

CSC 3201 Compiler Construction



Department of Computer Science
SZABIST (Islamabad Campus)

Week 5 (Lecture 2)



Predictive Parsing

- If a top down parser picks the wrong production, it may need to backtrack.
- Alternative: Look-ahead in input and use context to pick the production to use correctly.
- How much look-ahead is needed? In general, an arbitrarily large amount of look-ahead symbols are required.
- Fortunately, large classes of CFGs can be parsed with limited lookahead.



Predictive Parsing

- A top-down method of syntax analysis in which a set of recursive procedures is used to process the input.
- One procedure is associated with each nonterminal of a grammar.
- The sequence of procedure calls during the analysis of an input string implicitly defines a parse tree for the input, and can be used to build an explicit parse tree, if desired.



Predictive Parsing

1. goal \rightarrow expr
2. expr \rightarrow term expr'
3. expr' \rightarrow + term expr'
4. expr' \rightarrow - term expr'
5. | ϵ
6. term \rightarrow factor term'
7. term' \rightarrow * factor term'
8. term' \rightarrow / factor term'
9. | ϵ
10. Factor \rightarrow number
11. | id
12. | (expr)



Predictive Parsing

```
Goal() {  
    token = next_token();  
    if (Expr() == true && token == EOF)  
        next compilation step  
    else {  
        report syntax error;  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```



Predictive Parsing

```
Expr ()  
{  
    if (Term() == false)  
        return false;  
    else  
        return Eprime();  
}
```



Predictive Parsing

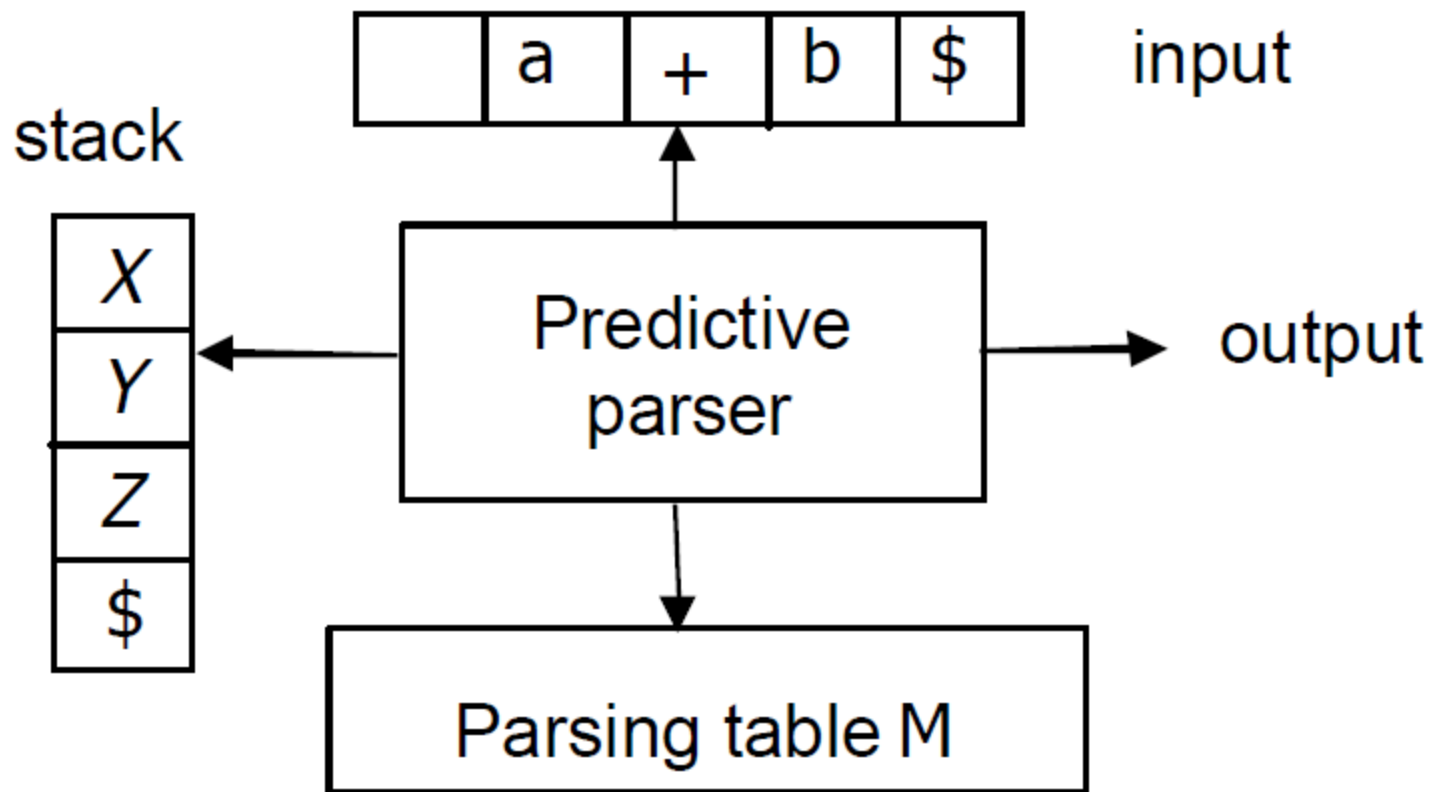
```
Eprime() {  
    token_type op = next_token();  
    if( op == PLUS || op == MINUS ) {  
        if(Term() == false)  
            return false;  
        else  
            return Eprime();  
    }  
}
```



Predictive Parsing

- Non-recursive predictive parser:
 - Done by maintaining an explicit stack and using a table.
 - Such a parser is called a table-driven parser.
 - The non-recursive LL(1) parser looks up the production to apply by looking up a parsing table.
 - The LL(1) table has one dimension for current non-terminal to expand and another dimension for next token.
 - Each table cell contains one production.

Predictive Parsing





Predictive Parsing

$$E \rightarrow T E'$$

$$E' \rightarrow + T E' \mid \epsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow F T'$$

$$T' \rightarrow * F T' \mid \epsilon$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid \mathbf{id}$$

Predictive Parsing

NON - TERMINAL	INPUT SYMBOL					
	id	+	*	()	\$
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
E'		$E' \rightarrow +TE'$			$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow FT'$			$T \rightarrow FT'$		
T'		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow *FT'$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
F	$F \rightarrow \text{id}$			$F \rightarrow (E)$		

Predictive Parsing

MATCHED	STACK	INPUT	ACTION
	$E\$$	id + id * id\$	
	$TE' \$$	id + id * id\$	output $E \rightarrow TE'$
	$FT'E' \$$	id + id * id\$	output $T \rightarrow FT'$
	id $T'E' \$$	id + id * id\$	output $F \rightarrow \text{id}$
id	$T'E' \$$	+ id * id\$	match id
id	$E' \$$	+ id * id\$	output $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
id	+ $TE' \$$	+ id * id\$	output $E' \rightarrow + TE'$
id +	$TE' \$$	id * id\$	match +
id +	$FT'E' \$$	id * id\$	output $T \rightarrow FT'$
id +	id $T'E' \$$	id * id\$	output $F \rightarrow \text{id}$
id + id	$T'E' \$$	* id\$	match id
id + id	* $FT'E' \$$	* id\$	output $T' \rightarrow * FT'$
id + id *	$FT'E' \$$	id\$	match *
id + id *	id $T'E' \$$	id\$	output $F \rightarrow \text{id}$
id + id * id	$T'E' \$$	\$	match id
id + id * id	$E' \$$	\$	output $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
id + id * id	\$	\$	output $E' \rightarrow \epsilon$