

ALGORITMEN & DATASTRUCTUREN COLLEGE 5

parsing: recognize input & build trees

the approach

```
□ define a grammar for the input
```

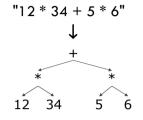
$$E \rightarrow E \cap E \mid (E) \mid id \mid Number$$

 $O \rightarrow + \mid - \mid * \mid /$

 $\hfill\Box$ a recursive parse function for each rule in the grammar

```
public class RDparser
{  public RDparser ( String s );
  public BasicNode parseExpr ( );
  public BasicNode parseId ( );
  public BasicNode parseNumber ( );
```

the goal



parseerbomen

- □ bomen representeren ook goed complexe invoer
 - door boomstructuur is het eenvoudiger de input te analyseren en manipuleren
- □ voorbeelden
 - compiler, IDE
 - spreadsheets, rekenmachine
 - bewijssystemen
 - spellingscontrole
 - alle systemen met een dedicated taaltje
 - **.**
- het maken van een boom die de invoer representeert heet parseren
 - we bekijken hier de principes

herkennen van invoer: parseren

- □ herken invoer volgens gegeven regels
- □ goede regels zijn het halve werk
- er zijn verschillende formalismen in gebruik om de invoer vast te leggen
 - reguliere expressies
 - contextvrije grammatica
 - □ ..

manipulatie van zinnen/talen

```
concatenatie zinnen:
maak zin door er 2 achter elkaar te plakken
als s = 12 en t = 34, dan is s t gelijk aan 1234
als er geen verwarring is schrijven we s t als st
s ε = ε s = s
concatenatie talen:
plak zinnen achter elkaar, uit iedere taal eentje
L M = { st | s ∈ L ∧ t ∈ M }
L M ≠ M L
vereniging: gooi alle zinnen bij elkaar in 1 taal
L ∪ M = { s | s ∈ L ∨ s ∈ M }
L ∪ M = M ∪ L
```

zinnen en talen

- \square alfabet Σ :
 - verzameling van symbolen die mogen voorkomen
 - binair: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$
 - hexadecimaal:

$$\Sigma = \{ \text{ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F} \}$$

- ook te schrijven als [0-9A-F]
- □ zin: eindig rijtje symbolen
 - E is de lege zin (heeft lengte 0)
 - □ lengte van een zin is altijd eindig
- □ taal: verzameling van zinnen
 - \square \varnothing lege taal, niet gelijk aan $\{ \varepsilon \}$
 - mag wel oneindig groot zijn

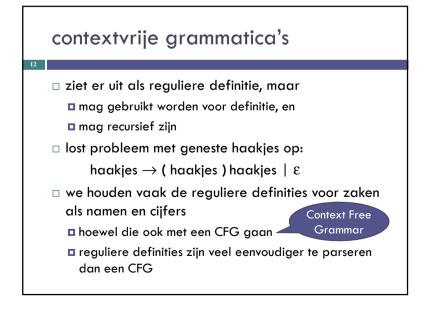
manipulatie van zinnen/talen 2

- \square exponent zin s^i :
 - plak zin i keer achter zichzelf
 - $s^0 = \varepsilon$
 - $oldsymbol{\square}$ voor i > 0: $s^i = s^{i-1}s$ (of $s^i = s s^{i-1}$)
 - \square als s = 10 dan is $s^3 = 101010$
- exponent taal
 - \Box L⁰ = { ε }
 - \Box $L^i = L^{i-1}L$
- □ afsluiting: zinnen uit L zo vaak achter elkaar als je wil
 - $\blacksquare L^* = L^0 \cup LL^*$
- \Box positieve afsluiting: minstens één keer $L^+ = LL^*$

reguliere expressies © E beschrijft taal $\{ \mathcal{E} \}$ © ieder a (voor $a \in \Sigma$) beschrijft $\{ a \}$ © als r de taal L beschrijft dan beschrijft (r) ook L© (r)(s) beschrijft $L(r) \cup L(s)$ © (r)(s) beschrijft $L(r) \cup L(s)$ © $(r)^*$ beschrijft $L(r)^*$; $(r)^+$ beschrijft $L(r)^*$ $L(r)^*$ r ? is afkorting voor: $r \mid \mathcal{E}$ © minder haakjes: © voor iedere operator o: r o s o t lezen als (r o s) o t© t en + binden het sterkst © dan concatenatie © dan keuze

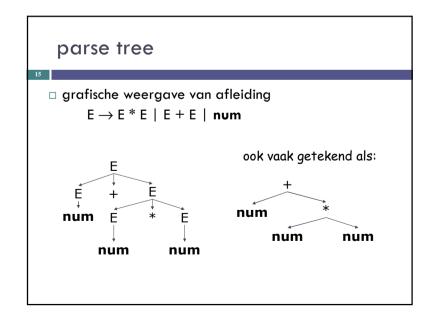
kracht reguliere definities □ uitstekende geschikt voor definitie van taalelementen □ identifiers, getallen, .. □ kan niet de taal beschrijven die alleen netjes geneste paren haakjes bevat □ de reguliere definitie □ haakjes → (*)* □ bevat ook (((en ()), ...

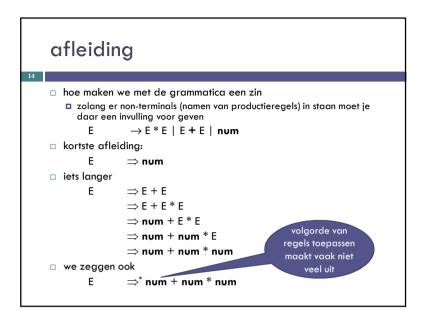
reguliere definities □ geef namen aan reguliere expressie geeft Kleene star definitie voor gebruik geen recursie, of alleen aan einde/begin eigen rechterkant ■ namen vet om verwarming met symbolen te voorkomen □ voorbeeld: identifiers in C++/Java letter \rightarrow [a-z] | [A-Z] ciifer \rightarrow [0-9] underscore identifier → (letter | underscore) (letter | underscore | cijfer)* beschrijft: [a-zA-Z_] [a-zA-Z_0-9]* \rightarrow [-+]? [0-9]+ integer natural \rightarrow cijfer **natural** ?

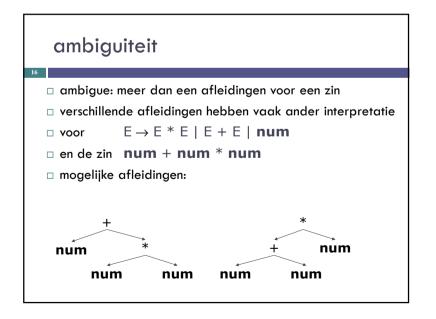


```
voorbeeld CFG: expressies
               \rightarrow expr op expr
       expr
                \rightarrow ( expr )
       expr

ightarrow id
       expr
                \rightarrow getal
       expr
                 \rightarrow +
       ор
       ор
                 \rightarrow /
       ор
  of
                 \rightarrow E O E | (E) | id | getal
       0
                 \rightarrow + | - | * | /
  als we niets anders zeggen is de eerste regel de startregel
  ■ layout (spaties etc.) definiëren we nooit, maar maa (bijna) overal
```







ambiguiteit 2

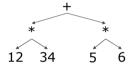
- volgens de regels van de wiskunde is maar een van deze interpretaties juist
 - Meneer van dalen wacht op antwoord
- □ regel dit door de grammatica aan te passen:

$$E \rightarrow T [+ E]$$

$$T \rightarrow F [*T]$$

 $F \rightarrow num$

 \Box 12 * 34 + 5 * 6 heeft nu 1 afleiding: (12 * 34) + (5 * 6)



recursive descent parsers

- parsers volgens de regels van de CFG
 - een parse functie voor elke nonterminal in de CFG
- □ we gebruiken bijna altijd een aparte scanner voor het herkennen van tokens
 - tokens zijn beschreven door reguliere definities en dus eenvoudig te herkennen

parseren

- □ parseren: gegeven een zin en een CFG
 - vind een afleiding voor deze zin maak een parse tree (een boom!)
 - of beslis dat zin niet tot de taal behoort
- □ twee aanpakken mogelijk
 - top-down:
 - begin met de start regel van de CFG
 - pas producties toe die nodig zijn om zin te herkennen
 - □ bottom up:
 - pak terminals, zoek er regels bij tot de hele zin geparseerd is
 - meeste tools werken op die manier
 - we bekijken dat verder niet

Left-recursion

Top-down parsers cannot handle leftrecursion in the grammar parsed

- the parser uses the same rule recursively without consuming any input: infinite recursion
- $\hfill\Box$ Formally, a grammar is left-recursive if
 - $\exists A \in V_n \text{ such that } A \Rightarrow^+ A \alpha \text{ for some string } \alpha$
- $\hfill\Box$ a simple expression grammar can be left-recursive:

$$expr \rightarrow expr + expr$$

Eliminating left-recursion

- □ To remove left-recursion, we can transform the grammar
 - □ Consider the grammar fragment:

```
\begin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{foo} \ \to & \mathsf{foo} \ \alpha \\ & | & \beta \end{array}
```

- $\hfill\Box$ where α and β do not start with foo
- □ We can rewrite this as:

```
foo \rightarrow \beta bar bar \rightarrow \alpha bar
```

- □ where bar is a new non-terminal
- □ This new grammar fragment contains no left-recursion

eliminating cycles (A \Rightarrow ⁺ A)

- □ if there are no E-productions –
- we know how to remove them
- $\hfill\Box$ replace each $A\to B$ where B is cyclic by
 - $A \rightarrow \alpha$ s.t. α is not cyclic and

$$C \rightarrow \alpha$$
 s.t. $B \Rightarrow^* C$

□ example:

$$S \rightarrow X \mid Xb \mid SS$$

$$X \rightarrow S \mid a$$

 $\hfill\Box$ we have $S \Rightarrow^+ S$ and $X \Rightarrow^+ X$

$$S \rightarrow a \mid Xb \mid SS$$

$$X \rightarrow Xb \mid SS \mid a$$

removing empty productions

 $S \rightarrow X X \mid Y$

 $X \rightarrow a X b \mid \varepsilon$

 $Y \rightarrow a \ Y \ b \mid Z$

 $Z \rightarrow b Z a \mid \varepsilon$

- \Box all variables are *nullable*, e.g. $Y \Rightarrow^* \varepsilon$
- duplicate each production with an occurrence of a nullable symbol, remove the nullable symbol in the copy

$$S \rightarrow X X \mid X \mid Y$$

 $X \rightarrow a X b \mid ab$

 $Y \rightarrow a Y b \mid ab \mid Z$

 $Z \rightarrow b Z a \mid ba$

□ this can increase the size of the grammar significantly

eliminating immediate left recursion

we know how to

remove this

replace

$$A ::= A\alpha_1 \mid ... \mid A\alpha_m \mid \beta_1 \mid ... \mid \beta_n$$

□ by

$$A \rightarrow \beta_1 A' \mid ... \mid \beta_n A'$$

$$A' \rightarrow \alpha_1 A' \mid ... \mid \alpha_m A' \mid \epsilon$$

example

$$S \rightarrow S X \mid S S b \mid X S \mid a$$

□ replace this by

$$S \rightarrow X S S' \mid \alpha S'$$

$$S' \rightarrow X S' \mid S b S' \mid \epsilon$$

Predictive parsing: no backtracking

- □ Basic idea:
 - for any two productions A $\to \alpha$ | β , we would like a distinct way of choosing the correct production to expand
 - □ for some RHS $\alpha \in G$, define FIRST(α) as the set of tokens that appear *first* in some string derived from α that is, for some $w \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$ iff $\alpha \Rightarrow^* w \gamma$
 - □ Key property:

Whenever two productions A $\to \alpha$ and A $\to \beta$ both appear in the grammar, we would like

$$FIRST(\alpha) \cap FIRST(\beta) = \emptyset$$

□ This would allow the parser to make a correct choice with a look ahead of only **one** symbol!

Example of left factoring

Consider a right-recursive version of the expression grammar:

To choose between productions 5, 6, & 7, the parser must see past the num or id and look at the +, -, *, or /.

FIRST(2) \cap FIRST(3) \cap FIRST(4) $\neq \emptyset$

□ This grammar fails the test.

Left factoring

- what if a grammar does not have this property?
- sometimes, we can transform a grammar to become this property
- of for each non-terminal A find the longest prefix α common to two or more of its alternatives. If $\alpha \neq \epsilon$ then replace all of the A productions $\mathsf{A} \to \alpha\beta_1 \mid \alpha\beta_2 \mid \ldots \mid \alpha\beta_n$

with A $\rightarrow \alpha A'$

 $A' \rightarrow \; \beta_1 \; | \; \beta_2 \; | \; ... \; | \; \beta_n$

where A' is a new non-terminal

repeat this until no two alternatives for a single non-terminal have a common prefix

Example of left factoring

There are two non-terminals that must be left factored:

2 expr \rightarrow term + expr

3 | term - expr

4 | term

5 term \rightarrow factor * term

6 | factor / term

7 | factor

Applying the left factoring transformation gives us:

2 expr \rightarrow term expr'

3 expr' \rightarrow + expr

4 | - expr

5 | ϵ 6 term \rightarrow factor term'

7 term' \rightarrow * term

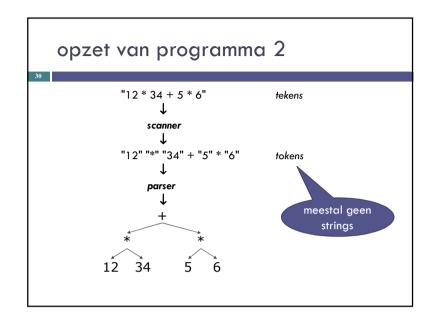
8 | / term

9 | ϵ

opzet van programma splits invoer herkennen in 2 delen scanner maakt van rij ascii-tekens (String) een rij tokens reguliere expressies als definitie van de tokens parser maakt van deze tokens een parseerboom contextvrije grammatica als definitie van zinnen we willen deterministische scanner en parser met lookahead 1 in de scanner we willen aan huidige teken kunnen zien welk token het moet worden in de parser willen we aan het huidige token kunnen zien welke grammatica regel van toepassing is

er zijn ook parsers waar dit niet nodig is

recursive descent parser in Java any parse error: throw a parse exception public class ParseException extends Exception { /** * Creates a new instance of ParseException without detail message. */ public ParseException () { } /** * Constructs an instance of ParseException with the message. * @param msg the detail message. */ public ParseException (String msg) { super (msg); } }



scanner we will demonstrate two ways to construct a scanner define a scanner class directly simple and direct somewhat more work build the scanner class upon the Java library to recognize regular expressions the Java library does much of the hard work, but we must know how to use it

```
scanner

□ used syntax

E → E op E | num

op → + | - | * | /

num → -? [0-9]<sup>+</sup>

□ we use an enumeration type for the tokens
public enum Token

{
Int, Plus, Minus, Times, Divide, Open, Close, EOF, Error;
}

□ the value of a number can be obtained separately by a method call from the scanner
```

knopen en subtypes één basis type Knoop voor alle knopen in de parse tree we kunnen ieder subtype als argument gebruiken abstract public class BasicNode { abstract public String toString (); abstract public int value () throws Exception; } in Clean gebruiken we iets als :: Expr = Int Int | Operator Expr Op Expr

parseerboom we willen een boom bouwen die de structuur van de invoer weergeeft aparte knopen voor operatoren en getallen operatoren hebben getallen of expressies als argumenten maak één type knoop maak subtypes voor getallen etc. geef een operator pointers naar z'n argumenten

Integer Knoop

```
public class IntNode extends BasicNode
{  private int i;
  public IntNode ( int n )
    {  i = n;
  }
  public String toString ( )
    {  return Integer.toString ( i );
  }
  public int value ( )
  {  return i;
  }
}
```

operator knoop

```
public class OpNode extends BasicNode
{ public BasicNode I, r;
  public Token op;
  public OpNode () { }
  public OpNode ( Token t )
  {    op = t;
  }
  public OpNode ( BasicNode n1, Token t, BasicNode n2 )
  {    I = n1;
      op = t;
      r = n2;
  }
  public String toString ()
  {
    return ("("+ I + " " + op + " " + r + ")");
}....
```

scanning

- □ the current character tells which token is currently in the input
 - no backtracking necessary in the tokenizer
- □ there is one exception:
 - lacktriangle if you do not know the context you cannot tell whether the input -123 is
 - 1. a single token with value -123, or
 - 2. two tokens: a minus operator and an integer token
 - solution: alway use the two token option and correct this in the parser if this is necessary

operator knoop 2

using the Java scanner?

- □ the Java libraries provide a handy scanner class
 - $\hfill\Box$ this works excellent if we know what to expect
 - □ here it is less obvious what we can expect
 - e.g. is -123 a single token, or two tokens,
 - $\hfill \blacksquare$ or do we expect a number of an expression
 - □ hence we have to use something different

input

- □ in our examples we use a String as input type
- □ in real parser we often use a file
- □ in Java we can handle both cases uniformly with a scanner
- □ here we use a special iterator class for characters in a string: StringCharacterIterator

TokenizerDirect

```
public class TokenizerDirect
{ StringCharacterIterator input;
    private Token tok;
    private int value = -1;
    /**
    * tokens are regular expressions with [0-9]+ | '+' | '-' | '*' | '/' | ')' | '('
    * @param s the sring to parse
    * @throws parsers.ParseException
    */
    public TokenizerDirect ( String s ) throws ParseException
    { input = new StringCharacterIterator( s );
        scan ( );
    }
    public Token currentToken ( )
    { return tok;
    }
```

input by StringCharacterIterator

- we use a special iterator for characters in a string
- constructor:

StringCharacterIterator(String text)

□ methods used:

char current ()
char next ()

□ checking for more input not by hasNext (), but input.current () == CharacterIterator.DONE

TokenizerDirect 2

```
public int intValue () throws ParseException
{    if ( tok == Token.Int )
        return value;
    else
        throw new ParseException( "intValue: not available for " + tok );
}
public Token nextToken () throws ParseException
{    scan ();
    return currentToken ();
}
private int parseInt()
{    int i = 0;
    for ( char c = input.current ()
        ; c!= CharacterIterator.DONE && Character.isDigit ( c )
        ; c = input.next ( )
        )
        i = 10 * i + Character.digit ( c, 10 );
    return i;
}
```

TokenizerDirect 3 private void scan () throws ParseException { if (input.current () == CharacterIterator.DONE) tok = Token.EOF; { char c = input.current (); if (Character.isWhitespace(c)) { input.next (); scan (); } else switch (c) { case '+': tok = Token.Plus; break; case '-': tok = Token.Minus; break; case '*': tok = Token.Times: break: case '/': tok = Token.Divide; break; case '(': tok = Token.Open; break; case ')': tok = Token.Close; break; if (Character.isDigit (c)) { tok = Token.Int; value = parseInt (c); } else throw new ParseException ("unknown token: " + c); } } }

character patterns matches The character x The backslash character The character with octal value 0n (0 $\leq n \leq 7$) \Onn The character with octal value 0nn (0 $\leq n \leq 7$) \0mnn The character with octal value 0mnn (0 $\leq m \leq 3$, 0 $\leq n \leq 7$) \xhh The character with hexadecimal value 0xhh \uhhhh The character with hexadecimal value 0xhhhh The tab character ('\u0009') The newline (line feed) character ('\u000A') The carriage-return character ('\u000D') The form-feed character ('\u000C') \a The alert (bell) character ('\u0007') The escape character ('\u001B') \cx The control character corresponding to x

using the Java library Java has a library to recognize regular expressions using this library we can easily create a tokenizer using this library we can specify regular expressions and obtain substrings matching this syntax in an iterator like fashion we will use only the basic features for a complete description see http://download.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html

construct	matches
[abc]	a, b, or c (simple class)
[^abc]	Any character except a, b, or c (negation)
[a-zA-Z]	a through z or A through Z, inclusive (range)
[a-d[m-p]]	a through d, or m through p: [a-dm-p] (union)
[a-z&&[def]]	d, e, or f (intersection)
[a-z&&[^bc]]	a through z, except for b and c: [ad-z] (subtraction)
[a-z&&[^m-p]]	a through z, and not m through p: [a-lq-z](subtraction)

Predefined character classes in patterns

construct matches Any character (may or may not match line termin	
\d A digit: [0-9] \D A non-digit: [^0-9] \s A whitespace character: [\t\n\x0B\f\r] \S A non-whitespace character: [^\s] \w A word character: [a-zA-Z_0-9]	
\D A non-digit: [^0-9] \s A whitespace character: [\t\n\x0B\f\r] \S A non-whitespace character: [^\s] \w A word character: [a-zA-Z_0-9]	ators)
\s A whitespace character: $[\t/n\x0B\f/r]$ \S A non-whitespace character: $[\t/n\x0B\f/r]$ \w A word character: $[\t/n\x0B\f/r]$	
\S A non-whitespace character: [^\s] \w A word character: [a-zA-Z_0-9]	
\w A word character: [a-zA-Z_0-9]	
,	
\W A non-word character: [^\w]	

our regular expression

- □ we have
 - [0-9]+ | '+' | '-' | '*' | '/' | ')' | '('
- □ as pattern in Java this is

- since many of our special characters are special characters we need an \ to escape them
- \blacksquare since \backslash is special in Java String we need to escape the escape character:
 - "\\d+|\\+|\\-|*|\\\|\\)|\\(|"
- we add a match any token to produce error messages

quantifiers in patterns

50		
	construct	matches
	Xŝ	X, once or not at all
	X*	X, zero or more times
	X+	X, one or more times
	$X\{n\}$	X, exactly n times
	X{n,}	X, at least n times
	$X\{n,m\}$	X, at least n but not more than m times
	_	
		there are many more quantifiers

giving fine control over matching

the tokenizer

the tokenizer 3 better layout private void scan () throws ParseException { if (matcher.find ()) { String token = matcher.group (); if (token.equals("+")) tok = Token.Plus; else if (token.equals("-")) tok = Token.Minus; else if (token.equals("*")) tok = Token.Times: else if (token.equals("/")) tok = Token.Divide: else if (token.equals("(")) tok = Token.Open: else if (token.equals(")")) tok = Token.Close; else if (Character.isDigit(token.charAt (0))) { tok = Token.Int; value = Integer.parseInt(token); } else throw new ParseException("unknown token: " + token); } else tok = Token.EOF;

```
the tokenizer 3: transform strings to tokens
private void scan ( ) throws ParseException
                                                ugly layout to put
   { if (matcher.find ( ))
                                                it all on one slide
      { String token = matcher.group ();
        if ( token.equals("+") )
                                     tok = Token.Plus:
        else if ( token.equals("-") )    tok = Token.Minus;
        else if ( token.equals("*") ) tok = Token.Times;
        else if ( token.equals("/") ) tok = Token.Divide;
        else if ( token.equals("(") ) tok = Token.Open;
        else if ( token.equals(")") ) tok = Token.Close:
        else if ( Character.isDigit( token.charAt( 0 )))
        { tok = Token.Int;
           value = Integer.parseInt(token);
        } else throw new
               ParseException("unknown token: " + token);
     } else tok = Token.EOF;
```

```
recursive descent parser
                                  works also with
public class RDparser
                                  other tokenizer
{ private Tokenizer tok; -
   public RDparser ( String s ) throws ParseException
   { tok = new Tokenizer( s );
   * starts parsing: E EOF
   * @return the parse tree if the whole input can be consumed
   * @throws parsers.ParseException
   public BasicNode parse ( ) throws ParseException
   { BasicNode n = parseExpr();
     if ( tok.currentToken ( ) == Token.EOF )
        return n;
        throw new ParseException( "end of input expected" );
  } ..
```

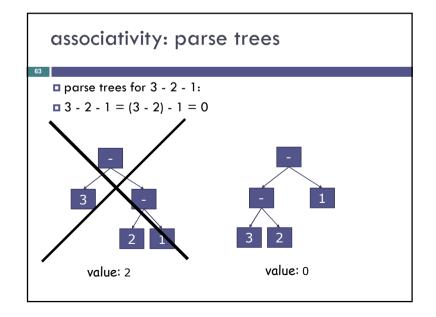
```
parsing expressions
   * Expr = Term (('+'|'-') Expr)?
   * @return parse tree
   * @throws parsers.ParseException
  public BasicNode parseExpr ( ) throws ParseException
  { BasicNode I = parseTerm ();
    Token token = tok.currentToken ();
    switch (token)
    { case Plus:
                                     consume operator
       case Minus:
         tok.nextToken ();
         BasicNode r = parseExpr();
         return new OpNode( I, token, r );
       default: return I;
  }
```

```
parsing factor
  /** Factor = ['-'] Nat | '(' Exp ')'
   * @return parse tree
   * @throws parsers.ParseException
  public BasicNode parseFactor ( ) throws ParseException
  { switch (tok.currentToken())
     { case Int:
          IntNode node = new IntNode( tok.intValue ( ) );
          tok.nextToken();
          return node;
       case Minus:
          if ( tok.nextToken ( ) == Token.Int )
          { IntNode node = new IntNode( tok.intValue ( ) * -1 );
             tok.nextToken();
             return node;
          else throw new ParseException ( "number expected instead of " + tok.currentToken ( ) );
       case Open: ...
```



```
case Open:
    tok.nextToken ();
    BasicNode tree = parseExpr ();
    if ( tok.currentToken ( ) == Token.Close )
    {
        tok.nextToken ( );
        return tree;
    }
    else
        throw new ParseException ( ") expected" );
    default:
        throw new ParseException ( "factor expected" ));
}
```

using these parsers public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { new Main () } public Main () { Scanner in = new Scanner (System.in); while (true) { try { System.out.print("Enter input string to parse: "); String regel = in.nextLine (); if (regel.length () == 0) break; TRparser parser = new TRparser(regel); BasicNode node = parser.parseExpr (); System.out.print("parse result: " + node); System.out.println(" with value " + node.value ()); } catch (ParseException pe) { System.out.println("Parse error: " + pe.getMessage ()); } catch (Exception e) { System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage ());



building parse trees: associativity

- □ for operators like + and * we can put the parenthesis in any way we want
 - \blacksquare e.g. 1 + 2 + 3 = (1 + 2) + 3 = 1 + (2 + 3)
- □ for other operators this does not hold e.g.

$$\square$$
 3 - (2 - 1) = 3 - 1 = 2

$$\square$$
 (3 - 2) - 1 \neq 3 - (2 - 1)

- \blacksquare default way of parsing: 3 2 1 = (3 2) 1
- $lue{}$ similar 8 / 2 / 2 should have value 2 (instead of 8)

associativity

by changing

 $\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{E} \mathsf{-} \mathsf{T} \mathsf{\mid} \mathsf{T}$

to (in order to eliminate left recursion)

 $E \rightarrow T - E \mid T$

we also introduce right associativity for a RD-parser

- $\ \square$ simply applying rotates does not solve the problem
- □ solution: use

$$\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T} (\mathsf{-T})^*$$

a tail recursive parser

■ as soon as we recognized $E \rightarrow T_1 - T_2 (-T)^*$ we replace this by $E \rightarrow T_3 (-T)^*$ where $T_3 = T_1 - T_2$

```
/**

* Expr = Term (('+'|'-') Term)*

* @return parse tree

* @throws parsers.ParseException

*/
public BasicNode parseExpr ( ) throws ParseException

{ BasicNode t = parseTerm ();
    Token token = tok.currentToken ();
    while
        (isElement( new Token [] {Token.Plus, Token.Minus}, token))

{ tok.nextToken ();
        BasicNode r = parseTerm ();
        t = new OpNode( t, token, r );
        token = tok.currentToken ();
    }
    return t;
}
```

conclusie recursive descent parser

- □ het geheim is het maken van een geschikte grammatica
 - indien we verder dan 1 teken vooruit moeten kijken hebben we soms backtracking nodig
 - met de juiste syntax en grammatica hoeft dat niet
 - einde van de zin staat meestal niet in grammatica, moet je dus iets extra's voor verzinnen
 - □ aanpak: splits in deelproblemen
 - □ invoer, scanner, één parser per syntax regel
 - □ hier globale objecten voor invoer en scanner
 - kun je natuurlijk ook doorgeven, is wat onhandig
 - de parsers gebruiken alleen de scanner

haakjes zijn zeker van belang, maar geen knoop in de boom $E \rightarrow T (+ T)^*$ $T \rightarrow F (* F)^*$ $F \rightarrow \text{num} \mid (E)$ voorbeeldjes 1*2+3 en 1*(2+3)

wat hebben we gedaan

□ grammatica's

maak grammatica zodat je handig kunt parseren

- geen linksrecursie
- prioriteit van operatoren in grammatica
- look ahead 1 d.m.v. left factoring

parseren

recursive descent

- handig als je met de hand een simpele parser maakt
- volg de regeltjes van de grammatica direct
- bindingsrichting operatoren
 - simpele verplaatsing van de recursie naar rechts maakt operatoren rechts associatief
 - een tail recursive parser lost dit probleem netjes op