T-79.1001 **Syksy 2005**
Introduction to Theoretical Computer Science (T)
Session 6
Answers to demonstration exercises

5. **Problem**: Design a recursive-descent (top-down) parser for the grammar from Problem 6/6.

   Solution: The following C-program implements a top-down parser for the following grammar:

$$C \to S \mid S; C$$
$$S \to a \mid \textbf{begin}\ C\ \textbf{end} \mid \textbf{for}\ n\ \textbf{times do}\ S$$

   This grammar is a simplified form of the one in problem 6.6. The difference is that all different numbers are replaced by a new terminal symbol n that denotes a number.

   The most important functions of the program are:

   - `C()`, `S()` — implement the rules of the program.
   - `lex()` — read the next lexeme from the input, and store it in a global variable `current_tok`.
   - `expect(int token)` — tries to read the lexeme *token* from input. Gives an error message if it fails.
   - `consume_token()` — mark the current lexeme used. This is necessary because sometimes we have to have a one-token lookahead before we know what rule we must apply.

   In practice, the programming language parsers are implemented using *lex* and *yacc* tools[1]. Of these, *lex* generates a finite automaton-based lexical analyser from identifying lexemes that have been defined using regular expression, and *yacc* constructs a pushdown automaton-based parser for a given context-free grammar.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <ctype.h>

/* Define the alphabet */
enum TOKEN  { DO, FOR, END, BEGIN, TIMES, OP, SC, NUMBER, ERROR };
const char* tokens[] = { "do", "for", "end", "begin", "times", "a",
                        ";", "NUMBER", NULL };

/* A global variable holding the current token */
int current_tok = ERROR;

/* Maximum length of a token */
#define TOKEN_LEN 128

/* declare functions corresponding to nonterminals */
void S(void);
void C(void);
```

[1] Or some of their derivatives, like *flex* or *bison*.

```
int lex(void);
void consume_token(void);
void error(char *st);
void expect(int token);

void C(void)
{
  S();
  lex();
  if (current_tok == SC) {
    consume_token();
    C();
    printf("C => S ; C\n");
  } else {
    printf("C => S\n");
  }
}

void S(void)
{
  lex();
  switch (current_tok) {
  case OP:
    consume_token();
    printf("S => a\n");
    break;
  case BEGIN:
    consume_token();
    C();
    expect(END);
    printf("S => begin C end\n");
    break;
  case FOR:
    consume_token();
    expect(NUMBER);
    expect(TIMES);
    expect(DO);
    S();
    printf("S => for N times do S\n");
    break;
  default:
    error("Parse error");
  }
}

/* int lex(void) returns the next token of the input. */
int lex(void)
{
  static char token_text[TOKEN_LEN];
  int pos = 0, c, i, next_token = ERROR;

  /* Is there an existing token already? */
  if (current_tok != ERROR)
    return current_tok;
```

```
  /* skip whitespace */
  do {
    c = getchar();
  } while (c != EOF && isspace(c));
  if (c != EOF) ungetc(c, stdin);

  /* read token */
  c = getchar();
  while (c != EOF && c != ';' && !isspace(c) && pos < TOKEN_LEN) {
    token_text[pos++] = c;
    c = getchar();
  }
  if (c == ';') {
    if (pos == 0) /* semicolon as token */
      next_token = SC;
    else { /* trailing semicolon, leave it for future */
      ungetc(';', stdin);
    }
  }
  token_text[pos] = '\0'; /* trailing zero */

  /* identify token */
  if (isdigit(token_text[0])) { /* number? */
    next_token = NUMBER;
  } else { /* not a number */
    for (i = DO; i < NUMBER; i++) {
      if (!strcmp(tokens[i], token_text)) {
        next_token = i;
        break;
      }
    }
  }
  current_tok = next_token;
  return next_token;
}

void consume_token(void)
{
  current_tok = ERROR;
}

void error(char *st)
{
  printf(st);
  exit(1);
}

/* try to read a 'token' from input */
void expect(int token)
{
  int next_tok = lex();
  if (next_tok == token) {
    consume_token();
```

```
    return;
  } else
    error("Parse error");
}

int main(void)
{
  int i;
  C();
  return 0;
}
```