

# Checkin 9

Calculate FIRST sets for the below grammar

$S ::= \text{lp} \mathbf{par} X \mathbf{rpar}$

$X ::= \text{id} \mathbf{comma} X$

$\mid \epsilon$

# Administrivia

# Administrivia

- The social contract

# Administrivia

P1 Graded

Flipped Wednesday



# Errata

P2 starter code – levi.l THRASH symbol token error

"/ / / / ( - o - ) / / "

"/ ( - o - ) /

thrash

[ \ ] [ \ ] " ( - o - ) " [ / ] [ / ]

# Checkin 8 - Redux

Whoops!

Assume an LL(1) parser with...

→ this selector table:

	(	)	{	}
S	(S)	)	{	}

this syntax stack:

S
)
)
eof

and this ( lookahead token:

(
)

Draw the configuration of the parser after it processes the tokens  
assume the next character thereafter is an eof

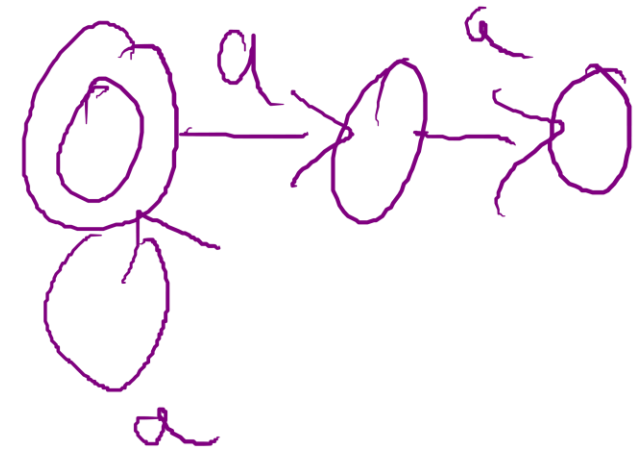
( eof

# Quiz #1 – Question 1, Part I

Assume, for this question, that you are the captain of a pirate ship.

Your first mate claims that there exists an NFA with 3 states, but that there exists an equivalent DFA with only 1 state. Is your first mate correct? If so, give an example of such an NFA / DFA pair. If not, explain why no pair exists.

NFA  $\Rightarrow$  DFA  
 $|Q| \leq 2^{|Q|}$



# Quiz #1 – Question 1, Part II

Assume, for this question, that you are the captain of a pirate ship.

Your helmsman claims that there exists an NFA with 3 states, and that any equivalent DFA has at least 8 states. Is your helmsman correct? If so, explain why. If not, give a counterexample NFA / DFA pair.

# Quiz #1 – Question 2

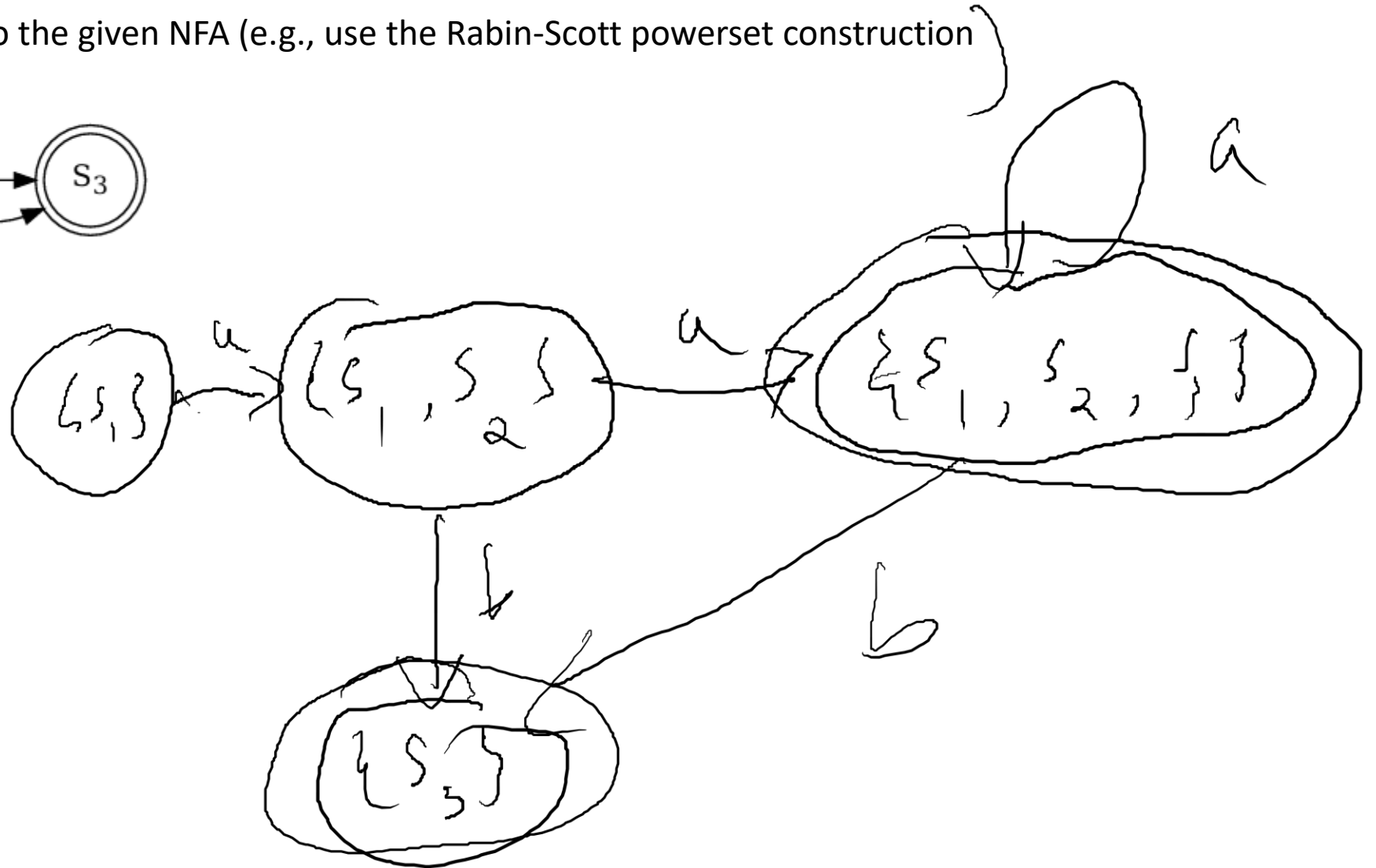
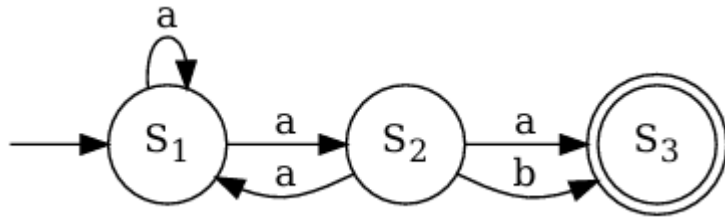
We described a method by which DFAs could be used to create a tokenizer (i.e. a translator from a stream to characters to a stream of tokens). The tokenizer had to backtrack over the input string even after an accepting state had been found for one of the token DFAs. Write a series of token languages and an input string that would cause the tokenizer to backtrack by at least 2 characters. Explain why this backtracking happens.

*a*  
↑  
*a a a a a a a a b*  
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

input: *a a a a* K

# Quiz #1 – Question 3

Create an equivalent DFA to the given NFA (e.g., use the Rabin-Scott powerset construction)



# Quiz #1 – Question 4

The language of all regular expressions can itself be expressed as a context free grammar! Imagine that a tokenizer has already built that uses the tokens

star

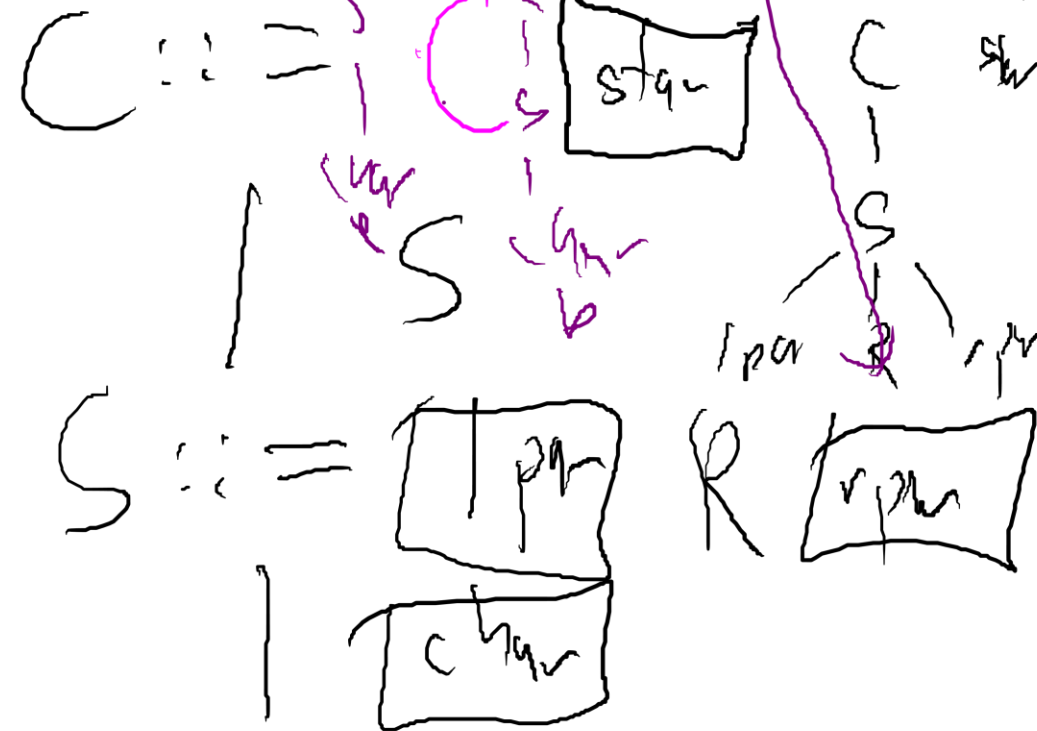
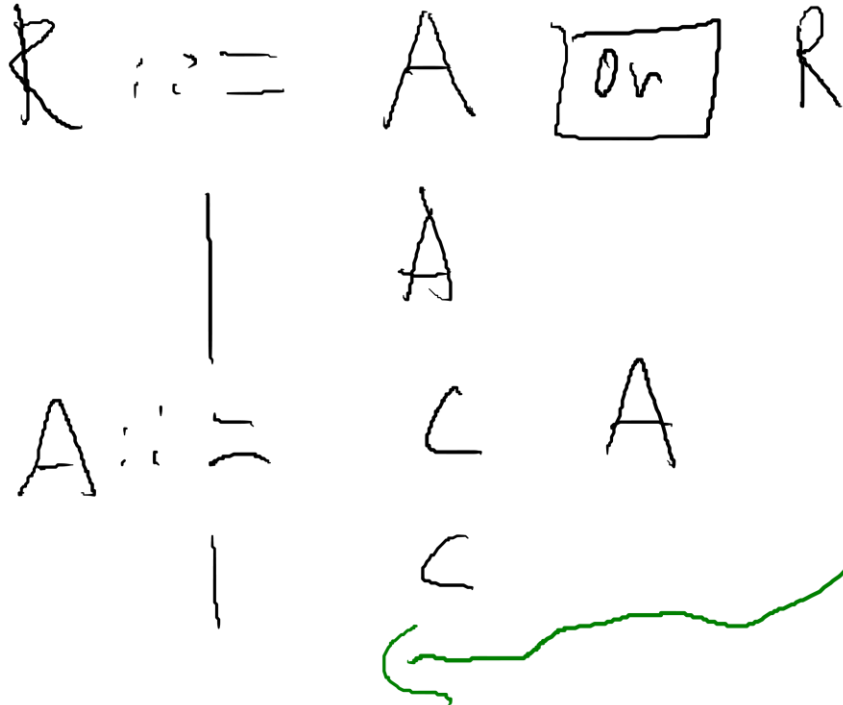
or

lpar

rpar

char

Write a context-free grammar for token streams of valid regular expressions. Your grammar should be unambiguous and respect the precedence of the operators.



# Quiz #1 – Question 5

Imagine the following is the rules section of a Flex spec:

```
by          {std::cout << "1\n"; }  
cr(o+)[^m]  {std::cout << "2\n"; }  
[.\n]+      {std::cout << "3\n"; }  
...         {std::cout << "4\n"; }
```

What does this spec print on the following input: bycrom?

4

bycrom  
4

bya<sup>bc</sup>