

Lecture 5: January 20th, 2020

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5.1 Analysis Continued

5.1.1 Parsing Continued

Example 5.1 *LL(1) grammar.*

- $S \rightarrow E\$$ (Added after augmentation)
- $E \rightarrow aE^|$
- $E^| \rightarrow +a$
- $E^| \rightarrow \epsilon$

input "a+a" yields the parsed derivation of $E \rightarrow aE^| \rightarrow a + a$

Definition 5.2 Augment a grammar by adding new production rules or terminal characters.

- Use a stack to represent α
- $\alpha = ywA\gamma$
 - Pop w off stack, compute with actual input
 - Pop A off stack, use A and next input symbol to choose $A \rightarrow \beta$, push β

5.1.1.1 LL(1) Parsing Algorithm

- Parse =
 - Push S\$ on stack
 - for a in x\$
 - * While top of stack is a non-terminal
 - Pop A
 - Let $A \rightarrow \beta = \text{predict}(A, a)$
 - Push β
 - * Pop b (Pop top of stack and result is assigned to b)
 - * if $b \neq a$, then throw ERROR
 - Predict(A, a) =
 - * $A \rightarrow \beta \in R \mid \exists \gamma, \beta \rightarrow^* a\gamma$

- * OR
 - $(\beta \rightarrow^* \epsilon)$
 - AND $(\exists \gamma \delta, S \rightarrow^* \gamma A a \delta)$

Definition 5.3 If $|\text{Predict}(A, a)| \leq 1$ for all A, a , then grammar is **LL(1)**