

11 Grammar Issues For Top-Down Parsers

Monday, October 9, 2023 11:00 AM

- **AMBIGUITY**

Not an issue for top-down parsers:

$S \rightarrow a \mid A$
 $A \rightarrow a$

?
↑
a
reduce-reduce
conflict.

S A
↓ ↓
a a

- **LACK OF PAIRWISE DISJOINTNESS**

For a non-terminal A
more than one body of a rule with A in the head
begins with the same prefix.

E.G

$A \rightarrow aB \mid aC \mid aaD \mid b$

```
FUNCTION parse_A()  
  IF token = 'a' THEN  
    getToken()  
    ???
```

The token does not give you enough information
on which rule body to apply.

Solution 1: use the next token.
use more look-ahead symbols.

Solution 2: Change Grammar.

REMEDY: LEFT FACTORING

Replace: $A \rightarrow \alpha \beta_1 \mid \alpha \beta_2 \mid \alpha \beta_3 \mid \dots \mid \Gamma_1 \mid \Gamma_2 \mid \dots$
 α is a common prefix

with: $A \rightarrow \alpha A' \mid \Gamma_1 \mid \Gamma_2 \mid \dots$
 $A' \rightarrow \beta_1 \mid \beta_2 \mid \beta_3 \dots$

e.g. $A \rightarrow aB \mid aC \mid aaD \mid b$
 $\alpha = a$

Left factor

$A \rightarrow aA' \mid b$
 $A' \rightarrow \underline{B} \mid \underline{C} \mid aD$

```
FUNCTION parse_A()
  IF token = 'a' THEN
    getToken()
    parse_Aprime()
  ELSIF token = 'b' THEN
    getToken()
```

Exercise:

$S \rightarrow \underline{zz}x Ay \mid \underline{zz}yz \mid \underline{zz}y \mid \underline{zz}x \mid ygA \mid ygy$
 $A \rightarrow \underline{x}x Ay \mid \underline{x}zyA \mid yzx$

$S \rightarrow \underline{zz}y S' \mid \underline{zz}x \mid ygA \mid ygy$ $A \rightarrow xA' \mid yzx$
 $S' \rightarrow Ay \mid z \mid \epsilon$ $A' \rightarrow xAy \mid zyA$

$S \rightarrow \underline{zz}S'' \mid \underline{yy}A \mid \underline{ygy}$
 $S'' \rightarrow yS' \mid x$
 $S \rightarrow \underline{zz}S'' \mid \underline{yy}S'''$
 $S''' \rightarrow A \mid y$

• LEFT RECURSION

• Direct

• Indirect.

$A \rightarrow Aa \mid Ab \mid c$
 $\{c, ca, caa, caba, \dots\}$

FUNCTION parse_A()
 parse_A()
 ...
 ...

$A \rightarrow Bx$
 $B \rightarrow Cy$
 $C \rightarrow Az \mid w$

parse_A() →
 ↳ parse_B()
 ↳ parse_C()
 ↳ parse_AC()

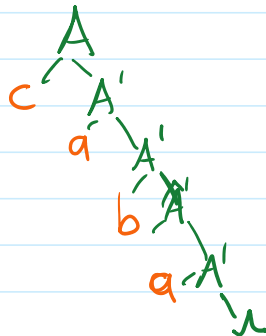
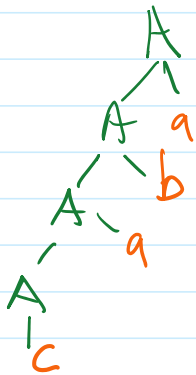
REMEDY: DIRECT LEFT RECURSION ELIMINATION

Replace $A \rightarrow \underline{A}\alpha_1 \mid \underline{A}\alpha_2 \mid \underline{A}\alpha_3 \mid \dots \mid \beta_1 \mid \beta_2 \mid \beta_3 \mid \dots$
 where β_i now begin with A

by:
 $A \rightarrow \beta_1 A' \mid \beta_2 A' \mid \beta_3 A' \mid \dots$
 $A' \rightarrow \alpha_1 A' \mid \alpha_2 A' \mid \alpha_3 A' \mid \dots \mid \epsilon$

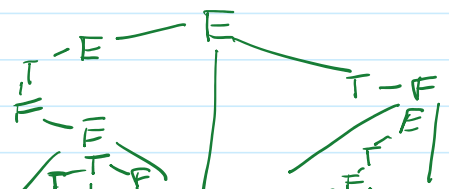
e.g. 1

$A \rightarrow \underline{A}a \mid \underline{A}b \mid c$ \Rightarrow $A \rightarrow cA'$
 $A' \rightarrow aA' \mid bA' \mid \epsilon$

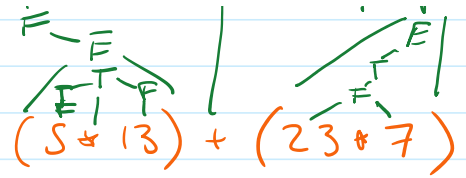


E.G.

$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$
 $T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$



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

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


$$E \rightarrow TE'$$

- $E' \rightarrow +TE' \mid \lambda$
- $T \rightarrow FT'$
- $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \lambda$
- $F \rightarrow (E) \mid \text{int}$

Extended BNF

$$E \rightarrow T \{ + T \}$$

$$T \rightarrow F \{ * F \}$$

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

$$E'$$

$$+TE'$$

$$+T+TE'$$

$$+T+T+TE'$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$++++T+T+T+T+T+T+T+T$$

— 0 — EOF