# Design and Implementation of Modern Compilers

## Mini Project

**<u>Aim:</u>** Write a code to generate a predictive parsing table for a given set of production rules.

### **Description:**

#### > Predictive parsing:

- A predictive parser is a recursive descent parser with no backtracking or backup.
- It is a top-down parser that does not require backtracking.
- At each step, the choice of the rule to be expanded is made upon the next terminal symbol.

#### > Python:

- Python is a <u>high-level</u>, general-purpose programming language.
- Its design philosophy emphasizes <u>code readability</u> with the use of <u>significant indentation</u>.

- Its <u>language constructs</u> and <u>object-oriented</u> approach aim to help <u>programmers</u> write clear, logical code for small- and large-scale projects.
- Python is <u>dynamically-typed</u> and <u>garbage-collected</u>.
- It supports multiple <u>programming paradigms</u>, including <u>structured</u> (particularly <u>procedural</u>), object-oriented and <u>functional</u> <u>programming</u>. It is often described as a "batteries included" language due to its comprehensive <u>standard library</u>.

#### **Source Code:**

```
from colorama import Fore, init
```

```
class PredictiveParser:
def __init__(self):
# self.non terminals = list(input("Enter the list of
non-terminals >"))
# self.terminals = list(input("Enter the list of
terminals >"))
# print("Use `@` for denoting upsilon.")
# rule_count = int(input("Enter the number of rules you
want to add > "))
# self.production rules = list()
# for i in range(rule_count):
# self.production_rules.append(input(f"Enter rule {i +
1} > ").replace(" ", ""))
# self.first = self.follow = dict()
# for non_terminal in self.non_terminals:
# self.first[non_terminal] = list(input(f"Enter
```

```
first({non terminal}) > "))
# for non terminal in self.non terminals:
# self.follow[non_terminal] = list(input(f"Enter
follow({non_terminal}) > "))
self.non_terminals = list("EGTUF")
self.terminals = list("+*()a")
self.production_rules = ["E\rightarrowTG", "G\rightarrow+TG", "G\rightarrow@", "T-
>FU", "U\rightarrow*FU", "U\rightarrow@", "F\rightarrow(E)", "F\rightarrowa"]
self.first = {"E":["(", "a"], "G":["+", "@"], "T":["(",
"a"], "U":["*", "@"], "F":["(", "a"]}
self.follow = {"E":[")", "$"], "G":[")", "$"], "T":
[")", "$", "+"], "U":[")", "$", "+"], "F":[")", "$",
"+", "*"]}
def generate parsing table(self) \rightarrow dict[str,
list[str]]:
parsing_table = dict()
for non_terminal in self.non_terminals:
parsing_table[non_terminal] = [None for i in
range(len(self.terminals) + 1)]
for production_rule in self.production_rules:
non_terminal_at_left, remainder =
production rule.split("\rightarrow") if "\rightarrow" in production rule
else production rule.split("-")
if not (remainder[0].isupper() or remainder[0] = "0"):
parsing_table[non_terminal_at_left]
[self.terminals.index(remainder[0])] = production_rule
else:
update_locations = self.first[non_terminal_at_left]
```

```
if "@" in update_locations:
update_locations.remove("@")
update locations += self.follow[non terminal at left]
for update_location in update_locations:
try:
position = self.terminals.index(update_location)
except ValueError:
position = len(self.terminals)
if parsing_table[non_terminal_at_left][position] is not
None:
continue
parsing_table[non_terminal_at_left][position] =
production_rule
return parsing table
def print_parsing_table(self, parsing_table : dict[str,
list[str]]):
init()
vellow = Fore.YELLOW
red = Fore.RED
green = Fore.GREEN
magenta = Fore.MAGENTA
print(f"{yellow}Non Terminal", end = "\t")
for terminal in self.terminals:
print(f"{yellow}{terminal}", end = "\t")
print(f''\{yellow\}\$'', end = ''\setminus n'')
```

```
for entry in parsing_table:
    print(f"{yellow}{entry}", end = "\t\t")
    for cell in parsing_table[entry]:
    color = green if cell is not None else magenta
    print(f"{color}{cell}", end = "\t")
    print(end = "\n")

print("\n\n\n")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    predictive_parser = PredictiveParser()
    parsing_table =
    predictive_parser.generate_parsing_table()
    predictive_parser.print_parsing_table(parsing_table)
```

## **Output:**