

School of Mathematical and Computational Sciences
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science

Compiler Construction: COM 5202

Tutorial VIII (11 March 2026)

M. Sc Semester IV: 2025-2026

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Exercise 1. Consider the grammar given in Tutorial VI.

```
P → prog DLO start CL
DLO → DLO DL | ε
DL → TY VL
TY → int | real
VL → VL id | id
CL → CL C | C
C → INC | OC | AC
INC → in id
OC → out E | out str
AC → id : E
E → E + T | E - T | T
T → T * F | T / F | F
F → - F | + F | ic | rc | id | ( E )
```

- (a) Remove left-recursion from the E and T production rules.
- (b) Write a parser for the modified grammar using *Bison*. Note that for a LALR parser removal of left recursion is not necessary. But we wish to learn how mid-production rule actions are specified.
- (c) Write semantic actions corresponding to the rules of OC , E , T , F and the new non-terminals E' , T' introduced after the removal of left-recursions. No semantic action at this stage for $F \rightarrow \text{id}$.
- (d) An example of semantic action for $E \rightarrow T E'$ is as follows:

```
%union {
int integer ;
double real ;
char *string;
}
/* type of 'yyval' (stack type) */
/* type name is YYSTYPE */

%token PROG START INT REAL ID IN OUT <string>STR <integer>IC <real>RC
%type <real> e ep t tp

e: t {${<real>}=$1;} ep {$$ = $3;}
;
```

Note the following points:

- (a) A sample Makefile is as follows:

```

src = exp
objfiles = $(src).tab.o lex.yy.o

a.out : $(objfiles)
    cc $(objfiles)

$(src).tab.c : $(src).y
    bison -d $(src).y

lex.yy.c : $(src).l
    flex $(src).l

$(src).tab.o: $(src).tab.c
    cc -Wall -c $(src).tab.c

lex.yy.o : lex.yy.c
    cc -Wall -c lex.yy.c

clean :
    rm calc $(src).tab.c $(src).tab.h lex.yy.c $(objfiles)

```

(b) Bison will generate the parse (exp.tab.c) and the header file exp.tab.h:
`$ bison -d exp.y`

(c) Include the header file in the scanner specification exp.l. There is no y.tab.h. You may have to modify the scanner specification.

(d) Finally prepare a .tar file using the following command.
`$ tar cvf <roll no>.8.tar exp.l exp.y Makefile`
 Send the .tar file to goutamamartya@gmail.com.

A few input/output of the parser-interpreter are as follows:

Input: d0

```

prog
  real A1 A2
  int B1 B2 B3
start
  in A1
  in A2
  B1: A1/A2
  out B1
  B2: B1+2*A1/A2

```

Output:

```

$ ./a.out < d0
0.00000

```

Input: d1

```

prog
start
  out "Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science"

```

Output:

```
$ ./a.out < d1
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science
```

Input: d2

```
prog
start
  out 2+5/(4-2)*3
```

Output:

```
$ ./a.out < d2
9.500000
```

Input: d3

```
prog
start
  out 2+5/(4 2)*3
```

Output:

```
$ a.out < d3
syntax error: lc:3, t:266
```

Input: d4

```
prog
  out 2+5/(4-2)*3
```

Output:

```
$ a.out < d4
syntax error: lc:2, t:264
```

Input: d4

```
prog
start
  out 2+5/4-2)*3
```

Output:

```
$ a.out < d5
1.250000
syntax error: lc:3, t:41
```

Exercise 2.

Consider the language $L_2 = \{0^n 1^m : m, n \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{1^m 0^n : m, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

- (a) Is L_2 regular?
- (b) Give an $LL(1)$ grammar for it.
- (c) Give a non- $LL(1)$ grammar for it.

Exercise 3.

- (a) Show that the following grammar is not $LL(1)$. Can you transform it to an equivalent $LL(1)$ grammar?

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow aA \\ A &\rightarrow aAb \mid ab \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Show that the following grammar is $LL(2)$. Can you transform it to an equivalent $LL(1)$ grammar?

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow aSA \mid \varepsilon \\ A &\rightarrow abS \mid c \end{aligned}$$