| Parsing | Parsing Algorithms | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Input | 1. CFG | | | | | |
| | 2. word (w) | | | | | |
| Steps | Derivation for w: | | | | | |
| | w is in the language | | | | | |
| | No derivation | | | | | |
| | w is not in the language | | | | | |
| Output | Parse Tree (with leftmost derivation) | | | | | |

Augmented Grammars

Ensures S has only 1 production rule

| Augmented Grammar | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| S' | S' = ⊢ S ⊣ | | | |

Predict Table

Leftmost does not eliminate uncertainty in **choice** of rules (only **order**)

Predict[A][a]: given a non-terminal A and a lookahead terminal a, will predict which rule to choose for A

| Nullable(A) | A ⇒* ε | Iteration 0 1 2 3 S' F F F F S' > +54 > +c4 > +e3 S F F T T S \rightarrow c \rightarrow © C F T T T C \rightarrow © Shut directly 2 whes 3 whes |
|------------------|---|--|
| First(A) | Look at the RHS of rule: A → BCD B is a terminal: add B Else: add First(B) If B is nullable: add First(C) | Iteration O 1 2 S` {} {+} {+} S {} {b,p} {b,p,1} C {} {1} {1} A A A A Short directly 2 rules |
| Follow(A) | Look at the RHS of rule: $C \rightarrowA$ | Iteration 0 1 |
| Predict Table | For Each rule: A ⇒ B 1) add First(B): add the rule 2) If Nullable(B) a) add Follow(A) | F -1 b d p q 1 S' 1 |

LL(1) Top-Down Parsing Algorithm

A grammar is LL(1) ⇔ each cell of the Predict table contains at most 1 rule

| L | Left-to-Right scan of input |
|---|-----------------------------|
| L | Leftmost Derivations |

```
push S'

for(each x in ⊢input⊣)
{
    while(TOS is non-terminal)
    {
        rule # = predict[TOS][x]
        TOS.pop
        TOS.push rule

        ERROR if more than 1 rule
    }

    if(TOS != next input input) ERROR
    else
        pop
        pop (from input)
}

accept //stack is empty
```

2 ways to get **ERROR**

- 1. TOS is a terminal, does not match the next input symbol
- 2. Predict[A][a] = 0 or 2 + rules

Example 1

Predict Table:

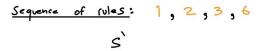
| 1) | S | - | + | S- |
|----|---|---|---|----|
| | | | | |

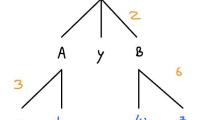
| | ۲ | 7 | y | a | Ь | c | d | ω | × | 7 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s` | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| S | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| Α | | | | 3 | | 4 | | | | |
| B | | | | | 5 | | | 6 | | |

TOS

| Read | Unread | Stack | non-terminal | terminal | Action |
|--------|------------|------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------|
| ε | +abywx+ | FS1 | | | |
| ε | +abywx+ | FST | | - matches - | → Pop read |
| F | abywx + | 5 4 | predict [S][a] = 2 | | → pop push(B, y, A) |
| F | аьушхн | AyBa | predict [A][a] = 3 | | → push(b, a) |
| F | abywx1 | <mark>∞</mark> b у В ¬ | | a matches a | → Pop read |
| +a | Ьушх⊣ | Б УВ ч | | b matches b | → Pop read |
| Fab | ywx 1 | увч | | y Matches y | → Pop read |
| Faby | ω×⊢ | Вч | predict [6] [ω] = 6 | | → post (≈,w) |
| Haby | w×-1 | ₩× ¬ | | W Metches W | → Pop read |
| Fabyw | 火 ⊣ | × I | | % Metches x | → Pop read |
| Fabywx | Н | 4 | | 1 Matches - | 1 |

Resulting Parse Tree:





Example 2:

Predict Table:

- 1) s' → +s+
- 2) S → TZ
- 3) ₹ → + T2
- 4) Z -> E
- S) T -> FT'
- 7) T' -> E
- 8) F albic

Predict:

| | 1 | 7 | + | * | ٥ | ۵ | J |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s' | 1 | | | | | | |
| S | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 圣 | | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| Т | | | | | 5 | S | 5 |
| L, | | 7 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| F | | | | | 8 | 8 | 8 |

| N | ol | la | 6 | |
|---|----|----|---|--|
| _ | _ | _ | | |

| s' | F |
|----|---|
| s | F |
| Z | Τ |
| т | F |
| Τ, | Т |
| F | F |

| = | icst | |
|---|------|--|
| | | |

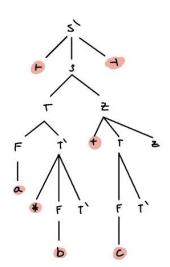
| s' | |
|----|----|
| S | |
| 2 | |
| т | |
| Τ, | 85 |
| F | |

| s' | ø |
|----|------|
| S | 4 |
| 2 | 4 |
| т | +, + |
| Τ' | + -1 |

tollow

| + | o. | * | b | + | C | 4 |
|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Read | Stack | | Action |
|----------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|
| ٤ | s' | | |
| - | s' | predict [+](s'] = 1 | pop, push(+,s |
| + | F S 4 | match(+) | pop read |
| + | S + | predict (a)(s) = 2 | pop, push(T |
| ta | H ST | predict [a][T] = 5 | pop, push(F |
| ta | FT'Z - | predict (a)(F) = 8 | pop, posh(a) |
| ta | aT'z- | match (a) | pop read |
| +a n | T'2-4 | predict (*)[1] = 6 | pop, posh(* |
| -as | *FT' Z 4 | match(*) | pop read |
| +an b | FT' 24 | predict (b)(F) = 8 | pop, posh(b) |
| tas b | bT' ≥ 4 | match(b) | pop read |
| + a & b + | T' 2-4 | predict (+](T'] = > | pop, posh() |
| +a + b+ | 24 | predict (+)(2) = 3 | pop, posh(+ |
| +a + b + | +T2- | match(+) | pop read |
| tombtc | T2 4 | predict [c][T] = 3 | pop, posh(F |
| tambte. | FT'Z | predict [c][F] = 8 | pop, push(c |
| +0 + b+c | CT' 2 4 | match(c) | pop read |
| -a a b + c + | T'2- | predict [4][7] = 7 | pop, posh(|
| tanb+c- | 24 | predict [+][2] = 4 | pop, push() |
| +a = b + c - 1 | 4 | match (+) | pop read |
| toxb+c+ | ø | | |



Notes on LL1:

- 1. We push the symbols in reverse so that the leftmost symbol ends up on TOS. This ensures that the first non- terminal we encounter is the leftmost non-terminal.
- 2. At any point: current derived string = Read-Input + Stack

Limitations

- 1. Only 1 rule in the predict table:
- 2. If 'A' is nullable, it can't has the same terminal in: first(A) and follow(A)
- 3. Only 1 way to derive ε from a nullable symbol

Left-Associative Grammars are never LL(1)

Right-Associative Grammars can be LL(1)

Solution

- 1. We must at least make it right recursive
- 2. Factor if needed
- 3. Add precedence if needed

