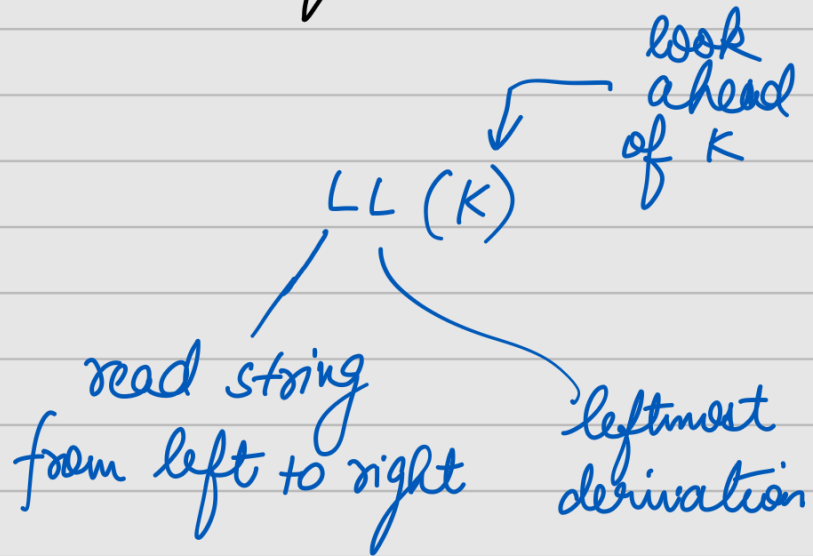
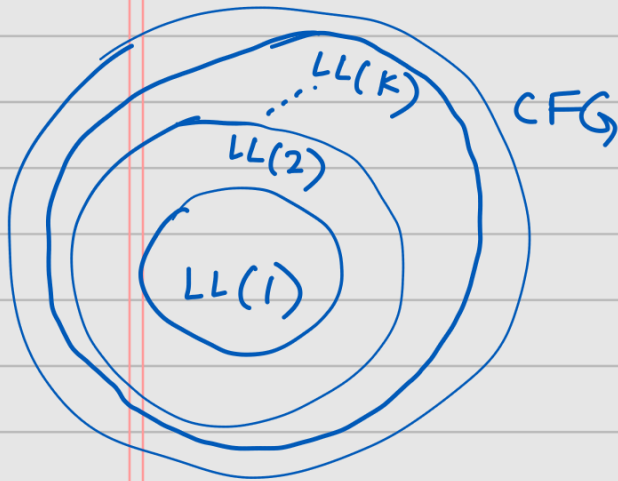


Top Down Parsing

$A \rightarrow a B c$



antlr \rightarrow $LL(*)$: can decide how big a lookahead it wants at any point

$A \rightarrow A\alpha / \beta$

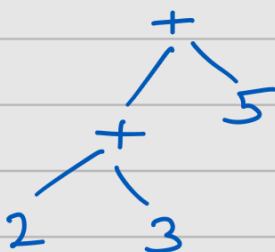
$A \rightarrow \beta R$
 $R \rightarrow \epsilon / \alpha R$

$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$
 $T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

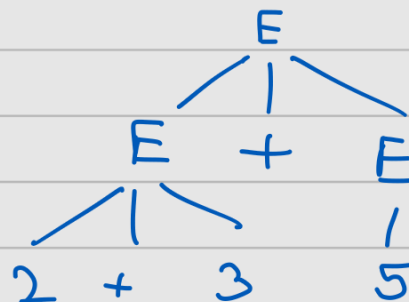
$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid id$
 this is ambiguous

$2 + 3 + 5$

AST



Parse Tree



Parse Tree has non terminals. Everything is an expression
 AST has only terminals, handles all

AST has only terminals. Handles operands and operators differently. (Semantics)

AST — lossless representⁿ.

Program $P \longrightarrow$ AST $\xrightarrow{\text{form a prog.}}$ Program P' ^{Original}
 $P \equiv P'$
(syntactically they remain the same)

AST is used for src to src compilation.

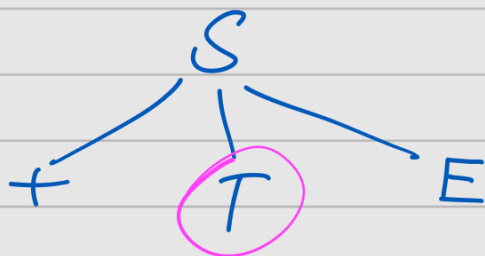
If we create prog from 3AC then it loses syntax. Only semantically same

3AC \longrightarrow semantically same
AST \longrightarrow semantically + syntactically

$G \xrightarrow{\quad} L(G)$
 \downarrow
 $\times LL(1)$
 \downarrow
 $\checkmark LL(1)$

Grammar is not $LL(1)$ but $L(G)$ is an $LL(1)$ lang.

$L(G)$ is $LL(1)$ if $\exists G'$ st $L(G) \equiv L(G')$
and $G' \models LL(1)$ (G' is an $LL(1)$ grammar)



State of the parser =

$\{T, a\}$
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$

$[a \ b \ c \ d]$
 look ahead
 current non terminal which we can expand
 current look ahead symbol to produce

Cons. Parse Table

First set \rightarrow if a Sentential form is nullable then $\epsilon \in$ First set of that sent. form

$A \rightarrow BC \quad B \rightarrow \epsilon \quad C \rightarrow c$
 then $\epsilon \notin FS(A) \quad FS(A) = \{c\}$

$A \rightarrow BC \quad B \rightarrow \epsilon / b \quad C \rightarrow c$
 $FS(B) = \{b, \epsilon\} \quad FS(A) = \{b, c\}$

$A \rightarrow BC \quad B \rightarrow \epsilon / b \quad C \rightarrow c / \epsilon$
 $FS(A) = \{b, c, \epsilon\}$
 $FS(B) = \{b, \epsilon\}$

Follow Set

$\epsilon \notin$ Follow Set of any Sent Form
 (chain of epsilons go to \$ eventually)

$S \rightarrow BCD\$$
 follow set of B:
 first set of C.

if First set (C) has ϵ , then incl firstset of D and if it also has ϵ then incl \$

greek - sentential form
capital - Non terminal
small - terminal

first set can have epsilon.

first set can't have \$.

Follow set: ε X \$ ✓