r_1 :

$r_1 \xrightarrow{\text{der } a} r_2$

Sulzmann & Lu Lexer

We want to match the string *abc* using r_1 :



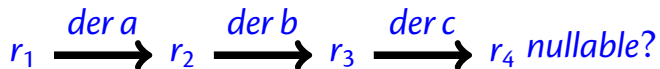
Sulzmann & Lu Lexer

We want to match the string *abc* using r_1 :



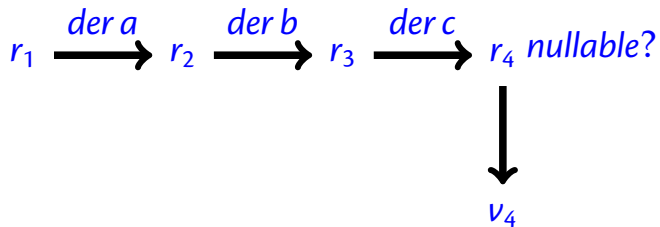
Sulzmann & Lu Lexer

We want to match the string *abc* using r_1 :



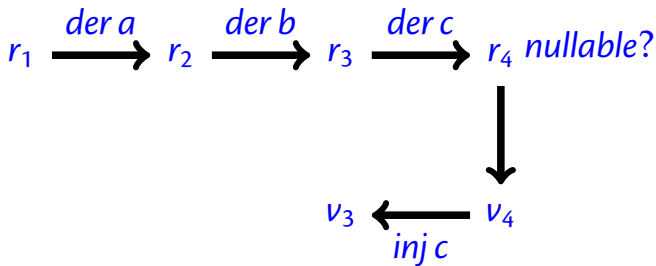
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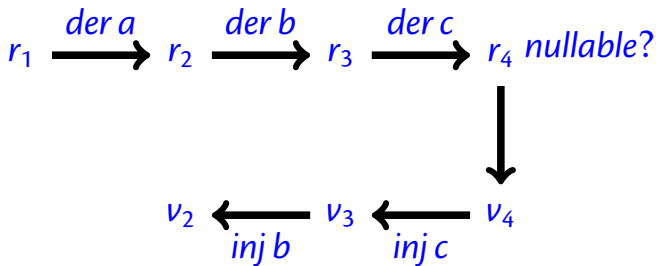
Sulzmann & Lu Lexer

We want to match the string *abc* using r_1 :



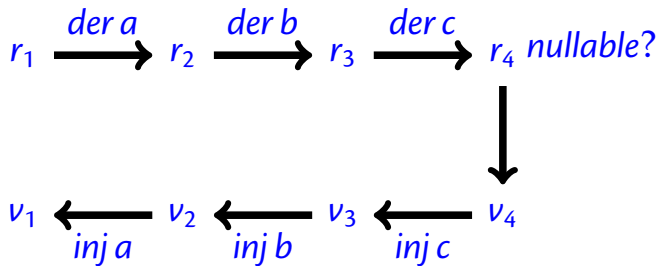
Sulzmann & Lu Lexer

We want to match the string *abc* using r_1 :



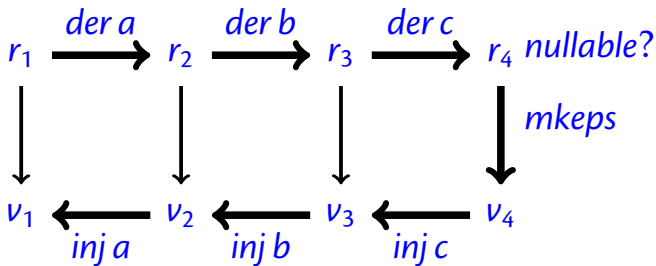
Sulzmann & Lu Lexer

We want to match the string *abc* using r_1 :



Sulzmann & Lu Lexer

We want to match the string *abc* using r_1 :



Regexes and Values

Regular expressions and their corresponding values:

$r ::= 0$

| 1

| c

| $r_1 \cdot r_2$

| $r_1 + r_2$

| r^*

$v ::=$

| *Empty*

| *Char*(c)

| *Seq*(v_1, v_2)

| *Left*(v)

| *Right*(v)

| *Stars* []

| *Stars* [$v_1, \dots v_n$]

```
abstract class Rexp
case object ZERO extends Rexp
case object ONE extends Rexp
case class CHAR(c: Char) extends Rexp
case class ALT(r1: Rexp, r2: Rexp) extends Rexp
case class SEQ(r1: Rexp, r2: Rexp) extends Rexp
case class STAR(r: Rexp) extends Rexp
```

```
abstract class Val
case object Empty extends Val
case class Chr(c: Char) extends Val
case class Sequ(v1: Val, v2: Val) extends Val
case class Left(v: Val) extends Val
case class Right(v: Val) extends Val
case class Stars(vs: List[Val]) extends Val
```

```
enum Rexp {  
  case ZERO  
  case ONE  
  case CHAR(c: Char)  
  case ALT(r1: Rexp, r2: Rexp)  
  case SEQ(r1: Rexp, r2: Rexp)  
  case STAR(r: Rexp)  
}
```

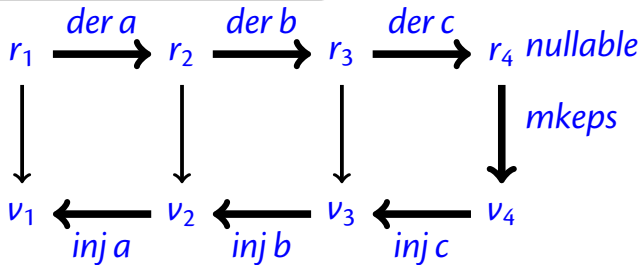
```
enum Val {  
  case Empty  
  case Chr(c: Char)  
  case Sequ(v1: Val, v2: Val)  
  case Left(v: Val)  
  case Right(v: Val)  
  case Stars(vs: List[Val])  
}
```

$$r_1: a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

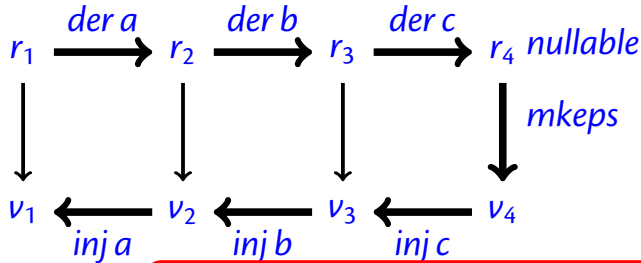
$$r_2: 1 \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

$$r_3: (0 \cdot (b \cdot c)) + (1 \cdot c)$$

$$r_4: (0 \cdot (b \cdot c)) + ((0 \cdot c) + 1)$$



$r_1: a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
 $r_2: 1 \cdot (b \cdot c)$
 $r_3: (0 \cdot (b \cdot c)) + (1 \cdot c)$
 $r_4: (0 \cdot (b \cdot c)) + ((0 \cdot c) + 1)$



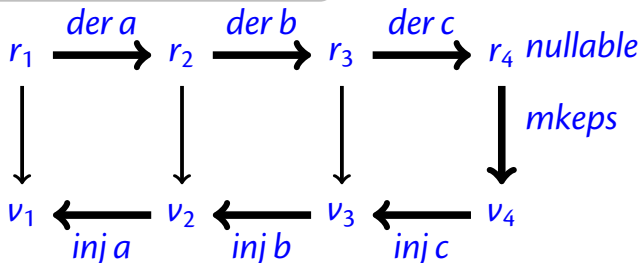
$v_1: \text{Seq}(\text{Char}(a), \text{Seq}(\text{Char}(b), \text{Char}(c)))$
 $v_2: \text{Seq}(\text{Empty}, \text{Seq}(\text{Char}(b), \text{Char}(c)))$
 $v_3: \text{Right}(\text{Seq}(\text{Empty}, \text{Char}(c)))$
 $v_4: \text{Right}(\text{Right}(\text{Empty}))$

Flatten

Obtaining the string underlying a value:

$ Empty $	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	$[]$
$ Char(c) $	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	$[c]$
$ Left(v) $	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	$ v $
$ Right(v) $	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	$ v $
$ Seq(v_1, v_2) $	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	$ v_1 @ v_2 $
$ Stars [v_1, \dots, v_n] $	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	$ v_1 @ \dots @ v_n $

$r_1: a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
 $r_2: 1 \cdot (b \cdot c)$
 $r_3: (0 \cdot (b \cdot c)) + (1 \cdot c)$
 $r_4: (0 \cdot (b \cdot c)) + ((0 \cdot c) + 1)$



$v_1: \text{Seq}(\text{Char}(a), \text{Seq}(\text{Char}(b), \text{Char}(c)))$
 $v_2: \text{Seq}(\text{Empty}, \text{Seq}(\text{Char}(b), \text{Char}(c)))$
 $v_3: \text{Right}(\text{Seq}(\text{Empty}, \text{Char}(c)))$
 $v_4: \text{Right}(\text{Right}(\text{Empty}))$

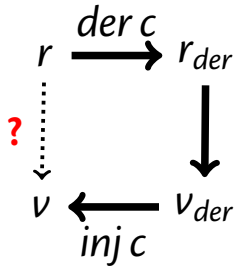
$|v_1|: abc$
 $|v_2|: bc$
 $|v_3|: c$
 $|v_4|: []$

Mkeps

Finding a (posix) value for recognising the empty string:

$$\begin{aligned} mkeps(1) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Empty} \\ mkeps(r_1 + r_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{aligned} &\text{if nullable}(r_1) \\ &\text{then Left}(mkeps(r_1)) \\ &\text{else Right}(mkeps(r_2)) \end{aligned} \\ mkeps(r_1 \cdot r_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Seq}(mkeps(r_1), mkeps(r_2)) \\ mkeps(r^*) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Stars } [] \end{aligned}$$

Inject



Inject

Injecting (“Adding”) a character to a value

$inj\ (c)\ c\ (Empty)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Char\ c$
$inj\ (r_1 + r_2)\ c\ (Left(v))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Left(inj\ r_1\ c\ v)$
$inj\ (r_1 + r_2)\ c\ (Right(v))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Right(inj\ r_2\ c\ v)$
$inj\ (r_1 \cdot r_2)\ c\ (Seq(v_1, v_2))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Seq(inj\ r_1\ c\ v_1, v_2)$
$inj\ (r_1 \cdot r_2)\ c\ (Left(Seq(v_1, v_2)))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Seq(inj\ r_1\ c\ v_1, v_2)$
$inj\ (r_1 \cdot r_2)\ c\ (Right(v))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Seq(mkeps(r_1), inj\ r_2\ c\ v)$
$inj\ (r^*)\ c\ (Seq(v, Stars\ vs))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Stars\ (inj\ r\ c\ v ::\ vs)$

inj: 1st arg \mapsto a rexp; 2nd arg \mapsto a character; 3rd arg \mapsto a value
result \mapsto a value

$$\text{inj } (c) \ c \ (\text{Empty}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Char } c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{inj } (r_1 + r_2) \text{ c } (\text{Left}(v)) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Left}(\text{inj } r_1 \text{ c } v) \\ \text{inj } (r_1 + r_2) \text{ c } (\text{Right}(v)) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Right}(\text{inj } r_2 \text{ c } v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{inj } (r_1 \cdot r_2) \text{ c } (\text{Seq}(v_1, v_2)) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Seq}(\text{inj } r_1 \text{ c } v_1, v_2) \\
\text{inj } (r_1 \cdot r_2) \text{ c } (\text{Left}(\text{Seq}(v_1, v_2))) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Seq}(\text{inj } r_1 \text{ c } v_1, v_2) \\
\text{inj } (r_1 \cdot r_2) \text{ c } (\text{Right}(v)) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Seq}(\text{mkeps}(r_1), \text{inj } r_2 \text{ c } v)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{der c } (r_1 \cdot r_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{if nullable}(r_1) \text{ then } (\text{der c } r_1) \cdot r_2 + \text{der c } r_2 \text{ else } (\text{der c } r_1) \cdot r_2$$

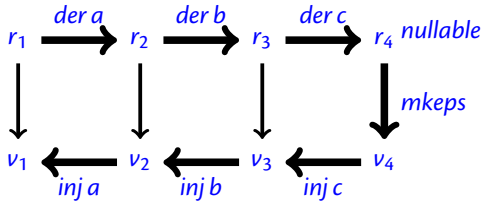
$$\text{inj}(r^*)\ c\ (\text{Seq}(v, \text{Stars}\ vs)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Stars}(\text{inj}\ r\ c\ v\ ::\ vs)$$

Lexing

$\text{lex } r [] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{if } \text{nullable}(r) \text{ then } \text{mkeps}(r) \text{ else error}$

$\text{lex } r a :: s \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{inj } r a \text{ lex } (\text{der}(a, r), s)$

lex: returns a value



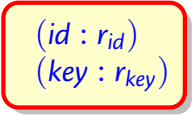
Records

- new regex: $(x : r)$ new value: $Rec(x, v)$

$(id : r_{id})$
 $(key : r_{key})$

Records

- new regex: $(x : r)$ new value: $Rec(x, v)$
- $nullable(x : r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} nullable(r)$
- $der\ c\ (x : r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} der\ c\ r$
- $mkeys(x : r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Rec(x, mkeys(r))$
- $inj\ (x : r)\ c\ v \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Rec(x, inj\ r\ c\ v)$

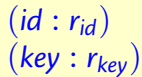


$(id : r_{id})$
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Records

- new regex: $(x : r)$ new value: $Rec(x, v)$
- $nullable(x : r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} nullable(r)$
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- $mkeys(x : r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Rec(x, mkeys(r))$
- $inj\ (x : r)\ c\ v \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Rec(x, inj\ r\ c\ v)$

for extracting subpatterns $(z : ((x : ab) + (y : ba)))$



$(id : r_{id})$
 $(key : r_{key})$

- A regular expression for email addresses

(name: $[a-z0-9_.-]^+$).@.
(domain: $[a-z0-9-]^+$)..
(top_level: $[a-z.]\{2,6\}$)

christian.urban@kcl.ac.uk

- the result environment:

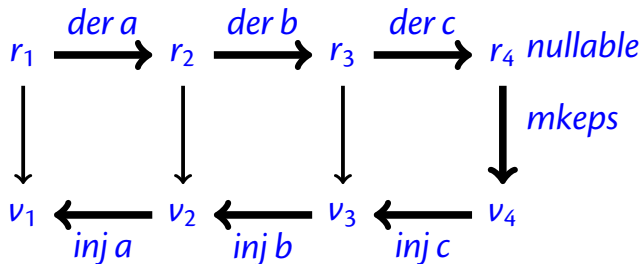
$[(name : christian.urban),$
 $(domain : kcl),$
 $(top_level : ac.uk)]$

While Tokens

WHILE_REGS $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (("k" : KEYWORD) +
("i" : ID) +
("o" : OP) +
("n" : NUM) +
("s" : SEMI) +
("p" : (LPAREN + RPAREN)) +
("b" : (BEGIN + END)) +
("w" : WHITESPACE))*

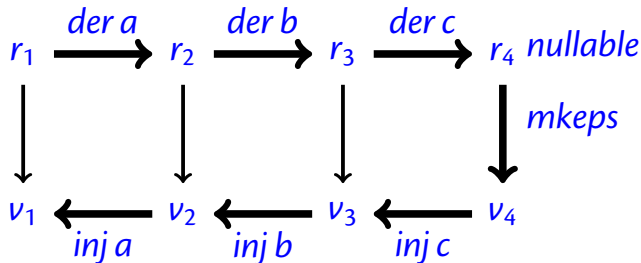
Simplification

- If we simplify after the derivative, then we are building the value for the simplified regular expression, but **not** for the original regular expression.



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$$(0 \cdot (b \cdot c)) + ((0 \cdot c) + 1) \mapsto 1$$

Normally we would have

$$(0 \cdot (b \cdot c)) + ((0 \cdot c) + 1)$$

and answer how this regular expression matches the empty string with the value

$$\textit{Right}(\textit{Right}(\textit{Empty}))$$

But now we simplify this to **1** and would produce *Empty* (see *mkeps*).

Rectification

rectification

functions:

$$r \cdot 0 \mapsto 0$$

$$0 \cdot r \mapsto 0$$

$$r \cdot 1 \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Seq(f_1 v, f_2 Empty)$$

$$1 \cdot r \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Seq(f_1 Empty, f_2 v)$$

$$r + 0 \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Left(f_1 v)$$

$$0 + r \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Right(f_2 v)$$

$$r + r \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Left(f_1 v)$$

Rectification

rectification
functions:

$$r \cdot 0 \mapsto 0$$

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$$1 \cdot r \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Seq(f_1 Empty, f_2 v)$$

$$r + 0 \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Left(f_1 v)$$

$$0 + r \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Right(f_2 v)$$

$$r + r \mapsto r \quad \lambda f_1 f_2 v. Left(f_1 v)$$

old *simp* returns a rexp;

new *simp* returns a rexp and a rectification function.

Rectification $_ + _$

$\text{simp}(r)$:

case $r = r_1 + r_2$

let $(r_{1s}, f_{1s}) = \text{simp}(r_1)$

$(r_{2s}, f_{2s}) = \text{simp}(r_2)$

case $r_{1s} = \mathbf{0}$: return $(r_{2s}, \lambda v. \text{Right}(f_{2s}(v)))$

case $r_{2s} = \mathbf{0}$: return $(r_{1s}, \lambda v. \text{Left}(f_{1s}(v)))$

case $r_{1s} = r_{2s}$: return $(r_{1s}, \lambda v. \text{Left}(f_{1s}(v)))$

otherwise: return $(r_{1s} + r_{2s}, f_{alt}(f_{1s}, f_{2s}))$

$f_{alt}(f_1, f_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$

$\lambda v. \text{case } v = \text{Left}(v') : \text{return } \text{Left}(f_1(v'))$

$\text{case } v = \text{Right}(v') : \text{return } \text{Right}(f_2(v'))$

```

def simp(r: Rexp): (Rexp, Val => Val) = r match {
  case ALT(r1, r2) => {
    val (r1s, f1s) = simp(r1)
    val (r2s, f2s) = simp(r2)
    (r1s, r2s) match {
      case (ZERO, _) => (r2s, F_RIGHT(f2s))
      case (_, ZERO) => (r1s, F_LEFT(f1s))
      case _ =>
        if (r1s == r2s) (r1s, F_LEFT(f1s))
        else (ALT (r1s, r2s), F_ALT(f1s, f2s))
    }
  }
  ...
}

def F_RIGHT(f: Val => Val) = (v:Val) => Right(f(v))
def F_LEFT(f: Val => Val) = (v:Val) => Left(f(v))
def F_ALT(f1: Val => Val, f2: Val => Val) =
  (v:Val) => v match {
    case Right(v) => Right(f2(v))
    case Left(v) => Left(f1(v)) }

```

Rectification _ · _

$\text{simp}(r)$:...

case $r = r_1 \cdot r_2$

let $(r_{1s}, f_{1s}) = \text{simp}(r_1)$

$(r_{2s}, f_{2s}) = \text{simp}(r_2)$

case $r_{1s} = \mathbf{0}$: return $(\mathbf{0}, f_{\text{error}})$

case $r_{2s} = \mathbf{0}$: return $(\mathbf{0}, f_{\text{error}})$

case $r_{1s} = \mathbf{1}$: return $(r_{2s}, \lambda v. \text{Seq}(f_{1s}(\text{Empty}), f_{2s}(v)))$

case $r_{2s} = \mathbf{1}$: return $(r_{1s}, \lambda v. \text{Seq}(f_{1s}(v), f_{2s}(\text{Empty})))$

otherwise: return $(r_{1s} \cdot r_{2s}, f_{\text{seq}}(f_{1s}, f_{2s}))$

$f_{\text{seq}}(f_1, f_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$

$\lambda v. \text{case } v = \text{Seq}(v_1, v_2): \text{return Seq}(f_1(v_1), f_2(v_2))$

```

def simp(r: Rexp): (Rexp, Val => Val) = r match {
  case SEQ(r1, r2) => {
    val (r1s, f1s) = simp(r1)
    val (r2s, f2s) = simp(r2)
    (r1s, r2s) match {
      case (ZERO, _) => (ZERO, F_ERROR)
      case (_, ZERO) => (ZERO, F_ERROR)
      case (ONE, _) => (r2s, F_SEQ_Empty1(f1s, f2s))
      case (_, ONE) => (r1s, F_SEQ_Empty2(f1s, f2s))
      case _ => (SEQ(r1s, r2s), F_SEQ(f1s, f2s))
    }
  }
  ...}

def F_SEQ_Empty1(f1: Val => Val, f2: Val => Val) =
  (v:Val) => Sequ(f1(Empty), f2(v))

def F_SEQ_Empty2(f1: Val => Val, f2: Val => Val) =
  (v:Val) => Sequ(f1(v), f2(Empty))

def F_SEQ(f1: Val => Val, f2: Val => Val) =
  (v:Val) => v match {
    case Sequ(v1, v2) => Sequ(f1(v1), f2(v2)) }

```

Rectification Example

$$(b \cdot c) + (\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{1}) \mapsto (b \cdot c) + \mathbf{1}$$

Rectification Example

$$(\underline{b \cdot c}) + (\underline{0 + 1}) \mapsto (b \cdot c) + 1$$

Rectification Example

$$(\underline{b \cdot c}) + (\underline{0 + 1}) \mapsto (b \cdot c) + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{s1} &= \lambda v. v \\ f_{s2} &= \lambda v. \text{Right}(v) \end{aligned}$$

Rectification Example

$$\underline{(b \cdot c) + (\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{1})} \mapsto (b \cdot c) + \mathbf{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{s1} &= \lambda v. v \\ f_{s2} &= \lambda v. \text{Right}(v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{alt}(f_{s1}, f_{s2}) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\lambda v. \text{case } v = \text{Left}(v') : \text{return } \text{Left}(f_{s1}(v')) \\ &\quad \text{case } v = \text{Right}(v') : \text{return } \text{Right}(f_{s2}(v')) \end{aligned}$$

Rectification Example

$$\underline{(b \cdot c) + (\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{1})} \mapsto (b \cdot c) + \mathbf{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{s1} &= \lambda v. v \\ f_{s2} &= \lambda v. \text{Right}(v) \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda v.$ case $v = \text{Left}(v')$: return $\text{Left}(v')$
case $v = \text{Right}(v')$: return $\text{Right}(\text{Right}(v'))$

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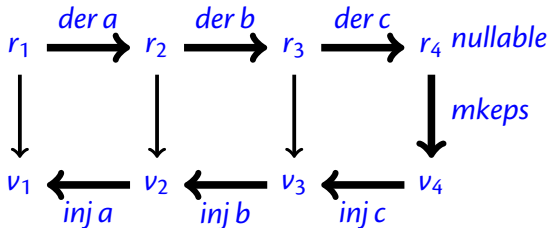
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mkeys simplified case: $\text{Right}(\text{Empty})$
rectified case: $\text{Right}(\text{Right}(\text{Empty}))$

Lexing with Simplification

$\text{lex } r [] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{if } \text{nullable}(r) \text{ then } \text{mkeys}(r) \text{ else error}$

$\text{lex } r c :: s \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{let } (r', \text{frect}) = \text{simp}(\text{der}(c, r))$
 $\text{inj } r c (\text{frect}(\text{lex}(r', s)))$



Environments

Obtaining the “recorded” parts of a value:

$env(Empty)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} []$
$env(Char(c))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} []$
$env(Left(v))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} env(v)$
$env(Right(v))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} env(v)$
$env(Seq(v_1, v_2))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} env(v_1) @ env(v_2)$
$env(Stars [v_1, \dots, v_n])$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} env(v_1) @ \dots @ env(v_n)$
$env(Rec(x : v))$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x : v) :: env(v)$

While Tokens

WHILE_REGS $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ (("k" : KEYWORD) +
("i" : ID) +
("o" : OP) +
("n" : NUM) +
("s" : SEMI) +
("p" : (LPAREN + RPAREN)) +
("b" : (BEGIN + END)) +
("w" : WHITESPACE))^{*}

"if true then then 42 else +"

KEYWORD(if),
WHITESPACE,
IDENT(true),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(then),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(then),
WHITESPACE,
NUM(42),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(else),
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OP(+)

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Lexer: Two Rules

- Longest match rule (“maximal munch rule”): The longest initial substring matched by any regular expression is taken as next token.
- Rule priority: For a particular longest initial substring, the first regular expression that can match determines the token.

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