

<https://github.com/trutadan/University-Work/tree/main/Semester%205/Formal%20Languages%20and%20Compiler%20Design/lab06>

Recursive Descendant Parsing Implementation

Recursive Descendant Parsing is a top-down parsing technique that starts with the topmost grammar rule and recursively explores the production rules to match the input string(sequence).

Class Structure

Attributes

Grammar (`__grammar`): Represents the grammar to be parsed, provided as an instance of the Grammar class.

Current State (`__current_state`): Tracks the current state of the parsing process: 'q' for normal, 'b' for backtracking, 'f' for final success, and 'e' for error.

Index Position (`__index_position`): Indicates the current position in the input string(sequence).

Working Stack (`__working_stack`): Maintains a stack of symbols being processed during parsing.

Input Stack (`__input_stack`): Represents the input string as a stack of symbols.

Methods

`expand()`

Expands the current state by moving the input stack's first element (non-terminal) to the working stack, along with its first production to the input stack.

`advance()`

Advances the current state by moving the input stack's first element (terminal) to the working stack and increments the index position.

`momentary_insuccess()`

Modifies the current parsing state to the back state ('b').

`back()`

Backtracks the current state by popping the working stack's last element and moving it back to the input stack.

another_try()

Modifies the current parsing state based on the non-terminal's productions:

- 1) If more productions exist, the state is set to normal, and the next production is moved to the input stack.
- 2) If no more productions exist:
 - If the non-terminal is the start symbol and the index position is 1, the state is set to error.
 - Otherwise, the non-terminal is moved back to the input stack, and the state remains in the back state.

success()

Sets the current state to final success ('f').

The class diagram:

