

Syntax Analyzer · Error Detection Mechanisms

Syntax Analyser have many error recovery methods

1. Panic Mode Recovery

- input string থেকে একটি একটি কথা বান দিয়ে সিলার্ভাৰ ট্ৰি

—> দেখো,
id * id

- When an error is detected, the parser discards the input symbols until it finds a synchronizing token
- This method is simple and ensures quick recovery, preventing infinite loops.
- Drawback: it may skip a large portion of the code, losing multiple valid statements

2. Phrase Level Recovery:

- When an error is detected, the parser attempts to replace a small portion of the input with something that allows parsing to continue.
- example: ~~miss~~ inserting a missing semicolon or bracket
- Advantage: Only minor modifications are needed.
- Drawback: Might introduce incorrect assumptions, leading to further errors

3. Error Productions

- The grammar is augmented with productions that describes common errors. When these patterns are recognized, specific error messages can be shown.
- example: if ~~grammer~~ programmers often forget a closing bracket, a rule like $E \rightarrow (E)E$ could help catch and handle such errors.
- Advantage: Allows detection of specific errors at the parsing stage.
- Drawback: Adding too much error rules makes the grammar ~~rule~~ complex
- Last 2: If $a=b$ for ~~for~~ if $a=b$ actual rule \Rightarrow match \Rightarrow rule \Rightarrow match \Rightarrow for

4. Global Corrections

- The parser analyzes the entire code and makes the minimum number of changes to make it syntactically correct.
- example: if an opening brace $\{$ is missing, then the parser might suggest adding one where it deems most appropriate

- Advantage: Produces a more meaningful error message.
- ~~Drawback: Requires complex~~
- Drawback: Computationally expensive and not practical for all compilers.
- for instructions ৳ৰাৰ.
- Structure এই ৳ৰাৰ match table ওৱাৰে code modify কৰাব ত্ব্য
কৰাৰ, সংযুক্ত সময় authentic ৳ৰাৰ

method
↳ under a class

function
↳ not under a class

Symbol Table

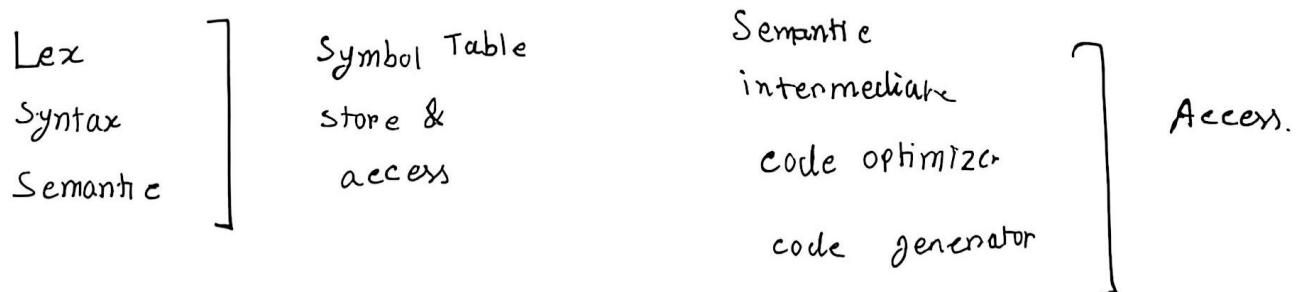
- Symbol table compiler എ ഒരു phase എ ആണ് connected
ബന്ധം,

- Symbol table o identifier എ info ലഭിക്കാം,
 while
 ↗
 while
 INT
 ↗
 int

■ Why ID എ info ടു symbol table എ ശാമ്പളിൽ ; ഒരു lexeme എ token info ടു ശാമ്പളിക്കാം എ,

⇒ - as memory space waste കുറയ്ക്കാൻ info store ചെയ്യാം.

- Searching time കുറയ്ക്കാം



Semantic Action

↳ Grammar rule match ചെയ്തെങ്കിൽ action perform ഇവിടെ;

array ടോക്സി മാറ്റുന്നത് [because ടോക്സി index എ ഓൺ അ തന്നെ മാറ്റുന്നത്] link list, stack, queue we മാറ്റുന്നത് symbol table എ.

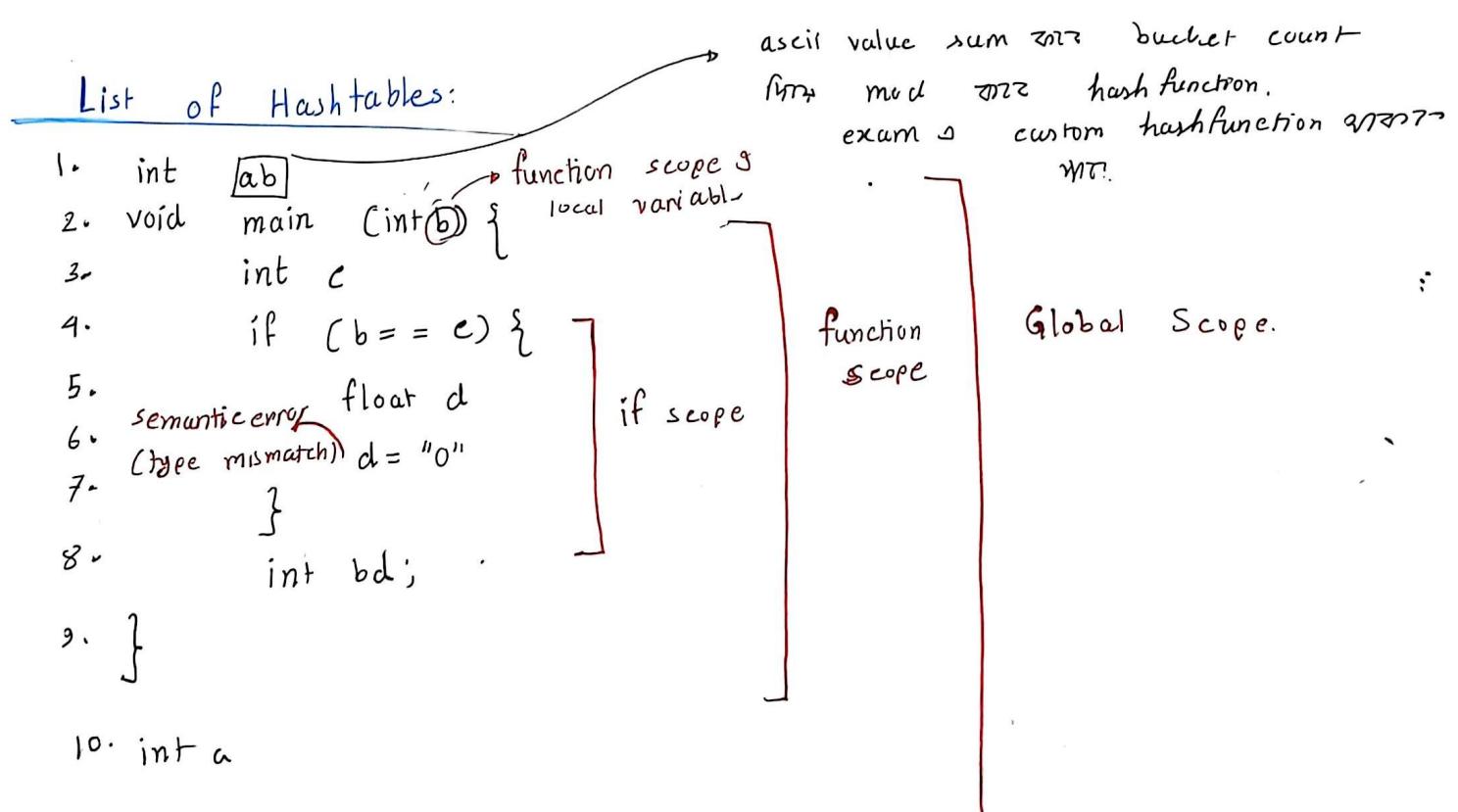
hashtable എ forward chaining we ചെയ്യാം.

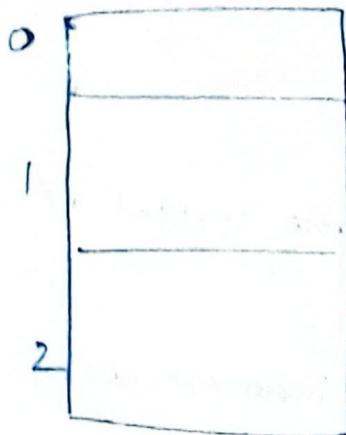
↳ Searching എ തന്നെ best option.

- Why we store only ID related info in the symbol table
- Why these are called scope table.
- Why symbol table important.
- Why it is preferred to use hashtable in symbol table instead of other data structures
- কোন সেন্টার কোন স্ট্যান্ডার্ড সিমবল টেবল ইমপ্লেমেন্ট করা।
আসুন, pros and cons of both.
- কোন Variable এর scope এবং এর ফিল্ড কি?
- Difference between Static scoping and Dynamic scoping.

Symbol Table কোন ২.৪০৮ implement করা যাবে,

- ⇒ - list of hashtables (জনকৃতী hashtable list কোনো নথি)
- Hashtable of lists. (একটি hashtable multiple list)





• Searching \rightarrow parent
child over parent

↪ यह

• linked list \rightarrow key:
value pair \rightarrow
मध्ये.

hashfunction()

↪ उपराक index generate करा.
उपराक number index \rightarrow
मिला एवज.

index = hashfunction.

ab = 0

ab असे अन्ना index=0
generate करा.

ab already exist तरो तो
search करा.

hashable \rightarrow collision होता, solve करा.

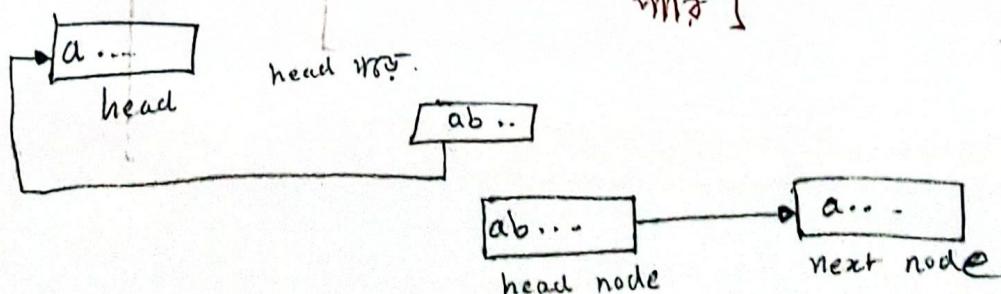
way.

↪ linear probing (next available index)

↪ double hashing (hash करे index generate करा)

(length 3 ना आणि घटेना)

↪ forward chaining (efficient way) [Link list first add करा
मिळ]



- प्रत्यक्षी hashtable तो
प्रत्यक्षी राखावा scope तो
आहा,
- Per scope hashtable राखा.
- प्रत्यक्षी hashtable तो
तात्कार scope तो त्यांचे
base तरो साठी आवडा
विचार तात्कार scope table
राखा.

defined variables:

- bucket_count = 3
 - ↪ length of the hashtable.
- level = 0 initialize करा.
 - ↪ scope track तो तरो
use करा
 - ↪ कौतं तरो scope
denote करा

List of HashTables:

⇒ अन्तर्गत हस्टेल लिस्ट एवं वार्ता स्ट्रक्चर.

⇒ 4 के action 2मध्य,

i) Scope entry

same level &

ii) Process a Declaration

> same नाम & variable

iii) Process a Use

स्ट्रोज मैट एवं

iv) Scope exit.

Actions:

1. Scope entry:

⇒ level ++

⇒ create a hashtable

2. Process a Declaration:

⇒ कार्य scope table & data

insert दोषी.

⇒ same scope & same नाम &

variable स्ट्रोज मैट एवं

⇒ if identifier already exists in the
current scope table then
multiple declare variable.

⇒ if not put the information
in the symbol table using
hash function.

3. Process a Use:

H operation perform TEST RUN,

⇒ Searching

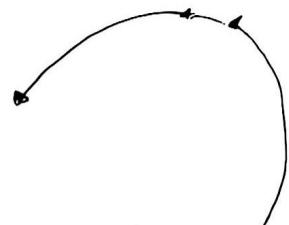
⇒ if it is found

⇒ if not found: Undeclared variable

→ look up the identifier in the current scope table

if its not there: go to the parent scope --- finally

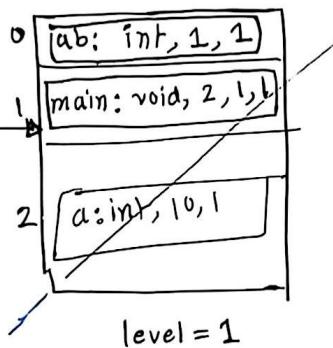
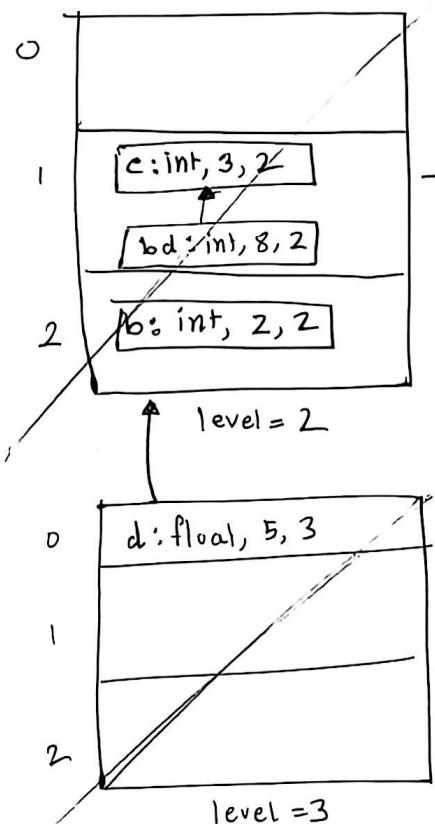
not found



4. Scope exit

⇒ Delete the hashtable

⇒ level--



level = 0 X X Z Z X 0
bucket_count = 3

সমস্যা head ক

insert করো,

ab = 0

main = 1

b = 2

c = 1

d = 0

bd = 1

a = 2

arrow করো

child কো-

parent ফিল

key টo- actual lexeme

মাত্র.:; value টo-

for for info store

ফর্মেলা পার্সের,

main function কি-

গ্লোবল স্কোপ ক

define করা সু

তার info level 1 -

মাত্র,

Hashtable of lists.

Action \rightarrow A \rightarrow

1. Scope entry:

\Rightarrow level ++

2. Process a Declaration:

\Rightarrow Search whether the identifier already exists in the symbol table with the same level number

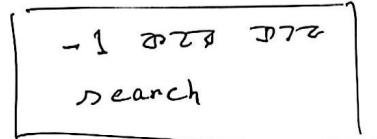
if yes: multiple declare variable

if not: declare variable

3. Process a use:

\Rightarrow check if the identifier, if found match the levels

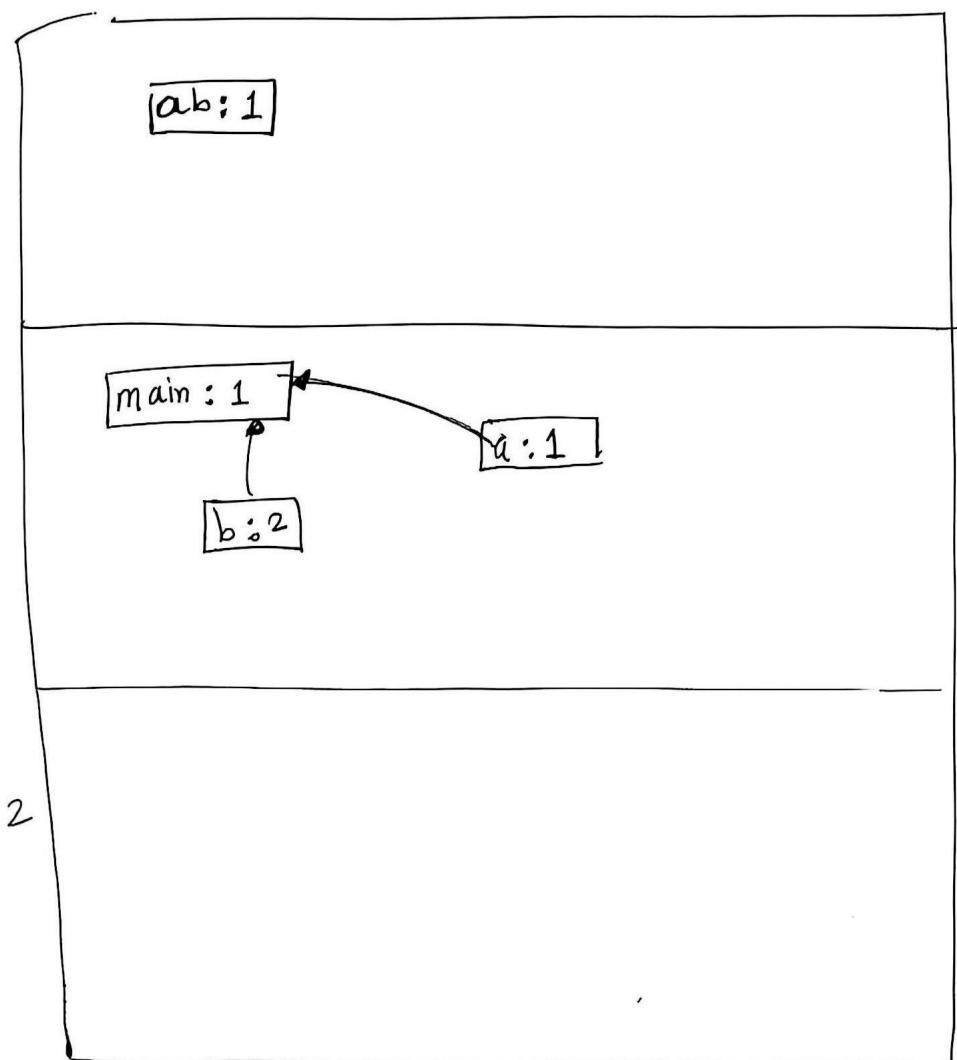
\Rightarrow if not declared \Rightarrow undeclared variable



4. Scope exit:

\Rightarrow level --

\Rightarrow node delete (over level \rightarrow to zero nodes
(free or destroy))



level = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

bucket_count = 3

ab = 0

main = 1

b = 1

c = 2

d = 2

b d = 2

hashtable of lists o linked table

खिचके data त्रिकृत रहे

list of hashtable o यहीं जाए

जल्दी है hash function त्रिकृत रहे

collision त्रिकृत chances o

यहाँ linked list फैला

data त्रिकृत not mandatory

→ level और base वाले different

different tables खिचके