

22 February 2025

Parser


- stream of tokens against grammar rule follow karne ke check karne, parse table and parse tree generate karne.
- यदि successfully parse tree banata hai then stream of tokens are correct.
- Tokens ko parsing hai; code ko nahi.
- Parsing always left to right hai.

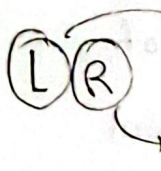
Types of Parsers

There are three types of parsers.

- Universal Parser (Outdated)
- Top down parser also known as LL Parser
- Bottom up parser also known as LR parser

LL parser top down parser; LR parser bottom up parser.

 Left to right parsing
left most derivative

 Left to right parsing
right most derivative.

Top down parser root node se leaf node tak.

Bottom up parser leaf node se root node tak.

• CFG stands for Context Free Grammar

8 production rules

- ✓ $Start \rightarrow factor$
- ✓ $Start \rightarrow expression$
- ✓ $expression \rightarrow expression + term$
- ✓ $term \rightarrow term + factor$
- ✓ $term \rightarrow term * factor$
- ✓ $factor \rightarrow id$
- ✓ $factor \rightarrow num$
- ✓ $term \rightarrow factor$

is factor reduced anywhere? if not, that means factor is the start state.

જાણે CFG.

num is reduced in factor

જાણે CFG જ 4 ટી part યાદ,

- (i) Terminals
- (ii) Non Terminals
- (iii) Start
- (iv) Production Rules

જાણે,

Terminals: id, num, +, *

Non Terminals: expression, term, factor

Start:

Production rules: 8 production rule.

Production head \rightarrow Production body

એ વાત
ચહે માનવ
જાણે શરત માર

Production Rules

- જાણે નિયમ,
- Given CFG જ 6 ટી production rule જાણે,
- 2 ટી portion યાદ

\Rightarrow production head

\Rightarrow Production body

$\rightarrow A : B =$ જાણે અમારો
portion યાદ production head
જાણે અમારો portion production
body

Production head \rightarrow Production body

\downarrow
non terminals

\downarrow
both terminals and non terminals

Terminals:

- Tokens
- Direct tokens are known as lexen; - parser can parse them.
- A terminal is a terminal symbol. production head is a terminal symbol, and the body of the production is a non-terminal symbol.
- A terminal can be defined by rules.

Non terminals:

- Terminals and non-terminals.
- A non-terminal can be defined by rules.
- Non-terminals production head is a non-terminal symbol, and the body of the production is a non-terminal symbol.
- Non-terminals production body can use non-terminals or terminals.

Start:

- Start is a special kind of non-terminals.
- It is basically your root node.
- A start symbol can be defined by rules.
- Start can have different multiple rules.
- Start is not necessary.

Start symbol is a non-terminal symbol.

$exp \rightarrow exp + term$
 $exp \rightarrow term$
 $term \rightarrow term * factor$

exp is the starting state here &
 exp can be the production body

Start
 |
 Factor
 |
 num

letter দিয়ে expression বানাতে পারি, token ব্যবহার করে letter দিয়ে expression বানাতে পারি।

Start \rightarrow factor
 Start \rightarrow expression

expression \rightarrow expression + term
 term \rightarrow term + factor
 term \rightarrow factor

term \rightarrow term * factor

factor \rightarrow id

factor \rightarrow number

$S \rightarrow F$
 $S \rightarrow E$
 $E \rightarrow E + T$
 $T \rightarrow T + F$
 $T \rightarrow F$
 $T \rightarrow T * F$
 $F \rightarrow id$
 $F \rightarrow number$

optimized
 representation

$S \rightarrow F | E$
 $E \rightarrow E + T$
 $T \rightarrow T + F | F | T * F$
 $F \rightarrow id | number$

more optimized
 representation

আরও আরও production rule শুদ্ধ করে... বাস্তবতা or দিয়ে
 দিয়ে।

notational convention \rightarrow go through book

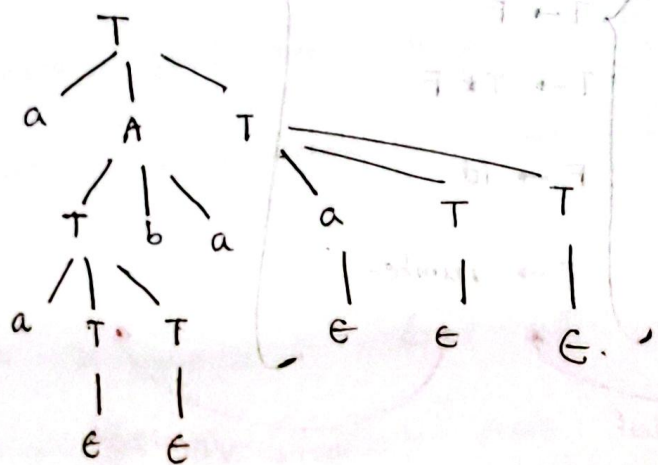
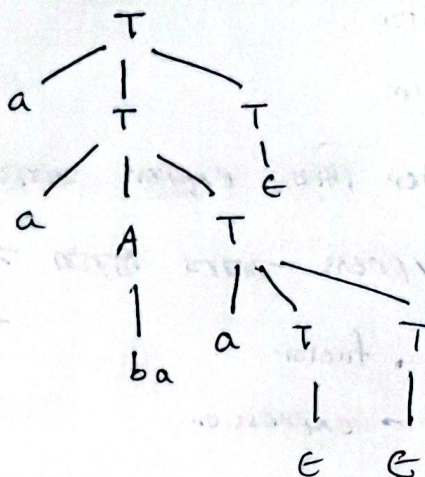
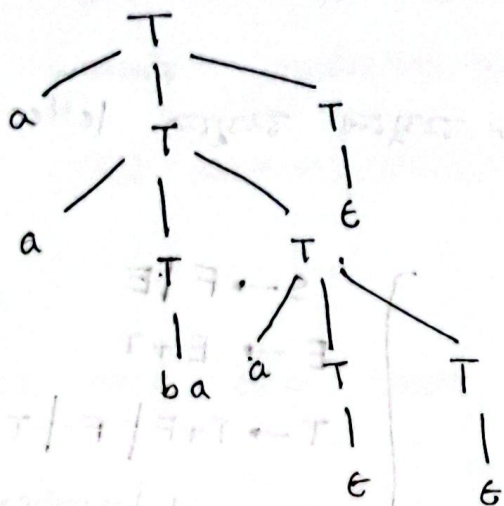
■ $T \rightarrow aAT \mid aTT \mid \epsilon$

$$A \rightarrow Tba \mid ba$$

top down \rightarrow rule from start
bottom up \rightarrow string from start

check whether the word $aabaa$ belong to the grammar

Or not



1) input string $ababab$ is different parse tree

11 ଡ଼ାଲୋଆଟର ଅଧି parse tree ଗଠାଏ କେତେ ନା ଅଛି.

Q1272, given CFG \Rightarrow input string build \Rightarrow

2000 2) If an input string given grammar

follow କଥା ନା,

parsing এর জন্য buffer এর stack use করা হয়.

Ambiguous.

একটি input string এর জন্য same grammar দিয়ে
সহি different way তে parse tree generate করা
যায়; then that given grammar is ambiguous.

অর্থাৎ সহি স্মৃতি একোই tree সত্তা হওয়ায় non ambiguous.

Ambiguous Grammar:

For ambiguous grammar there exists more than one derivation
for any word that belong to the grammar.

In case of non ambiguous grammar there exists only one
derivation

Bottom up parsing:

Introduction to bottom up parsing

• A bottom up parser creates the parse tree of the
given input starting from leave nodes toward the root
node.

↳ That means string থেকে start করবে instead of grammar.

$$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$$

input string: id * id

Use bottom up parsing to generate the parse tree

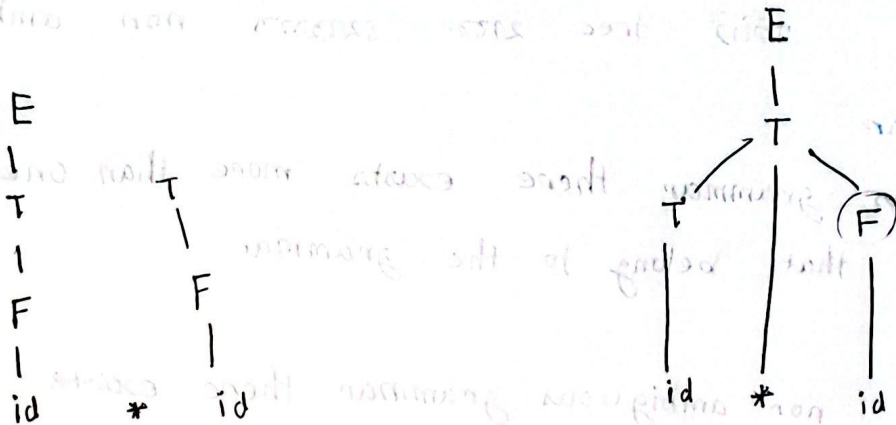
⇒

Terminals: id, +, *, (,)

Non Terminals: E, T, F

Start : E

Production Rules: 6



root node → bottom up parsing done

T / T + id

T / T * id

id / (id + id)