Algoritm derivator LL(1). Tabel de parsare

Algoritm derivator LL(1)

Convertirea automatului LL(1) in proceduri recursive: Descendenta recursiva (Recursive descent)

- derivator descendent recursiv: starea automatului este o pozitie din derivator
- stiva locatii de unde derivatorul poate relua executia
- ▶ daca starea e $[X \to \mu.B\nu; \omega]$, $B \in N$: se pune pe stiva informatia despre $[X \to \mu B.\nu; \omega]$ inainte de a lua in considerare $B \to \beta$.
- daca folosim limbaje de programare cu suport pt recursivitate: procedura pt fiecare nonterminal B + mecanismul standard de recursivitate pentru a implementa stiva automatului

Schema de program

$ extbf{q} ightarrow arepsilon$	q: end		
qt o q'	q: if symbol = t then next_symbol else error; q'		
	q: X; q' :		
	proc X:		
$qt_1 \to q'q_1t_1$	begin		
••••	case symbol of		
$qt_m o q'q_mt_m$	t_1 : begin q_1 : end;		
	t_m : begin q_m : end;		
unde	otherwise error		
$q = [Y \rightarrow \mu.X\nu;]$	end		
	end		

Reguli de transformare

- nonterminal X procedura X; simbolul de start programul principal
- 2. corpul functiei X:
 - ► ramificare case pt productiile cu X in partea stanga
 - fiecare nonterminal din partea dreapta a productiei apel al procedurii corespunzatoare
 - fiecare terminal din partea dreapta a productiei verificare a presentei terminalului, urmat de apel al next_symbol
- 3. daca niciunul dintre terminalele asteptate nu e prezent apel functia de tratare a erorilor

Exemplu cu automatul obtinut pe strong LL(1)

$$Z \to E, E \to FE_1, E_1 \to \varepsilon | + FE_1, F \to i | (E)$$

```
\begin{array}{llll} q_0: & [Z \to \bullet E] & q_8: & [E_1 \to \bullet + FE_1] \\ q_1: & [Z \to E \bullet] & q_9: & [F \to i \bullet] \\ q_2: & [E \to \bullet FE_1] & q_{10}: & [F \to (\bullet E)] \\ q_3: & [E \to F \bullet E_1] & q_{11}: & [E_1 \to + \bullet FE_1] \\ q_4: & [F \to \bullet i] & q_{12}: & [F \to (E \bullet)] \\ q_5: & [F \to \bullet (E)] & q_{13}: & [E_1 \to + F \bullet E_1] \\ q_6: & [E \to FE_1 \bullet] & q_{14}: & [F \to (E) \bullet] \\ q_7: & [E_1 \to \bullet \epsilon] & q_{15}: & [E_1 \to + FE_1 \bullet] \end{array}
```

```
q_0: [Z \rightarrow \bullet E] q_8: [E_1 \rightarrow \bullet + FE_1]
q_1: [Z \rightarrow E \bullet] \qquad q_9: [F \rightarrow i \bullet]
q_2: [E \to \bullet FE_1] \quad q_{10}: [F \to (\bullet E)]
q_3: [E \rightarrow F \bullet E_1] \quad q_{11}: [E_1 \rightarrow + \bullet F E_1]
q_4: [F \rightarrow \bullet i] q_{12}: [F \rightarrow (E \bullet)]
q_5: [F \rightarrow \bullet(E)] q_{13}: [E_1 \rightarrow +F \bullet E_1]
q_6: [E \to FE_1 \bullet] \quad q_{14}: [F \to (E) \bullet]
q_7: [E_1 \to \bullet \epsilon] \qquad q_{15}: [E_1 \to +FE_1 \bullet]
q_0i \rightarrow q_1q_2i, \qquad q_0(\rightarrow q_1q_2),
q_1 \to \epsilon,
 q_2i \rightarrow q_3q_4i, \qquad q_2(\rightarrow q_3q_5),
 q_3 \# \to q_6 q_7 \#, \qquad q_3) \to q_6 q_7), \qquad q_3 \# \to q_6 q_8 \#,
q_4i \rightarrow q_9
 q_5(\rightarrow q_{10},
 q_6 \to \epsilon,
 q_7 \to \epsilon,
 q_8 + \to q_{11},
 q_0 \to \epsilon.
 q_{10}i \to q_{12}q_2i, \qquad q_{10}(\to q_{12}q_2),
 q_{11}i \to q_{13}q_4i,
                                 q_{11}(\to q_{13}q_5(,
 q_{12}) \to q_{14},
 q_{13}\# \to q_{15}q_7\#, \quad q_{13}) \to q_{15}q_7), \quad q_{13}+\to q_{15}q_8+,
q_{14} \rightarrow \epsilon,
 q_{15} \rightarrow \epsilon
```

Schema de program

q oarepsilon	q: end		
qt o q'	q: if symbol = t then next_symbol else error; q'		
	q: X; q' :		
	proc X:		
$qt_1 \to q'q_1t_1$	begin		
••••	case symbol of		
$qt_m o q'q_mt_m$	t_1 : begin q_1 : end;		
	t_m : begin q_m : end;		
unde	otherwise error		
$q = [Y \rightarrow \mu.X\nu;]$	end		
	end		

```
▶ Pt tranzitii qt_1 \rightarrow q'q_1t1...
  schema program indica:
     q: F(); q'
     procedura F() - case pt toate t_i

ightharpoonup q_2 i 
ightharpoonup q_3 q_4 i, q_2 (
ightharpoonup q_3 q_5 (
     q_4i \rightarrow q_9, q_9 \rightarrow \varepsilon,
     q_5(\rightarrow q_{10}, q_{10}i \rightarrow q_{12}q_2i, q_{10}(\rightarrow q_{12}q_2i,

ightharpoonup q_2 = [E \to .FE_1], q_3 = [E \to F.E_1], q_{10} = [F \to (.E)]
q2: F(); q3
procedure F()
{ case symbol of
    'i' : { q4: if (symbol == 'i') then next_symbol else
         error():
               q9: :}
    '(' : { q5: if (symbol == '(') then next_symbol else
         error():
               q10: E();
               q12: if (symbol == ')') then next_symbol else
                    error():
               q14: ;}
     otherwise error(); }
                                                       4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B > B 9 9 0
```

```
derivator()
                                procedure E()
{ q0: E()
                                { q2: F();
 q1: if (symbol != '#')
                                q3: E1();
       error();
                                  q6: ;
procedure E1()
{ case symbol of
    '#' , ')' : q7: ;
    ·+ · · {
          q8: if (symbol == '+') next_symbol(); else error
            ():
          q11: F();
          q13: E1;
         q15: ;
    otherwise : error();
procedure F()
{ case symbol of
   'i' : { q4: if (symbol == 'i') then next_symbol else
      error():
         q9: ;}
   '(' : { q5: if (symbol == '(') then next_symbol else
      error():
          q10: E();
           q12: if (symbol == ')') then next_symbol else
              error();
           q14: ;}
    otherwise error(); }
                                     ◆ロト ←問 ト ← き ト → き ・ かなべ
```

Parsing table - tabel de derivare

- ▶ Ullman 4.4 . Nonrecursive predictive parsing
- ► Table-driven predictive parsing: input, stiva, parsing table.
- ► Tabel de derivare: M[A,a] A nonterminal, a terminal sau #

Exemplu de tabel de derivare

	lookahead					
	i	+	*	()	#
E	$E \rightarrow TE'$			E o TE'		
E'		$E' \rightarrow +TE'$			$E' o \varepsilon$	$E' o \varepsilon$
Τ	T o FT'			T o FT'		
T'		$T' o \varepsilon$	T' o *FT'		T' oarepsilon	T' oarepsilon
F	$F \rightarrow i$			$F \rightarrow (E)$		

$$P = \{E \rightarrow TE' \\ E' \rightarrow +TE' | \varepsilon$$
$$T \rightarrow FT'$$
$$T' \rightarrow *FT' | \varepsilon$$
$$F \rightarrow (E) | id \}$$

Algoritm de derivare predictiva cu tabel de derivare

```
#S (simbol de start) pe stiva, string# la intrare
set ip to point to the first symbol of input string
repeat
 let X be the top stack symbol and a the symbol pointed to
      by ip
 if X is a terminal or # then
     if X = a then
        pop X from the stack and advance ip
     else error()
 else
     if M[X,a] = X -> Y1 Y2 ... Yk then begin
        pop X fro the stack
        push Yk, Yk-1, ... Y1 onto the stack, with Y1 on top
        output the production X-> Y1 Y2 ... Yk
     end
     else error()
until X=#
```

Exemplu de tabel de derivare

		lookahead					
		id	+	*	()	#
_	Ε	$E \rightarrow TE'$			$E \rightarrow TE'$		
	E'		$E' \rightarrow +TE'$			$E' \to \varepsilon$	E' o arepsilon
	Τ	T o FT'			T o FT'		
	T'		T' o arepsilon	T' o *FT'		T' o arepsilon	T' oarepsilon
	F	F o id			$F \rightarrow (E)$		

$$P = \{E \rightarrow TE' \\ E' \rightarrow +TE' | \varepsilon$$
$$T \rightarrow FT'$$
$$T' \rightarrow *FT' | \varepsilon$$
$$F \rightarrow (E) | id \}$$

simbol	$FIRST_1(X)$	$FOLLOW_1(X)$
Ε	{(, id}	{),#}
E'	$\{+, \varepsilon\}$	$\{), \#\}$
T	$\{(,id\}$	$\{+, \#,)\}$
T'	$\{*, arepsilon\}$	$\{+, \#,)\}$
F	$\{(,id\}$	$\{*,+,\#,)\}$

- 1. for each production $A \rightarrow \alpha$ do steps 2 and 3
- 2. for each terminal a in $FIRST(\alpha)$, add $A \to \alpha$ to M[A, a]
- 3. if $\varepsilon \in FIRST(\alpha)$, add $A \to \alpha$ to $M[A, b \text{ for each terminal } b \in FOLLOW(A)$. if $\varepsilon \in FIRST(\alpha)$ and $\# \in FOLLOW(A)$, add $A \to \alpha$ to M[A, #]
- 4. Make each undefined entry of M be error