LL(1) Parser

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Current lab: [Repository Link]

Implementation details

Class **Parser** is responsible for implementing the LL(1) parser. It contains the first and follow methods that are used to obtain the *first* and *follow* tables. These two methods are implemented in the same way they were specified in the lectures.

The class Parser keeps only the final version of the *first* and *follow* tables. That means, the steps that lead to the final version of *first* and *follow* are not stored because they are not relevant for the problem.

In order to write a cleaner implementation for the *first* and *follow* methods, some methods were added to the Grammar class. These methods are:

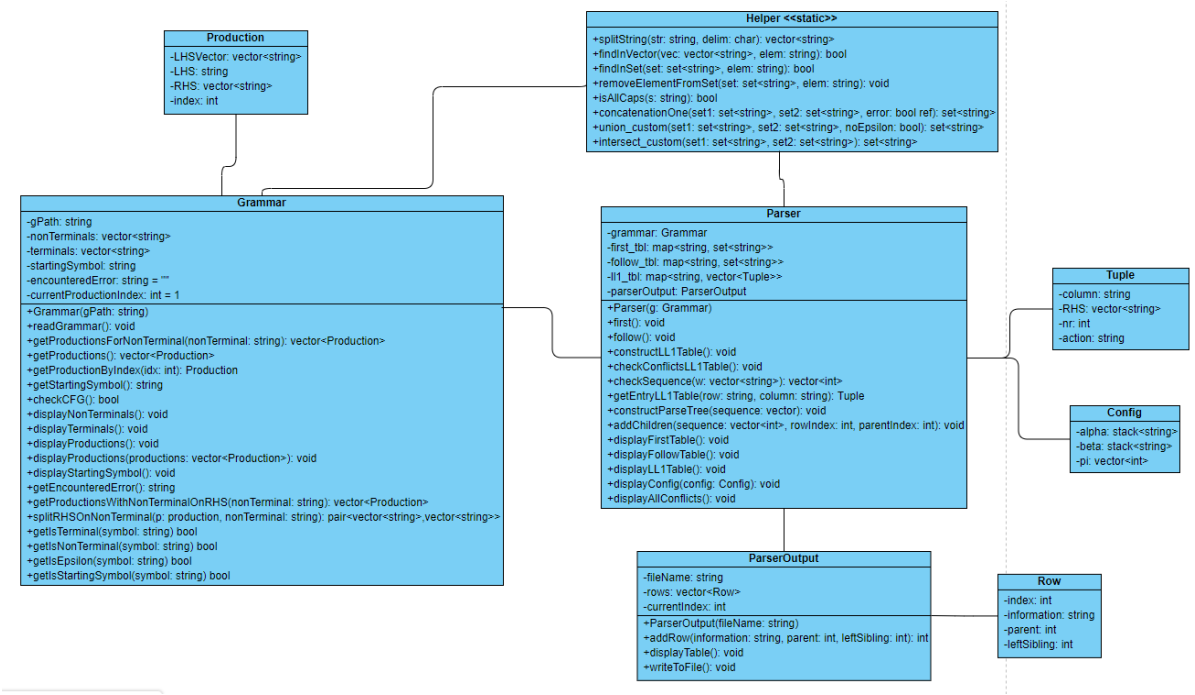
- *getIsTerminal*, *getIsNonTerminal*, *getIsEpsilon*, *getIsStartingSymbol*: these are used for checking whether a given symbol belongs to one of the above-mentioned classes
- *getProductionsWithNonTerminalOnRHS*: this method retrieves a vector of productions containing a given symbol in the right-hand side. This method is used in the *follow* algorithm.
- *splitRHSOnNonTerminal*: this method takes a production and a non-terminal (which must belong to the right-handside of the production). It splits the production into two parts, denoted by alpha and gamma. Alpha is the sequence of symbols before the non-terminal and gamma is the sequence after.

The set operations (union, concatenation of length one) were implented in the **Helper** class.

The method for constructing the LL(1) parse table is *constructLL1Table*. Method *checkSequence* receives a sequence of terminal symbols and checks whether the sequence belongs to the language generated by grammar G or not. It returns a vector of integers representing the indexes of the productions that must be performed to solve the sequence.

Class **ParserOutput** is responsible for storing the parse tree (or syntax tree) generated by method *constructParseTree*. This method requires the sequence of indexes from *checkSequence*.

The class diagram becomes:



Experiments:

Example 1 (g1.in)

S A B C D
a b c
5
S -> a A b | B A
A -> a A | c A | c
B -> D C
D -> Epsilon | b
C -> c
S

```
[First table ...]
A: a c
B: b c
C: c
D: Epsilon b
S: a b c
a: a
b: b
c: c
```

```
[Follow table ...]
A: b Epsilon
B: a c
C: a c
D: c
S: Epsilon
```

First table:

	F_0	F_1	F_2	$F_3=F_2$
S	a	a	a, b, c	
A	a, c	a, c	a, c	
B	∅	b, c	b, c	
C	c	c	c	
D	ε, b	ε, b	ε, b	

Follow table:

	L_0	L_1	L_2	$L_3=L_2$
S	ε	ε	ε	
A	∅	b, ε	b, ε	
B	∅	a, c	a, c	
C	∅	∅	a, c	
D	∅	c	c	

Example 2 (g2.in)

S A
a b c
2
S -> A a | a
A -> b A | c
S

```
[First table ...]
A: b c
S: a b c
a: a
b: b
c: c
```

```
[Follow table ...]
A: a
S: Epsilon
```

First table:

	F_0	F_1	$F_2=F_1$
S	a	a, b, c	
A	b, c	b, c	

Follow table:

	L_0	L_1	$L_2=L_1$
S	ε	ε	
A	∅	a	

Example 3 (g3.in)

S A B C
a b c d
4
S -> A a | B B
A -> b A | c
B -> C a
C -> d
S

```
[First table ...]
A: b c
B: d
C: d
S: b c d
a: a
b: b
c: c
d: d
```

```
[Follow table ...]
A: a
B: d
C: a
S: Epsilon
```

First table:

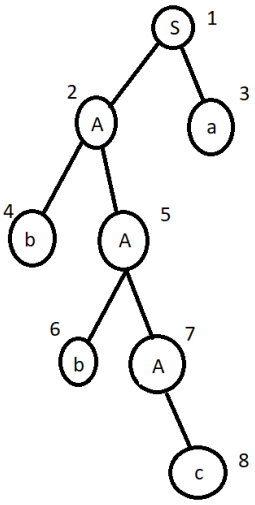
	F_0	F_1	F_2	$F_3=F_2$
S	∅	b, c	b, c, d	
A	b, c	b, c	b, c	
B	∅	d	d	
C	d	d	d	

Follow table:

	L_0	L_1	$L_2=L_1$
S	ε	ε	
A	∅	a	
B	∅	d	
C	∅	a	

Sequence: bbca

```
[Checking sequence ...]
(bbca$ , S$ , )
[PUSH]
(bbca$ , Aa$ , 1)
[PUSH]
(bbca$ , bAa$ , 13)
[POP]
(bca$ , Aa$ , 13)
[PUSH]
(bca$ , bAa$ , 133)
[POP]
(ca$ , Aa$ , 133)
[PUSH]
(ca$ , ca$ , 1334)
[POP]
(a$ , a$ , 1334)
[POP]
($ , $ , 1334)
[ACCEPT]
Sequence: 1 3 3 4
```




```
[Table ...]
Id  Info  Parent  Left-Sibling
1   S  0  0
2   A  1  0
3   a  1  1
4   b  2  0
5   A  2  1
6   b  5  0
7   A  5  1
8   c  7  0
[... done]
```

Example 4 (g4.in)

S B C
a b c d
3

```
[First table ...]
B: a Epsilon
C: c Epsilon
S: a b c d
a: a
b: b
c: c
d: d
```

```
[Follow table ...]
B: b
C: d
S: Epsilon
```

S -> B b | C d
B -> a B | Epsilon
C -> c C | Epsilon
S

First table:

	F_0	F_1	$F_2=F_1$
S	∅	a, b, c, d	
B	a, ε	a, ε	
C	c, ε	c, ε	

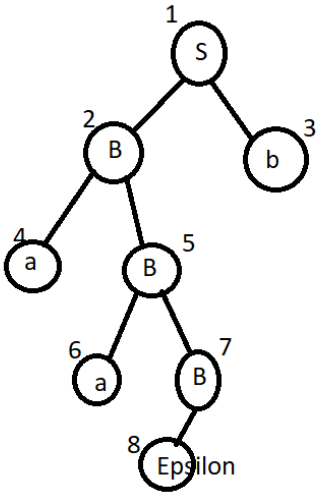
Follow table:

	L_0	L_1	$L_2=L_1$
S	ε	ε	
B	∅	b	
C	∅	d	

Sequence: aab

```
[Checking sequence ...]
(aab$ , S$ , )
[PUSH]
(aab$ , Bb$ , 1)
[PUSH]
(aab$ , aBb$ , 13)
[POP]
(ab$ , Bb$ , 13)
[PUSH]
(ab$ , aBb$ , 133)
[POP]
(b$ , Bb$ , 133)
[PUSH]
(b$ , b$ , 1334)
[POP]
($ , $ , 1334)
[ACCEPT]
Sequence: 1 3 3 4
```

```
[Table ...]
Id  Info  Parent  Left-Sibling
1   S  0  0
2   B  1  0
3   b  1  1
4   a  2  0
5   B  2  1
6   a  5  0
7   B  5  1
8   Epsilon  7  0
[... done]
```



Example 8 (g8.in)

S
a b c
1
S -> a S b S | c
S

```
[First table ...]
S: a c
a: a
b: b
c: c
[... done]
```

```
[Follow table ...]
S: Epsilon b
[... done]
```

```
[LL1 table ...]
$: $: acc
S: a: (aSbS,1) c: (c,2)
a: a: pop
b: b: pop
c: c: pop
[... done]
```

Sequence: aacbcbc

```
[Checking sequence ...]
(aacbcbc$ , S$ , )
[PUSH]
(aacbcbc$ , aSbS$ , 1)
[POP]
(acbcbc$ , SbS$ , 1)
[PUSH]
(acbcbc$ , aSbSbS$ , 11)
[POP]
(cbcbc$ , SbSbS$ , 11)
[PUSH]
(cbcbc$ , cbSbS$ , 112)
[POP]
(bcbc$ , bSbS$ , 112)
[POP]
(cbc$ , SbS$ , 112)
[PUSH]
(cbc$ , cbS$ , 1122)
[POP]
(bc$ , bS$ , 1122)
[POP]
(c$ , S$ , 1122)
[PUSH]
(c$ , c$ , 11222)
[POP]
($ , $ , 11222)
[ACCEPT]
Sequence: 1 1 2 2 2
```

```
[Table ...]
Id  Info  Parent  Left-Sibling
1   S  0  0
2   a  1  0
3   S  1  1
4   b  1  2
5   S  1  3
6   a  3  0
7   S  3  1
8   b  3  2
9   S  3  3
10  c  7  0
11  c  9  0
12  c  5  0
[... done]
```