

22 February 2025

### Parser:

- stream of tokens जैसे grammar rule follow करते हैं तो check करते, parse table and parse tree generate करते।
- यदि successfully parse tree बनाते हैं तो then stream of tokens are correct.
- Tokens जैसे parsing हो; code जैसे है,
- Parsing always left to right हो।

### 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- Universal Parser (Outdated)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

# 2<sup>nd</sup> LL parser top down parser; 2<sup>nd</sup> LR parser bottom up parser.

LL → Left to right parsing

left most derivative

LR → left to right parsing

right most derivative.

# Top down parser root node बना leaf node तक;

# Bottom up parser leaf node बना root node तक,

• CFG stands for Context Free Grammars

- ✓ 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

Given CFG is a part of 200.

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

# is factor reduced anywhere? If not, that means factor is in the start state.

Given CFG.

# num is reduced in factor.

ANSWER,

Terminals: id, num, +, \*

Non Terminals: expression, term, factor.

Start:

Production rules: 8 production rules.

Production head  $\rightarrow$  Production body



प्र० विना

प्र० अवलोकन

प्र० अवलोकन करें

### Production Rules:

- एकात्मीक फॉर्म.
- Given CFG is 6 in production rule गति,
- 2 in portion गति
  - $\Rightarrow$  production head
  - $\Rightarrow$  production body

$\Rightarrow$  गति : गति = गति गति गति  
portion गति production head  
उपर्युक्त गति production body

Production head  $\rightarrow$  Production body

$\downarrow$   
non terminals

$\downarrow$   
both terminals and non terminals

## Terminals:

- Tokens
- Direct tokens or terminals lexemes - parser to parse
- যাবা terminal অব কথার production head এ থাকেন।  
তাৰা সমস্য production body টো কৰে।
- অন্য তাৰ অন্যান্য কোৱা rules define কোৱা কৰিব।

## Non terminals:

- Terminals কাহি কৰি সুলভ non terminals.
- এখন এই অন্য rules define কোৱা কৰিব।
- Non terminals production head এ থাকি আৰু এবং
- Non terminals production body টো কো কৰণ কৰিব।
- এই কোৱাগ প্ৰোডুকশন head এ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিব।

## Start:

- Start is a special kind of non terminals
- It is basically your root node.
- এখন ১২৩ ৫৭৮ ১০১০৩ কোৱা কৰিব।
- Start এই different multiple rules কোৱা কৰিব।
- Start কো কোৱা কৰিব তা কোৱা কৰিব।

$\text{exp} \rightarrow \text{exp} + \text{term}$   
 $\text{exp} \rightarrow \text{term}$   
 $\text{term} \rightarrow \text{term} * \text{factor.}$

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

Start

Factor  
 num

# letter first, expression after info, token second, letter third  
 express starts with 21.

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

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

$S \rightarrow F | E$

$E \rightarrow E | + T$

$T \rightarrow T | + F | F | T | * F$

$F \rightarrow id | number$

optimized representation

more optimized representation

# This step production rule ... comes on first

Factor

# notational convention  $\rightarrow$  go through book

$\boxed{1} T \rightarrow aAT \mid aTT \mid \epsilon$

$A \rightarrow Tba \mid ba$

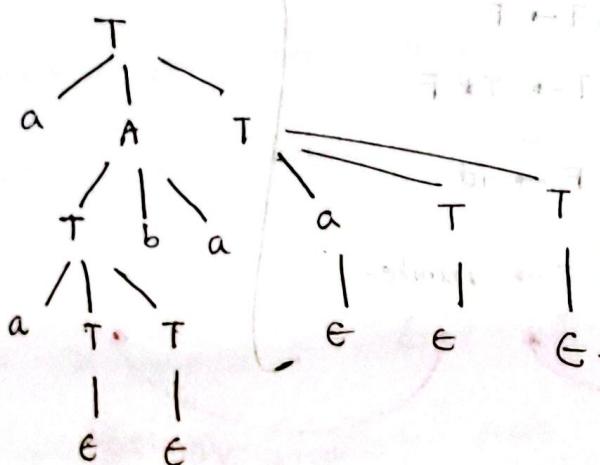
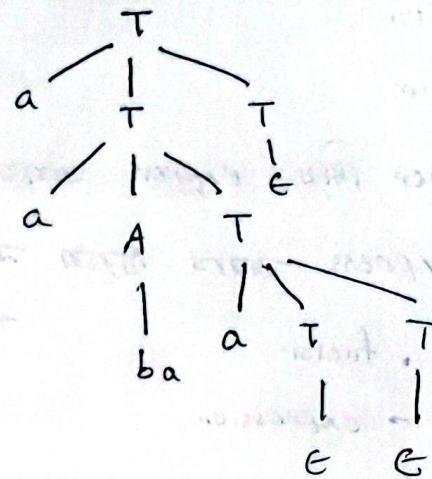
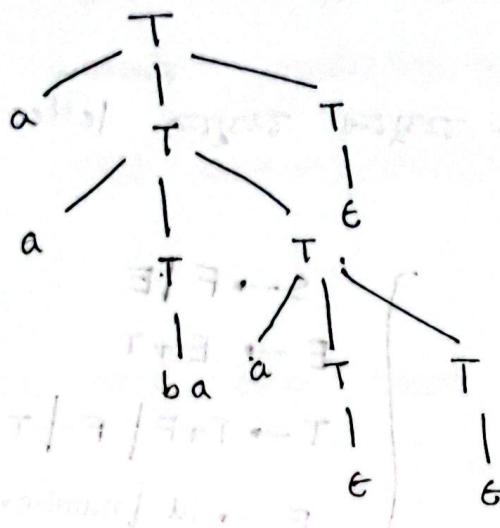
top down  $\rightarrow$  rule from start

bottom up  $\rightarrow$  string from start

check whether the word  $aabaa$  belongs to the grammar

or not

$\Rightarrow$



1) input string প্রদান করে different parse tree একাত্ম নয়,

2) parse tree প্রদান করতে না হয়, given CFG বিটা  $\Rightarrow$  input string build করা-  
যায়, given grammar বিটা or input string given grammar  
follow করতে না,

# parsing  $\rightarrow$   $\text{buffer} \rightarrow \text{stack}$  we  $\rightarrow$  ~~last~~

### # Ambiguity:

Take input string  $\rightarrow$   $\text{same grammar}$  from  
in different way to parse tree generate ~~else~~-  
~~if~~; then that given grammar is ambiguous.

But with ~~any~~  $\Rightarrow$  tree after converts 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~~ <sup>one</sup> 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 like start ~~from~~ instead of grammar.

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

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

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

input string: id \* id

use bottom up parsing to generate the parse tree

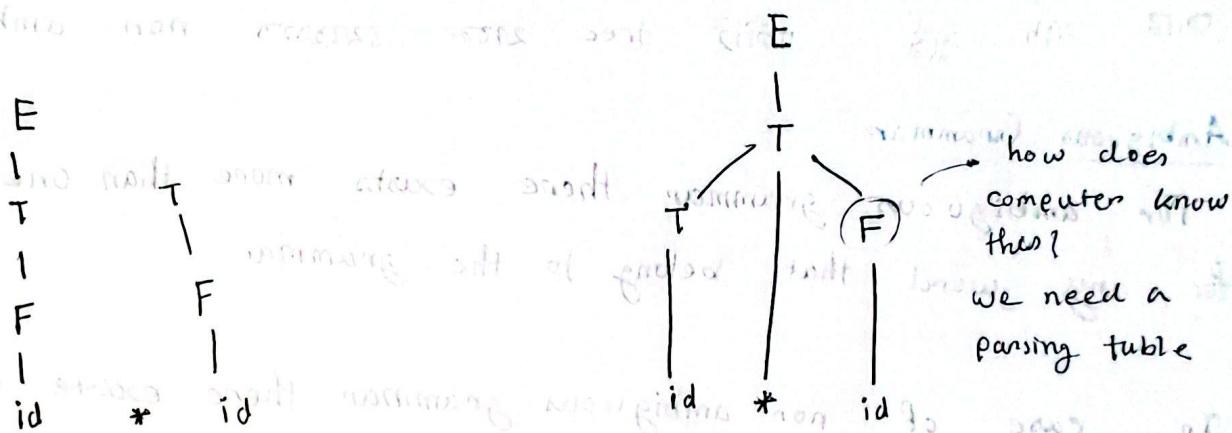
$\Rightarrow$

Terminals: id, +, \*, (, )

Non Terminals : E, T, F

Start : E

Production Rules: 67



root node ↗ નોડાની રૂપનામાં એવી એન્ટે એન્ટે input string એફે એડુક્ટ  
અણું bottom up parsing done