

## Predictive Recursive descent parsing

1. One parse function per non-terminal
2. When `parse-X()` is called
  - success :- part of the input that corresponds to `X` is "consumed"
  - nothing else is consumed
  - to consume `X`, we need to consume the RHS of one of the rules of `X`
- failure : `syntax-error()` and exit  
no recovery

$S \rightarrow AB$   
 $A \rightarrow aC \mid D$   
 $C \rightarrow cC \mid \epsilon$   
 $D \rightarrow EF$   
 $E \rightarrow eE \mid \epsilon$   
 $F \rightarrow fF \mid \epsilon$   
 $B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon$

```
parse_input()
{
```

```
    parse-S();
```

```
    expect (END-OF-FILE);
```

```
}
```

### Project

Input  $\rightarrow$  tokens-section INPUT.TXT

```
parse_input()
```

```
{  
    -- tokens-section --
```

```

1
parse_input()
{
    parse_tokens_section();
    expect (INPUT_TXT);
    expect (END_OF_FILE);
}

```

$S \rightarrow A B$

$A \rightarrow a C \mid D$

$C \rightarrow c C \mid \epsilon$

$D \rightarrow E F$

$E \rightarrow e E \mid \epsilon$

$F \rightarrow f F \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow b B \mid \epsilon$

parse\_S()

{

parse\_A();

parse\_B();

}



$S \rightarrow A B$

$A \rightarrow a C \mid D$

$C \rightarrow c C \mid \epsilon$

$D \rightarrow E F$

$E \rightarrow e E \mid \epsilon$

$F \rightarrow f F \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow b B \mid \epsilon$

parse\_A()

{

t = peek(1);

if (t.token\_type == a\_type)

{ expect(a\_type);

parse\_C();

} else if ((t.token\_type == e\_type) | (t.token\_type == f\_type))

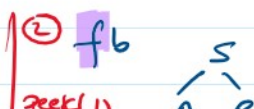
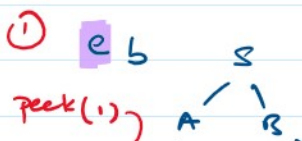
{ parse\_D();

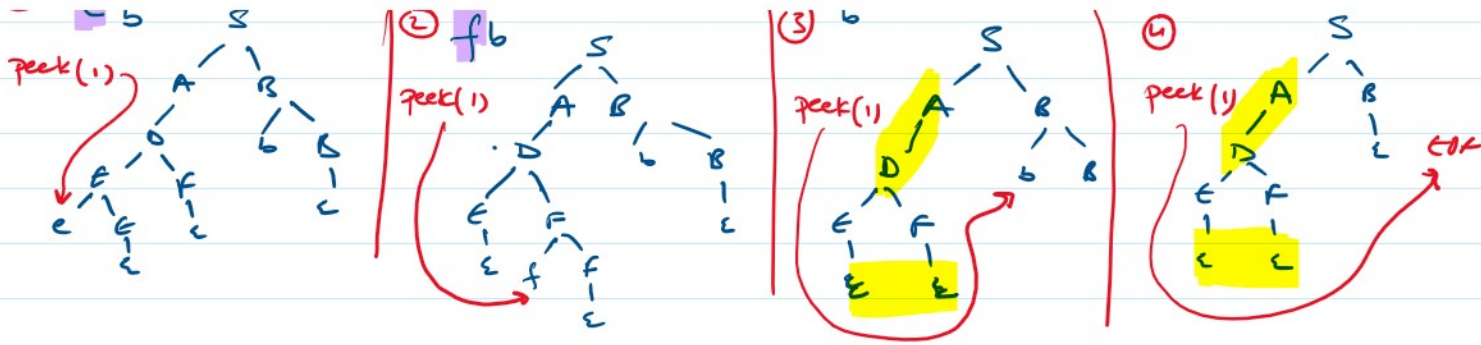
} else if ((t.token\_type == b\_type) | (t.token\_type == EOF))

parse\_D();

} else syntax\_error();

}





$S \rightarrow AB$   
 $A \rightarrow aC \mid D$   
 $C \rightarrow cC \mid \epsilon$   
 $D \rightarrow EF$   
 $E \rightarrow eE \mid \epsilon$   
 $F \rightarrow fF \mid \epsilon$   
 $B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon$

`parse_C()`  
`{`

`t = peek(1);`

`if (t.token-type == c-type) ①`

`expect(c-type);`

`parse_C();`

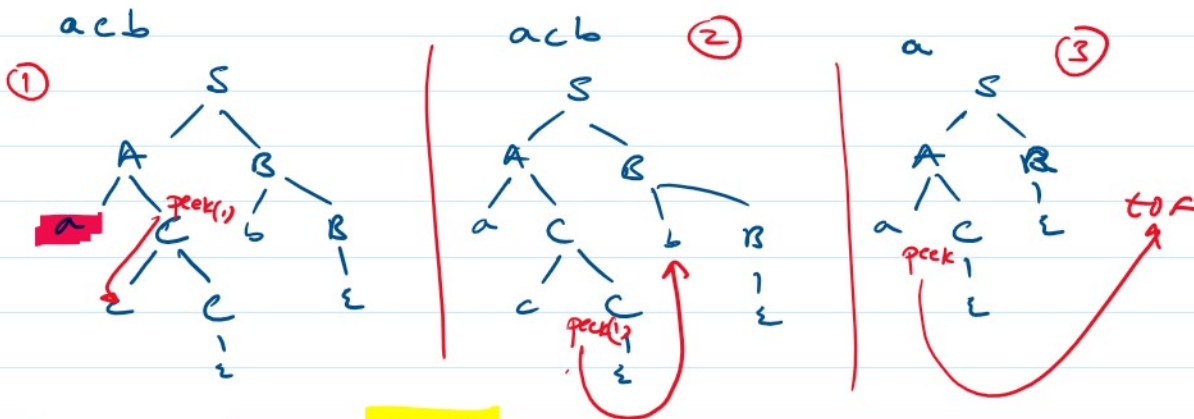
`} else if ((t.token-type == b-type) |`  
`(t.token-type == EOF))`

`return; // C → ε`

`else`

`syntax-error();`

`}`



$S \rightarrow AB$   
 $A \rightarrow aC \mid D$   
 $C \rightarrow cC \mid \epsilon$   
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 $E \rightarrow eE \mid \epsilon$   
 $F \rightarrow fF \mid \epsilon$   
 $B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon$

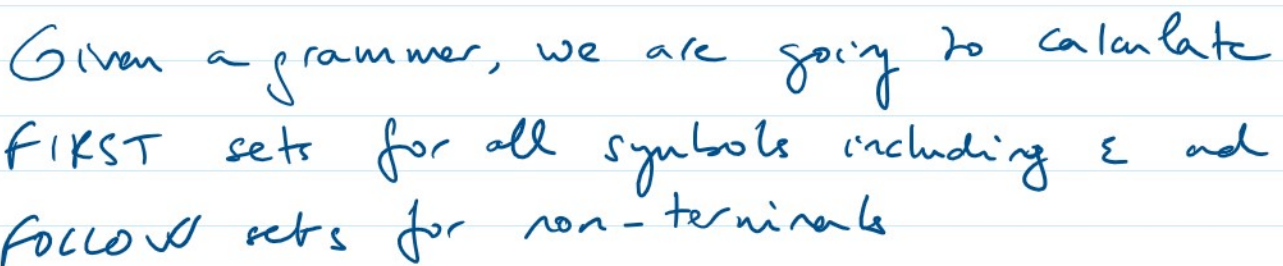
`parse_D()`  
`{`

`parse_E();`

`parse_F();`

### parse\_E()

}





FIRST sets can contain terminals and/or  $\epsilon$

1.  $a \in \text{FIRST}(A)$  where  $A$  is a terminal or non-terminal and  $a$  is a terminal

iff  $A \xRightarrow{*} a w$  ← sequence of terminals and non-terminals

$A$  generates a sequence of symbols starting with  $a$

2.  $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(A)$  if and only if

$$A \xRightarrow{*} \epsilon$$

In this class, we calculate FOLLOW sets for non-terminals

FOLLOW sets can contain terminal and  $\$$   
 $\$$  is a new notation for EOF.

$\epsilon$  cannot be in a FOLLOW set.

In this class  $\$ = \text{EOF}$

$a \in \text{FOLLOW}(A)$  if and only if

$$S \xRightarrow{*} x \underset{\uparrow}{A} \underset{\downarrow}{a} y$$

the mighty  
\$ sign  
↑  
the mighty

$S \# \xRightarrow{*} x A a y$   
↑  
follows