CS536 Lecture 7

Tuesday 10 February 2015

Reminders:

- HW2 due tonight, HW3 assigned.
- Reading

Last class:

- Limitations of Regular Expressions
- Context-Free Grammars
 - Definition
 - Examples

Today:

- Makefiles
- CFG Review
- Ambiguity in grammars and resolving it

Makefiles

Basic structure:

```
<target>: <dependency list>
(tab) <command to "make" the target>
```

Example:

```
Example.class: Example.java IO.class
    javac Example.java

IO.class: IO.java
    javac IO.java
```

Can view it as a dependency graph.

A file is rebuilt if one of its dependencies changes.

Variables

```
JAVA_COMPILER = /usr/bin/javac
JAVA_FLAGS = -g

Use: $(JAVA_COMPILER) $(JAVA_FLAGS) Example.java
```

"Phony" targets

CFG Review

Grammar:

Language of a CFG

BNF

List Grammars

To repeat a structure arbitrarily often.

 $Stmts \rightarrow Stmts$ SEMICOLON $Stmt \mid Stmt$

Parse tree form:

List Grammars (cont'd)

How about this one?

 $Stmts \rightarrow Stmt \ SEMICOLON \ Stmts \ | \ Stmt$

Parse tree form:

List grammars (cont'd)

Allow both skews:

 $Stmts \rightarrow Stmts SEMICOLON Stmts | Stmt$

Parse tree form:

Derivation Order and Ambiguity

Leftmost Derivation:
Rightmost Derivation:
Even with a fixed derivation order, it may be possible to derive the same string in multiple ways.

A grammar G is "ambiguous" if

- there exists >1 leftmost derivation of a string w
- there exists >1 rightmost derivation of a string w
- there exists >1 parse tree for w

These are all equivalent.

Example of an Ambiguous Grammar

Derive: 4 - 7 * 3 (assume tokenization is complete)

Our position on ambiguity

Resolving Ambiguity 1: Precedence

Intuitive Problem:

Fix precedence by

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Instead of

we have

Example Derivation

4 - 7 * 3

Try to build the wrong parse tree: