# Parsing

Part III

#### **Top Down Parsing**

- Find a left-most derivation
- Find (build) a parse tree
- Start building from the root and work down...
- As we search for a derivation
  - Must make choices:
    - Which rule to use
    - Where to use it
- May run into problems!!

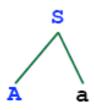
#### **Top-Down Parsing**

- Recursive-Descent Parsing
  - Backtracking is needed (If a choice of a production rule does not work, we backtrack to try other alternatives.)
  - It is a general parsing technique, but not widely used.
  - Not efficient
- Predictive Parsing
  - no backtracking
  - efficient
  - needs a special form of grammars (LL(1) grammars).
  - Recursive Predictive Parsing is a special form of Recursive Descent parsing without backtracking.
  - Non-Recursive (Table Driven) Predictive Parser is also known as LL(1) parser.



S

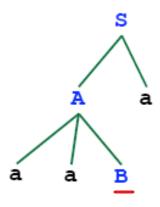




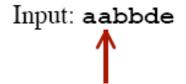
- S → Aa
   Ce
   A → aaB ✓
   → aaba

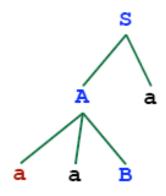
- 5.  $B \rightarrow bbb$





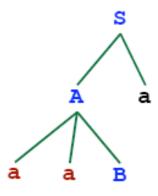
- 1.  $S \rightarrow Aa$
- 2. → Ce
- 3.  $A \rightarrow aaB$
- 4.  $\rightarrow$  aaba
- 5.  $B \rightarrow bbb$
- 6.  $C \rightarrow aaD$
- 7.  $\mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{bbd}$



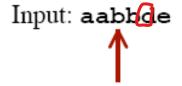


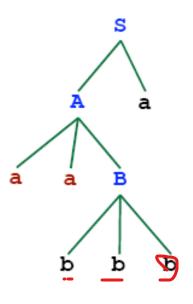
- 1.  $S \rightarrow Aa$
- 2. → Ce
- 3.  $A \rightarrow aaB$
- 4. → aaba
- 5.  $B \rightarrow bbb$
- C → aaD
- 7.  $D \rightarrow bbd$



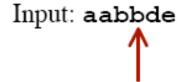


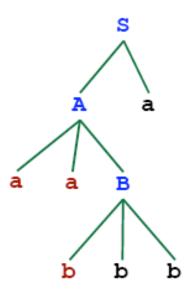
- 1.  $S \rightarrow Aa$
- 2. → Ce
- 3. A  $\rightarrow$  aaB
- 4. → aaba
- 5.  $B \rightarrow bbb$
- 6.  $C \rightarrow aaD$
- 7.  $D \rightarrow bbd$



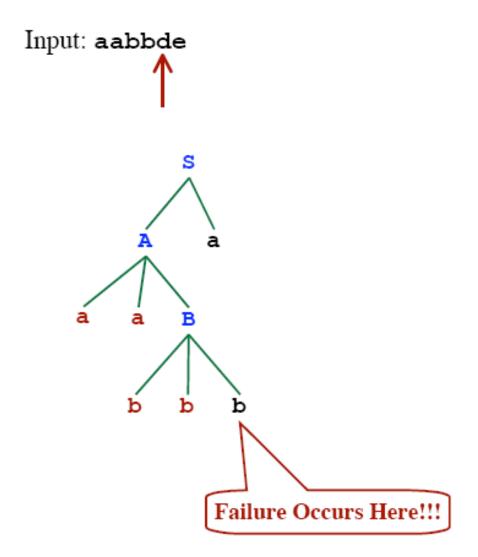


- 1.  $S \rightarrow Aa$
- 2. → Ce
- 3.  $A \rightarrow aaB$
- 4. → aaba
- 5.  $B \rightarrow bbb$
- C → aaD
- 7.  $D \rightarrow bbd$

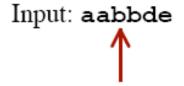


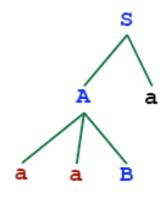


- 5.  $\frac{B}{C} \rightarrow bbb$ 6.  $\frac{C}{C} \rightarrow aaD$



- 1.  $S \rightarrow Aa$
- 2. → Ce
- 3. A  $\rightarrow$  aaB
- 4. → aaba
- 5.  $B \rightarrow bbb$
- 6.  $C \rightarrow aaD$
- 7.  $D \rightarrow bbd$

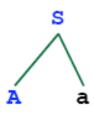




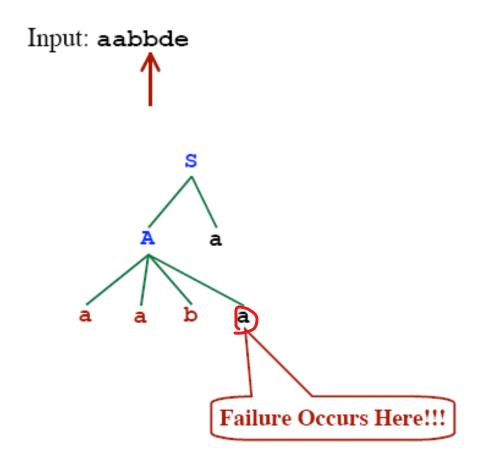
```
    S → Aa
    → Ce
    A → aaB
    → aaba
    B → bbb
    C → aaD
    D → bbd
```

We need an ability to back up in the input!!!



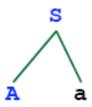


```
    S → Aa
    → Ce
    A → aaB
    → aaba√
    B → bbb
    C → aaD
    D → bbd
```



- → aaba 4. → aaba
   5. B → bbb





```
1. S \rightarrow Aa
```

2. → Ce

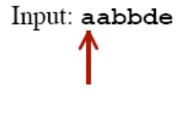
3.  $A \rightarrow aaB$ 

4. → aaba

5.  $B \rightarrow bbb$ 

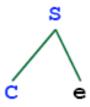
6.  $C \rightarrow aaD$ 

7.  $D \rightarrow bbd$ 



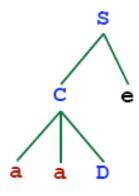
```
    S → Aa
    → Ce ✓
    A → aaB
    → aaba
    B → bbb
    C → aaD
    D → bbd
```



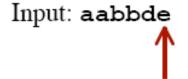


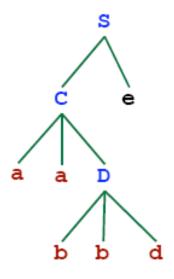
```
    S → Aa
    → Ce
    A → aaB
    → aaba
    B → bbb
    C → aaD
    D → bbd
```



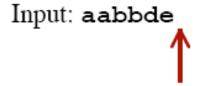


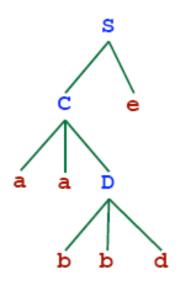
```
    S → Aa
    → Ce
    A → aaB
    → aaba
    B → bbb
    C → aaD
    D → bbd
```





- 1.  $S \rightarrow Aa$
- 2. → Ce
- 3.  $A \rightarrow aaB$
- 4. → aaba
- B → bbb
- C → aaD
- 7.  $\mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{bbd}$





- 1.  $S \rightarrow Aa$
- 2. → Ce
- 3.  $A \rightarrow aaB$
- 4. → aaba
- 5.  $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{bbb}$
- 6.  $C \rightarrow aaD$
- 7.  $D \rightarrow bbd$

Successfully parsed!!

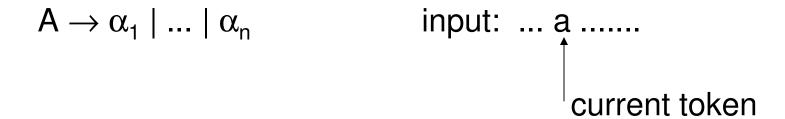
#### Recursive-Descent Parsing Algorithm

- A recursive-descent parsing program consists of a set of procedures – one for each non-terminal
- Execution begins with the procedure for the start symbol
  - Announces success if the procedure body scans the entire input

```
void A(){
   for (j=1 to t){ /* assume there is t number of A-productions */
        Choose a A-production, A_1 \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \dots X_k;
        for (i=1 \text{ to } k)
                 if (X_i) is a non-terminal
                         call procedure X_i();
                else if (X; equals the current input symbol a)
                         advance the input to the next symbol;
                else backtrack in input and reset the pointer
```

#### Predictive Parser

When re-writing a non-terminal in a derivation step, a predictive parser can uniquely choose a production rule by just looking the current symbol in the input string.



#### Predictive Parser (example)

```
stmt → if ..... |
while ..... |
begin ..... |
for .....
```

- When we are trying to write the non-terminal stmt, if the current token is if we have to choose first production rule.
- When we are trying to write the non-terminal stmt, we can uniquely choose the production rule by just looking the current token.
- We eliminate the left recursion in the grammar, and left factor it.
   But it may not be suitable for predictive parsing (not LL(1) grammar).

#### Recursive Predictive Parsing

Each non-terminal corresponds to a procedure.

```
Ex: A → aBb (This is only the production rule for A)
proc A {

match the current token with a, and move to the next token;
call 'B';
match the current token with b, and move to the next token;
```

#### Recursive Predictive Parsing (cont.)

```
A \rightarrow aBb \mid bAB
proc A {
   case of the current token {
        'a': - match the current token with a, and move to the next token;
             - call 'B';
             - match the current token with b, and move to the next token;
        'b': - match the current token with b, and move to the next token;
             - call 'A';
             - call 'B';
```

#### Recursive Predictive Parsing (cont.)

When to apply ε-productions.

$$A \rightarrow aA \mid bB \mid \epsilon$$

- If all other productions fail, we should apply an  $\epsilon$ -production. For example, if the current token is not a or b, we may apply the  $\epsilon$ -production.
- Most correct choice: We should apply an ε-production for a non-terminal A when the current token is in the follow set of A (which terminals can follow A in the sentential forms).

#### Recursive Predictive Parsing (Example)

```
A \rightarrow aBe \mid cBd \mid C
B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon
C \rightarrow f
                                                          proc C {
proc A {
    case of the current token {
       a: - match the current token with a.
             and move to the next token;
                                                          proc B {
           - call B;
           - match the current token with e,
             and move to the next token;
       c: - match the current token with c,
                                                                      - call B
             and move to the next token;
           - call B;
           - match the current token with d.
             and move to the next token;
       f: - call C
```

#### First Function

Let  $\alpha$  be a string of symbols (terminals and nonterminals) Define:

```
FIRST (\alpha) = The set of terminals that could occur first
                                        in any string derivable from \alpha
                  = \{ a \mid \alpha \Rightarrow^* aw, plus \epsilon \text{ if } \alpha \Rightarrow^* \epsilon \}
```

Example:

$$E \rightarrow T E'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + \Gamma E' \mid \epsilon$ 
 $T \rightarrow F T'$ 
 $T' \rightarrow * F T' \mid \epsilon$ 
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$ 

```
FIRST(F) = \{ (, id) \}
FIRST(T') = \{ *, \epsilon \}
FIRST(T) = \{ (, id) \}
FIRST(E') = \{ +, \epsilon \}
FIRST(E) = \{ (, id) \}
```

# Computing the First Function

For all symbols X in the grammar...

```
if X is a terminal then
    FIRST(X) = \{X\}
if X \rightarrow \epsilon is a rule then
    add & to FIRST(X)
\underline{if} X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 \dots Y_K is a rule \underline{then}
    \underline{if} \ a \in FIRST(\underline{Y}_1) \ \underline{then}
        add a to FIRST(X)
    \underline{if} \ \epsilon \in FIRST(Y_1) \ \underline{and} \ a \in FIRST(Y_2) \ \underline{then}
        add a to FIRST(X)
    \underline{\text{if}} \ \epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(\underline{Y}_1) \ \underline{\text{and}} \ \epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(\underline{Y}_2) \ \underline{\text{and}} \ a \in \text{FIRST}(\underline{Y}_3) \ \underline{\text{then}}
        add a to FIRST(X)
    \underline{if} \ \epsilon \in FIRST(Y_i) \text{ for all } Y_i \underline{then}
        add & to FIRST(X)
```

Repeat until nothing more can be added to any sets.

#### To Compute the FIRST(X1X2X3...XN)

```
Result = \{\}
Add everything in FIRST(X_1), except \varepsilon, to result
if \varepsilon \in FIRST(X_{+}) then
   Add everything in FIRST(X2), except &, to result
   if \varepsilon \in FIRST(X_2) then
      Add everything in FIRST (X_3), except \varepsilon, to result
      if E ∈ FIRST(X₂) then
         Add everything in FIRST(X_4), except \varepsilon, to result
            if \varepsilon \in FIRST(X_{N-1}) then
               Add everything in FIRST (X_N), except \varepsilon, to result
               \underline{\text{if}} \ \epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(X_N) \ \underline{\text{then}}
                  // Then X_1 \Rightarrow^* \epsilon, X_2 \Rightarrow^* \epsilon, X_3 \Rightarrow^* \epsilon, ... X_N \Rightarrow^* \epsilon
                  Add to result
               endIf
            endIf
      endIf
   endIf
endIf
```

#### First - Example

- $P \rightarrow i | c | n T S$
- $Q \rightarrow P \mid aS \mid bScST$
- $R \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$
- $S \rightarrow c | R n | \epsilon$
- $T \rightarrow RSq$

- FIRST(P) =  $\{i,c,n\}$
- FIRST(Q) =  $\{i,c,n,a,b\}$
- FIRST(R) =  $\{b, \epsilon\}$
- FIRST(S) =  $\{c,b,n,\epsilon\}$
- FIRST(T) =  $\{b,c,n,q\}$

#### First - Example

- $S \rightarrow aSe | STS$
- $T \rightarrow RSe|Q$
- $R \rightarrow rSr | \epsilon$
- $Q \rightarrow ST \mid \varepsilon$

- FIRST(S) = {a}
- FIRST(R) =  $\{r, \epsilon\}$
- FIRST(T) =  $\{r, a, \epsilon\}$
- FIRST(Q) =  $\{a, \epsilon\}$

# . FOLLOW Sets

- FOLLOW(A) is the set of terminals (including end marker of input - \$) that may follow non-terminal A in some sentential form.
- FOLLOW(A) = {c | S  $\Rightarrow$ <sup>+</sup> ...Ac...}  $\cup$  {\$} if S  $\Rightarrow$ <sup>+</sup> ...A
- For example, consider L ⇒<sup>+</sup> (())(L)L
   Both ')' and end of file can follow L
- NOTE: ε is *never* in FOLLOW sets

#### Computing FOLLOW(A)

- If A is start symbol, put \$ in FOLLOW(A)
- 2. Productions of the form B  $\rightarrow \alpha$  A  $\beta$ , Add FIRST( $\beta$ ) { $\epsilon$ } to FOLLOW(A)

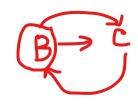
INTUITION: Suppose B 
$$\rightarrow$$
 AX and FIRST(X) = {c}  
S  $\Rightarrow$ +  $\alpha$  B  $\beta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha$  A X  $\beta$   $\Rightarrow$ +  $\alpha$  A c  $\delta$   $\beta$   
= FIRST(X)

3. Productions of the form B  $\rightarrow \alpha$  A or B  $\rightarrow \alpha$  A  $\beta$  where  $\beta \Rightarrow^* \epsilon$  Add FOLLOW(B) to FOLLOW(A)

#### **INTUITION:**

- Suppose B  $\rightarrow$  Y A S  $\Rightarrow$ <sup>+</sup>  $\alpha$  B  $\beta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha$  Y A  $\beta$ 

- Suppose B  $\rightarrow$  A X and X  $\Rightarrow$ \*  $\lambda$ S  $\Rightarrow$  \*  $\alpha$  B  $\beta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha$  A X  $\beta$   $\Rightarrow$ \*  $\alpha$  A  $\beta$ 



#### Example

• 
$$B \rightarrow b B C f C$$

• 
$$C \rightarrow c C g | d | \epsilon$$

FIRST(C) = {c,d,
$$\epsilon$$
}
FIRST(B) = {b,c,d, $\epsilon$ }
FIRST(S) = {a,b,c,d, $\epsilon$ }

• FIRST(S) = 
$$\{a,b,c,d,\epsilon\}$$

Using rule #1

Assume the first non-terminal is the start symbol

- $S \rightarrow a \underline{Se} \mid B$
- $B \rightarrow b B C f | C$
- $C \rightarrow c \underline{C} \underline{g} | d | \epsilon$
- FIRST(C) =  $\{c,d,\epsilon\}$
- FIRST(B) =  $\{b,c,d,\epsilon\}$
- FIRST(S) =  $\{a,b,c,d,\epsilon\}$

- $FOLLOW(C) = \{f,g\}$
- $FOLLOW(B) = \{c,d,f\}$
- FOLLOW(S) = {\$,e}

- $S \rightarrow a S e \mid \underline{B}$
- $B \rightarrow b B C f | C$
- $C \rightarrow c C g | d | \epsilon$
- FIRST(C) = {c,d, $\varepsilon$ }
- FIRST(B) =  $\{b,c,d,\epsilon\}$
- FIRST(S) =  $\{a,b,c,d,\epsilon\}$

- FOLLOW(C) =  $\{f,g\} \cup FOLLOW(B)$ =  $\{c,d,e,f,g,\$\}$
- FOLLOW(B) =  $\{c,d,f\} \cup FOLLOW(S)$ =  $\{c,d,e,f,\$\}$
- FOLLOW(S) =  $\{\$, e\}$

Using rule #3

- $S \rightarrow (A) \mid \varepsilon$
- $A \rightarrow TE$
- E  $\rightarrow$  &T  $\not\models$  |  $\epsilon$
- $T \rightarrow (A) |a|b|c$
- FIRST(T) =  $\{(,a,b,c)\}$
- FIRST(E) =  $\{ \& \epsilon \}$
- FIRST(A) =  $\{(a,b,c)\}$
- FIRST(S) =  $\{(, \varepsilon)\}$

```
FOLLOW(S) = { }
FOLLOW(A) = { }
FOLLOW(E) = { }
FOLLOW(T) = { }
```

- $S \rightarrow (A) \mid \varepsilon$
- $A \rightarrow TE$
- $E \rightarrow \& TE \mid \varepsilon$
- $T \rightarrow (A) |a|b|c$
- FIRST(T) =  $\{(,a,b,c)\}$
- FIRST(E) =  $\{\&, \varepsilon\}$
- $FIRST(A) = \{(,a,b,c\}\}$
- FIRST(S) =  $\{(, \varepsilon)\}$

- FOLLOW(S) = {\$}
- FOLLOW(A) = { ) }
- FOLLOW(E) =

$$FOLLOW(A) = \{ \}$$

FOLLOW(T) =

FIRST(E) 
$$\cup$$
 FOLLOW(A)  $\cup$  FOLLOW(E) = {&, )}

Will never backtrack!

#### Requirement:

For every rule:

$$A \rightarrow \alpha_1 \mid \alpha_2 \mid \alpha_3 \mid \ldots \mid \alpha_N$$

We must be able to choose the correct alternative by looking only at the next symbol

May peek ahead to the next symbol (token).

#### Example |

$$A \rightarrow aB$$
  
 $\rightarrow cD$   
 $\rightarrow E$ 

Assuming  $a,c \notin FIRST(E)$ 

#### Example |

```
Stmt → <u>if</u> Expr...

→ <u>for</u> LValue ...

→ <u>while</u> Expr...

→ <u>return</u> Expr...

→ <u>ID</u> ...
```

#### LL(1) Grammars

- Can do predictive parsing
- Can select the right rule
- Looking at only the next 1 input symbol
  - First L: Left to Right Scanning
  - Second L: Leftmost derivation
  - 1 : one input symbol look-ahead for predictive decision

#### LL(k) Grammars

- Can do predictive parsing
- Can select the right rule
- Looking at only the next k input symbols

#### Techniques to modify the grammar:

- Left Factoring
- Removal of Left Recursion

#### LL(k) Language

Can be described with an LL(k) grammar

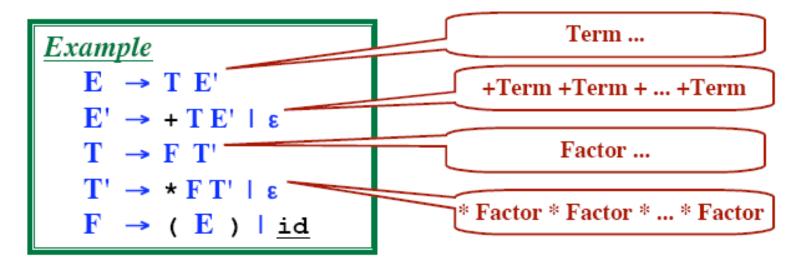
#### **Table Driven Predictive Parsing**

Assume that the grammar is LL(1)

i.e., Backtracking will never be needed

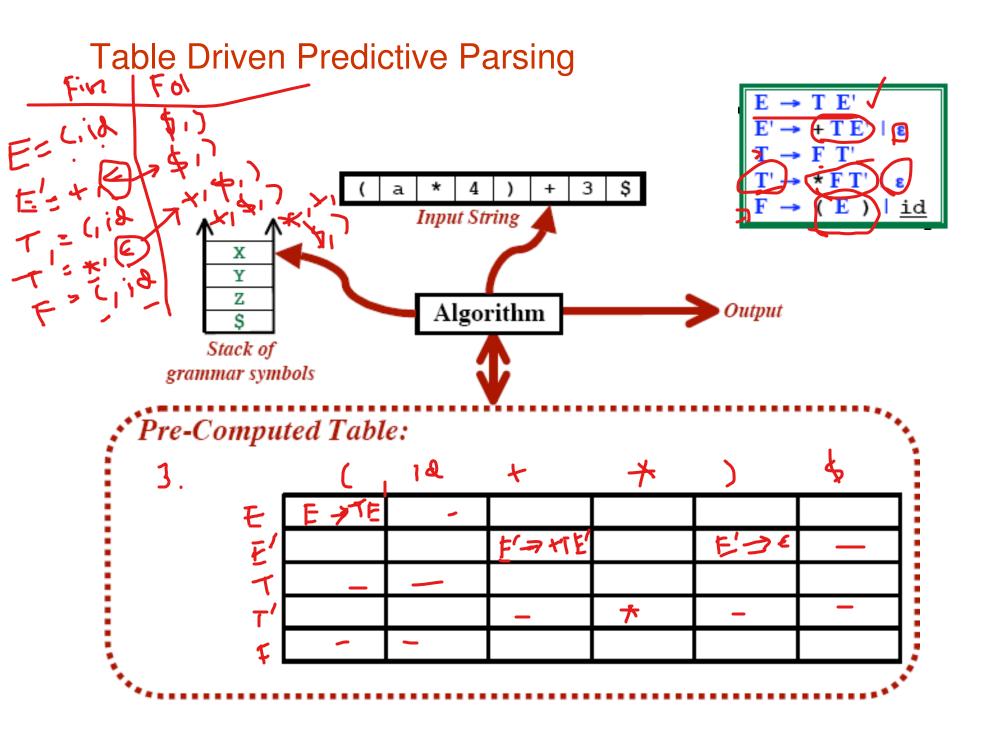
Always know which righthand side to choose (with one look-ahead)

- No Left Recursion
- · Grammar is Left-Factored.

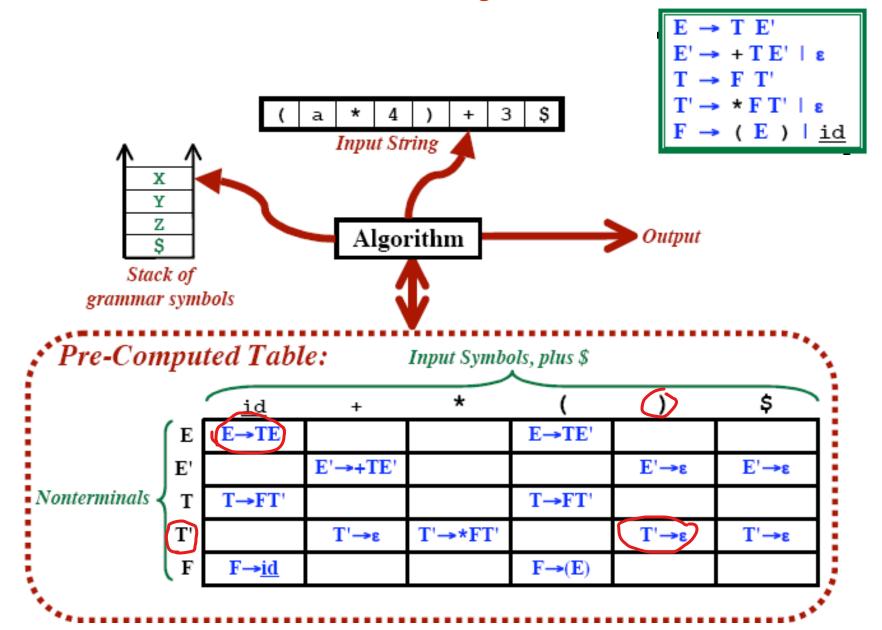


**Step 1:** From grammar, construct table.

**Step 2:** Use table to parse strings.



# **Table Driven Predictive Parsing**

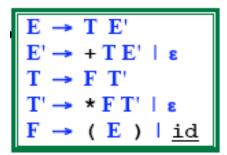


## Predictive Parsing Algorithm

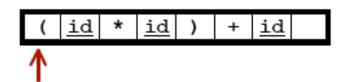
```
Set input ptr to first symbol; Place $ after last input symbol
Push S
Push S
<u>repeat</u>
  X = stack top
  a = current input symbol
  if X is a terminal or X = $ then
     if X == a then
        Pop stack
       Advance input ptr
     else
        Error
     endIf
  elseIf Table[X,a] contains a rule then // call it X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_K
     Pop stack
     Push Y<sub>K</sub>
     . . .
     Push Y<sub>2</sub>
     Push Y<sub>1</sub>
     Print ("X \rightarrow Y<sub>1</sub> Y<sub>2</sub> ... Y<sub>K</sub>")
  else // Table[X,a] is blank
                                                    X
                                                                              \mathbf{Y}_{\mathbb{K}}
     Syntax Error
                                                    A
  endIf
until X == $
```

```
Input:
(id*id)+id
Output:
```

#### **Example**







	<u>id</u>	+	*	(	)	\$
E	E→TE'			E→TE'		
E'		E' <b>→+</b> TE'			Ε'→ε	Ε'→ε
T	T→FT'			T→FT'		
T'		T'→ε	T'→*FT'		T'→ε	T' <b>→ε</b>
F	F→ <u>id</u>			<b>F</b> →( <b>E</b> )		

 $\mathbf{F}$ 

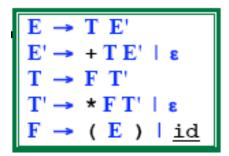
F→<u>id</u>

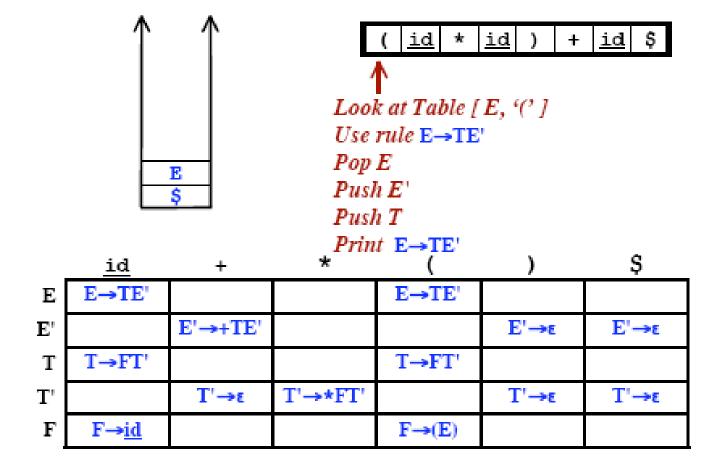
```
Example
Input:
    (id*id)+id
Output:
                                                             id
                                                                     id
                                                                                  id
                                                    Add $ to end of input
                                 Е
                                                    Push $
                                                    Push E
                                                  *
                          <u>id</u>
                        E→TE'
                                                           E→TE'
                   E
                  \mathbf{E}'
                                  E' \rightarrow +TE'
                                                                        Ε'→ε
                                                                                    Ε'→ε
                   T
                        T→FT'
                                                           T→FT'
                  T'
                                              T' \rightarrow *FT'
                                    T'→ε
                                                                        T'→ε
                                                                                    T'→ε
```

 $F \rightarrow (E)$ 

```
Input:
(id*id)+id
Output:
```

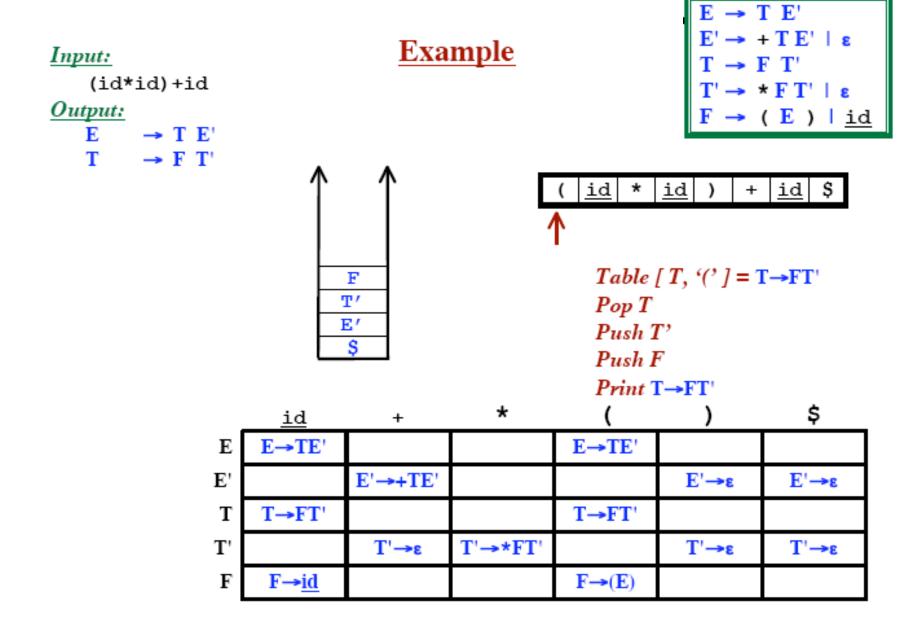
#### Example

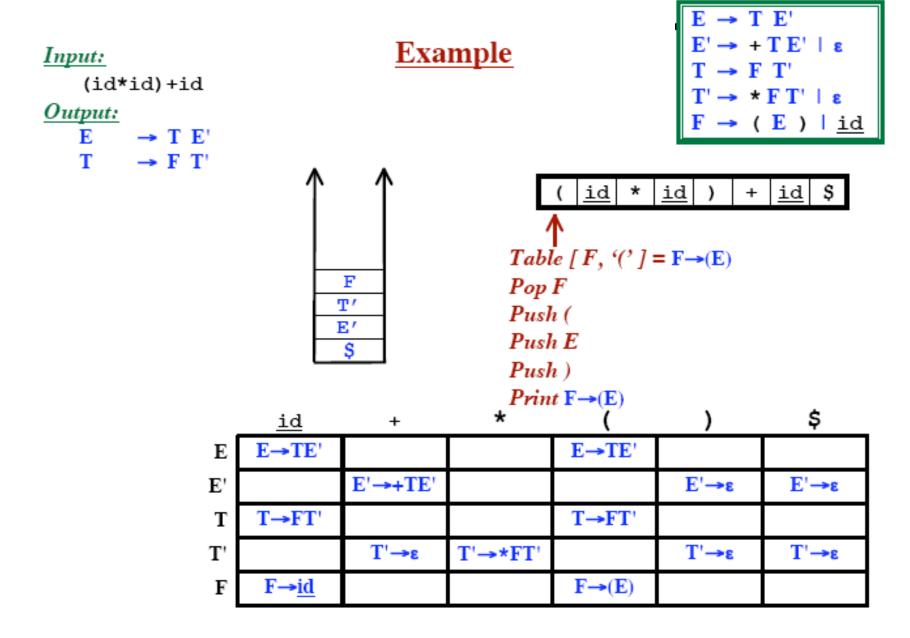


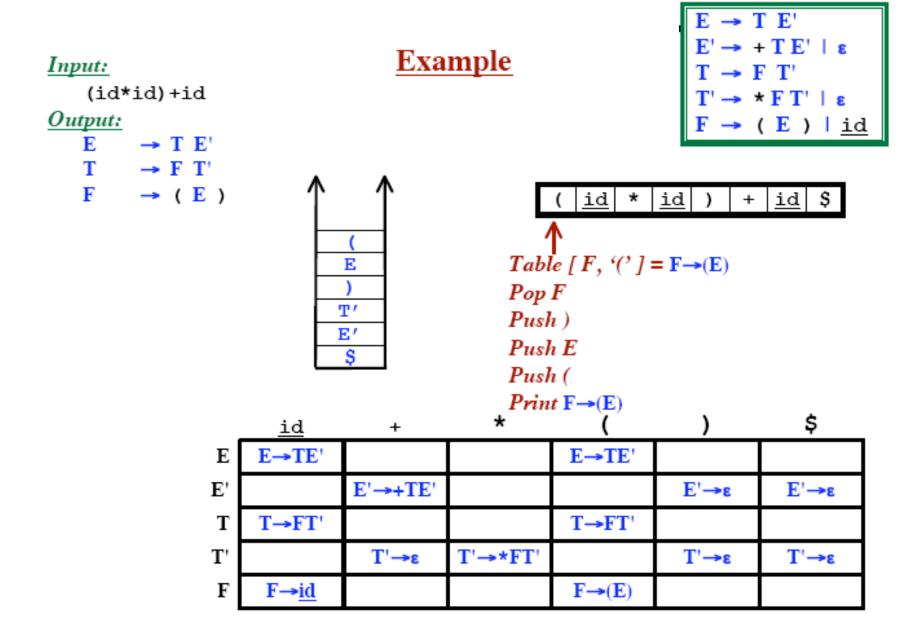


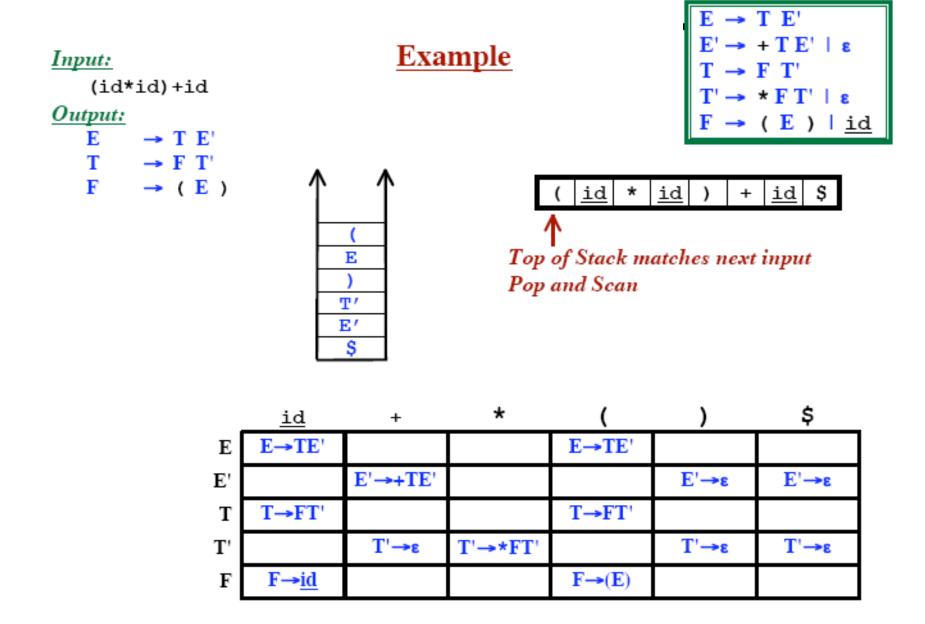
```
Example
Input:
    (id*id)+id
Output:
    E
          → T E'
                                                             id
                                                                     id
                                                                                   id $
                                                     Look at Table [E, '(']
                                                     Use rule E→TE'
                                  т
                                                     Pop E
                                 E'
                                                     Push E'
                                                     Push T
                                                  *Print E→ŢE'
                                                                                       $
                          <u>id</u>
                        E→TE'
                                                            E→TE'
                   Ε
                  \mathbf{E}'
                                   E' \rightarrow +TE'
                                                                         Ε'→ε
                                                                                     E'→ε
                        T→FT'
                                                            T→FT'
                   T'
                                               T' \rightarrow *FT'
                                     T'→ε
                                                                         T'→ε
                                                                                     T'→ε
                         F→<u>id</u>
                   F
                                                            F \rightarrow (E)
```

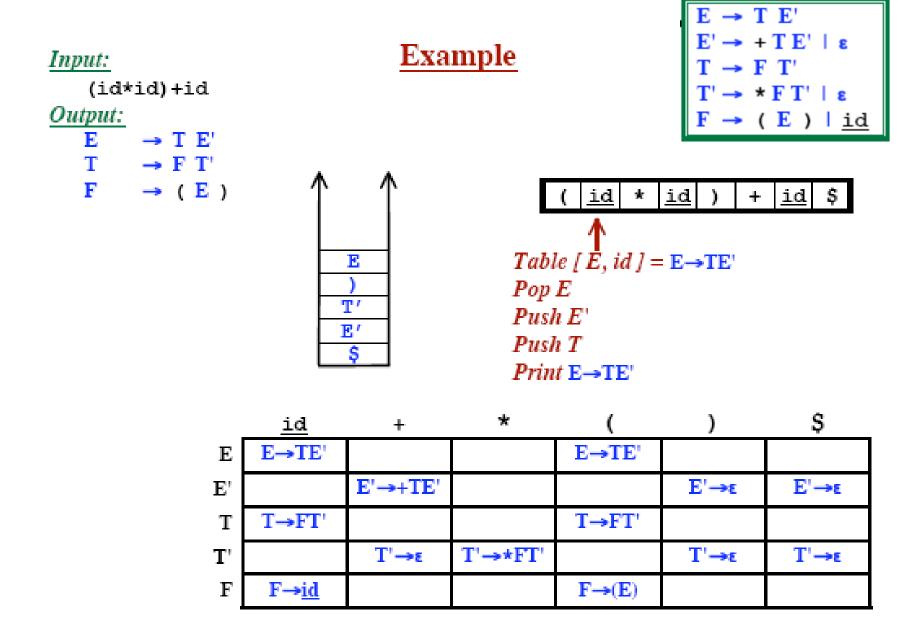
```
Example
Input:
      (id*id)+id
Output:
     \mathbf{E}
               → T E'
                                                                                                       <u>id</u> )
                                                                                          id
                                                                                                                     + <u>id</u> $
                                                                                            Table [ T, '(' ] = T \rightarrow FT'
                                                                                            Pop T
                                                 \mathbf{E}'
                                                                                            Push T'
                                                                                            Push F
                                                                                            Print T→FT'
                                                                           \star
                                       id
                                   E→TE'
                                                                                        E→TE'
                            E
                                                   E' \rightarrow +TE'
                                                                                                           Ε′→ε
                           \mathbf{E}'
                                                                                                                             E' \rightarrow \epsilon
                                   T→FT'
                                                                                        T \rightarrow FT'
                                                                     T' \rightarrow *FT'
                                                                                                           T' \rightarrow \epsilon
                           T'
                                                      T' \rightarrow \epsilon
                                                                                                                             T' \rightarrow \epsilon
                            \mathbf{F}
                                     F→<u>id</u>
                                                                                         F→(E)
```

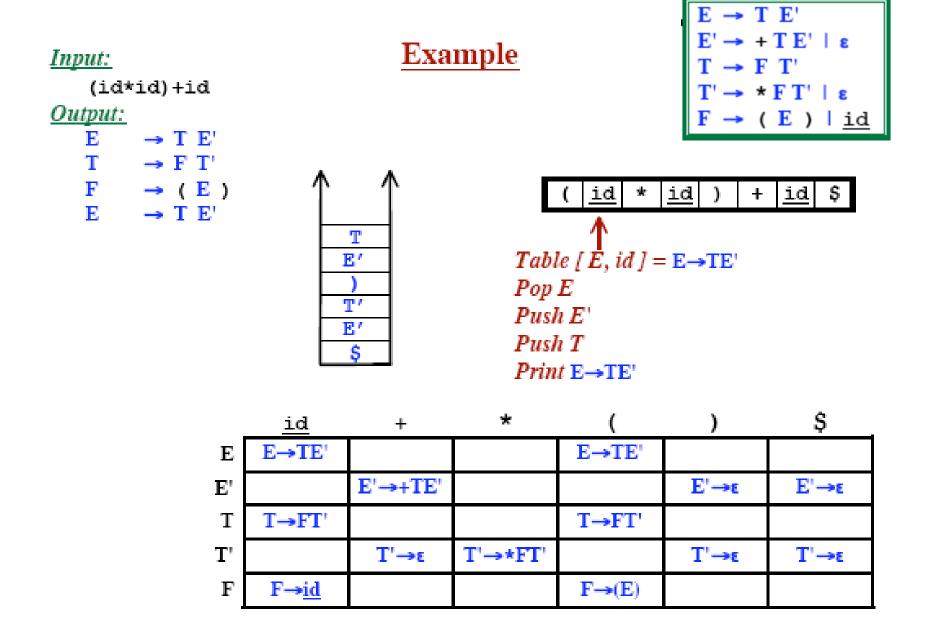


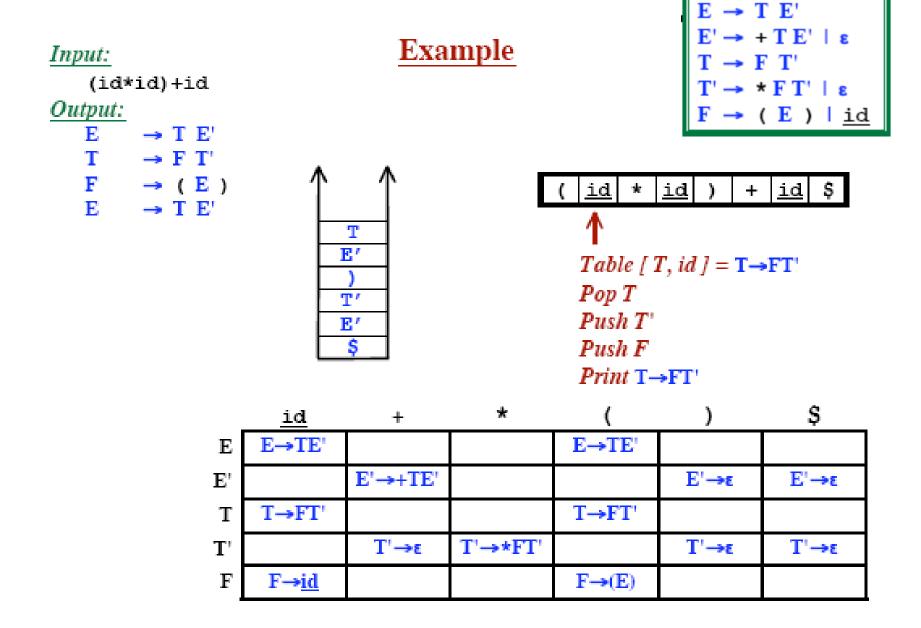


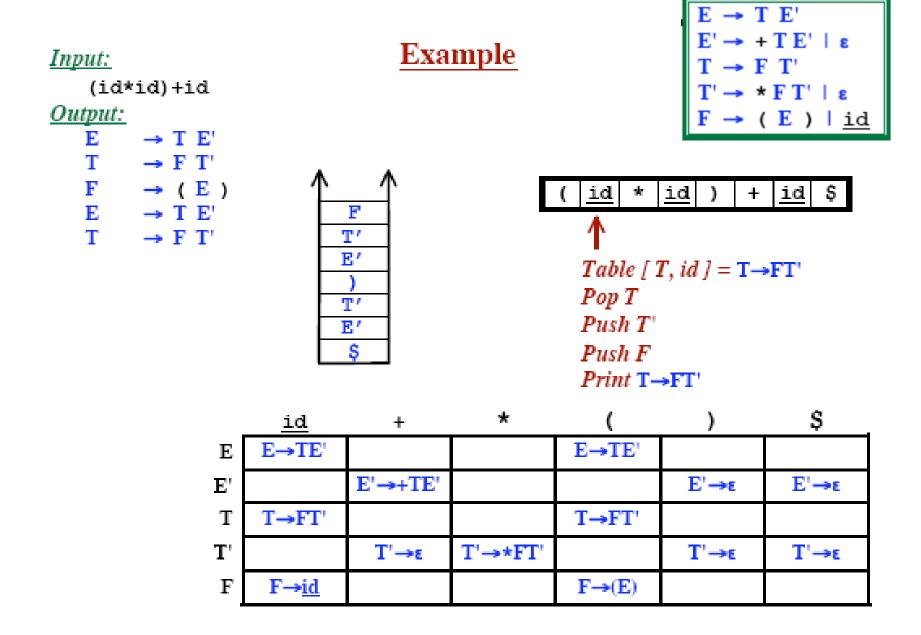


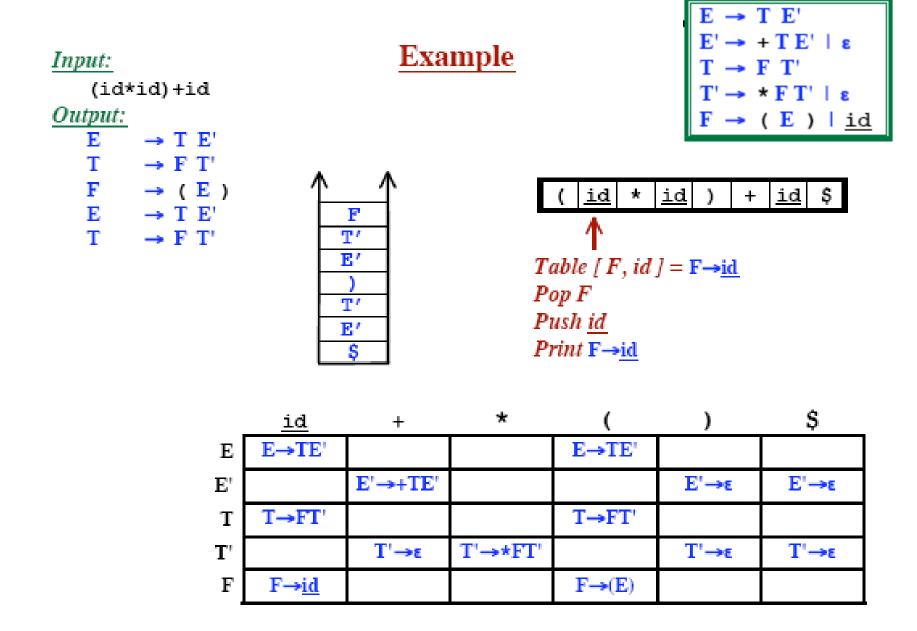


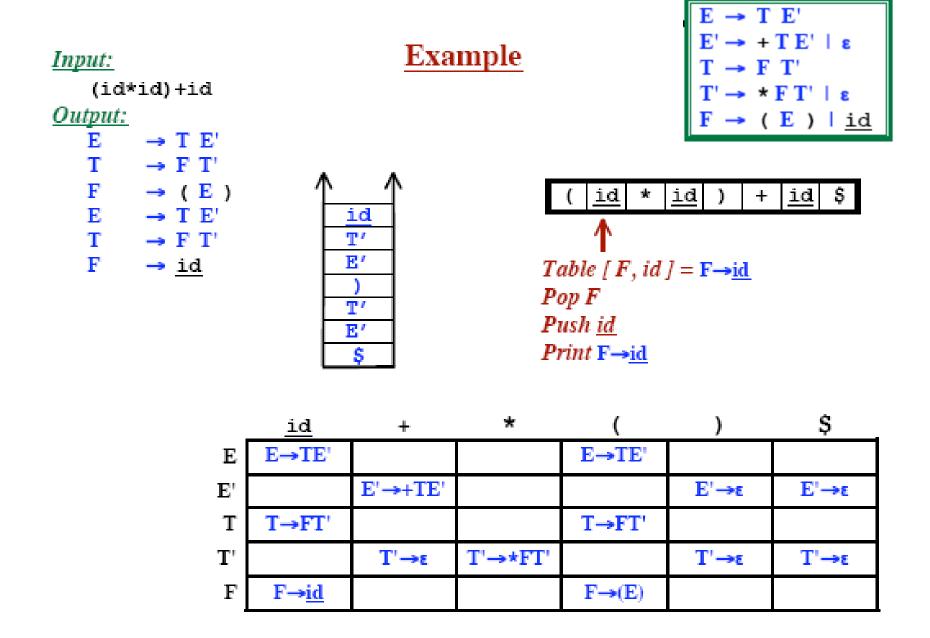












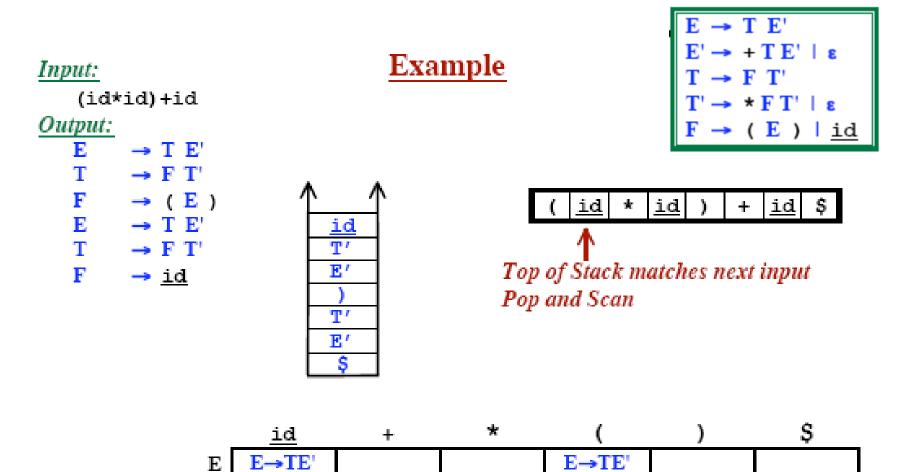
 $\mathbf{E}'$ 

T'

 $\mathbf{F}$ 

T→FT'

F→<u>id</u>



Ε'→ε

 $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$ 

 $T \rightarrow FT'$ 

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

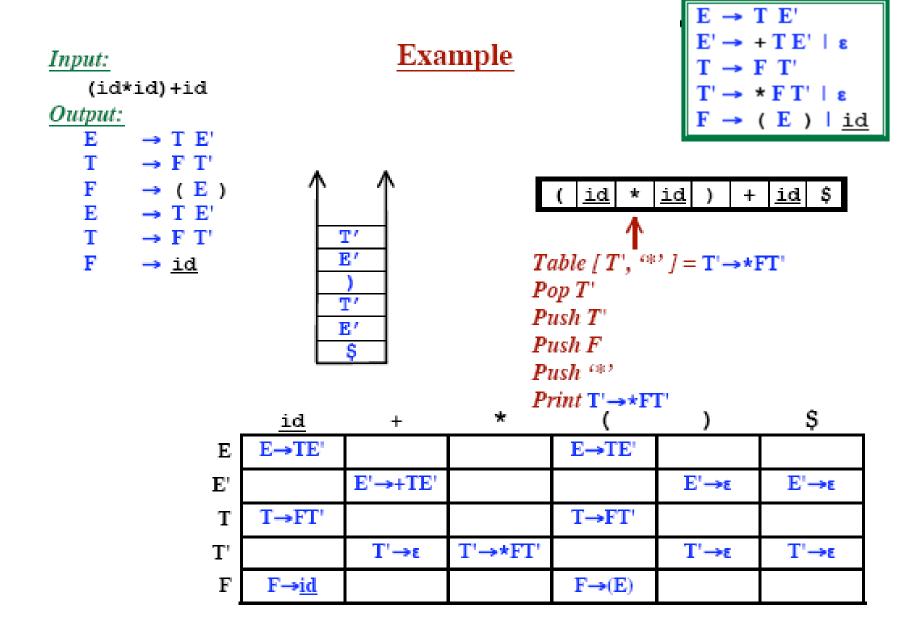
Ε'→ε

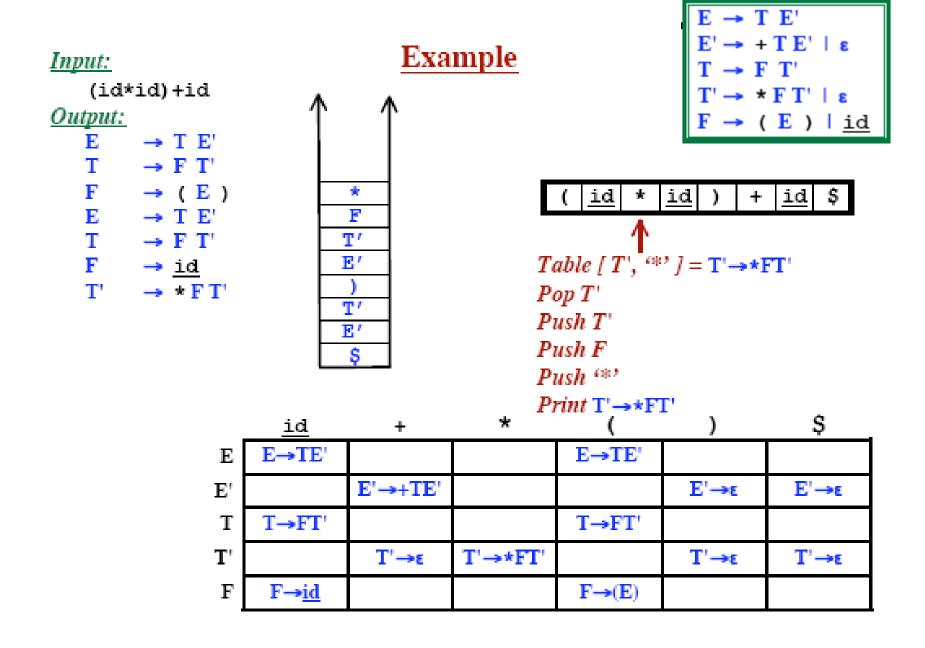
 $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$ 

E'→+TE'

 $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$ 

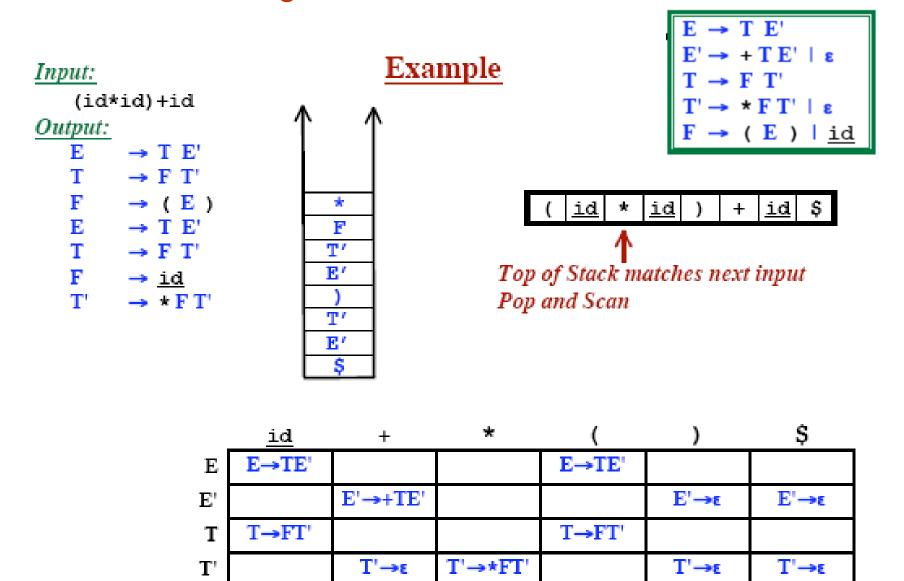
 $T' \rightarrow *FT'$ 



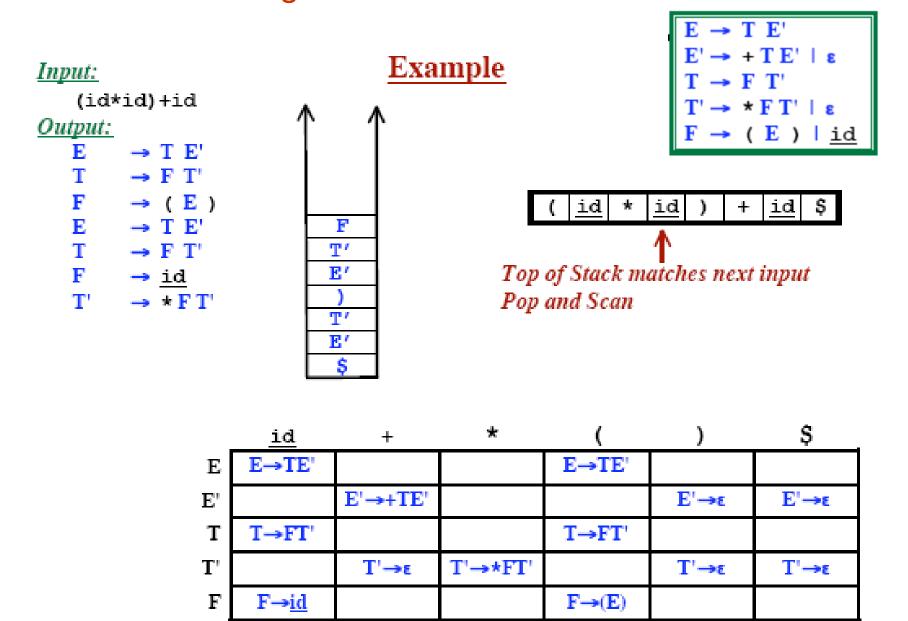


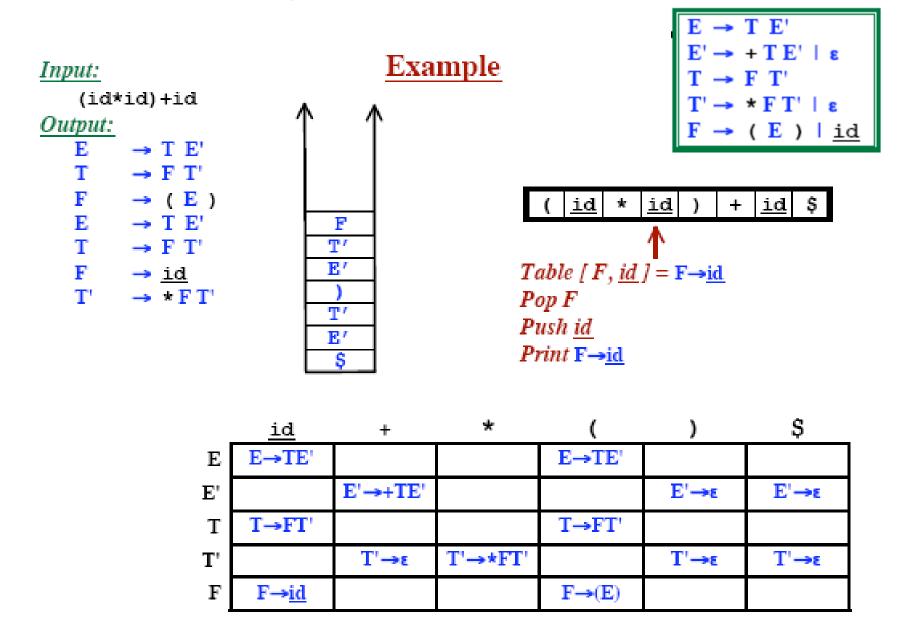
 $\mathbf{F}$ 

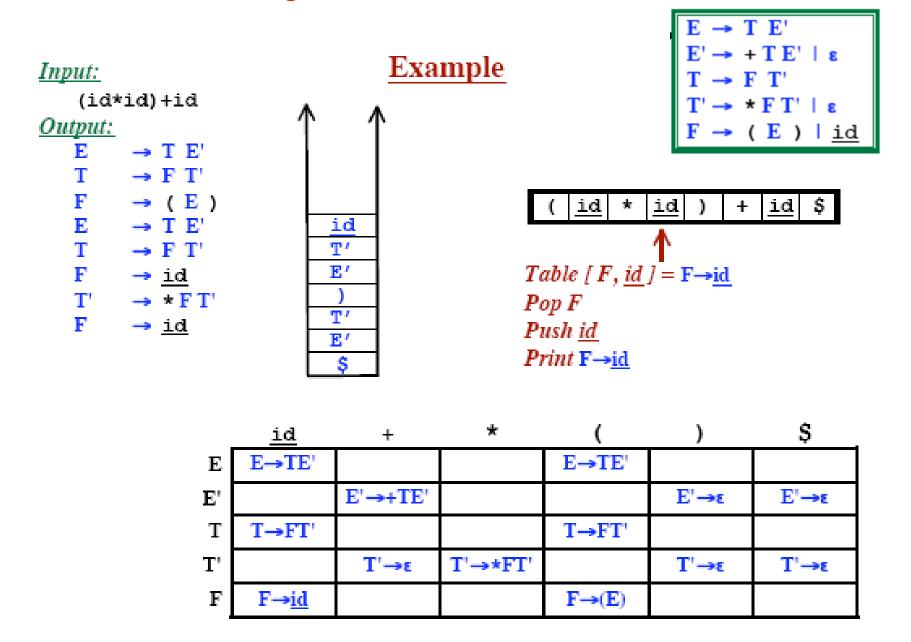
F→<u>id</u>

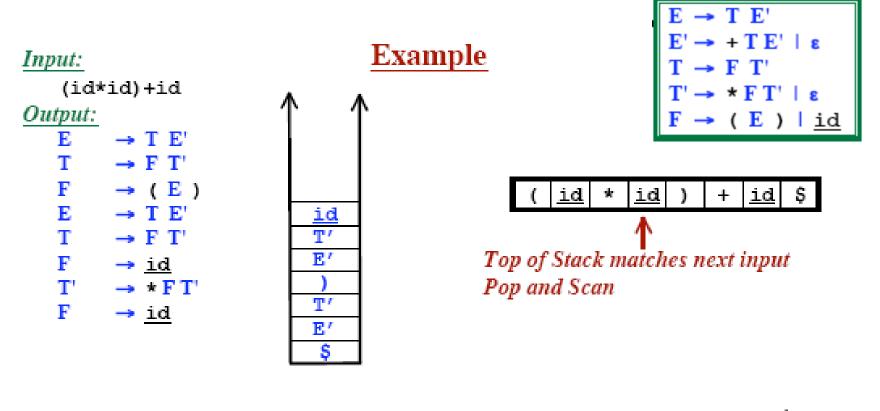


 $F \rightarrow (E)$ 





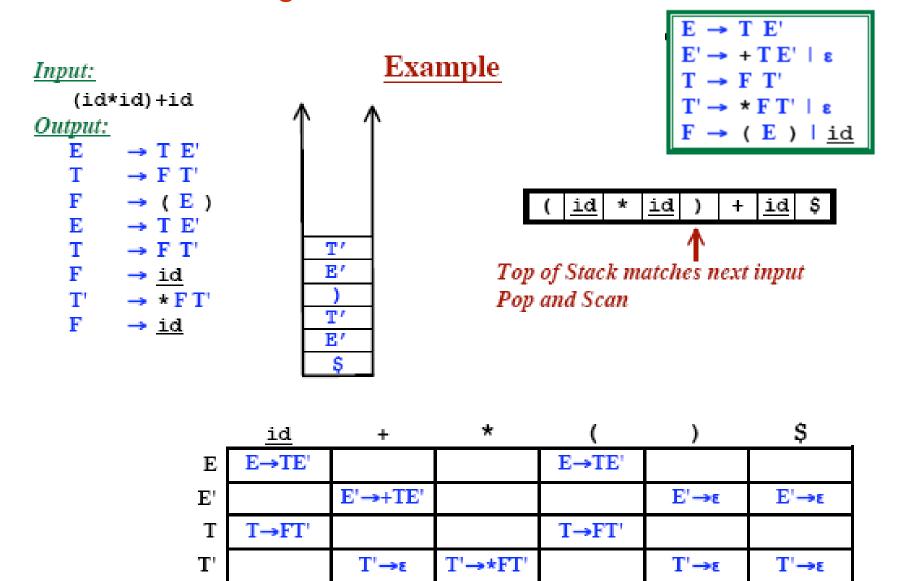




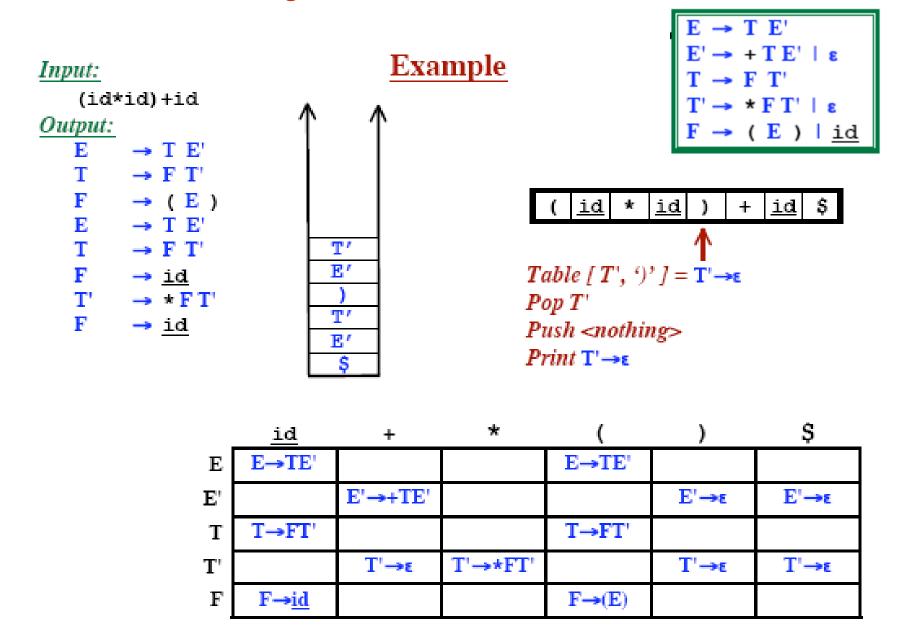
_	<u>id</u>	+	*	(	)	\$
E	E→TE'			E→TE'		
E'		E' <b>→+</b> TE'			Ε'→ε	Ε'→ε
T	T→FT'			T→FT'		
T'		Τ'→ε	T'→*FT'		Τ'→ε	T'→ε
F	F→ <u>id</u>			<b>F</b> →( <b>E</b> )		

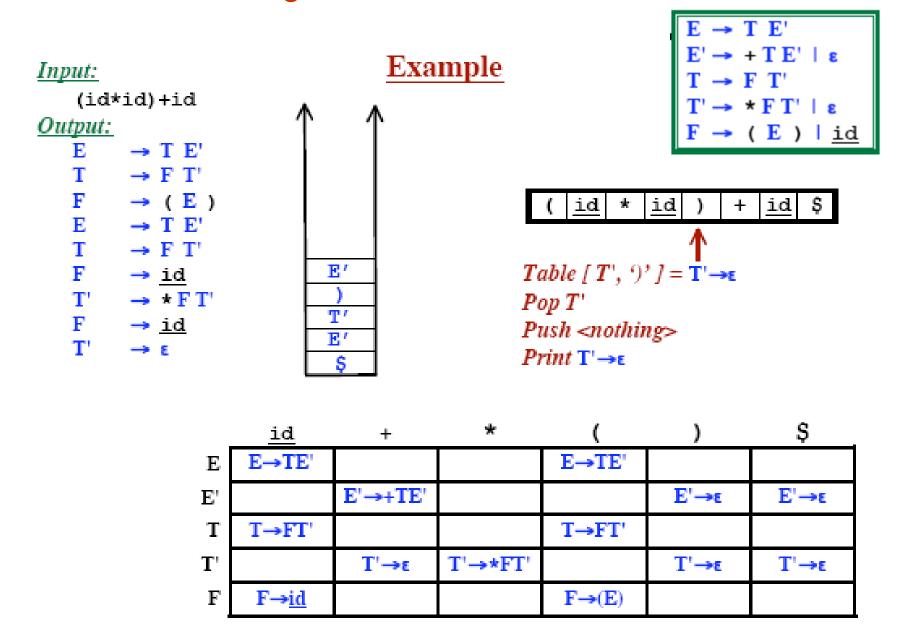
F

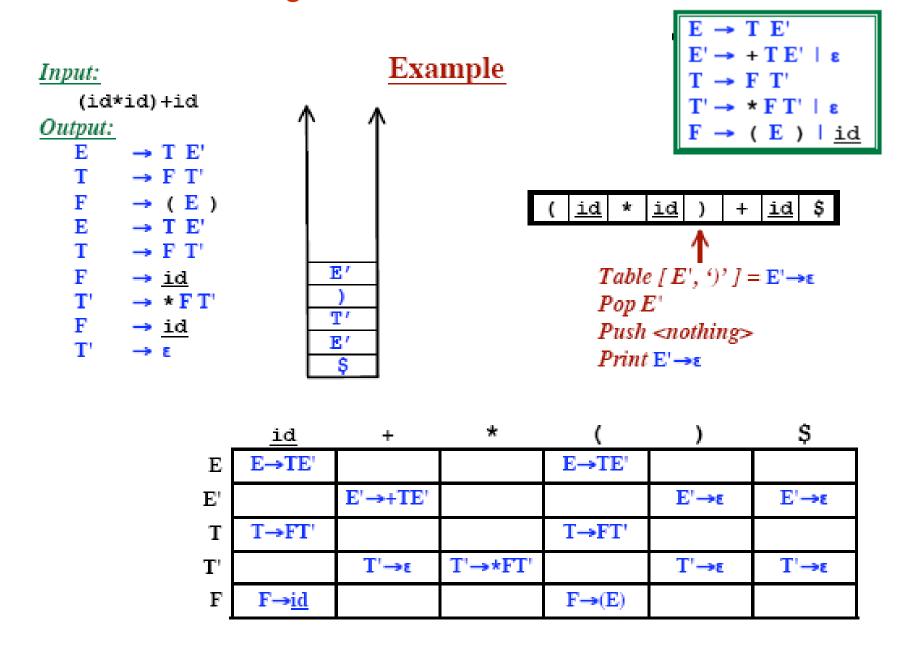
F→<u>id</u>

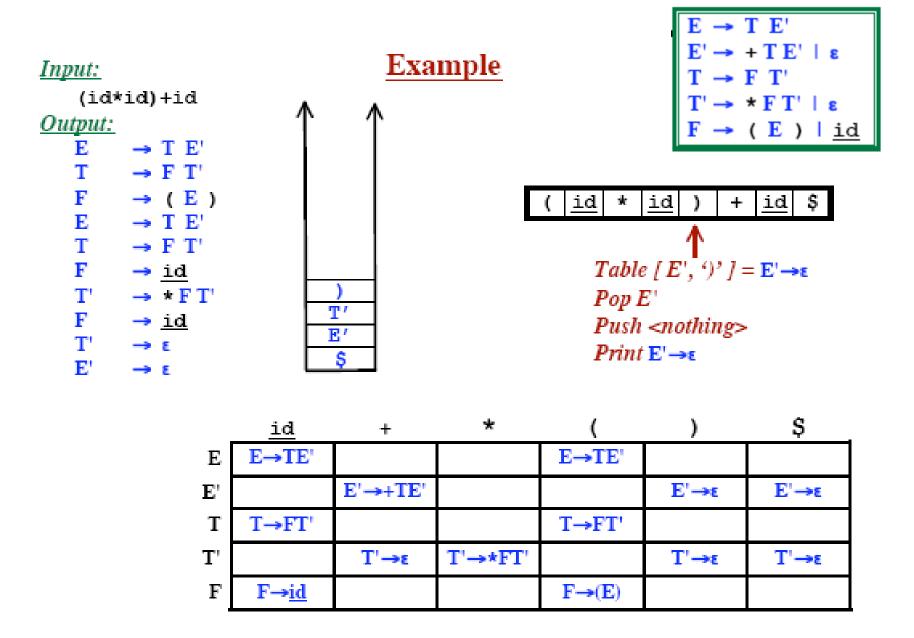


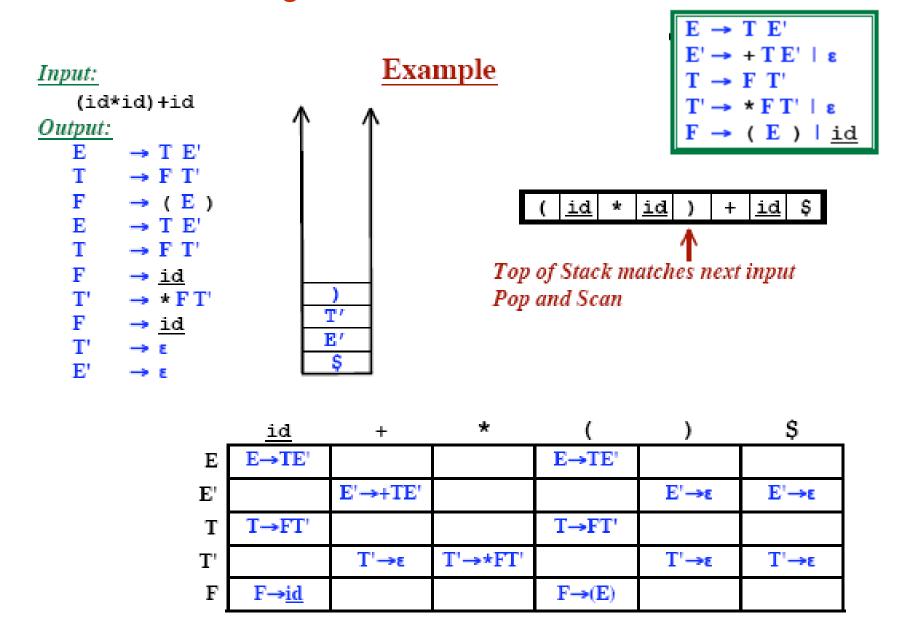
 $F \rightarrow (E)$ 

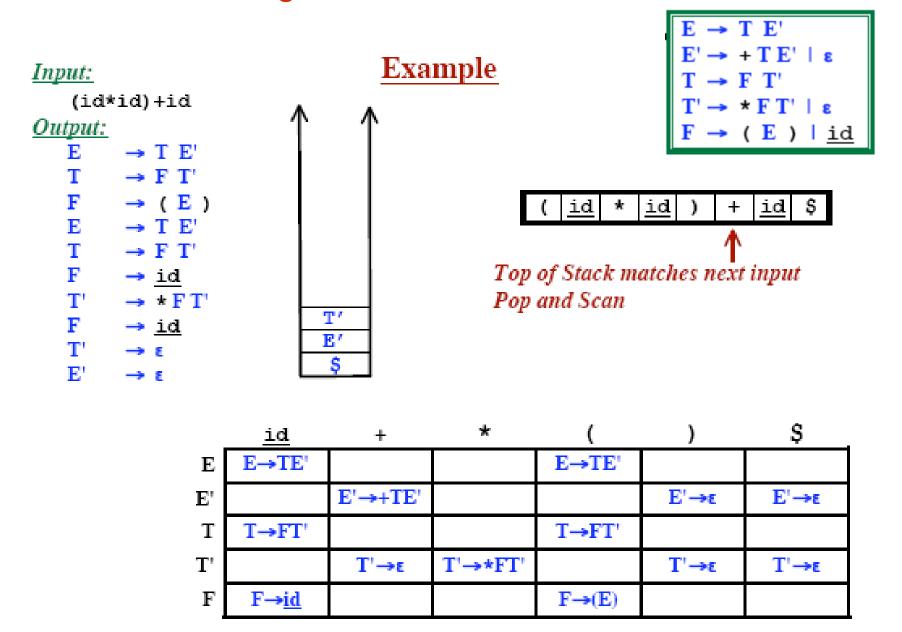


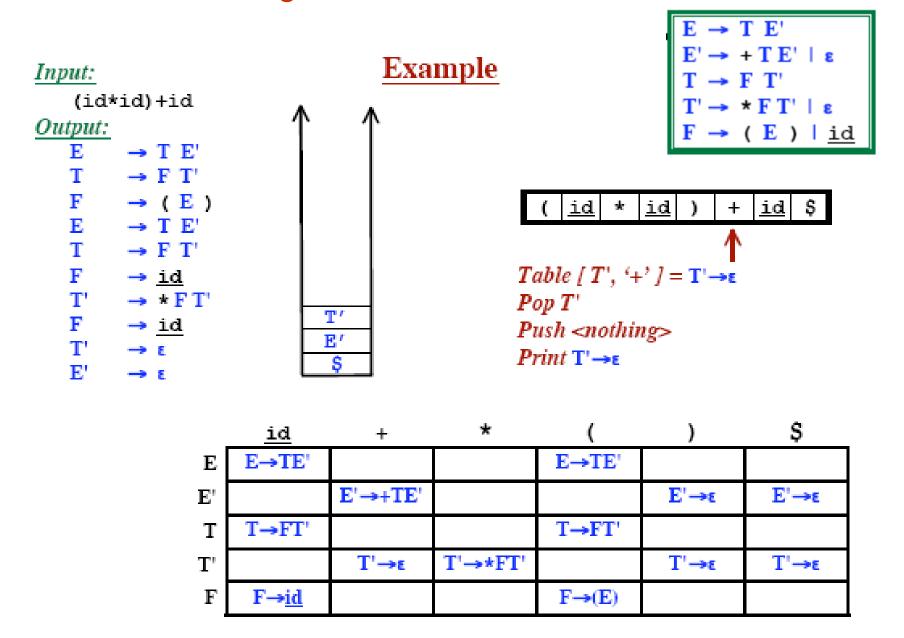


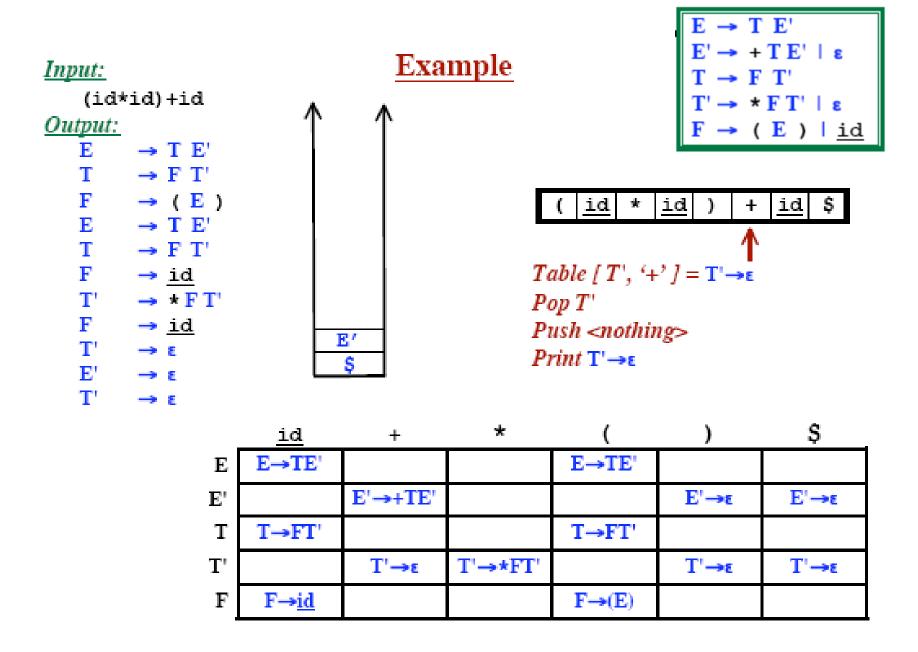


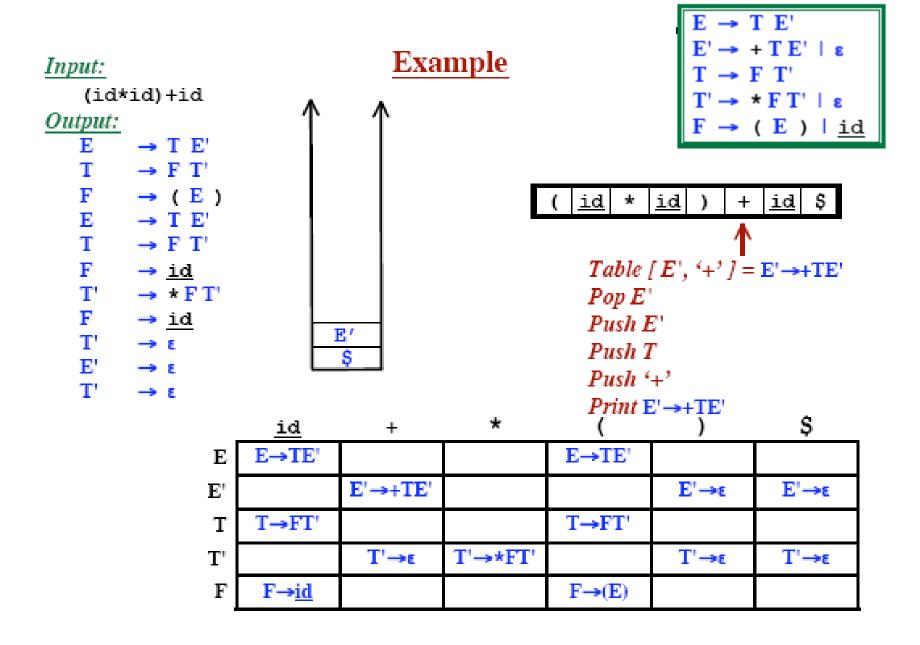


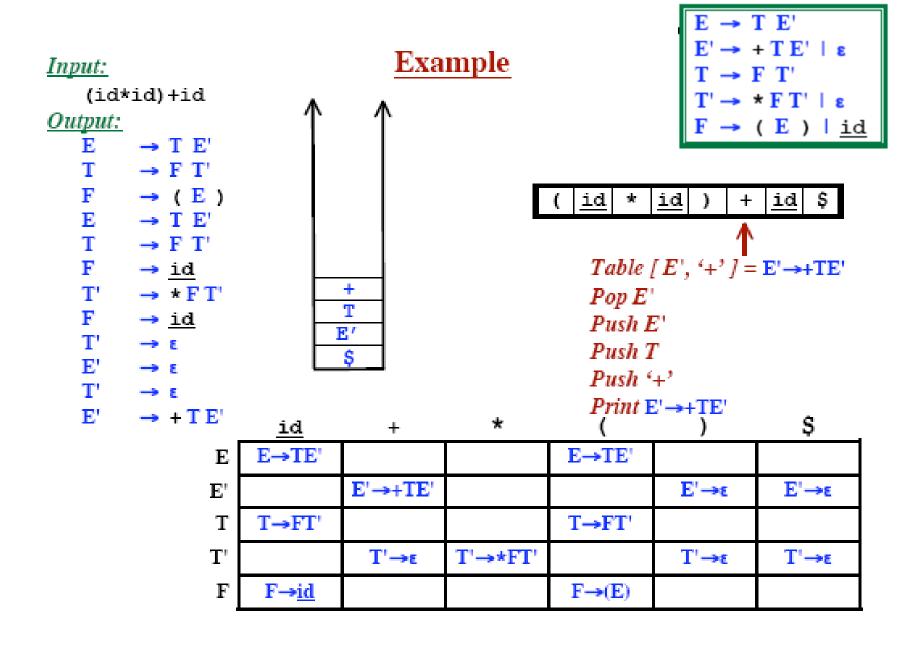


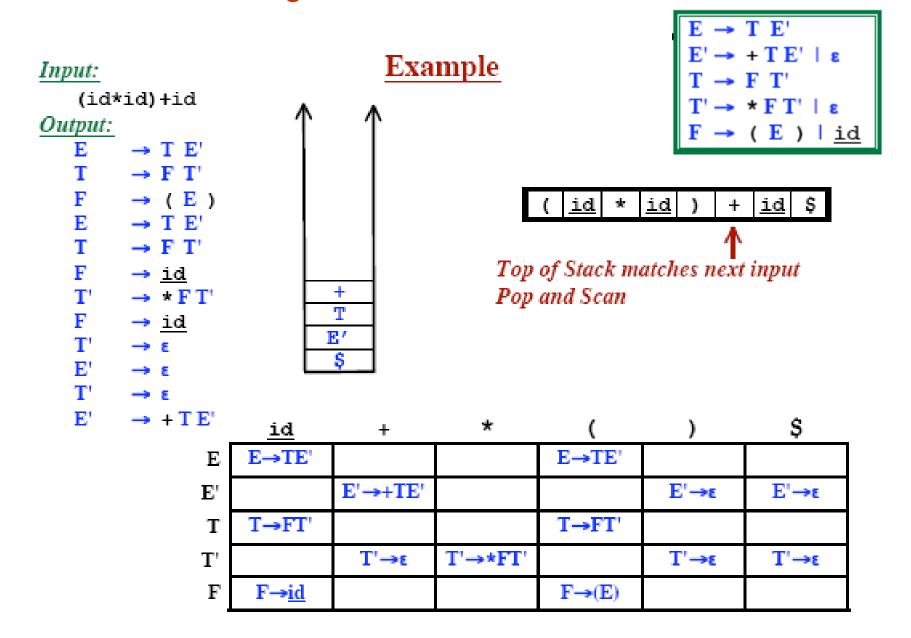


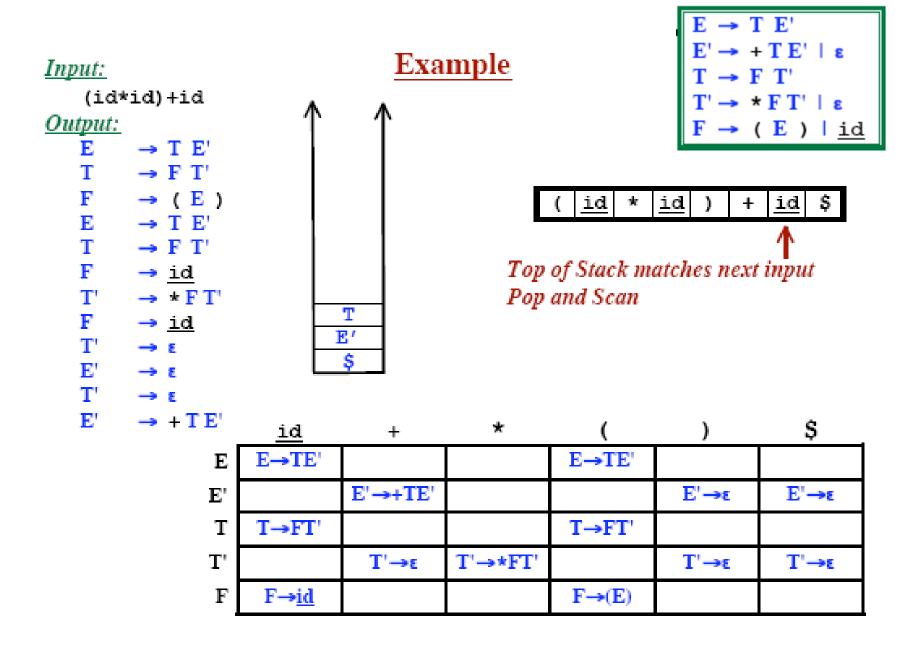


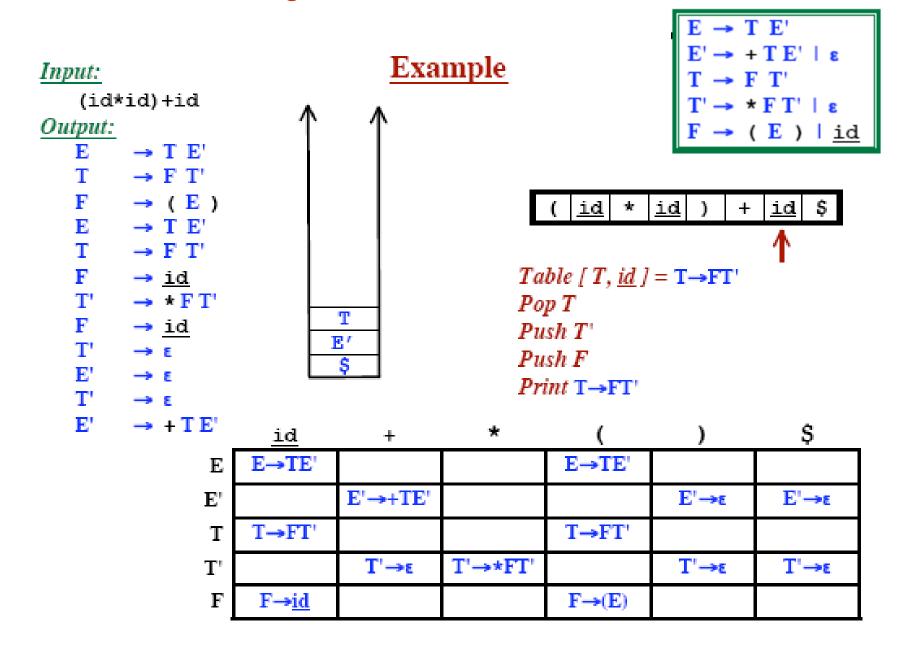


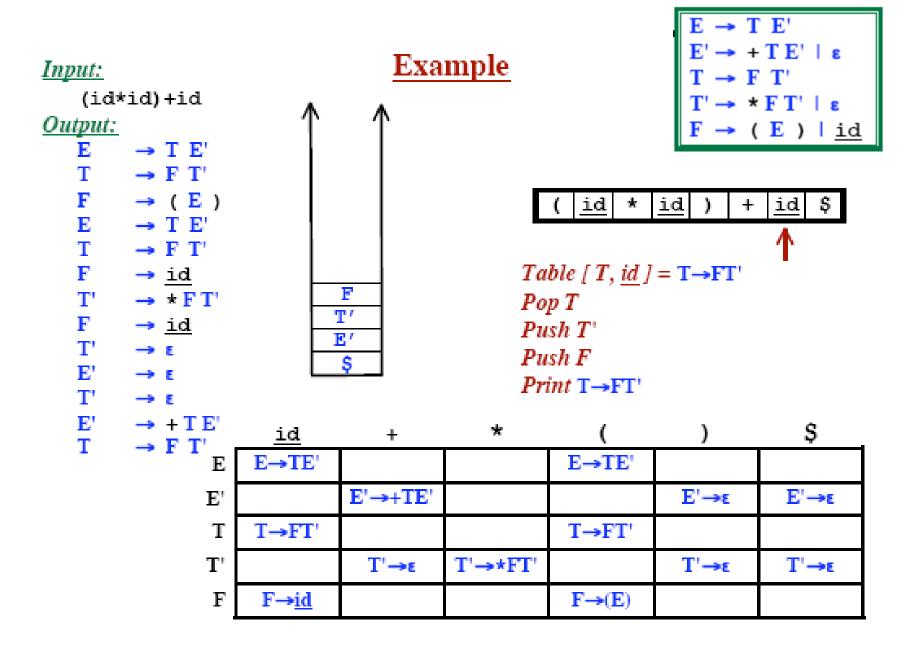


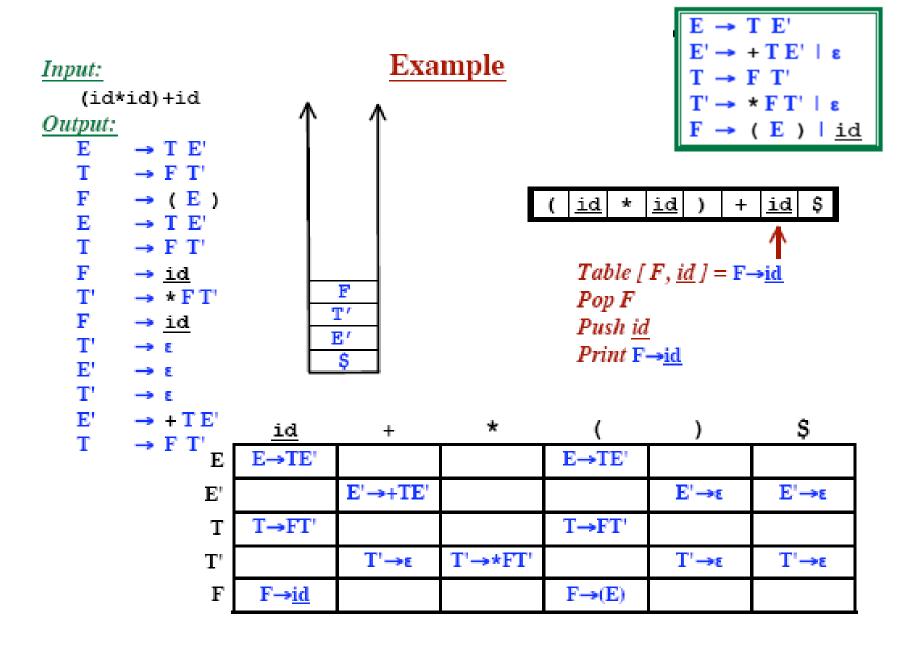


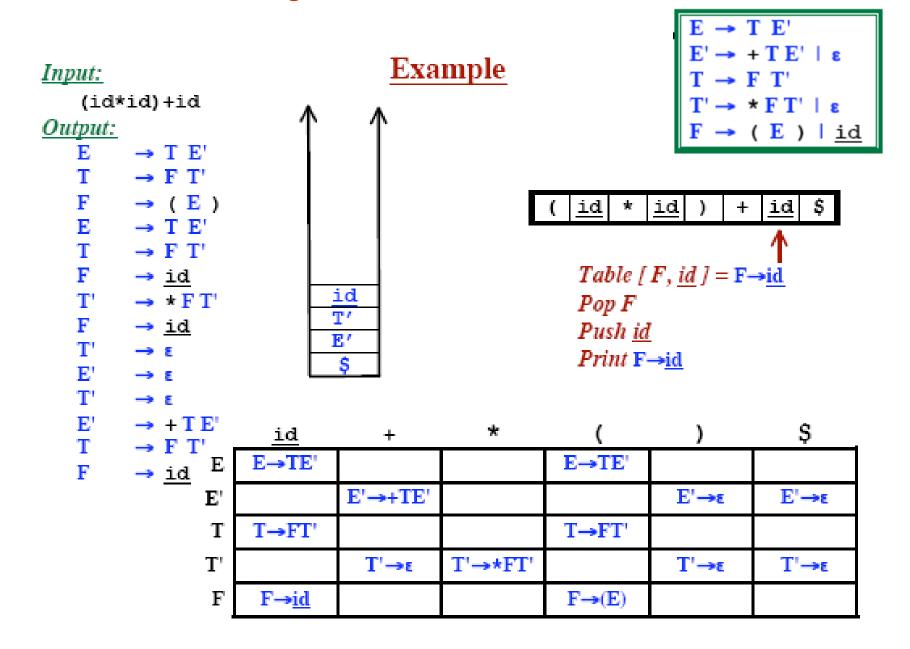


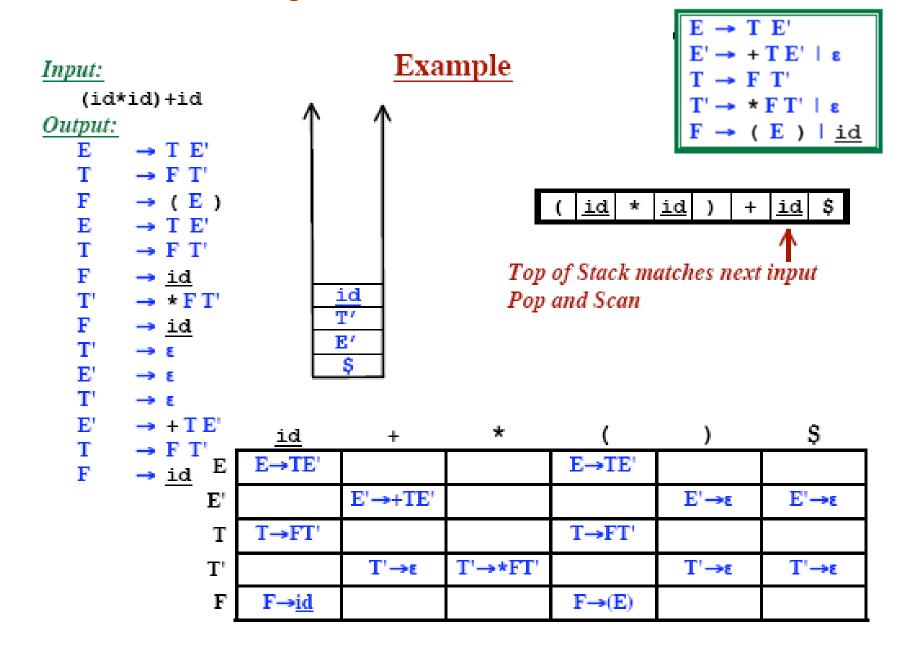


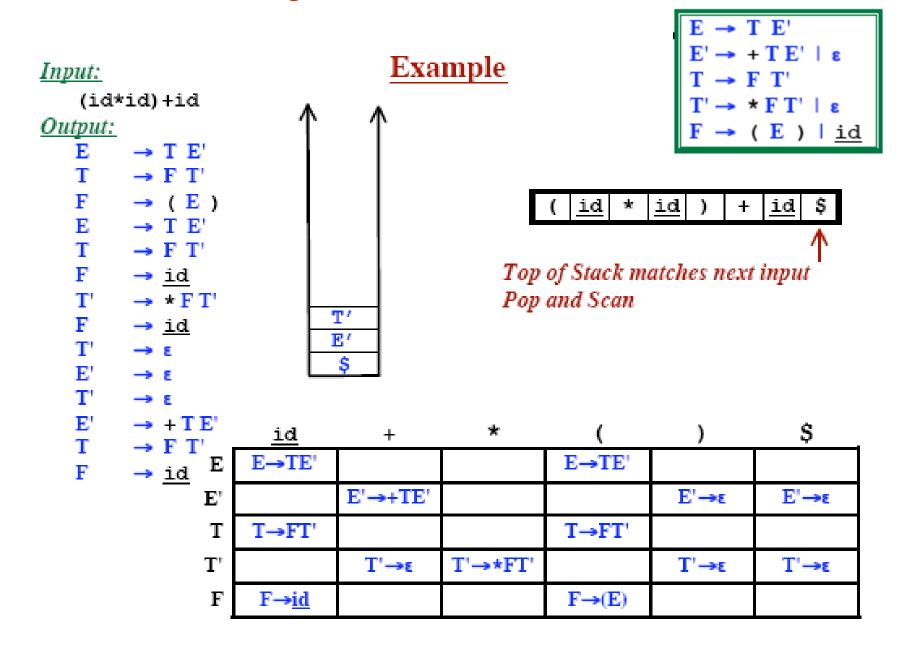


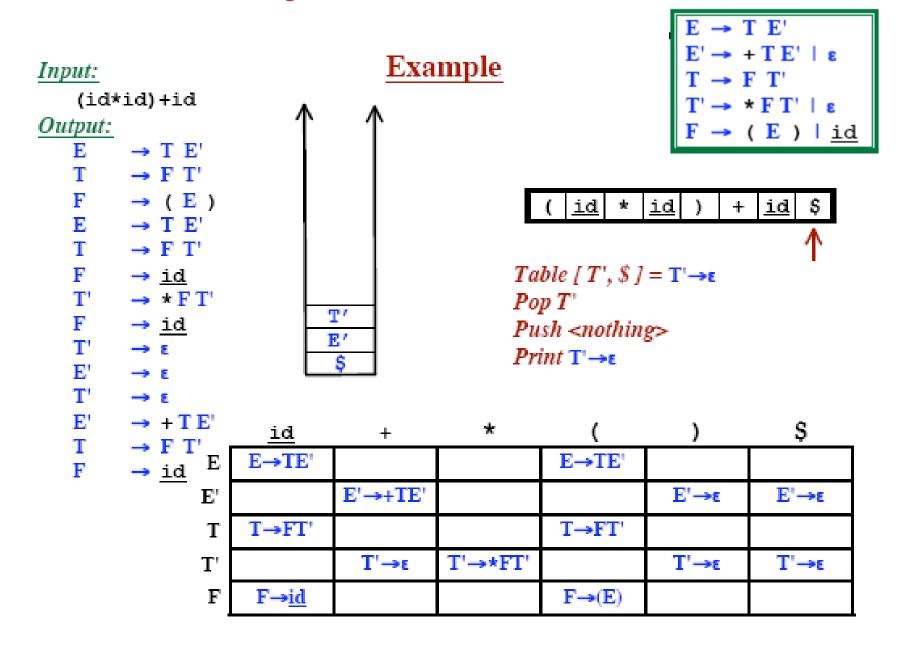


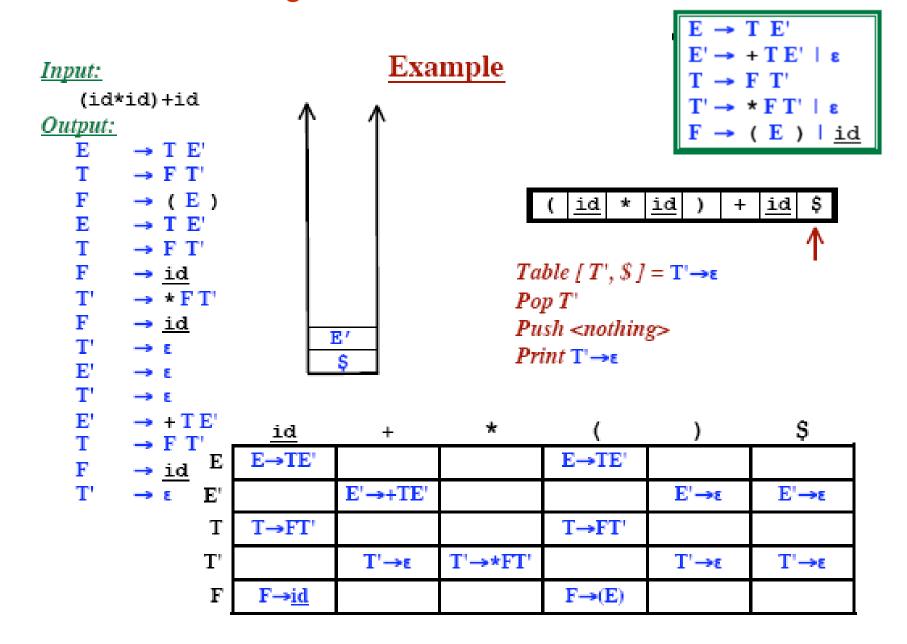


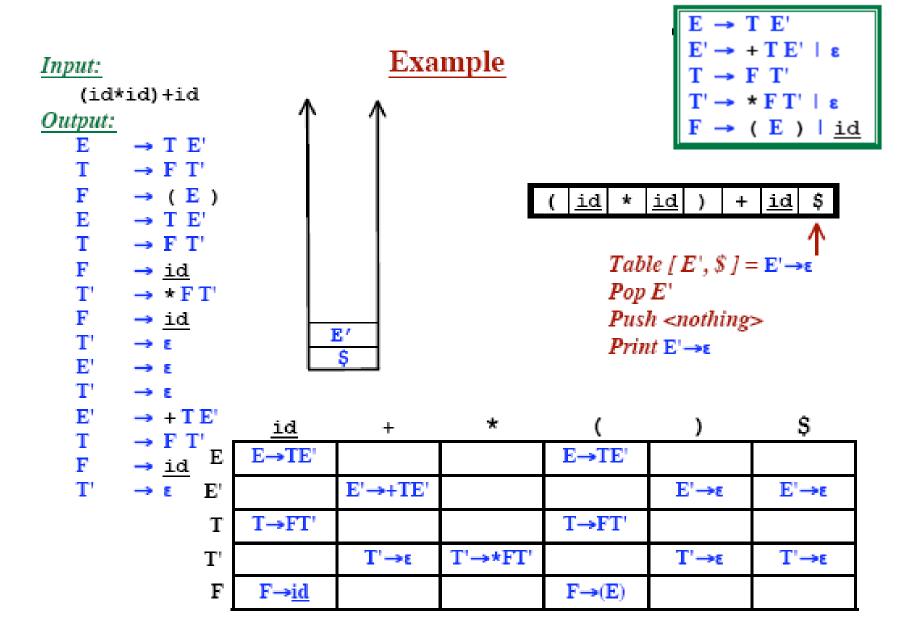


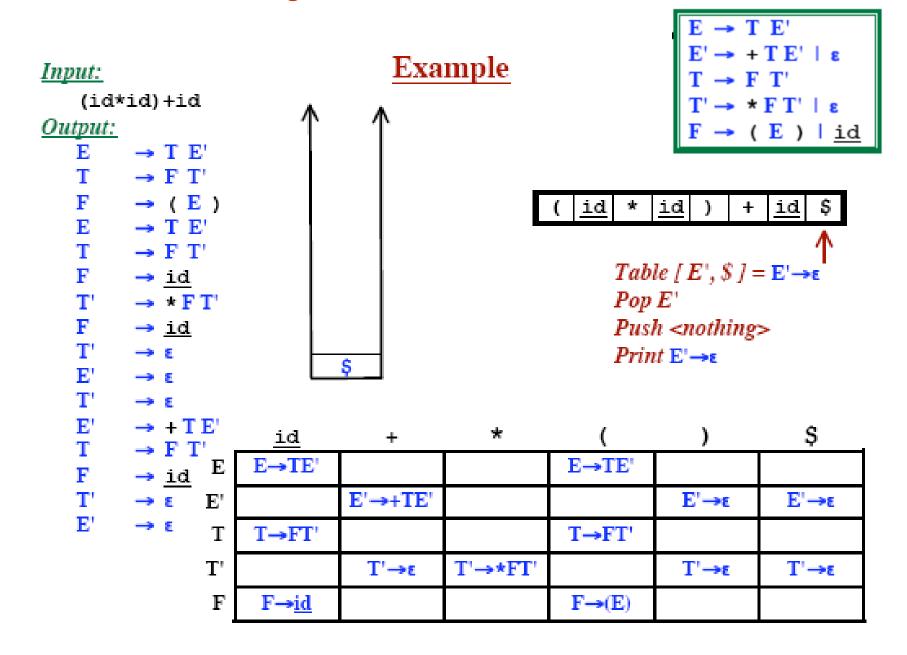


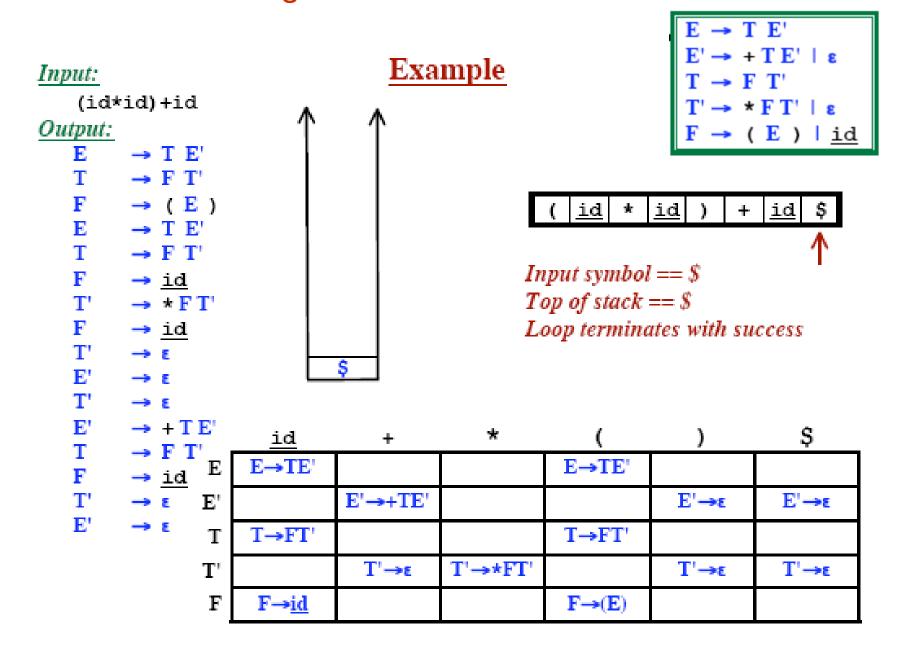






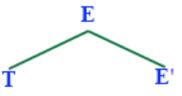




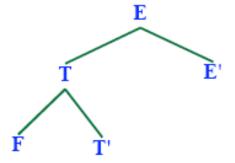


# Reconstructing the Parse Tree

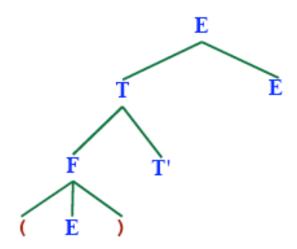
# Input: (id\*id)+id Output: E → T E'



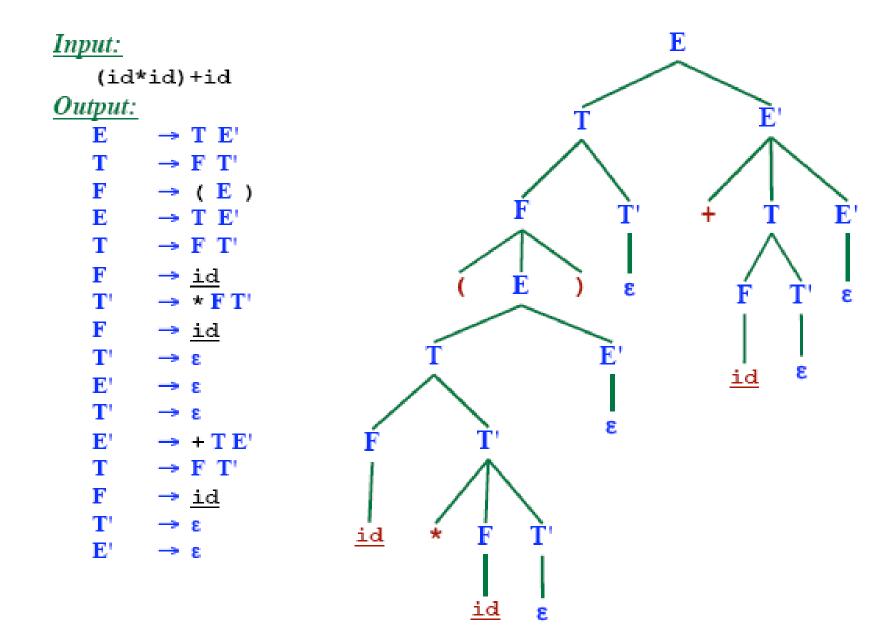
# $\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{Output:} & & \\ E & \rightarrow T & E' \\ T & \rightarrow F & T' \end{array}$



# $\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{Output:} & \\ E & \rightarrow T E' \\ T & \rightarrow F T' \\ F & \rightarrow (E) \end{array}$



### Reconstructing the Parse Tree



#### Reconstructing the Parse Tree

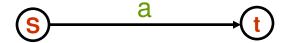
```
Input:
                                           Leftmost Derivation:
     (id*id)+id
                                           \mathbf{E}
Output:
                                          T E'
    E
           \rightarrow T E'
                                          F T'E'
        → F T'
                                           (E) T'E'
    \mathbf{F} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})
                                           (TE') T'E'
    \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{T} \mathbf{E}'
                                           (F T'E') T'E'
    T \rightarrow F T'
                                           (id T'E') T'E'
    F → <u>id</u>
                                           (id*FT'E')T'E'
    T"
        \rightarrow * F T'
                                           ( <u>id</u> * <u>id</u> T'E') T'E'
           → id
                                           ( <u>id</u> * <u>id</u> E') T'E'
    T'
         → ε
                                           ( <u>id</u> * <u>id</u> ) T'E'
    \mathbb{R}^{n}
                                           ( <u>id</u> * <u>id</u> ) E'
    T'
                                           ( <u>id</u> * <u>id</u> ) + TE'
    \mathbf{E}^{*}
         \rightarrow + T E'
                                           ( <u>id</u> * <u>id</u> ) + F T' E'
    T \rightarrow F T'
                                           ( <u>id</u> * <u>id</u> ) + id T'E'
    \mathbf{F}
          → id
                                           ( <u>id</u> * <u>id</u> ) + <u>id</u> E'
    T'
           → ε
                                           ( id * id ) + id
    \mathbb{E}^{t}
             → g
```

### Transition Diagram for Predictive Parsers

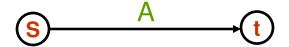
- Useful for visualizing predictive parsers.
- To construct Transition Diagram from a grammar
  - Eliminate left recursion
  - Left factor the grammar
  - Then for each nonterminal A
    - Create an initial and final state
    - For each production  $A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 ... X_k$ , create a path from the initial to the final state, with edges labeled  $X_1, X_2, ..., X_k$ . If  $A \rightarrow \epsilon$ , the path is an edge labeled  $\epsilon$ .

#### Transition Diagram for Predictive Parsers

- Predictive parser begins in the start state for the start symbol
- Suppose at any time it is in state s with an edge
  - labeled by a terminal a to state t



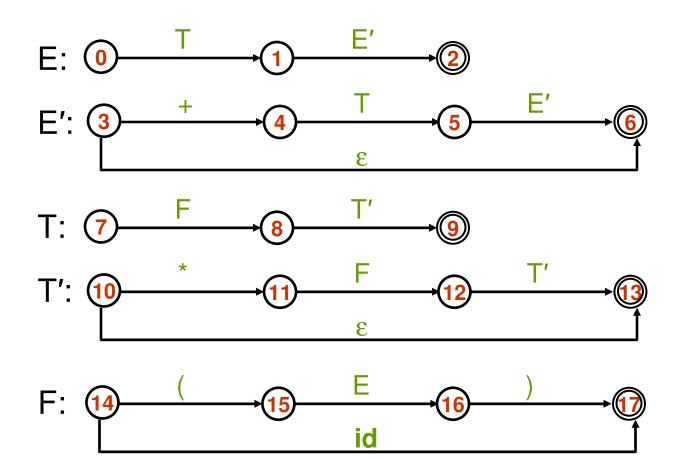
- If the next input is a the parser advances in input and moves to state t
- If the edge from s to t is labeled by ε, then the parser moves immediately to state t without advancing the input
- labeled by a nonterminal A



- Parser goes to the start state for A
- If it ever reaches the final state of A it will immediately go back to state t

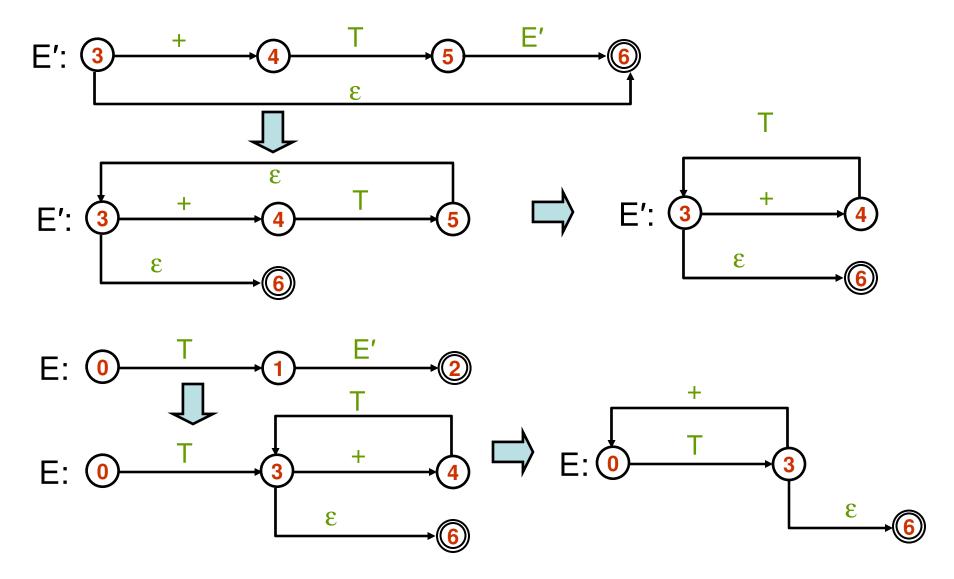
#### Transition Diagram for Predictive Parsers

$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow +TE' \mid \varepsilon$ 
 $T \rightarrow FT'$ 
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$ 
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$ 



## Simplification of Transition Diagrams

TDs can be simplified by substituting one in another



#### Simplification of Transition Diagrams

- Complete set of TDs
- A C implementation of this simplified version of the parser runs 20-25% faster than the original version

