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Top Down Parsing in Compiler Design Source Code Programming

First include the package and Necessary variable. I use the following function `int parse::scannt(char a), void parse::input(), int parse::scant(char b), void parse::process(), void parse::input()`, To perform the operation Processing.

Compiler Design Source code Programming

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
class parse
{
int nt,t,m[20][20],i,s,n,p1,q,k,j;
char p[30][30],n1[20],t1[20],ch,b,c,f[30][30],fl[30][30];
public:
int scant(char);
int scannt(char);
void process();
void input();
};
```

```
int parse::scannt(char a)
{
int c=-1,i;
for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
{
if(n1[i]==a)
{
return i;
}
}
return c;
}
```

```
int parse::scant(char b)
{
int c1=-1,j;
for(j=0;j<t;j++)
{
if(t1[j]==b)
{
return j;
}
}
return c1;
}
```

```
void parse::input()
{
cout<<"Enter the number of productions:";
cin>>n;
cout<<"Enter the productions one by one"<<endl;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
cin>>p[i];
nt=0;
t=0;
}
```

```
void parse::process()
{
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(scannt(p[i][0])!=-1)
n1[nt++]=p[i][0];
}
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
for(j=3;j<strlen(p[i]);j++)
{
if(p[i][j]!='e')
{
if(scannt(p[i][j])!=-1)
{
if((scant(p[i][j]))!=-1)
t1[t++]=p[i][j];
}
```

no greater love than this



if you have find any error/fault on my program/article,
Please write it back to me(swstudenton@gmail.com),I
will try to fix it.

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```

    }
    }
    }
    }
    t1[t++]='$';
    for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<t;j++)
        m[i][j]=-1;
    }
    for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
    {
        cout<<"Enter first["<<n1[i]<<"]:";
        cin>>f[i];
    }

    for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
    {
        cout<<"Enter follow["<<n1[i]<<"]:";
        cin>>fl[i];
    }
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        p1=scannt(p[i][0]);
        if((q=scannt(p[i][3]))!=-1)
        m[p1][q]=i;
        if((q=scannt(p[i][3]))!=-1)
        {
            for(j=0;j<strlen(f[q]);j++)
            m[p1][scannt(f[q][j])]=i;
        }
        if(p[i][3]=='e')
        {
            for(j=0;j<strlen(fl[p1]);j++)
            m[p1][scannt(fl[p1][j])]=i;
        }
    }
    for(i=0;i<t;i++)
    cout<<"\t"<<t1[i];
    cout<<endl;
    for(j=0;j<nt;j++)
    {
        cout<<n1[j];
        for(i=0;i<t;i++)
        {
            cout<<"\t"<<" ";
            if(m[j][i]!=-1)
            cout<<p[m[j][i]];
        }
        cout<<endl;
    }
}

void main()
{
    clrscr();
    parse p;
    p.input();
    p.process();
    getch();
}

```

Top Down Parsing in Compiler Design output

Enter the number of productions:8

Enter the productions one by one

E->TA

A->+TA

A->e

T->FB

B->e

B->*FB

F->(E)

F->i

Enter first[E]: (i

Enter first[A]: +e

Enter first[T]: (i

Enter first[B]: *e

Enter first[F]: (i

Enter follow[E]: \$)

Enter follow[A]: \$)

Enter follow[T]: +)\$

Enter follow[B]: +)\$

Enter follow[F]: +)\$

+ () i * \$

E E->TA E->TA

A A->+TA A->e A->e

T T->FB T->FB

B B->e B->e B->*FB B->e

F F->(E) F->i

Top down Parsing in Compiler Design Output

Enter the no of productions:

8

Enter the production one by one:

E->TX

X->+TX

X->e

T->FY

Y->*FY

Y->e

F->(E)

F->i

Enter FIRST[E](i

Enter FIRST[X]+e

Enter FIRST[T](i

Enter FIRST[Y]*e

Enter FIRST[F](i

Enter FOLLOW[E])\$

Enter FOLLOW[X])\$

Enter FOLLOW[T]+)\$

Enter FOLLOW[Y]+)\$

Enter FOLLOW[F]*+)\$

+ * () i \$

E E->TX E->TX

X X->+TX X->e X->e

T T->FY T->FY

Y Y->e Y->*FY Y->e Y->e

F F->(E) F->i

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