

# Compilers and Formal Languages

Email: christian.urban at kcl.ac.uk

Office Hour: Fridays 11 – 12

Location: N7.07 (North Wing, Bush House)

Slides & Progs: KEATS

Pollev: <https://pollev.com/cfltutoratki576>

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# Parser Combinators

One of the simplest ways to implement a parser, see <https://vimeo.com/142341803> (by Haoyi Li)

- built-in library in Scala
- fastparse (2) library by Haoyi Li; is part of Ammonite
- possible exponential runtime behaviour

# Parser Combinators

Parser combinators:

$\underbrace{\text{list of tokens}}_{\text{input}} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{set of (parsed input, unparsed input)}}_{\text{output}}$

- atomic parsers
- sequencing
- alternative
- semantic action (map-parser)

Atomic parsers, for example, number tokens

$$\text{Num}(123) :: \text{rest} \Rightarrow \{(\text{Num}(123), \text{rest})\}$$

- you consume one or more token from the input (stream)
- also works for characters and strings

Alternative parser (code  $p \parallel q$ )

- apply  $p$  and also  $q$ ; then combine the outputs

$$p(\text{input}) \cup q(\text{input})$$

## Sequence parser (code $p \sim q$ )

- apply first  $p$  producing a set of pairs
- then apply  $q$  to the unparsed parts
- then combine the results:

$((\text{output}_1, \text{output}_2), \text{unparsed part})$

$$\{ ((o_1, o_2), u_2) \mid \\ (o_1, u_1) \in p(\text{input}) \wedge \\ (o_2, u_2) \in q(u_1) \}$$

Map-parser (code  $p.map(f)$  )

- apply  $p$  producing a set of pairs
- then apply the function  $f$  to each first component

$$\{(f(o_1), u_1) \mid (o_1, u_1) \in p(\text{input})\}$$

Map-parser (code  $p.map(f)$  )

- apply  $p$  producing a set of pairs
- then apply the function  $f$  to each first component

$$\{(f(o_1), u_1) \mid (o_1, u_1) \in p(\text{input})\}$$

$f$  is the semantic action (“what to do with the parsed input”)



# Semantic Actions

Addition

$$T \sim + \sim E \Rightarrow \underbrace{f((x, y), z) \Rightarrow x + z}_{\text{semantic action}}$$

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$$F \sim * \sim T \Rightarrow f((x, y), z) \Rightarrow x * z$$

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Parenthesis

$$(\sim E \sim) \Rightarrow f((x, y), z) \Rightarrow y$$

# Input Types of Parsers

- input: **token list**
- output: set of (output\_type, **token list**)

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actually it can be any input type as long as it is a kind of sequence (for example a string)

# Scannerless Parsers

- input: `string`
- output: set of `(output_type, string)`

but using lexers is better because whitespaces or comments can be filtered out; then input is a sequence of tokens

# Abstract Parser Class

```
abstract class Parser[I, T] {  
  def parse(ts: I): Set[(T, I)]  
  
  def parse_all(ts: I) : Set[T] =  
    for ((head, tail) <- parse(ts);  
         if (tail.isEmpty)) yield head  
}
```

# Successful Parses

- input: string
- output: **set of** (output\_type, string)

a parse is successful whenever the input has been fully “consumed” (that is the second component is empty)



```
start := 1000;
x := start;
y := start;
z := start;
while 0 < x do {
  while 0 < y do {
    while 0 < z do { z := z - 1 };
    z := start;
    y := y - 1
  };
  y := start;
  x := x - 1
}
```

# While-Language

*Stmt* ::= skip

| *Id* := *AExp*

| if *BExp* then *Block* else *Block*

| while *BExp* do *Block*

*Stmts* ::= *Stmt* ; *Stmts*

| *Stmt*

*Block* ::= { *Stmts* }

| *Stmt*

*AExp* ::= ...

*BExp* ::= ...

# Aexprs

$$\text{eval}(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 + a_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1) + \text{eval}(a_2)$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 - a_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1) - \text{eval}(a_2)$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 * a_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1) * \text{eval}(a_2)$$

$$\text{eval}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ???$$

# Interpreter

$$\text{eval}(n, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n$$

$$\text{eval}(x, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E(x) \quad \text{lookup } x \text{ in } E$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 + a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) + \text{eval}(a_2, E)$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 - a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) - \text{eval}(a_2, E)$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 * a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) * \text{eval}(a_2, E)$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 = a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) = \text{eval}(a_2, E)$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 \neq a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg(\text{eval}(a_1, E) = \text{eval}(a_2, E))$$

$$\text{eval}(a_1 < a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) < \text{eval}(a_2, E)$$

# An Interpreter (1)

```
{  
  x := 5;  
  y := x * 3;  
  y := x * 4;  
  x := u * 3  
}
```

- the interpreter has to record the value of  $x$  before assigning a value to  $y$

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- `eval(stmt, env)`

# Interpreter (2)

$$\text{eval}(\text{skip}, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E$$

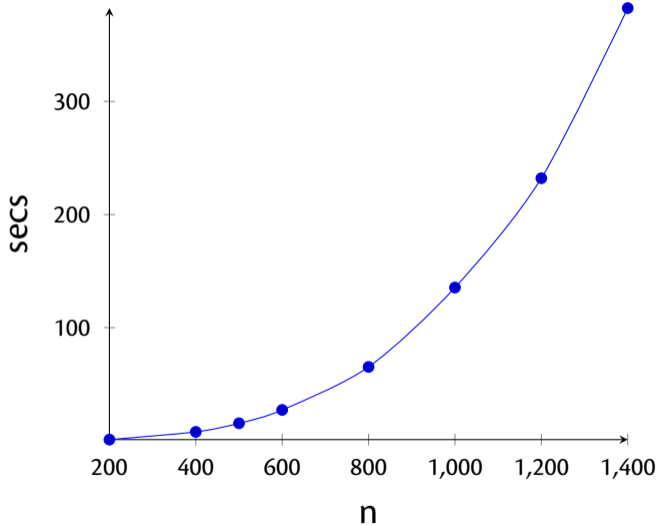
$$\text{eval}(x := a, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E(x \mapsto \text{eval}(a, E))$$

$$\text{eval}(\text{if } b \text{ then } cs_1 \text{ else } cs_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ \text{if } \text{eval}(b, E) \text{ then } \text{eval}(cs_1, E) \\ \text{else } \text{eval}(cs_2, E)$$

$$\text{eval}(\text{while } b \text{ do } cs, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ \text{if } \text{eval}(b, E) \\ \text{then } \text{eval}(\text{while } b \text{ do } cs, \text{eval}(cs, E)) \\ \text{else } E$$

$$\text{eval}(\text{write } x, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{println}(E(x)) ; E \}$$

# Interpreted Code





In CW3, in the collatz program there is the line write "\n" Should this print "/n" or perform the new line command /n ? Also should write be print() or println() ?

































































