



INF 5110: Compiler construction

Spring 2021

Series 3

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Topic: Chapter 4: grammars

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Exercise 1 (LL(1)) Check if the following grammar is LL(1)?

$$S \rightarrow (S)S \mid \epsilon$$

Exercise 2 (Ambiguity) Given the following grammar.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{exp} &\rightarrow \text{exp} + \text{exp} \mid (\text{exp}) \mid \mathbf{if\ exp\ then\ exp\ else\ exp} \mid \text{var} \\ \text{var} &\rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

1. Try to come up with an *unambiguous* grammar for the language of the given grammar, where
 - (a) addition is left-associative, and where
 - (b) **if x then y else $z + y$** is meant to mean **if x then y else $(z + y)$** .
2. Why don't we have a dangling else problem here?

Exercise 3 (Ambiguity) Given the following grammar.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{exp} &\rightarrow \text{exp op exp} \mid (\text{exp}) \mid \mathbf{number} \\ \text{op} &\rightarrow + \mid - \mid * \mid / \mid \uparrow \mid < \mid = \end{aligned}$$

Do the following things.¹

1. The grammar is pretty ambiguous. Make an unambiguous grammar capturing the same language, under the following side conditions

	precedence	assoc
↑	highest (3)	right
*, /	level 2	left
+, -	level 1	left
<, =	0	non-associative

2. Give recursive-descent procedures for each non-terminal to check the grammar (using also loops, if advisable). Divide the terminals representing *op* in an appropriate manner
3. Based on the previous point: add tree-building code into the procedures in such a way that sequences of exponentiations \uparrow are treated appropriately in the sense that the tree reflects the intended right-associativity.
4. Take the unambiguous grammar done in the first point, remove left-recursion, and do left-factorization (without destroying unambiguity).
5. Check whether the resulting grammar is LL(1).

¹There's a certain amount of repetition here, we won't go through everything during class-time, but a proposal for solution will be available.