Syntax Analysis
[Chapter 4 - Part 2]

Lecture 11

Edited by Dr. Ismail Hababeh
German Jordanian University
Adapted from slides by Dr. Robert A. Engelen

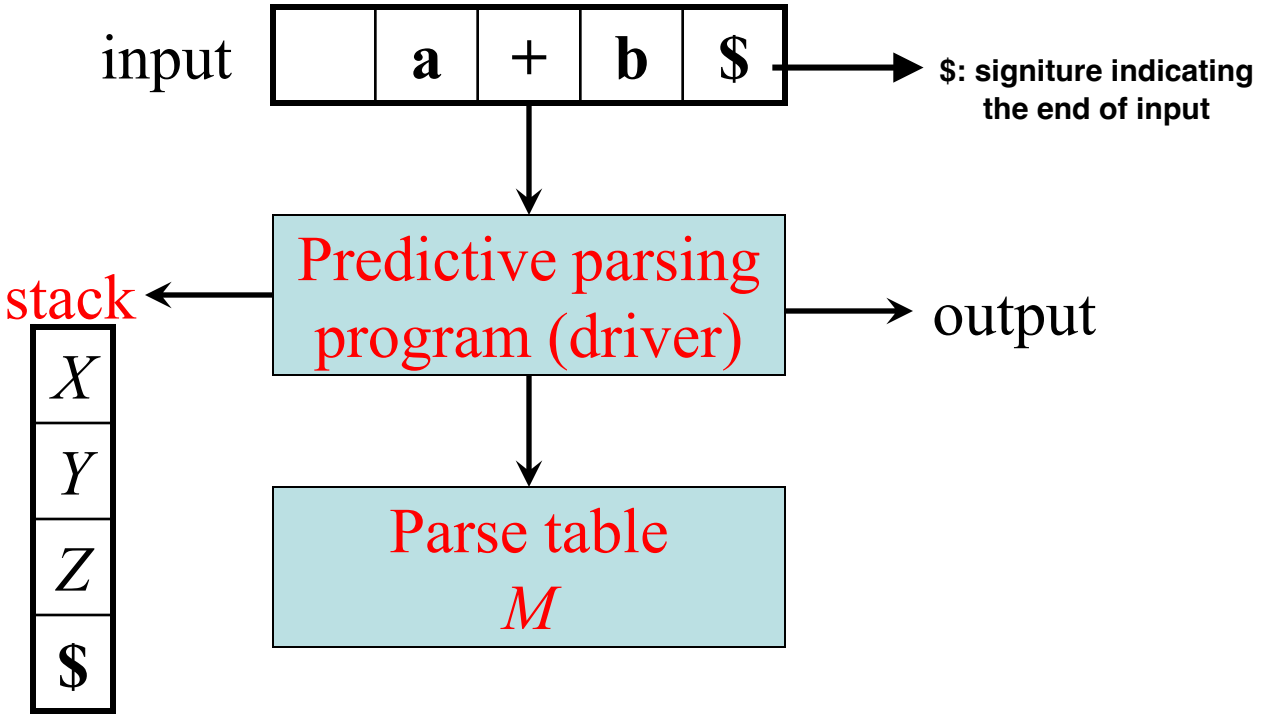
Recursive Predictive Descent Vs. Non-Recursive Predictive Descent Parsing

- Recursive Predictive Descent Parser:
  - A top-down method of syntax analysis in which a set of recursive procedures is used to process input.
  - It uses procedures for every non-terminal entity to parse strings.
  - It may or may not require backtracking.
- Non-Recursive Predictive Descent Parser:
  - It finds out productions by replacing input string.
  - Uses lookahead which points to next input symbols, that's make it backtracking free.

Non-Recursive Predictive Parsing

Non-terminals, terminals, productions, start state

- Given an LL(1) grammar $G=(N,T,P,S)$ construct a table $M[A,a]$ for $A \in N$, $a \in T$ and use a driver (predictive parsing program) with a stack (We use a stack instead of recursive calls).



Constructing a Predictive Parsing Table

for each production $A \rightarrow \alpha$ **do**
    for each $a \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$ **do**
        add $A \rightarrow \alpha$ to $M[A,a]$
    enddo
    if $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$ **then**
        for each $b \in \text{FOLLOW}(A)$ **do**
            add $A \rightarrow \alpha$ to $M[A,b]$
        enddo
    endif
enddo
Mark each undefined entry in M table to be error

FOLLOW Computation

- FOLLOW(A) = the set of **terminals** that can immediately follow nonterminal A

FOLLOW(A) =

for all ($B \rightarrow \alpha\ A\ \beta$) $\in P$ **do**

add FIRST(β)\{ε} to FOLLOW(A)

// FIRST(β)\{ε} means everything in First(β) except {ε}

for all ($B \rightarrow \alpha\ A\ \beta$) $\in P$ and $\varepsilon \in$ FIRST(β) **do**

add FOLLOW(B) to FOLLOW(A)

for all ($B \rightarrow \alpha\ A$) $\in P$ **do**

add FOLLOW(B) to FOLLOW(A)

if A is the start symbol S **then**

add **$** to FOLLOW($A$)

// $ is the input right end-marker

FOLLOW Computation - Example

$$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$$
$$E_R \rightarrow +T\ E_R \mid \varepsilon$$
$$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$$
$$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R \mid \varepsilon$$
$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid \mathbf{id}$$

FOLLOW(E) = FOLLOW(E_R) = {), $}

Since E is the start symbol, FOLLOW(E) must contain $. The production body (E) explains why the right parenthesis ")" is in FOLLOW(E). For E_R, note that this nonterminal appears only at the end of bodies of E productions. Thus, FOLLOW(E_R) must be the same as FOLLOW(E).

FOLLOW(T) = FOLLOW(T_R) = {+,), $}

FOLLOW(F) = {+, *,), $}

Predictive Parsing Table - Example

$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$
$E_R \rightarrow +\ T\ E_R \mid \varepsilon$
$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$
$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R \mid \varepsilon$
$F \rightarrow (\ E\ ) \mid \mathbf{id}$

Production	FIRST(α)	FOLLOW(*A*)
$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$	(id	$)
$E_R \rightarrow +\ T\ E_R$	+	$)
$E_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	ε	$)
$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$	(id	+ $)
$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R$	*	+ $)
$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	ε	+ $)
$F \rightarrow (\ E\ )$	(	* + $)
$F \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$	id	* + $)

	id	+	*	(	ε	$
E	$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$			$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$		
E_R		$E_R \rightarrow +\ T\ E_R$			$E_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$E_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$			$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$		
T_R			$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R$		$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
F	$F \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$			$F \rightarrow (\ E\ )$		

Predictive Parsing Program (Driver)

```
While (X <> $)
{
push($)
push(S)
a := lookahead
repeat
        X := pop()
        if X is a terminal or X = $ then
                match(X) // move to next token, a := lookahead
        else if M[X,a] = X → Y1 Y2 … Yk then
                push(Yk, Yk-1, …, Y2, Y1) // such that Y1 is on top
                produce output and/or invoke actions
        else    error()
        endif
until X = $
}
```

Top-Down Table-Driven Predictive LL(1) Parsing – (leftmost derivation) Example

$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$
$E_R \rightarrow +\ T\ E_R \mid \varepsilon$
$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$
$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R \mid \varepsilon$
$F \rightarrow (\ E\ ) \mid \mathbf{id}$

Stack	Input	Production applied
$E	id+id*id$	
$E_R T	id+id*id$	$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$
$E_R T_R F	id+id*id$	$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$
$E_R T_R id	id+id*id$	$F \rightarrow id$
$E_R T_R	+id*id$	
$E_R	+id*id$	$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
$E_R T+	+id*id$	$E_R \rightarrow +\ T\ E_R$
$E_R T	id*id$	
$E_R T_R F	id*id$	$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$
$E_R T_R id	id*id$	$F \rightarrow id$
$E_R T_R	*id$	$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
$E_R T_R F*	*id$	$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R$
$E_R T_R F	id$	
$E_R T_R id	id$	$F \rightarrow id$
$E_R T_R	$	$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
$E_R	$	$E_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
$	$	

Handling Errors - Panic Mode Recovery

- The first level improvement.
- The parser discards input until it encounters a *synchronizing token*.
- These tokens are chosen so that the parser can make a fresh beginning.
- Examples:

  In C/Java, ; and } are synchronizing tokens.

Handling Errors - Panic Mode Recovery

Choosing the synchronization tokens:

- For nonterminal A, place all FOLLOW(A) in the synchronization set of (pop *A)* and skip input till FOLLOW(A) is seen *like; and }*
- If we add symbols of FIRST(A) to the synchronization set for nonterminal A, it may be possible to resume parsing according to A if a symbol in FIRST(A) appears in the input.

Handling Errors - Panic Mode Recovery

How it works:

- If the parser looks up entry M[A,a] and finds that it is empty, then the input a is skipped.
- If the entry is synchronized, then the nonterminal on the top of the stack is popped in attempt to resume parsing.

Example:) id * id $ → skip input → id * id $

Rase an Error when an empty parse table entry is reached

Handling Errors - Panic Mode Recovery

Example

Perform the panic mode recovery for the following language productions:

$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$

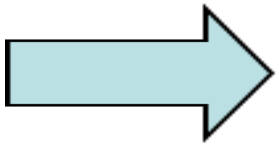
$E_R \rightarrow +\ T\ E_R \mid \varepsilon$

$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$

$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R \mid \varepsilon$

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

Follow



FOLLOW(E) = { $) }

FOLLOW(E_R) = { $) }

FOLLOW(T) = { + $) }

FOLLOW(T_R) = { + $) }

FOLLOW(F) = { * + $) }

Handling Errors - Panic Mode Recovery

Example Solution

Add synchronizing actions to undefined entries based on nonterminal FOLLOWs

FOLLOW(E) = { **$)** }
FOLLOW(E_R) = { **$)** }
FOLLOW(T) = { **+ $)** }
FOLLOW(T_R) = { **+ $)** }
FOLLOW(F) = { *** + $)** }

	id	**+**	*****	**(**	**)**	**$**
E	$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$			$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$	***synch***	***synch***
E_R		$E_R \rightarrow +\ T\ E_R$			$E_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$E_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$	***synch***		$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$	***synch***	***synch***
T_R		$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R$		$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
F	$F \rightarrow$ **id**	***synch***	***synch***	$F \rightarrow$ **(** E **)**	***synch***	***synch***

synch**:** pop A and skip input until synch token is found or skip until FIRST(A) found

Handling Errors – Phrase Level Recovery

- Locally replace some prefix of the remaining input by some string.
- Simple cases are exchanging ; with , and = with ==.
- Difficulties occur when the real error occurred long before an error was detected.

Handling Errors – Phrase Level Recovery

- Fill the blank entries in the predictive parsing table with pointers to error routines that may change, insert, or delete symbols on the input and issue appropriate error messages.

- Change input stream by inserting missing *

- Example: **id id** is changed into **id * id**

Handling Errors – Phrase Level Recovery

	id	+	*	(	)	**$**
E	$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$			$E \rightarrow T\ E_R$	***synch***	***synch***
E_R		$E_R \rightarrow +\ T\ E_R$			$E_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$E_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
T	$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$	***synch***		$T \rightarrow F\ T_R$	***synch***	***synch***
T_R	***insert ****	$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T_R \rightarrow *\ F\ T_R$		$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$T_R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
F	$F \rightarrow$ **id**	***synch***	***synch***	$F \rightarrow (\ E\ )$	***synch***	***synch***

insert * : insert missing * and redo the production